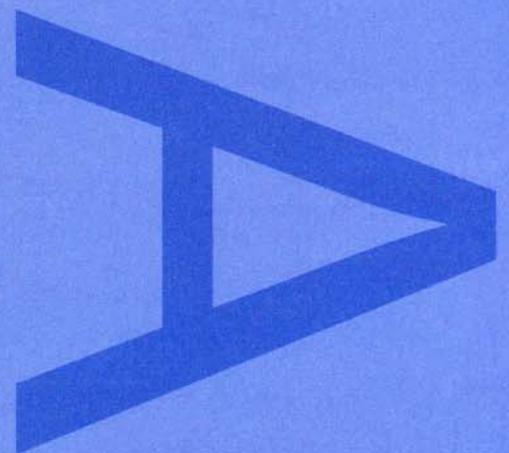
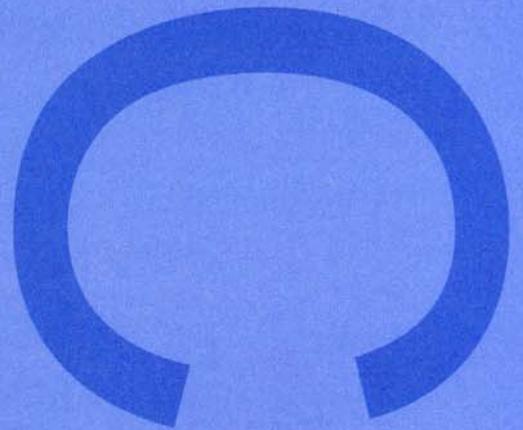
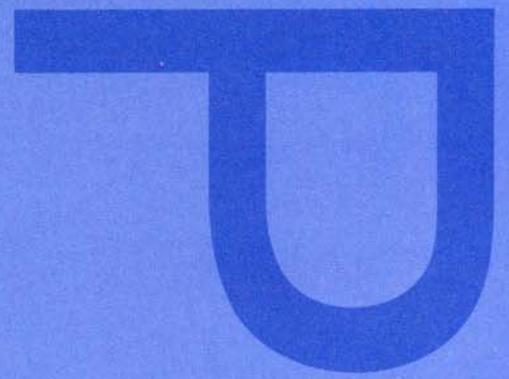


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT  
FAVERDALE EAST BUSINESS PARK, DARLINGTON**

**Post-Excavation Assessment Report**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

# An Archaeological Excavation at Faverdale East Business Park, Darlington

*Central National Grid Reference: NZ 279 174*

*Site Code: FAV 04*

**Commissioning client:**  
Darlington Borough Council  
Town Hall  
Darlington  
DL1 5QT



Tel: 01325 388501

**With additional funding from:**  
Argos



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February 2007

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Faverdale East, July 2004, from the south-east.



Areas of excavation, looking north.

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## **PART A: PROJECT SUMMARY**

## 1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2004 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in advance of development of an extensive greenfield site as Faverdale East Business Park, Darlington. The overall site occupies c. 36 hectares, centred at National Grid Reference NZ 279 174, lying to the north of Faverdale Industrial Estate, on the north-western margin of the urban area of Darlington. Prior to development, the site comprised seven fields, which were a mixture of arable and pasture land. The main archaeological potential of the site related to the presence of the deserted medieval village of Whessoe, which occupies higher ground immediately to the north.
- 1.2 A phased programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken ahead of the development scheme, with an initial geophysical survey followed up by two phases of trial trenching. Phase 1 of the trial trenching evaluation in 2003 produced results of generally low archaeological significance in the easternmost four fields. However, Phase 2 of the trial trenching evaluation, investigating the westernmost three fields in 2004, led to the discovery of extensive and hitherto unknown settlement remains of the Romano-British period.
- 1.3 Accordingly, the majority of the westernmost field (Area C) and smaller parts of the two adjacent fields (Areas A and B) were subject to open area archaeological excavation, across a total of c. 6 hectares, between mid July and mid October 2004. The work was funded by Darlington Borough Council and the developer of the Phase 2 site, Argos, with construction of a retail distribution centre commencing immediately upon completion of the archaeological excavation.
- 1.4 The earliest deposits encountered at the Faverdale East Phase 2 site have been assigned to three sub-phases of activity:
- Phase 1.1. Comprising a series of deposits, the earliest of which was dated by radiocarbon dating to the Late Glacial/Early Holocene, representing an ancient wetland area in the northern part of Area C.
  - Phase 1.2. Representing the deposition of boulder clay by glacial activity across the site.
  - Phase 1.3. Comprising further wetland deposits in the northern part of Area C, these dated by radiocarbon dating to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. A small assemblage of struck flint recovered during the work suggests sporadic human visitation to the site, possibly from the Mesolithic period onwards.
- 1.5 The archaeological remains recorded at the site have been assigned to nine phases of activity based on assessment of the project data:
- Phase 2. Represented by three stone-lined 'cist' inhumation burials recorded in the northern part of Area C. As yet undated by any means, the features are thought to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British date.

- Phase 3. Dated by ceramic evidence to the later 1st century AD, this saw the possible establishment of an area of habitation in the southern part of Area C. Fragmentary remains of structures may have been represented amongst a cluster of gullies and pits. Traces of several features, likely to represent stock enclosures, were recorded in the central part of Area C and in Area B. Drainage ditches were also recorded in the wetland area in the northern part of Area C. Samian ware from this phase of activity was arriving at the site from c. AD 70, around the time of Roman military campaigning in northern Britain, suggesting that the indigenous inhabitants had some degree of contact with the Roman army.
- Phase 4. This comprised a series of sub-phases (4.1-4.8) for the most part representing the establishment and development of a system of enclosures across all three excavation areas during the 2nd century AD. The best-preserved elements (assigned to sub-phase 4.6) were indicative of an extensive rectilinear network of enclosures demonstrating a significant degree of land management. A variety of functions are suggested for these enclosures, namely horticulture, agriculture and stock-keeping. Several features interpreted as windbreaks were recorded within a number of enclosures; one of these contained a hearth and produced evidence of metalworking, suggesting that industrial, manufacturing or craft activities were being undertaken on site. No evidence was recorded for actual habitation while the enclosure system was in use during the 2nd century AD, although significant quantities of artefactual material recovered from the features indicates that a settlement, probably an indigenous farmstead with a significant degree of Romanization, was located in the near vicinity.
- Phase 5. This was represented by a group of intercutting drainage ditches in the low-lying central portion of Area C. These have been interpreted as the remains of a concerted attempt to drain the area during the second half of the 2nd century AD.
- Phase 6. Following abandonment of the enclosure system, a substantial sub-rectangular enclosure was set out on a spur of higher ground in the north-western part of Area C, in the late 2nd century AD. The enclosure had a single entrance, along its eastern side, approached by a trackway, and there was evidence for a substantial timber gateway. Truncation by later ploughing may have removed traces of any internal habitation structures, although a cluster of postholes in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure represent structures of uncertain form. While the enclosure was in use, the surrounding land was evidently occupied by a series of large fields, represented by traces of extensive field boundaries, in contrast to the earlier system of smaller, aggregated enclosures.
- Phase 7. The Phase 6 enclosure was relatively short-lived and had been deliberately infilled by the end of the 2nd century AD. The stone foundations of a small, two-room bath-house structure were recorded in the north-western part of Area C, partially overlying the backfilled Phase 6 enclosure ditch. The majority of a hypocaust heating system survived in relatively good condition and demolition debris from the building indicates that its internal walls were covered with painted wall plaster, and that it had a tile roof and glass windows.

To the east of the bath-house, a substantial cobbled road was probably a contemporary feature. Other cobbled areas were encountered, these probably representing yard and other road surfaces. It is uncertain whether the bath-house was a stand-alone structure or was associated with a more extensive building or complex of buildings. The quantity and nature of the cultural debris from the site certainly indicates the presence of a high status and highly Romanized settlement, probably a prosperous farmstead (villa), on or in the immediate vicinity of the site during the 2nd century AD.

- Phase 8. Scant evidence was recovered for activity after the 2nd century AD. Fragments of field boundaries were recorded which yielded pottery dating to the later 3rd or early 4th centuries AD. This indicates that although the site continued to be utilised to some extent throughout the later Roman period, relatively low intensity of occupation is indicated by the limited quantity of evidence. It is possible that the settlement focus, *i.e.* the habitation area, either contracted or moved further away from the site. While the site itself may have continued to be utilised for agrarian activities, little or no trace of these survive in the archaeological record.
- Phase 9. Evidence for post-Roman activity from the site was mostly represented by medieval and post-medieval agricultural features. Numerous furrows, the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing, were encountered, and it is probable that the site was farmed from the village of Whessoe. Numerous post-medieval field drains were encountered.
- Phase 10. Modern activity at the site took the form of agricultural land improvements, mainly drainage. Ongoing ploughing is thought to have significantly truncated archaeological levels across the site.

1.6 The Faverdale East site produced a large assemblage of Roman and native style pottery, the latter comprising the largest assemblage of its kind from the region to date, with research potential that is largely unprecedented. The presence of a variety of Roman vessel forms made with native handmade wares is a highly significant finding. The bulk of these wares were clearly deposited in the Romano-British period, so the assemblage has very high potential to contribute to the study of the continuation of Iron Age pottery traditions into the 2nd century AD.

1.7 A large proportion of the samian assemblage is from Central Gaul, specifically Lezoux. This particular ware was imported into Britain in very large quantities and it is a frequent find at military sites and some civilian sites in the north of England. The presence of a group of South Gaulish vessels amongst this material is particularly significant, as they demonstrate that the Faverdale site was of some importance before the establishment of the 'northern frontier' under Trajan and Hadrian.

1.8 A range of other artefact categories was represented, including objects in bone, copper alloy, iron, lead, amber, leather, and glass. Items of personal adornment, such as bangles and brooches, were represented, along with everyday and functional objects such as coins, horse harness fittings and nails.

- 1.9 Further evidence for everyday activities was provided by a large assemblage of stone objects, including several complete quernstones used for cereal processing, and by the presence of iron slag and hammerscale, indicative of iron smithing. Fragments of lead waste, a crucible base and a clay mould for copper alloy or lead ingots also provide evidence for metalworking during the main phases of occupation.
- 1.10 Palaeoenvironmental remains, along with elements of the artefactual evidence, demonstrate that the occupants of the site practised a mixed agrarian economy, with wild resources also exploited. A large assemblage of animal bone was recovered, dominated by the main domesticates, horse, pig, cattle, sheep/goat, with cattle being the most numerous species and with evidence of butchery noted on many fragments. Goose and chicken bones were also present, with wild species represented by red deer and roe deer. Bulk sampling of archaeological deposits produced appreciable quantities of charred cereal remains, together with remains of weeds and other wild plants, providing evidence of the arable dimension to the subsistence economy. Spelt wheat and hulled barley were the principal cereals, with emmer wheat and oat forming a smaller component. Remains of edible marine shellfish, including oyster, mussel and cockles, provide evidence for exploitation of coastal resources.
- 1.11 In summary, assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental data from this extensive and hitherto unknown site of the Roman period has led to the conclusion that the findings warrant publication in an appropriate outlet. The site is important at a local and regional level, and the recovered data has potential to provide significant information concerning early Roman settlement in County Durham, from the time of the military occupation of northern Britain and particularly during the 2nd century AD, when military conquest stalled and the northern frontier was formed. Furthermore, the site represents an excellent opportunity to consider, in detail, the effect of Romanization on the native landscape and those who populated it. In specific terms, the site produced the largest assemblage of late Iron Age/early Roman native pottery yet found in the region, which, along with a significant assemblage of Roman ceramic material, has high potential to add greatly to current understanding of the role and evolution of the material culture of the period.
- 1.12 This Post-Excavation Assessment Report is divided into four parts (Parts A-D). Part A, the 'Project Summary', includes an introduction to the site, its location, geology and topography, planning and archaeological background, and a full description of the archaeological methodology employed during the investigations. It concludes with detailed descriptions of the archaeological remains representing each of the main phases of occupation supported by summary discussions and detailed illustrations.
- 1.13 Part B, the 'Data Assessment', quantifies the written, graphic and photographic elements of the project archive and contains specialist assessments of each element of the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence, with recommendations for further analysis set out for each category.

- 1.14 Part C, the 'Research Agenda and Significance of the Project Data', sets out the original research agenda of the project and then discusses the extent to which the site data has contributed information to each research objective. In some cases, research questions can be answered with the data already available, while in others further analysis is recommended in order to fulfil specific research objectives, some of which have come to light directly as a result of the assessment phase of work. Part C, therefore, concludes with a summary discussion of the significance of the project data, with specific reference to the existing regional research framework, a summary of the potential of each element of the project data for further analysis and an outline recommendation regarding the overall form of further work.
- 1.15 Part D contains the 'Acknowledgements and Bibliography'. The report has one appendix.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 General Background**

- 2.1.1 This report describes the methods and results of an archaeological excavation undertaken between July and October 2004 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (hereafter PCA) in advance of the development of an extensive greenfield site for Faverdale East Business Park, Darlington. Development of the site was part of the long-term strategic development policy of Darlington Borough Council (hereafter DBC), who, along with Argos - the developer of the part of the site in which the excavation was undertaken - funded the work herein described.
- 2.1.2 The Faverdale East site lies on the western margin of the urban area of Darlington, covering an overall area of c. 36 hectares (Figure 1). Prior to development, the site comprised six open fields, and part of a seventh, some arable and some pasture, and one area of woodland. The archaeological excavation was carried out in three areas, of combined size c. 6 hectares, within the westernmost three fields of the overall development site (Figure 2).
- 2.1.3 The archaeological excavation was preceded by a phased programme of archaeological evaluation, undertaken as a planning condition upon the recommendation of the Archaeology Section, Durham County Council (hereafter DCAS) and discussed in greater detail in Section 2.4 below. The development area lies immediately to the south of the site of the deserted medieval village (hereafter DMV) of Whessoe, thus there was considered to be particular potential for archaeological remains associated with this ancient settlement area.
- 2.1.4 Geophysical survey in 2003 identified the presence of a number of potential archaeological features at the site. Phase 1 of a programme of archaeological trial trenching took place in June-July 2003, within the easternmost four fields of the overall development site, and recorded sporadic archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval agricultural origin. Phase 2 of the trial trenching took place within the westernmost three fields in June-July 2004 and identified widespread archaeological remains of probable Iron Age and Roman date. It was immediately apparent that an extensive, important and hitherto unknown archaeological site had been discovered.
- 2.1.5 In view of the nature of the proposed development, preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains was not considered to be an appropriate strategy. Therefore, DCAS recommended open area archaeological excavation should be undertaken within the western portion of the development site to preserve the archaeological remains by record. The Phase 2 evaluation was halted and the excavation commenced without delay, to allow sufficient time for completion of the fieldwork ahead of the development construction programme.

- 2.1.6 The archaeological excavation was undertaken according to a Project Design,<sup>1</sup> incorporating a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), compiled by PCA and approved by DCAS during the initial stages of the fieldwork. The fieldwork comprised excavation and recording in three roughly rectangular areas, Areas A, B and C (Figure 2). Area A measured c. 60m north-south x c. 60m east-west, covering 0.34 hectares; Area B measured c. 85m north-south x c. 30m east-west, covering 0.19 hectares; Area C, measured c. 300m north-south x c. 200m east-west, covering 5.4 hectares.
- 2.1.7 The archaeological excavation was undertaken by PCA under the project management of Robin Taylor-Wilson, with Helen Clough as the Site Director and Gavin Glover as the Site Supervisor. Post-excavation project management was undertaken by Robin Taylor-Wilson and Jennifer Proctor.
- 2.1.8 At the time of writing, the project archive is housed at the Northern Office of PCA, Tursdale Business Park, Durham. The completed project archive, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, as well as artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material will be deposited with The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, County Durham, under the site codes FAV 04 (the 2004 evaluation and open area excavation) and FAV 03 (the 2003 evaluation).

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<sup>1</sup> PCA 2004b.



Figure 1. Site location  
Scale 1:25,000

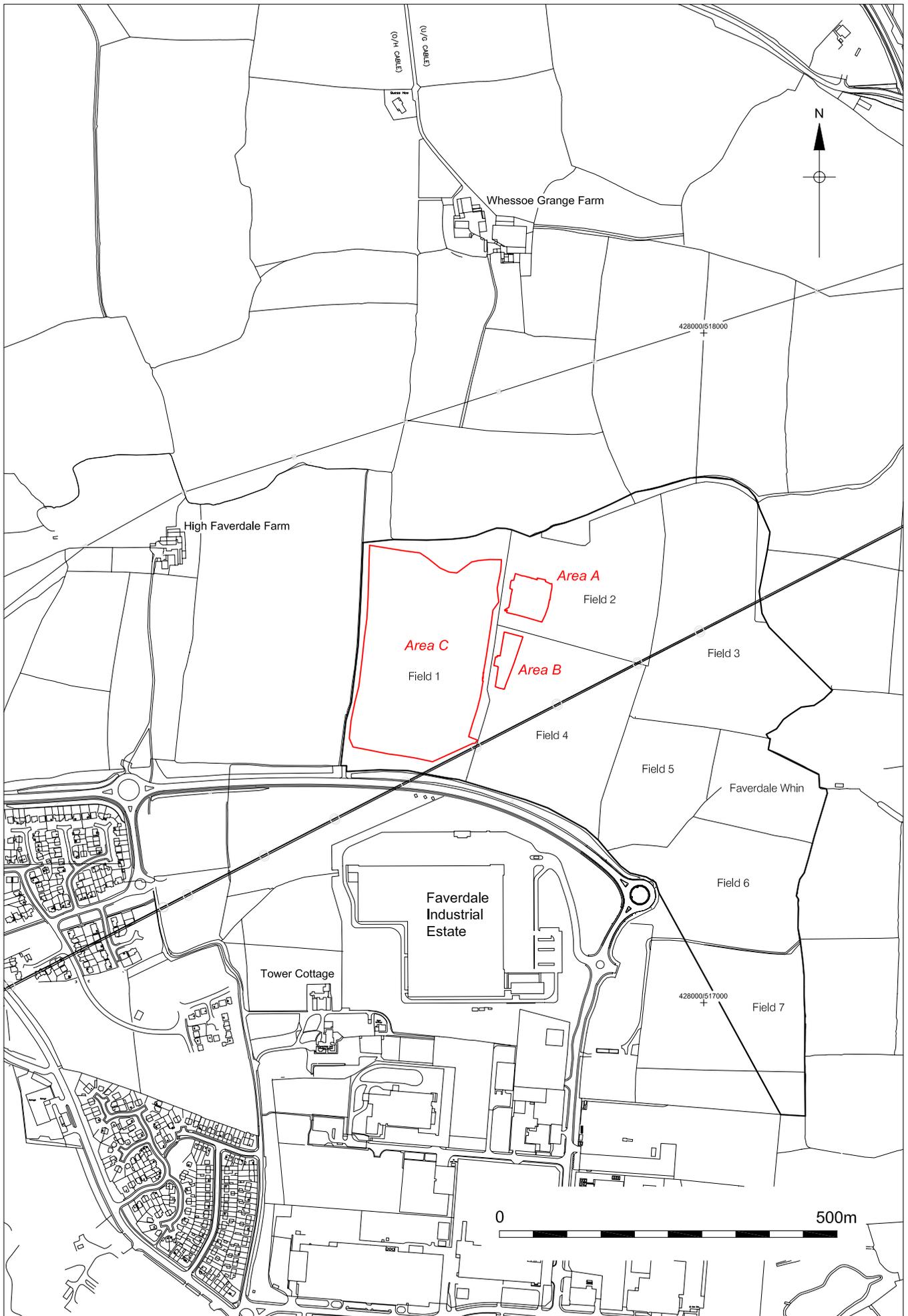


Figure 2. Areas of investigation  
Scale 1:7,500

## **2.2 Site Location and Description**

- 2.2.1 The overall Faverdale East site, centred at NZ 279 174, lies within Faverdale, on the north-western margin of the urban area of Darlington (Figure 1). The overall development area is c. 36 hectares in size, covering an irregularly shaped parcel of land, which, prior to development, had greenfield status being a mixture of previously undeveloped pasture and arable fields (Fields 1-7) (Figure 2). Three sub-rectangular areas, Areas A, B and C, were excavated, all located in the three westernmost fields (Figure 2). The central National Grid Reference for the largest of the three areas, Area C, was NZ 2760 1750.
- 2.2.2 The overall site is bounded to the east by fields adjoining the Simpson Rolling Mills and the branch railway line to Bishop Auckland. An area of protected woodland, Faverdale Whin, is bounded by parts of Fields 3, 5 and 6. To the north and west, the site boundary lies along existing field boundaries, defined for the most part by hedgerows and fences. The southern boundary is delineated partially by a curving link road; the boundary then cuts diagonally from north-west to south-east across existing fields, disregarding the field boundaries. An overhead electricity supply runs across the Faverdale East site from SW-NE, lying to the north of, and roughly parallel with, a 30m wide wayleave corridor for a water main.
- 2.2.3 Immediately prior to the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation and the subsequent open area excavation, Fields 1, 2 and 4 had been under the plough and used for arable cultivation. Throughout the archaeological fieldwork, standing water was present in places adjacent to the northern boundary of Fields 1 and 2, this evidently semi-permanent due to the low-lying situation.

## **2.3 Geology and Topography**

### **2.3.1 Geology**

- 2.3.1.1 The underlying 'solid' geology of the site is of the Permian, which in turn overlies unconformably older deposits of the Carboniferous. Across Northern England, exposures of the Carboniferous can be found to the West (Durham Exposed Coal Field and the Pennines). In descending order of age, the three major horizon groupings of the Carboniferous are: Coal Measures, Namurian (Millstone Grit) and Carboniferous Limestone Series.
- 2.3.1.2 The 'drift' geology of the area is of Pleistocene age and is characterised by undifferentiated glacial till (boulder clay).

### **2.3.2 Topography**

- 2.3.2.1 The Faverdale East site is generally low lying, between the 65m and 75m contours, and characterised by undulating fields. To the north, the site was overlooked by a low hill, at c. 80m OD, the suggested site of Whessoe DMV and now the site of Whessoe Grange Farm (Figure 2). In general, ground level drops away from the farm to the south and south-west, remaining relatively constant, albeit with localised undulations, to the east and west. From the relatively elevated site of the farm there are expansive views across the floodplain of the Tees to the south-west.

- 2.3.2.2 The excavation areas were set within the localised undulating topography (Figures 2 and 4). The highest parts of the site comprised a spur of land, at c. 72m OD, extending into the north-western portion of Field 1, and thus into the northern portion of Area C, and an elongated hillock, at the same height, with its crest at the junctions of Fields 1, 2 and 4. Areas A and B occupied parts of the gradual NE-facing and SE-facing slopes, respectively, of this hillock. The majority of Area C occupied gradually sloping south-facing ground to the south of the higher areas. The northern portion of Area C was effectively crossed by a ridge, formed by the aforementioned spur and the western extent of the hillock, with the ground falling away to the low-lying northern site boundary.

## 2.4 Planning Background

- 2.4.1 A phased scheme of archaeological work was conducted in advance of the development of the Faverdale East site. The work was undertaken as a planning requirement, on the recommendation of DCAS, which provides archaeological advice in relation to planning matters to both Durham County Council and DBC. A summary of the archaeological work is described in the following paragraphs.

- 2.4.2 In early 2003, DCAS advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken at the Faverdale East site, in order to define the nature, date and extent of any archaeological remains. This was in line with national planning guidelines regarding archaeology as set out in 'Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16). In addition, the Local Plan of Darlington Borough Council, adopted in 1997, contains two policies relating directly archaeological sites.

### ***Policy E33 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE***

*Proposals for development that would adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments or other archaeological sites of national importance or their settings will not be permitted.*

### ***Policy E34 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE***

*Where important archaeological sites are known or thought to exist within a potential development site, the developer will be required to carry out an archaeological field evaluation and to submit the results of the evaluation as part of the planning application. Proposals which could affect archaeological remains of local importance will be permitted provided that they allow for the preservation in situ of the remains or, where the Council decides that such preservation is not justified, that appropriate and satisfactory arrangements are made for the excavation and recording of the remains and the publication of the results.*

- 2.4.3 The Faverdale East site lies immediately to the south of Whessoe Grange Farm. Remains of 16th century buildings – one traditionally referred to as the 'Chapel' – were recorded to the south-east of the farmhouse in 1986.<sup>2</sup> The County Durham Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SMR) lists Whessoe DMV as having occupied 'Village Field', in the southernmost portion of the farm. A complex of earthworks is shown in the north-western quarter of this field on the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition map of 1915, although these remains are not shown on either the 1st or 2nd editions, 1856 and 1897, respectively.

- 2.4.4 Irrespective of the proximity of any development site to any known archaeological site, it is DCAS policy to recommend that a programme of archaeological assessment and evaluation be conducted on all greenfield development sites in County Durham and the Borough of Darlington greater than 1 hectare in size.
- 2.4.5 The first stage of archaeological evaluation at Faverdale East comprised a field-visit, undertaken in order to evaluate the potential of the site by noting archaeological and historical feature visible to the naked eye. The field visit identified 'ridge and furrow' earthworks throughout Field 5 and in the south-eastern part of Field 3.
- 2.4.6 The second stage comprised geophysical survey, undertaken in April 2003. A total of 4 hectares (c. 10% of the total development area) was surveyed using geomagnetic instrumentation, with the northern part of the site being particularly targeted (Areas 1-3) due to its proximity to Whessoe DMV. This identified numerous geophysical anomalies possible indicative of buried archaeological features. In the north of Field 1, a complex system of possible soil-filled ditches was detected, as well as debris associated with a possible trackway or stone building. Further geophysical anomalies, with generally weaker readings, were recorded in Areas 2 and 3. The final area (Area 4), surveyed in Field 6, in the southern part of the site, also detected geophysical anomalies, again possibly indicative of sub-surface archaeological features.
- 2.4.7 In light of the findings of these preliminary stages of evaluation, DCAS advised that a programme of archaeological trial trenching should be undertaken, sampling the entire site, prior to the submission of any planning application for development and a Specification<sup>3</sup> was duly prepared. Phase 1 of the trial trenching was undertaken by PCA in June-July 2003, in Fields 3, 5, 6 and 7, forming the eastern portion of the development site. A report describing the findings of this work and incorporating the results of the geophysical survey was submitted in September 2003.<sup>4</sup>
- 2.4.8 In summary, the Phase 1 evaluation identified only features of generally low archaeological significance. Remains associated with medieval and early post-medieval agriculture, including ridge and furrow field systems and associated field boundaries, were encountered across much of the area investigated.
- 2.4.9 Phase 2 of the trial trenching, the investigation of Fields 1, 2 and 4, forming the western portion of the development site, could not be undertaken in 2003 due to the ecological constraints. Information contained in the original evaluation Specification was used, along with the results of the Phase 1 evaluation, as the framework for a Project Design for Phase 2 of the trial trenching evaluation.<sup>5</sup> The Phase 2 evaluation was undertaken between June 28th and July 15th 2004, following the submission of a planning application for development by Argos of the northern portion of the Faverdale East site. The proposed development encompassed the whole of Fields 1 and 2, and the northern parts of Fields 3 and 4, essentially the whole of the Faverdale East site to the north of the aforementioned wayleave corridor for the water main.

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<sup>2</sup> Ryder 1986.

<sup>3</sup> DCAS 2003.

<sup>4</sup> PCA 2003.

<sup>5</sup> PCA 2004a.

2.4.10 Due to the discovery of a major and hitherto unknown archaeological site of possible Iron Age and Roman date during Phase 2 of the evaluation, DCAS advised that further archaeological work, in the form of open area archaeological excavation and recording, was required prior to development within Field 1 and the western parts of Fields 2 and 4. This work was undertaken by PCA between July 16th and October 16th 2004, following on directly from the Phase 2 evaluation, which was curtailed due to time limitations imposed by the imminent development. Excavation was undertaken in three areas, Area A (0.34 hectares), Area B (0.19 hectares) and Area C (5.4 hectares) (Figure 3). A Project Design for the work was prepared by PCA.<sup>6</sup>

## **2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **2.5.1 Prehistoric**

- 2.5.1.1 The County Durham SMR does not list any prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity of Faverdale. The closest possibly related site lies less than 1km to the south-west, within the extensive West Park, Faverdale development, and this is discussed further below in relation to later prehistoric activity. For earlier prehistoric eras, there is sporadic evidence to indicate that what is now the urban area of Darlington was subject to limited human utilisation. Worked flints dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods were found during an archaeological evaluation in Darlington Market Place in 1994 (SMR 4812). Close by were a number of stakeholes, interpreted by the excavator as possibly relating to some kind of temporary structure. On the western periphery of the town there have been several finds of flint artefacts, including material at Darlington Grammar School in the early 20th century (SMR 1516), at Elton Road in 1931 (SMR 1500) and at Hummersknott Avenue in 1965, where a probable Neolithic axe head was recovered (SMR 1504).
- 2.5.1.2 At Morton Palms, c. 6.5km to the south-east of the Faverdale East site, a surface scatter of worked flint of probable Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic date was found during a geophysical survey in 1999 (SMR 5639). However, a subsequent archaeological evaluation in 2000 recorded no convincing evidence of prehistoric activity at the site (SMR 6812).
- 2.5.1.3 Further afield, worked flints have been found on several occasions in the Piercebridge area, c. 6.5km west of Faverdale, as well as in the vicinity of Newton Ketton, c. 4.5km to the north-east (SMR 322 & 323). Pollen evidence from Neasham Fen, which lies c. 10km south-east of Faverdale and has Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status, demonstrated woodland clearance at the beginning of the Neolithic period and again, episodically, during both the 2nd and 1st millennia BC. The general picture provided by such palaeoenvironmental evidence is of large tracts of land being cleared for cereal cultivation, suggesting permanent human settlement in the area by the Middle to Late Bronze Age.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> PCA 2004b.

<sup>7</sup> Cookson 2003.

- 2.5.1.4 There is some tentative evidence to indicate Iron Age land-use to the west of Faverdale, in the vicinity of the A68. The County SMR records a known rectilinear enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date in the area now developed as West Park (SMR 5959). Geophysical survey conducted in 2000 ahead of the West Park development, c. 1.2km to the south-west of the Faverdale East site, detected a possible enclosure, along with possible pits and other archaeological features, in the southernmost area investigated (SMR 6846). This work was part of a wider programme of archaeological assessment (SMR 5957). Trial trenching in 2001 exposed the feature, and it was interpreted as being of Iron Age date (SMR 5958). The enclosure was further evaluated by trial trenching in 2003 in advance of the development of a new mental health unit and this exposed a badly eroded linear feature, again no artefacts were recovered (SMR 3806).
- 2.5.1.5 The enclosure recorded at the West Park site could represent pre-Roman utilisation of the Faverdale area and more extensive sampling of the feature when exposed may have produced dating evidence to clarify its period of origin. However, it is acknowledged that the feature could conceivably derive from any archaeological period. To the south, the extensive Faverdale Industrial Estate encompasses the lands of Faverdale Hall – thought to originate from the 18th century (SMR 5748) - where the County SMR lists an aerial photograph evidently showing another enclosure cropmark, of unknown date (SMR 5752).
- 2.5.1.6 Further afield, excavation at Holme House, Piercebridge (Figure 3) yielded evidence of continuous occupation from the Middle or Late Iron Age, pre-dating the known Roman settlement – including the fort - in that locality.<sup>8</sup> Probably the most notable site in the area is Stanwick Camp, located c. 9 km to the south-west of Faverdale, in North Yorkshire.<sup>9</sup> This site contains the remains of a substantial defensive enclosure, covering an area of over 300 hectares, enclosed by a vast bank and ditch, the bank standing to over 5m in height in places, with a circuit of c. 6.5km. The development of the camp may have started during the Bronze Age, and by the last two centuries BC was the location of one or more Iron Age farmsteads. However, during the 1st century AD, the site grew in importance and scale, as it became a major focus for the Brigantes, the most populous of the northern tribes at the time. The sheer size of the defences gives an indication not only of the importance of the site but also of the size of the population that could be drawn upon to create such earthworks. The ramparts at Stanwick were stone fronted, a form which is unparalleled elsewhere in the region, away from the uplands.
- 2.5.1.7 Other Late Iron Age settlement sites have been recorded in the area of the Stanwick fortifications (Figure 3). For example, part of a small farmstead was recorded at few kilometres to the south at Scotch Corner in the early 1990s,<sup>10</sup> and another farmstead, this a long-lived enclosed settlement beginning in the Early Iron Age and persisting until the Roman conquest, was recorded close by at Gilling West, North Yorkshire, in 1987.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Harding 1984.

<sup>9</sup> For example, Haselgrove 1990.

<sup>10</sup> Abramson 1995.

<sup>11</sup> Fitts, *et al.* 1994.

2.5.1.8 Another well-known enclosed settlement site, Thorpe Thewles, lies c. 13km to the north-east of Faverdale, on the western edge of Stockton-on-Tees (Figure 3). Excavation in the early 1980s revealed a complex sequence of occupation and land use from the Middle Iron Age to the 1st century AD.<sup>12</sup> The finds, environmental evidence and features indicated a participation in social, economic and agricultural developments of a settlement that had been more usually associated with southern Britain.

## 2.5.2 Roman

2.5.2.1 Until the excavation at Faverdale, the Darlington area had produced relatively little evidence for Roman activity. The historic core of Darlington lies approximately mid-way between two known north-south Roman roads (Figure 3). To the west, the course of the Roman road Dere Street lies c. 6.5km distant from Faverdale. The road meets the River Tees at Piercebridge, where it was crossed via a bridge, the remains of which are still visible today. Piercebridge developed into a focus of considerable importance during the Roman period, testified by the presence of a fort and a villa. Excavation and aerial photography have shown that Piercebridge probably developed from pre-Roman Iron Age origins and was occupied through to the late 4th century AD.

2.5.2.2 A similar distance, c. 6.5km, to the east of Faverdale is the course of a second Roman road, known as 'Cade's Road', after the 18th century antiquarian who first identified this as the principal north-south route through Roman East Durham leading to the fort at Chester-le-Street. This road enters County Durham at the crossing of the Tees south of Middleton St. George then runs north through Sadberge. Aerial photography has highlighted several areas of cropmarks thought to indicate Romano-British settlement in the Middleton St. George area.

2.5.2.3 However, within the c. 13km wide corridor defined by the two roads, and in the area stretching between Newton Aycliffe, through the urban area of Darlington, and south to the Tees, very little evidence of Roman period activity has come to light. There have been several finds of Roman coinage, but the County SMR records little else. The closest find spot to Faverdale is from Mowden Bridge in Cockerton, c. 2.5km to the south-west, where a group of Roman coins of 3rd century AD date were discovered adjacent to Baydale Beck, a tributary of the Tees (SMR 1533). South of the Tees at Stapleton, an antiquarian find of a Roman coin hoard, of probable 3rd century AD date, is recorded on the County SMR (SMR 1517).

2.5.2.4 To the south-east of the historic core of Darlington, a coin of Quintillus (270 AD) was found in a garden in Cobden Street (SMR 180). Approximately 1km to the south-west of that find, a coin made for Faustina the Elder (the wife of Emperor Antoninus Pius, who died in AD 141), was found at Cleveland Bridge in the 19th century (SMR 1518). Even further afield, to the north-east, there have been other coin finds in the vicinity of the village of Newton Ketton (SMR 319 & 321), which lies c. 4.5km to the north-east of Faverdale. This village lies close to a postulated north-western branch of Cade's Road, north of Sadberge.

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<sup>12</sup> Heslop 1987.

### 2.5.3 Medieval

- 2.5.3.1 Whessoe Grange Farm occupies land immediately to the north of the Faverdale East site. The field boundaries between the two represent the ancient parish boundary between Haughton-le-Skerne and Darlington. Documentary evidence suggests settlement at Whessoe since the 12th century. In the Boldon Book (c. 1183) lands at 'Quosshur' are recorded as being held by Robert fitz Maldred of Raby, under the Bishopric of Durham. Bishop Hatfield's survey of 1349 refers to a John Shepherd as the chief tenant, and a William Queshowe as serving on the bishop's errands. There are other documentary references to Whessoe, such as one from 1457-8, an account of 'Thomas Popely, bailiff of Derlyngton', which refers to '*...the farm of one pasture called Flaskes, lately demised to the tenants of Whessoe...*'.<sup>13</sup>
- 2.5.3.2 A former two-storey building, for many years referred to as the 'Chapel',<sup>14</sup> survives amongst the present farm buildings. Now a barn, the building is listed at Grade II, and for many years it was suggested that this was of 12th century origin. However, a survey undertaken in 1986 led to a re-appraisal of its period of origin and it is now regarded as being a domestic dwelling of early 16th century origin.<sup>15</sup>
- 2.5.3.3 Datable architectural elements of the 'Chapel', at the time of the 1986 survey, comprised the upper window in the west gable of the building, with characteristic round-headed lights, and a Tudor arch to the ground floor fireplace; both attributable to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, it was noted that there were no grounds, either historical or architectural, to suggest an ecclesiastical function for the structure, with the ground plan suggesting a traditional hall with cross-wing. At the time of the survey, the farmhouse, lying to the west of the 'Chapel', was noted as displaying evidence of possible 18th or 19th century remodelling of an earlier building.
- 2.5.3.4 It has long been the belief that the medieval settlement at Whessoe extended for some distance to the south of the existing farm buildings. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map from 1915 shows, in some detail, earthworks, annotated 'Moated Site', occupying the north-western corner of Field 90, annotated 'Village Field', the southernmost field of the farm, bordering the Faverdale East site. Neither the 1st or 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey map, 1856 and 1897, respectively, show these earthworks or name the field; it is simply annotated as 'Field 90'. A ditch is shown running to the north from the earthwork complex to meet a pond, still visible today, in the south-western portion of 'Field 82'.
- 2.5.3.5 The County SMR for Whessoe DMV (SMR 1529) notes that the earthworks were mistakenly referred to as a moat and that these are likely to represent the nucleus of a former medieval village settlement. The original County SMR card entry for the site notes that the toll of the Black Death was heavy in neighbouring areas and suggests that this may have accounted for the abandonment of a village at Whessoe.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, Ref. CCB (Box 68), 1/F1/14 (188865).

<sup>14</sup> The building is annotated thus on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1856.

<sup>15</sup> Ryder *op. cit.*

<sup>16</sup> Entry of 8/12/1952.

- 2.5.3.6 While documentary evidence has demonstrated the existence of medieval settlement at Whessoe, the form or extent of the village, when at its most populated, is not certain. If, as suggested above, the population was significantly diminished at the time of the Black Death, much of the settlement may have been abandoned, with the former earthworks in Village Field representing the deserted southern part of the habitation area.
- 2.5.3.7 The Phase 1 evaluation of the Faverdale East site involved the investigation of 23 trial trenches in the easternmost fields of the development area. This work encountered much evidence of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, with some probably associated boundary ditches also recorded.



Figure 3. Archaeological overview  
Scale 1:20,000

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 In broad terms, the aims and objectives of the excavation at Faverdale East were:

- To provide a detailed record of archaeological features considered to be of high significance, *i.e.* those related to pre-Roman and Romano-British settlement. This category of features was to include: enclosure boundary ditches, masonry structures, definite arrangements of discrete structural features such as postholes and stakeholes, road and other consolidated surfaces, dwellings represented by drip gullies, complete pits of whatever function, burials, wells, working hollows and hearths.
- To provide a 'rescue' level of record for archaeological features considered to be of lesser significance, including field boundary ditches and linear drainage gullies of probable pre-Roman and Roman date, isolated structural features (postholes and stakeholes) of uncertain date and all features derived from medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity.

3.2 The provisional research agenda for the excavation has been refined into three broad items for the assessment:

- To characterise any pre-Roman, native element of the recorded activity, then to assess how the processes of Romanization affected the site in order to inform current understanding of the transition between the Late pre-Roman Iron Age and the Romano-British period in the region.
- To characterise the Romano-British elements of the recorded activity. Since the univallate enclosure in the northern part of Area C is characteristic of the Roman military, assessment of this, along with other recorded features, as well as the material culture, should establish whether or not the site had close connections with the military. Although a high level of Romanization in northern Britain is suggestive of strong military influence, an alternative is that the site, when Romanized, was part of a high status rural civilian settlement. Such a settlement may have been a country residence or a developed farmstead, as at Quarry Farm, Ingleby Barwick, which was seemingly unique in having little or no military connection.
- To determine as much as possible about the day-to-day existence of the inhabitants of the settlement and, at a broader level, to identify any variations in socio-economic trends affecting the population through time. Biological remains recovered through bulk soil sampling and by hand collection of faunal remains can provide significant data regarding fundamental concerns, such as the diet of settlement occupants, as well more detailed considerations, such as the very economic basis of settlement.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The Phase 2 evaluation at Faverdale East began on Wednesday 30th June 2004, with machine cutting of the first of an intended 26 trenches. The first trench was sited in the northern part of Field 1 to test a geophysical anomaly seemingly indicative of a ditch defining the northern side of a large univallate enclosure. A ditch more than 2m wide was revealed in the southern end of the trench, which sample excavation revealed to be c. 1.30m deep and from which a substantial quantity of Roman pottery was recovered.
- 4.1.2 During the next few days, practically every trench opened in Field 1 encountered archaeological features, mostly linear in form, from which Roman and/or native pottery was recovered. It was soon apparent that the evaluation had encountered a substantial and hitherto unknown archaeological site of probable Late Iron Age/Romano-British date. Across the site, where archaeological features were exposed, they lay at a typical depth of c. 400mm, below ploughsoil and cut into the natural boulder clay sub-stratum.
- 4.1.3 Following discussions between DBC, PCA and DCAS, a decision was made, in early July, to abandon the ongoing programme of archaeological evaluation, in favour of large scale open area excavation in order to clear the site of archaeological remains prior to the imminent construction programme. While the evaluation trenches in Field 1 suggested that the entire field contained archaeological remains of note, the density of remains appeared to decline to the east, with only trenches in the south-western portion of Field 2 and the north-western portion of Field 4 encountering archaeological features.
- 4.1.4 The open area excavation began on Friday 16th July 2004, with a large-scale programme of topsoil stripping, conducted under archaeological supervision. Over the next ten days, as much of Field 1 was stripped as possible, while maintaining a perimeter access route and allowing for the wayleave of the water main in the south-east corner of the field. Areas in the south-western portion of Field 2 and the north-western portion of Field 4 were similarly stripped. The three stripped areas, Areas A, B and C, were roughly rectangular in shape. Area A measured c. 60m north-south x c. 60m east-west, covering 0.34 hectares; Area B measured c. 85m north-south x c. 30m east-west, covering 0.19 hectares; Area C measured c. 300m north-south x c. 200m east-west, covering 5.4 hectares.
- 4.1.5 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).<sup>17</sup> PCA is an IFA-Registered Organisation. The Project Design compiled by PCA during the initial stages of the excavation set out an outline methodology for the fieldwork and there was little or no requirement for any variation to that methodology during the course of proceedings. DCAS recommended that geophysical survey should be undertaken to the east of Areas A and B in order to confirm whether or not archaeological activity petered-out to the east, as the evaluation trenches indicated. The results of the additional geophysical survey were appended to a document containing supplementary desk-based research on the Whessoe/Faverdale site.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> IFA 1999a and b.

<sup>18</sup> PCA 2004c.

4.1.6 Across the excavation areas, ploughsoil was removed by tracked 360° mechanical excavators, with all such work carried out under archaeological supervision. All machines were fitted with wide blade 'ditching' buckets. For the most part, removal of ploughsoil exposed the upper interface of the natural sub-stratum, with archaeological features cut into this material. In places, 'horizontal stratigraphy' derived from ancient usage of the site survived and, during machining, such deposits were left in place for subsequent examination by hand.

## **4.2 General Archaeological Methodology**

4.2.1 An archaeological field team comprising Site Director, Site Supervisor, and up to 38 Archaeologists, with support staff for processing and storage of recovered materials, undertook the archaeological excavation. Where archaeological features were exposed during machine stripping, hand cleaning was undertaken by the field team, using appropriate hand tools, to confirm the extent of archaeological features.

4.2.2 Where archaeological features of greater significance were identified within areas of high archaeological sensitivity, as set out above, they were cleaned, excavated, recorded and sampled as appropriate:

- Complete features, such as pits, postholes and hearths, were generally half-sectioned to determine and record their form, and then fully emptied to aid recovery of dateable material.
- Linear features, such as ditches and gullies, were sectioned, as appropriate (features up to 5m in length – 20% minimum; features greater than 5m in length – 10% minimum), in order to obtain a meaningful sample of each feature and give an indication of variations in profile along their exposed length. In addition, it was envisaged that this would provide information on phasing, function and date. Where phasing was apparent, excavated sections concentrated on the recovery of dating evidence and profile determination.
- Deposits at junctions of, or interruptions in, linear features were removed over sufficient length to determine the nature of stratigraphic relationships between components.
- Circular gullies interpreted as 'eaves drip' gullies were to be sectioned so that at least 40% of each feature has been excavated - the excavated portions were to include both terminals.
- Other structural remains, for example, corn driers, were to be excavated as appropriate, up to 100% if necessary.
- Positive features, such as stone surfaces: up to 20% by hand, or as appropriate, in order to characterise such features and determine their composition and extent.
- Burials were subject to 100% excavation and likely cremations were to be subject to 100% sampling.

- 4.2.3 All excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with recognised archaeological practice and following the methodology set out on PCA's *'Field Recording Manual'*.<sup>19</sup> All archaeological features (layers, cuts, fills, structures) were excavated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard 'single context planning' methods. Preliminary survey by Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (hereafter TST EDM) of areas containing archaeological features was undertaken. A site survey grid was extended across all excavation areas by TST EDM, in order to locate plans and sections.

### **4.3 Site Recording**

- 4.3.1 *Pro forma* recording sheets were used to compile a full and proper record of all written, graphic and photographic work undertaken. Detailed written records were made of all archaeological features and deposits encountered, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements. Drawings were executed on polyester-based drawing film, at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, and were related to a site survey grid, which was established across the excavation areas. The site code FAV 04, was assigned to the project, this being the code initially allocated to the Phase 2 evaluation.
- 4.3.2 The elevation of all principal strata and features was calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the values indicated on the appropriate plans and section drawings.
- 4.3.3 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram was compiled to record stratigraphic relationships.
- 4.3.4 A detailed photographic record of the investigations was compiled with SLR cameras. This included black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating the principal features and finds discovered in detail and in general context. All photographs of this nature included a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

### **4.4 Artefacts and Palaeoenvironmental Remains**

- 4.4.1 All artefacts recovered from the investigations were treated in an appropriate manner and were exposed, lifted, cleaned, marked, conserved, bagged, packaged, boxed and stored, as appropriate and in accordance with recognised guidelines.<sup>20</sup>
- 4.4.2 Specialist assessment was undertaken on all types of finds (*e.g.* organic, ceramic, metallic).
- 4.4.3 Due to the quantities of artefactual and ecofactual material recovered during the project, processing of artefacts and ecofacts began on site while the fieldwork was ongoing. This work was completed as part of the post-excavation programme. Subsequent assessment of all artefactual and ecofactual material was undertaken by suitably qualified personnel. For each category of artefact and ecofact an assessment report has been produced including a basic quantification of the material and a statement of its potential for further analysis and recommendations for such work.

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<sup>19</sup> PCA 1999.

<sup>20</sup> UKIC 1983 and RESCUE 1988.

- 4.4.4 All materials that required stabilisation were transferred to a specialist conservation facility as soon as possible. The conservation of vulnerable materials commenced with an initial assessment of all recovered artefacts, X-radiography of iron objects and selected examples of non-ferrous material. Quality of preservation was assessed and the long-term conservation and storage needs of all excavated material identified. Conservation assessments, which were carried out in collaboration with relevant 'finds' specialists, identified the potential for further analysis of the material in each case.
- 4.4.5 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits was developed in consultation with PCA's environmental consultant and approved by Jaqui Huntley, English Heritage's Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (RAAS).
- 4.4.6 Sampled deposits were uncontaminated and, where possible, well-dated by artefactual or stratigraphic evidence. Bulk sediment samples normally comprised 30 litres (where sufficient material was available), although up to 60 litres was recovered from deposits that were visibly rich in organic remains.
- 4.4.7 A total of 217 bulk samples were collected during the excavation, from which 39 were prioritised for assessment by PCA's palaeoenvironmental consultants in order to obtain a representative selection of feature types and phases of occupation. The remaining samples were stored to allow for possible future assessment if necessary.
- 4.4.8 Bulk soil samples collected for environmental remains during the investigations were processed and assessed by suitably qualified personnel. Sieving was used when necessary to recover small items, both organic, such as fish and small mammal bones, seeds, insects, *etc.*, and inorganic, such as technological residues.
- 4.4.9 Techniques of laboratory processing for material recovered through sampling varied according to the nature of the deposit. Assessment was made in respect of:
- the approximate proportions and types of mineral and organic components, including comments relating to presence/absence of industrial spatter and hammerscale or other technological material;
  - the nature of biological remains;
  - qualitative estimates of the amounts of each type of remains and their states of preservation;
  - a broad indication of habitats represented;
  - indications of origin of material;
  - research questions that should be formulated if full analysis of any material is recommended.

## 4.5 Post-Excavation Assessment

- 4.5.1 This report sets out the findings of the archaeological investigations at the site. It includes a post-excavation assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental data recovered, in accordance with the guidelines of English Heritage, as set out in *'Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd Edition'* (hereafter MAP2). Following MAP2 guidelines, the site data collected during the fieldwork has been assessed for its potential for further analysis in relation to the project's research aims and any additional questions which came to light during post-excavation analysis. This post-excavation assessment report, enumerating the different kinds of evidence (stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental) from the site and their potential for further analysis, has been prepared as the first phase of that process.
- 4.5.2 Assessment of each category of artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material was undertaken by suitably qualified archaeological specialists as soon as possible following the completion of the fieldwork.
- 4.5.3 Survival of all materials recovered during or generated by archaeological projects depends upon suitable storage. The complete project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all recovered materials will be packaged for long term curation according to relevant guidelines.<sup>21</sup> An acceptable standard for archives generated by archaeological projects has been defined in MAP2.<sup>22</sup> The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent. The archive will also contain a complete site stratigraphic matrix. A copy of each report, article and academic paper resulting from the project will also be included. The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle will be met in full.
- 4.5.4 Unless overridden by National Law, any artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the site belong to the landowner, who is urged to donate these to an appropriate body. PCA will, with the agreement of the landowner, arrange for deposition of the material with a suitable repository.
- 4.5.5 Alternative arrangements for the curation of all or part of the project archive require prior written approval from a representative of the DCAS. For example, if the artefacts are not to be donated to the appropriate museum, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record to be compiled of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute that part of the archaeological archive.

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<sup>21</sup> UKIC 1990.

<sup>22</sup> English Heritage 1991.

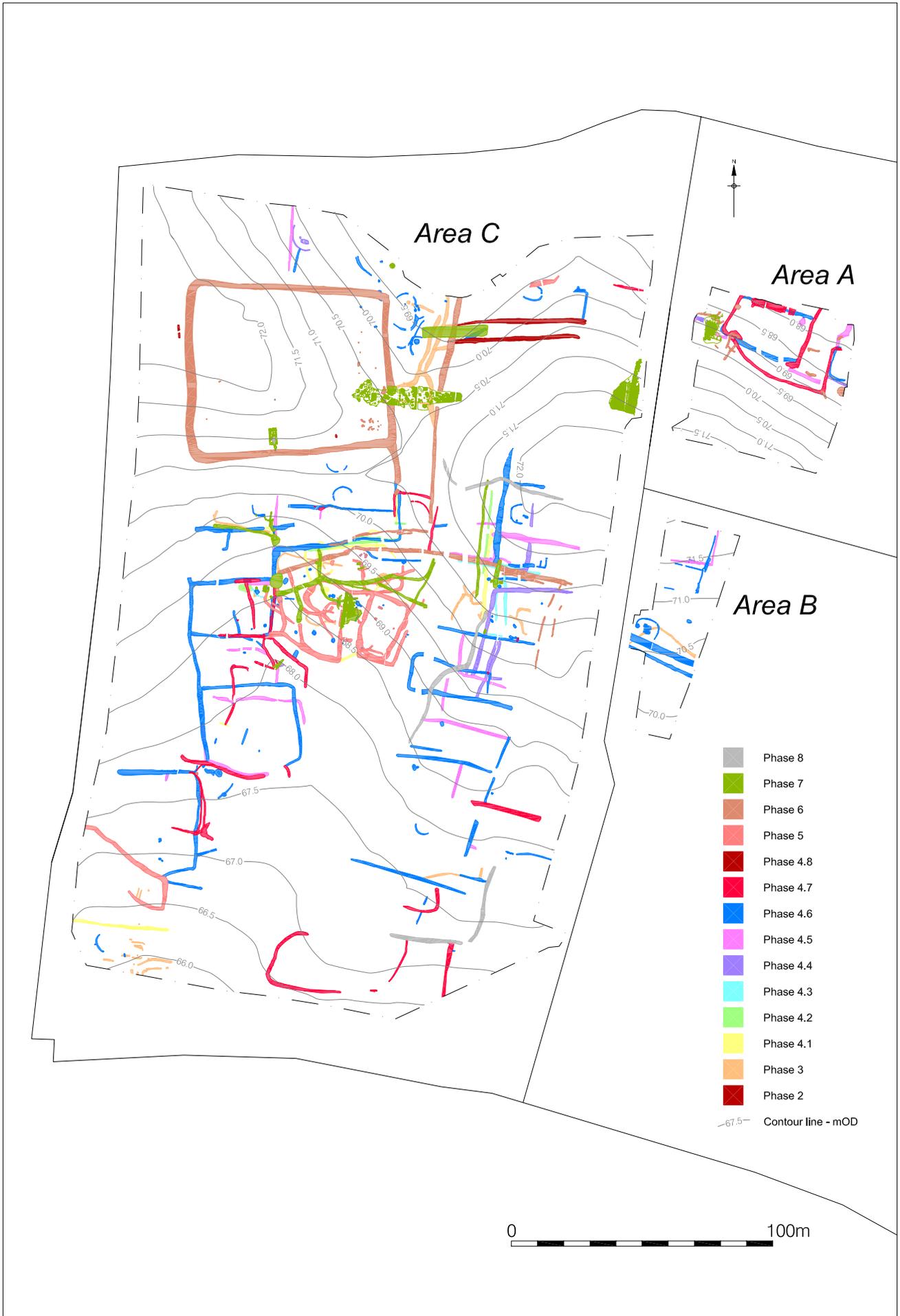


Figure 4. All cut features and surfaces, all phases  
Scale 1:2,000

## 5. PHASED SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

*Note: Discrete stratigraphic entities (e.g., a cut, a fill, a deposit) were assigned unique and individual archaeological 'context' numbers, and these are indicated in the following text as [\*]. The archaeological sequence at the site has been described by phase, detailing the progression of deposition.*

### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural (Figure 5; Plates 1 and 2)

#### 5.1.1 Phase 1.1: Wetland deposits

Layers [1572], [1571], [1570], [1569], [1584], [1583]

- 5.1.1.1 Towards the north-eastern corner of Area C, two sondages were machine-excavated on ground sloping away to the north, towards a low-lying, waterlogged area. To the north, the larger of these sondages exposed, at its northern end, strata that represent an ancient wetland area. These deposits probably accumulated during the final part of the last (Devensian) ice age, possibly directly as a result of continued recession of the glacial ice sheet. Deprived of their meltwaters, any low-lying, marginal drainage channels and hollows would have become increasingly ill-drained, thereby allowing peat to form.
- 5.1.1.2 The lowermost deposit exposed in the wetland sequence was a layer, [1572], comprising soft, light grey sandy clay, with laminated sandstone or mudstone throughout. This was recorded at a maximum height of 66.54m OD, but only the uppermost few centimetres of the deposit could be exposed in the very base of the investigative sondage, at its northern end. Layer [1572] was overlain by a layer, [1571], comprising soft, mid to dark brown organic clay. This had a maximum thickness of 0.54m and it was noted that the organic content increased visibly towards the base of the deposit, so that it was almost entirely organic detritus within the lowermost portion. A radiocarbon date of cal BC 11890-11440 and cal BC 11420-11370 (Beta-208951, 11570±70 BP) was obtained from organic sediment within deposit [1571], dating it to the Late Glacial/Early Holocene period.
- 5.1.1.3 Organic clay [1571] was overlain by a layer, [1570], comprising soft, light to mid grey clay with occasional thin lenses of organic detritus throughout. Up to 0.22m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 67.29m OD, this mostly inorganic deposit represents an episode in which standing water occupied the wetland, with relatively little opportunity for vegetation to become established. Further to the south, but within the same sondage, a similar layer, [1584], was the lowermost deposit to be exposed, this recorded at a maximum height of 67.93m OD. Although not physically connected, layers [1570] and [1584] can be reasonably equated on the basis of both physical similarity and stratigraphic position.
- 5.1.1.4 Layer [1570] was overlain by another deposit with abundant organic detritus, layer [1569], and this was notable for the presence of relatively coarse waterlogged plant remains. In contrast to the earlier organic clay layer, [1571], layer [1569] was relatively thin, up to only 0.14m thick; it was recorded at maximum height of 67.43m OD. A small number of water flea eggs (*cladoceran ephippia*) were recovered from deposit [1569], the presence of which suggest either that the wetland may have been subject to periodic drying-out or, at least, that its margins were subject to fluctuations in water level.

5.1.1.5 To the south again, a similar deposit, [1583], overlying the previously described layer [1584], can be reasonably equated with layer [1569]. Representing more of the same ancient vegetated land surface, deposit [1583] had a maximum thickness of 0.10m was recorded at a maximum height of 68.00m OD.

#### **5.1.2 Phase 1.2: Boulder clay**

Layers [102], [517], [1590], [1808], [1807], [1806]

5.1.2.1 Across the vast majority of the overall area stripped for archaeological excavation, the natural sub-stratum comprised boulder clay or till material derived from the last (Devensian) glaciation and typical of the region. Boulder clay is defined as the finer, unguarded and uncemented rock debris transported by ice-sheets, together with the boulders and cobbles derived from the regions over which they passed. Boulder clay deposition was often accompanied by the accumulations of sands and gravels on the shrinking flanks of the glacier as the ice sheet retreated.

5.1.2.2 Within the two easternmost excavation areas, Area A and B, the sub-stratum, [102], was fairly consistent, comprising firm clay, with frequent variations in colour, ranging from mid brown to light pink to light yellow, and pockets of gravel, some frequent, and occasional sandy patches throughout. Boulder clay, [517], was revealed across the majority of the largest excavation area, Area C, with sandy patches and areas of gravel increasing in frequency towards the south-west. Within the overall sediment matrix across the site were boulders and cobbles of varying frequency and representing the aforementioned rock debris from the ice sheets.

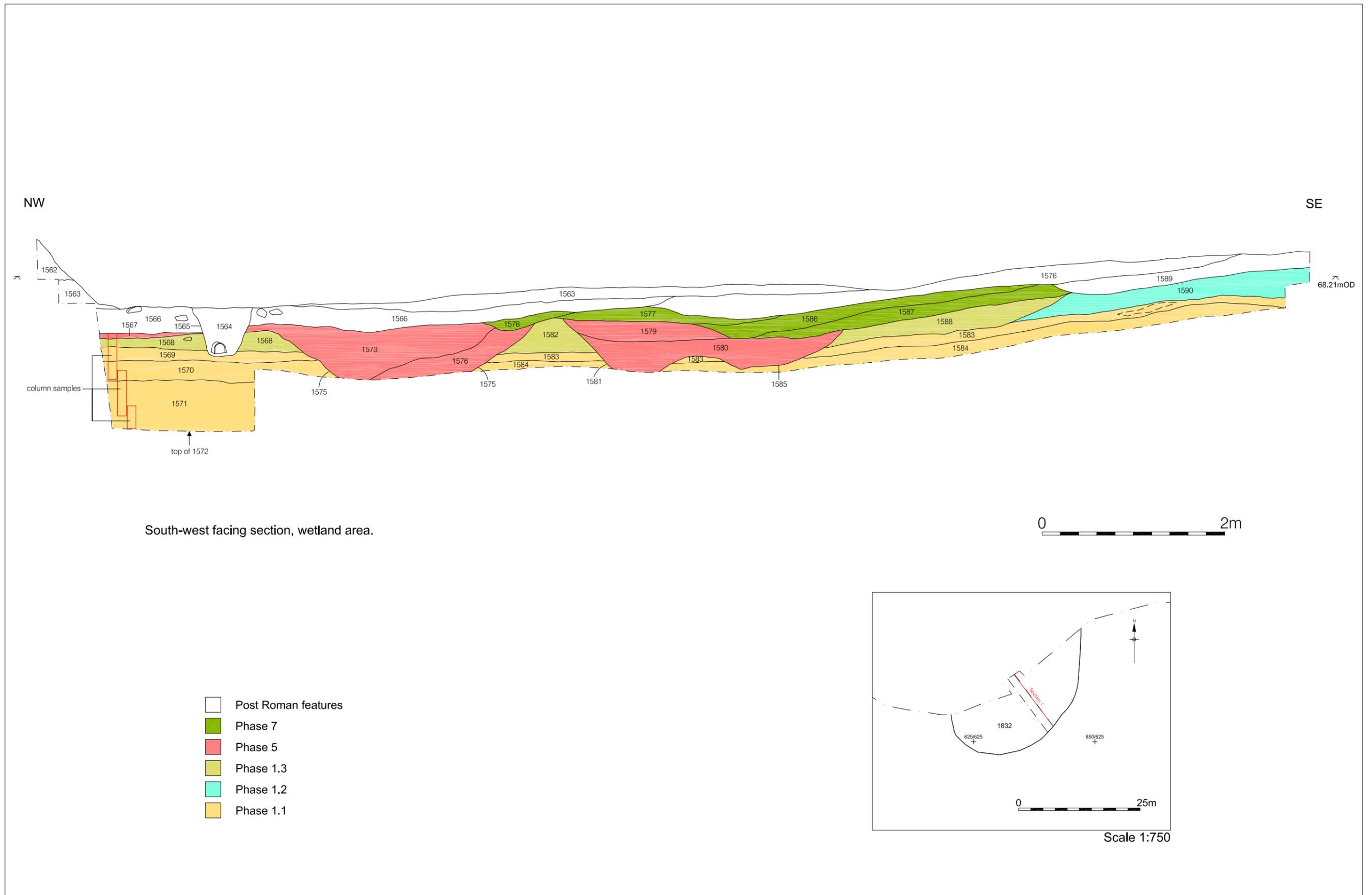
5.1.2.3 Within the aforementioned machine-excavated sondages towards the north-eastern corner of Area C, several strata interpreted as being of glacial deposition were recorded in section. The southernmost sondage recorded a layer, [1808], comprising firm, mid orange brown sandy clay, at a maximum height of 69.30m OD. This was overlain by a layer, [1807], up to 0.20m thick and comprising soft, light to mid grey sandy clay, which, in turn, was overlain by a layer, [1806], comprising soft, mid brownish yellow silty sand, recorded at a maximum height of 69.19m OD and with a substantial maximum thickness of 0.55m.

5.1.2.4 The larger sondage to the north recorded, in its southernmost portion, layer [1590], comprising firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay. This was recorded at a maximum height of 68.31m OD and, in section, had a maximum thickness of 0.31m, overlying previously described layer [1583]. To the north, layer [1590] petered out, possibly having been eroded by overbank inundation of later prehistoric date on the sloping ground towards the low-lying wetland area.

### 5.1.3 Phase 1.3: Prehistoric wetland

Layers [1568], [1582], [1588]

- 5.1.3.1 At the northernmost end of the larger investigative sondage through the northern wetland area, Phase 1.1 deposit [1569] was overlain by a layer, [1568], comprising soft, mid to dark brownish grey organic clay, which was recorded at a maximum height of 67.61m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.23m. Organic detritus in layer [1568] produced a radiocarbon date of cal BC 4460-4330 (Beta-208952, 5540+/- 40 BP), placing its deposition in the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. Bullrush was a particularly predominant species within samples of deposit [1568], suggesting that the deposit formed in an area of shallow water, most likely situated towards the margin of the wetland area. Environmental sampling produced no evidence to suggest significant human impact on the landscape in the vicinity of the wetland during later prehistory; all of the taxa represented being consistent with an environment populated by naturally occurring species.
- 5.1.3.2 To the south, and in the same machine-excavated sondage, a layer, [1582], comprising soft, dark brown organic silt, can be reasonably equated with layer [1568]. It was recorded at a maximum height of 67.75m and was at least 0.38m thick. Further south in the same sondage, a layer, [1588], comprising soft, mid purplish brown organic clayey silt, is also broadly comparable. This material, recorded at a maximum height of 68.02m OD, overlay the possibly eroded northernmost edge of the boulder clay raft, represented, as described above, by Phase 1.2 boulder clay [1590].



South-west facing section, wetland area.

- Post Roman features
- Phase 7
- Phase 5
- Phase 1.3
- Phase 1.2
- Phase 1.1

Figure 5. Section 1, wetland area  
Scale 1:40



Plate 1. Section 1, north end, wetland area, looking north-east (*1m scale*).



Plate 2. Section 1, towards south end, wetland area, looking north-east (*1m scale*).

## 5.2 Phase 2: Cist Burials (Figures 6 and 7; Plate 3)

*Three stone-lined cist burials were recorded in the north-western portion of Area C. None contained artefactual material for dating evidence and since burials of this type are known in the region from the Iron Age through to the Anglo-Saxon period, their period of origin remains uncertain. The preferred interpretation is that the features are of Late Iron Age or early Roman date; accordingly, they have been assigned to this early phase.*

Cist burial 1: grave cut [156], stone lining [155], skeletal material [154], fills [137], [153]

Cist burial 2: grave cut [158], stone lining [157], fill [150]

Cist burial 3: grave cut [2014], stone lining [2013]

- 5.2.1 Two stone-lined burials were encountered in the north-western portion of Area C, these were isolated features and had no stratigraphic relationship with any other features on site. Cist burial 1 comprised a grave cut, [156], which measured 1.97m north-south x 0.55m east-west x 0.26m deep and was lined with five carboniferous sandstone slabs, [155], the eastern side being formed by two pieces of stone. The stones were on average 44mm thick and the largest, that forming the western side, measured 1.73m in length, with the end sections measuring 0.46m wide x 0.22m high and 0.40m wide x 0.15m high. The base of the cut was also stone-lined, although this material was rather fragmentary and many small pieces had been utilised. Fragments of badly degraded skeletal material, [154], were recovered from a primary fill, [137], and what appeared to be pieces of the stone capping to the cist overlay this deposit. This in turn was overlain by a deposit, [153], representing later plough soil that had fallen into the void created when the cist collapsed. Cist burial 1 contained more than 20 fragments of human bone, [154], in very poor condition; one fragment was identifiable as a femoral shaft fragment measuring 85mm x 28mm, 14 fragments were identifiable as long bone shaft fragments and the remaining material was unidentifiable.
- 5.2.2 Cist burial 2 comprised a grave cut, [158], which measured 2.14m north-south by 0.87m east-west by 0.31m deep and was lined with four stone slabs, [157], which were in a very poor state of preservation. It was only possible to measure the dimensions of the slabs forming the northern side; this was 0.35m wide by 0.41m high by 46mm thick. No skeletal remains were recovered from the infill, [150], of this grave which probably represents plough soil which had accumulated within the void created by the collapsed structure.
- 5.2.3 Cist burial 3, located c. 70m to the east of Cist burials 1 and 2, had been largely truncated by later ploughing and comprised a construction cut, [2014], measuring 1.12m north-south by 0.42m east-west, only surviving to a depth of 30mm. Two fragments of stone lining, [2013], survived in the northern part of the construction cut, representing the remnants of the base of the cist.

5.2.4 In the absence of any artefactual material associated with these burials or stratigraphic relationships with any dateable features, the period of origin of the three cist burials has not been established to date. In terms of form, they could conceivably date from the Iron Age through to the Anglo-Saxon period, although the absence of any settlement activity of Iron Age or post-Roman date perhaps suggests that they are most likely to be Roman burials. Sufficient skeletal material was recovered from one of the graves to obtain a radiocarbon date – this represents the best opportunity to establish their period of origin.

### 5.3 Phase 3: 1st Century AD Activity (Figure 6; Plate 4)

*First century AD activity was represented by the remnants of several enclosures laid out on similar orientations within the central parts of Areas B and C. These may have been utilised for stock-keeping, although their fragmentary form due to truncation makes definite interpretations impossible. A possible area of habitation was recorded in the south-western corner of Area C and drainage features encountered in the northern part of Area C probably represent the remains of attempts to drain the wetland area.*

#### 5.3.1 Enclosures 1-4

Area B: Ditch [112], fill [111]; ditch [131], fill [132]

Area C: Ditch [726], fills [727], [1091]; ditch [1298], fills [1299], [1465], [1620], [1803]; ditch [1532], fills [1531], [1858], [1859], [1886], [1887]; ditch [1724], fills [1725], [1726], [1907], [1908]; curvilinear feature [715], fill [716]; curvilinear feature [877], fill [876], pit [1861], fill [1860]

- 5.3.1.1 A curvilinear feature, [112] and [131], extended in a north-easterly direction from the western limit of Area B for a distance of 14m and turned towards the south-east for a distance of c. 18m, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. This feature was 0.80m wide x 0.30m deep and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. The feature produced no dateable artefactual material, although it was stratigraphically earlier than features and deposits assigned to the sub-phases of Phase 4 and has, accordingly, been assigned to the preceding broad phase of activity. It is interpreted as a boundary feature, probably representing the north-western corner of a substantial enclosure, Enclosure 1, the full extent of which could not be established as it continued beyond the limits of investigation.
- 5.3.1.2 The ditch representing Enclosure 1 appeared to have silted up naturally; two bulk samples taken from its fills did not produce any biological remains of interpretative value. However, a small quantity of hammerscale and some iron fragments were recovered from ditch [131], indicating that iron smithing took place in the vicinity, although this was probably intrusive material associated with the subsequent phase of activity (see Windbreak 4, Phase 4.6).
- 5.3.1.3 A small number of features within the central portion of Area C have been assigned to this broad phase of activity on the basis of stratigraphic relationships with features more confidently assigned to later phases. Towards the western limit of excavation, a small pit, [1861], had been truncated by a linear feature, [1532], which, along with linear feature [1724], formed parts of the western and southern sides of an enclosure, Enclosure 2, which measured at least 22m WNW-ESE x 4m NE-SW. To the south-east was a curvilinear feature, [1298], recorded for a distance of 12m WNW-ESE with a curved element in the west extending south-eastwards, representing the north-western corner of another enclosure, Enclosure 3. A similar, although smaller, feature, [726], was located a short distance to the east, and while this may have formed part of another enclosure, the evidence for such an interpretation is more tentative and no enclosure number has been assigned. It is perhaps noteworthy that the major surviving length of each of these features was aligned roughly WNW-ESE, possibly indicative of a wider network of enclosures based on this orientation. No dateable artefactual material was recovered from any of these features.

- 5.3.1.4 Portions of two truncated curvilinear features, [715] and [877], to the south of ditch [726] may represent part of the same feature, possibly a small circular enclosure c. 5m in diameter. If this were the case, such a feature could not have been contemporary with ditch [726], although it was not possible to establish a precise relationship due to truncation.
- 5.3.1.5 In the south-eastern portion of Area C, an approximately NE-SW aligned ditch, [534], along with a short length of ditch at right angles, [620], could represent part of another enclosure, Enclosure 4, measuring at least 21m x 4m.

### 5.3.2 Possible habitation area

Surface [628]; construction cut [636], surface [633], fill [635]; linear feature [1022], fill [1023]; linear feature [1047], fill [1046]; linear feature [1082], fill [1083]; linear feature [1095], fill [1094]; linear feature [1099], fill [1098]; linear feature [1105], fill [1106]; linear feature [1045], fill [1044]; linear feature [1051], fill [1050]; curvilinear feature [1073], fill [1074]; linear feature [1168], fill [1169]; linear feature [1170], fill [1171]; posthole [1049], fill [1048]; posthole [1053], fill [1052]; posthole [1055], fill [1054]; posthole [1075], fill [1076]; posthole [1097], fill [1096]; posthole [1101], fill [1100]; posthole [1120], fill [1119]; pit [1195], fill [1196]

- 5.3.2.1 A group of five short, east-west aligned linear features, [1022], [1045], [1051], [1099] and [1105], which measured between 5.88m-3.28m in length and 0.68m-0.32m in width, were recorded in the south-western corner of Area C. Each was infilled with a clayey deposit and, given their similarity in form and close distribution, it is considered they are likely to have been associated, perhaps representing the remains of structural features such as bedding trenches for sill beams within simple clay and timber buildings.
- 5.3.2.2 Three roughly north-south aligned features, [1047], [1082] and [1095], were recorded to the south, extending beyond the southern limit of Area C. These were similar in form and dimensions to the previously described east-west orientated features and may also represent structural features. A sherd of samian ware dating from c. AD 40-90 was recovered from feature [1051] and a small assemblage of pottery recovered from the three north-south aligned features was not closely dateable, but included native tradition wares.
- 5.3.2.3 Seven circular and sub-circular features, [1049], [1053], [1055], [1075], [1097], [1101] and [1120], were encountered in the area of these putative linear structural features; their form and dimensions suggests that they may have been associated structural postholes. Postholes [1049] and [1097] both produced small assemblages of native tradition pottery.
- 5.3.2.4 A more extensive curvilinear feature, [1073], 13.20m in length x 0.50m wide, was encountered within this cluster of features. Its single fill, [1074], comprised dark brown sandy silt with moderate flecks of daub and charcoal from which Roman pottery was recovered, although this was not closely dateable. A bulk sample of this deposit yielded carbonised plant remains from cereal and weed species. Whilst it is possible that the feature originated during one of the later phases of activity, it has been assigned to Phase 3 on the basis of its proximity to the features above, although its precise function remains unclear.

- 5.3.2.5 Part of a stone surface, [628], comprising irregular, medium sized stones and cobbles, set in a slight depression within the underlying natural sub-stratum, was encountered amongst the cluster of putative structural features described above. It extended over an area measuring 4.0m x 1.5m, although extensive plough damage was noted in this area and it may have originally covered a larger area. A complete upper rotary quernstone, SF 24, had been re-used within the surface (Plates 4 and 48). To the north-west was a similar, although less extensive, area of cobbles, [633], possibly set within a shallow construction cut, [636], although more likely lying within a natural depression. The cobbles had been set within a deposit, [635], comprising dark brown silty clay from which a single sherd of native tradition pottery was recovered, and this surface also contained a re-used quernstone, SF 25 (Plate 49). These two surviving areas of cobbled surface may represent portions of more extensive features, perhaps yard surfaces, badly damaged by ploughing.
- 5.3.2.6 Two, parallel NNE-SSW aligned linear features, [1168] and [1170], lying c. 1.0m apart, were recorded to the northern part of the previously described group of features, truncated to the south by a later (Phase 5) feature. The function of these features is unclear, however they may have been drainage gullies or the remnants of field boundaries and their proximity to the cluster of features in the south-west corner of Area C broadly suggests that they may have been associated with the area of putative habitation. A small pit, [1195], located a short distance to the east, may also have been associated.

### 5.3.3 Possible shrine

Ditch [948], fill [947]; gully [950], fill [949]

- 5.3.3.1 The truncated remains of a curvilinear feature, [950], were recorded in the central portion of Area C. This measured c. 3.70m in length x 0.46m wide x 0.28m deep and had moderately steep, slightly irregular sides and a concave base. Its function is unclear, although it may have been a drainage gully related to feature [948], which truncated it to the north. Although truncated though its central portion by a later ditch, enough survived of feature [948] to demonstrate that it was a circular ring ditch with an external diameter of c. 5m and an internal diameter of 3.20m. The ditch had apparently been deliberately dug with a skewed, V-shaped profile, the internal side being steeper than the external side, this profile being maintained throughout the perimeter circuit. The ditch measured an average of 0.90m wide and was up to 0.53m deep, although it is likely to have been truncated horizontally by ploughing.
- 5.3.3.2 The area enclosed by ditch [948] had been almost completely truncated by ditches assigned to later phases so that there was no surviving evidence of possible internal features. A single deposit, [947], comprising clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, infilled the ditch but produced no artefactual material or dating evidence. There was no evidence to suggest that this feature represented a ring ditch or 'drip gully' associated with a roundhouse structure and such an interpretation is not tenable given the highly regular form of the ditch, along with its depth and relatively small circumference. There was no obvious functional purpose for this feature, and it is possible that it may have been of symbolic or ritual significance.

#### **5.3.4 Drainage ditches, gullies and associated features**

Ditch [1146], fill [1147]; ditch [1148], fill [1149]; ditch [1216], fill [1215]; ditch [1320], fills [1319], [1321]; ditch [1331], fills [1330], [1360], [1446]; ditch [1452], fill [1453]; ditch [1521], fills [1518], [1519], [1525], [2130], [2134], [2135]; ditch [1717], fill [1716]; ditch [1856], fills [1829], [1864], [1938], [1941]; ditch [1862], fill [1863]; ditch [1956], fill [1955]; ditch [2106], fills [1979], [1980], [2131]; ditch [2122], fills [2132], [2133]; gully [1070], fill [1069]; gully [1072], fill [1071]; gully [1186], fill [1185]; gully [1180], fill [1179]; gully [1182], fill [1181]; gully [1243], fill [1242]; gully [1150], fill [1151]; pit [1959], fill [1958]

5.3.4.1 The heavily truncated remains of a group of sinuous, curvilinear ditches and gullies, [1070], [1072], [1146], [1148], [1150], [1180], [1182], [1186], [1216] and [1243] were recorded a short distance to the east of the putative shrine. The functions of these features are uncertain; they may represent the remains of further elements of the previously described enclosure system, although their generally irregular form perhaps suggest that they were more likely related to drainage. A short distance to the south-west of the putative shrine, a shallow sinuous feature, [1331], from which a single sherd of native tradition pottery was recovered, may have been an irregular drainage gully.

5.3.4.2 A group of far more substantial sinuous ditches, [1320], [1521], [1856], [1956], [1959], [2106] and [2122], were recorded towards the northern limit of Area C, extending over a distance of c. 50m north-south. Shorter linear gullies [1452], [1717], and [1862], all running roughly east-west, appeared to feed into these substantial ditches. The general location and form of these features, on the sloping ground above the ancient wetland area described in Phase 1, suggests that the features may have been related to drainage.

5.3.4.3 The maintenance of these ditches through successive re-cutting indicates that drainage of this area was of continued importance. The linear ditches and gullies and may have also have formed land boundaries extending towards the margins of the pond area. Samian ware recovered from feature [1521] dates from AD 70-110, from ditch [1956] dates from AD 55-100 and from ditch [1856] dates from AD 40-100. A bulk sample of fill [1525] of ditch [1521] produced charred plant remains of various taxa, including cereal grain, hawthorne, willow, brome, spelt wheat and a variety of weed species.

#### **5.3.5 Phase 3 discussion**

5.3.5.1 Relatively little dating evidence was recovered from Phase 3 features and most have been assigned to this broad phase of activity on the basis of stratigraphic relationships with later features, along with general similarities in form, alignments and spatial distribution. Most of the pottery recovered from this phase of activity was of native tradition and not closely dateable. However, occasional fragments of samian ware recovered from Phase 3 features dates this period of occupation to the later 1st century AD. Features and deposits assigned to Phase 3 were encountered in clusters across Area C, with a single feature also recorded in Area B. First century AD activity may have been more widespread, but extensive areas of the site had been subject to far more intense activity in the 2nd century AD, and this archaeological activity, along with horizontal truncation by later ploughing, may well have largely destroyed further elements of 1st century AD activity.

- 5.3.5.2 The remains of a possible area of habitation were recorded in the south-western portion of Area C and traces of enclosures were recorded in the central part of Area C (on the same WNW-ESE alignment) and in Area B. So little of these features survived that it is impossible to ascertain closely or even estimate overall dimensions of delimited land parcels. However, the surviving portions indicated that they were perhaps utilised as stock enclosures, rather than delimiting arable fields, given a general irregularity in plan. These enclosures occupied an east-west corridor within the central area of investigation, running across a south-facing slope. A series of sinuous possible drainage ditches, recorded on ground sloping down to a wetland area in the northernmost portion of Area C, may have served secondary functions as boundary features, perhaps associated with an enclosure system.
- 5.3.5.3 The distinctive ring ditch feature in the central portion of the site does not appear to have any utilitarian function. The feature was situated towards the base of a low ridge, which extended on a NW-SE orientation across the northern half of Area C. The area in which it lay may have been poorly drained, and indeed may have been a catchment area for surface water draining off the higher ground to the north, possibly also subject to periodic flooding. This location may, therefore, have been considered a marginal area and it is possible that the circular feature was associated with ritual or symbolic practices, perhaps representing a small shrine.

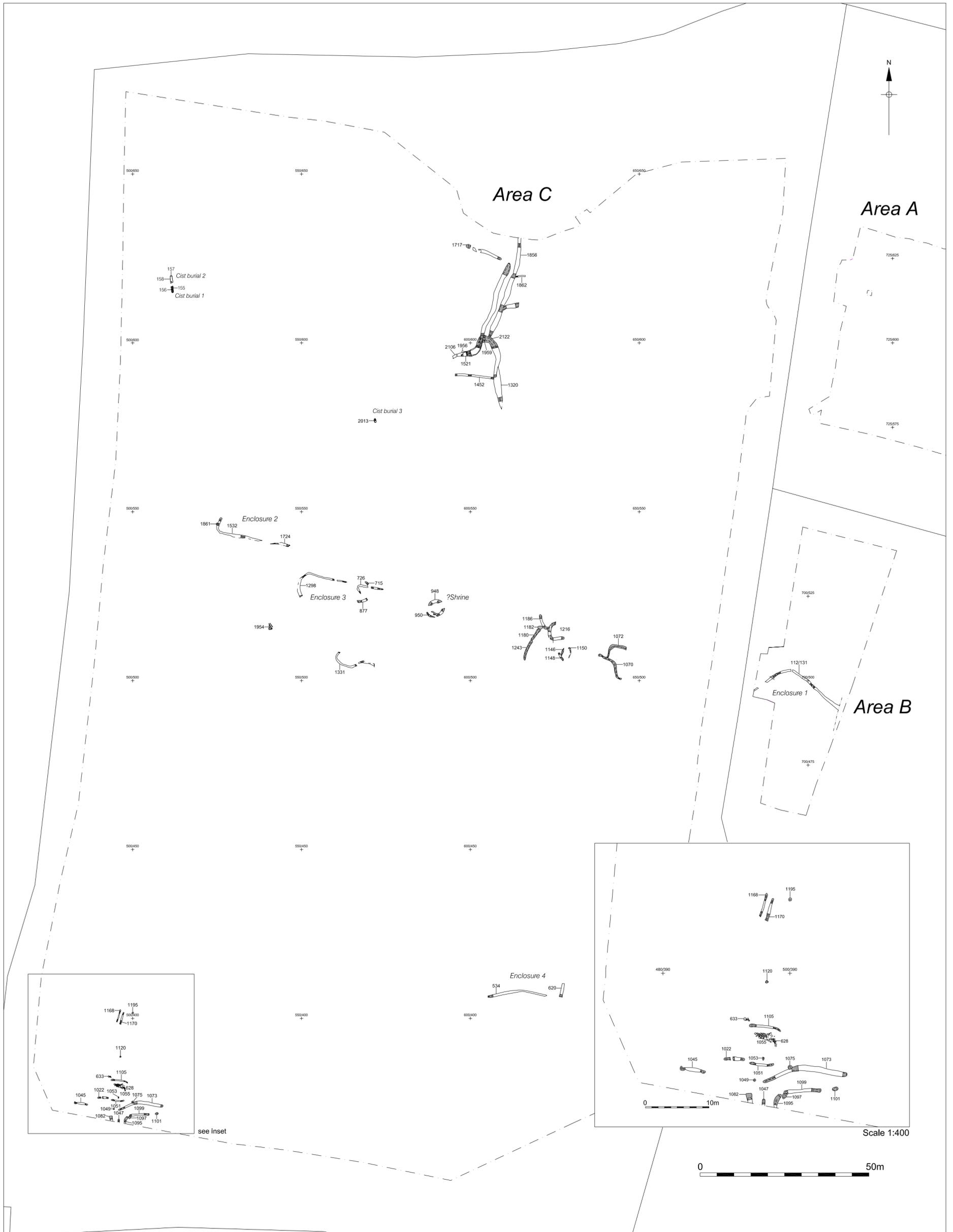


Figure 6. Phases 2 and 3  
Scale 1:750

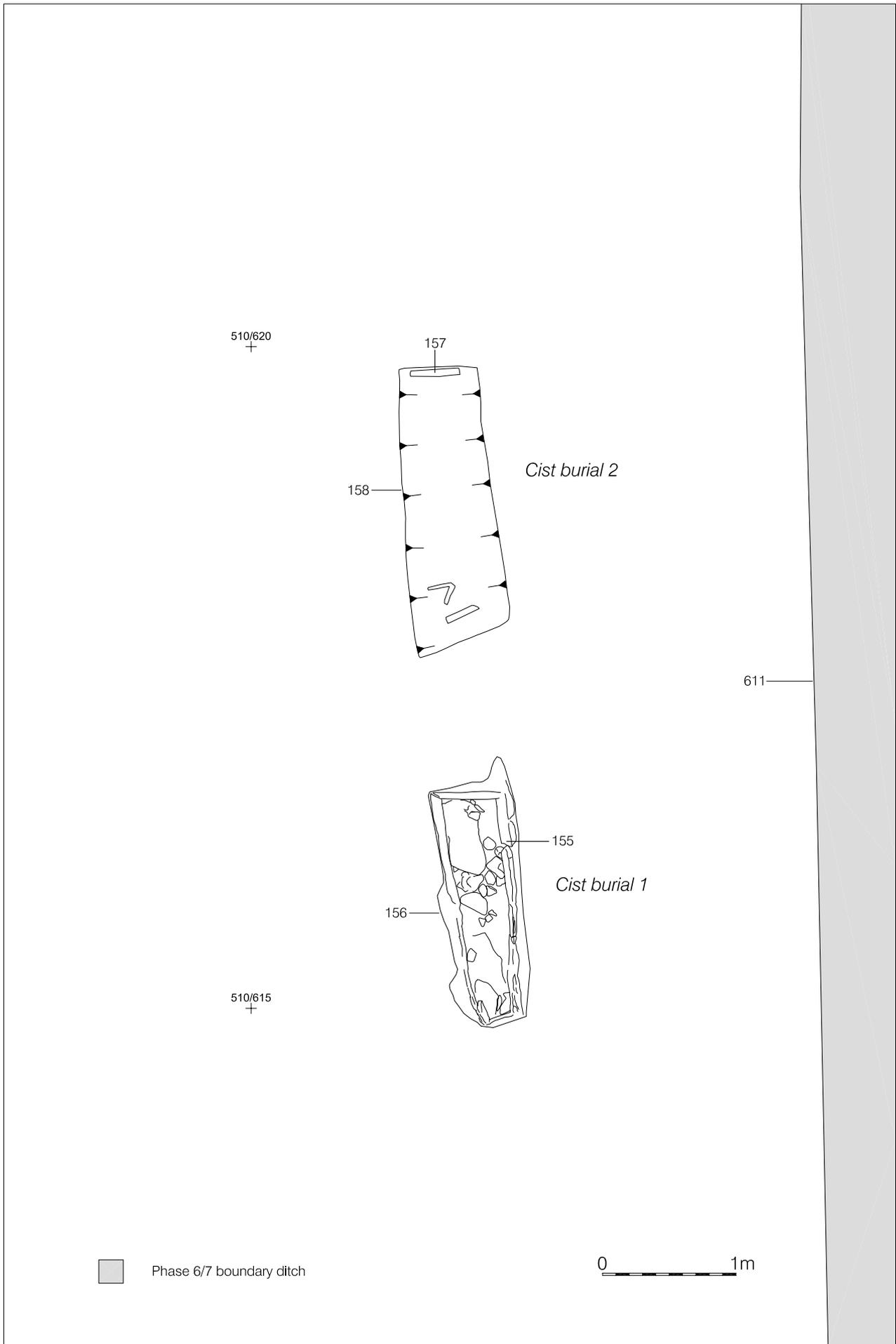


Figure 7. Phase 2, cist burials 1 and 2  
Scale 1:40



Plate 3. Phase 2. Cist burials 1 and 2, looking north (*1m scale*).

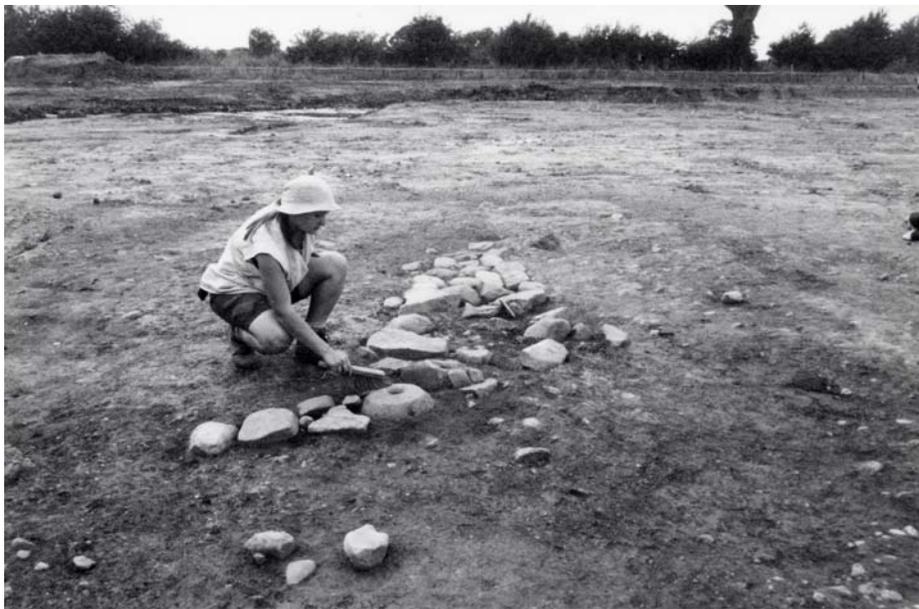


Plate 4. Phase 3. Quernstone (SF 24) in surface [628], looking west.

## 5.4 Phase 4: 2nd Century AD Enclosure Systems

*Features and deposits assigned to this broad phase of activity relate, in the main, to the development of system of rectilinear enclosures with interconnecting plots often sharing common boundaries delimited by ditches. The features were encountered in each of the excavation areas and the phase has been divided into sub-phases 4.1-4.8. The form and orientation of this system of land apportionment was distinct from the earlier Phase 3 enclosure system suggestive of a wholesale re-organisation of the landscape.*

### 5.4.1 Phase 4.1: Enclosure system (Figure 8)

#### 5.4.1.1 Enclosures 5 and 6

Ditch [600], fill [601]; ditch [693], fill [694]; ditch [827], fill [826]; ditch [829], fills [828], [884]; ditch [854], fills [853], [921]; ditch [857], fills [855], [856]; ditch [870], fill [869]; ditch [927], fill [928]; ditch [1296], fills [1297], [1309], [1414], [1462]; ditch [1635], fill [1634]; curvilinear feature [608], fill [609]; gully [666], fill [667]; gully [821], fill [820]  
Posthole [816], fill [815]; pit [823], fill [822]; pit [879], fill [878]; pit [881], fill [880]

- 5.4.1.1.1 In the central portion of Area C, ditches [600], [693], [827], [829], [857], [870] and [1296] are considered likely to represent the earliest surviving elements of the rectilinear enclosure system. North-south aligned ditches [829], [827] and [870] and east-west aligned ditch [600] delimited the eastern and southern sides, respectively, of an enclosure measuring at least 26m x 22m, Enclosure 5. Ditch [600] also delimited the northern side of an enclosure, Enclosure 6, bounded to the west by ditches [857] and [1296], these last two running parallel to each other and perhaps either representing a double ditched boundary, or with one replacing the other. A sherd of samian ware dated to AD 40-110 was recovered from ditch [600].
- 5.4.1.1.2 A semi-circular feature, [608], c. 4m in diameter, was located within Enclosure 5 and this was 0.40m wide with moderately steep sides and a flat base, but only survived to a depth of 50mm. The size of the feature indicates that it was unlikely to be a roundhouse structure, and similarity with better preserved features encountered during later phases of activity at the site suggests that this may represent a windbreak.
- 5.4.1.1.3 A number of mostly small discrete features and fragmentary linear features in the vicinity of Enclosures 5 and 6 may represent truncated remains of parts of the rectilinear enclosure system along with a number of pits, the function of which is uncertain.

#### 5.4.1.2 Boundary ditches

Ditch [1011], fills [1010], [1111], [1172]; ditch [1152], fills [1153], [1156], [1396], [1423], [1424]; ditch [1744], fills [1742], [1743]; ditch [1755], fill [1754]; ditch [1759], fill [1758]; ditch [1764], fill [1765]; ditch [1897], fills [1896], [1912]; pit [1677], fill [1676]; pit [1817], fill [1816]

- 5.4.1.2.1 Towards the south-western corner of Area C, an approximately east-west orientated ditch, [1011], up to 1.20m wide and 0.59m deep, extended from the western limit of excavation for a distance of 36.70m. This is interpreted as a field or enclosure boundary ditch and a fragment of samian ware dating from AD 100-140 was recovered from one of its fills. It had no stratigraphic relationship to other features, and has been assigned to this sub-phase based on the presence of early 2nd century AD pottery.

5.4.1.2.2 To the east of Enclosures 5 and 6 was a 1.35m wide north-south aligned ditch, [1152], which measured c. 35m, truncated at either end by ploughing. The feature is interpreted as a boundary ditch, associated with the rectilinear enclosure system, and pottery dating from AD 130-200 was recovered.

5.4.1.2.3 Fragmentary traces of other linear features located to the west of Enclosures 5 and 6 may also represent remnants of the earliest phase of the rectilinear enclosure system.

#### **5.4.2 Phase 4.2: Development of enclosure system, Enclosures 5-6 (Figure 9)**

##### **5.4.2.1 Boundary ditches**

Ditch [604], fills [605], [627], [1141], [1763]; ditch [648], fill [649]; ditch [868], fill [867]; ditch [889], fill [888]; ditch [1178], fills [1177], [1395], [1425], [1426]

5.4.2.1.1 In the central portion of Area C, two approximately east-west orientated parallel linear ditches, [604] and [648], represent reinstatements of Phase 4.1 ditch [600], moving the position of this boundary slightly northwards. The eastern end of ditch [648] returned at a right angle to the north and projection of the alignment of this ditch indicates that it was a reinstatement of ditch [829]. These features are interpreted as redefinitions of the boundaries delimiting Enclosures 5 and 6.

5.4.2.1.2 To the east was a 0.70m wide north-south orientated ditch, [1178], traced for a distance of c. 27m. This ditch ran parallel and adjacent to Phase 4.1 ditch [1152] and can be reasonably interpreted as a reinstatement of this boundary, with the ditch moved slightly to the west.

##### **5.4.2.2 Discrete Features**

?Posthole [1685], fill [1686]; pit [1814], fill [1794]

5.4.2.2.1 A substantial, but shallow, sub-circular pit, [1814], measuring up to 3.10m x 5.25m x 0.35m deep was recorded to the south-west of the enclosure ditches described above. Its infill contained frequent inclusions of large stones, and although interpretation is not certain, it may represent consolidation of a localised undulation. Pottery dating from AD 120-200 was recovered from this pit. The northern edge of the feature was truncated by a small sub-square feature, [1685], possibly a posthole.

#### **5.4.3 Phase 4.3: Development of enclosure system, Enclosure 7 (Figure 10)**

##### **5.4.3.1 Enclosure 7 and possible droveway**

Ditch [999], fills [1000], [1024], [1065], [1204], [1207], [1337], [1422]; ditch [1081], fills [1084], [1085]; ditch [1060], fills [1039], [1118], [1197], [1086]; ditch [1187], fills [1189], [1200], [1362]; ditch [1199], fill [1198]

5.4.3.1.1 A 0.68m wide north-south aligned ditch, [999], extended across the central eastern portion of Area C for a distance of c. 20m, returning at its northern end and running approximately westwards for a distance of c. 15m. This ditch delimited the north-eastern corner of an enclosure or field, designated Enclosure 7. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, including samian ware dated to AD 40-100, was recovered from this ditch although this is considered to be residual. The ditch also produced a smithing hearth bottom, demonstrating that primary iron smithing was being undertaken in the vicinity shortly before or at the time when the feature was infilled.

5.4.3.1.2 Ditch [1081], which produced a small assemblage of samian ware dated AD 120-200, ran parallel to the eastern side of Enclosure 7, possibly creating a narrow driveway, 2.50m in width. To the north was ditch [1060], running on the same alignment as the northernmost part of Enclosure 7 and a small fragment of parallel ditch, [1199], at the western end of [1060] may represent a re-cut. These ditches may represent the fragmentary remains of boundaries defining another enclosure, situated east of Enclosure 7, but too little remained to ascertain this.

5.4.3.1.3 To the south of the features delimiting the driveway was a short length of roughly east-west aligned ditch, [1187], its alignment and position indicating that it may have been associated with this enclosure.

#### **5.4.3.2 Drainage feature**

Gully [1950], fill [1949]; pit [1954], fill [1953]

5.4.3.2.1 An irregular, curvilinear gully, [1950], which produced a relatively large quantity of pottery dated to the period AD 120-200, was encountered in the central western part of Area C. Its function is uncertain, but an irregular form indicates it may have been a drainage feature. It truncated a small irregular pit, [1954], interpreted as a possible root bole.

#### **5.4.4 Phase 4.4: Development of enclosure system, Enclosures 8-10 (Figure 11)**

##### **5.4.4.1 Boundary ditches, Area A**

Ditch [240], fill [239]; ditch [213], fill [212]; pit [254], fills [253], [252]

5.4.4.1.1 Two short lengths of NW-SE orientated ditches, [213] and [240], were recorded in Area A, extending from the eastern and western limits of excavation, respectively; projection of these features indicates that they may represent part of the same boundary delimitation. A circular feature, [254], interpreted as a posthole, containing packing stones, was encountered in the base of ditch [240], close to the rounded eastern terminal of this ditch. This perhaps held a timber upright to mark an entranceway through the boundary ditch. Although Iron Age tradition pottery was recovered from ditch [240], the presence of native wares has proved to be a poor indicator of date at the site, since such wares continued to be used well into the 2nd century AD. The preferred interpretation for the feature is with the wider enclosure system established across the site.

##### **5.4.4.2 Possible boundary ditch, Area B**

Ditch [208], fill [209]

5.4.4.2.1 A short length of NW-SE orientated ditch, [208], was recorded in Area B. The feature was truncated by Phase 4.5 ditch [183] and has, therefore, been assigned to this sub-phase. The ditch measured 4.50m in length x 0.60m wide x 0.04m deep and had evidently been heavily truncated by modern ploughing. The feature is interpreted as the remains of a boundary ditch, its orientation broadly suggesting that it may have been associated with the wider enclosure system at the site.

#### **5.4.4.3 Enclosures 8-10**

Ditch [932], fills [931], [1116]; ditch [972], fills [971], [973]; ditch [917], fill [916]; ditch [1001], fills [1002], [1003], [1087], [1088]; ditch [1123], fills [1124], [1289]; ditch [1125], fills [1126], [1290]; ditch [1230], fill [1231], [1350]; ditch [1270], fill [1271]

5.4.4.3.1 In the eastern portion of Area C, parts of an approximately north-south orientated ditch, [932] and [972], extended over an area measuring 25m with a very short length of right-angled return to the west, this largely truncated. These ditches have been interpreted as delimiting the eastern side and south-eastern corner of a rectilinear enclosure, Enclosure 8. Pottery recovered from the ditches, whilst of Roman origin, could not be closely dated.

5.4.4.3.2 To the south of Enclosure 8, NNE-SSW aligned ditches [1230] and [1270] extended for a distance of c. 35m with an east-west aligned return in the north, formed by ditches [917] and [1001], these traced for a distance of c. 30m. These features are interpreted as delimiting the northern and western sides of another enclosure, Enclosure 9, within the enclosure system. A small assemblage of Roman pottery post-dating AD 120 was recovered from ditch [1001]. Closer dating of the feature based on the ceramic evidence has not been possible at present.

5.4.4.3.3 Ditch [1125] ran parallel to the western side of Enclosure 9 and was recorded for a distance of c. 15m with a return in the south that ran eastwards for c. 5m. The area thus delimited, designated Enclosure 10, lay within Enclosure 9, and may represent a sub-division, or, alternatively, a feature which pre- or post-dated Enclosure 9.

5.4.4.3.4 Parts of ditches running parallel to the western side of Enclosure 10, [1123], [548], [556] and [563], were traced over a distance of c. 110m extending toward the southern limit of excavation in Area A. The alignment suggests that this boundary was closely associated with Enclosures 9 and 10, it is possible that the northern part of this boundary may have delimited a route leading into Enclosure 9.

#### **5.4.4.4 Windbreak 2**

Curvilinear feature [2008], fill [2009]; pit [2016], fill [2015]; posthole [2097], fill [2096]

5.4.4.4.1 A curvilinear feature, [2008], c. 10m in diameter formed a narrow arc, c. 0.40m wide, recorded towards the northern limit of excavation in Area C. This may represent the bedding trench for a structure such as a windbreak or shelter, although it was not possible to ascertain the nature of any activity taking place within the lee of this windbreak.

5.4.4.4.2 A sub-rectangular pit, [2016], with steep sides and a flat base was recorded within the area defined by Windbreak 2. This measured 2.95m x 1.60m x 0.50m deep and its fill, [2015], comprised soft yellowish grey silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and burnt daub throughout. A small assemblage of native tradition pottery was recovered from the deposit. Adjacent to this was a smaller feature, [2097], sub-oval in plan, which may represent a posthole.

#### **5.4.4.5 Fragmentary features**

Ditch [1826], fill [1827]; ditch [1968], fill [1969]; ditch [1761], fill [1760]; gully [1481], fill [1480]; pit [1278], fill [1277]

- 5.4.4.5.1 Fragments of several features, ditches [1826], [1968] and [1761], gully [1481] and pit [1278], were recorded in Area C and have been assigned to this phase of activity on the basis of their stratigraphic relationships with features assigned to Phases 4.3 and 4.5. The functions of these features are unclear, largely due to high levels of truncation.

#### **5.4.5 Phase 4.5: Development of enclosure system, Enclosures 11-16 (Figure 12)**

*Features and deposits assigned to this phase of activity were encountered in each of the three excavation areas. Contemporaneity is broadly suggested by similarity in form and alignments.*

##### **5.4.5.1 Boundary ditches and possible entrance, Area A**

Ditch [159], fill [160]; ditch [219], fill [220]; ditch [272], fill [268]; ditch [247], fill [246]; pit [177], fills [163], [176]

- 5.4.5.1.1 Parts of three NW-SE orientated ditches, [219], [272] and [247], extended across Area A and these have been interpreted as probably representing the same boundary feature, heavily truncated by later ploughing. Ditch [247] truncated Phase 4.4 ditch [240] at the western limit of Area A and it is possible that the Phase 4.5 ditches represent a reinstatement of the Phase 4.4 boundary feature, but a short distance to the north. Both ditches [247] and [272] had rounded terminals to the east, whilst [219] had a terminal to the west, suggesting the position of entranceways in the boundary.

- 5.4.5.1.2 To the north of this boundary, an irregular, roughly north-south aligned, ditch, [159], was recorded in the north-eastern corner of Area A. The function of the feature is unknown and it is possible, given its irregular form, that it was a naturally eroded drainage feature. To the west, a sub-circular pit, [177], is also of uncertain function.

##### **5.4.5.2 Enclosure 11, Area B**

Ditch [183], fill [182]

- 5.4.5.2.1 Ditch [183] extended across the northern portion of Area B on a WNW-ESE alignment for a distance of 16m with a right-angled return to the north at its eastern end, this measuring 13m and continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation. The ditch thus defined a rectilinear enclosure, Plot 5. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, including samian ware, was recovered from the Plot 5 ditch and has been dated to the period AD 130-220.

### 5.4.5.3 Enclosures 12-16, Area C

Enclosure 12: ditch [1516], fills [1517], [1823]; ditch [1819], fills [1820], [1966]; ditch [1948], fill [1947]; ditch [1910], fills [1909], [1934], [1935], [1936], [1937]; ditch [1689], fill [1690]; ditch [1701], fills [1702], [1855]

Enclosure 13: ditch [1561], fill [1560]; ditch [1741], fill [1740]

Boundaries north of Enclosure 13: ditch [1509], fills [1508], [1606], [1718], [1719], [1720]; ditch [1616], fill [1615]; ditch [1722], fill [1721]; ditch [1790], fill [1791]; ditch [2036], fill [2037]

Enclosure 14: ditch [1214], fill [1213]; ditch [957], fill [958]; ditch [1218], fill [1217]

Features east of Enclosure 14: ditch [905], fill [906], [929], [930], [1117]; ditch [942], fill [941]; pit [1167], fills [1166], [1184]; pit [1263], fill [1262]

Enclosure 15: ditch [1173], fill [1174]; ditch [1190], fills [1191], [1304]; ditch [1417], fill [1418]

Plot 10: ditch [1316], fill [1315]; ditch [1390], fill [1389]

Features south of Plot 10: ditch [512], fill [511]; ditch [563], fill [562]; pit [571], fill [572]

- 5.4.5.3.1 In the south-western portion of Area C, Enclosure 12 was defined by ditches [1516], [1689], [1819], [1948] and [1910], which enclosed an area measuring c. 37m east-west x 30m north-south. A sherd of 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from ditch [1948] and a sherd of samian ware dating to AD 40-100 was recovered from ditch [1689]. The preferred interpretation is that pottery in ditch [1689] is residual and that the two features represent parts of the same enclosure. Both the location and orientation of ditch [1689] indicate that it was associated with the other elements of Enclosure 12, rather than relating to the Phase 3 enclosure system. South-west of Enclosure 12 was a short length of north-south orientated ditch, [1701], which may represent the heavily truncated remains of a further boundary ditch.
- 5.4.5.3.2 The southern side of Enclosure 13 was defined by the northern side of Enclosure 12, whilst to the east it was bounded by ditch [1561] and to the north by ditch [1741]. The minimum dimensions of Enclosure 13 were thus 20m east-west x 17m north-south. Two sherds of Roman pottery dating to AD 120-150 were recovered from ditch [1561]. This date is broadly suggestive of a mid 2nd century AD date for the origin of this portion of the enclosure system.
- 5.4.5.3.3 Fragmentary remains of ditches located to the north of Enclosure 13 are likely to represent a continuation of the same system of land division. North-south orientated ditches [1509], [1722] and [1790] probably formed part of the same boundary, extending over a distance of c. 20m and delimiting the eastern side of a parcel of land, defined to the south by ditch [1616], which ran east-west. No enclosure number has been designated due to the fragmentary nature of the features. Extending from the northern limit of excavation in Area C for a distance of c. 25m was a north-south aligned ditch, [2036]. Projection of this feature suggests that it may have continued the line of the boundary marked to the south by ditches [1509], [1722] and [1790]. The broad suggestion is that, prior to truncation by ploughing, this system of enclosures may have extended over a distance in excess of 150m.
- 5.4.5.3.4 In the eastern portion of Area C, Enclosure 14 was delimited to the north by two fragments of approximately east-west orientated ditches, [1218] and [957], and to the south and east by an east-west orientated ditch, [1214], with a south-north return in the east. The plot thus measured a minimum of 25m east-west by 13m north-south. A sherd of Roman pottery post-dating AD 120 was recovered from ditch [1214].

- 5.4.5.3.5 A series of ditches, [905], [942] and [957], along with two large pits, [1167] and [1263], were encountered in close proximity to Enclosure 14. The ditches are considered likely to represent the boundaries of further enclosures within the overall system but could not be assigned to individual enclosures with any degree of confidence. The two pits could conceivably be the remains of a single larger pit which had been heavily truncated. Such a feature would have been located at the corner of Enclosure 14, and could perhaps suggest a further phase of activity post-dating use of Enclosure 14 but pre-dating activity assigned to Phase 4.6. However, the function of the pit is unclear and it may have been in use contemporaneously with Enclosure 14 and has therefore been assigned to this phase of activity. The most substantial of the ditches, ditch [905], was c. 34m in length x c. 1m wide x 0.34m deep and ran on an approximately east-west orientation. The ditch had been truncated by ploughing at its eastern end and projection of its alignment suggests that it continued the alignment of the southern side of Enclosure 11 in Area B, to the east. Pottery recovered from this ditch is consistent with a mid to later 2nd century AD date for the feature, reinforcing the interpretation that the feature was associated with the same field enclosure system.
- 5.4.5.3.6 The western and southern sides of Enclosure 15 were defined by ditches [1173] and [1190], respectively, demarcating an area that would have measured a minimum of 19m NW-SE x 16m north-south. Pottery post-dating AD 120 was recovered from ditch [1173], including a sherd of samian ware dating from AD 120-200. A short, heavily truncated length of ditch, [1417], was recorded within Enclosure 15 and has, therefore, been assigned to this phase of activity, although its function is unclear.
- 5.4.5.3.7 The northern side of Enclosure 16 was defined by the southern side of Enclosure 15, the western by side by ditch [1390] and the southern side by ditch [1316] creating minimum dimensions of 26m NW-SE x 18m. Ditch [1316] extended beyond the western side of Enclosure 16, perhaps suggesting that interconnecting enclosures were located to the west, this is a tentative interpretation as little evidence survived to the west, probably due to plough truncation.
- 5.4.5.3.8 South of Enclosure 16, a 14m length of ditch, [563], is likely to represent another boundary associated with the enclosure system, along with a short length of heavily truncated ditch, [512], further to the south, part of a possible pit, [571], in the near vicinity, may also have been associated.

#### **5.4.5.4 Windbreak 3**

Curvilinear feature [759], fill [760]

- 5.4.5.4.1 A curvilinear feature, [759], was encountered in the central portion of Area C. Although this had been heavily truncated, both through ploughing and by Phase 4.6 ditch, the surviving portion formed an arc c. 5m in diameter x 0.45m wide x 0.17m deep. The form and scale of this feature indicates that it is likely to represent the remnants of a bedding trench, interpreted as being for a windbreak or shelter.

#### **5.4.6 Phase 4.6: Development of system, Enclosures 17-34 (Figure 13; Plate 5)**

*The most complete elements of the multi-phase rectilinear enclosure system were assigned to Phase 4.6. Features associated with it were encountered in all three excavation areas, with extensive remains recorded in Area C, where two principal rows of enclosures survived in the southern half of the area of excavation, along with more fragmentary remains in the central and northern portions.*

##### **5.4.6.1 Enclosures 17 and 18, Area A**

Enclosure 17: ditch [227], fill [226]; ditch [257], fills [229], [258]; ditch [235], fill [234]; layers [205], [225]

Enclosure 18: ditch [201], fill [202]; ditch [199], fill [200]; ditch [203], fill [204]; ditch [216], fills [214], [215], [224]

- 5.4.6.1.1 Towards the northern limit of Area A, ditches [235] and [257] are interpreted as representing the remains of the southern side and south-western corner of Enclosure 17. The northern side was delimited by ditch [227] and the area thus formed comprised a rectangular enclosure which measured 30m NW-SE x 17m NE-SW, with its longer sides following the contours of the north-east facing slope of Area A.
- 5.4.6.1.2 A dark grey clayey silt deposit, [205], up to 0.15m thick and recorded over an area measuring 8.50m x 7.70m, is interpreted as 'trample', contemporary with the construction of Enclosure 17. The pottery assemblage recovered from this deposit included both local wares and a number of fragments of samian ware dated to AD 160-200. A bulk sample of the deposit produced low concentrations of carbonised oat, brome, hulled barley and emmer/spelt wheat.
- 5.4.6.1.3 A short distance west of Enclosure 17, a deposit, [225], comprising dark grey ashy sandy clay, partially sealed Phase 4.4 ditch [240]. The deposit contained charred remains of cultivated plants including hulled barley, emmer and spelt wheat, along with brome and other wild species and could represent the remains of a small area of burning.
- 5.4.6.1.4 To the east of Enclosure 17, the western portion of another small enclosure, Enclosure 18, was recorded. It was defined by shallow ditches, [201], [203] and [216], all heavily truncated by ploughing. The enclosure measured 11m NNE-SSW x at least 7m WNW-ESE. Pottery recovered from ditch [216] broadly suggest a mid to later 2nd century AD date for the origin of the feature. A further feature, [199], may suggest a partial re-cut of ditch [201].

##### **5.4.6.2 Enclosures 19 and 20, Area B,**

Enclosure 19: ditch [166], fill [165]; ditch [168], fill [167]; ditch [170], fill [169]; ditch [179], fill [178]; ditch [181], fill [180]

Enclosure 20: ditch [172], fill [171]; ditch [174], fill [173]

- 5.4.6.2.1 In Area B, the eastern side of Enclosure 19 was defined by ditch [181] and the southern side by ditches [168] and [170], giving minimum dimensions of 13m NE-SW x 11m NW-SE. The eastern boundary ditch may have been reinstated on at least two occasions, represented by fragments of ditches, [179] and [166], these recorded immediately to the east of ditch [181].
- 5.4.6.2.2 Enclosure 20 was defined to the north by the southern ditch of Enclosure 19, to the east by ditch [174] and to the south by ditch [172], with the area thus defined measuring at least 11m x 10m.

### 5.4.6.3 *Windbreak 4, and associated metalworking area, Area B (Plate 5)*

Gully [108], fill [107]; posthole [115], fill [116]; posthole [117], fill [118]; posthole [128], fill [127]; pit [106], fill [105]; pit [119], fill [120]; surface [175]; layers [124], [114]

- 5.4.6.3.1 Windbreak 4 was located to the south of Enclosure 20 and was defined by a semi-circular gully, [108], c. 9.0m in diameter x 0.45m wide x 0.15m deep, open to the south-west (see insert, Figure 13). A small assemblage of slag was recovered from this feature, including a single fragment identified as vitrified hearth lining. A group of features were located within the area defined by the windbreak arc. Feature [115] comprised a small, sub-circular pit, 0.40m in diameter x 0.12m deep with a fill rich in fragments of coal and charcoal. Feature [128] was sub-oval in plan, measuring c. 0.70m x 0.25m x 0.15m deep, and its fill- rich in coal flecks- produced a small assemblage of slag, including a fragment of vitrified hearth lining. Feature [117] was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.65m x 0.48m x 0.27m deep, with a fill also containing charcoal flecks. These three features may represent postholes, possibly the remnants of a structure within the area defined by Windbreak 4. They could represent three corners of a four post-structure, measuring 3m x 1m, the fourth corner being truncated by a pit, [119]. An area of cobbles, [175], measuring 1.50m x 0.60m, utilising mainly stones up to 400mm x 350mm x 300mm with some smaller stones, was recorded within the area defined by the postholes and overlying an infilled Phase 3 ditch [112]. This may represent a consolidation layer which in turn was overlain by a deposit, [124], up to 0.15m thick which extended across an area measuring 1.60m x 1.40m within the area defined by the three postholes. This deposit, which comprised reddish brown silty clay with occasional large stones, produced an assemblage of slag and related debris. The assemblage included hammerscale flakes and a sphere along with iron-rich slag, vitrified hearth lining and fuel ash slag and was probably derived from ordinary and high temperature smithing using a ground level hearth. Overlying this layer was a 40mm thick deposit, [114], comprising silty clay with abundant coal and charcoal fragments. This extended over an area measuring 4m x 3.30m, although it had been disturbed by ploughing. Iron fragments, cinder and a vitrified hearth lining were recovered from deposit [114]. Windbreak 4 is therefore interpreted as having provided shelter for an area utilised for metalworking activity; this probably carried out within a simple post-built structure in the centre of the windbreak. Plough damage had apparently destroyed any hearth structure, leaving only the remnants of metalworking debris and fuel waste spread across the area.
- 5.4.6.3.2 To the immediate west of the post-built structure, and possibly truncating its north-western corner, was an irregular shaped pit, [119], with moderately steep sides and an irregular base, measuring 1.40m x 1.20m x 0.14m deep. Its single fill contained frequent coal and charcoal inclusions. A similar sub-oval pit, [106], truncated the western terminal of the windbreak gully [108]. This had irregular sides and a generally concave base and measured 1.80m x 1.10m x 0.35m deep and its fill contained substantial quantities of ash and charcoal. These pits are interpreted as refuse pits used to dispose of debris from the metalworking activity carried out within Windbreak 4.

#### **5.4.6.4 Parallel boundary ditches, Area B**

Ditch [103], fill [104]; ditch [134], fill [133]

5.4.6.4.1 A substantial ditch, [103], 2.40m wide x 0.75m deep and aligned WNW-ESE was recorded c. 1.25m to the south of Windbreak 4 and extending across the full width of Area B. This is interpreted as a boundary ditch and has been assigned to Phase 4.6 since this represents the most intensive phase of boundary demarcation to be recorded at the site. However, in the absence of dateable material from the ditch fill, it is possible that it may have originated during a different phase.

5.4.6.4.2 Ditch [134] ran parallel to ditch [103], at a distance of 2.40m to the south and this measured 1.50m wide x 0.28m deep and also spanned the full width of Area B. Again no dateable material was recovered; these two features may have been contemporary and represent a 'double-ditch' boundary, or alternatively one may have replaced the other.

#### **5.4.6.5 Enclosures 21-26**

Enclosure 21: ditch [1244], fills [1245], [1310], [1311], [1338], [1339], [1449], [1485]; ditch [1340], fills [1341], [1342]; ditch [1684], fills [1683], [1749], [1830]; ditch [1393], fills [1391], [1392]; pit [1238], fill [1239]; pit [1240], fill [1241]; pit [1283], fill [1284]

Enclosure 22: ditch [1512], fill [1513]; ditch [1514], fill [1515]; ditch [1745], fill [1746]; ditch [1752], fill [1753]; ditch [1665], fill [1666]; ditch [1811], fills [1810], [1824], [1825]; ditch [1915], fills [1914], [1978], [2004]; ditch [1923], fill [1924]; pit [1282], fill [1281]; pit [1694], fill [1693]; pit [1692], fill [1691]; pit [1663], fill [1664]

Enclosure 23: ditch [1734], fills [1735], [1789], [1874]; ditch [1811], fills [1825], [1873]; ditch [1915], fills [1978], [2004]; pit [1920], fill [1919]; pit [1942], fill [1943]

Enclosure 24: ditch [1614], fills [1613], [1723], [1809]; ditch [1642], fill [1641]; ditch [1729], fills [1730], [1731]; ditch [1734], fills [1735], [1789], [1874]; ditch [1775], fill [1774]; ditch [1777], fill [1776]; ditch [1811], fills [1810], [1873]; pit [1355], fill [1356]; pit [1357], fill [1358]; pit [1440], fill [1439]; pit [1506], fills [1507], [1555]; pit [1952], fill [1951]

Enclosure 25: ditch [606], fills [1736], [1802]; ditch [1535], fills [1533], [1534], [1815], [1184], [1885], [1911]; ditch [1614], fills [1613], [1723], [1809]; ditch [1811], fills [1810]; ditch [1853], fills [1852], [1854]

Enclosure 26: ditch [606], fills [607], [626], [743], [744], [858], [1142], [1762]; ditch [730], fill [731]; ditch [761], fill [762]; ditch [1698], fill [1697]

Ditch [809], fill [808]

5.4.6.5.1 A row of connected enclosures was recorded in the western part of Area C, extending over a distance of c. 160m. Enclosure 21, defined by boundary ditches [1244] and [1684], measured 36m north-south x a minimum of 30m east-west. A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the ditches, although this could not be closely dated, along with a larger assemblage of native pottery likely to be of contemporary date. Three features, small pits or postholes, [1238], [1240] and [1283], were recorded within the plot and have, therefore, been tentatively assigned to this sub-phase. A short length of ditch, [1340], extended on a SW-NE orientation from the eastern boundary of Enclosure 21 and may represent the surviving fragment of another enclosure adjoining the eastern boundary of Enclosure 21. To the south of Enclosure 21, a NW-SE orientated ditch, [1393], may represent another boundary within the overall system, although insufficient evidence survives to be certain.

- 5.4.6.5.2 Enclosure 22, which measured c. 30m north-south x 35m east-west, was defined to the north and east by ditches [1923] and [1915], respectively, and to the west by ditch [1811], the latter extending for a distance of over 70m on a roughly north-south alignment and also delimiting the western sides of Enclosures 23 and 24 to the north. A small assemblage of pottery dating from AD 140-200 was recovered from the boundary ditches of Enclosure 22, along with a sherd of samian ware dating to AD 40-100, presumably residual. A group of gullies, truncated ditches and pits, [1282], [1663], [1665], [1692], [1694], [1745], [1752] and [1764], were recorded within Enclosure 22, or a short distance beyond its southern limits, and have been assigned to this sub-phase, although for the majority their function is unclear. Pit [1282] within Enclosure 22 measured 0.60m x 0.44m x 0.11m deep, with a single fill notable for the frequent inclusions of charcoal. It yielded no artefactual material, however, a bulk sample produced carbonised plant remains, including small quantities of sedge, brome, rush, cereal grain and hulled barley.
- 5.4.6.5.3 The southern boundary of Enclosure 23 was defined by the northern side of Enclosure 22, to the west by the previously described ditch [1811] and to the north by ditch [1734], thus defining an area measuring c. 20m north-south x at least 26m east-west. A single sherd of native style pottery was recovered from ditch [1734], although this cannot be closely dated. A small pit or posthole, [1920], was located in the centre of Enclosure 23 and to the north-east was a small oval pit, [1942].
- 5.4.6.5.4 Enclosure 24 was bounded to the south by the northern ditch of Enclosure 23 and to the west by ditch [1811], which bifurcated to the north-west. The portion that continued northwards was ploughed out, and that turning to the east formed the northern limit of Enclosure 24, recorded as ditch [1614]. The eastern limit of the enclosure was defined by ditch [1642], which also formed the south-eastern corner of the enclosure along with a short length of an east-west orientated ditch, [1775]. At this point the enclosure boundary truncated a short length of ditch, [1777], perhaps suggesting that the plot boundary had been re-cut and maintained. In total, Enclosure 24 measured c. 30m east-west x 22m north-south. An NNW-SSE orientated ditch, [1729], may represent an internal sub-division within the enclosure.
- 5.4.6.5.5 A sub-circular pit, [1506], recorded towards the north-eastern corner of Enclosure 24, measured 0.75m x 0.80m x 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its primary fill, [1555], comprised black sandy silt with abundant inclusions of charcoal flecks and a bulk sample produced quantities of carbonised plant remains very different in characteristic from other assemblages recovered from the site and worthy of discussion at this point. Charred moss stems, heather branches and the leaves of bell heather were present along with relatively large concentrations of brome and sedge, barley and emmer/spelt wheat grain and lesser concentrations of oat and weed species. The presence of the charred heather species is of particular interest, as both of the heather species represented in the assemblage grow on acid soils in areas of heath and moor. It is considered unlikely that the heather originated in the vicinity of the site and must therefore have been imported, perhaps with peat or turves used as fuel or as construction material. No dateable artefactual material was recovered from the pit.

- 5.4.6.5.6 Several other features were recorded within Enclosure 24. Feature [1357], which was located towards the south-eastern corner of the enclosure, may have been a posthole. Adjacent to the eastern enclosure boundary was a sub-rectangular pit, [1355], measuring 1.0m x 0.85m x 0.21m deep, with steep sides and a largely flat base with three stakeholes in the base. A sub-rectangular pit, [1952], which measured 1.80m x 1.35m x 0.21m deep was encountered in the north-eastern corner of the plot. A small pit or posthole, [1440], was located adjacent to the internal sub-division ditch within Enclosure 24.
- 5.4.6.5.7 Enclosure 25 was defined to the south by the northern boundary ditch of Enclosure 24, to the north by an east-west ditch [1535], and to the west by ditch [1811], as described above, although only a short stretch of this boundary survived truncation by ploughing in this area. The eastern limit of the enclosure was defined, in part, by ditch [606] which may have been a partial re-cut of Phase 4.5 ditch [1790], suggesting that the same boundary was maintained, at least in part, across the successive sub-phases. Enclosure 25 measured 31m east-west x 19m north-south. A north-south orientated ditch, [1853], with a short length of return to the west, may represent an internal partition within Enclosure 25. An assemblage of native tradition pottery was recovered from the northern boundary ditch [1535] and the putative internal ditch [1853], but none of the material was closely dateable.
- 5.4.6.5.8 Ditch [606], which delimited part of the eastern side of Enclosure 25, turned at right angles to run roughly eastwards, extending across Area C for c. 48m before turning again at right angles to extend northwards for a distance of c. 20m. Ditch [761] ran almost parallel to the east-west orientated portion of ditch [606] and these ditches have been interpreted as delimiting Enclosure 26, which measured c. 48m x c. 14m. Pottery recovered from the ditches defining Enclosure 26 was exclusively native style material. An east-west orientated ditch, [1698], extended the alignment established by ditch [1535], which formed the northern limit of Enclosure 25, and this may have been associated with either enclosure. The eastern side of Enclosure 26 extended beyond the northern boundary of the enclosure, suggesting that another enclosure lay to the north. However, as there was no trace of any boundary ditches delimiting any other sides of this putative enclosure, no number has been assigned to it. A fragment of north-south ditch, [809], may also have formed part of the eastern boundary of this putative enclosure.

#### **5.4.6.6 Windbreaks 5-7**

- Curvilinear feature [802], fill [803]; curvilinear feature [874], fill [875]; curvilinear feature [1524], fills [1523], [1597]; curvilinear feature [1594], fills [1591], [1592], [1593]; curvilinear feature [1596], fill [1595]
- 5.4.6.6.1 A semi-circular feature, [802], interpreted as a bedding trench for a structure, Windbreak 5, was located north of Enclosure 26. This defined an area c. 7m in diameter, open to the south-east, and was up to 0.42m wide x 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base, which became increasingly irregular towards the terminals. Windbreak 6, defined by feature [874], was located c. 6m to the north, and this measured c. 7.8m in diameter, open to the north, and measured 0.25m wide x 0.11m deep.
- 5.4.6.6.2 These two structures may have been situated within an enclosure to the north of Enclosure 26, although this has not been designated an enclosure number, as discussed above. There was no surviving evidence to indicate what activities may have been undertaken within the lee of these shelters.

5.4.6.6.3 A short distance to the north of Enclosure 25 was a curvilinear feature, [1594], up to 0.45m wide x 0.20m deep. It measured 4.90m east–west with a c. 4.0m return north-south in the west. The profile and dimensions of this feature indicated that it may also have been a structure, interpreted as Windbreak 7, and traces of closely associated earlier features, [1524] and [1596], suggest that it may have been rebuilt on at least one occasion.

#### 5.4.6.7 *Windbreaks 8 and 9 and associated features*

Curvilinear feature [1707], fills [1706], [1828]; curvilinear feature [1709], fill [1962]; curvilinear feature [1770], fills [1771], [1967]

Ditch [1850], fills [1851], [1900], [1901], [1902], [1903]; ditch [1876], fill [1875]; ditch [1890], fill [1891]; ditch [2002], fills [2001], [2003]; ditch [2095], fills [2092], [2093], [2094]; gully [1878], fill [1877]; gully [1964], fill [1963]; gully [1899], fill [1898]; gully [2108], fill [2107]

Pit [1713], fills [1710], [1711], [1712]; pit [1715], fill [1714]; pit [1748], fill [1747]; pit [1889], fill [1888]; pit [1894], fill [1895]; pit [1906], fill [1905]; pit [1940], fill [1939]; pit [1961], fill [1960]; pit [1976], fill [1975]; pit [2022], fill [2021]; pit [2110], fill [2109]; pit [2112], fill [2111]

5.4.6.7.1 Windbreak 8 was defined by a curvilinear feature, [1707], truncated into two portions by a post-Roman plough furrow. Overall the structure comprised an arc c. 8m in diameter, open to the north. It was up to 0.60m wide x 0.60m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a largely flat base. The primary fill, [1828], comprising sandy clay c. 0.20m thick, and this was overlain by deposit [1706], with occasional crushed and fragmented burnt clay fragments, possibly daub. A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the feature, including a fragment of samian ware dated to AD 120-150.

5.4.6.7.2 To the north, Windbreak 9 was defined by a semi-circular feature, [1709], c. 8m in diameter and open to the south-west. It had steep sides, a concave base and measured 0.40m wide x 0.18m deep. Its single fill, [1962], contained frequent fire-cracked cobbles, charcoal and flecks of burnt daub, presumably representing debris from the activity which had been undertaken within the structure.

5.4.6.7.3 To the south of Windbreak 8, a curvilinear feature, [1770] and [1899], up to 0.60m wide x 0.25m deep, formed a partial arc. This had steep sides, a base varying between flat and concave. This feature could represent the bedding trench of another curved structure, again a windbreak or shelter, although as relatively little survived truncation by ploughing, this interpretation remains tentative and it has not been assigned a feature number.

5.4.6.7.4 Numerous fragmentary ditches, gullies and pits, [1713], [1715], [1748], [1850], [1876], [1878], [1889], [1890], [1894], [1906], [1940], [1961], [1964], [1976], [2002], [2022], [2095], [2110] and [2112], were recorded in the northern part of Area C, in the general vicinity of Windbreaks 7 and 8. These were for the most part largely ephemeral, many having been subject to substantial post-Roman ploughing, so conclusive interpretations were not possible.

#### **5.4.6.8 Windbreak 10**

Curvilinear feature [1013], fill [1012]; pit [1024], fill [1025]; pit [1015], fill [1014]; pit [1252], fill [1251]

- 5.4.6.8.1 Windbreak 10 was recorded in the south-western corner of Area C, a short distance to the south-west of Enclosure 21. This was defined by a curvilinear feature, [1013], c. 6m in diameter x 0.60m wide x 0.11m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was apparent that the feature had been subject to substantial horizontal truncation with the surviving portion unlikely to represent its original full extent. However, the surviving portion indicated that it was also probably a bedding trench for a shelter or windbreak. A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the feature and a bulk sample of the fill produced low quantities of carbonised barley and waterlogged remains of weed species. A small pit, [1015], located immediately to the west of the windbreak may have been related to the structure. An irregular shaped feature, [1252], truncating the southern limit of Windbreak 10 could represent an area of erosion or wear at the entrance to the structure.
- 5.4.6.8.2 A shallow pit or possibly the remains of a heavily plough truncated ditch, [1024], was recorded to the east of Windbreak 10. The function of the feature is uncertain, but it produced a sherd of samian ware dating to the first half of the 2nd century AD.

#### **5.4.6.9 Enclosures 27-34**

Enclosure 27: ditch [1840], fill [1839]; gully [1844], fill [1843]; pit [1842], fill [1841]; pit [1846], fill [1845]; pit [1848], fill [1847]

Windbreak 11: curvilinear feature [1768], fill [1769]; pit [1927], fill [1928]

Enclosure 28: ditch [1026], fills [1272], [1273]; ditch [1137], fill [1136]

Enclosure 29: ditch [997], fill [1004]; ditch [1026], fills [1027], [1028], [1164], [1165], [1272], [1273]; ditch [1061], fill [1040]; ditch [1063], fill [1064]; ditch [1137], fill [1136]; ditch [1005], fill [1006]; Windbreak 12: curvilinear feature [1057], fills [1056], [1089], [1090]; pit [983], fill [982]; pit [985], fill [984]; pit [1008], fill [1007]

Enclosure 30: ditch [1206], fill [1205]; pit [943], fill [944]; pit [945], fill [946]; pit [992], fill [991]; pit [1080], fill [1079]; pit [1122], fill [1121]; pit [1145], fill [1144]; pit [1211], fill [1212]

Plots 25 and 26: ditch [1158], fills [1159], [1188], [1192], [1363]; ditch [1129], fill [1130]; ditch [1300], fill [1301]; ditch [1302], fill [1303]; ditch [1349], fill [1348]; ditch [1413], fills [1411], [1412]

Enclosure 33: ditch [561], fills [560], [564], [566]; ditch [585], fill [584]; ditch [1323], fill [1322]; ditch [1349], fill [1348]; pit [1269], fill [1268]

Enclosure 34: ditch [507], fill [508]; ditch [510], fill [509]; ditch [535], fill [538]; ditch [536], fill [539]; ditch [541], fill [540]; ditch [548], fill [549]; ditch [556], fill [557]; ditch [561], fills [560], [564], [566]; pit [545], fill [544]; pit [568], fill [567]; pit [576], fill [575]; Windbreak 13: curvilinear feature [1699], fill [1700]

East of Enclosure 34: ditch [583], fill [582]; gully [528], fill [529]; gully [569], fill [570]; pit [551], fill [550]

- 5.4.6.9.1 Another arrangement of sub-rectangular enclosures extended along the eastern side of Area C, for a distance of more than 250m. In the north-eastern corner of Area C, the eastern and northern sides of Enclosure 27 were delimited by ditch [1840], which measured 10.80m NNE-SSW x 5.50m WNW-ESE. A series of pits and gullies, [1842], [1844], [1846] and [1848], were encountered in close proximity to the enclosure and may have been associated with it. However, no cultural material was recovered from any of these features and their purpose remains unclear.

- 5.4.6.9.2 To the west of Enclosure 27, a curvilinear feature, [1768], with steep sides and a concave base, 0.45m wide x 0.35m deep defined a sub-oval area measuring c. 7m x 5m. This is interpreted as a bedding trench for a sub-round structure, Windbreak 11. The feature comprised two segments of gully with a small sub-circular feature, [1927], in the gap between, this presumably representing a posthole associated with the structure.
- 5.4.6.9.3 To the south of Enclosure 27, a substantial NNE-SSW orientated ditch, [1026], extended for a distance of 45m, forming a common western boundary for Enclosures 28 and 29. This ditch was up to 2.0m wide x 0.56m deep. Enclosure 28 was delimited to the south by ditch [1137], and the surviving dimensions of the enclosure were 12.50m NNE-SSW x 14m WNW-ESE. The western boundary ditch may have originally extended further northwards, but it had certainly been truncated by later ploughing. Roman pottery, including a residual sherd of samian ware dating to AD 40-110, was recovered from ditch [1026].
- 5.4.6.9.4 The southern boundary ditch of Enclosure 28 delimited the northern side of Enclosure 29, this enclosure was also defined to the west by ditch [1026]. Ditch [1026] had apparently been blocked at its intersection with Phase 4.5 ditch [905] by a stone wall, [1028], constructed from large, sub-rounded cobbles, two courses high. This structure was located at the northern edge of the intersection with the earlier ditch and extended completely across ditch [1026]. It is possible that the stones could have been associated with the control of water collecting in ditch [1026]. The southern limit of the enclosure was defined by ditches [1061] and [1063], and continued eastwards as a heavily plough-damaged ditch, [997], which returned to the north for a short distance at its eastern limit. A short length of ditch, [1005], extending from the southern boundary ditch may have represented an internal sub-division within the enclosure. The overall dimensions of Enclosure 29 were c. 30m NNE-SSW x c. 18m WNW-ESE.
- 5.4.6.9.5 A semi-circular feature, [1057], with moderately steep sides and a concave base was encountered within Enclosure 29. This measured c. 7m in diameter, open to the east, and was 0.30m wide x 0.16m deep. It is interpreted as a bedding trench for a semi-circular structure, Windbreak 12. Three small sub-circular and oval features, [983], [985] and [1008], within the internal area, may have been small pits and postholes associated with the activity undertaken within the structure.
- 5.4.6.9.6 Enclosure 30 was defined to the north by ditch [1206] and to the south by ditch [1158]; its minimum dimensions being 37m WNW-ESE x 22m NNE-SSW. Enclosures 29 and 30 did not share a common boundary, with a c. 4m wide gap being present between the two, perhaps representing the position of a driveway between the enclosures. Several pits, [943], [945], [992], [1079], [1122], [1145] and [1237], were recorded within Enclosure 30. Pit [1122], which measured 1.32m x 1.16m x 0.34m deep, did not produce any artefactual material, although a bulk sample taken of its charcoal rich fill, [1121], produced a small quantity of carbonised cereal grain, along with brome and other grasses.

- 5.4.6.9.7 The northern side of Enclosure 31 was defined by the southern side of Enclosure 30 and was delimited to the south by ditch [1349], giving overall dimensions of 38m WNW-ESE x 24m NNE-SSW. Ditch [1349], also formed the southern boundary of a sub-rectangular enclosure, Enclosure 32, within Enclosure 31, also delimited to the west by ditch [1413] and to the north by ditch [1300]. The latter ditch continued to the east, beyond a truncation, as ditch [1129], which had a right-angled return that ran southwards for a distance of c. 8m. Enclosure 32 measured 29m WNW-ESE x 12m NNE-SSW overall and appeared to have an entrance at its south-eastern corner, although this was not certain due to plough damage. An assemblage of Roman pottery broadly dating the mid to late 2nd century AD was recovered from the ditches defining Enclosure 31, including a number of sherds from a Spanish colour-coat cup, a very rare find in this country (Plate 22).
- 5.4.6.9.8 Enclosure 33 shared a common boundary, ditch [1349], with Enclosures 31 and 26, which defined its northern side. To the east it was defined by ditch [1323] and to the south by ditch [561], with overall dimensions of c. 40m WNW-ESE x 24m NNE-SSW. A small assemblage of mid 2nd century AD pottery and native wares was recovered from the ditches defining Enclosure 33. Within the enclosed area, ditch [585] ran parallel to the southern boundary, possibly representing an internal sub-division, or perhaps an earlier fragment of ditch or later reinstatement of the boundary. A sub-oval pit, [1269], was also located within Enclosure 33.
- 5.4.6.9.9 Enclosure 34 was bounded to the north by the southern boundary ditch of Enclosure 33, to the east by ditches [510] and [541], and to the south by ditches [507] and [536]. Overall the enclosure measured 46m NNE-SSW x 40m WNW-ESE and a semi-circular feature, [1699], open to the north-east, was recorded roughly centrally. It measured c. 5.50m in diameter and was 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep, with gradual sides and a concave base. Its infill contained occasional charcoal flecks and small flecks of ceramic building material or daub. This feature has been interpreted as the bedding trench for another structure, Windbreak 13. Pits [545], [568] and [576] were located either within Enclosure 34 or in close proximity and have been assigned to this sub-phase on this basis. A bulk sample from the fill of a small pit, [545], recorded immediately to the east of Enclosure 34, produced charred plant remains, including quantities of hulled barley and emmer/spelt wheat with oat present to a lesser degree, along with wild taxa including brome and sedge and a number of weed species. A bulk sample taken from the fill of pit [568], located within Enclosure 34, produced small quantities of emmer/spelt wheat grain and spelt wheat glume base.
- 5.4.6.9.10 To the south of Enclosure 34, two short fragments of NNE-SSW orientated ditches, [548] and [556], probably represent the truncated remains of a single boundary ditch which may have extended as far as ditch [536] and could represent another enclosure boundary. However, with such fragmentary evidence, this interpretation must remain tentative, therefore an enclosure number has not been assigned. The fragmentary remains of ditches and gullies, [528], [569] and [583], were encountered to the east and south-east of Enclosure 34. These features are interpreted as the remnants of land divisions, their alignment demonstrating that they probably belonged to the same system of land division as Enclosures 27-34. Whilst the surviving evidence of these features is somewhat fragmentary due to high levels of truncation, the remnants do suggest that the system of enclosures extended further to the east than the south-eastern limit of Area C. A pit, [551], in the area produced a smithing hearth bottom indicating that primary iron smithing was undertaken in the near vicinity.

#### 5.4.6.10 **Pits and associated features**

Ditch [596], fill [597]; gully [807], fill [806]; gully [831], fill [830]; gully [833], fill [832]; gully [1738], fill [1737]

Pit [653], fill [652]; pit [655], fill [654]; pit [657], fill [656]; pit [659], fill [658]; pit [663], fill [662]; pit [669], fill [668]; pit [673], fill [672]; pit [695], fill [696]; pit [718], fill [717]; pit [754], fill [786]; pit [756], fill [755]; pit [772], fill [773]; pit [774], fill [775]; pit [782], fill [781]; pit [785], fill [753]; pit [798], fill [797]; pit [800], fill [799]; pit [805], fill [804]; pit [838], fill [837]; pit [840], fill [839]; pit [864], fills [861], [862], [863], [907]; pit [866], fill [865]; pit [904], fill [903]; pit [1078], fill [1077]; pit [1219], fill [1220]; pit [1279], fill [1280]; pit [1294], fill [1293]; pit [1307], fill [1308]; pit [1314], fills [1312], [1313]; timber post [1678]; pit [1387], fill [1386]; pit [1457], fill [1456]; pit [1603], fills [1601], [1602]; pit [1353], fill [1354]

5.4.6.10.1 A large number of mostly small, discrete features, interpreted as pits and postholes, were encountered in the central portion of Area C, to the south of Enclosure 26 and between the two lines of enclosures recorded within the eastern and western sides of the excavation area. The majority of the features had no stratigraphic relationship with either the land boundaries from this sub-phase, or with a complex sequence of intercutting, sinuous ditches in this area which have been assigned to Phase 5. There is no evidence that ditches delimiting enclosure boundaries extended into this area, which may have been prone to waterlogging and flooding due to its location at the base of a natural ridge of higher ground to the north. The precise functions of most of the features have not yet been ascertained, but the proliferation of pits is noteworthy and contrasts markedly with the remainder of the site. The presence of numerous discrete features may be related to waterlogged conditions in this area. It is also possible that less horizontal truncation of archaeological features occurred in this area through ploughing. The relatively large number of discrete features has meant that, as yet, pit groups or posthole alignments have not been confidently established. It is possible, however, that some of the features may represent postholes arrangements such as fencelines. An approximately east-west aligned ditch, [596], was encountered towards the north of the area occupied by this cluster of discrete features and it may have had a boundary function

#### 5.4.7 **Phase 4.7: Development of enclosure system, Enclosures 35-39 (Figure 14)**

*Activity associated with further development of the rectilinear enclosure system has been assigned to this sub-phase. Deposits and features of Phase 4.7 were encountered in Areas A and C. Some of the activity was relatively minor, including, for example, re-definition of existing boundary ditches. It is considered likely that many of the Phase 4.6 boundary features may have remained in use during this phase of activity. Wholesale changes to the layout of some of the enclosures were also recorded.*

##### 5.4.7.1 **Enclosure 35**

Ditch [1246], fills [1247], [1431], [1432], [1438], [1486], [1636]; ditch [1415], fills [1416], [1447], [1468], [1487]; ditch [1479], fills [1478], [1604], [1605]; gully [1682], fill [168]; pit [1343], fills [1344], [1361]; pit [1436], fill [1435]; pit [1488], fill [1489]

5.4.7.1.1 In the south-eastern portion of Area C, the eastern side of Enclosure 35 was delimited by north-south ditch [1415] which turned westwards at either end for a short distance before being truncated by ditch [1246]. The latter ran parallel to ditch [1415] for a distance of 22m, turning to the west at either end, and extending for c. 3m at its northern limit and c. 10m in the south. Ditch [1246] is interpreted as a re-definition of the boundary defining part of Enclosure 35. It was not possible to establish the extent of Enclosure 35 westwards, but it is possible that the northern ditches defining Phase 4.6 Enclosure 21 may have still been extant, and therefore, in part delimiting Enclosure 35.

5.4.7.1.2 Enclosure 35 boundary ditches truncated an irregular shaped feature, [1479], of uncertain function. To the south, ditch [1415] had been truncated by a sub-circular feature, [1343], possibly a posthole associated with the plot. Another possible posthole, [1488], was located to the north of ditch [1246].

#### **5.4.7.2 Redefinition of Phase 4.6 boundaries and associated ditches**

Ditch [1332], fill [1333]; ditch [1470], fills [1471], [1472]; ditch [1477], fill [1476]; ditch [1498], fill [1497]; ditch [1599], fills [1598], [1624], [1625]; ditch [1640], fill [1639]; ditch [1687], fills [1688], [1904]; ditch [1766], fill [1767]; ditch [1813], fills [1732], [1787], [1788]; ditch [1918], fills [1917], [1972], [1973], [1974], [1977]; ditch [1925], fill [1926]

Pit [1429], fill [1430]; pit [1893], fill [1892]; pit [1351], fill [1352]

5.4.7.2.1 Ditches [1599] and [1813] are interpreted as re-cuts of the boundary ditches defining the eastern and southern sides, respectively, of Phase 4.6 Enclosure 24 and 23. Ditch [1687] extended on an approximately south-north orientation for a distance of 20m before bifurcating to form a T-shape, with the east-west element measuring c. 10m in length. This portion ran along the line of the northern boundary of Enclosure 24, presumably also representing a reinstatement of this boundary, with the north-south element interpreted as representing a sub-division within Enclosure 24.

5.4.7.2.2 Ditch [1332] extended from the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 24 in a south-easterly direction for a distance of 17m then turned to run southwards for c. 7m. Ditch [1640] ran southwards then south-eastwards from the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 24 and fragments of other linear features, [1477] and [1498], were also located in this area. A small pit, [1429], was also recorded in the vicinity of the corner of Enclosure 24. To the south of Enclosure 24, ditches [1766] and [1918] represented two portions of the same north-south orientated ditch which had a return eastwards in the north. The linear and curvilinear features amongst this activity may have functioned as drainage gullies or boundary ditches.

5.4.7.2.3 A short distance to the north of Enclosure 35, a slightly sinuous ditch, [1470], was recorded with a general WNW-ESE orientation. The ditch ran parallel to, and truncated the southern side of, Phase 4.5 ditch [1689] and is interpreted as a re-cut of this feature and this represents further maintenance of a boundary in existence over a period of time. A short length of curvilinear ditch, [1925], encountered to the east of ditch [1470], may also have been a fragment of associated boundary ditch.

#### **5.4.7.3 Enclosure 36 and Windbreak 14**

Ditch [624], fills [623], [680]; ditch [689], fills [679], [690], [697], [787]; ditch [976], fill [847], [859]; curvilinear feature [736], fill [737]; pit [770], fill [771]; pit [783], fill [784]

5.4.7.3.1 In the central portion of Area C, a series of ditches, [624], [689] and [976], defined a sub-rectangular parcel of land, designated Enclosure 36. It measured a minimum of 20m x 15m. Ditch [976] had evidently been blocked at its southern limit by a stone wall, [847], the surviving elements of which comprised four large stones measuring up to 0.30m x 0.20m x 0.15m. The stones formed a single course extending completely across the ditch. The structure is interpreted as having a similar function to that proposed for wall [1028] assigned to Phase 4.6, specifically that it was used to control the movement of water.

5.4.7.3.2 A curvilinear feature, [736], was encountered within Enclosure 36, forming an arc, c. 8m across and 0.32m wide x 0.13m deep. The form and dimensions of this feature indicated that it may represent another shelter, Windbreak 14. A bulk sample taken from its infill contained only low quantities of carbonised remains from weed and grass species of little interpretative value.

5.4.7.3.3 To the west of Enclosure 36, two pits, [770] and [783], truncated the northern limit of Enclosure 26 assigned to Phase 4.6. The function of the pits is uncertain but they have been assigned to this sub-phase on the basis of stratigraphic evidence.

#### **5.4.7.4 Enclosures 37 and 38**

Ditch [502], fills [500], [501], [513], [514], [565]; ditch [543], fill [542]

Ditch [504], fill [503]; ditch [516], fill [515]; ditch [521], fills [519], [520], [555]; ditch [527], fill [526]; ditch [553], fills [552], [554]; ditch [524], fills [525], [530], [559]; ditch [1793], fills [1792], [1795]

Pit [1221], fill [1222]; pit [1237], fill [1236]

5.4.7.4.1 In the southern portion of Area C, a curvilinear ditch, [502], measuring c. 10m east-west with a return to the north, c. 8m in length, is interpreted as the south-eastern corner of an enclosure, Enclosure 37. To the south-west, Enclosure 38 was defined by ditches [504], [527] and [516], which formed a single curvilinear boundary. To the east, two lengths of ditch, [553] and [524], could represent a continuation of the same boundaries with the area thus enclosed measuring c. 45m east-west x 20m north-south. These enclosures have been tentatively assigned to this sub-phase, it is acknowledged, however, that a lack of stratigraphic or dating evidence only allows for uncertain phasing.

5.4.7.4.2 A roughly north-south orientated ditch, [521], was encountered c. 15m to the east of Enclosure 38, extending beyond the southern limit of the excavation area. This measured c. 21m in length and, at its northern extent, began to turn to the west but was truncated at this point by a later (Phase 8) feature. It is possible that ditch [521] formed part of a further enclosure, with a northerly boundary perhaps extending along the same east-west alignment as the Phase 8 feature.

5.4.7.4.3 To the north of Enclosure 37, a WNW-ESE orientated ditch, [543], was traced for a distance of 27m. The ditch truncated elements of Enclosure 34 (Phase 4.6) and most likely represents further development of the enclosure system. In the north-eastern corner of Area C, ditch [1793] also extended on a WNW-ESE orientation and was recorded for a distance of c. 12m. This feature may also have been part of the overall rectilinear system of land boundaries.

5.4.7.4.4 Pit [1221] was encountered in the central eastern portion of Area C, truncating boundary ditches assigned to Phase 4.6. A short distance to the north-east was another small pit, [1237].

#### 5.4.7.5 Enclosure 39, Area A

Ditch [141], fills [140], [164]; ditch [147], fill [146]; ditch [189], fills [187], [188], [221]; ditch [192], fill [191]; ditch [193], fill [186]; ditch [197], fill [198]; ditch [269], fills [233], [259], [260], [261], [262]; ditch [236], fills [237], [238], [270], [271]; pit [122], fill [121]; layers [184], [185], [190]

5.4.7.5.1 In Area A, Enclosure 39 was defined by ditches [141], [147], [189], [192], [193], [197], [227], [236] and [269], and the western and northern ditches of this enclosure appeared to re-define Phase 4.6 Enclosure 17 boundary. These boundaries formed an 'inner enclosure' c. 29m NW-SE x 22m NE-SW with a c. 10m wide access route from the north which turned at right-angles to the west and formed a c. 5m wide entrance into the inner part of Enclosure 39. Another entrance, also possibly with access via a route from the north, was situated in the north-western corner of the enclosure, defined by the terminus of ditch [192] to the east and ditch [227] to the west, although as the enclosure extended beyond the limits of excavation it was not possible to determine the form of this entrance. The form of these entrances suggest that they may have been associated with the herding of animals into the enclosure. A bulk sample taken from ditch [189] produced low quantities of carbonised remains of sedge and waterlogged remains of rush. A complete ceramic vessel (SF 19), a jar in a native handmade fabric, was recovered from the upper fill [261] of ditch [269], and this may represent a 'structured deposit' of possible ritual significance (Plates 6 and 21).

5.4.7.5.2 A substantial feature, [192], possibly part of an extensive pit, was recorded within Enclosure 34 and this measured 2.12m north-south x 12.65m east-west, extending beyond the limit of Area A to the north, x 0.49m deep. It had a rounded western terminus, and was truncated to the east, and had steep, slightly concave sides with a concave base, partially visible within the excavation area. Its single fill, [191], comprised greyish brown clayey silt from which a small assemblage of pottery was recovered, including samian ware dated AD 120-200, along with daub, a tile spall and a fragment of glass bottle handle (SF 212) of 1st-3rd century AD date. Charred cereal remains, including hulled barley, emmer/spelt wheat and oat along with weeds and wild plants, including brome, were also recovered from the deposit by bulk sampling.

5.4.7.5.3 Ditch [192] was sealed by a 0.17m thick layer, [190], comprising greyish brown sandy silt, recorded over an area measuring 3m north-south x 16.80 east-west, tentatively interpreted as colluvium.

#### 5.4.8 Phase 4.8: Ditched trackway (Figure 15)

Ditch [1728], fills [1727], [1796], [1797], [1798], [1933]; ditch [1869], fill [1868]; ditch [1871], fills [1870], [1872], [1944], [1945], [1946], [1970], [1971]; ditch [1805], fills [1804], [1812]

5.4.8.1 Two parallel east-west aligned ditches, [1871] and [1728], extended across the north-eastern portion of Area C for a distance of 50m. Ditch [1871]=[1805] was up to 2.00m wide x 0.76m deep and appeared to represent a re-cut of an earlier ditch, [1869], and [1728] was 1.50m wide x 0.70m deep. These features are interpreted as the flanking ditches of a 5m wide trackway, and this route may have been of some long standing as it was superseded by a metalled surface assigned to Phase 7. The evidence for re-cutting of the ditches suggests that this trackway may have had its origins in an earlier sub-phase, and could have been an integral part of the rectilinear enclosure system from its inception, but with most traces of any earlier ditches truncated by this latest re-instatement.

## 5.4.9 Phase 4 discussion

- 5.4.9.1 The excavated evidence indicates that the first half of the 2nd century AD saw a distinct alteration in the organisation of land boundaries at the site. A far more ordered, rectilinear system of enclosures was set out, in contrast to the earlier (Phase 3) system. Although relatively little survived of the earliest Phase 4.1-Phase 4.5 features, fragments of several rectilinear enclosures have been identified. There was no evidence to indicate the type or types of activity within the enclosures, but remnants of a few features interpreted as windbreaks were encountered. The relative positions of several of the boundary ditches associated with the earlier sub-phases of Phase 4 suggest that, rather than being maintained by cleaning out, the features were simply replaced.
- 5.4.9.2 Access to individual enclosures within the wider system is likely to have been confined to defined routes. The definition of such access routes would have been of importance, especially if different individuals or groups used the enclosures. A putative access is suggested directly to the east of Enclosure 7. Enclosures 8-10, established during sub-phase 4.4, give the first indication of a developing system changing over time as boundaries either fell into disuse or were replaced. For example, with Enclosure 9 and probably Enclosure 10 set out, Enclosure 7 could not have continued in its original form, although it *could* have been maintained, albeit with an alteration to the southerly extent of its eastern limit. The putative access along the eastern side of Enclosure 7 could not have been in use by Phase 4.4, although, a new access on a similar, but not identical, alignment had been established. The new access probably extended on a NE-SW orientation from beyond the southern limit of Area C, terminating at Enclosure 9, and this may have provided access to a number of enclosures along its length, inferring that the enclosure system extended at least to the southern limit of Area C and possibly beyond. It is considered highly possible that some of the boundaries established during earliest sub-phases of Phase 4 continued to be utilised into sub-phase 4.4.
- 5.4.9.3 Sub-phase 4.5 broadly represents further development of the rectilinear enclosure system. By the mid to later 2nd century AD, elements of the system extended into each of the excavation areas, although Area C again contained the best preserved parts. Enclosures 15 and 16 were apparently constructed across the line of the access route established during sub-phase 4.4 and suggest that this route had been abandoned by this time, at least in its northernmost portion. The location of Enclosure 15 in particular suggests that Enclosure 9 and 10, also established during the previous sub-phase, had probably gone out of use by the mid to late 2nd century AD as land divisions continued to be re-defined. Likewise, Enclosure 8 probably went out of use with the insertion of a more extensive boundary, which may have extended as far east as the southern limit of Enclosure 11 in Area B. There is some evidence that by this time there was some degree of regularity in the enclosure sizes.

- 5.4.9.4 A north-south orientated boundary ditch extending through the western part of Area C for a distance of over 145m is also of note, as it suggests that the enclosure system may have extended over a far wider area than the surviving evidence indicates and possibly well to the land north of Area C. This extensive boundary may have delimited one side of a number of enclosures, broadly suggests that the features were laid out *en masse*. The surviving elements of the boundary ditches assigned to sub-phase 4.5 broadly indicate that at least two approximately north-south orientated rows of rectilinear enclosures were set out. However, there are suggestions in the excavated evidence that broader networks of enclosures covered the site. Of note in this respect is the position of Enclosure 14, also the possibility of more enclosures directly to the west of Enclosure 16 and a boundary running between Enclosures 11 and 14 in Areas B and C. The suggested network of enclosures would have been supported by a series of access routes, slight traces of which remain.
- 5.4.9.5 The best-preserved sub-phase of activity, Phase 4.6, strongly indicates that the rectilinear network of enclosures extended over a considerable area, across the south-facing slopes of Areas B and C and the north facing slope of Area A, with coherent enclosures rather than isolated land boundaries recorded in Areas A and B. Within Area C, extensive development of the enclosure system was revealed and, as with previous sub-phases, development did not simply take the form of re-cutting and clearing out of existing features, but often comprised more widespread changes to the layout. Abandonment of enclosures in favour of new features was apparently commonplace and this was particularly evident where Enclosures 12 and 13 from sub-phase 4.5 would have been completely replaced with the construction of Enclosures 22 and 23. Similarly, Enclosures 15 and 16, sub-phase 4.5, must have been abandoned in favour of Enclosures 19 and 20.
- 5.4.9.6 The Phase 4.8 east-west aligned ditched trackway in the northern part of Area C may have formed an integral part of the enclosure system from its inception; trackways were a common feature within field systems, often occurring as integral elements to the original layouts. Although this feature has been assigned to the latest sub-phase of Phase 4, evidence for re-cutting of at least one of the ditches suggests that the trackway may have originated in an earlier phase of activity, with most traces of earlier phases of the ditches completely removed by this latest reinstatement. This trackway was superseded by a metalled surface, assigned to Phase 7.

- 5.4.9.7 Several semi-circular features interpreted as windbreaks, were recorded in Areas B and C. The windbreaks appear to have been located within the enclosures with none truncated by boundary ditches. This could suggest that the enclosures should not be interpreted solely as simple enclosed paddocks, gardens or fields for tending livestock or growing crops, as several may have included a small-scale industrial element. The best preserved of the windbreak features was in Area B and there was good evidence to demonstrate that iron smithing had been undertaken within the lee of this shelter. The composition of the slag assemblage recovered from this area demonstrates that ordinary and high temperature smithing had taken place using a ground level hearth. Whilst internal features within all the other windbreaks were largely absent, it is probable that similar manufacturing, craft or processing activities may have been undertaken in each of them. A clay ingot mould (SF 160) recovered from a ditch in the vicinity of Windbreaks 8 and 9 may have been for copper or leads ingots, and lead sheet fragments (SF 131) and a lead strip (SF 218) are all further evidence for metal-working activities at the site. There was no evidence for any areas of habitation within the enclosures; ephemeral features such as the windbreaks survived truncation by ploughing and therefore it is likely that traces of dwellings would also have survived, had they been present. Environmental evidence recovered from Phase 4 deposits did demonstrate that cereal cultivation was undertaken at the site, and some of the enclosures may have been utilised for this purpose. Cereal remains recovered from bulk samples from Phase 4 features included emmer/spelt wheat, barley and hulled barley and oat and quantities of brome, an agricultural weed, were also recovered. A lower beehive quernstone (SF 92) and upper rotary quernstone (SF 93) recovered from Phase 4 contexts provide further evidence that cereal processing was undertaken in the vicinity.
- 5.4.9.8 There was no indication of any areas of habitation within the excavated areas during Phase 4, and it is likely that the focus of settlement associated with the developing enclosure system was located on higher ground to the north of the excavated area, or within the northern part of Area C where extensive plough truncation may have removed all traces of occupation. Three large fragments of cast window glass recovered from Phase 4 features point to the possibility of the presence of a Romanized building in the near vicinity. Tile fragments were also recovered from Phase 4 features and the assemblage included roof tiles and box flue-tiles, also suggesting the presence of a Romanized structure in the area. Fragments of daub may have derived from clay and timber structures, although this material may not necessary have been associated with dwellings, as it may have formed part of the windbreak structures. Iron nails recovered from this phase also presumably originated from timber structures in the vicinity. A relatively large pottery assemblage was recovered from Phase 4 features, comprising over a quarter of the total assemblage recovered from the site. Roman wheel-thrown fabrics were present, along with large quantities of native handmade pottery. A relatively large assemblage of samian ware was recovered, with decorated types present, and this material testifies to strong trade links with the Roman military.

5.4.9.9 Domestic debris was also represented by faunal remains and small finds, including fragments of several glass vessels of 1st to 2nd century AD date. Features from this phase of activity also produced a rare German bow brooch (SF 127) of late 1st to 2nd century AD date and a dragonesque brooch (SF 17) of 1st to 3rd century AD date. All of this material presumably originated from an area of habitation in the near vicinity. Plant remains recovered from bulk samples taken from Phase 4 features included the aforementioned cereal remains indicative of arable production. Species identified amongst the faunal remains assemblage were horse, pig, cattle and sheep/goat. This material demonstrates that, as with the earlier phase of activity, the occupiers of the site practised a mixed arable and pastoral agricultural economy.

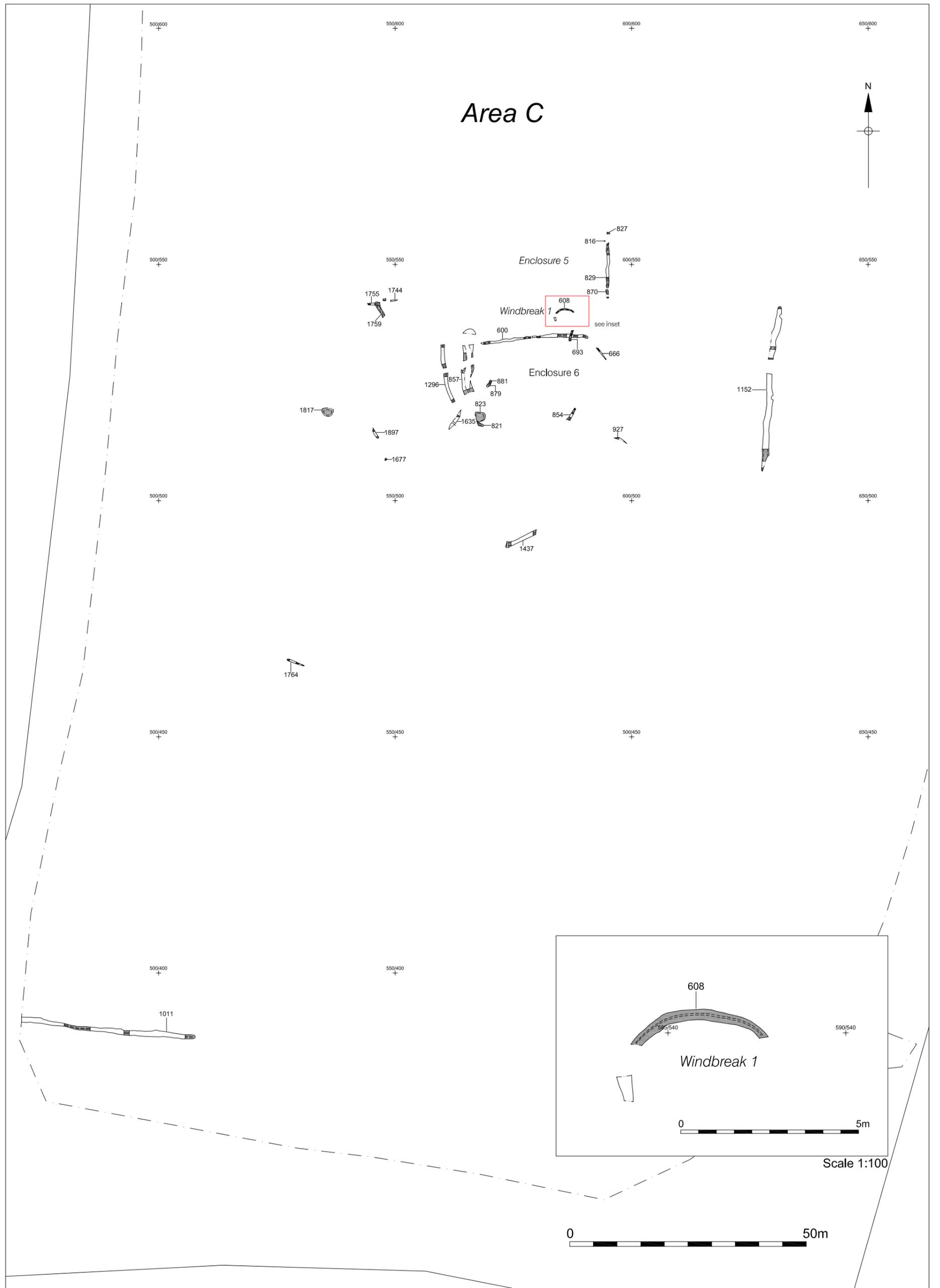


Figure 8. Phase 4.1  
Scale 1:750

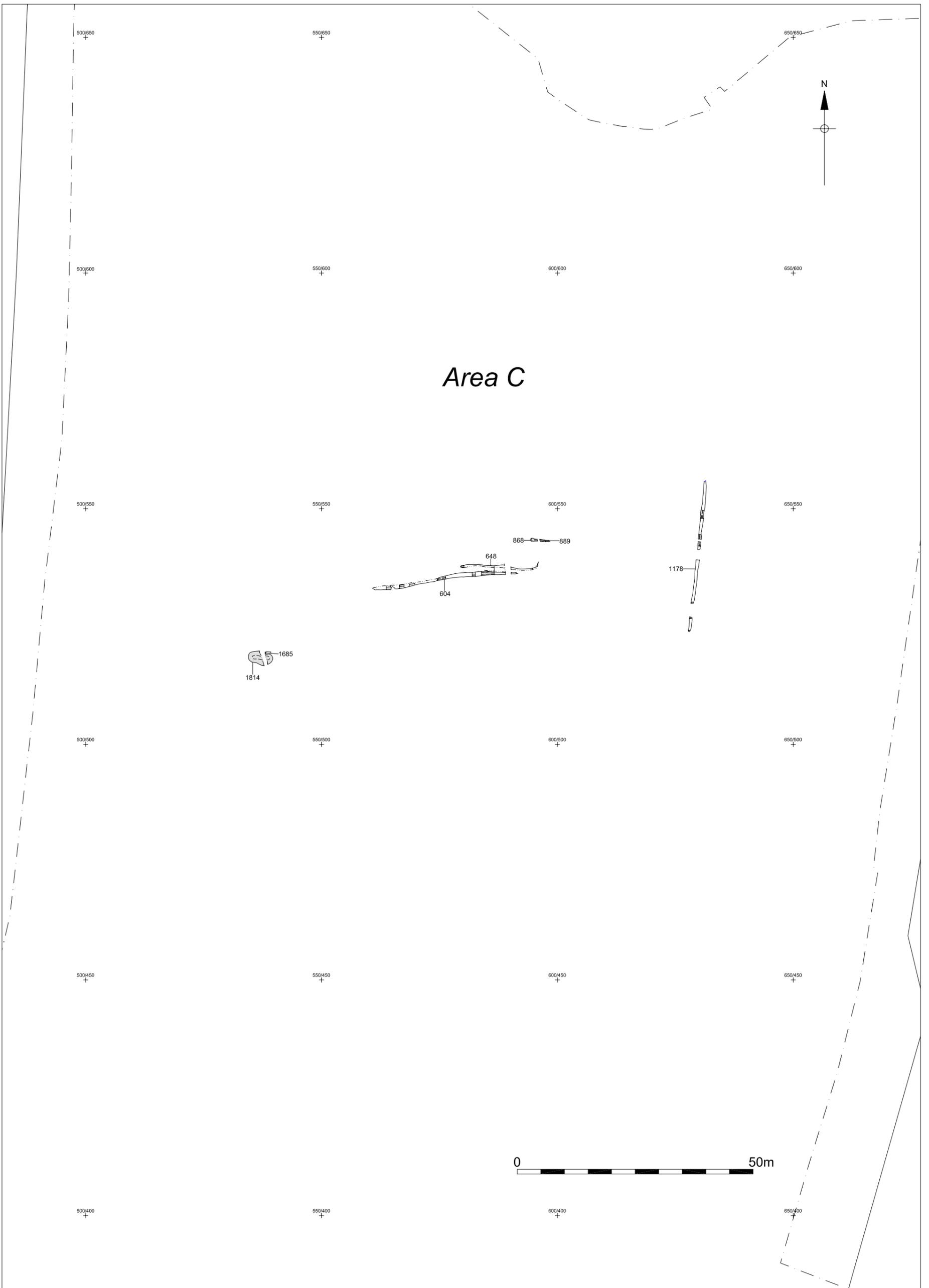


Figure 9. Phase 4.2  
Scale 1:750

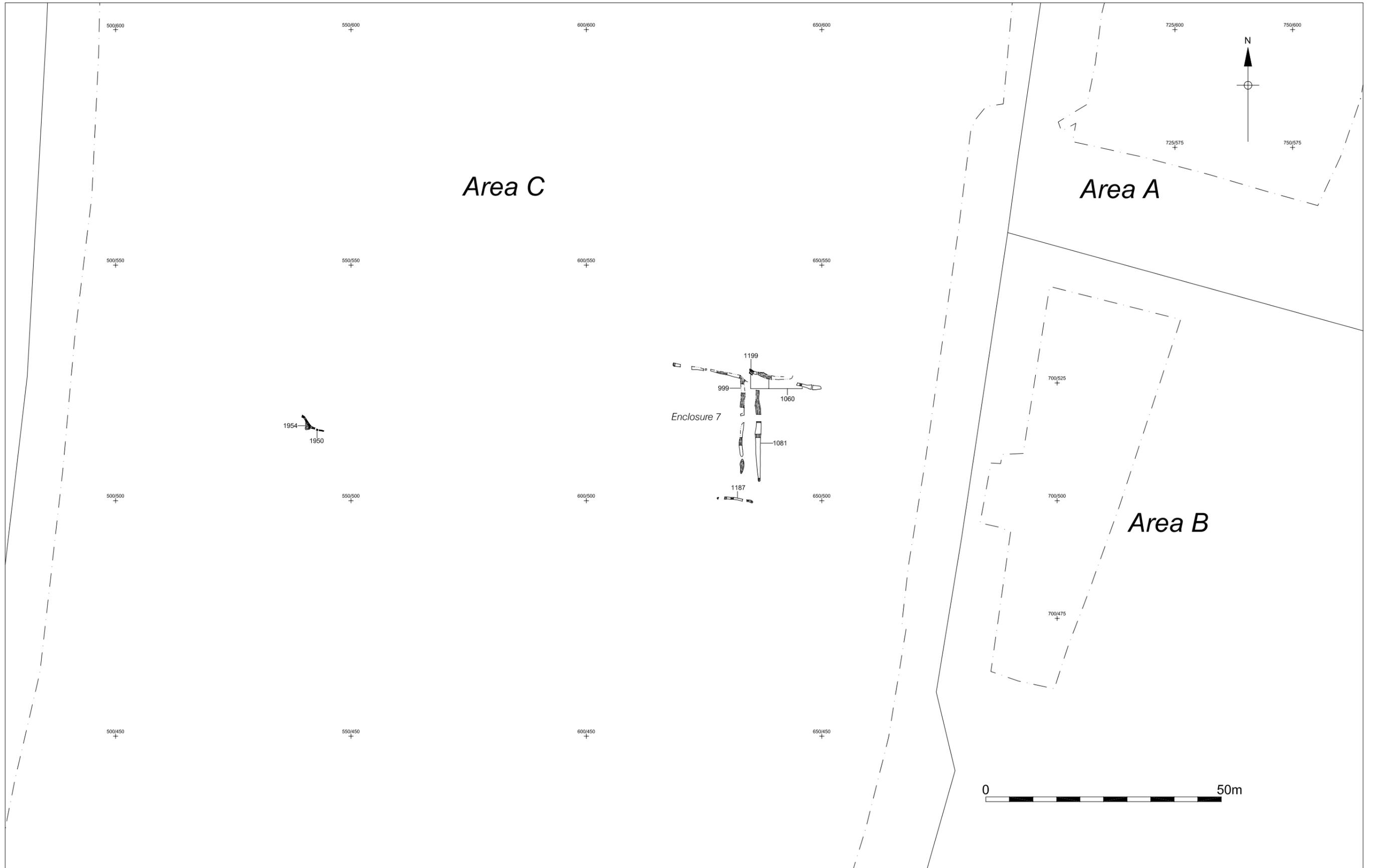


Figure 10. Phase 4.3  
Scale 1:750



Figure 11. Phase 4.4  
Scale 1:750



Figure 12. Phase 4.5  
Scale 1:750





Figure 14. Phase 4.7  
Scale 1:750

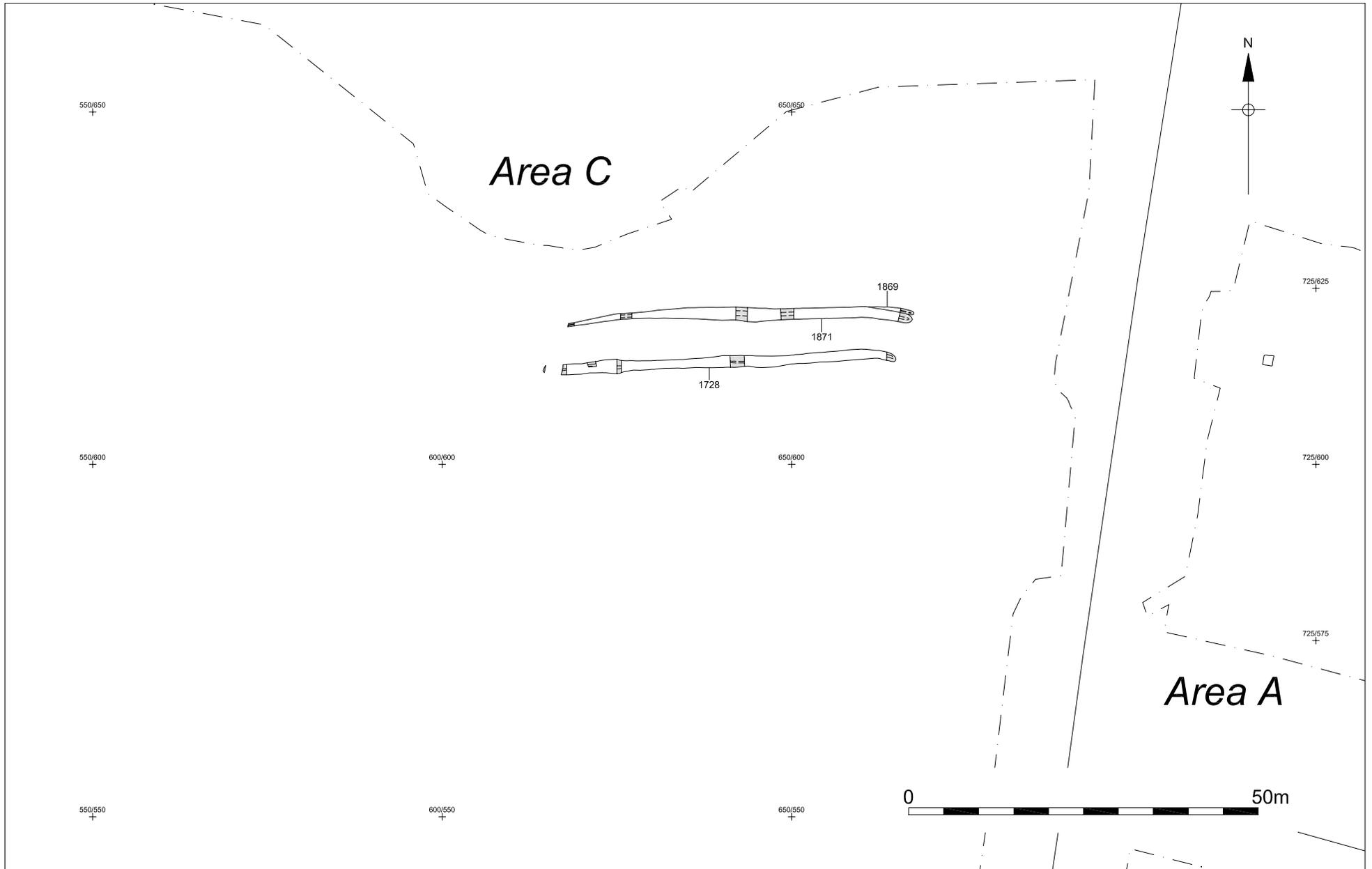


Figure 15. Phase 4.8  
Scale 1:750



Plate 5. Phase 4.6. Windbreak 4. Metalworking area, Area B, looking north (*2m scale*).



Plate 6. Phase 4.7. Complete jar (SF 19) in Enclosure 32 ditch (*0.5m scale*).

## 5.5 Phase 5: Mid to Later 2nd Century AD Activity (Figures 5 and 16)

*A complex of sinuous ditches, mostly forming amorphous shapes in plan but at least two of which formed distinctive, small, three-sided 'enclosures', a third having four 'sides', were located in the central portion of Area C. It is not thought that the features represent enclosures as such, and their function may have been related to drainage, which was presumably a major concern due to the waterlogging. The overall network of Phase 4 enclosures evidently never extended into this area, probably because of the unsuitability of the land, and this phase may have occurred while some parts of the Phase 4 system remained in use.*

### 5.5.1 Linear feature

Ditch [1108], fills [1109], [1223], [1253]-[1259]; ditch [1194], fill [1193]

- 5.5.1.1 Towards the south-western corner of Area C, an extensive ditch, [1108] and [1194], extended from the western limit of the site on a south-easterly orientation for a distance of c. 37m before turning to a southerly orientation for a distance of c. 10m and then turning again, to the north-west, for a distance of c. 15m. The function of the ditch is at present uncertain, although its form may suggest that it was associated with a pastoral function, with sheep being herded into the eastern portion of the feature, with perhaps a temporary barrier, such as a wooden hurdle fence, utilised to block the open end. The feature has been assigned to this phase as it truncated Phase 4.6 features.

### 5.5.2 Drainage ditches, gullies and associated pits

Ditch [643], fill [642]; ditch [646], fill [645]; ditch [684], fills [685], [686], [691], [918], [926], [940]; ditch [719], fill [720]; ditch [721], fills [723], [778], [919]; ditch [724], fills [724], [779], [920], [990]; ditch [740], fills [739], [794], [989]; ditch [746], fill [745]; ditch [769], fills [768], [776], [780], [791], [801], [843]; ditch [813], fill [814]; ditch [891], fill [890]; ditch [894], fills [893], [1608], [2039]; ditch [915], fills [914], [961]; ditch [952], fills [951], [1110]; ditch [954], fill [953]; ditch [1266], fills [1264], [1265], [1674]; ditch [1267], fills [1287], [1288], [1617], [1618]; ditch [1286], fills [1285], [1394], [1501]; masonry [1750]; ditch [1327], fill [1326]; ditch [1329], fills [1328], [1359]; ditch [1401], fills [1400], [1419]; ditch [1402], fills [1403], [1600], [1786]; ditch [1404], fills [1405], [1671]; ditch [1504], fill [1505]; ditch [1549], fills [1548], [1619]; ditch [1672], fill [1673]

Gully [793], fill [792]; gully [835], fill [834]; gully [871], fill [872]; gully [963], fill [962]; gully [1292], fill [1291]; gully [1496], fill [1495]

Pit [708], fill [709]; pit [852], fill [851]; pit [895], fill [896]; pit [897], fill [898]; pit [899], fill [900]

- 5.5.2.1 A complex area of activity was recorded in the central part of Area C, where a group of densely packed sinuous, intercutting ditches covered an area measuring c. 50m x c. 60m. This area lay on the lower, south-facing slope of a spur of higher ground in the north-western corner of the excavation area. It is possible that this area was prone to flooding, or at least remained poorly drained, in comparison to the much of the surrounding land.
- 5.5.2.2 The concentration of ditches probably represent several sub-phases of intensive activity, possibly only spanning a short chronological period. However, it is not possible to assign features to individual sub-phases with any degree of confidence and, for this reason, subdivision has not been attempted. It is notable that the enclosure system which developed during Phase 4 did not appear to extend into this area, presumably due to the unsuitability of the ground due to waterlogged conditions. The sinuous ditches probably represent concerted efforts to drain the land to make it suitable for agricultural or, perhaps more likely, other purposes.

- 5.5.2.3 Ditch [1286], in the western central part of the cluster of features, had apparently been blocked by the construction of a wall, [1750], comprising a single course of three large stones (330mm x 230mm x 180mm) including a re-used quernstone (SF 138), which extended across the ditch. The function of the wall may have been related to drainage activities.

### **5.5.3 Three and four sided 'enclosures'**

Ditch [706], fills [707], [767]; ditch [757], fill [758]; ditch [849], fills [850], [908], [909], [923]; ditch [882], fills [883], [959], [960], [1009]; ditch [887], fills [886], [968], [969], [970], [1066], [1067]; ditch [902], fill [901]; ditch [913], fills [911], [912]; ditch [924], fills [925], [935], [936], [937]; ditch [1325], fill [1324]; ditch [1633], fills [1630], [1631], [1632]

- 5.5.3.1 A curvilinear ditch, [902], was recorded in the eastern half of the cluster of features. There was evidence of re-cutting in the form of ditches [887] and [924]. These ditches formed a three-sided 'enclosure' with its open side to the north, defining an area measuring c. 11m x c. 15m, although its eastern side extended further to the north, measuring c. 25m in length. A bulk sample taken from the fill of ditch [902] produced low quantities of carbonised plant remains, including sedge and barley.
- 5.5.3.2 The feature described above was post-dated by ditches [757], [882] and [913], which formed another three-sided 'enclosure', this feature representing a re-definition of the earlier feature, again with an open side to the north. This defined an area measuring c. 15m x c. 15m, with noticeably more regular, sharply-defined corners than the earlier feature.
- 5.5.3.3 Ditches [757], [882] and [913] were truncated by a substantial ditch, [706] and [849], which had a right-angled return. To the west, another portion of ditch, represented by [1633] and [1325], may represent a continuation of the same feature. These ditches defined a sub-rectangular area, open to the south-east, measuring c. 10m x c. 20m.

### **5.5.4 Drainage in the wetland area**

Ditch [1581], fill [1580], [1579]; ditch [1585], fill [1580]; ditch [1575], fill [1573]; ditch [1772], fills [1773], [1965]

- 5.5.4.1 Further drainage ditches, [1575], [1581] and [1585], were encountered towards the northern extent of Area C. The ditches were recorded within a sondage excavated through the low-lying wetland area in the north of Area C with their full extent therefore not visible (Section 1, Figure 5). Each of the ditches was orientated approximately east-west and bases of the ditches were not revealed at the maximum depth of the sondage. To the east, immediately beyond the limits of the wetland area, an east-west orientated ditch, [1772], most likely represents a continuation of drainage ditch [1575]. They have been assigned to this phase of activity as they represent a similar type of activity to that revealed in the central part of Area C, however this phasing should only be regarded as tentative.

### **5.5.5 Phase 5 discussion**

- 5.5.5.1 The developed enclosure system comprising Phase 4 did not extend in the central portion of Area C, presumably as this area was unsuitable for whatever activities were taking place within the network of enclosures, due to waterlogging. Instead, a complex of sinuous intercutting ditches has been interpreted as representing ongoing, deliberate attempts to drain this relatively low-lying area. Water management was likely the important factor in this activity. Whether this was for a practical purpose is unclear and the excavated remains have provided no clues to any specific activity. The possibility of ritual activity must be considered, and such activity has been suggested for earlier (Phase 3) activity in the near vicinity.



## 5.6 Phase 6: Sub-rectangular Enclosure and Associated Activity, Late 2nd Century AD (Figure 17-19; Plates 7 and 8)

*Phase 6 saw the construction of a substantial sub-rectangular enclosure on the spur of higher ground in the north-western part of Area C. The construction of the enclosure, and putative settlement activity within it, is likely to have provided a major impetus for landscape changes during this period. The network of rectilinear enclosures that characterised Phase 4 was seemingly abandoned in favour of a more open landscape of extended field boundaries that created larger fields. It is likely that some of the drainage features, which represented the focus of Phase 5 activity in the centre of the site, continued through this phase.*

### 5.6.1 Shallow gullies and pits, Area A

Ditch [139], fill [138]; ditch [230], fill [231]; gully [125], fill [126]; gully [136], fill [135]; gully [145], fill [144]; gully [162], fill [161]; gully [211], fill [210]; gully [245], fill [244]; gully [249], fill [248]; gully [251], fill [250]; gully [256], fill [255]; gully [279], fill [273]; gully [274], fills [275], [276]

Pit [149], fill [148]; pit [151], fill [152]; pit [218], fill [217]; pit [222], fill [223]; pit [264], fill [263]; pit [277], fill [278]

- 5.6.1.1 A group of irregular, shallow gullies and pits recorded in Area A have been assigned to Phase 6. The precise functions of many of these are largely unclear. It is possible that they represent a mixture of shallow drainage gullies, possibly with some bedding trenches or beam slots for timber-framed structures. However, the area had seen considerable truncation by later ploughing, destroying many of the archaeological remains, thereby compounding the difficulties in interpreting these features.

### 5.6.2 Enclosure 41 and internal features

Ditch [611]=[873]=[1638]=[2057]; ditch [966], fills [661], [964]; ditch [967], fill [965]; ditch [978], fill [977]; ditch [1638], fill [1637]; ditch [2057]

Posthole [678], fill [677]; posthole [1427], fill [1428]; posthole [2007], fill [2005]; posthole [2019], fills [2017], [2018]; posthole [2029], fill [2028]; posthole [2047], fill [2046]; posthole [2054], fill [2053]; posthole [2099], fill [2098]; posthole [2101], fill [2100]; posthole [2103], fill [2102]; posthole [2105], fill [2104]; posthole [2119], fill [2118]

Posthole [2059], fill [2058]; posthole [2061], fill [2060]; posthole [2063], fill [2062]; posthole [2065], fill [2064]; posthole [2067], fill [2066]; posthole [2069], fill [2068]; posthole [2071], fill [2070]; posthole [2073], fill [2072]; posthole [2075], fill [2074]; posthole [2077], fill [2076]; posthole [2079], fill [2078]; posthole [2081], fill [2080]; posthole [2083], fill [2082]; posthole [2085], fill [2084]; posthole [2087], fill [2086]; posthole [2089], fill [2088]; posthole [2091], fill [2090]

- 5.6.2.1 A substantial ditched enclosure, Enclosure 41, straddling the spur of higher ground, was recorded in the north-western corner of Area C. Ditches [611]=[873]=[1638]=[2057] formed a sub-rectangular enclosure 64m wide at its western end and 54m wide at its eastern end and measuring 70m east-west. The enclosure encompassed an area covering c. 0.5 hectares on the relatively flat summit on the spur of higher ground for the most part. In all, 13 separate sondages were excavated through the enclosure ditch, amounting to c. 20% of the feature (Plates 7 and 8). This included all four corners of the enclosure and both of the entrance terminals which punctuated the eastern side. The enclosure ditch was steep-sided and measured up to 3m wide x 1.40m deep. The ditch largely conformed to either a U-shape or a V-shaped profile, with variations notable throughout its length. Its base, although relatively flat in places, was largely concave.

- 5.6.2.2 The enclosure had a 4m wide entrance within its eastern side, positioned closer, c. 15m, to the southern corner than the northern corner. This position of this entrance was possibly dictated by the topography so that the entrance was positioned on the more level ground at the summit of the spur on which the enclosure was sited. If the entrance had been positioned in the centre of the eastern side, it would have been located towards sloping, softer ground. The enclosure ditch terminals defining the entrance were roughly square in plan, with slightly rounded corners and had moderate to steeply sloping sides.
- 5.6.2.3 A slightly irregular, sub-circular feature, [2007], was recorded a short distance to the north-west of the southern ditch terminal, internal to the enclosure entrance. This had steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.48m x 1.70m x 0.58m deep and its single fill comprised clayey silt with large stones. A similar feature, [2019], also sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base and measuring 1.80m x 1.64m x 0.59m deep, was encountered to the north. Its primary fill, 0.37m thick, was very similar to the fill of the southern feature, and an upper fill comprised sandy silt and large stones. Features [2007] and [2019] are interpreted as substantial postholes, the settings for wooden posts, with the large stones within their fills representing the remains of post-packing material. The location of these posts indicates that they were directly related to the enclosure entrance, and presumably represented the position of a timber gateway. The distance between the centre points of the postholes was 3.50m, the maximum width of the gateway would therefore have been about 3m. The northern edge of posthole [2019] was truncated by a sub-oval feature, [2047], with steep sides, measuring 1.58m x 0.60m x 0.27m deep. This may represent a replacement timber post for the northern side of the gateway.
- 5.6.2.4 A group of small circular and sub-circular features, [2099], [2101], [2103], [2105], along with a larger sub-oval feature, [2029], formed an approximate north-south alignment in the north-eastern portion of Enclosure 41, extending for a distance of c. 16m. These are interpreted as postholes and they probably represent a structure, such as a timber fenceline, perhaps a subdivision within the enclosure. A similar small posthole, [2119], was located a short distance to the east of this line, and a group of three small postholes, [1427], [2031], and [2054], were located in the western part of the enclosure.
- 5.6.2.5 A cluster of 17 postholes, [2059]-[2091] (odd numbers only), was recorded within the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 41. These were generally sub-circular or oval in plan, mostly with moderately steep sides and concave bases and measured up to c. 1.0m in diameter, with an average of c. 0.50m, and up to 0.34m deep. The postholes were concentrated in an area measuring c. 5m x c. 7m, and the quantity of features indicates that one or more structure was present here. The area had been subject to substantial horizontal truncation through later ploughing so that no associated floor surfaces survived, and it was not possible to discern any coherent building plans.

5.6.2.6 A ditch, [967], extended southwards from the south-east corner of Enclosure 41 and this had been re-cut by ditch [966], which had removed nearly all traces of the earlier feature, and this also truncated another north-south ditch, [978], to the south. It is likely that ditches [967] and [978] represented the fragmentary remains of the same ditch which had been re-cut by ditch [966]. A substantial ditch, [966], extended to the south of the enclosure for a distance of c. 18m with a rounded terminus to the south. It measured 1.65m wide and a maximum of 1.65m deep at its terminus although was considerably shallower, 0.67m, where it formed an intersection with the enclosure ditch. The difference in levels in the base of the ditch suggests that it sloped down considerably towards its terminus and, therefore, a drainage function is postulated. Although apparently truncated by the enclosure ditch, it is possible that the drainage ditch was contemporary with the enclosure, but had been filled in whilst the enclosure ditch was still in use. A substantial pit, [678], was recorded a short distance to the south of ditch [966], continuing its alignment. The function of the pit is uncertain although its location suggests that the two features were associated.

### 5.6.3 Extended field boundaries

Ditch [598], fills [599], [639], [644], [738], [844], [933], [934], [1622], [1623]; ditch [602], fills [603], [618], [625], [1140]; ditch [622], fill [621]; ditch [687], fills [688], [692], [859]; ditch [1016], fill [1017]; ditch [1058], fill [1037]; ditch [1059], fills [1038], [1103], [1104], [1143], [1335], [1336]; ditch [1317], fills [1318], [1528]; ditch [1450], fills [1451], [1679], [1680], [1866], [1867]; ditch [986], fill [987]; ditch [1880], fills [1879], [1881]

Ditch [1018], fill [1019]; ditch [1020], fill [1021]; ditch [1132], fill [1131]

Ditch [939], fill [938]; ditch [981], fill [980]; ditch [994], fill [993]; ditch [1113], fill [1112]; ditch [1115], fill [1114]

5.6.3.1 A linear ditch, [1450], extended for a distance of 36.50m on a NNE-SSW alignment c. 15m east of Enclosure 41, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the north. This had steep sides and a flat base and measured up to 2.65m wide x 0.87m deep and had a squared terminus with near vertical sides at its southern end. A very similar feature, ditch [687]=[1317], extended on the same alignment to the south for a distance of c. 44m and this had a steep-sided, squared terminus at its northern end and a more gradual sloping terminus at its southern end. These ditches are interpreted as major boundary features, with a c. 6m wide causeway between the ditches located on the same axis as the entrance into Enclosure 41. It can be confidently assumed that an east-west aligned route leading into the enclosure from the east passed through the terminally defined entrances in ditches [1450] and [687]=[1317].

5.6.3.2 To the east of boundary ditch [1450], an approximately NW-SE orientated linear ditch, [1880], extended beyond the northern limit of Area C and is interpreted as another boundary feature associated with the broad system of land management which developed during this phase.

5.6.3.3 A slightly irregular, linear feature, [602], aligned roughly east-west, extended westwards from southern end of ditch [687]. It is likely have formed part of the same boundary system and measured 38m in length x 0.75m wide x 0.50m deep. A short length of ditch, [622], may represent an earlier version of this ditch. A short distance to the south, a linear ditch [598]=[1016]=[1059], extended on the same alignment roughly east-west for a distance of more than 110m. These ditches ran parallel at a distance of c. 6m apart, and both were slightly curvilinear in plan, possibly as a result of topography. As well as delimiting expansive field systems, these ditches may also have delimited an access route across the area.

- 5.6.3.4 A smithing hearth bottom was recovered from ditch [598], demonstrating that primary iron smithing was undertaken in the near vicinity.
- 5.6.3.5 Two shallow east-west orientated gullies, [1018] and [1020], recorded at the eastern limit of ditch [1016], suggest that the larger feature was a re-cut or reinstatement of an earlier boundary.
- 5.6.3.6 At the eastern extent of these east-west ditches, an alignment of ditch sections, [939], [981], [986] and [1115], ran at right-angles. Parallel to this alignment were two ditch sections, [994] and [1113], lying c. 4m to the east. It is possible that these features represent the remnants of a trackway or droveway.

#### **5.6.4 Phase 6 discussion**

- 5.6.4.1 The most noteworthy feature assigned to Phase 6 was the substantial sub-rectangular enclosure, Enclosure 41, set out on the spur of higher ground in the north-western part of Area C. Enclosures very similar in plan and dimensions to this Faverdale example are a long-lived settlement form in the region and appear to range in date from the Iron Age to the Roman period. Very similar examples have been recorded at Holme House, Piercebridge, c. 6km to the south-east of Faverdale, at West House, Coxhoe, c. 15km north, and at West Brandon, c. 25km north. These sub-rectangular enclosures generally contain one or two circular structures. The absence of any definite structural remains within the Faverdale enclosure may be due to the destruction of such remains through ploughing, although this can obviously never be proven. However, the scale and form of the enclosure ditch, along with the material within its backfill, suggests that it was likely to have been constructed around a habitation area. The provision of single, narrow entrance into the enclosure from the east indicates that it was not designed as a stock enclosure. It is possible that any structures within the enclosure may have been constructed with timber and clay, the sub-surface remains of which could easily have been completely removed by ploughing. It is considered possible that this was the case with Enclosure 41.
- 5.6.4.2 Large quantities of domestic debris, such as pottery and faunal remains, along with quantities of building debris, such as tile and daub, were present within the infills of the Enclosure 41 ditch. These deposits, which have been assigned to the subsequent phase of activity, testify to the presence of habitation in the near vicinity at the time of deposition. This material is discussed in more detail in Phase 7, but in broad terms the pottery was of mid to late 2nd century AD date, demonstrating that Enclosure 41 was a relatively short-lived feature. The large quantities of tile fragments within the ditch fills, including a number of sherds of box flue-tile, suggest that at least one building in the vicinity was of sufficient status to have been constructed with a hypocaust system. This suggests at the time when Enclosure 41 went into disuse, debris from a highly Romanised building was present in the near vicinity. Amongst the quantity of daub recovered from the ditch fills, some fragments had wattle impressions, indicating that structures in the vicinity were constructed with wattle and daub walling.

5.6.4.3 Bulk samples taken from Phase 6 features contained cereal remains with oat, barley, hulled barley, and emmer/spelt wheat and spelt wheat identified. The faunal remains assemblage included a wide range of species with dog, horse, pig, red deer, possible roe deer, cattle, and sheep/goat represented. As with previous phases of occupation, this evidence demonstrates the existence of a mixed arable and pastoral subsistence economy at the site.

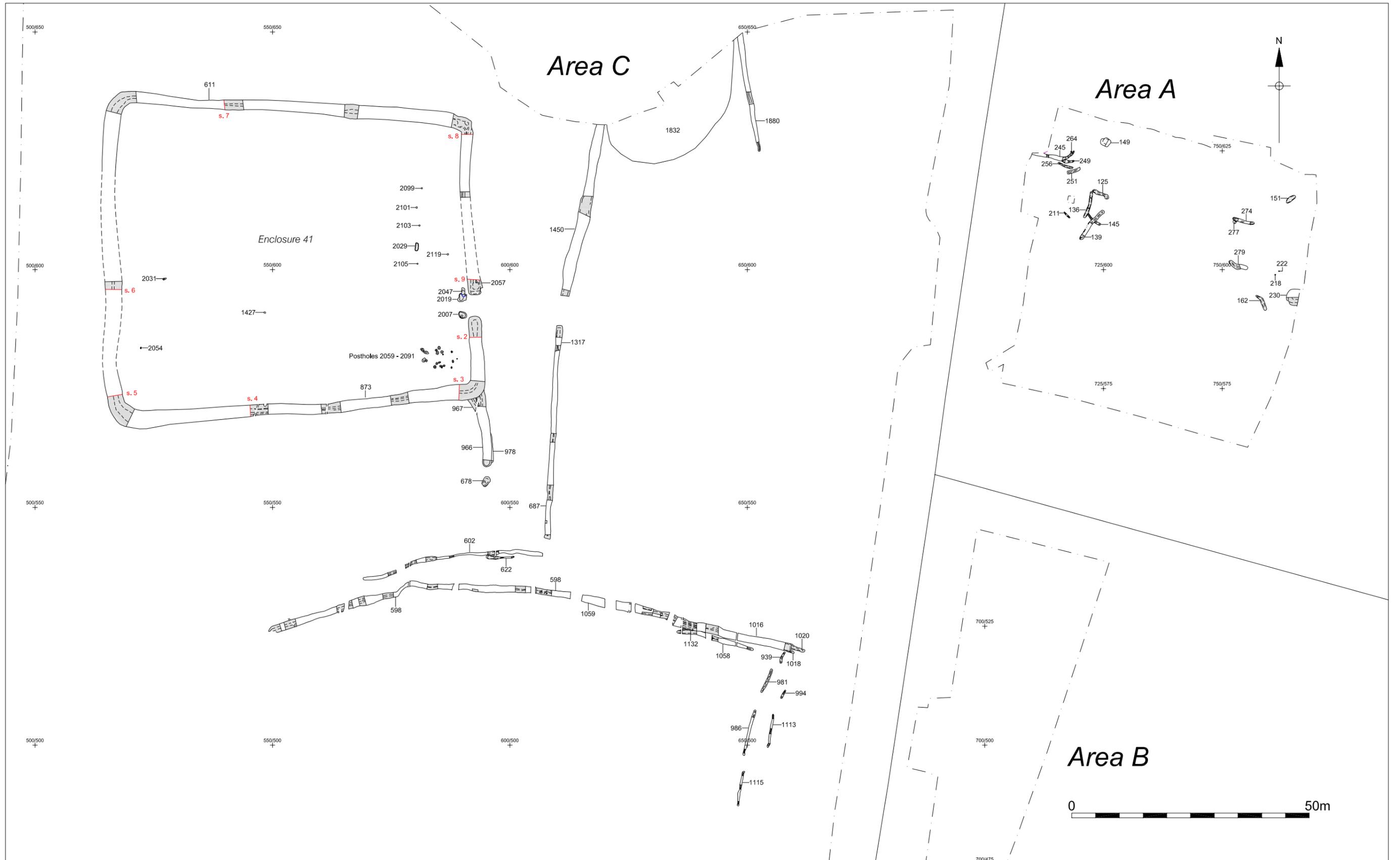
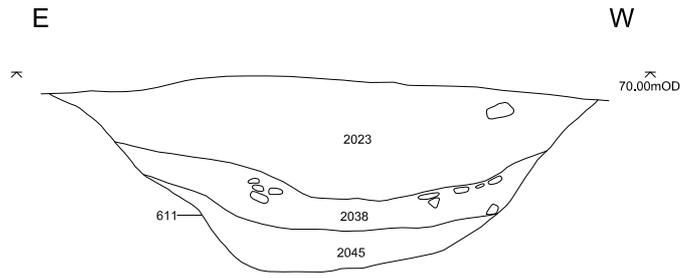
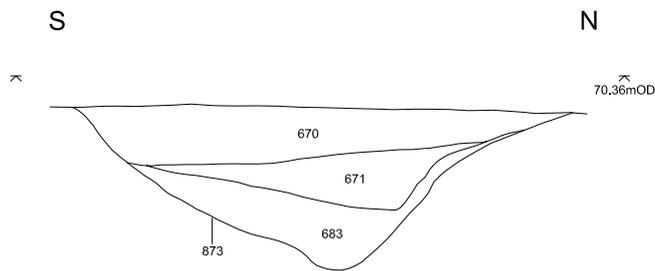


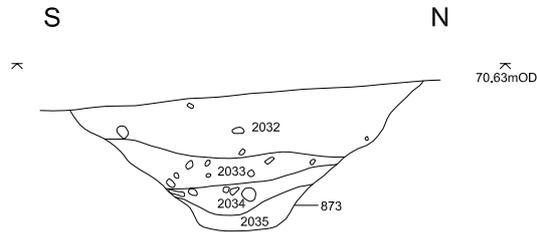
Figure 17. Phase 6  
Scale 1:750



Section 2. North facing section at eastern entrance.



Section 3. East facing section at south-east corner.



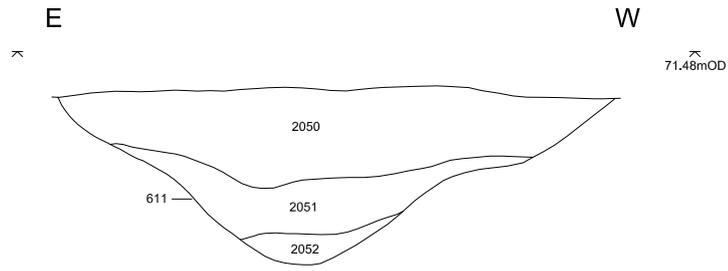
Section 4. East facing section at southern boundary.



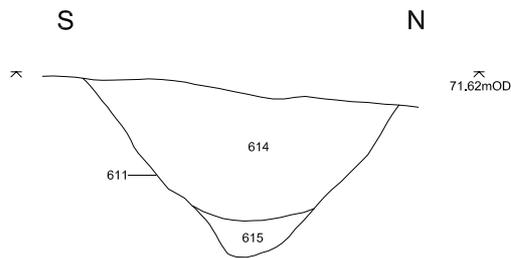
Section 5. South facing section at south-west corner.



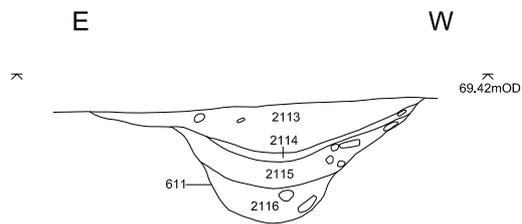
Figure 18. Sections 2 - 5, Phase 6. Enclosure 41  
Scale 1:50



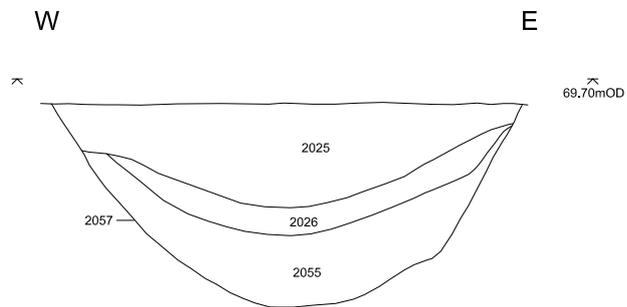
Section 6. North facing section at western boundary.



Section 7. East facing section at northern boundary.



Section 8. North facing section at north-east corner.



Section 9. South facing section at eastern entrance.



Figure 19. Sections 6 - 9, Phase 6. Enclosure 41  
Scale 1:50



Plate 7. Phase 6. Enclosure 41, south-east corner during excavation, looking west.



Plate 8. Phase 6. Enclosure 41, south facing section, south-west corner (1m x 2m scale)

## 5.7 Phase 7: Levelling of Enclosure 41, Construction of Bath-house and Associated Features, Mid to Late 2nd Century AD (Figures 20-24; Plates 9-20)

*Enclosure 41 was a relatively short-lived affair and it was backfilled ahead of the construction of a substantial cobbled road running to the east from the former enclosure entrance. A small building with hypocaust heating system, interpreted as a bath-house, was constructed partially over the backfilled southern ditch. It is uncertain whether the building represents an isolated structure or is the only surviving element of a more extensive building or complex of buildings. Four cobbled areas, likely to represent trackways, yards, and areas of hardstanding, were also recorded across excavation Areas A and C. A wattle-lined well in the northern part of Area C is also tentatively assigned to this phase of activity and evidence for the continuation of attempts to drain the central part of Area C was also recorded. A cluster of inhumation burials were recorded on the south-facing slope in the eastern side of Area C, some of the graves had been dug through earlier boundary ditches.*

### 5.7.1 Cobbled yard surface, Area A

Surface [143]; layers [142], [206]

- 5.7.1.1 A sandstone and limestone rubble deposit, [206], was recorded in the western portion of Area A, dumped into the upper part of the infilled Phase 4.4 ditch, [240], and this has been interpreted as a consolidation layer. A more extensive, 0.30m thick, deposit, [143], comprising limestone cobbles with an average size of 200mm x 200mm x 200mm overlay deposit [206] and this extended over an area measuring c. 10m north-south x c. 5m east-west (Plate 13). This area of hardstanding is tentatively interpreted as a yard surface and it has been assigned to Phase 7 on the basis of its similarity with other areas of stone surface recorded in Area C, although there was no dating evidence to prove that these features were contemporary. A deposit, [142], overlay the yard surface, although it is unclear whether this represents *in situ* material deposited during the use of the yard, or an accumulation of material deposited after its abandonment.

### 5.7.2 Levelling of Enclosure 41

Fills [612]-[616], [670], [671], [683], [1739], [2000], [2011] [2012], [2023], [2025], [2026], [2032]-[2035], [2038], [2040]-[2042], [2045], [2050]-[2052], [2055], [2113]-[2117], [2120], [2121], [2123]-[2127], [2129], [2135]-[2145]

- 5.7.2.1 A series of deposits were revealed in 13 separate investigative sondages excavated through the ditch of Enclosure 41 and the majority of this material comprised dark grey or brown silts and clays in varying proportions (Sections 2-9, Figures 18 and 19). The composition of fills [2012], [2035], [2045], [2127], and possibly [2145], suggests that these may have originated, at least in part, from the slumping of the sides of the ditch. It is possible, therefore, that these deposits may have accumulated whilst the ditch was in use and, if so, should more correctly be assigned to Phase 6. However, such an interpretation is difficult to prove with any degree of confidence and they have therefore been assigned to Phase 7. The majority of the fill deposits are interpreted as representing deliberate backfilling of the enclosure ditch, rather than natural accumulation of material. Many contained large quantities of artefactual and faunal material indicative of domestic refuse and building debris. The vast majority of the pottery assemblage dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD, indicating that Enclosure 41 was in use for a relatively short period of time.

### 5.7.3 Bath-house (Figures 21 and 22; Plates 9-12)

Structure [1406]; construction cut [1981]; group number for walls [1913]; walls [1833]-[1838]; group number for pilae stacks [1785]; pilae stacks [1778]-[1784]; ash pit [1455], fill [1445]; stoke-hole [1464], fill [1463]; raking trench [1475], fill [1474]; raking trench [1473], fill [1444]; layer [2048]

Alterations: layer [1705]; group number for pilae stacks [1643]; pilae stacks [1644]-[1662]

- 5.7.3.1 A small rectangular structure, interpreted as a bath-house, was recorded adjacent to the backfilled boundary ditch of Enclosure 41. This comprised a sub-rectangular construction cut, [1981], measuring 6.35m north-south x 2.80m east-west x 0.39m deep, located c. 1.50m north of the central southern portion of the enclosure ditch. The entire eastern wall of the feature had been completely removed by Phase 8 robber trench, [1250], and a modern field drain, 0.40m wide, bisected the structure in a NNE-SSW direction, towards its western side. The construction cut had steep, near vertical sides and a flat base, with a deeper trench, measuring up to 1.18m wide and 0.07m deep inserted around its perimeter. This deeper trench also extended on an east-west orientation across the centre of the construction cut, with a c. 0.20m wide gap in the centre. These deeper sections represented trenches for wall foundations.
- 5.7.3.2 The wall foundations, [1833], [1834], [1835], [1836], [1837] and [1838] (group number [1913]), were all constructed using the same method and comprised squared, sandstone and limestone blocks, measuring up to 310mm x 190mm x 100mm, around a rubble core, a typical Roman construction technique. A light greyish brown chalky mortar bonded both the facing stones and the rubble core of the walls.
- 5.7.3.3 Each of the walls measured c. 0.70-0.80m wide, with a maximum surviving height of three courses recorded in walls [1833] and [1834], which formed the northern and western sides of the structure, respectively. Greater truncation was evident at the southern end of the group, where the southern extent of wall [1834] was heavily truncated and walls [1837] and [1838], which formed the south wall of the structure, survived to a height of only one course. In the central portion of the structure, walls [1835] and [1836] extended on an east-west orientation, forming an internal partition, separating the building into two chambers. Wall [1835] extended from the western side of the structure (although was separated from the western wall due to truncation by the field drain) and would have measured c. 0.80m in length, prior to truncation. Wall [1836] continued along the same alignment after a gap of 0.50m and survived to a length of 0.74m, truncated to the east by Phase 8 robber trench [1250].
- 5.7.3.4 The external walls [1833], [1834], [1837] and [1838] defined a rectangular building with external dimensions of 6.05m north-south by a minimum of 2.84m east-west. Although the eastern wall of the building had been removed by feature [1250], this was a robber trench apparently excavated with the purpose of removing the masonry of the eastern wall, so that the full original width of the building can be calculated. If it is assumed that internal walls [1835] and [1836] were originally the same length, and that the now destroyed eastern wall was the same width as the masonry on the other three sides, then the full external east-west width of the building would have been c. 3.50m. The masonry elements exposed represent the foundations of the building; if the width of the superstructure was the same as the masonry foundations, the internal dimensions of the building would be 4.50m x 2.15m.

- 5.7.3.5 The building was sub-divided into two rooms with a 0.50m wide doorway within the internal walls. The northernmost room had internal dimensions of 1.55m north-south x 2.15m east-west and the southern room measured 2.20m north-south x 2.15m east-west.
- 5.7.3.6 Seven pilae stacks, [1778], [1779], [1780], [1781], [1782], [1783] and [1784] (group number [1785]), were recorded in the southern chamber of the building. Stacks [1778], [1780] and [1782] survived to two courses in height while the remainder survived to only a single course. The basal stone in each stack consisted of an apparently unworked sandstone block, with the exception of the stone in stack [1784], which had been roughly squared. These basal stones measured between 280mm x 210mm and 370mm x 290mm and were between 55mm-100mm thick. Each basal stone had been pressed down directly into the underlying natural clay, with no evidence of a bedding layer. Where a second course survived, each comprised a roughly squared, flat block of laminated sandstone, of slightly lesser dimensions than the basal stone. The pilae stacks were set out in a grid pattern c. 0.70m-1.0m apart. There was no evidence for the presence of pilae stacks in the northern chamber during this first phase of construction, although later alteration to the structure may have removed all traces of any earlier stacks. The gap between the internal walls separating the chambers presumably allowed the passage of heated air from the southern chamber into the northern chamber.
- 5.7.3.7 The internal features of the hypocaust system were apparently completely rebuilt at some stage in the use of the building. A deposit, [1705], up to 0.11m thick comprising silty clay extended across the internal part of the building, in both the northern and southern chambers, sealing the remains of the pilae stacks in the southern chamber. The layer is interpreted as a bedding layer, forming a compact, level surface for the construction of a second phase of pilae stacks (group number [1643]), which extended across both the northern and southern chambers of the building. A total of 19 pilae stacks was recorded, of which six, [1644]-[1649], were located in the northern chamber of the building, with the remaining 13 stacks, [1650]-[1662], located in the southern chamber. In both chambers, the stacks conformed to a regular, geometric grid pattern set at intervals of 0.50m-0.60m, although spaces within the grid pattern suggest the removal of stacks. The position of these robber pits indicated that the pilae stacks in the southern room originally comprised a regular 4 x 4 grid. The stacks comprised basal slabs of squared sandstone between 30mm and 80mm thick, with flat surfaces measuring between 380mm x 360mm and 300mm x 300mm. The basal slab of each stack was of slightly larger dimensions than the upper slabs, with these measuring an average of 220mm x 220mm. The stacks in the northern chamber survived to a maximum height of two courses whilst those in the southern chamber survived to a maximum height of four courses.
- 5.7.3.8 The southern wall of the building was divided into two elements, with a 0.67m wide gap between the two, this representing the furnace and stokehole, [1464]. This feature was sub-rectangular in plan with sides of varying steepness and a concave base, and measured 1.30m in length, extending c. 0.60m back from the edge of the southern wall, by 0.17m deep. A single large sandstone slab measuring 380mm x 140mm, exposed at the southern end of feature may represent the remnants of a stone lining of the furnace. Its infill, [1463], comprised dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks.

- 5.7.3.9 A shallow, narrow linear feature, [1475], extended on a north-south orientation for a distance of 1.88m from the southern edge of the stokehole. This was 0.32m wide x 0.14m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, [1474], comprised orange brown clayey silty sand with flecks and fragments of charcoal. A curvilinear feature, [1473], 0.11m wide x 0.11m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, also extended from the stokehole. Its fill, [1444], comprised dark grey sandy silt and a bulk sample of the deposit produced five oyster valves, along with mussel and cockle shells, all certainly representing food waste. The bulk sample also produced carbonised plant remains including hulled barley grain along with weed species. These linear features are interpreted as channels created during the raking out of the ashes from the stokehole and furnace.
- 5.7.3.10 At the southern end of the raking out features was a sub-oval pit, [1455], which – critically- cut into the backfilled ditch of Enclosure 41. This pit measured 0.72m x 0.64m x 0.15m deep and had steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill, [1445], comprised clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. This feature is interpreted as an ash pit, designed to collect the furnace rakings. Beyond the ash pit, a deposit, [2048], very similar in composition to the material within raking out trench [1475], extended as a linear spread for a distance of 1.05m.

#### 5.7.4 Metalled surfaces (Plates 14-16)

Group number for road [1388]; surfaces [1345], [1346]; layers [1347], [1490], [1492], [1493], [1494], [1818]; pit [2024], fill [2049]; pit [2027], fill [2010]

Surface [1469]; layer [1552]; deposit [1491]

- 5.7.4.1 A metalled surface, group number [1388], interpreted as a road, was recorded to the north-east of the bath-house structure. Up to 9m wide, it spanned the entrance through the now abandoned Enclosure 41 and extended for a distance of c. 42m east-west (Plates 15 and 16). The road had been heavily truncated at either end by later ploughing and numerous post-medieval and modern field drains punctuated it. Overall, the road was located in a slight undulation in the ground, and this probably accounts for its survival in this portion of the site. It is possible that the road originally continued to the west to the bath-house, but that this part of the road had been largely destroyed by ploughing. The road comprised a bedding layer, [1490]-[1494] and [1818], of clayey silt, which was also built up against the road surface on the northern side of the road, possibly to act as a retaining bank, preventing slippage of the road down the sloping ground immediately to the north. The bedding layer was overlain by a compact layer of stones, [1347], varying in size between 30mm x 30mm x 30mm and 200mm x 200mm x 200mm. This in turn was overlain by a layer, [1345], of moderate and large, rounded river cobbles, measuring between 300mm x 300mm x 300mm and 400mm x 400mm x 400mm. This was partially overlain by a surface dressing layer, [1346], comprising gravel and small stones measuring between 5mm x 5mm x 5mm and 15mm x 15mm x 15mm. This was only visible in discrete patches covering the cobbles, much of it probably having been removed by ploughing.

5.7.4.2 Beneath the road [1388], the edge of the southern terminus of Phase 6 Enclosure 41 ditch was partially truncated by a semi-circular feature, [2024], which measured 3.42m x 2.17m x 0.56m deep. This feature truncated, but appeared to largely respect, the limits of the ditch. Its sandy silty fill, [2049], contained frequent large stones up to 300mm x 300mm x 300mm. To the north, a similar feature, [2027], truncated the northern terminus of the Enclosure 41 ditch, again appearing to largely respect its limits. This was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base and measured 3.40m x 1.75m x 0.50m deep. Its silty clay fill, [2010], also contained large cobbles. These two features are interpreted as having a consolidation function in the area where the road overlay the enclosure ditch. The margins of the road may have been prone to subsidence where it had been constructed directly upon ditch fills. The function of pits [2024] and [2017], with their stony fills, may therefore have been to underpin the road edges.

5.7.4.3 Another east-west aligned metalled surface, [1469], was located c. 20m north and this comprised cobbles of assorted stone types up to 200mm x 200mm x 200mm in size extending over an area measuring 19.80m east-west x 5.00m north-south (Plate 14). The surface has been assigned to this phase of activity on the basis of similarity with road [1388] to the south. The surface largely followed an alignment established by the ditched trackway assigned to Phase 4.8 (ditches [1728], [1869] and [1871]) although there was no evidence that it represents the metalling of the track at that time. As the surface was located close to the wetland area, it may have been laid down as hard standing to facilitate activity associated with the wetland.

#### **5.7.5 Consolidation deposits in wetland area (Figure 5)**

Layers [1577], [1578], [1586], [1587], [1832]

5.7.5.1 A group of deposits, [1577], [1578], [1586] and [1587], were recorded in section in the investigative sondage through the wetland area in the northern part of Area C (Section 1, Figure 5). These were of mixed composition, with layer [1587] being particularly notable for the frequency of crushed and fragmented charcoal and daub throughout. To the west, a similar deposit, [1832], with which layer [1587] can be reasonably equated, was recorded in plan extending over an area measuring c. 32m NE-SW x c. 14m NW-SE. As a group, these deposits are interpreted as consolidation dumps on the margins of the ancient wetland area, representing further attempts to improve this area, previous phases had seen drainage ditches excavated.

#### **5.7.6 Wattle-lined well (Plates 17 and 18)**

Well [1932]; structure number for well lining [1997]; timber within well lining [1982]-[1996]; fills [1929]-[1931], [2043], [2044]

5.7.6.1 A circular well, [1932], 2.0m in diameter x 1.90m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base was encountered close to the northern limit of Area C. A wattle lining (structure [1997]) survived *in situ* to a height of 0.50m in the base of the well and this comprised timber uprights (sails) of untreated hazel poles, the tips of which had been sharpened using an axe or adze. The sails had been driven into the ground, apparently causing some to bend or warp, at c. 0.10m intervals. Lengths of willow had been woven between the hazel sails in pairs to form a wattle lining. The wattle structure formed a circular lining within the well, measuring c. 1.0m in diameter, representing the full internal dimension of the well.

5.7.6.2 A deposit, [2044], comprising sandy silty clay was encountered between the wattle lining [1997] and the construction cut, [1932]. A series of fills, [2043] and [1931]-[1929], comprising dark silty clays, formed the internal fills of the well, of which fill [2043] formed the primary fill with fill [1929] forming the upper. Bulk samples taken from deposits [2043] and [2044] produced waterlogged plant remains with a considerable range of taxa identified, although the remains of cultivated plants were few. The majority of the represented species are those associated with meadows and pastures or damp areas, along with weeds associated with agricultural fields or waste places, suggesting a marked human influence on the environment during the period of construction and initial use of the well. Insect remains were also well-preserved, including both aquatic and ground beetles. The material infilling the well produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery, which did not prove to be closely dateable. As the well was an isolated structure, its precise phasing is not certain and the feature has therefore been placed in the latest phase to which it may relate.

### **5.7.7 Sunken yard and cobbled surface**

Cut [594]; surfaces [587], [589]; layers [586], [588]; pit [593], fill [592]

5.7.7.1 A large, sub-rectangular cut, [594], measuring 13.50m north-south x 11.00m east-west x up to 0.50m deep was encountered against the eastern limit of Area C. The feature had moderately steep sides, surviving at its southern extent, and a flat base with substantial horizontal truncation due to later ploughing increasingly apparent towards its northern limit. A sub-circular pit, [593], which measured 1.20m x 1.00m x 0.30m deep was located in the central part of the feature. A bulk sample from the fill, [592], of this pit produced small concentrations of carbonised plant remains, including barley and emmer/spelt wheat grain.

5.7.7.2 A deposit, [589], comprising compact silty clay, gravel and small stones extended across the majority of the base of feature [594] forming a layer up to 0.09m thick. The layer sealed pit [593] and is interpreted as a metalled surface within feature [594]. Feature [594] has been tentatively interpreted as a sunken yard. A deposit, [587], up to 0.44m thick, of sandstone cobbles overlay this yard surface and this comprised rounded and sub-rounded cobbles, the majority measuring up to 300mm x 300mm x 300mm with occasional stones up to 600mm x 600mm x 600mm, extending over an irregular shaped area measuring 22.00m north-south x 10.60m east-west. Although the cobbling was largely confined to the area defined by the sunken yard, its northern extent extended beyond the apparent limits of the yard, albeit that the thickness of the surface in this area was markedly decreased. Cobbled surface [587] was aligned at approximate right-angles to metalled surface [1388], and it is possible therefore that the sunken yard actually represents the remains of an east-west orientated hollow way, possibly metalled, which led into the Phase 6 Enclosure 41, which was then converted during Phase 7 to a substantial road with an agger created from large cobbles.

### 5.7.8 Drainage ditches, pits and metalled surface

Ditch [630], fill [629]; ditch [675], fills [674], [824], [825], [846]; ditch [714], fills [710]-[713], [763]-[766], [777], [788]-[790], [841], [842], [1627]-[1629]; ditch [735], fills [734], [749]; ditch [748], fill [747]; ditch [810], fills [811], [812], [819], [848], [860]; ditch [1434], fills [1433], [1482]; ditch [1500], fills [1499], [1537], [1539], [1667]-[1670], [1675], [1799]-[1801]; ditch [1511], fill [1510]; ditch [1530], fills [1529], [1857], [1882], [1883]; ditch [1543], fills [1540]-[1542]; ditch [1556], fills [1557], [1558]; gully [1484], fills [1483], [1522]; gully [704], fills [705], [988]; gully [733], fills [732], [750], [845]; gully [1459], fill [1458]; gully [1461], fill [1460]

Pit [632], fill [631], pit [1225], fills [1226]-[1228]; pit [1260], fill [1261]; pit [1467], fill [1466]; pit [1502], fill [1503]; pit [1551], fill [1550]; pit [1696], fill [1695]

Surface [637]; layer [660]

- 5.7.8.1 In the central portion of Area C, a group of sinuous ditches, [714], [735], [810], [1500] and [1530], along with several more regular, linear ditches, [675], [704], [733] and [748], represent continued activity in the area of the Phase 5 drainage ditches. A similar interpretation is proposed for the Phase 7 ditches, indicating continued attempts at improving drainage in this part of the site. A bulk sample taken from ditch [810] produced small quantities of carbonised plant remains with brome, an agricultural weed, and hulled barley identified.
- 5.7.8.2 A substantial sub-circular feature, [1225], was encountered in the western part of this central focus of activity, and this measured 5.70m x 4.68m x 1.26m deep. A series of clayey deposits, [1226]-[1228], filled this feature, mainly of alluvial origin, and it is interpreted as a sump associated with the overall drainage activity in the immediate area. A column sample (Sample 142) taken through this feature revealed organic remains, particularly towards the base of the sample. Pollen grains/spores, including those of grasses and nettles were recovered from the sample along with a single possible diatom fragment towards the base of the sequence. Higher in the sequence, fungal spores predominated and cereal pollen, some of which was identified as probably that of wheat, occurred in the latest deposits of the sequence.
- 5.7.8.3 Several other discrete features, both small and substantial pits, were recorded in this area, but none were of particular note.
- 5.7.8.4 A bedding layer, [660], and cobbled surface, [639], sealed drainage ditch [810], extending across an area measuring 13.70m north-south x 8.60m east-west. This has been interpreted as representing an area of hardstanding in the relatively low-lying water-logged area.

### 5.7.9 Boundary ditches

Ditch [1107], fills [1068], [1203]; ditch [1163], fills [1162], [1183], [1208], [1334]

- 5.7.9.1 Two parallel NNE-SSW aligned ditches, [1163] and [1107], were recorded in the central eastern part of Area C, the former traced for c. 45m. These ditches were c. 5m apart, and may perhaps represent a trackway, or alternatively they could be fragments of field boundary ditches.

### 5.7.10 Cemetery (Figures 23 and 24; Plates 19 and 20)

Grave [1043], skeleton [1042], fill [1041]  
Grave [1093], skeletons [1138], [1139], fill [1092]  
Grave [1233], skeleton [1235], fill [1234], ?stone lining [1295]  
Skeleton [1232]

- 5.7.10.1 A group of inhumation burials was recorded within the central eastern part of Area C. The fragmentary remains of a skeleton, [1232], were encountered within Phase 4.4 ditch [1230]. It was laid in a supine position on a NNE-SSW orientation, head to the north, with both arms flexed across the pelvis and both legs extended. The bones which remained were in very poor condition and only partial fragments of the skull, left femur, tibia and fibula shafts survived and these yielded insufficient evidence to identify the sex of the individual or to suggest an age beyond concluding that the individual had reached adulthood. No grave cut could be identified around the skeleton, and it appears that the individual had been placed within boundary ditch [1230], during the final part of its infilling, the skeletal remains being exposed c. 0.10m below the topsoil.
- 5.7.10.2 Immediately to the west was a sub-rectangular grave, [1233], orientated NNE-SSW and cut thorough a Phase 4.4 ditch. The skeleton, [1235], lying in a supine position, head to the north and with legs extended. The head was leaning on the left shoulder with the left arm beside the body and the right arm flexed with the hand over the pelvis. This has been identified as a middle adult, probably female, and the pattern of dental pathology identified on the central incisors may have been activity related, for instance if the individual was using her teeth to soften materials, such as textiles, leather or twine. Iron hobnails (SF 118) were recovered from the vicinity of the feet, suggesting that the body had been buried with shoes on. It was not possible to ascertain the stature of this individual, but the grave cut was 1.76m in length demonstrating that the individual was considerably less than this in height.
- 5.7.10.3 To the north, ditch [1107] was partially truncated by an east-west aligned grave, [1043], trapezoidal in shape measuring 1.90m by a maximum of 0.94m wide. The skeleton, [1042], was laid in a supine position with the head to the east and the right arm was partially flexed with the hand over the pelvis, left arm by the side and both legs extended. The remains were too badly decayed to determine sex, age or stature.
- 5.7.10.4 A short distance to the east was another east-west aligned rectangular grave, [1093], this containing a double burial, and measuring 1.97m in length x 0.96m wide. Large sub-rounded and sub-angular boulders were present at the eastern and western ends of the grave and a substantial upright rectangular stone slab was recorded in the south-eastern corner, with a few smaller rounded boulders along the southern side of the grave, suggesting that the grave was at least partially stone-lined. The skeleton contained within the southern side of the grave, [1139], lay in a supine position with head to the east, turned to the south, the right arm flexed across the chest with the hand on the left arm. The left arm was extended by the side with the hand on the femur and both legs were extended. This skeleton has been identified as a female middle adult and her stature has been calculated at 1.56m. Advanced wear noted on all her teeth is indicative of the result of damage by a coarse diet.

5.7.10.5 To the north of skeleton [1139] was the remains of a juvenile skeleton, [1138], laid in a possibly supine position also with the head at the eastern end and turned to the south and inclined slightly towards the body. The skeleton was in very poor condition, and was probably aged between 2-4. Association of the burials within this double grave suggests that the individuals were closely related.

#### 5.7.11 Phase 7 discussion

5.7.11.1 The artefactual material recovered from backfills of the Enclosure 41 ditch included substantial quantities of pottery, the vast majority of which was of mid to late 2nd century AD date, demonstrating that the enclosure was a relatively short-lived feature. The pottery assemblage comprised large numbers of Roman wheel-thrown pottery, along with a smaller assemblage of handmade forms and imported wares such as samian, both decorated and undecorated. Large quantities of roof tile fragments were also recovered from the ditch fills demonstrating the likely presence of a building with a tiled roof in the vicinity. Also recorded were a number of sherds of box flue-tile suggesting that at least one of the buildings in the vicinity was of sufficient status to have been constructed with a hypocaust system. A large quantity of daub was also recovered from the ditch fills, some fragments having wattle impressions, indicating that structures in the vicinity had been constructed with wattle and daub walling. Overall, this material is indicative of a highly Romanized building in the near vicinity of during the 2nd century AD and there are also further strong indications that the site had had links with the Roman military.

5.7.11.2 The hypocausted structure is interpreted as a small bath-house building, since the most common use of hypocausts was in bath-houses to create the correct temperature in the warm room, *tepidarium*, and hot room, *caldarium*, and the furnace also heated water for the hot and warm baths.<sup>23</sup> The provision of a hypocaust does not certainly mean that a structure was designed as a bath-house; it is possible that some buildings with hypocaust systems were designed to dry clothes, fabric and/or grain.<sup>24</sup> However, the evidence for plastered and painted walls, as discussed below, suggests that a bath-house was the most likely function for this structure and the two rooms are likely to represent hot and warm rooms, with the southern room, closest to the furnace, presumably being the hot room. The demolition debris found within the bath-house contained box flue-tiles and wall tiles, representing remnants of the heating system, along with *tegula* and *imbrex* tiles, attesting the presence of a tiled roof. A number of flange-like fragments with vent-like lateral cutaways amongst the tile assemblage suggests the presence of flanged flue-tiles, which may have been used as lining to a vaulted ceiling. Many of the box flue-tiles had scored surfaces, which would have been to key in the wall plaster, and vents of varying shapes were noted. Large quantities of painted wall plaster were also present within the rubble-filled rooms and fragments of the *opus signinum* upper flooring that would have overlain the pilae stacks were also recovered. Although a few fragments of window glass were recovered from the site, none were found within the building rubble directly associated with the bath-house. However, it is likely that the structure would have been furnished with small glazed windows.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> de la Bédoyère 1991, 33.

<sup>24</sup> *ibid.*, 34.

<sup>25</sup> *ibid.*, 26.

5.7.11.3 There was no evidence at the site for the location of any dwelling associated with the bath-house. However, its presence, along with the large quantities of Roman artefactual remains recovered from the investigations, strongly infers the presence of an associated Romanized dwelling such as a villa. The associated dwelling(s) may have lain beyond the excavated area, so that the bath-house was an isolated structure, perhaps due to the risk of fire. It is also possible that the dwelling could have been in the near vicinity, possibly immediately to the north and within the area formerly defined Enclosure 41, but with all traces having been destroyed by later ploughing. This is an entirely possible scenario if the dwelling had been of timber and clay construction. A number of apparently free-standing Roman bath-houses are known in Britain, and it is probable that these were actually associated with timber houses that have not survived; a simple timber-framed house requires only shallow slots cut into the ground for sill beams and this was a common Roman construction technique.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> de la Bédoyère 1993, 30.

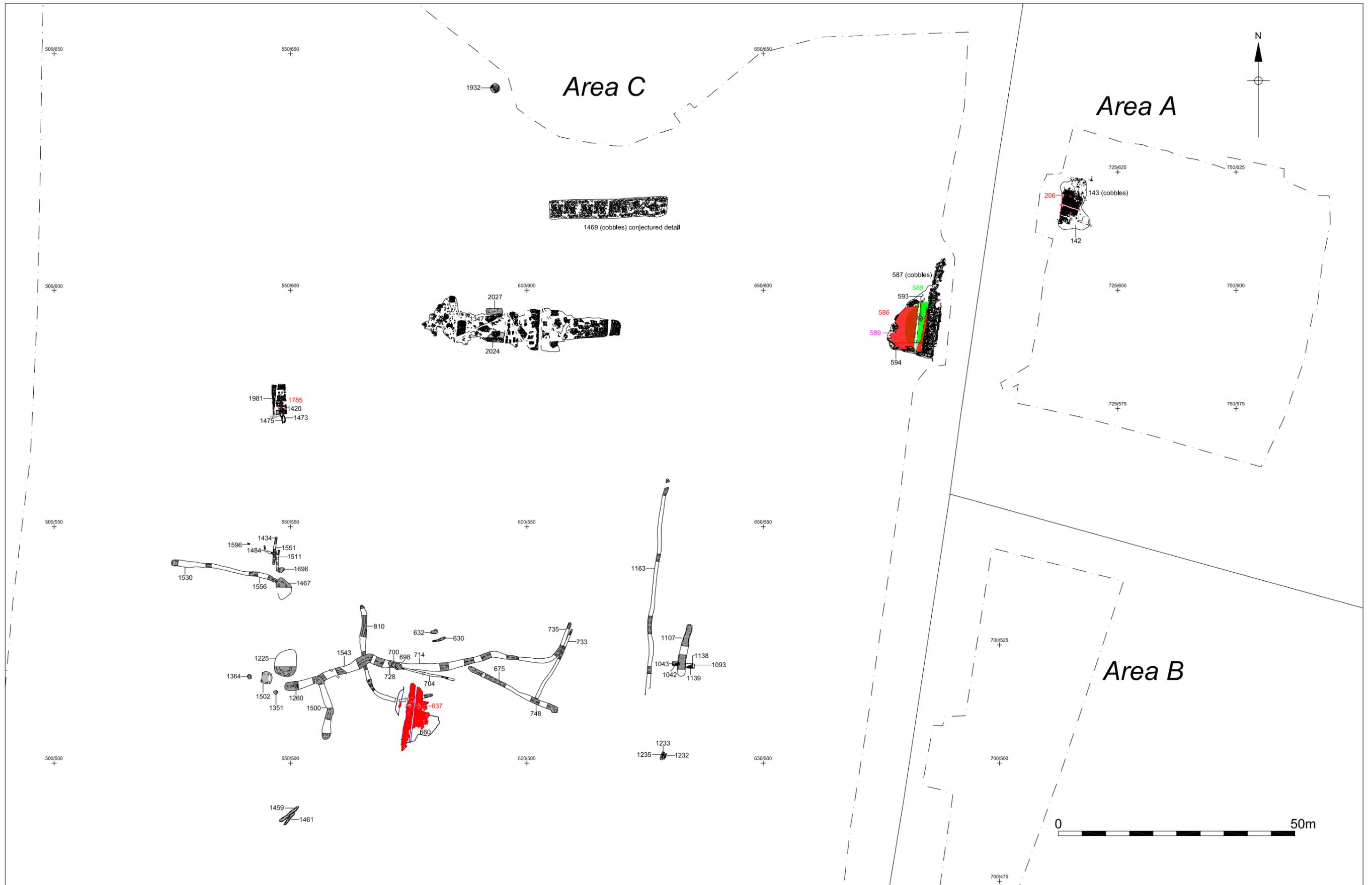


Figure 20. Phase 7  
Scale 1:750

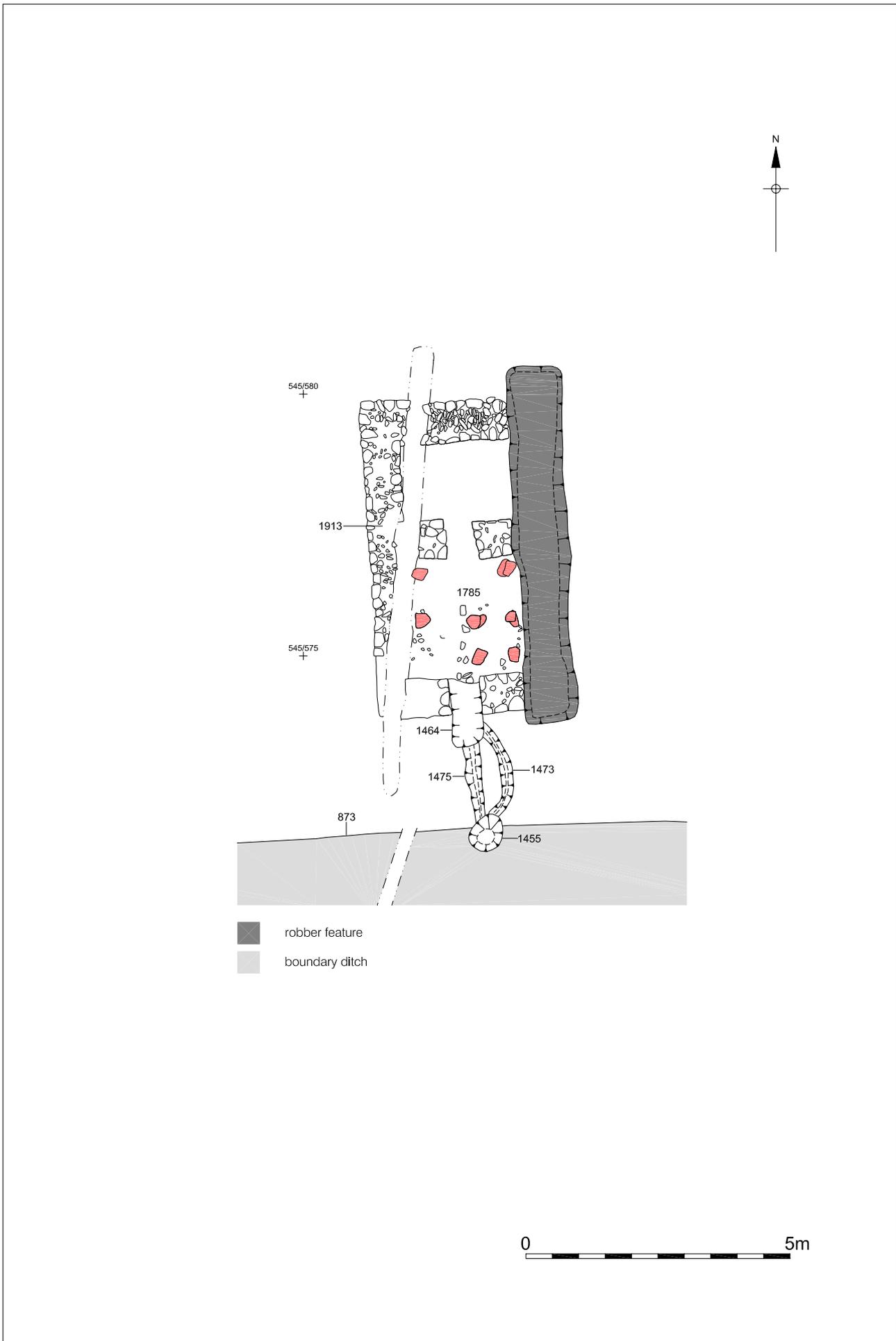


Figure 21. Phase 7. Bath-house, primary construction  
Scale 1:100



Figure 22. Phase 7. Bath-house, secondary construction  
Scale 1:100

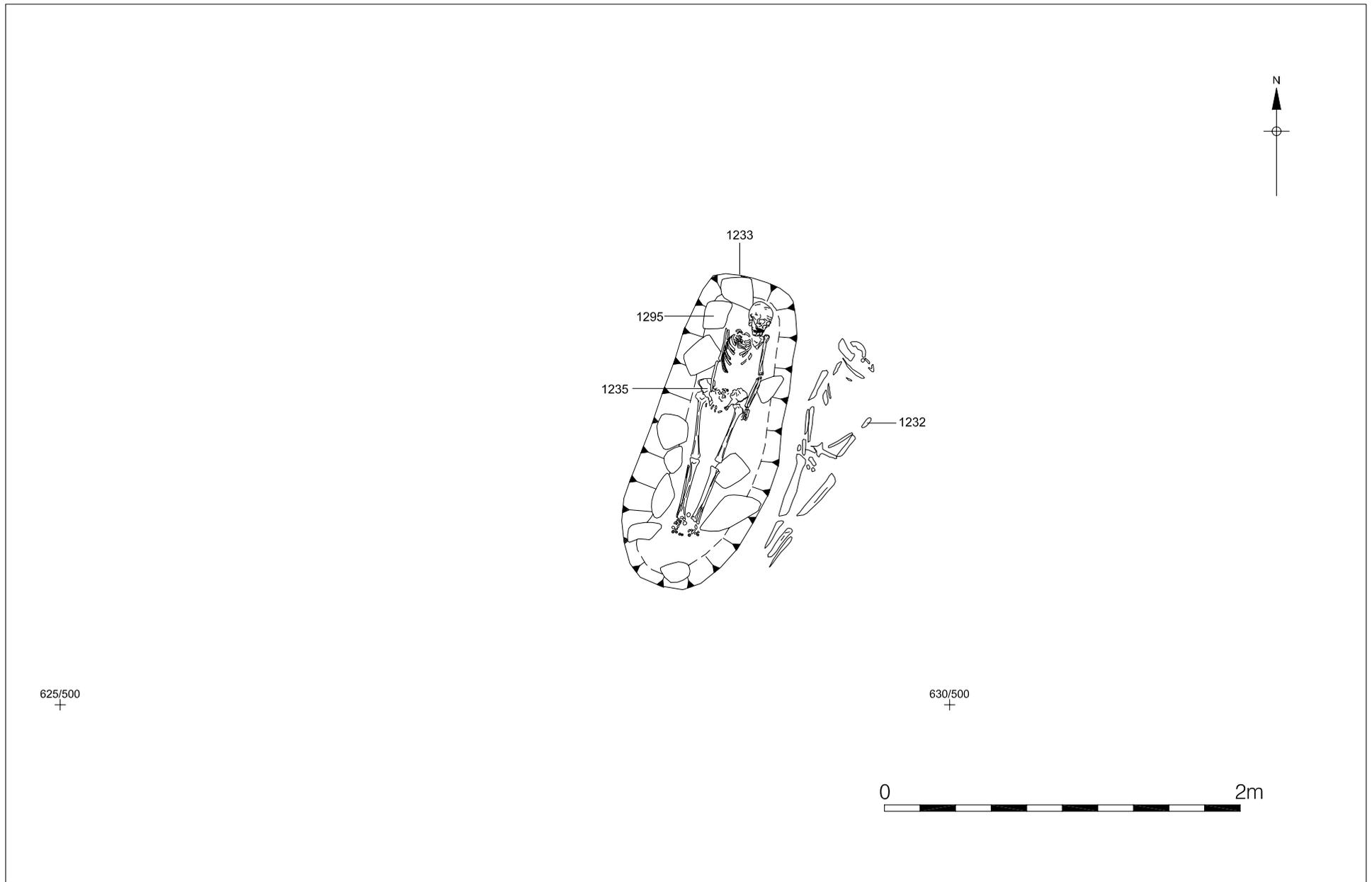


Figure 23. Phase 7. Burials [1232] and [1235]  
Scale 1:30

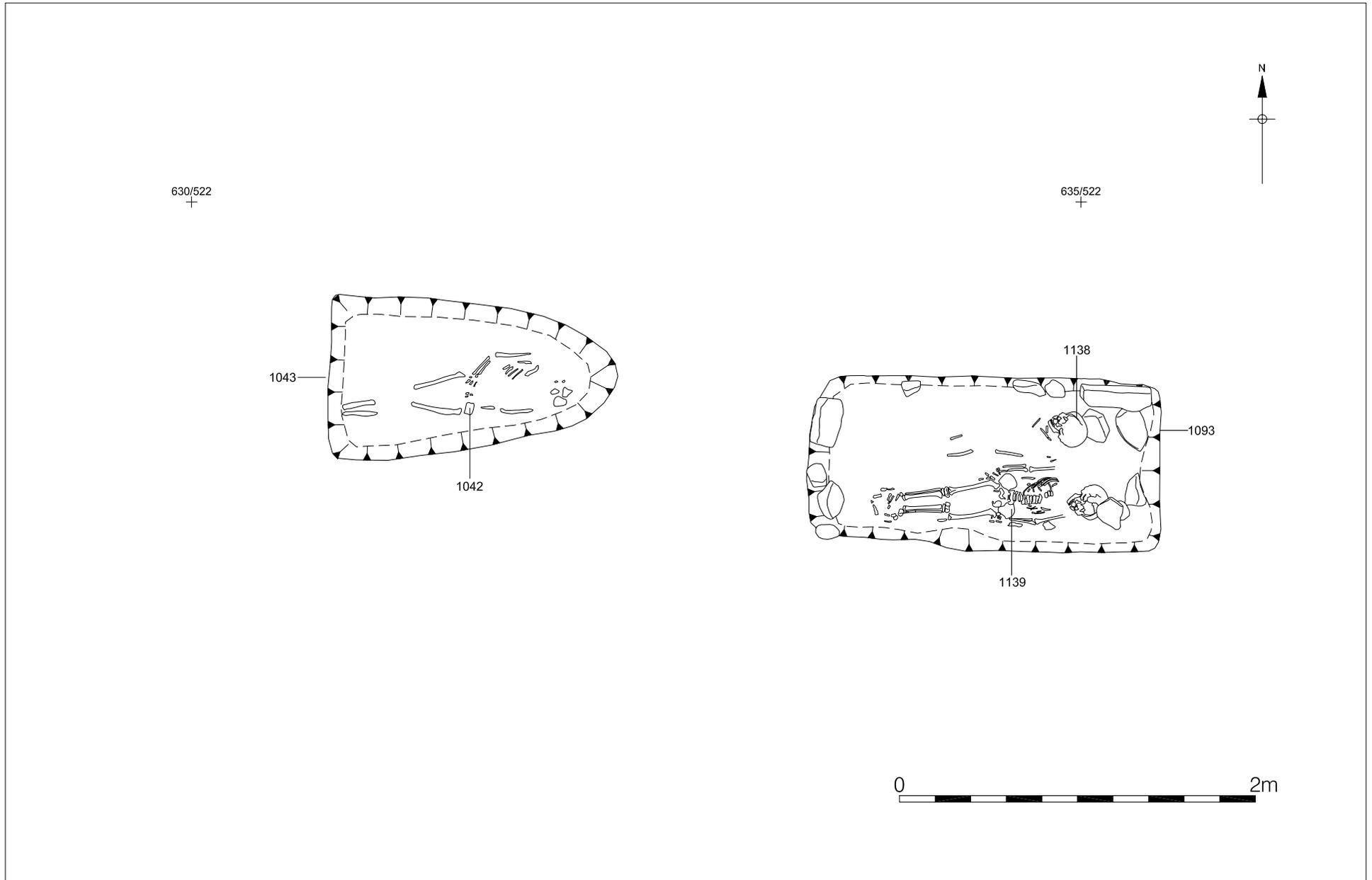


Figure 24. Phase 7. Burials [1042], [1138] and [1139]  
Scale 1:30

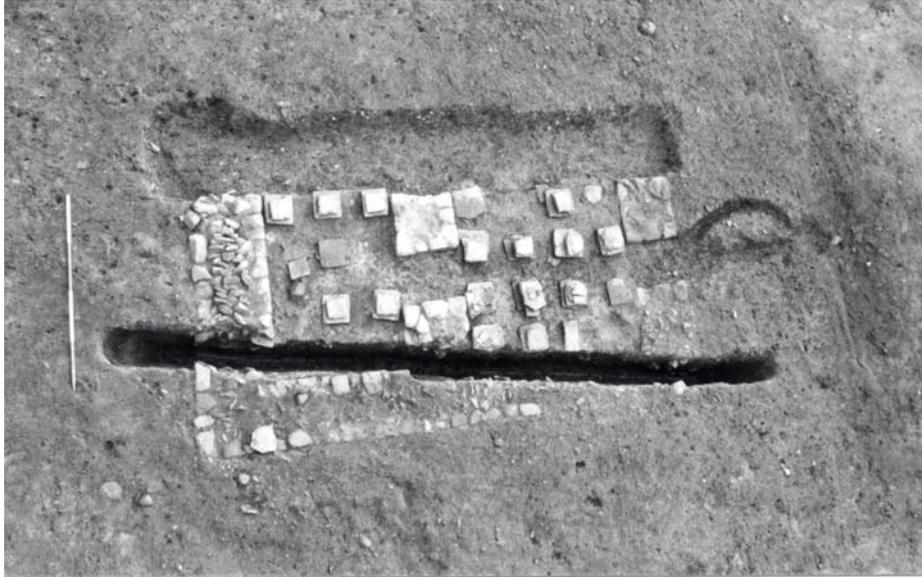


Plate 9. Phase 7. Bath-house, secondary phase of construction, looking east (*2m scale*).



Plate 10. Phase 7. Bath-house, secondary phase of construction, looking east (*1m scale*).



Plate 11. Phase 7. Elevation of bath-house wall [1834], looking west (*1m scale*).



Plate 12. Phase 7. Painted wall plaster debris in bath-house (*0.2m scale*).



Plate 13. Phase 7. Cobbled surface [143], Area A, looking north.



Plate 14. Phase 7. Cobbled surface [1469], wetland area, looking south (2m scale).



Plate 15. Phase 7. Metalled trackway [1388], looking west.



Plate 16. Phase 7. Section through metalled trackway [1388], looking west (*2m scale*).



Plate 17. Phase 7. Well [1932] (1m scale).

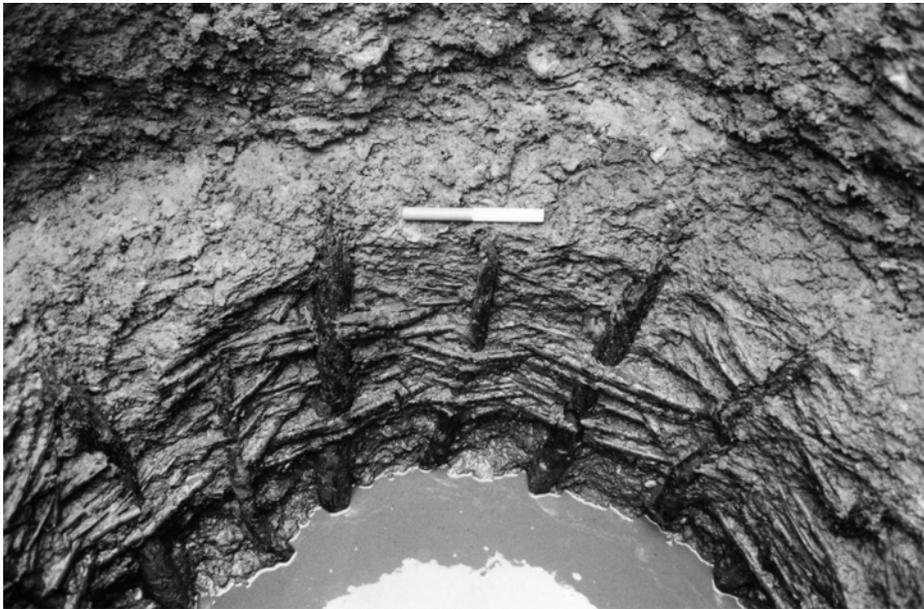


Plate 18. Phase 7. Wattle lining [1997] in Well [1932] (0.2m scale).



Plate 19. Phase 7. Skeleton [1235] during excavation.



Plate 20. Phase 7. Double burial, skeletons [1138] and [1139].

## **5.8 Phase 8: Abandonment of Bath-house and Associated Features, 3rd to 4th Century AD (Figure 25)**

### **5.8.1 Collapse or demolition of bath-house and partial robbing**

Layers [1202], [1224], [1229], [1397], [1420], [1443]

Robber trench [1250], fill [1249]; pit [1408], fill [1407]; pit [1409], fill [1398]; pit [1410], fill [1399]; pit [1756], fill [1757]

- 5.8.1.1 A series of deposits within the bath-house, [1202], [1224], [1229], [1397] and [1420], represent the demolition or collapse layers of the building. The earliest deposit within the sequence, [1443], and the next deposit, [1420], comprised clayey silty sand and clayey silt respectively, with small fragments of mortar and plaster throughout, along with occasional tile fragments. Layer [1420] also yielded - from bulk sampling - traces of mussel shell and carbonised plant remains, including sedge nut and weed species. The deposits most likely represent a short period of dereliction prior to the building's collapse. This is suggested by four small pits that cut through these layers, [1408], [1409], [1410] and [1756], representing robber cuts dug to remove four pilae stacks. The masonry from the eastern wall of the bath-house had also been removed by a linear robber-trench, [1250]. The pits were sealed by layers [1229], [1224] and [1202], which comprised silty sand with large amounts of fragmented painted wall plaster, mortar, opus signinum and tile, the tile assemblage comprising wall tiles, box flue-tiles and roofing tiles (Plate 12). Layers [1229], [1224] and [1202], most likely represent building debris deposited through collapse or demolition after the robbing of some pilae stacks had taken place and it is considered likely therefore that layers [1443] and [1420] would have been deposited whilst the building was still standing but in a state of dereliction. A small quantity of pottery of 2nd century AD date was recovered from some of the deposits within the bath-house structure.

### **5.8.2 Disuse of metalled surfaces**

Layers [892], [1454]

- 5.8.2.1 A silty layer, [892], was recorded overlying the Phase 7 metalled surface, [1346], indicating an accumulation following disuse. Silting deposit [1454] overlay Phase 7 east-west metalled surface [1469]. As both deposits have been interpreted as relating to the disuse of the trackways, they have been placed in this sub-phase.

### **5.8.3 Drainage or boundary ditches**

Ditch [533], fills [518], [531], [532], [558]; ditch [578], fill [577]; ditch [955], fill [956]; ditch [1135], fills [1133], [1134], [1274], [1275], [1276]; ditch [1154], fills [1155], [1157], [1160], [1305], [1306], [1421]

- 5.8.3.1 A sinuous ditch, [1135], extended across the central eastern portion of Area C on a largely east-west orientation for a distance of c. 40m and ditch [955] may represent a continuation of this feature the north. A similar feature, [1154], located to the south, was orientated approximately north-south and extended for a distance of c. 60m. These features were probably related to drainage. Pottery recovered from ditch [1154] dated from the mid to late 3rd century AD.

5.8.3.2 An approximately east-west orientated ditch, [533], was encountered towards the south-eastern corner of Area C, extending for a distance of c. 30m. To the east was another ditch, [578], aligned NNE-SSW and also recorded for a distance of c. 30m. These features may have formed part of a more extensive field system, although this is not certain. A sherd of pottery recovered from ditch [533] dates from post AD 260 and a late 3rd century AD date is therefore proposed for these ditches.

#### **5.8.4 Phase 8 discussion**

5.8.4.1 The excavated evidence suggests that there was relatively little activity after the 2nd century AD. There appeared to be a hiatus of pottery deposition from c. AD 200 until about AD 350, with the latest pottery represented by a small quantity of 4th century AD material, however further detailed analysis of the pottery in relation to the site stratigraphy may provide further insights into the late Roman chronology of the site. Two coins of 3rd to 4th century AD date (SF 7 and 125) were recovered from Phase 4 features, and therefore represent intrusive finds.

5.8.4.2 The presence of some pottery from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD does indicate that the site continued to be utilised to some extent during the later Roman period, but the relatively limited evidence suggests that the intensity of usage decreased. The excavated evidence broadly suggests limited agricultural activity at the site during this period and there was no evidence for any habitation activity.

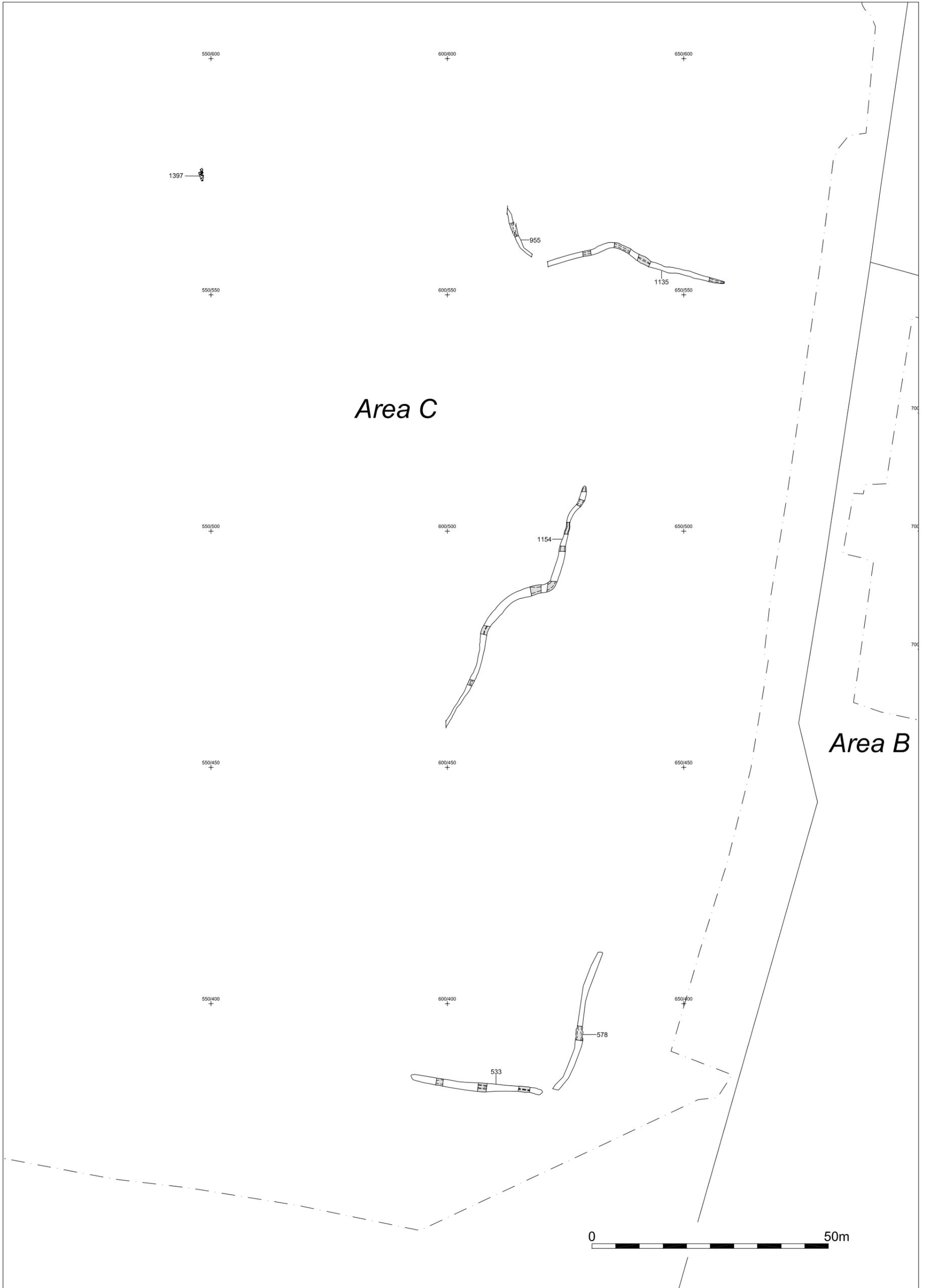


Figure 25. Phase 8  
Scale 1:750

## 5.9 Phase 9: Post-Roman

Layers [1589], [1576], [1566], [1563]  
Tree bole [665], fill [664]; tree bole [110], fill [109]  
?Dew pond [1703], fill [1704]  
Gully [2031], fill [2030]

- 5.9.1 A number of features and deposits have been assigned to this broad phase, representing all post-Roman activity prior to late post-medieval and modern agricultural activity. The 'cut' features, comprising two probable tree boles, [665] and [110], the possible base of a post-medieval dew pond, [1703], and a shallow gully, [2031], are of low significance. Much of the site, particularly the south-facing sloping ground in Area C, was affected by the basal remnants of numerous plough furrows, mostly of probable medieval or early post-medieval origin. Surviving as broad, up to c. 1m wide, shallow features, these were treated as intrusions and, where possible, were either machined-out during initial stripping of overburden or were rapidly but carefully excavated by hand where they interacted with earlier archaeological features worthy of greater attention.
- 5.9.2 More noteworthy was a series of deposits forming the upper part of the section of the machined sondage in the northern part of Area C, cut to investigate the previously described ancient wetland area. The four deposits in the group have been interpreted as being of probable alluvial or colluvial origin (Figure 5, Section 1) and, although undated by artefactual evidence, all four have been interpreted – on the basis of their stratigraphic position - as being of post-Roman origin, most likely of medieval or post-medieval date.
- 5.9.3 The earliest deposit in the group, layer [1589], comprised soft, mid brown clayey silt, at least 0.20m thick, sterile in nature and of probable colluvial origin. This layer was exposed at the southern end of the investigative sondage, directly overlying the natural boulder clay substratum, [1590]. In turn, layer [1589] was overlain to the north by layer [1576], which comprised soft, dark grey slightly organic clayey silt, up to 0.27m thick. This was of probable alluvial origin, almost certainly affected by some post-deposition re-working, possibly by ploughing. Another probable alluvial layer, [1566], overlay layer [1576] to the north, this comprising soft, mid grey silty clay, up to 0.28m thick. In turn, this was overlain by another sterile probable colluvial deposit, [1563], which extended northwards to the end of the sondage and had a maximum thickness of 0.30m.

## 5.10 Phase 10: Modern

Field drain [505], fill [506]; field drain [547], fill [546]; field drain [1102], fill [1201]; field drain [1565], fill [1564]  
Ploughsoil [1562]

- 5.10.1 All three excavation areas had been under plough in the modern period. The ploughsoil, [1562], had an average depth of 0.30m across the site. It was recorded in section at the northern end of the investigative sondage through the wetland area in the northern part of Area C (Figure 5, Section 1).
- 5.10.2 The site was riddled with field drains of late post-medieval and modern origin. On a few occasions, these were assigned context numbers, most notably drain [1102], which had been inserted through the Roman bath-house in the north-western part of Area C. For the most part, however, field drains were treated as intrusions and removed by hand, as required.

***PART B: DATA ASSESSMENT***

## 6. STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

### 6.1 Written and Graphic Records

6.1.1 The contents of the paper archive are set out below in Table 6a.

Item	No.	Sheets
Context Register	1	45
Context Sheets	1719	1719
Section Register	1	10
Section Drawings	283	247
Plans	584	1861
Sample Register	1	6
Sample Sheets	214	214
Small Finds Register	1	5

Table 6a. Quantification of paper records

### 6.2 Photographic Records

6.2.1 The contents of the photographic archive are set out below in Table 6b.

Item	No.	Sheets
Colour Slide Register	15	15
Colour Slides	378	29
Colour Print Register	4	4
Colour Prints	85	12
Colour Negatives	61	3
Monochrome Print Register	14	14
Monochrome Prints	370	49
Monochrome Negatives	354	16

Table 6b. Quantification of photographic records

### 6.3 Project Archive

6.3.1 The paper and photographic archive is currently housed at the Northern Office of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

6.3.2 The complete project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all 'finds' (see the following sections) will be packaged for long-term storage according to relevant guidelines.<sup>27</sup> The archive is to be deposited with the Bowes Museum for permanent curation. The depositional requirements of the receiving body will be met in full.

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<sup>27</sup> UKIC, 1990.

## 7. ROMAN AND NATIVE POTTERY

By: *T.S. Martin*

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The excavations produced a total of 4,106 sherds weighing 71.7kg. This material was recovered from 345 contexts. The figures exclude the samian and unstratified pottery, but include all of the other fine wares, coarse wares, amphoras, mortaria and the native handmade wares. Given the relatively narrow chronology seen at Faverdale, the quantity of pottery seems to be reasonably high and compares well with the 102kg published from the *vicus* at Greta Bridge,<sup>28</sup> the 782 sherds from Melsonby,<sup>29</sup> and the 8,681 sherds from the villa at Beadlam,<sup>30</sup> for example.

7.1.2 This assessment is divided into five parts. The first part describes the methodology, the second discusses the preliminary results, the third examines the potential the assemblage offers for detailed analysis, and the fourth outlines the tasks required to bring the whole assemblage to publication, while the fifth outlines the time and resources required to bring the assemblage to publication. The decision to integrate the assessments for the native wares and the Roman pottery was taken because preliminary work on the sites chronology indicated that the bulk of the native wares were almost certainly deposited in the Roman period. The following assessment has been compiled from the spot-dating archive and has been made with reference to the aims set out in the SCORP Report.<sup>31</sup> These may be refined down to:

- Using pottery (in conjunction with other finds) for dating.
- Providing new quantified assemblages to build on previous work.
- Seeing if the same general trends are discernible in the ceramic data from new sites compared with earlier published excavations, and discussing the resulting picture.
- Studying and reporting on pottery relating to the character of sites, or of intrinsic interest or with implications for pottery studies in general.

### 7.2 Methodology

#### 7.2.1 Method of classification

7.2.1.1 The Roman pottery, 1,996 sherds weighing 30.7kg, was classified with reference to a number of previously published works relating to sites in the region. Of particular use was Gillam's *Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in Northern Britain* (1968). The BB1 was classified with reference to Gillam's 1976 study. This provided the basis for the construction of a rudimentary ceramic-time-sequence (Table 7c).

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<sup>28</sup> Croom and Bidwell 1998

<sup>29</sup> Fitts *et al.* 1999.

<sup>30</sup> Evans 1996.

<sup>31</sup> Young 1980, 1.

7.2.1.2 The pottery was also recorded with reference to the *Guidelines* issued by the Study Group for Roman Pottery<sup>32</sup> on A4 *pro forma* sheets and transferred to an *Excel* spreadsheet to allow computerised manipulation of the ceramic data. A fabric series was created as cataloguing progressed, although full fabric descriptions were not compiled at this stage. A number of these, however, are included in the National Fabric Reference Collection<sup>33</sup> making detailed description superfluous. All fabrics were identified macroscopically. Quantification was by sherd count and weight by fabric for each context.

7.2.1.3 The excavations also produced 2,110 sherds of native handmade pottery weighing 41kg. It was classified with reference to a running typology created as cataloguing progressed. This typology included both forms and fabrics. All fabrics were again identified macroscopically and divisions created on the basis of the dominant inclusion type(s) present, regardless of variation in inclusion size (Table 7a). Variation in inclusion size was not considered to be of any real significance. While this is a site-specific typology, it soon became apparent from the published site reports from the region that many of the types recognised at Favendale had been previously recorded elsewhere, particularly at Thorpe Thewles<sup>34</sup> and Stanwick.<sup>35</sup> A total of 11 native handmade fabrics were recorded, including one that appears to have been used for briquetage. This fabric equates with fabric 100A at Melsonby.<sup>36</sup>

## 7.2.2 Summary of the pottery records in the site archive

7.2.2.1 For the Roman pottery the following tasks have been completed:

1. Spot-dating: a context by context paper record of all pottery recovered, listing fabrics (as quantified) and forms present and giving the date-range of each context (see Table 7e).
2. Comments on the condition of the pottery such as worn and abraded sherds are also identified.
3. General comments on how dating was arrived at and a note of the presence of any post-Roman material.
4. The identification of pottery of intrinsic interest or complete vessels that may be worth illustrating.
5. Quantification by sherd count and weight in grams and sorting of fabrics: an attempt to provide a clearer indication of the quality of the dating evidence.
6. Transfer of spot-dating information onto a database to allow manipulation of the data in the course of any future research programme.

7.2.2.2 For the native handmade wares the following tasks have been completed (all pottery has been recorded on an *Access* database created specifically for the purpose):

1. The pottery has been fully quantified, using sherd count, weight (grammes), rim equivalents and base equivalents.

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<sup>32</sup> Darling 1994.

<sup>33</sup> Tomber and Dore 1998.

<sup>34</sup> Swain 1987.

<sup>35</sup> Wheeler 1954.

<sup>36</sup> Fitts *et al.* 1999, 23.

2. In addition, the number of rim sherds, base sherds, body sherds and decorated sherds (and type) has also been recorded
3. The presence of sooting/carbonised deposits was also recorded, as was its occurrence on the exterior or interior.

### 7.3 Preliminary Results

#### 7.3.1 Main characteristics

7.3.1.1 Although the following preliminary notes should be treated with some caution in the absence of full stratigraphic analysis, the Roman pottery from Faverdale has already provided a substantial amount of data concerning the date-range of the site and significantly, new data regarding pottery supply to the region. The assemblage also lends itself to the study of deposition on the site. Unfortunately, insufficient dating evidence was forthcoming to provide a firm date for the hypocaust structure. All that can be said is that it was probably built in the Hadrianic or early Antonine period and that it was likely to have been demolished by c. AD 200. A small amount of 4th century material was also identified, although interpretation of this material is at present problematical.

7.3.1.2 Preliminary analysis of the native Iron Age tradition pottery from Faverdale has also provided a considerable amount of data in relation to the date-range of the site and significantly, important new data concerning the range of forms produced in these fabrics. While a Late Iron Age date for the initial occupation sequences on the site cannot be ruled out, the ceramic indications are that much of the native tradition pottery may have reached the site in the Roman period. The effects of Romanisation on the native handmade pottery can be seen through the presence of a mortarium, a platter, and a jar that is clearly inspired by Roman prototypes, for example. A notable feature of the assemblage is that decoration of any type appears to be largely absent.

Fabric	Characteristics	Sherds	Wt. (g)	RE	Rims	Decorated	Bases	BE
LHMW1	V. fine	110	1625	0.81	11	-	2	0.30
LHMW2	Hard-fired quartz tempered	69	1048	1.02	13	6	6	0.70
LHMW3	Laminate fracture	40	1071	0.74	10	-	2	0.28
LHMW4	Calcite	18	202	0.17	2	-	2	0.29
LHMW5	Sparse dolerite and quartz	551	12975	3.44	66	-	16	2.24
LHMW6	Quartz	227	3306	2.25	29	3	7	2.44
LHMW7	Quartzite	404	4362	0.97	17	-	10	1.13
LHMW8	Dolerite and quartz	451	11023	3.05	51	-	18	2.57
LHMW9	Dolerite tempered	234	5303	2.36	34	-	24	2.12
LHMW10	Grass tempered	5	91	0.14	3	-	-	-
LHMW11	Briquetage	1	13	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>		<b>2110</b>	<b>41019</b>	<b>14.95</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>12.07</b>

**Table 7a. Native handmade fabrics and their main characteristics**

### 7.3.2 Assemblage size and quality

7.3.2.1 Roman pottery was recorded from 243 contexts. From the amounts of pottery recovered from each context, the range of assemblage sizes, based on sherd count, can be shown to be variable (Table 7b). A total of 59 contexts produced just one sherd, while a further 56 contained only two sherds. Furthermore, over 80% of contexts produced 10 or less sherds (Table 7b). Just two contexts contained more than 100 sherds. This alone suggests that the quality of the dating evidence does not match comparable sites located in the south of England. Only one feature produced anything approaching a significant quantity of pottery, Enclosure 41 ditch [611]/[873]. This feature yielded 484 sherds weighing 10.3kg. All of this material seems to date to within the period c. AD 130-180. Consequently, this forms a useful composite group that is reasonably tightly dated, from which it may be possible to analyse pottery supply and use.

	<b>Very small</b> (10 or less sherds)		<b>Small</b> (between 11 & 35 sherds)		<b>Medium</b> (between 36 & 100 sherds)		<b>Large</b> (more than 100 sherds)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Roman pottery</i>	205	84.3	30	12.3	7	2.8	2	0.8
<i>Native pottery</i>	201	81.0	37	14.9	7	2.8	3	1.2

Table 7b. Assemblage sizes and their relative frequency (assemblage sizes exclude samian)

7.3.2.2 The native handmade ware pottery, which was spread over 248 contexts, constitutes the largest assemblage of its kind from the region. It is significantly larger than the assemblages recovered from Thorpe Thewles, which comprised 1522 sherds,<sup>37</sup> and the 215 sherds from Great Ayton Moor,<sup>38</sup> for example. The Faverdale assemblage is thus larger than that from Thorpe Thewles by nearly 600 sherds. No other sites in the region have produced anything approaching these quantities. From the amounts of pottery recovered from each context, the range of assemblage sizes, based on sherd count, can, as with the Roman pottery, shown to be variable (Table 7b). Analysis of assemblage sizes shows that 81% of all groups contained between 1 and 10 sherds, while 1.2% of groups contained more than 100 sherds. These figures are comparable with the trends exhibited by the Roman pottery (Table 7b, above).

7.3.2.3 By and large, the pottery from Faverdale is highly fragmented, although both rims and bases appear to be plentiful. The Roman pottery appears to be in slightly poorer condition compared with the native handmade wares. Only one complete vessel was present (SF 19), a jar with simple everted rim in a native handmade fabric recovered from the upper fill [261] of Phase 4.7 Enclosure 34 ditch [269] (Plates 6 and 21).

<sup>37</sup> Swain 1987, 57.

<sup>38</sup> Willis 1997.

### 7.3.3 Depositional trends

7.3.3.1 Preliminary work on the depositional trends at the site has provided useful data about the character of the site. It suggests the presence of a pattern that is also seen on Romano-British rural sites in Essex<sup>39</sup> in that the bulk of the pottery comes from linear features (ditches and gullies). Linear features are thus the feature category on which the chronological sequence of the site will be based. Layers are next in magnitude with 131 sherds (Figure 26). Pits are relatively few in number and produced very little pottery, just 87 sherds. None of the pits can be considered as being at all securely dated. The remaining feature categories included a well and postholes, but these produced virtually no pottery. No initial work on the depositional trends for the native handmade wares has been undertaken although they are likely to exhibit a pattern that corresponds with that of the Roman pottery, with the bulk coming from linear features. Consequently, a separate histogram for the native handmade wares is not presented here.

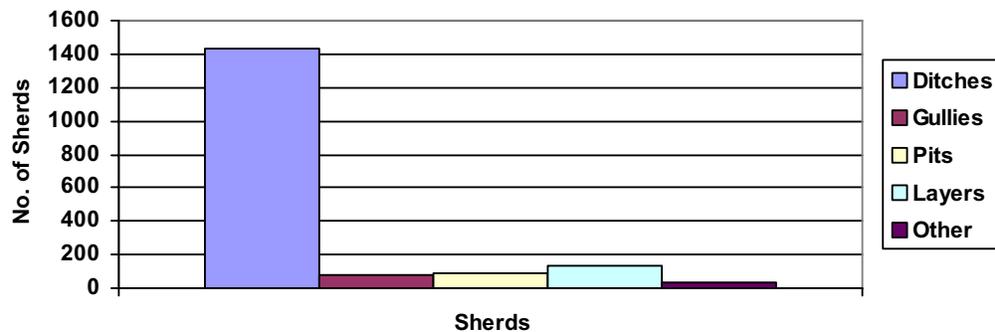


Figure 26. The main Roman pottery depositional trends regardless of chronology

### 7.3.4 Date-range of the assemblage

7.3.4.1 Preliminary analysis of the dating of the Roman pottery suggests that the spot-dating evidence (Figure 27) can be compressed into four potential ceramic periods. These are summarised in Table 7c. A more exhaustive investigation of the pottery dating evidence will result in a much clearer picture of the ceramic chronology of the site, and with it much more tightly dated ceramic phases, particularly in relation to ceramic periods 1 and 4. The spot-dating record shows that almost all of the pottery can be placed within a broad 2nd century AD date-range (Figure 27) and that there is a specific bias in favour of the Hadrianic and Antonine periods (c. AD 120-200). Pre-Flavian pottery was present in the form of a Spanish colour-coat cup recovered from the fill, [1412], of Phase 4.6 Enclosure 32 ditch [1413] (Plate 22). Imported mortaria of Flavian-Trajanic Gallic date was also identified. Black-burnished 2 ware (BB2) is rare at Faverdale and this seems to be very much in keeping with the situation seen on sites in the region lying to the south of the fort at South Shields.<sup>40</sup> At South Shields this fabric does not occur before the mid-Antonine period (Period 4) and then only in small quantities and was not common until the 3rd century. At Faverdale, the earliest occurrence seems to tally with the situation at South Shields.

<sup>39</sup> Martin 2003; Martin in press.

<sup>40</sup> Bidwell and Speak 1994, 223.

7.3.4.2 Black-burnished 1 ware (BB1) is much more important, although vessels with obtuse lattice are completely lacking, suggesting no supply from the second half of the 3rd century AD onwards. Dales ware jars are also notably absent from the site although there are few grey ware sherds that can be assigned to the Crambeck industry.

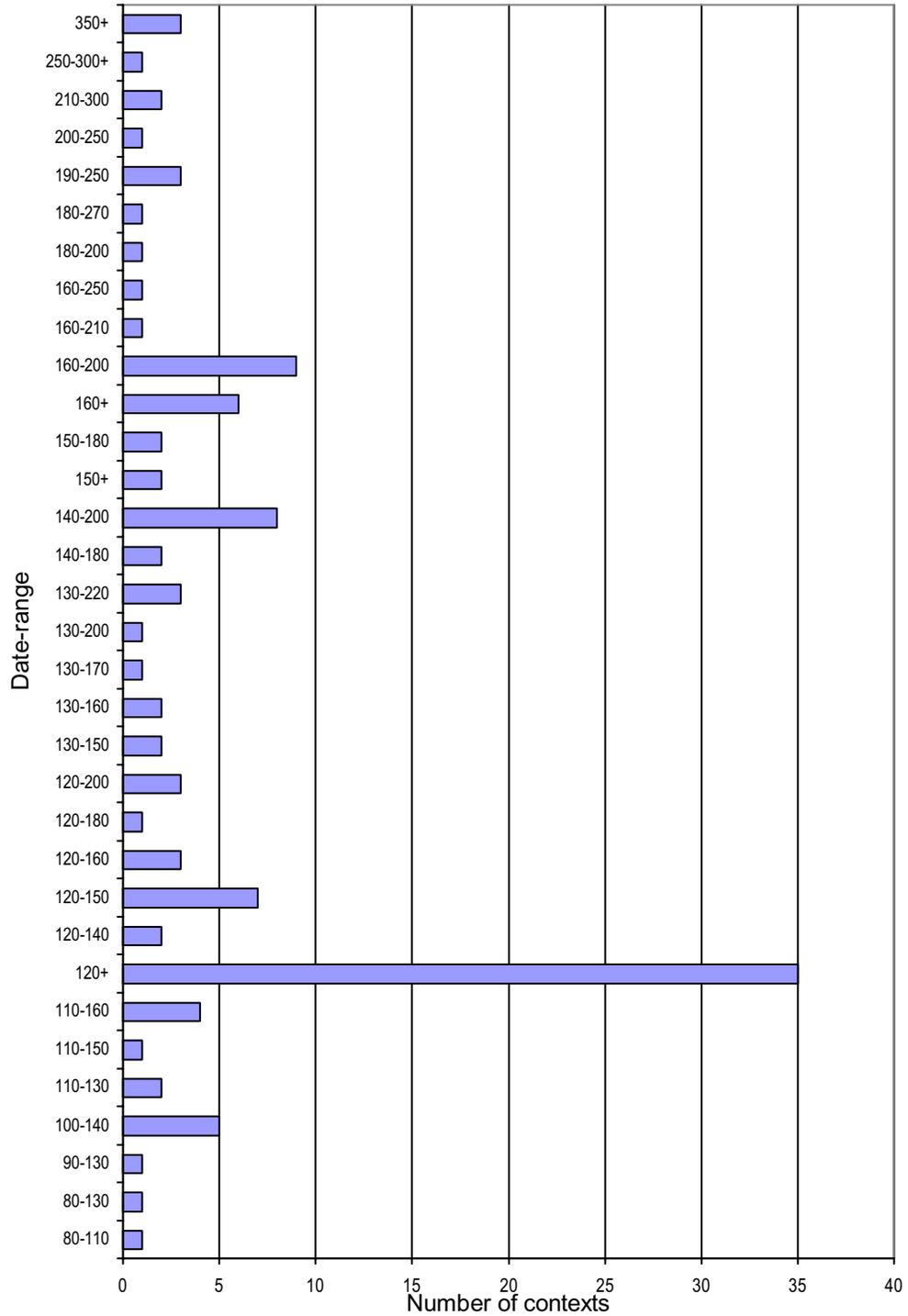


Figure 27. Site chronology based on number of contexts assigned to each date-range

7.3.4.2 The latest period represented, ceramic period 4, appears to be mainly 4th century AD, probably mid-to late 4th century. It is identified by the presence of Crambeck grey ware and Huntcliffe type jars (cf. Gillam 163). It is also likely that some of the Nene Valley colour-coat present is also of this general period. The evidence seems to suggest a hiatus of pottery deposition from c. AD 200 until about c. AD 350. Detailed analysis of the pottery in relation to site stratigraphy will provide further insight into the overall chronology of the site.

Ceramic period 1	Ceramic period 2	Ceramic period 3	Ceramic period 4
Pre-AD100/20	AD120-160	AD160-200	AD 200+

*Table 7c. Summary of the ceramic periods identified at Faverdale*

7.3.4.3 Because the native handmade ware tradition appears to be very conservative, dating at Faverdale is largely based on the presence of wheel-thrown Roman manufactured pottery. The Roman pottery spot-dating record shows that almost all of the pottery can be placed within a broad 2nd century AD date-range. The bulk of the native handmade wares are also likely to be of this general period. There are also several vessels present in the assemblage that are unmistakably Roman forms being imitated in non-Romanised fabrics such as a platter and a mortarium, or several jar types that are clearly inspired by Roman prototypes. This level of Roman influence has not been observed in any other native handmade ware assemblage in the region. On the other-hand, the presence of a significant number of contexts that contain only native handmade ware tradition pottery may point to the presence of earlier, perhaps Iron Age, activity. Only full stratigraphic analysis will reveal whether or not this is the case.

### 7.3.5 Sources of pottery

7.3.5.1 The spot-dating programme has identified a wide range of sources for the pottery reaching the site, the bulk of which are likely to be local (Table 7d). The importance of local production in the supply of mortaria is perhaps emphasised by the fact that many of the trituration grits are the same as the coarse tempering used in the native tradition handmade wares. Only a small amount appears to comprise Romano-British traded wares, while fine wares apart from samian are very rare. The range of imports is also narrow, comprising Lower Rhineland colour-coats, south Spanish amphora, a Spanish colour-coat cup and North Gaulish mortaria (cf. Gillam types 238 and 239). Supplies of mortaria also seem to be arriving from the Mancetter-Hartshill manufactory and Colchester, but again in small numbers. The bulk of the mortaria present is almost certainly of local origin and may include the odd vessel from the Catterick area. Analysis of individual fabrics is required to establish this with any certainty. The presence of a number of BB1 sherds that are grey, rather than black may point to supply from Rossington Bridge. However, the bulk of the BB1 probably originated in Dorset. Of the grey wares, the only source identified is Crambeck. This fabric only appears in very small quantities.

7.3.5.2 Of the grey wares, these are almost certainly nearly all of local manufacture. It is notable that one of the most significant grey ware fabrics (GW6) also appears to have been recognised at Greta Bridge, where it is recorded as GW2.<sup>41</sup> The presence of similar grey wares is to be expected given the close proximity of these two sites.

Source	NFRC	Sherd count	Wt. (gms)
BB1 (Dorset)	DOR BB 1	389	3924
BB1 (Rossington Bridge)	ROS BB 1	22	256
BB2 (Essex or North Kent)	-	17	412
Calcite-gritted wares	HUN CG	41	697
Colchester mortaria	COL WH	7	378
Crambeck grey ware	CRA RE	9	198
Gallic Amphora	GAL AM 1	1	24
Local Black-surfaced wares	-	243	2341
Local Grey wares	-	528	7579
Local Mortaria	-	72	5038
Local Orange wares	-	323	3727
Local Red-slipped orange ware	-	1	24
Local White wares	-	68	1209
Local White-slipped orange wares	-	54	794
Lower Rhineland colour-coat	KOL CC	6	47
Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria	MAH WH	62	1365
Nene Valley Colour-coat	LNV CC	4	74
North Gaulish mortaria	NOG WH 4	3	209
South Spanish Amphora	BAT AM 1	57	1869
Spanish colour-coat	SPA CC	14	82
Unspecified colour-coat	-	1	7
<b>Totals</b>	-	<b>1,922</b>	<b>30,254</b>

Table 7d. Breakdown by sherd count and weight of the main sources of the Roman pottery (excluding samian and native handmade wares) with reference to the codes used in the National Fabric Reference Collection (NFRC). N.B. Totals exclude a number of unidentified sherds

7.3.5.3 While it is not possible to assign any of the native handmade ware sherds to a specific kiln source, as it is with some of the Roman pottery, the predominant tempering materials used indicate a similar locality to other sites in the region. Dolerite is the main tempering material at Faverdale as it is with other sites in the lower Tees Valley.<sup>42</sup> Ceramic links with sites like Thorpe Thewles and Great Ayton Moor seem much stronger than at nearby Stanwick, where as Willis has pointed out, dolerite tempering is much less significant.<sup>43</sup> However, compared with Thorpe Thewles, the presence of 'specialised' Roman forms in these fabrics may indicate that not all of the pottery was produced on or near site, as seems to have been the case at Thorpe Thewles.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>41</sup> Croom and Bidwell 1998, 164.

<sup>42</sup> Willis 1997, 56.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* 56.

<sup>44</sup> Swain 1987, 63.

### **7.3.6 Vessel function**

7.3.6.1 The Roman pottery comprises all the usual vessel classes found in the region with jars, mortaria and dishes being the most important. The initial examination of rim and base diameters suggests that native handmade vessels probably have much wider mouths compared with Roman vessels. There are several vessels with diameters in excess of 300mm. This suggests the presence of large vessels that may have been intended for communal use. Carbonised deposits were recorded on the exterior of 198 native handmade sherds, while 67 sherds exhibited similar deposits on their interior surfaces. Evidence of similar deposits was also noted on some of the Roman sherds. The presence of these carbonised deposits suggests many of the vessels were used as cooking pots. No handled jars were identified in the native handmade wares, although at least one was present in a Roman fabric.

### **7.3.7 Pottery of intrinsic interest**

7.3.7.1 The excavated assemblage contains a small number of pieces that can be considered to be of intrinsic interest. These comprise a lamp and a BB1 jar with rivet holes. The vessel with the rivet holes is perhaps the most intriguing of the pieces of intrinsic interest. The form, which corresponds to Gillam (1976) 31, is typical of the mid-2nd century AD, and would indicate that BB1 vessels were of sufficient value to be repaired when broken. Even though the vessel has a carbonised deposit on the exterior indicating use over a fire, the presence of multiple rivet holes on the neck and upper body indicates repair rather than functioning suspension holes. Only one vessel exhibited clear signs of graffiti.

## **7.4 Significance of Assemblage**

7.4.1 The excavations at Faverdale have produced a pottery assemblage that is undoubtedly of regional significance and offers research potential that is largely unprecedented. Moreover, Faverdale lies in a region that has seen comparatively little work on rural sites, which are vital for our understanding of the process of 'Romanisation' since that is where the bulk of the population resided.<sup>45</sup> The presence of a variety of Roman vessel forms, as a component of the native handmade wares, are clearly significant in this respect. The analysis of these vessels will provide important insight into the cultural aspirations of the inhabitants. While initial work on the assemblage has already provided important insights into the character of the sites pottery, further research can only add considerably more detail to the emerging picture of pottery supply and use. Scrutiny of the dating evidence suggests that the occupation sequence is not a long one, which means that the bulk of the assemblage can be analysed in more detail than would perhaps be possible on sites with much more extended chronologies.

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<sup>45</sup> Evans and Willis 1997, 25.

- 7.4.2 Although the presence of large deposits of securely dated pottery comparable to those found on sites in southern Britain are absent, the site produced a range of fabrics and forms that appear to be common throughout the region whose dating is well-established. Consequently, there is sufficient quality material present on which it is possible to construct a chronological framework for the site. While it will not be possible to examine individual groups in detail, the large amount of pottery recovered from Enclosure 41 ditch seems to fall within a relatively narrow date-range that reflects overall site chronology. Detailed analysis of this material will allow aspects of pottery supply and use to be examined in detail. A strong case can therefore be made for the quantification of this assemblage using estimated vessel equivalence (EVEs). Analysis of this group will thus form the backbone of a final report.
- 7.4.3 It has already been established that the bulk of the native handmade wares were clearly deposited in the Roman period. The assemblage thus offers much potential for examining the continuation of Iron Age pottery traditions into the 2nd century AD. Examination of the native handmade wares indicates the presence of a significant number of sherds with carbonised deposits, indicating use over a fire. This points to use as cooking pots. Similar deposits were noted adhering to several BB1 vessels as well. This suggests that there is the potential to provide a significant amount of new data to that surveyed by Evans (1995) and Willis (1997) and thus provide important information about pottery function and use. The presence of carbonised residues is also particularly significant, as such material can be radiocarbon dated via the AMS method.
- 7.4.4 The preliminary analysis has already suggested that the pattern of pottery deposition is comparable to that seen on rural sites in the south-east of England. More comprehensive analysis of depositional trends, especially those relating to the linear features at the site, has the potential to provide important data that would help refine the dating of the stratigraphic sequence. There is also much scope to compare the pattern of Roman pottery deposition with the pattern of native handmade wares deposition given the similar sizes of the assemblages. This will provide important information on the attitude of the inhabitants towards the disposal of domestic rubbish, which covers two distinct cultural manifestations on the site. Furthermore, detailed work on the sites depositional trends may well produce evidence of unusual or systematic features (Evans and Willis 1997, 28). The identification of these will also provide important insights into whether or not structured depositional regimes are present that may represent ritual actions. There is strong potential for this type of research for the Faverdale assemblage.
- 7.4.5 There is significant potential to provide a form/fabric typology for the site, which can then be used as a point of reference for work on neighbouring sites. This will aid future work in the region by providing the basis for detailed inter-site comparisons. Furthermore, this typology will also facilitate intra-site comparisons between the pottery recovered from the ditch of Enclosure 41 and the material from other features. From this it may be possible to identify zoning based on the function of vessels being deposited over different parts of the site.

7.4.6 The assemblage also has the potential to analyse comparative vessel sizes between the Roman and native handmade wares by way of studying rim and base diameters. This will provide an opportunity to analyse the possibility of Roman pottery being used by individuals and the native handmade wares being used communally. This will provide important insight into the social structure in operation in the settlement with which the site was associated.

## **7.5 Recommendations for Further Work**

7.5.1 It is clear that this material forms a very significant pottery assemblage and that detailed publication is merited. This assessment identifies the following tasks to realise this aim:

1. Production of dating evidence report on a feature-by-feature basis;
2. Series of AMS dates to be obtained from the carbonised residues;
3. Detailed analysis of pottery depositional trends from a chronological perspective;
4. Full description of fabrics present using method outlined by Peacock (1977);
5. Production of form typology with full description in the manner of that published by Going (1987) for Chelmsford;
6. Full quantification of the Roman pottery from Enclosure 41 ditch;
7. Analysis of all the pottery from this feature;
8. Illustration of vessels;
9. General synthesis.

7.5.2 The tasks identified above all relate to a final publication report.

7.5.3 Several mortarium stamps were present, but only two were legible or partly legible. Most were in a very worn state. These, nevertheless require a separate specialist report as they may shed further light on the date and sources of pottery reaching Faverdale.



Plate 21. Complete jar in native handmade fabric (SF19).



Plate 22. Spanish colour-coated ware.

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Wt. (gms)	Dating (c. AD)	Samian date range (c. AD)
111	3	1	2	IA pot	
537	3	2	9	IA pot	
635	3	1	11	IA pot	
885	3	2	36	Roman	
1046	3	5	29	Roman	
1048	3	2	23	IA pot	
1050	3				40-90
1069	3	4	170	Roman	
1074	3	13	139	Roman	
1076	3	2	13	Roman	
1083	3	3	12	Roman	
1094	3	4	113	IA pot	
1096	3	2	9	IA pot	
1215	3	3	142	Roman	
1319	3	1	6	IA pot	
1330	3	1	105	IA pot	
1519	3	1	30	IA pot	70-110
1716	3	1	21	IA pot	
1829	3				40-100
1941	3	2	6	Roman	
1955	3	1	11	IA pot	55-100
1979	3	3	90	100-140	
600	4.1				40-110
822	4.1	1	3	Roman	
921	4.1	2	5	Roman	
1010	4.1				100-140
1153	4.1	3	15	130-200	
1438	4.1	1	49	120-150	
1634	4.1	4	21	IA pot	
1765	4.1	1	8	IA pot	
1816	4.1	1	36	IA pot	
649	4.2	6	93	IA pot	
1205	4.2	1	6	IA pot	
1794	4.2	4	57	120+	120-200
1039	4.3	2	15	Roman	
1084	4.3	2	4	Roman	120-160
1085	4.3				120-200
1121	4.3	6	38	Roman	
1204	4.3	1	10	Roman	40-100
1337	4.3				40-100
1362	4.3	11	306	IA pot	
1949	4.3	32	502	120+	
931	4.4	9	95	Roman	
971	4.4	1	26	IA pot	
1002	4.4	1	168	IA pot	
1088	4.4	9	103	120+	
1116	4.4	3	61	Roman	
1124	4.4	3	13	Roman	
1968	4.4	1	11	IA pot	
2009	4.4	1	5	Roman	
2015	4.4	3	16	IA pot	
160	4.5	14	180	140-200	
176	4.5	10	62	Roman	

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Wt. (gms)	Dating (c. AD)	Samian date range (c. AD)
182	4.5	5	151	130-220	120-200
212	4.5	1	12	IA pot	
220	4.5	5	45	120+	150-200
268	4.5	1	171	100-140	
906	4.5	7	133	160+	
929	4.5	3	28	120+	120-150
930	4.5	2	14	Roman	
1006	4.5	1	21	Roman	
1174	4.5	15	93	120+	
1213	4.5	2	67	120+	
1308	4.5	4	25	IA pot	120-200
1560	4.5	6	72	120-150	
1689	4.5	1	29	IA pot	
1690	4.5				40-100
1740	4.5	4	17	IA pot	
1820	4.5	2	16	Roman	
1947	4.5	1	10	120+	
171	4.6				120-175
180	4.6	1	3	IA pot	
202	4.6	7	42	210-300	
204	4.6	4	26	120+	
205	4.6	65	2,174	160-200	150-200
214	4.6	12	85	Roman	
215	4.6	11	182	120+	160-200
229	4.6	32	627	120-150	120-200
509	4.6	3	44	Roman	
539	4.6	27	317	IA pot	
550	4.6				40-110
560	4.6	1	3	IA pot	
567	4.6	2	41	140-180	
570	4.6	33	1,012	140-200	150-200
582	4.6	15	41	160-200	
584	4.6	1	2	IA pot	
597	4.6	15	62	Roman	
607	4.6	8	134	IA pot	
610	4.6	3	77	160-250	
652	4.6	17	242	IA pot	
672	4.6	1	15	180-200	
722	4.6	8	39	IA pot	
731	4.6	5	34	IA pot	
786	4.6	2	19	Roman	160-200
799	4.6	2	45	120+	120-200
806	4.6	15	111	120+	
808	4.6	1	4	IA pot	
839	4.6	2	11	Roman	
861	4.6	4	14	Roman	
1012	4.6	44	1250	Roman	
1025	4.6				120-150
1027	4.6	7	145	Roman	
1040	4.6	2	34	Roman	
1164	4.6	10	49	160-200	
1165	4.6	8	276	120+	150-200
1238	4.6				40-110

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Wt. (gms)	Dating (c. AD)	Samian date range (c. AD)
1245	4.6	6	173	Roman	
1251	4.6	12	114	Roman	
1272	4.6	3	33	Roman	40-110
1279	4.6	10	49	130-220	
1293	4.6	1	3	IA pot	120-200
1303	4.6	2	291	160-210	
1310	4.6	8	47	IA pot	
1311	4.6	3	9	IA pot	
1322	4.6	10	117	130-170	
1338	4.6	1	16	IA pot	
1342	4.6	17	188	Roman	
1348	4.6	20	500	130-180	120-200
1357	4.6	2	37	IA pot	
1392	4.6				150-200
1412	4.6	32	296	130-180	
1513	4.6	1	5	Roman	
1533	4.6	6	177	IA pot	
1691	4.6	2	39	IA pot	
1693	4.6	11	30	110-150	
1700	4.6	3	50	IA pot	
1706	4.6	1	3	Roman	120-150
1712	4.6	9	21	Roman	
1714	4.6	3	11	Roman	
1723	4.6	3	27	Roman	
1746	4.6	3	61	Roman	
1747	4.6	2	191	IA pot	
1749	4.6	9	300	IA pot	
1753	4.6	2	57	IA pot	
1774	4.6	2	27	Roman	
1824	4.6	7	117	140-200	40-100
1825	4.6	8	77	Roman	
1828	4.6	1	3	Roman	70-110
1830	4.6	11	129	Roman	
1854	4.6	9	73	IA pot	
1874	4.6	1	14	IA pot	
1891	4.6	2	24	Roman	
1895	4.6	4	27	180-270	
1951	4.6				120-200
2003	4.6	1	5	Roman	
140	4.7	13	138	160+	120-150
184	4.7	6	146	Roman	
185	4.7	1	3	IA pot	
186	4.7	8	54	120+	150-200
187	4.7	5	25	120+	160-260
188	4.7	2	3	Roman	
190	4.7	4	33	Roman	
191	4.7	2	6	Roman	120-200
198	4.7	12	112	120-160	
221	4.7	3	14	Roman	160-250
233	4.7	29	587	160-200	120-150
237	4.7	26	187	120+	120-200
238	4.7	20	456	160+	
262	4.7	21	459	120-160	

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Wt. (gms)	Dating (c. AD)	Samian date range (c. AD)
270	4.7	28	424	Roman	
519	4.7	2	2	Roman	
542	4.7	9	112	Roman	
555	4.7	3	71	120-200	
559	4.7	1	28	Roman	
623	4.7	2	3	Roman	
1246	4.7	3	15	Roman	
1344	4.7				40-100
1430	4.7	10	564	IA pot	
1432	4.7	1	6	IA pot	
1447	4.7	1	29	IA pot	
1468	4.7	16	120	IA pot	
1471	4.7	10	80	Roman	
1478	4.7	3	49	140-200	
1489	4.7	3	145	IA pot	
1598	4.7	4	127	Roman	
1604	4.7	51	275	90-130	
1605	4.7	3	180	100-140	
1639	4.7	1	27	140-200	
1688	4.7	4	68	IA pot	
1732	4.7	6	12	Roman	
1767	4.7	4	90	IA pot	
1792	4.7				120-200
1916	4.7	3	20	IA pot	
1727	4.8	3	19	120+	
1796	4.8	2	31	120+	
1946	4.8	2	44	Roman	
642	5	13	184	IA pot	
645	5	1	21	IA pot	
685	5	4	126	Roman	
686	5	8	110	200-250	
707	5	7	111	120+	135-175
758	5	53	1,646	160+	
776	5	2	40	IA pot	
832	5	43	608	120+	
833	5	4	11	Roman	
834	5	1	13	Roman	
850	5	123	1,183	Roman	
872	5	6	80	Roman	
883	5	6	25	120+	120-200
886	5	1	11	IA pot	
893	5	21	328	120+	120-200
909	5	16	201	120+	120-200
912	5	7	91	Roman	
914	5	30	259	190-250	
918	5	5	78	100-140	
923	5	19	404	160-200	40-100
926	5	4	80	IA pot	
951	5	1	17	Roman	
953	5	1	30	IA pot	
959	5	7	92	Roman	
960	5	1	4	IA pot	
961	5	1	12	Roman	

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Wt. (gms)	Dating (c. AD)	Samian date range (c. AD)
970	5	1	29	IA pot	
1009	5	3	49	IA pot	
1067	5	8	153	Roman	
1109	5	7	85	Roman	120-200
1193	5	32	512	120+	120-200
1223	5	2	7	Roman	
1253	5	9	98	Roman	
1258	5	2	42	Roman	
1259	5	3	73	Roman	
1264	5	2	71	Roman	120-140
1285	5	28	213	Roman	
1287	5	1	28	Roman	
1288	5	1	7	IA pot	
1324	5	2	14	120+	120-200
1328	5				130-160
1394	5	4	13	120+	
1400	5	8	23	Roman	
1405	5	6	53	Roman	90-110
1495	5	16	101	IA pot	
1608	5	2	57	120-200	150-200
1631	5	12	309	IA pot	
1671	5	19	290	110-160	
1673	5	2	26	IA pot	
1674	5	4	118	110-160	
1786	5	2	22	IA pot	
1965	5	6	203	Roman	
126	6	1	13	120-140	
144	6	1	89	Roman	
152	6	17	84	Roman	
161	6	12	106	Roman	
217	6	3	22	Roman	
231	6	7	204	IA pot	
244	6	11	353	IA pot	
263	6	31	87	IA pot	
273	6	22	486	140-200	
598	6	18	232	IA pot	
599	6	112	3,636	120-160	120-140
603	6	2	17	Roman	
625	6	2	2	Roman	
644	6	66	500	120-140	
661	6				60-100
692	6	4	79	Roman	
738	6	2	14	Roman	120-200
844	6	14	98	120+	
933	6	14	156	120-150	120-200
964	6	1	7	IA pot	
965	6	8	24	IA pot	
980	6	3	16	IA pot	
1017	6	6	42	IA pot	120-140
1037	6	3	22	Roman	
1038	6	6	149	110-160	120-200
1103	6	12	242	120+	160-250
1104	6	2	78	IA pot	

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Wt. (gms)	Dating (c. AD)	Samian date range (c. AD)
1112	6	1	3	Roman	
1114	6	10	115	IA pot	
1143	6	3	28	120+	160-200
1318	6	57	1,354	160-200	
1528	6	5	206	120+	120-150
1553	6	2	23	80-130	150-200
1637	6	393	5,143	120-180	120-150, 160-230?
1832	6	2	5	Roman	
1867	6	25	787	Roman	120-200
1881	6	11	288	Roman	
2017	6	1	8	Roman	
2060	6	2	10	120+	
138	7	7	44	160+	
142	7	82	1,240	150+	150-200
586	7	26	187	Roman	
588	7	17	124	130-160	
612	7	51	1,750	130-150	125-200
614	7	53	1,307	140-180	125-200
615	7	2	87	Roman	
616	7	13	297	110-160	
631	7	8	67	Roman	
660	7	23	255	120-200	150-200
670	7	52	469	160-200	160-200
671	7	26	644	140-200	160-200
674	7	6	28	IA pot	
683	7	5	142	130-220	120-200
713	7	7	124	Roman	
763	7	2	27	110-130	
764	7	1	21	IA pot	
777	7	11	86	Roman	
788	7	4	124	140-200	
789	7	2	42	Roman	
825	7	44	938	120+	120-200
841	7	46	354	Roman	
842	7	25	305	110-130	
846	7	2	25	IA pot	
848	7	5	81	120-150	130-160
1092	7	9	136	IA pot	
1226	7	1	70	120+	
1234	7	3	30	Roman	
1261	7	5	55	IA pot	
1458	7	3	70	210+	
1460	7	2	19	IA pot	
1474	7	6	23	Roman	
1499	7	4	56	Roman	
1540	7	6	95	Roman	120-200
1557	7	2	24	IA pot	
1627	7	3	18	Roman	
1628	7	9	57	150+	
1668	7	4	162	Roman	
1670	7	1	11	IA pot	120-200
1739	7	129	2,018	120-150	135-175
1799	7	6	84	Roman	

Context	Phase	Sherd Count	Wt. (gms)	Dating (c. AD)	Samian date range (c. AD)
1882	7	26	127	Roman	
1929	7	2	15	Roman	
2000	7	5	51	190-250	
2010	7	2	98	IA pot	40-100
2011	7	99	5,888	Roman	
2023	7	41	1,104	120-150	
2026	7	2	19	Roman	
2032	7	1	42	100-140	130-160
2033	7	7	186	Roman	120-150
2038	7	11	209	130-160	
2040	7	2	35	Roman	
2043	7	2	29	Roman	
2045	7	1	28	Roman	
2055	7	1	53	IA pot	
2113	7				120-160
2120	7	21	294	190-230	
2121	7	6	83	Roman	
2124	7	9	58	Roman	
2126	7	2	150	Roman	
2129	7	61	2,972	160-200	135-170
2137	7	9	272	80-110	120-200
581	7	74	1,254	150-180	150-200
699	7	4	32	Roman	120-200
701	7	5	64	Roman	
1365	7	2	10	IA pot	
1463	7	5	77	160-200	
518	8	3	24	260+	
531	8	14	80	Roman	
532	8	9	21	Roman	
577	8	1	7	IA pot	
691	8				130-200
892	8	14	195	130-150	150-200
1133	8	12	149	IA pot	
1157	8	5	107	250-300+	150-200
1229	8	1	3	IA pot	
1397	8				135-175
1420	8	1	5	120+	135-175
1421	8	3	65	IA pot	150-200
1443	8	16	156	160+	
1704	9	1	20	120+	

Table 7e: Coarse pottery catalogue

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Weight (gms)</b>	<b>Percentage of total assemblage</b>
3	977	1.5%
4	18,043	26.5%
5	8,361	12.5%
6	14,728	22%
7	24,802	37%
8	812	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,723</b>	

*Table 7f: Percentage Weight of Coarse Pottery by Phase*

## 8. SAMIAN WARE

By: *Steve Willis with Emily Bird*

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A total of 225 sherds of samian pottery (*terra sigillata*) recovered during the excavations were submitted for identification, dating and assessment. The great bulk of the samian assemblage comes from stratified, located contexts from across the site. As with other sites of the Roman period, the samian can provide comparatively precise dating information which should make a significant contribution to establishing the sequence and chronology of the investigated areas. The catalogue below encompasses basic data on the samian from the site which forms part of the primary record of the recovered pottery assemblage. The catalogue and assessment report follow the English Heritage MAP2 format, providing dates for all the samian items, together with quantitative information and other details helpful for the compilation of both the assessment report/s on the pottery and finds from the site, and the expected full publication of the site.
- 8.1.2 The sherds of samian have been well collected and the assemblage is integral and complete. The sherds are of variable sizes, which doubtless, in significant part, reflects the variety of contexts investigated and a diversity of deposit formation factors. A proportion of sherds are somewhat abraded, some by weathering. Overall though, the samian is in a comparatively good state of preservation. It has been possible to identify sherds to vessel form in all bar a few cases, while all pieces can be allocated to reasonably tight date brackets.
- 8.1.3 Only 11 sherds were recovered unstratified; these include two sherds from the preceding archaeological evaluation at the site. The unstratified sherds are dealt with in the same manner as the stratified material in the catalogue below. Amongst the 225 sherds, one item has been re-fashioned as a roundel with piercing and is likely to have been employed as a spindle whorl, while a further item has been fashioned into a disc or counter. The latter two adapted items are reported by the present author. The remaining 223 sherds weigh 2788 grams and have an RE (see 8.2.2, below) total of 5.67. Two maker's stamps occur, while there are three further cases where partial indicators of a stamp are present though details are not represented.

### 8.2 Method

- 8.2.1 The catalogue lists all the samian sherds from the excavations and fieldwork submitted for identification and dating. The catalogue adheres to a consistent format. Sherds are listed in context number order, and within contexts by date. Each vessel represented is listed as a separate entry.

- 8.2.2 The following data are given: the number of sherds and their type (*i.e.* whether a sherd is from the rim, base (footring) or body of a vessel, or indeed if it represents a full profile), the source of the item (South Gaulish is abbreviated to SG, Central Gaulish to CG and East Gaulish to EG), the vessel form (where identifiable), the weight of the sherd/s in grams, the percentage of any extant rim (*i.e.* the RE figure, where 1.00 would represent a complete circumference) or base (*i.e.* the BE figure) and the rim and base diameters, and an estimate of the date of the sherd/s in terms of calendar years, this being the date range of deposits with which like pieces are normally associated. Any decoration present is then described.
- 8.2.3 Oswald's figure types<sup>46</sup> are referred to following the standard convention, for example O.1373 would be his type 1373. Similarly, the decorative details catalogued by Rogers<sup>47</sup> are referred to as, for example, Rogers B161, without quoting the bibliographic reference. The presence of other details of potential significance is noted, such as wear and evidence of burning. For reasons of brevity the catalogue lists single rim, body and base sherds as simply 'rim', 'body' or 'base'.

### 8.3 Samian Catalogue

#### 8.3.1 Phase 3

##### Context [1050]

Base, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 30, 11g, BE: *c.* 0.05, Diam. *c.* 90mm, *c.* AD 40-90. The slip coating is absent from the lower surface of the vessel, within the footring probably through wear, so it may be that the base of this vessel was inverted, with it being employed as a shallow dish after perhaps breakage/adaptation.

##### Context [1519]

Body, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 30 or 37, 2g, *c.* AD 70-110. Decoration: a small area of decoration occurs including a part of the ovolo band with a bead border below. The ovolo is large, but here details are unclear due to what appears to have been a worn mould; the tongue has a tripartite terminal resembling a 'daffodil' (*cf.* Atkinson 1914). The interior surface of this sherd is missing.

##### Context [1829]

Rim, SG La Graufesenque, probably a small Drag. 30 or 37, 2g, RE: *c.* 0.02, Diam. uncertain, *c.* AD 40-100. No decoration is represented.

##### Context [1955]

Rim, SG La Graufesenque, small Drag. 27, 2g, RE: 0.12, Diam. 80mm, *c.* AD 55-100. High gloss slip.

#### 8.3.2 Phase 4

##### Context [140]

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 9g, *c.* AD 120-150.

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<sup>46</sup> Oswald 1936-7.

<sup>47</sup> Rogers 1974.

**Context [171]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 1g, c. AD 120-175. Decoration: a very small area of the ovolo band is represented but this is abraded and all that can be discerned is that this ovolo is comparatively small.

**Context [182]**

Two conjoining body sherds, CG Lezoux, large Drag. 36, 10g, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [186]**

Base, CG Lezoux, from a plain bowl, perhaps Drag. 32, 23g, BE: 0.33, Diam. 60mm, c. AD 150-200. Fairly worn. The item is stamped, reading 'DAMINI.M[]', this being the work of Daminius, Die 3b. [Draw]

**Context [187]**

Body, EG Argonne, Walters 79, 2g, c. AD 160-260. Somewhat abraded/weathered.

**Context [191]**

Body, SG La Graufesenque, from a large Bowl, Dish or Platter, 25g, c. AD 40-110.

Rim, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 18/31, 1g, RE: c. 0.01, Diam. uncertain, c. AD 120-150.

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 2g, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [205]**

All sherds are apparently from separate vessels:

Body, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 18/31R, 2g, c. AD 120-160.

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 3g, c. AD 120-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 120-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 120-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 3g, c. AD 150-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 31, 1g, c. AD 150-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 31, 1g, c. AD 150-200.

**Context [215]**

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31R, 50g, BE: 0.18, Diam. 106mm, c. AD 160-200.

**Context [220]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 9g, c. AD 150-200.

**Context [221]**

Rim, EG Rheinabern, Drag. 31, 6g, RE: c. 0.03, Diam. c. 170mm, c. AD 160-250.

**Context [229]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 4g, c. AD 120-200. Decoration: a small area of abraded undiagnostic decoration is present.

**Context [233]**

Two conjoining rim sherds, CG Lezoux. Drag. 18/31, 9g, RE: 0.07, Diam. 180mm, c. AD 120-150.

Two conjoining rim sherds, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 16g, RE: 0.17, Diam. 170mm, c. AD 120-150. Different vessel from the above item.

**Context [237]**

Body, CG Lezoux, from a large, thick-walled vessel, form not identifiable, 5g, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [550]**

Body, SG La Graufesenque, from a large, thick-walled vessel, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 40-110.

**Context [570]**

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 27g, BE: 0.20, Diam. 90mm, c. AD 150-200. This vessel has been trimmed round at the junction of the vessel floor and the footring, with the circumference of the break approximately smoothed.

**Context [601]**

Base, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 15/17 or 18, 13g, BE: 0.17, Diam. 80mm, c. AD 40-110.

**Context [786]**

Rim sherd and conjoining body sherd, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31R, 35g, RE: 0.06, Diam. 220mm, c. AD 160-200.

**Context [799]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Bowl or Dish, 5g, c. AD 120-200. The interior surface is almost completely missing.

**Context [929]**

Three conjoining body sherds (recent break), CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 18/31, 1g, c. AD 120-150. A tiny corner of what was evidently a maker's stamp occurs, but no details are discernible.

**Context [1010]**

Body, CG (specific source uncertain), form not identifiable, 3g, c. AD 100-140. The lower surface of this sherd is absent.

**Context [1025]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 3g, c. AD 120-150.

**Context [1027]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 33, 4g, RE: 0.08, Diam. 110mm, c. AD 120-200. The sherd is slightly worn.

Body, CG Lezoux, probably from a bowl or dish, 2g, c. AD 120-200. The sherd is somewhat abraded.

**Context [1084]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 3g, c. AD 120-160.

**Context [1085]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31 or 31, 7g, RE: 0.06, Diam. 180mm, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [1164]**

Two body sherds from the same vessel, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 7g, c. AD 120-200. Both sherds are essentially laminated fragments. Decoration: two tiny areas of decoration are represented but these are too minimal to discern details.

Two conjoining base sherds, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 75g, BE: 0.47, Diam. 100mm, c. AD 150-200. This vessel has been trimmed round at the junction of the vessel wall and floor and the subsequent break has been smoothed. The interior of the footring is worn suggesting that this base had been inverted after adaptation for use as a shallow dish.

**Context [1174]**

Body, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 18/31 (rather than 31), 6g, c. AD 120-200. Heavily abraded.

**Context [1238]**

Rim, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 18 or 18/31, 3g, RE: c. 0.03, Diam. c.170mm, c. AD 40-110.

**Context [1240]**

Body, SG La Graufesenque, from a decorated bowl, 1g, c. AD 40-100.

**Context [1272]**

Body, SG La Graufesenque, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 40-110. Abraded with original surfaces almost completely missing.

**Context [1293]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 3g, c. AD 120-200. Decoration: a small area of decoration is represented including a part of the ovolo band; however, the latter is abraded and not identifiable; part of the decorative field is present but precise details of figure types are unclear.

**Context [1308]**

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 120-200. Essentially a large flake.

**Context [1337]**

Base, CG Lezoux, from a small hemispherical cup, 3g, BE: 0.16, Diam. 50mm, c. AD 40-100. The footing is worn and the interior floor of the vessel has been excoriated.

**Context [1344]**

Body, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 18, 3g, c. AD 40-100.

**Context [1348]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Déch. 67, 1g, c. AD 120-140. Quite abraded. No decoration is depicted.

Body, CG Lezoux, from a bowl or dish, 1g, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [1392]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 18g, c. AD 150-200.

**Context [1690]**

Body, SG La Graufesenque, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 40-100.

**Context [1706]**

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 120-150. Severely abraded and weathered; no extant original surfaces survive.

**Context [1792]**

Two conjoining body sherds (fresh break), CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 5g, c. AD 120-200. Abraded.

**Context [1794]**

Rim, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 15/17, 6g, RE: 0.04, Diam. c. 170mm, c. AD 40-100.

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 33, 6g, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [1824]**

Rim, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 18, 2g, RE: c. 0.03, Diam. uncertain, c. AD 40-100.

**Context [1828]**

Base, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 37, 41g, BE: 0.13, Diam. 90mm, c. AD 70-110.

Decoration: a section of the lower element of the design is represented, in the form of a continuous chase with the repeated running hound O.1925, a familiar South Gaulish type; there is a plain thin band marking the bottom of the decorated zone and emerging from this, on the upper side, occur a series of short curved lines presumably depicting grass.

**Context [1951]**

Five conjoining body sherds, CG Lezoux, Drag. 30 or 37, 4g, c. AD 120-200. The sherds are essentially a shattered flake. Decoration: part of the ovolo band is depicted; details are not entirely clear as the sherd is abraded but there is a similarity to Rogers' B257; below the ovolo band there is a small area of decoration present with a small garland containing a simple rosette.

### 8.3.3 Phase 5

#### Context [707]

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 22g, c. AD 135-175. The interior of the vessel shows some use-wear which has removed the slip low down within the vessel. An area of decoration is present: a large ovolo is clearly depicted, this being close to Rogers B231 which is associated with Cinnamus II; this is Stanfield and Simpson's ovolo type 2 belonging to this workshop (1958, Fig. 47, no. 2); below is a fine bead border and below that the field of decoration shows two types; one is a large leaf of the Rogers H series which is in detail indistinct but appears to be Stanfield and Simpson's Fig. 47 no. 38; the second motif is the bird O.2315, which appears on published vessels attributed to Cinnamus II.<sup>48</sup>

#### Context [883]

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 5g, RE: 0.07, Diam. 160mm, c. AD 120-150.

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 2g, c. AD 120-200. Decoration: a small area of decoration is present indicating a panelled arrangement with fine bead bordering and a likely medallion.

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 30 or 37, 2g, c. AD 120-200. Decoration: a small area of decoration occurs indicating a heavy vegetal design with tendrils.

#### Context [893]

Two body sherds, same vessel, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 18, 3g, c. AD 40-100.

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 32, or 36, or 42, 5g, c. AD 120-200.

#### Context [909]

Body, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 37, 5g, c. AD 120-200.

#### Context [923]

Base, SG La Graufesenque, probably Drag. 18, though could be from a Drag. 15/17 or a Curle 15, 7g, BE: 0.06, Diam. c.90mm, c. AD 40-100.

#### Context [1109]

Body, CG Lezoux, from a bowl or dish, 3g, c. AD 120-200.

#### Context [1193]

Body, SG La Graufesenque, from a small plain bowl, 10g, c. AD 40-100.

#### Context [1264]

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 60g, BE: 0.21, Diam. 90mm, c. AD 120-140. The vessel was stamped; a tiny area comprising a corner of a maker's stamp is represented.

#### Context [1324]

Two conjoining body sherds, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 15g, c. AD 120-200. A small area of decoration is represented with little in the way of clear features except for a small rosette.

#### Context [1328]

Two conjoining body sherds, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 7g, probably c. AD 130-160. These sherds come from the same vessel as the item in context [848]; see under context [848] for a description of the decoration.

#### Context [1405]

Body, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 18/31R, 31g, c. AD 90-110.

#### Context [1608]

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 25g, RE: 0.08, Diam. 180mm, c. AD 150-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31R, 22g, c. AD 120-160.

Body, CG Lezoux, Bowl or Dish, 10g, c. AD 120-200. The sherd has been drilled, presumably for repair via lead riveting,

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<sup>48</sup> Stanfield and Simpson 1958, Pl. 162, nos. 57 and 63.

#### 8.3.4 Phase 6

##### **Context [599]**

Body, CG Les Martres, large Bowl or Dish, 6g, c. AD 100-130.

Body, CG Lezoux, hemispherical cup, 3g, c. AD 120-140.

##### **Context [661]**

Rim, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 30, 8g, RE: 0.05, Diam. 170mm, c. AD 60-100. Decoration: a small part of the ovolo band is present but is very partial and undiagnostic.

##### **Context [738]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 3g, RE: c. 0.03, Diam. uncertain, c. AD 120-150.

Rim, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 18/31 or 31, 1g, RE: c. 0.02, Diam. uncertain, c. AD 120-200. Very abraded/weathered.

##### **Context [933]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31R, 5g, c. AD 120-150.

Body, CG Lezoux, probably from a bowl, 4g, c. AD 120-200.

##### **Context [1017]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 1g, c. AD 120-140.

##### **Context [1038]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 4g, c. AD 120-200. The sherd is abraded. Decoration: the upper part of a figure type is depicted, though details are either not clear or absent.

##### **Context [1103]**

Base, EG Rheinzabern, Drag. 31R, 30g, BE: 0.13, Diam. 130mm, c. AD 160-250.

##### **Context [1143]**

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 4g, c. AD 120-200. The original exterior surface is missing.

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31R, 35g, BE: 0.15, Diam. 100mm, c. AD 160-200.

##### **Context [1528]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 7g, c. AD 120-150. Decoration: a small section of decoration occurs, this being part of a basal wreath being a bud and leaf design running anti-clock wise.

##### **Context [1553]**

Three body sherds, all same vessel, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 32g, c. AD 120-150.

Rim and conjoining body sherd, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 29g, RE: c. 0.03m, Diam. 176mm, c. AD 150-200.

##### **Context [1637]**

One rim, one base sherd and two body sherds, all same vessel, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31R, 148g, RE: 0.08, Diam. 280mm, BE: 0.11 Diam. 110mm, c. AD 120-140.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 5g, RE: 0.07, Diam. 180mm, c. AD 120-150.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 3g, RE: 0.10, Diam. 110mm, c. AD 120-150. A high gloss slip is present on the sherd.

Body sherd (a flake), EG Rheinzabern, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 160-230.

##### **Context [1867]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31R, 13g, RE: c. 0.04, Diam. c. 230mm, c. AD 120-160.

Body, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 37, 25g, c. AD 120-200. No decoration is depicted; the sherd is from the vessel floor. This vessel was not stamped on the interior floor.

### 8.3.5 Phase 7

#### Context [142]

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 32g, BE: 0.18, Diam. 100mm, c. AD 150-200. This vessel appears to have been trimmed round at the junction of the vessel wall and floor. Very abraded/weathered.

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 12g, BE: 0.15, Diam. 90mm, c. AD 150-200. Two drilled holes are present (3mm diam.) adjacent to a break and evidently represent an endeavour to repair the vessel via riveting. Very abraded/weathered.

#### Context [581]

Rim (essentially a flake), SG La Graufesenque, probably Drag. 18, 1g, RE: c. 0.02, Diam. c. 170mm, c. AD 40-110.

Rim, CG Lezoux, small Drag. 33, 2g, RE: 0.08, Diam. 90mm, c. AD 120-200. Somewhat abraded/weathered.

Rim, CG Lezoux, large Drag. 33, 20g, RE: 0.17, Diam. 140mm, c. AD 120-200.

Body (essentially a flake), CG Lezoux, Drag. 30 or 37, c. 1g, c. AD 120-200. Decoration: this very small flake includes an area from the ovolo band; no clear features are discernible.

Body (essentially a flake), CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 120-200.

Base, CG Lezoux, probably Déch. 68, 25g, BE: 0.34, Diam. 60mm, c. AD 150-200. This sherd comes from the base of a vessel, below the zone of decoration. Interior rilling is visible. Approximately even fractures along the vessel wall suggest this vessel may have been trimmed round low on the wall at some stage. The sherd is an approximate quarter of a base and it is possible this item was 'quartered'. Very weathered interior surface; the footring is worn.

#### Context [612]

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 3g, RE: 0.10, Diam. 90mm, c. AD 120-160.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 33, 16g, RE: 0.10, Diam. 130mm, c. AD 120-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 7g, c. AD 125-155. From the same vessel as sherds recovered from context 614 and evaluation trench 1/4. Decoration: described under context [614] (an area of decoration is present; a part of a narrow panel is represented; this is defined by zigzag borders and contains the composite ivy and column motif Rogers Q5).

#### Context [614]

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31R, 28g, c. AD 120-140.

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 19g, c. AD 120-160. The vessel interior is heavily worn across the floor, with the wear encroaching to the lower wall but ceasing somewhat below the top of the lower wall curve.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 33, 13g, RE: 0.27, Diam. 100mm, c. AD 120-200. Worn at the rim.

Two conjoining rim sherds, CG Lezoux, Drag. 33, 3g, RE: 0.07, Diam. 150mm, c. AD 120-200.

Rim sherd and 2 body sherds, all from the same vessel, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 74g, RE: 0.14, Diam. 240mm, c. AD 125-155. There are three further sherds from this vessel that were recovered from evaluation Trench 1/4, while another sherd was recovered from context 612. The decorated area has lost its slip coating and is somewhat weathered, nonetheless a considerable degree of detail is discernible. Details of decoration described here include those appearing on the sherds from context 1/[4] and context [612]. The ovolo band is represented; the ovolo is neatly executed with a double border and central projection with a tongue ending in a probable rosette or plain circle and is hence similar to a type associated with Quintilianus and his associates.<sup>49</sup> Below this the decoration is arranged in panels divided by 'zigzag' borders; and the border between the ovolo and the zone of decoration is indeed a zigzag; the decoration appears to be repeated every four panels and in terms of spacing this probably means the design is repeated overall four times.

<sup>49</sup> Stanfield and Simpson 1958, Fig.17 no.3.

Working left to right, the first panel contains the vintage motif Rogers M2, with rings used as space fillers, and below the motif is evidently some scrolling; next is the seated figure of Apollo O.83, again with space fillers in the form of rings; the third panel is the ivy motif, Rogers Q5, with a bird positioned above, the bird being a variant of O.2239. The fourth panel is inhabited by a depiction of Mercury, O.532, which is a rather common figure type, again with rings being used as space fillers. The exact workshop represented here is unclear but the vessel has an affinity with a number of workshops including those of Drusus II and Quintilianus associates. The surface areas of the vessel other than the zone of decoration have retained a good quality gloss slip. [Draw].

**Context [660]**

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 2g, c. AD 120-200. Both interior and exterior surfaces are virtually excoriated.

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 35g, BE: 0.25, Diam. 90mm, c. AD 150-200. Footring worn.

**Context [670]**

Body, CG Les Martres, probably Drag. 18/31, 4g, c. AD 100-130.

Two conjoining rim sherds, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 5g, RE: 0.09, Diam. 170mm, c. AD 120-150. Extensively weathered.

Body, CG Lezoux, from a large Bowl or Dish, 14g, c. AD 120-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, from a large Bowl or Dish, 12g, c. AD 120-200. From different vessel to the above item.

Body, CG Lezoux, from a Bowl or Dish, 2g, c. AD 120-200. Burnt and abraded; original surfaces are missing.

Rim, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 1g, RE: c. 0.02, Diam. uncertain, c. AD 120-200.

Body, CG Lezoux, Déch. 72, 4g, c. AD 150-200. Decoration: incised with vertical 'cut-glass' decoration.

Rim, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 31R, 5g, RE: 0.07, Diam. 200mm, c. AD 160-200.

**Context [671]**

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31R, 121g, BE: 0.46, Diam. 110mm, c. AD 120-160. The interior of the footring is worn suggesting that the vessel has been re-used inverted (presumably following breakage/adaptation).

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 6g, RE: c. 0.03, Diam. c. 180mm, c. AD 150-200. Abraded.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31R, 13g, RE: 0.07, Diam. 230mm, c. AD 160-200.

Two conjoining rim sherds (old break), CG Lezoux, Drag. 31R, 13g, RE: 0.07, Diam. c. 220mm, c. AD 160-200. Different vessel to the above item.

**Context [683]**

Body, CG Lezoux, from a large Bowl or Dish, 4g, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [699]**

Body (essentially a flake), CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [824]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 17g, RE: 0.19, Diam. 130mm, c. AD 120-160.

Rim, CG Lezoux, large Drag. 36, 86g, RE: 0.07, Diam. 220mm, c. AD 120-200. Burnt consistently over the vessel 'floor'.

**Context [848]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 5g, probably c. AD 130-160. This sherd appears to be from the same vessel as the sherds in context [1328]. An area of decoration is represented which can be considered here along with the decoration from the sherds represented in [1328]: a small area of the ovolo is present; this is a neat variant with a double border; the tongue appears to end in a rosette; a confident attribution on the basis of these details is not possible; below the ovolo is a zigzag border; the design is a freestyle arrangement with flowing vegetation comprising stems, leaves and buds probably in a lobed arrangement; the distinctive palm leaf Rogers J35 is represented.

This vessel is comparatively thin walled. Considering the style and decorative details present there is some likelihood that this is a product of the Attianus workshop. The gloss slip is good quality.

**Context [1540]**

Body, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 2g, c. AD 120-200.

**Context [1670]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 3g, c. AD 120-200. Decoration: A modest area of decoration is represented on this item: a double medallion was employed and within is the likely cupid figure.

**Context [1739]**

Two conjoining body sherds, SG La Graufesenque, from a bowl, dish or platter, 2g, c. AD 40-100/110. The sherds are essentially flakes with one original surface completely missing.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 6g, RE: 0.10, Diam. 140mm, c. AD 120-160.

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 33, 10g, BE: 0.19, Diam. 60mm, c. AD 120-175. This item is fairly worn across its base.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 68g, RE: 0.14, Diam. 320mm, c. AD 135-175. An area of decoration survives, but much of the slip across the decoration is missing; part of the ovolo band is present; the ovolo is neat with a double-border and a central projection; to the side the tongue ends in a star terminal; this is evidently Stanfield and Simpson's ovolo type 6 for the potter Cinnamus II (1958, Fig. 49 no. 6); below this is a bead border and within the field of decoration is the figure type O.607 (a figure type known to have been employed by Cinnamus II); to the right is a medallion, similar to Rogers E5 (a type which is associated with Cinnamus II), containing decoration but all that is present on this broken sherd is a ring; similar rings are used elsewhere on the sherd as space fillers. There is a very good quality gloss slip covering the whole of the vessel uniformly except over the decoration where it has flaked off (cf. sherds from evaluation trench 1/[4] and context [614] where this effect is more extreme).

**Context [2010]**

Body, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 18, 13g, c. AD 40-100.

**Context [2032]**

A profile sherd, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 32g, RE: 0.10, Diam. 90mm; BE: 0.48, Diam. 40mm, c. AD 130-160. The interior floor and carination are heavily worn. This vessel appears to have had a potter's stamp but details have been removed due to the heavy wear. The vessel has a good gloss slip. This vessel is from a different item from the 27 represented in context [1739].

**Context [2033]**

Three rim sherds and two body sherds, all conjoining, plus a base sherd from the same vessel, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 44g, RE: 0.22, Diam. 100mm; BE: 1.00, Diam. 40mm, c. AD 120-150. The vessel is somewhat worn at the centre of the interior floor, and to one side of the stamp in particular. The vessel is stamped, with the stamp reading 'M..CER', presumably being a stamp of Macer or Mager; this stamp is presently (July 2005) unparalleled and requires further research. [Draw].

**Context [2113]**

Base, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 29 or 37, 12g, BE: 0.14, Diam. 70mm, c. AD 40-100. No decoration is represented.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 20g, RE: 0.18, Diam. 130mm, c. AD 120-160.

**Context [2129]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31R, 17g, RE: 0.09, Diam. c. 230mm, c. AD 120-150. This is a rather 'hard-fired' vessel with deep red fabric.

Two rim sherds and a body sherd, all conjoining, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 222g, RE: 0.33, Diam. 240mm, c. AD 135-170. An area of decoration, with part of the ovolo band, is represented; the ovolo is double bordered and neat with a central projection; the tongue is cabled and ends in a small rosette; below is a fine wavy line border; the decoration is repeated probably five times around the perimeter of the bowl and is composed of three main elements set within panels.

From left to right these are firstly, a panel containing the victory figure O.809, with an area below containing another element; to the right of this panel is a fairly narrow panel containing an approximate St. Andrew's Cross motif with diagonals formed by zigzag lines and the verticals by an elongated twisted rope thickening to the distal terminal; the horizontal is formed by a pairing of tripartite leaf motifs; to the right of this panel is a split wide panel; the content of the lower zone is not represented on these sherds but the other zone is inhabited by a long version of the sea creature approximately O.2384, and this is defined by semi-circular plain bands; the panel terminals are masked by an astragalus. This style of this vessel has affinities with the work of lullinus but is unlikely to be a product of his workshop. The slip is very red.

A small drilled hole, c. 2mm in diameter appears c. 12-13 mm in from the edges of the break of one of the sherds and evidently represents a hole drilled for the repair, in antiquity, of the vessel via riveting; another drilled hole can also be seen at the edge of a break on the same sherd, and the remains of a lead plug can be seen in this hole, it having broken cross the rivet hole. These drilled holes are unusually narrow for repair via this method. [Draw].

#### **Context [2137]**

Three conjoining rim sherds, CG Lezoux, large Drag. 33, 80g, RE: 0.41, Diam. 150mm, c. AD 120-200.

### **8.3.6 Phase 8**

#### **Context [579]**

Base, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 3g, BE: 0.10, Diam. 70mm, c. AD 120-200. Very weathered; virtually excoriated.

#### **Context [691]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 6g, c. AD 130-200. The sherd is rather abraded. A small area of decoration is represented but none of the features represented (borders, astragalus and rosette) are helpful in terms of attribution to a workshop, nor indicative of date.

#### **Context [892]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31, 6g, RE: 0.10, Diam. 130mm, c. AD 120-140.

Rim, CG Lezoux, small Drag. 27, 2g, RE: 0.05, Diam. 76mm, c. AD 120-150.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 1g, RE: 0.05, Diam. 90mm, c. AD 120-150. Abraded. Different vessel to the above item.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 11g, RE: 0.02, Diam. uncertain, c. AD 150-200.

#### **Context [1155]**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 13g, c. AD 130-200. A small area of decoration is present contained in panels divided by bead borders; the dancer O.353/354 occurs; this is a familiar figure type used by a variety of producers. The sherd is slightly worn.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 11g, RE: c. 0.03, Diam. c.180mm, c. AD 150-200. The sherd is slightly worn.

#### **Context [1397]**

Rim sherd and a body from the same vessel, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 62g, RE: 0.17, Diam. 230mm, c. AD 135-175. From the same vessel as the four sherds represented in context 1420. For details of decoration see the description of decoration under context [1420]. High gloss orange slip.

#### **Context [1420]**

Four conjoining body sherds, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 31g, c. AD 135-175. Two further sherds from this vessel occur in context [1397]. An area of decoration is represented and its description here also incorporates details appearing on the sherd from [1397]; the decoration shows Stanfield and Simpson's ovolo type 3 associated with the Cinnamus II workshop (1958, Fig. 47 no. 3); below is a very fine bead border; the motifs present consist of a sphinx, O.837, facing to the right, inhabiting a garland which is Rogers F35; this is a type associated with Cinnamus II;<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> Rogers 1974, 79.

There is an astragalus terminal masking the end of the garland and projecting down from this is a fine bead border; to the left of the border is a vertical arrangement of spirals, below the garland the field is open with two large rosettes present;<sup>51</sup> the head and right raised arm of a figure are also present before a break, though the precise type is uncertain as the image is not well defined; to the right of the panel with the sphinx a tiny area of decoration is represented containing a plain ring. The vessel displays a very good quality gloss slip which is rather orange in appearance.

**Context [1421]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 14g, RE: 0.11, Diam. 170mm, c. AD 150-200. Worn rim.

**8.3.7 Unstratified**

Rim sherd and two body sherds, all conjoining, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 12g, RE: 0.15, Diam. 120mm, c. AD 120-160.

Three conjoining body sherds (recent break), CG Lezoux, from a bowl or dish, 9g, c. AD 120-200. The exterior surface is weathered and has lost all of its original gloss slip surface; the interior surface is virtually excoriated.

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 35, 1g, RE: 0.08, Diam. 100mm, c. AD 120-140.

Rim sherd and body sherd probably from the same vessel, CG Lezoux, Drag. 27, 7g, RE: 0.06, Diam. 100mm, c. AD 120-160.

Three base sherds and one body sherd, all conjoining, CG Lezoux, Drag. 18/31R, 28g, BE: 0.17, Diam. 80mm, c. AD 120-160.

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 32g, BE: 0.29, Diam. 80mm, c. AD 120-200. No decoration is represented. Apparently worn on the interior.

Body, CG Lezoux, from a large Bowl (potentially of either decorated or plain type), 20g, c. AD 120-200. From the floor of a vessel that was not stamped.

**8.3.8 Samian from the evaluation**

**Unstratified**

Body, CG Lezoux, Drag. 30 or 37, 2g, c. AD 120-200. Essentially a flake as the interior surface and margin and missing. Possibly fashioned to form a thin, rather square, disc c. 24mm x 23mm. Abraded.

Body, CG Lezoux, from a bowl or dish, 5g, c. AD 120-150.

**Trench 1/[4]**

Base, CG Lezoux, Drag. 33, 3g, BE: 0.10, Diam. 80mm, c. AD 120-200. Footring slightly worn.

Two conjoining rim sherds and a body sherd, all from the same vessel, CG Lezoux, Drag. 37, 260g, RE: 0.38, Diam. 240mm, c. AD 125-155. Sherds from the same vessel occur in contexts [612] and [614] and the decoration occurring on the sherds from the present context is described under the entry for context [614]. The slip survives over the plain areas of the vessel (where it is of good quality) but has almost completely disappeared from the decorated zone. Two of the sherds are very large and have probably broken apart only recently. [Draw]

**Trench 9 [47]**

Rim, CG Lezoux, Drag. 33, 5g, RE: c. 0.05, Diam. 110mm, c. AD 120-170.

**Trench 9 [48]**

Body, SG La Graufesenque, probably Drag. 36, 5g, c. AD 70-100.

Body, SG La Graufesenque, Drag. 18/31, 2g, c. AD 90-110.

**Trench 13 [12]**

Body, CG Lezoux, from a Bowl or Dish, 5g, c. AD 120-140/150.

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<sup>51</sup> Stanfield and Simpson 1958, fig. 47 no. 26.

### **8.3.9 Ceramic discs fashioned from samian ware sherds**

- 8.3.9.1 A spindle whorl in samian ware, recovered from the fill [1143] of Phase 6 ditch [1059] has been made from a body sherd of samian ware that has been refashioned into a small roundel with a central perforation. The item is broken with only approximately half of the roundel now represented. The extant disc weighs 9g and is 48mm in diameter and c. 7mm thick at greatest. The drilled hole through the centre has smooth sides and is 5mm in diameter. The piece has been appropriately fashioned from the wall of a samian ware bowl, most probably of form Drag. 31R. The circumference of the item is smooth. The samian fabric is Central Gaulish Lezoux ware and an example of this samian type recovered as a pottery sherd would normally be ascribed a date range of c. AD 160-200, though here the secondary life of the item may mean it was in use till a later time. This item fits the established criteria for the classification of spindle whorls:<sup>52</sup> the perforation should be a minimum of 5mm and centrally placed; the diameter of the roundel should be even with smooth sides; the whorl diameter should be 50mm or less. Samian was frequently employed in the improvised manufacture of spindle whorls.
- 8.3.9.2 Another samian ware disc was recovered from the fill [716] of Phase 3 ditch [715]. The item constitutes a body sherd of samian ware that has evidently been refashioned into a small roundel. The piece comes from the floor of a platter, of Drag. 15/17, 15/17R, 18 or 18R form, having been trimmed round at the interior of the footring, with the fracture circumference having been carefully smoothed. The item is broken with only approximately a quarter of the roundel now represented. The extant item weighs 3g and is c. 56mm in diameter and c. 5mm thick at greatest. The fabric is South Gaulish, La Graufesenque ware. An example of this samian type recovered as a pottery sherd would normally be ascribed a date range of c. AD 40-100, though here the secondary life of the item may mean it was in use till a later time. The function of this item is not clear. It may have been a spindle whorl; the area where a central perforation would have been is not represented with this sherd, while the diameter is rather wide for an artefact for this purpose. Alternatively, the item may have been a straightforward disc or counter.

## **8.4 Discussion**

- 8.4.1 The recovered samian assemblage of 225 sherds, including the refashioned items, was collected from 103 contexts. A number of sources are represented. This quantity of samian ware is a comparatively large sample.
- 8.4.2 The date range of the sample spans, potentially, the whole of the period during which samian was imported into Britain (c. AD 40-260). However, scrutiny of the material suggests that the samian was arriving at the site and being consumed from c. AD 70 (around the time when the Roman army was moving into the north of Britain), with the majority of the sherds being 2nd century AD in date, with perhaps one or two vessels arriving in the early 3rd century AD, though not necessarily. It is possible that a proportion of the 2nd century AD samian vessels remained in use at the site into the 3rd century, if indeed occupation endured into that period.

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<sup>52</sup> Crummy 1983, 67, 94.

Source	No. of Sherds	Broad Date Range
Southern Gaul	-	-
La Graufesenque	28	c. AD 40-110
Central Gaul	-	-
Les Martres-de-Veyre	2	c. AD 100-130
Undiagnostic	1	c. AD 100-200
Lezoux	188	c. AD 120-200
Eastern Gaul	-	-
Rheinzabern	3	c. AD 160-250
Argonne	1	c. AD 160-260
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	

Table 8a. Composition of the samian assemblage by source and date range

8.4.3 A large proportion of the assemblage is from Central Gaul, specifically Lezoux (cf. Table 8a). This particular ware was imported into Britain in very large quantities and it is a frequent find at military sites and some civilian sites in the north of England. The presence of a group of South Gaulish vessels, however, is highly significant as they demonstrate that the site was of some importance before the establishment of the 'northern frontier' under Trajan and Hadrian.

8.4.4 As regards the latest samian ware present, it is possible that all of the East Gaulish sherds recovered arrived at the site in the late 2nd century AD, not in the 3rd century AD. Equally, there are no samian mortaria present (a late generic form in samian) and, Drag. 31R's apart, few other particularly later 2nd century AD items. In fact there is a comparative bias amongst the Lezoux samian towards a mid 2nd century AD *floruit*.

## 8.5 Significance of Assemblage

8.5.1 Samian is a diagnostic, data rich, pottery type and so this assemblage has a strong potential to yield valuable information about the site including its date and sequence and its connections to distribution networks, as well as being highly significant for characterising the nature, status and function of the site and cultural practice through time.

8.5.2 The presence of a group of South Gaulish vessels is highly significant as they demonstrate that the site was of some importance before the establishment of the 'northern frontier' under Trajan and Hadrian. This is in fact a regionally significant corpus of South Gaulish ware whether this is an indigenous/native site during this phase or if it has a Roman military character (which is, of course, a question to be addressed in the broad assessment of the site). Only a few collections of South Gaulish samian are known from indigenous sites in the region (*i.e.* Stanwick and Thorpe Thewles) and so if this material from Faverdale relates to a native settlement any further analysis will be especially interesting.

8.5.3 The presence of decorated bowls and other decorated forms is of some significance as this material is often a helpful indicator as to the character, standing and consumption patterns at a site.

## **8.6 Recommendations for Further Work**

- 8.6.1 The presence of decorated bowls and other decorated forms is often a helpful indicator as to the character, standing and consumption patterns at a site. As part of the further work undertaken for publication, it will therefore be important to compare the proportion of the samian ware represented by decorated bowls with like data from other sites, and, indeed, the overall proportions of samian compared with other pottery types, as these indices can be relevant in establishing the nature of the site.
- 8.6.2 More widely, an aim of writing up the samian for publication will be to characterise the site during the early and middle Roman periods from the perspective of this artefact class. Recent work has demonstrated distinct patterning in the nature of samian assemblages from sites in Britain<sup>53</sup> against which the material from the Faverdale site may be compared and interpreted. The sample will be compared with other samian assemblages from excavated sites in the region, for which some good data are available.
- 8.6.3 The report for publication should also include comment upon the taphonomy of the material, covering aspects such as sherd condition, average sherd weights/fragmentation, depositional context, and so forth, as appropriate, as this can highlight dynamics within site formation processes.
- 8.6.4 The two stamps present warrant illustration, if the material is to be published, as do a number of decorated vessels (specified in the catalogue).

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<sup>53</sup> Willis 1997; 1998; 2005.

## 9. TILE, FIRED CLAY AND UNFIRED CLAY

By: *T.S. Martin*

### 9.1 Tile

#### 9.1.1 Introduction

9.1.1.1 A total of 878 tile fragments weighing 54.6kg in orange fabrics were recorded from the site. This material was derived from 60 contexts. This material is of special significance given that the bulk of it was derived from just two Phase 8 deposits that were associated with the demolition of the bath-house in Area C.

#### 9.1.2 Methodology

9.1.2.1 Analysis of the ceramic building materials comprised:

1. quantification by weight (gms) and fragment count of all tile by type, based on primary function;
2. the recording of any diagnostic features, such as the presence of flanges and finger signatures *etc.*;
3. assessment of the general condition of any material.

9.1.2.2 The tile types identified comprised roof tile – *tegulae* and *imbreces*; flue-tile – box; and wall tile. Tile fragments with insufficient evidence to classify to type were recorded as spall. The method adopted allowed for the identification of the presence of any significant accumulations of material, the range of types present and general state of preservation to be assessed. The tile catalogue was recorded onto an *Excel* spreadsheet to allow computerised manipulation of the data.

#### 9.1.3 Preliminary results

9.1.3.1 The general depositional trends are shown in Table 9a. Although linear features (ditches and gullies) produced significant proportions of brick and tile, the bulk came from Phase 8 layers associated with the demolition of the bath-house in Area C. Three layers, [1224], [1229] and [1397] each produced groups weighing in excess of 5kg. The most significant accumulations came from layer [1229] (17.3kg) and [1397] (12.9kg). Because of the size of the groups these have considerable potential to provide important details relating to the structure itself.

Feature Category	No. of frags	% of frags	Weight (g)	% Weight
Ditch	192	21.8	9461	17.3
Gully	9	1.0	202	0.3
Layer	633	72.0	43486	79.6
Pit	4	0.4	406	0.7
Robbing of pilae	21	<b>2.3</b>	462	0.8
Other	8	0.9	143	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	-	<b>54616</b>	-

Table 9a. Main depositional trends

Type	No. of frags	% of frags	Weight (g)	% Weight
Flue-tiles	300	34.1	35244	64.5
<i>Imbrex</i>	68	7.7	5724	10.4
<i>Tegula</i>	69	7.8	6060	11.0
Wall tile	7	0.7	2700	4.9
Spall	434	49.4	4888	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	-	<b>54616</b>	-

Table 9b. Proportions of each tile type measured by count and weight (excluding white tile)

- 9.1.3.2 Box flue-tile comprised the most significant category measured by weight. The 300 fragments recovered from the site came from 22 contexts. The presence of several fragments with sooting on the internal surface demonstrates that some had at least been part of a functioning heating system. There were just three combed fragments present. The most common form of keying was the provision of scored lattice-work on the exterior surface. By comparison, other tile types are much more scarce. This may be in part due to some of the flat tile fragments with scoring lattice 'keying' on one surface being assigned to the box flue-tile category rather than being classified as *tegulae*. The presence of a number of flange-like fragments with vent-like lateral cutaways suggests the presence of flanged flue-tiles. These may have been used a lining to a vaulted ceiling as suggested at Caerleon.<sup>54</sup>
- 9.1.3.3 Most of the tile was, apart from the box flue-tile, rather featureless. There were 17 *tegula* flanges present, but only one cutaway. Other features were rarer still with only one fragment having an animal paw print and only one piece with a fragmentary finger signature. This came from the fill of Enclosure 41 ditch. The only other animal print present was on a wall tile fragment. This came from the Phase 8 bath-house demolition layer [1397]. The small amount of *tegula* present may mean that some of the more featureless fragments with scored 'keying' may have been classified as box flue-tile.

<sup>54</sup> Zienkiewicz 1986, 327.

#### **9.1.4 Assessment of potential**

- 9.1.4.1 Much can be learned from the detailed analysis of the tile from Phase 8 demolition layers [1229] and [1397] about the structure of the bath-house, through detailed analysis of this material. There is however, little potential to examine tile depositional trends at the site in any more detail.

### **9.2 Fired and Unfired Clay**

#### **9.2.1 Introduction**

- 9.2.1.1 A total of 192 fragments of fired clay weighing 2.1kg were recovered from the investigations. This material came from 21 contexts. In addition to this material, a further 54 pieces of unfired clay weighing 4.1kg were recovered from two contexts. Much of this fired clay and unfired material comprised shapeless and abraded fragments, or had small areas of surface that probably formed larger masses of structural clay that subsequently became fired. Direct comparison with other assemblages is difficult in that fired clay is seldom reported on as a worthwhile artefact category. Consequently, it is impossible to ascertain how typical the Faverdale assemblage might be.

#### **9.2.2 Methodology**

- 9.2.2.1 The presence of fired clay was recorded on a context-by-context basis. Quantification was by fragment count and weight (gms). Distinguishing features, such as the presence of a surface and wattle impressions were noted. The aim was to identify any pieces that were likely to be part of buildings, or help identify the presence of industrial activities. The data was then transferred to an *Excel* spreadsheet to allow computerised manipulation.

#### **9.2.3 Preliminary results**

- 9.2.3.1 Virtually all of the excavated assemblage comprised small featureless fragments. As with the pottery, the bulk of the fired clay was recovered from ditch fills (157 fragments weighing 1.7kg), while only two small featureless fragments were recovered from a posthole. The largest amount of fired clay came from the Phase 7 backfill of Enclosure 41 ditch with contexts [612] and [2105], each producing in excess of 50 fragments. This feature also produced the bulk of the unfired clay. Generally, the size of the fired clay and unfired clay fragments did not lend themselves to the identification of any structural fragments, although one possible fragment came from context [612]. Only one possible moulded fragment was identified. This came from the fill of Phase 6 ditch [1450]. The only object of fired clay was a bar of some type with rounded end. This came from context [799], the fill of Phase 4.6 pit [800]. It is the only piece worth illustrating for inclusion in the final publication report.

**9.2.4 Significance of assemblage**

9.2.4.1 The absence of identifiable structural fragments suggests little potential for investigating the character of buildings or industrial activity at Faverdale.

**9.2.5 Recommendations for further work**

9.2.5.1 Only a brief summary of the data, taking into account final phasing, is required.

9.2.5.2 There is just one piece worth illustrating

Context	Phase	Category	Type	Frag	Wt. (g)	Comments
1829	3	Fired clay	Daub	1	4	Burnt fragment
822	4.1	Tile	Tegula	1	60	
253	4.4	Fired clay	Daub	2	12	Featureless fragments
1968	4.4	Tile	Spall	1	3	
182	4.5	Tile	Box flue	1	88	Scored keying
511	4.5	Tile	Box flue	1	36	Scored lattice keying present
511	4.5	Tile	Spall	1	6	
929	4.5	Tile	Spall	1	1	
205	4.6	Tile	Spall	7	132	
229	4.6	Tile	Spall	1	6	
229	4.6	Fired clay	Daub	1	41	Straw impression present
539	4.6	Tile	Spall	1	20	
570	4.6	Tile	Box flue	2	141	Scored lattice keying present
570	4.6	Tile	Spall	7	61	
799	4.6	Fired clay	Daub	1	36	Bar of some type with rounded end - illustrate
1027	4.6	Tile	Spall	2	130	
1040	4.6	Tile	Imbrex	1	31	Edge
1040	4.6	Tile	Spall	1	10	
1159	4.6	Tile	Imbrex	1	145	Very abraded
1272	4.6	Tile	Spall	1	4	Small fragment with ?scored surface
1273	4.6	Tile	Box flue	2	217	Scored keying present
1342	4.6	Tile	Spall	1	1	
1342	4.6	Tile	Spall	1	1	
1449	4.6	Fired clay	Daub	1	1	Featureless fragment
1513	4.6	Fired clay	Daub	2	14	Burnt fragments
1691	4.6	Fired clay	Daub	8	42	
1714	4.6	Fired clay	Daub	15	204	Featureless fragments
146	4.7	Tile	Spall	1	41	
190	4.7	Tile	Spall	3	2	
190	4.7	Fired clay	Daub	2	5	Featureless fragments
191	4.7	Fired clay	Daub	1	7	Featureless fragment
191	4.7	Tile	Spall	1	2	
198	4.7	Fired clay	Daub	1	110	Featureless fragment
1247	4.7	Fired clay	Daub	1	4	Featureless fragment
1333	4.7	Tile	Spall	2	7	
1727	4.8	Tile	Spall	2	10	
707	5	Tile	Spall	1	4	
1600	5	Tile	Spall	1	13	
248	6	Fired clay	Daub	3	4	Featureless fragments
250	6	Clay	Clay	15	536	Clay deposit, not fired
644	6	Tile	Box flue	1	125	
1143	6	Tile	Spall	2	109	
1867	6	Tile	Box flue	1	99	Combed
1867	6	Fired clay	Daub	1	7	Moulded?
1867	6	Tile	Spall	1	26	
1867	6	Tile	Tegula	1	160	Flange fragment
2105	6	Fired clay	Daub	52	635	13 with smoothed surfaces
586	7	Tile	Spall	1	3	
587	7	Tile	Tegula	1	36	
612	7	Fired clay	Daub	66	617	7 with smoothed surfaces; 1 possible structural fragment
612	7	Tile	Spall	4	21	

Context	Phase	Category	Type	Frag	Wt. (g)	Comments
612	7	Tile	Tegula	2	120	1 cutaway, 1 flange
613	7	Clay	Clay	39	3,598	3 with ?wattle impressions including 1 pierced like a fork
614	7	Tile	Imbrex	1	13	End frag.
614	7	Tile	Spall	10	99	
614	7	Tile	Tegula	1	32	
616	7	Tile	Spall	5	24	
670	7	Tile	Tegula	1	69	Flange fragment
671	7	Tile	Spall	2	8	
674	7	Tile	Box flue	1	18	Sooted internally- used
674	7	Fired clay	Daub	1	14	Wattle impression present
1068	7	Tile	Imbrex	1	23	
1466	7	Tile	Box flue	3	346	
1627	7	Tile	Box flue	1	272	Scored keying present
1739	7	Tile	Box flue	2	363	Combed fragment
1739	7	Fired clay	Daub	11	120	3 with smoothed surfaces
1739	7	Tile	Imbrex	7	726	several edges and ends
1739	7	Tile	Spall	14	178	
1739	7	Tile	Tegula	7	270	Very fragmentary flange
1930	7	Fired clay	Daub	3	39	1 with smoothed surface
2000	7	Tile	Spall	2	21	
2000	7	Tile	Tegula	3	44	1 fragmentary flange
2023	7	Fired clay	Daub	2	4	Featureless fragments
2023	7	Tile	Spall	9	42	
2033	7	Tile	Spall	3	7	
2040	7	Tile	Spall	1	10	
2120	7	Tile	Imbrex	1	61	
2120	7	Tile	Spall	6	75	
2120	7	Tile	Tegula	5	335	1 flange, 1 probable flange
2121	7	Tile	Box flue	1	118	Scored keying
2121	7	Tile	Imbrex	2	60	
2121	7	Tile	Spall	17	175	
2121	7	Tile	Tegula	9	1,358	1 paw print; 4 flanges
2129	7	Tile	Box flue	2	93	Very fragmentary
2129	7	Tile	Imbrex	6	1101	
2129	7	Fired clay	Daub	17	187	5 with smoothed surfaces
2129	7	Tile	Spall	12	305	
2129	7	Tile	Tegula	4	244	1 flange
2129	7	Tile	Wall tile	2	179	Very thick
2137	7	Tile	Box flue	8	1,331	Scored lattice keying present
2137	7	Tile	Imbrex	1	25	
2137	7	Tile	Spall	5	257	
2137	7	Tile	Tegula	1	57	
581	7	Tile	Spall	2	23	
531	8	Tile	Spall	1	8	
892	8	Tile	Spall	11	87	
892	8	Tile	Tegula	1	24	
1133	8	Tile	Box flue	1	22	
1133	8	Tile	Spall	1	8	
1224	8	Tile	Box flue	41	2,581	1 combed; several with scored keying
1224	8	Tile	Imbrex	20	973	
1224	8	Tile	Spall	119	1,098	

Context	Phase	Category	Type	Frag	Wt. (g)	Comments
1224	8	Tile	Tegula	4	208	
1229	8	Tile	Box flue	114	14,510	Scored lattice keying present; vents vary in shape; half tile
1229	8	Tile	Imbrex	4	285	2 end fragments
1229	8	Tile	Spall	95	992	
1229	8	Tile	Tegula	12	1,470	3 flanges
1229	8	Tile	Wall tile	1	139	
1397	8	Tile	Box flue	63	10,238	Scored keying present; several vents
1397	8	Tile	Imbrex	9	795	End frags present
1397	8	Tile	Spall	12	199	
1397	8	Tile	Tegula	6	979	1 very fragmentary flange with traces of finger signature
1397	8	Tile	Wall tile	3	726	1 with animal print
1399	8	Tile	Box flue	1	7	Scored keying present
1407	8	Tile	Box flue	3	303	Scored keying present
1407	8	Tile	Spall	15	91	
1407	8	Tile	Tegula	1	25	Flange fragment
1420	8	Tile	Box flue	19	2,533	Scored keyinf present; several vents
1420	8	Tile	Imbrex	8	1,177	
1420	8	Tile	Spall	4	22	
1443	8	Tile	Wall tile	1	1,656	1 edge ?bipedales
1757	8	Tile	Box flue	1	36	Scored keying present
1201	9	Tile	Box flue	31	1,767	1 combed; several with scored keying; a number of vents
1201	9	Tile	Imbrex	5	248	2 end fragments
1201	9	Tile	Spall	31	334	
1201	9	Tile	Tegula	5	249	
1704	9	Tile	Spall	1	58	
u/s		Tile	Imbrex	1	61	
u/s		Tile	Spall	6	75	
u/s		Tile	Tegula	4	320	1 flange
u/s		Tile	Spall	6	79	
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,124</b>	<b>60,857</b>	

Table 9a: Fired and Unfired Clay Catalogue

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
3	4	>1%
4	1,631	3%
5	17	>1%
6	1,701	3%
7	13,121	21%
8	41,192	68%
9	2,656	4%

*Table 9b: Percentage of Total Fired and Unfired Clay Assemblage by Weight*

## 10. WALL PLASTER

By: Kathryn Johnson and Jennifer Proctor

### 10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 A total of 508 fragments of wall plaster with a combined weight of 14.2 kg were recovered from four contexts in the vicinity of the bath-house structure. Contexts [1224], [1229] and [1397] comprised Phase 8 demolition deposits associated with the structure, whilst context [1201] comprised material recovered from a Phase 9 field drain that bisected the bath-house. Many of the fragments of wall plaster were painted (Plates 23-26).

### 10.2 Methodology

10.2.1 The material was divided into three size groups, the ranges for each group are listed in Table 10a, below, and into groups of colours, with any patterns also noted

### 10.3 Discussion

10.3.1 Wall plaster was normally built up in layers graduating from coarse layers, which bonded the plaster to the wall, to a fine skim, which provided the painting surface.<sup>55</sup> In Roman Britain, the base layers tended to comprise two or three layers around 10mm thick and plaster was derived from lime and sand with the skim utilising powdered calcium. The typical Roman layout for a wall painting was to divide the wall into three horizontal zones; the lower dado, not more than about 0.80m in height; the main section, divided into vertical panels containing the most elaborate scenes, around 2m in height; and the narrow upper section which created a border with the ceiling. The main section was the most interesting as it usually incorporated smaller panels depicting mythological figures, or larger scenes with fantastic architecture. The most ornate examples, largely confined to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, were polychrome decorations in which the dominant colours were yellow, red or green.<sup>56</sup> A painted dado from Cirencester is pink with splashes of black, white, pale blue and red; this technique was commonly used to give the effect of a marble veneer.<sup>57</sup> Painted wall plaster of 2nd century AD date has been identified at Catterick, comprising linear and striped panel systems in yellow, green and red in the main zone with elaborately coloured dados.<sup>58</sup> The building debris within the hot room at the Old Durham bath-house contained a large quantity of wall plaster including pieces painted with curving stems and broad leaves in green on a cream ground, and also red stripes on a cream ground.

10.3.2 The main pigments utilised in Romano-British wall paintings were earth colours; red ochre, yellow ochre, green earth and chalk-based white with black obtained from charcoal.<sup>59</sup> All of these pigments would have been readily available from native sources and cheap to obtain.

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<sup>55</sup> de la Bédoyère 1991, 29.

<sup>56</sup> Ling 1985, 22.

<sup>57</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>58</sup> *ibid.*, 27

<sup>59</sup> *ibid.*, 54

10.3.3 Many of the box flue-tiles recovered from the building debris within the Faverdale bath-house had scored surfaces, so that the wall plaster adhered to the tiles, and a few of the fragments of wall plaster had zigzag keying patterns. Amongst the painted wall plaster recovered from the building rubble were many fragments with a broad red horizontal and vertical stripe; one fragment contained a corner of this red-stripe motif demonstrating that it did represent a border around the central panels. Splashes of decoration were noted in association with the red-striped fragments, with black, orange and green paint identified. A narrow pink stripe was also present on many fragments and most of the plaster had a cream or off-white background. Some of the painted plaster fragments were curved.

#### **10.4 Recommendations for Further Work**

10.4.1 It is recommended that the painted wall plaster be examined by a specialist and a detailed description of the material included in the publication report along with drawings/and or macro photography.



Plate 23. Painted wall plaster from Phase 8 bath-house demolition layer.



Plate 24. Painted wall plaster from Phase 8 bath-house demolition layer.



Plate 25. Painted wall plaster from Phase 8 bath-house demolition layer.



Plate 26. Painted wall plaster from Phase 8 bath-house demolition layer.

<b>Context [1201]</b>									
<b>Colour</b>	<b>No. of frags &lt;30mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &lt;30mm (g)</b>	<b>No. of frags &gt;30mm - &lt;50mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &gt;30mm - &lt;50mm (g)</b>	<b>No. of frags &gt;50mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &gt;50mm (g)</b>	<b>Total no. of frags by colour</b>	<b>Total weight of frags by colour (kg)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red	4	25	-	-	1	30	5	0.055	
Red and White	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	0.004	
White and pink	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unpainted	2	10	-	-	2	66	4	0.076	
?Floor fragments	-	-	1	18	-	-	1	0.018	
<b>Context total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.153</b>	

<b>Context [1224]</b>									
<b>Colour</b>	<b>No. of frags &lt;30mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &lt;30mm (g)</b>	<b>No. of frags &gt;30mm - &lt;50mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &gt;30mm - &lt;50mm (g)</b>	<b>No. of frags &gt;50mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &gt;50mm (g)</b>	<b>Total no. of frags by colour</b>	<b>Total weight of frags by colour (kg)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
White	18	136	23	677	7	1660	48	2.473	
Red	22	135	29	477	21	1010	72	1.622	
Red and White	1	12	6	119	6	901	13	1.032	Frieze decoration
White and pink	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Patterned/multicoloured	2	13	4	72	2	173	8	0.258	Frieze decoration - black, orange and green also noted
Unpainted	1	6	3	43	-	-	4	0.049	
<b>Context total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3744</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>5.434</b>	

Table 10a. Catalogue of wall plaster

<b>Context [1229]</b>									
<b>Colour</b>	<b>No. of frags &lt;30mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &lt;30mm (g)</b>	<b>No. of frags &gt;30mm - &lt;50mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &gt;30mm - &lt;50mm (g)</b>	<b>No. of frags &gt;50mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &gt;50mm (g)</b>	<b>Total no. of frags by colour</b>	<b>Total weight of frags by colour (kg)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
White	40	148	14	212	10	598	64	0.958	
Red	62	220	31	416	29	1740	122	2.376	
Red and White	5	23	4	074	4	205	13	0.302	
White and pink	4	11	5	120	5	272	14	0.403	
Patterned/multicoloured	2	10	3	58	4	580	9	0.648	Frieze pattern - green, black and yellow also noted
Unpainted	41	103	11	187	10	764	62	1.054	
?Floor fragments	14	89	11	283	11	1050	36	1.422	Unpainted, with fine, stony texture and smooth surface. Laid onto layer of coarser plaster containing brick frags
<b>Context total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>5209</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>7.163</b>	

<b>Context [1397]</b>									
<b>Colour</b>	<b>No. of frags &lt;30mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &lt;30mm (g)</b>	<b>No. of frags &gt;30mm - &lt;50mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &gt;30mm - &lt;50mm (g)</b>	<b>No. of frags &gt;50mm</b>	<b>Weight of frags &gt;50mm (g)</b>	<b>Total no. of frags by colour</b>	<b>Total weight of frags by colour (kg)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
White	-	-	3	91	-	-	1	0.091	
Red	-	-	1	32	1	43	2	0.075	
Red and White	3	10	7	201	5	743	15	0.954	Very fragile. Formed of two different layers of plaster. Less well preserved than other contexts
White and pink	1	4	1	23	-	-	2	0.027	
Unpainted	3	21	-	-	3	147	6	0.168	
?Floor fragments	1	8	2	29	2	96	5	0.133	
<b>Context total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.448</b>	
<b>Assemblage total</b>							<b>508</b>	<b>14.198</b>	

## 11. SMALL FINDS

By: *Philippa Walton*

### 11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 A total of 217 objects were retrieved from the excavations and recorded under 181 'small find' (SF) numbers. The assessment has involved the identification of the object materials, their type and date as well as a consideration of those warranting further research at the analysis stage. The assessment has identified a total of nine individual objects across all material categories that require further research. The assemblage as a whole, however, is worthy of further study. The abbreviations used in the following tables are: NFW = No further work, FW = Further work, I = illustration.

### 11.2 Glass Objects

11.2.1 The assemblage can be divided into three categories: items of personal adornment, vessel glass and window glass.

11.2.2 The first category comprises three beads and four bangle fragments. Of the beads, only SF 20, a fragment of a degraded turquoise frit melon bead can be dated. It is of a type common in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.<sup>60</sup> The four bangle fragments, SF 90 (Plate 37), SF 98, SF 117 and SF 152 (Plate 36) also date to the early Roman period. Of particular note is SF 152, a Type 2 Kilbride-Jones bangle with a blue and white twisted cable decoration at the apex.

11.2.3 The second category comprises a small assemblage of fragmentary vessel glass. The majority of fragments come from prismatic bottles and these are characteristic of settlement assemblages dating from c. AD 70 to the late 2nd century AD.<sup>61</sup> SF 135, the base of a square cut bottle with design in relief, is worthy of illustration. Fragments of colourless wheel cut cup [SF 150 and SF 207] dating to the late 1st and 2nd century AD are also represented. Two fragmentary vessels (a flask and a shallow bowl) from context 2129 [SF 210, SF 211] require more detailed study to establish form and precise dating.

11.2.4 The third category comprises four large fragments of cast window glass [SF 181, SF 183, SF 204 and SF 209] dating from the 1st to the 3rd century AD. This would suggest the existence of one or more highly Romanised buildings in the near vicinity.

SF	Context	Phase	Description	Date	FW?
91	u/s	-	Blue green bottle handle	1st-3rd C.	NFW
183	eval 9/10	-	Cast window glass	1st-2nd C.	NFW
90	731	4.6	Dark blue bangle	1st-2nd C.	NFW
120	120	4.6	Melted substance – not glass slag	Unknown	NFW
182	114	4.6	Colourless wheel cut cup	Late 1st-2nd C.	NFW
208	1293	4.6	Prismatic bottle base	1st-2nd C.	NFW
213	1220	4.6	Prismatic bottle	1st-2nd C.	NFW
215	1710	4.6	Modern vessel glass	Modern	NFW
204	237	4.7	a) Cast window glass b) Prismatic bottle fragment	1st-2nd C.	NFW

<sup>60</sup> Crummy 1983, 32, ref. 520 and 521.

<sup>61</sup> Price and Cottam 1998, 191.

SF	Context	Phase	Description	Date	FW?
209	140	4.7	Cast window glass	1st-2nd C.	NFW
212	191	4.7	Blue green bottle handle	1st-3rd C.	NFW
102	914	5	2 x prismatic bottle fragments	1st-2nd C.	NFW
117	1324	5	Blue green bangle	1st? C.	NFW
123	1324	5	Blue green bottle fragment, ?reshaped for use as counter	1st-3rd C.	NFW
206	901	5	Modern vessel glass	Modern	NFW
135	1637	6	Square bottle base	Mid 1st-end of 2nd C.	NFW, I
136	1637	6	Prismatic bottle handle	1st-2nd C.	NFW
137	1637	6	Shoulder of blue green bottle	1st-3rd C.	NFW
203	692	6	Cylindrical bottle	mid 1st-early 2nd C.	NFW
222	1318	6	Prismatic bottle	1st-2nd C.	NFW
98	660	7	Dark Blue bangle	1st C.	NFW
149	1739	7	Modern vessel glass	Modern	NFW
150	1739	7	Colourless wheel cut cup	Mid 2nd C.	NFW
151	1739	7	Undiagnostic vessel fragment	Undiagnostic	NFW
152	1739	7	Blue green bangle with blue/white band at apex	1st-2nd C.	NFW
162	2023	7	Turquoise necklace bead	Undiagnostic	NFW
181	142	7	Cast window glass	1st-2nd C.	NFW
197	2055	7	Blue green bottle handle	1st-3rd C.	NFW
205	142	7	Modern vessel glass	Modern	NFW
207	614	7	a) Colourless vessel frag. b) Blue green vessel frag x 2	a)1st C. b) 1st-3rd C.	NFW
210	2129	7	a) Flask frag b) Shallow bowl	a) 1st-2nd C. b) Roman	FW
211	2129	7	Flask fragments	a) 1st-2nd C.	FW
224	2023	7	Prismatic bottle	1st-2nd C.	NFW
20	581	7	Turquoise frit melon bead	1st-2nd C.	NFW, I
108	892	8	Black bead	undated	NFW

Table 11a. Catalogue of glass objects

### 11.3 Bone Objects

- 11.3.1 The preservation of the small assemblage of bone objects is good. The assemblage comprises three pins, a toggle and an elaborate 'weaving comb'.
- 11.3.2 Two of the pins, SF 142 and SF 252, are of very simple construction and can only be broadly dated to the Roman period. SF 18, which possesses a transverse groove beneath a conical head, can be dated to the mid 1st or 2nd century AD<sup>62</sup> and needs illustration (Plate 41).
- 11.3.3 The 'dumb-bell' toggle, SF 122, was probably used to fasten clothing (Plate 39). It dates from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD<sup>63</sup> and is paralleled by an example from South Shields Roman fort.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>62</sup> Crummy 1983, 21.

<sup>63</sup> Macgregor 1976, 134.

<sup>64</sup> Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 2.21, 38.

- 11.3.4 SF 198, identified as a 'weaving comb', requires illustration and further study (Plate 40). Dating to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, 'weaving combs' are thought to be associated with textile production but their function does remain a subject of some controversy.<sup>65</sup> In the Roman period, the objects are often found in funerary/burial contexts. A very similar example to the Faverdale object was recovered from excavations at Catcote, near Hartlepool.<sup>66</sup>

SF	Context	Phase	Description	Date	FW?
122	1319	3	Toggle	1st-3rd C.	NFW, I
18	614	7	Pin	Mid 1st-2nd C.	NFW, I
142	1739	7	Pin	Roman?	NFW
198	2129	7	'Weaving comb'	1st C. BC – 1st C. AD	FW, I
252	1739	7	Pin	Roman	NFW

**Table 11b. Catalogue of bone objects**

## 11.4 Copper Alloy Objects

- 11.4.1 The small copper alloy assemblage includes items of personal adornment, harness fittings, a vessel mount and coins.
- 11.4.2 Two bow brooches [SF 1 (Plate 28) and SF 127], three penannular [SF 95, SF 128, SF 133] and one dragonsque brooch [SF 17] (Plate 27) all fit comfortably with a 1st or 2nd century AD date. Of particular interest is SF 127, an enamelled incomplete 'German bow brooch',<sup>67</sup> which should be illustrated (Plate 29). This type is not a common find on Romano-British sites; only two similar brooches are known to the author, from Stonea<sup>68</sup> and Corbridge.<sup>69</sup> Bohme (1972) has noted concentrations of the 'German bow brooch' along the German *limes* and River Elbe.
- 11.4.3 The assemblage also includes an elaborate pair of tweezers, SF 89. (Plate 34) Their form is unusual and it is possible they formed part of a suspended chatelaine set. They are likely to date to the Roman period but further work is necessary to establish parallels.
- 11.4.4 SF 30 is a fob or strap fitting and is likely to be an element of horse harness (Plates 31 and 32). It possesses an openwork triskele motif which demonstrates substantial native British influence and may be dated to the 1st century AD. Similar examples are known from Castleford<sup>70</sup> and Hampole, South Yorkshire.<sup>71</sup> SF 116, a hemispherical openwork mount, has also tentatively been identified as a harness fitting of the same period although further work is necessary to establish parallels and secure dating (Plate 33).

<sup>65</sup> Hodder and Hedges 1977.

<sup>66</sup> Tees Archaeology 2003, 9, fig. 9.

<sup>67</sup> Bohme 1972, 30-32.

<sup>68</sup> Jackson and Potter 1996.

<sup>69</sup> Haverfield 1911, 488-9, fig. 4.

<sup>70</sup> Butterworth, Cool and Philo 1978, Fig 306.

<sup>71</sup> Portable Antiquities Scheme database: SWYOR 116660.

- 11.4.5 SF 126 is a rim mount from a jug handle of Eggers Type 124 or 125<sup>72</sup> dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD (Plate 35). The mount depicts a female face before extending to a now broken leaf shaped handle. Illustration and further work is necessary to establish Romano-British parallels.
- 11.4.6 Four copper alloy coins were recovered, SF 7, SF 112, SF 125 and SF 156. The coins span the Roman period. SF 112 (Plate 45), although very worn, can be tentatively identified as a *sestertius* of Marcus Aurelius, dating to AD 161<sup>73</sup> whilst SF 156 has been identified by weight as a *dupondius* or *as* dating to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. SF 125 (Plate 44) is an imitation of a 3rd century AD *radiate*, whilst SF 7 is likely to be a low denomination 3rd or 4th century AD *nummus*.

SF	Context	Phase	Description	Date	FW?
1	eval 9/47	-	Bow and Fantail brooch	Mid 1st-mid 2nd C.	NFW, I
30	u/s	-	Openwork triskele fob	1st C.?	NFW, I
40	676	-	Corroded lump	Undiagnostic	NFW
48	u/s	-	Ring	Undiagnostic	NFW
55	u/s	-	Corroded lump	Undiagnostic	NFW
63	u/s	-	Button	Post medieval	NFW
65	u/s	-	Stud for leather	Roman- medieval	NFW
72	u/s	-	Buckle plate	14th C.	NFW
78	Topsoil	-	Structural ring	undiagnostic	NFW
128	u/s	-	Penannular brooch terminal	1st C.	NFW
193	1518	3	Miscast brooch?	1st-2nd cent	NFW
100	822	4.1	Ring	Undiagnostic	NFW
156	1949	4.3	<i>Dupondius</i> or <i>As</i> –	1st-3rd C.	NFW
127	1003	4.4	'German bow brooch'	Late 1st-2nd C.	NFW, I
112	1174	4.5	Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius	AD 161?.	NFW
9	205	4.6	Ring	Undiagnostic	NFW
17	610	4.6	Openwork dragonesque brooch	1st-3rd C.	NFW, I
116	1268	4.6	Harness fitting?	LIA – Roman	FW, I
124	1192	4.6	Chain link	Undiagnostic	NFW
7	186	4.7	Possible <i>Nummus</i> – no obverse or reverse detail	3rd-4th C.	NFW
125	542	4.7	Barbarous <i>Radiate</i> .	Mid-late 3rd C.	NFW
133	1553	6	Penannular brooch	Roman	NFW
6	142	7.1	Ring fragment	Undiagnostic	NFW
89	670	7.1	Tweezers	Roman?	FW, I
95	660	7.1	Penannular brooch	1st C.	NFW
126	2040	7.1	Figurative jug mount/handle	Roman	FW, I
155	1838	7.1	Ring fragment	Undiagnostic	NFW

Table 11c. Catalogue of copper alloy objects

<sup>72</sup> Eggers 1951.

<sup>73</sup> RIC 797.

## 11.5 Iron Objects

- 11.5.1 The majority of the iron assemblage is undiagnostic and undateable. It comprises 76 nails or fragments of nails, three structural rings and six fragments of strip or binding, 19 hobnails, all but one of which were recorded collectively as SF 118, the other example as SF 184. SF 118 was found within Phase 7 grave [1234], in the vicinity of the toe bones of skeleton [1235], and represents one or a pair of Roman sandals or boots buried with the individual. SF 184 is more likely to be the result of casual loss.
- 11.5.2 The only other dateable objects are SF 13 and SF 97. SF 13 (Plate 42) has been identified as a looped hinge, dating to the Roman period.<sup>74</sup> Such hinges were used to secure shutters or box lids. SF 97 is likely to represent the fragmentary arm of a pair of dividers (Plate 43). Although more common in copper alloy, iron examples are known, for example from Pompeii and Colchester.<sup>75</sup>

SF	Context	Phase	Object type	Date	FW?
33	676	-	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
34	676	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
35	676	-	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
36	676	-	Rod?	Undiagnostic	NFW
38	676	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
39	676	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
41	u/s	-	Nail x 2	Undiagnostic	NFW
42	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
47	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
49	u/s	-	Corroded lump	Undiagnostic	NFW
52	u/s	-	Nail/hook	Undiagnostic	NFW
53	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
57	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
60	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
61	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	FW
62	u/s	-	Iron corrosion on stone	Undiagnostic	NFW
64	u/s	-	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
66	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
67	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
68	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
69	u/s	-	Unidentified	Undiagnostic	NFW
70	u/s	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
74	u/s	-	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
87	u/s	-	Ring	Undiagnostic	NFW
166	eval 1/4	-	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
23	628	3	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
172	822	4.1	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
191	1121	4.3	Corroded lump?	Undiagnostic	NFW
173	1088	4.4	Corroded lump	Undiagnostic	NFW
178	209	4.4	Nail x 4	Undiagnostic	NFW
220	2096	4.4	Nail x 2	Undiagnostic	NFW
170	929	4.5	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
179	220	4.5	Nail x 3	Undiagnostic	NFW
4	104	4.6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
168	610	4.6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
177	786	4.6	Nail x 3	Undiagnostic	NFW
192	1746	4.6	Bracket	Undiagnostic	NFW
217	229	4.6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
226	1025	4.6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
228	215	4.6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW

<sup>74</sup> Manning 1985, 126.

<sup>75</sup> *ibid.*, 11.

SF	Context	Phase	Object type	Date	FW?
10	555	4.7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
176	221	4.7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
186	1430	4.7	Nail x4	Undiagnostic	NFW
190	186	4.7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
195	140	4.7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
104	959	5	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
175	918	5	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
180	872	5	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
194	642	5	Strip with rivets on both surfaces	Undiagnostic	NFW
221	1324	5	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
12	599	6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
13	599	6	Looped hinge	Roman	NFW, I
15	599	6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
105	1037	6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
171	244	6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
188	1637	6	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
2	143	7	Structural Ring	Undiagnostic	NFW
3	143	7	Binding	Undiagnostic	NFW
19	614	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
94	670	7	Structural Ring	Undiagnostic	NFW
97	788	7	One arm of Dividers	1st C.	NFW, I
109	1092	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
110	1092	7	Corroded lump	Undiagnostic	NFW
118	1234	7	Hobnail x 18	Roman	NFW
140	1739	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
141	1739	7	Pin	Undiagnostic	NFW
143	1739	7	Pin	Undiagnostic	NFW
159	1930	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
163	2023	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
167	660	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
169	142	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
184	1138	7	Hobnail	Roman	NFW
202	2000	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
216	614	7	Nail x 2	Undiagnostic	NFW
219	1739	7	Nail x 4	Undiagnostic	NFW
225	612	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
227	2137	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
236	2120	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
189	1365	7	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
113	1224	8	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
114	1224	8	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
119	1229	8	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
187	892	8	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW
185	1201	9	Nail	Undiagnostic	NFW

Table 11d. Catalogue of iron objects

## 11.6 Lead Objects

11.6.1 The majority of the lead assemblage comprises fragments of lead waste which cannot be dated and there are no significant stratified finds. Of note, however, is SF 50, the unstratified waste from a crucible base. This suggests that lead working took place at the site at some time during its history.

SF	Context	Phase	Identification	Date	FW?
37	u/s	-	Dribble	Undiagnostic	NFW
44	u/s	-	Fragments	Undiagnostic	NFW
50	u/s	-	Crucible base	Roman-post medieval?	NFW
54	u/s	-	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
58	u/s	-	Stud	Undiagnostic	NFW

59	u/s	-	Fragments	Undiagnostic	NFW
73	u/s	-	Pot mend	Roman?	NFW
79	u/s	-	Spindle whorl	Medieval-post medieval	NFW
81	u/s	-	Shaped lead frag	Undiagnostic	NFW
83	u/s	-	Folded strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
84	u/s	-	Ingot fragment	Undiagnostic	NFW
88	u/s	-	Fragment	Undiagnostic	NFW
229	eval 13/8	-	Dribble	Undiagnostic	NFW
218	2015	4.4	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
111	1012	4.6	Small perforated weight or spindle whorl	Undiagnostic	NFW
131	1478	4.7	Sheet frags	Undiagnostic	NFW
103	914	5	Lead frags	Undiagnostic	NFW
99	825	7	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
132	1474	7	Sheet frag	Undiagnostic	NFW
164	2026	7	Strip	Undiagnostic	NFW
165	2045	7	Looped strip	Undiagnostic	NFW

Table 11e. Catalogue of lead objects

## 11.7 Silver Object

- 11.7.1 The only silver object, SF 32, is a Scots voided short cross cut half penny of William I or Alexander II recovered by metal detector from the topsoil (Plate 46). It dates to the mid 12th or 13th centuries AD. Medieval Scottish hammered coins are not uncommon finds on medieval sites in the north of England.

SF	Context	Identification	Date	FW?
32	u/s	Scots cut half penny	AD 1164-1260	NFW

Table 11f. Silver object

## 11.8 Clay Object

- 11.8.1 SF 160 has been identified as a possible clay mould for copper alloy or lead ingots. Although further work is needed to establish parallels and accurate dating, it is possible that the mould is Roman in date.

SF	Context	Phase	Identification	Date	FW?
160	2003	4.6	Ingot mould	Roman	FW

Table 11. Clay object

## 11.9 Wood, Leather and Amber Objects

- 11.9.1 SF 96 is a flat circular amber bead. It is impossible to date accurately.
- 11.9.2 At the time of writing, conservation was being undertaken on SF 115 and SF 196. Both require further study as identification is difficult from photographs alone.

SF	Context	Phase	Identification	Date	FW?
96	u/s	-	Bead (amber)	Roman-Anglo Saxon/ undated	NFW
115	1226	7	Hobnail boot or sandal	Roman	FW
196	2055	7	Stake (wood)	Undated	FW

**Table 11h. Catalogue of wood, leather and amber objects**

### 11.10 Stone Objects

- 11.10.1 The only notable object in the stone assemblage is SF 129, a fragment of a slate bracelet likely to date to the Roman period.

SF	Context	Phase	Identification	Date	FW?
134	600	4.1	Plough damaged stone	n/a	NFW
80	603	6	Fossil?	n/a	NFW
129	1443	8	Slate bracelet fragment	Roman	NFW

**Table 11g: Stone small finds**

- 11.10.2 A substantial assemblage of large stone objects, including several complete quernstones, was also recovered from the excavations. Geological assessment of these objects has been undertaken to identify provenance, see Section 12, and a catalogue detailing each find also compiled. The results are shown in Section 11.11, below.

### 11.11 Large Stone Objects

*By: Kathryn Johnson and Adrian Bailey*

#### 11.11.1 Quernstones

##### **SF 24 [628] Phase 3 (Plate 48)**

SF 24 is a complete upper rotary quernstone found in an area of hardstanding, [628]. The stone is made of a coarser grained sandstone than the other stones from the site and is circular to slightly sub-circular in shape. The hopper has been placed slightly off-centre. The upper surface of the stone has been quite neatly dressed/pecked. The top surface of the stone slopes slightly and the edges of the stone are neatly rounded. A few small chips are missing from the edge of the grinding surface. The handle socket is present on the side of the stone and is sub-square in shape. The grinding surface domes up slightly towards the centre. The hopper appears to have been plugged with a fragment of sandstone, which has been smoothed level with the grinding surface. This may have been a deliberate act, or may be a coincidental blocking of the hopper by a stone after deposition.

Dimensions – 320mm diameter x 80-110mm thick

Diameter of hopper on grinding surface – 30mm

Diameter of hopper on upper surface – 75mm

Handle socket – 20mm x 25mm

Weight – 13.6kg

##### **SF 25 [633] Phase 3 (Plate 49)**

Upper flat quernstone re-used in hardstanding [628]. The outer surface is reasonably well worked where the central hopper is fairly wide and stands proud of the surface by c. 30mm. It tapers towards the grinding surface, which is flat and well worked. A handle socket is situated on the side c. 60mm above the grinding surface. The upper part of the stone was broken into at least three fragments two of which are present.

Dimensions – 440mm (diameter) x 180mm (height)  
Diameter of central hopper at outer surface – 115mm  
Diameter of central hopper at grinding surface – 25mm  
Diameter of handle socket – 46mm  
Depth of handle socket – 65mm  
Weight – 40.6kg (combined)

**SF 26 [581] Phase 7**

SF 26 is a fragment of a beehive quernstone found within layer [581]. The fragment is from the upper stone and represents approximately half of the stone. The fragment has the outer surface, part of the central hopper and grinding surface intact – the stone has broken vertically through the centre of the stone. There is also some breakage and damage to the edge of the grinding surface. The central hopper is quite wide on the top of the stone and narrows through the stone. The outer surface of the stone has been quite neatly worked/shaped and the grinding surface may have been slightly pecked. The handle socket is present on the outer surface of the stone and has an oval and slightly elongated shape.

Dimensions – 320mm x 170mm x 200mm  
Diameter of hopper on upper surface – 110mm  
Diameter of hopper through the stone – 25mm  
Handle socket – 45mm x 20mm  
Weight – 14.6kg

**SF 28 [581] Phase 7**

SF 28 is a fragment of a saddle quern found within layer [581]. Only the grinding surface appears to have been worked. The fragment has broken across the grinding surface and may represent half of the original stone.

Dimensions – 242mm x 250mm x 80-120mm  
Dimensions of grinding surface – 150mm x 200mm  
Weight – 9.8kg

**SF 31 [674] Phase 7 (Plate 50)**

SF 31 is an almost complete upper stone from a rotary quern, found within ditch fill [674]. The stone has extensive breakage on the outer sides, edge of the grinding surface and on the grinding surface itself. The stone is sub-circular in shape and the hopper is placed off-centre. The hopper is quite wide on the upper surface of the stone and narrows through the stone. The outer surface of the stone has been carefully worked and has a smooth appearance, although there is evidence of some tool marks or scored marks on the outer surface. The intact portion of the grinding surface has been worn quite smooth and appears to have suffered greater wear around the edges of the stone. The remains of a sub-circular handle socket are present on one of the broken edges.

Dimensions – 290mm diameter x 110mm thick  
Diameter of hopper on upper surface – 120mm  
Diameter of hopper on grinding surface – 25mm  
Diameter of handle socket – 30mm  
Weight – 10.6kg

**SF 92 [781] Phase 4.6**

Lower beehive quernstone. Outer surface very roughly worked probably due to the density of the stone. Grinding surface is flat with the spindle socket off centre.

Dimensions – 365mm x 330mm x 165mm (height)  
Diameter of spindle socket – 20mm  
Depth of spindle socket – 32mm  
Weight – 33.8kg

**SF 93 [753] Phase 4.6**

Whole upper stone of flat rotary quernstone. Outer surface well worked with one handle socket located 9mm up from the grinding surface. Grinding surface well worked and flat. Central hopper is slightly off centre and wide at the outer surface and tapering to the grinding surface.

Dimensions – 310mm (diameter) x 100mm (height)  
Diameter of hopper on upper surface – 125mm  
Diameter of hopper at grinding surface – 50mm  
Diameter of handle socket – 40mm  
Depth of handle socket – 45mm  
Weight – 10.6kg

**SF 105 [1037] Phase 6**

SF 105 is a fragment from a beehive rotary quern found within ditch fill [1037]. The fragment is from the upper stone and comprises a quarter to a third of the stone. The fragment has part of the central hopper, outer surface of the stone and part of the grinding surface intact. The top surface of the stone has been flattened. The central hopper is quite wide on the upper surface and narrows into the centre of the stone. The outer surface has been heavily worked/pecked giving a smooth appearance. The grinding surface appears slightly pecked/pitted. The side of the stone contains a handle socket, 40mm up from the grinding surface and the remains of a further socket, which has worn through onto the grinding surface.

Dimensions – 280mm x 150mm x 112mm  
Diameter of handle socket – 35mm  
Depth of socket - >60mm  
Weight – 5kg

**SF 121 [1305] Phase 8**

SF 121 is a fragment of a beehive rotary quern found within ditch fill [1305]. The fragment is part of the upper stone and represents just under half the stone. The fragment comprises part of the upper surface, the outside of the stone, the central hopper and the grinding surface. The central hopper is quite wide and unevenly shaped. The outside of the stone appears worked and moderately well dressed. The grinding surface has been worn quite smooth. The outside of the stone has a vertical groove on it, which may represent a tool mark. The stone has a small indentation on one of the broken edges, which may represent the remains of a handle socket.

Dimensions – 280mm x 130mm x 125mm  
Weight – 5kg

**SF 130 [893] Phase 5**

Fragment (c. 40%) of upper beehive quernstone, broken vertically near the centre of the stone. The outer surface is neatly worked with two small indentations. The grinding surface is well worked. The central hopper is quite wide (120mm) at the upper surface and tapers to drop vertically towards the grinding surface.

Dimensions - 325mm (diameter) x 130mm x 224mm (height)  
Diameter of central hopper on upper surface – 120mm  
Diameter of central hopper at centre of stone – 20mm  
Weight – 12kg

**SF 138 [1750] Phase 5**

SF 138 is a fragment of a beehive quernstone found in wall/barrier [1750] across ditch [1286]. The fragment is from the upper stone and represents roughly half the original stone. The outer surface of the stone is roughly hewn and the grinding surface is only slightly worn. Part of the central hopper remains intact, showing the central hole is wide on the upper surface, narrows through the stone and widens onto the grinding surface. The outer surface of the stone also has a small, shallow hole which is oval shaped. This may represent an unfinished handle socket.

Dimensions – 350mm x 180mm x 190mm  
Diameter of central hopper on upper surface – 110mm  
Diameter of central hopper in centre of stone – 23mm  
Dimensions of possible handle socket – 60mm x 25mm  
Weight – 15.6kg

**SF 144 [1345] Phase 7**

Fragment (c. 35%) of upper flat quernstone, broken vertically near the centre of the stone. The outer surface is well worked. The grinding surface is well worked and slightly concave. The central hopper is wide at the upper surface and tapers to drop vertically towards the grinding surface.

Dimensions – 300mm (diameter) x 155mm x 130mm (height)  
Diameter of central hopper on upper surface – 110mm  
Diameter of central hopper at centre of stone – 20mm  
Weight – 8.4kg

**SF 145 [1345] Phase 7**

SF 145 is a fragment of a beehive rotary quernstone found within cobbled road surface [1345]. The fragment is from the upper stone and appears to represent approximately a quarter to a third of the original stone. The fragment part of the outer surface of the stone, part of the grinding surface and has two broken edges. One break is across the central hopper and is an irregular break. The second broken edge appears to have been squared off and roughly dressed. The original outer surface of the stone has also been neatly worked. The remaining section of the grinding surface has worn quite smooth. The central hopper is quite wide on the upper surface and narrows through the stone. Appears to have been drilled from upper surface and grinding surface and do not line up properly. The handle socket is present on the outer surface of the stone and is circular in shape.

Dimensions – 230mm x 180mm x 170-175mm  
Diameter of hopper in centre of the stone – 25mm  
Diameter of hopper on grinding surface – 30mm  
Diameter of handle socket – 28mm  
Weight – 8.6kg

**SF 147 [1345] Phase 7**

SF 147 is a fragment of a beehive rotary quernstone found within cobbled road surface [1345]. The fragment is from the upper stone and has been broken from the edge of the stone and has part of the outer surface and grinding surface intact. The outer surface does not appear heavily worked, although it may have been roughly shaped. The surface shows some pitting but this may be a geological feature. The section of grinding surface has been worn quite smooth and domes up slightly towards the centre of the stone. The fragment has the remains of two handle sockets, one at each edge of the fragment. The handles appear at a similar height above the grinding surface suggesting they may be contemporary.

Dimensions – 230mm x 185mm x 105mm  
Weight – 5kg

**SF 161 [1930]**

Fragment of lower be Phase 7.1n stone (c. 80%), roughly hemispherical with a flattened base. Outer surface is well worked giving a smooth rounded finish. Slightly convex grinding surface with a central spindle socket.

Dimensions – 340mm (diameter) x 197mm (height)  
Diameter of base – 170mm  
Diameter of spindle socket – 38mm  
Depth of spindle socket – 66mm  
Weight – 26.2kg

**SF 200 [892] Phase 8**

Fragment of quernstone. All surfaces are rough from breakage, apart from the grinding surface which is pecked.

**SF 242 [1528] Phase 6**

Fragments of quernstone from around the central hopper not possible to ascertain what type of quern from the size of fragments. Both pieces fit together.

Dimensions – 128mm x 108mm x 71mm (combined)  
Weight – 751g

**SF 245 [918] Phase 5**

Fragment of lower flat quernstone (30%). Grinding surface flat. Outer surface reasonably well worked.

Dimensions – 288mm x 125mm x 39mm (height)

Weight – 1.69kg

**11.11.2 Whetstones****SF 29 [581] Phase 7**

SF 29 is a fragment of worked stone found within layer [581]. The stone appears to be a whetstone and comprises of a small, sub-rectangular slab with one very smooth, polished surface.

Dimensions – 120mm x 90mm x 45mm

Weight – 1.13kg

**SF 199 [2129] Phase 7 (Plate 47)**

Fragment of whetstone. Smooth upper surface and edges, rough and uneven base. The stone has been rounded off at one end but this is rough and uneven. There is a clean, diagonal break at the other end.

Dimensions – 106mm x 37mm x 13mm

Weight – 101g

**11.11.3 Stones from hypocaust structure****SF 153 [1834]**

SF 153 is a worked stone from wall [1834] within hypocaust room [1406]. The stone has one weathered surface and four broken surfaces. One of the narrower, broken surfaces has a shallow, circular depression carved into it. This may represent a cup-mark or a post/door socket. The stone was found on the interior of the hypocaust room wall suggesting that the stone may have been reused.

Dimensions – 185mm x 150mm x 75mm

Diameter of depression – 50mm

Depth of depression – 20mm

Weight – 3.4kg

**SF 154 [1837]**

SF 154 is a fragment of worked stone from wall [1837] within hypocaust room [1406]. The fragment is roughly hewn and may have originally been a roughly circular lozenge shape, but one face has been squared off, leaving approximately three-quarters of the circle circumference intact. This may indicate the reuse of the stone. The curved edge and the upper flat surface of the stone have incised lines or cut marks on them.

Dimensions – 265mm x 200mm x 130mm

Weight – 11.4kg

**SF 157 [1836]**

SF 157 is a fragment of worked stone from wall [1836] within hypocaust room [1406]. The fragment is a large boulder, which may have been shaped. The curved face of the stone appears to be natural while the two straighter faces appear roughly hewn. One surface has a small circular depression carved into it, which may represent a cup mark or door post socket. The stone was found on the interior of the hypocaust room wall suggesting that the stone may have been reused.

Dimensions – 280mm x 190mm x 120mm (approx.)

Weight – 8.8kg

**SF 240 [1778]**

SF 240 is a stone from pilae stack [1778] within hypocaust block [1406]. The fragment does not appear to have been worked and is a flat slab of stone with angular edges. The upper and lower faces are slightly weathered and the sandstone has begun to flake along the natural laminations in the stone.

Dimensions – 312mm x 140-240mm x 47mm  
Weight – 5kg

**SF 249 [1778]**

SF 249 is a stone from pilae stack [1778] within hypocaust block [1406]. It appears to be an unworked boulder which is irregularly shaped and has two flatter sides.  
Dimensions – 360mm x 230mm x 90mm  
Weight – 11.8kg

**11.11.4 Stone associated with burials**

**SF 243 [157]**

Sample of stone from cist burial. Fine grained laminar bedded.  
Thickness – 14mm  
Weight – 433g

**SF 248 [1092]**

Angular sandstone found in fill [1092] of burial [1093]  
Dimensions – 425mm x 308mm x 112mm  
Weight – 23.6kg

**11.11.5 Miscellaneous stone objects**

**SF 8 [143] Phase 7**

Large fragment of sandstone. Three sides possibly shaped, two of which bear markings, possibly a criss-cross pattern. One side is at an angle of c. 40 degrees to the other two. The underside appears to be undressed but could possibly have been worked to create a flat/slightly concave base.

Dimensions – 330mm x 276mm x 180mm  
Weight – 16.4kg

**SF 27 [581] Phase 7**

SF 27 is a fragment of worked stone found within layer [581]. The fragment is a slab of stone which has had one edge rounded, forming an arc, while the other edges are quite irregular in shape.

Dimensions – 150mm x 120mm x 40mm  
Weight – 1.05kg

**SF 107 [u/s]**

SF 107 is an unstratified fragment of worked stone. The stone is a rough boulder and does not appear to have been shaped. Three faces of the stone have incised/scored marks on them. Two of the faces have very few marks on them while one has a greater number of marks.

Dimensions – 200mm x 240mm x 150mm (approx.)  
Circumference – 540mm (approx.)  
Weight – 7kg

**SF 146 [1345] Phase 7**

SF 146 is a fragment of worked stone found within cobbled road surface [1345]. The stone appears to have been broken on one if not two sides, making it wedge-shaped, with a triangular profile. The fragment has two worked faces where the stone has been squared off and neatly dressed.

Dimensions – 310mm x 150mm x 5-100mm  
Weight – 7.4kg

**SF 148 [1794] Phase 4.2**

SF 148 is a fragment of worked stone found within pit fill [1794]. The fragment is an irregularly shaped block of stone and appears roughly hewn and the base of the stone is very flat. The stone has several areas of fresh breakage. The upper surface of the stone has a circular depression carved into it, and has a shallow groove running from the depression to the outer edge of the stone. Some tool/score marks are visible on the other faces of the stone.

Dimensions – 280mm x 205mm x 135mm

Weight – 10.4kg

**SF158 [1833] Phase 7**

Angular sandstone object with small circular cup mark in upper surface. Roughly worked and possibly a fragment of a larger piece.

Dimensions – 230mm x 155mm x 80mm

Diameter of cup mark – 50mm

Depth of cup mark – 21mm

Weight – 5kg

**SF 244 [744] Phase 4.6**

Fragment of worked stone. Possibly a rounded off corner of unknown object.

Dimensions – 84mm x 74mm x 20mm (thickness)

Weight – 259g

**SF 250 [597] Phase 4.6**

SF 250 is a fragment of worked stone found within ditch fill [597]. The fragment is a flat slab of stone with one rounded off edge. The rounded edge appears worked while the two flat surface appear to have broken along natural places of weakness within the stone. The rounded edge appears to form a section of a circle, while the other edges are irregularly shaped.

Dimensions – 270mm x 185mm x 25-50mm

Weight – 2.8kg

**SF 251 [597] Phase 4.6**

SF 251 is a fragment of worked stone found within ditch fill [597]. The fragment is sub-rectangular in shape with angular edges. Only one flat surface appears worked with two scored, straight lines which cross in the centre of the stone.

Dimensions – 160mm x 100mm x 50mm (approx.)

Weight – 1.42kg

**11.12 Significance of the Assemblage**

- 11.12.1 The assemblage of small finds recovered from the excavations at Faverdale indicates the presence of a Romanised community from the 1st century AD until at least the late 3rd century AD. The site lies in a broad corridor between two Roman roads in an area where relatively little Roman activity is known and thus the material from Faverdale is highly significant.

### **11.13 Recommendations for Further Work**

- 11.13.1 It is recommended that further work is undertaken to compare the assemblage as a whole with those from other sites, so that Faverdale may be placed securely in both its regional and national context.
- 11.13.2 A total of nine individual objects across all material categories, with the exception of the large stone objects, require further research and it is recommended that, at a minimum, several items be illustrated for publication, as listed in Tables 11a-11i, above.
- 11.13.3 It is also recommended that further specialist identification is undertaken for the large stone objects assemblage and a publication text detailing and discussing the assemblage be prepared. Many of these objects, including all of the complete quernstones, should be illustrated for inclusion in the publication.

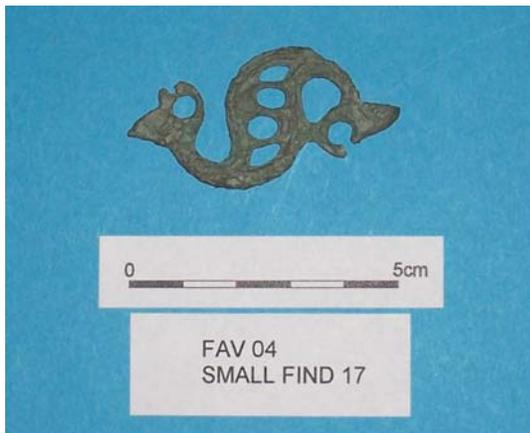


Plate 27. 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD dragonesque copper alloy brooch.



Plate 28. 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD bow and fantail copper alloy brooch.



Plate 29. Late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD copper alloy 'German bow brooch'.

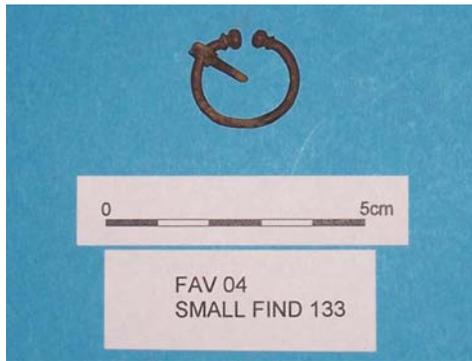


Plate 30. Roman penannular copper alloy brooch.

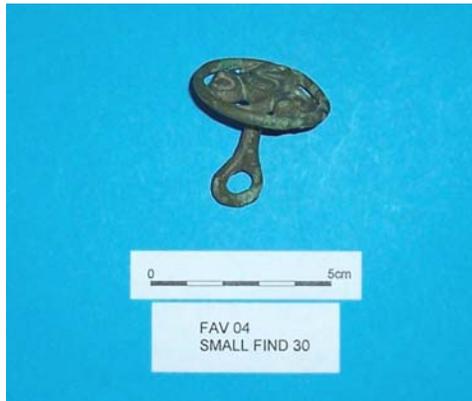


Plate 31. 1<sup>st</sup> century AD openwork triskele copper alloy fob.

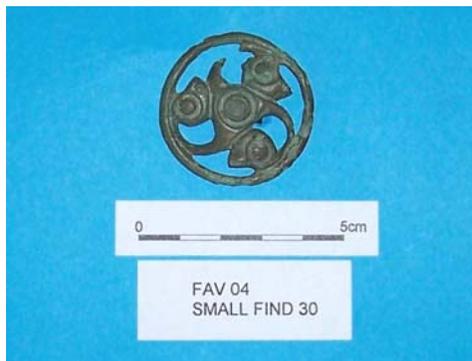


Plate 32. 1<sup>st</sup> century AD openwork triskele copper alloy fob, top view.



Plate 33. Late Iron Age/Roman copper alloy harness fitting.



Plate 34. Roman copper alloy tweezers.



Plate 35. Roman copper alloy figurative jug mount.



Plate 36. 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD blue and green glass bangle, edge and top view.



Plate 37. 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD dark blue glass bangle.



Plate 38. Roman or Anglo-Saxon amber bead.



Plate 39. 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD bone toggle.



Plate 40. 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD bone 'weaving comb'.

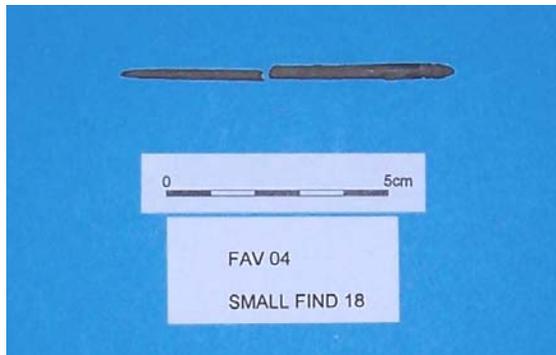


Plate 41. 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD bone pin.



Plate 42. Roman iron looped hinge.

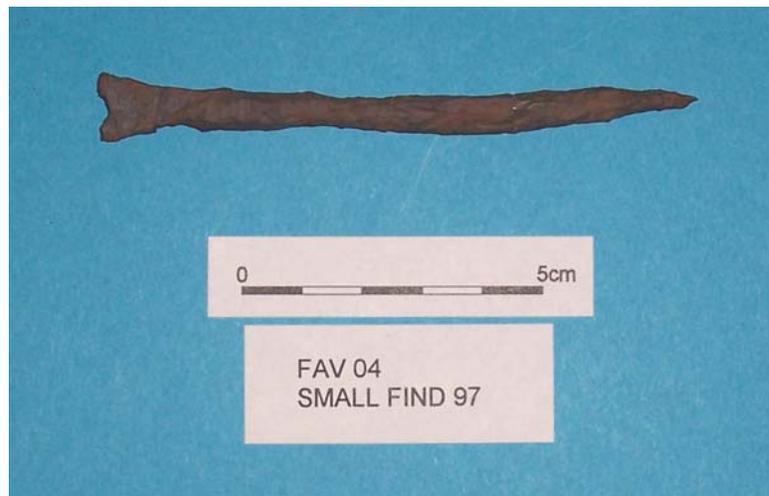


Plate 43. Arm of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD dividers.



Plate 44. Mid - late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD copper alloy barbarous radiate.



Plate 45. Copper alloy *sestertius* of Marcus Aurelius, AD 161.



Plate 46. Scots cut silver half penny, AD 1164 – 1260.



Plate 47. Whetstone.



Plate 48. Quernstone (0.2m scale).



Plate 49. Quernstone (0.2m scale).



Plate 50. Quernstone (0.2m scale).

## **12. GEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION**

*By: Trevor Morse*

### **12.1 Introduction**

12.1.1 A total of 96 stone samples were submitted for geological analysis. These comprised samples of stones utilised for structural features, such as the bath-house, stone-lined graves, and a variety of small finds such as quernstones.

### **12.2 Methodology**

12.2.1 True colours and mineral identification for rock description and assessment have to be made from a fresh face. To achieve a true colour or an accurate mineral identification for an archaeological artefact, which has weathered surfaces, would be to break a piece off to form a fresh face. This in the main is not recommended for archaeological artefacts. With respect to colour, the evidence gained is not a worthy diagnostic indicator so as to damage an archaeological artefact. However, with respect to mineral identification the evidence gained from the fresh face is a worthy diagnostic indicator. Therefore, during this geological assessment, damage to the archaeological artefacts was not carried out to form a fresh face, so that most assessments are approximate.

12.2.2 Terms such as Ripple Bedding, Laminar Bedding, Cross Bedding, Flaggy Boulder *etc.*, have been used as descriptive terms for a style of bedding and should not be seen as terms to indicate different source areas. The terms also indicate speed of current against grain-size during deposition, hence all the different styles of deposition could come from the same locality.

12.2.3 The fossil assessment was made on what could be seen without magnification (macrofossils). No assessment was made re microfossils.

12.2.4 All small finds (stones) were subjected to a number of drops of dilute HCl (10%), this helps to determine the presence of Calcite  $\text{CaCO}_3$ . This presence helps in the diagnosis of Limestones, Calcareous (cement) Sandstones. Also the presence of calcareous soils or cements (mortar) covering the artefact, this was noted on several small find artefacts.

### **12.3 Provenance**

12.3.1 The geology of the Faverdale area broadly falls into three distinctive zones vertically. The upper zone being the soil and vegetation horizon of the Holocene/Recent age. The underlying zone is the drift horizon of Pleistocene age. Underlying the above two horizons is the Solid Geology of the Permian, which in turn overlies unconformably older deposits of the Carboniferous.

12.3.2 With respect to the solid geology of Northern England, the sediments young towards the East, so exposures of the Carboniferous, a probable source area for the small finds (stones), can be found to the West (Durham Exposed Coal Field and the Pennines). The Carboniferous is split into three major horizon groupings and they are, in descending order of age (old terminology used), Coal Measures, Namurian (Millstone Grit) and Carboniferous Limestone Series.

12.3.3 In the main all the small finds viewed apart from two (SF 223 & 230) would have been sourced from the Carboniferous deposits either by human or glacial activity. SF 223 & 230 would require further research in the form of thin sectioning, so as to determine accurately their mineral content. However, the geological evidence suggests that SF 223 is geological in nature and not archaeological. A probable source area for these two small finds would be the Lake District or the Cheviots.

12.3.4 The sourcing of the small finds is either by direct human action (either worked then transported or transported then worked) or indirectly by glacial action (transported), followed by human action on site. However, a number of small finds are thought to be glacial action only.

## 12.4 Catalogue of Stone Objects

<b>SF</b>	8
<b>Context</b>	[143]
<b>Object</b>	Inscribed
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None other than boulder in shape
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, would require a thinsection to determine any further information
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Markings are not geological
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The inscribed object is boulder in shape, however, at least two surfaces could have been shaped (dressed) by human activity The object is large and would be considered a 'free stone' devoid of internal defects, good for building. The stone object is large and angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely.
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium-grained sandstone

<b>SF</b>	24
<b>Context</b>	[628]
<b>Object</b>	Quernstone
<b>Colour</b>	Buff to Orange
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None other than boulder in shape
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm. Feldspars present.
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium to Coarse-grained Arkosic (Feldspar) Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	25
<b>Context</b>	[633]
<b>Object</b>	Quernstone in three pieces
<b>Colour</b>	Buff to Orange
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None other than boulder in shape
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium to Coarse-grained Sandstone

SF	26
Context	[581]
Object	Quernstone
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely
Type Lithology	Medium to Coarse-grained Sandstone

SF	27
Context	[581]
Object	Quernstone
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	Flaggy in appearance
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely
Type Lithology	Medium-grained Sandstone

SF	28
Context	[581]
Object	Quernstone
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely
Type Lithology	Medium-grained Sandstone

SF	29
Context	[581]
Object	Quernstone
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	Flaggy in appearance
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
Any non-geological markings	None other than shape and smooth surface
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity.
Type Lithology	Medium-grained Sandstone

SF	31
Context	[674]
Object	Quernstone
Colour	Buff to Orange
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm. Feldspars present
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely
Type Lithology	Fine to Medium-grained, Arkosic Sandstone

SF	92
Context	[781]
Object	Quernstone
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None, other than a large boulder with flat face
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is boulder in shape, worked (flat face), which would indicate that transportation to the site, would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely.
Type Lithology	Medium-grained Sandstone

SF	93
Context	[531]
Object	Quernstone
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm. Feldspars present.
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely.
Type Lithology	Medium-grained Arkosic (Feldspar) Sandstone

SF	105
Context	[1037]
Object	Quernstone
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely.
Type Lithology	Medium to Coarse-grained Sandstone

SF	107
Context	[996]
Object	Inscribed
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None, other than boulder in shape
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Inscribed markings
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is boulder in shape, inscribed, which would indicate that transportation to the site, would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity (considered likely).
Type Lithology	Medium-grained Sandstone

SF	121
Context	[1305]
Object	Quern
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely.
Type Lithology	Medium to Coarse-grained sandstone

SF	130
Context	[893]
Object	Quern
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely.
Type Lithology	Medium to Coarse-grained sandstone

SF	134
Context	[1600]
Object	Cut marks
Colour	Rusty brown exterior (skin) covering a gray coloured rock
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz and clay minerals, grain size too fine to approximate
Any non-geological markings	Distinctive cutting marks present
Possible Source	Carboniferous ?Ironstone nodule
Comments	The overall appearance of the broken ironstone nodule would indicate this object could be from the Boulder Clay (Till). With human activity noted
Type Lithology	Fine-grained Siltstone / Mudstone (Ironstone Nodule)

<b>SF</b>	138
<b>Context</b>	[1750]
<b>Object</b>	Quern
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Sandstone worked to produce the current shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is large and angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site could be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported via glacial activity. However, not thought to be likely
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium to Coarse-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	139
<b>Context</b>	[587]
<b>Object</b>	Inscribed
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered buff in colour, fresh face coloured gray
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm (see comments).
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Agree that the markings are not geological
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The surfaces of the boulder are covered in pock marks, which suggests a mineral has corroded out of the rock (?feldspar, if so, it would be arkosic). A thinsection would determine a more accurate mineral composition of the boulder. The inscribed object is boulder in shape, however, at least two surfaces could have been shaped (dressed) by human activity. The object is large and would be considered a 'free stone' devoid of internal defects, good for building. The stone object is large and angular in shape, ?worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site could be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported via glacial activity.
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	144
<b>Context</b>	[1345]
<b>Object</b>	Quern
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Sandstone worked to produce the current shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site could be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported via glacial activity. However, not thought to be likely
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	145
<b>Context</b>	[1345]
<b>Object</b>	Quern
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Sandstone worked to produce the current shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site could be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported via glacial activity. However, not thought to be likely
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	146
<b>Context</b>	[1345]
<b>Object</b>	Quern
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Sandstone worked to produce the current shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site could be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported via glacial activity. However, not thought to be likely
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	147
<b>Context</b>	[1345]
<b>Object</b>	Quern
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Sandstone worked to produce the current shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium to Coarse-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	148
<b>Context</b>	[1794]
<b>Object</b>	Worked
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None other than shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium-grained Sandstone

SF	154
Context	[1837]
Object	Worked
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	Crude bedding not parallel to top and bottom surfaces, cross-Bedding (Dune Bedding)
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
Any non-geological markings	None other than shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
Type Lithology	Medium-grained Cross-bedded Sandstone

SF	157
Context	[1836]
Object	Cup marks?
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None, however a ?soil or ?cement coating did react
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
Any non-geological markings	None other than the cup mark
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is boulder in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity (a likely possibility).
Type Lithology	Medium-grained Sandstone

SF	158
Context	[1833]
Object	Worked
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm. Mica present.
Any non-geological markings	None other than the cup mark
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
Type Lithology	Fine to Medium-grained Micaceous Sandstone

SF	161
Context	[1930]
Object	Quern
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to >1 mm
Any non-geological markings	Sandstone worked to produce current shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, worked, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity. Prior to working the stone could have been transported by glacial activity, but thought to be unlikely
Type Lithology	Medium to Coarse-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	199
<b>Context</b>	[2129]
<b>Object</b>	Whetstone
<b>Colour</b>	Faint reddish colouration
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Flaggy appearance
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz (94%), Feldspars (3%), Mica (3%).
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Smooth surface
<b>Possible Source</b>	If the reddish colouration is not human activity or caused by localised conditions of burial, then a possible source area is Triassic sandstone. However, if its caused by the above then the source area would be Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	200
<b>Context</b>	[982]
<b>Object</b>	Quern
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	Lepidodendron (imprint of a tree stem)
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain size approximately ½ to 1 mm. Flecks of mica noted.
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded) Not enough evidence to suggest any human activity, other than the object is angular
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine to Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	201
<b>Context</b>	[614]
<b>Object</b>	Worked
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None (see comments)
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain size approximately ¼ to ½ mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Overall shape typical of a tile fragment with possible ornamentation on underside would indicate human activity (see comments).
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The overall appearance does suggest it has been worked, however, if only seen in a geological context the ornamentation seen on the underside, would have been identified as a trace fossil cast, a possible trail on underlying bed forming a mould The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine to Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	214
<b>Context</b>	[567]
<b>Object</b>	Quern
<b>Colour</b>	Buff / Cream
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Flaggy, bedding planes appear to be present top and bottom
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	There appears to be linear features sub parallel to the bedding planes
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain size approximately ½ to 1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	Other than shape, there appears to be no evidence for human activity
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded)
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine to Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	223
<b>Context</b>	[1074]
<b>Object</b>	Worked
<b>Colour</b>	Dark grey
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Would require a thin section to determine an accurate composition, then source could be determined. The internal texture would indicate the object to be igneous (volcanic).
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None
<b>Possible Source</b>	See composition. If volcanic, possible source areas would be the Lake District or the Cheviots
<b>Comments</b>	Relatively heavy, broken boulder (fragment). The overall appearance would indicate this object is a boulder fragment from the Boulder Clay (Till). No human activity noted
<b>Type Lithology</b>	??Volcanic, ??Welded Tuff

<b>SF</b>	228
<b>Context</b>	[215]
<b>Object</b>	Worked
<b>Colour</b>	Buff
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Flaggy appearance
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain size approximately ¼ to ½ mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None other than shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine to Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	230
<b>Context</b>	Evaluation 2/[37]
<b>Object</b>	Whetstone
<b>Colour</b>	Heavily weathered
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Would require a thinsection to determine an accurate composition, then source could be determined. The internal texture would indicate the object to be igneous (volcanic). The overall appearance of the broken boulder (fragment) would indicate this object is from the Boulder Clay (Till). No human activity noted
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None other than shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	See composition. If volcanic, possible source areas would be the Lake District or the Cheviots
<b>Comments</b>	The material is similar to that seen with respect to SF223, but heavily corroded
<b>Type Lithology</b>	??Volcanic, ??Welded Tuff

<b>SF</b>	237
<b>Context</b>	[2120]
<b>Object</b>	Worked
<b>Colour</b>	Buff (see comments)
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain size approximately 1mm. No minor minerals noted
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	There is evidence to suggest there may have been human activity, however, it is slim. This type of shape can be found naturally. The evidence of the red coating could indicate a type of ?paint or the action of ?fire
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous Sandstone,
<b>Comments</b>	With respect to the colour of the stone artefact, there appears to a red surface colouration, on scraping, the true colour of object is buff. May have been transported by glacial action, Boulder Clay (Till).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine to Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	238
<b>Context</b>	[1648]
<b>Object</b>	Pilae stack
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface.
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Flaggy in appearance
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	Laminar bedding
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None, however ?soil or ?cement covering does react
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm. Abundant mica present
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None, apart from shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous Sandstone,
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Laminar Bedded, Fine-grained Micaceous Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	239
<b>Context</b>	[1647]
<b>Object</b>	Pilae stack, two parts
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface.
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Ripples
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	Ripples
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None, however ?soil or ?cement covering does react
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm and a minor mineral of mica being present
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	No markings, however both objects are square in shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous Sandstone,
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded). Material would have been split to produce the flaggy appearance
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Ripple Bedded, Fine-grained Micaceous Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	240
<b>Context</b>	[1778]
<b>Object</b>	Pilae stack
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Flaggy and ripple
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	Ripple
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None, however ?soil or ?cement covering does react
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm, plus flecks of mica
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None, other than shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous Sandstone,
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded). Material would have been split to produce the flaggy appearance
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Ripple Bedded, Fine-grained Micaceous Sandstone

SF	241
Context	[1782]
Object	Pilae stack, 2 pieces flag and boulder
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	Flag, ripple / cross-bedded. Boulder broken
Internal Geological Structure	Flag, ripple / cross-bedded
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	Flag none, Boulder none, however, ?soil or ?cement coating displayed a reaction
Composition	Flag, Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm, plus flecks of mica and the boulder ½ to 1 mm
Any non-geological markings	None, other than shape
Possible Source	Both Carboniferous Sandstone,
Comments	The flaggy stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded). However, the boulder could have come from the Boulder Clay (Till).
Type Lithology	Flag: Cross Bedded, Fine-grained Micaceous Sandstone Boulder: Medium-grained Sandstone

SF	242
Context	[1528]
Object	Quern
Colour	Grey
External Geological Structure	None
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	Yes
Composition	Calcite
Any non-geological markings	None, other than shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous limestone
Comments	Quern fragment? It is possible that the object is natural and could be a glacial (Boulder Clay) derived stone. This is typical of limestone dissolution
Type Lithology	Limestone

SF	243
Context	[157]
Object	Cist burial lining
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	Flaggy in appearance
Internal Geological Structure	Laminar bedding
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm
Any non-geological markings	None
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
Type Lithology	Laminar Bedded, Fine-grained Micaceous Sandstone

SF	244
Context	[744]
Object	Worked
Colour	Weathered surface
External Geological Structure	Flaggy in appearance
Internal Geological Structure	None
Fossil Content	None
Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)	None
Composition	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm. Mica?
Any non-geological markings	None other than shape
Possible Source	Carboniferous sandstone
Comments	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
Type Lithology	Flaggy, Fine-grained Sandstone

SF	245
Context	[918]
Object	Worked, ?Quern

<b>Colour</b>	Buff
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Flaggy in appearance
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm. Mica?
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None other than shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Flaggy, Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	246
<b>Context</b>	[1659]
<b>Object</b>	Pilae stack, >10 pieces
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface. Some pieces appear to be reddened this may indicate the action of heat
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Ripples
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	Ripples
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm and a minor mineral of mica being present
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None other than shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone objects are angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Ripple Bedded, Fine-grained Micaceous Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	247
<b>Context</b>	[1652]
<b>Object</b>	Pilae stack, 5 pieces
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Ripple
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	Ripple
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None, however a coating of ?soil or ?cement does react
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm and a minor mineral of mica being present
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None other than shape
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone objects are angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Ripple Bedded, Fine-grained Micaceous Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	248
<b>Context</b>	[1092]
<b>Object</b>	?Inscribed
<b>Colour</b>	Buff
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Slab in appearance
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ½ to 1 mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None (see comments)
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	Viewed rock for inscribed markings none seen that would suggest human activity. The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	249
<b>Context</b>	[1778]
<b>Object</b>	Pilae
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Boulder in shape
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None, however covering of ?soil or ?cement does react
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is boulder in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site could be glacial activity
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine to Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	250
<b>Context</b>	[597]
<b>Object</b>	Worked
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None other than angular
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine to Medium-grained Sandstone

<b>SF</b>	251
<b>Context</b>	[597]
<b>Object</b>	Worked
<b>Colour</b>	Weathered surface
<b>External Geological Structure</b>	Flaggy in appearance
<b>Internal Geological Structure</b>	None
<b>Fossil Content</b>	None
<b>Reaction to dilute HCl (10%)</b>	None
<b>Composition</b>	Quartz, grain-size approximately ¼ to ½ mm
<b>Any non-geological markings</b>	None other than angular
<b>Possible Source</b>	Carboniferous sandstone
<b>Comments</b>	The stone object is angular in shape, which would indicate that transportation to the site would be human activity rather than glacial (object would have been rounded).
<b>Type Lithology</b>	Fine to Medium-grained Sandstone

## 12.5 Recommendations for Further Work

- 12.5.1 Thin section analysis should be carried out on SF 230 to determine accurately the mineral content and confirm the source area

## 13. TECHNOLOGICAL RESIDUES

By: *Lynne Keys*

### 13.1 Introduction and Methodology

13.1.1 Just over 4kg of slag and related debris of Roman date was recovered from the investigations. This report will discuss the types of slag and assess the importance of the assemblage.

13.1.2 The material was examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology. Each slag type in each context was weighed and smithing hearth bottoms were measured for their dimensions. Details are given in Table 13a, below.

### 13.2 Explanation of Terms

13.2.1 Activities involving iron can take two forms:

- 1) the manufacture of iron from ore and fuel in a *smelting* furnace. The resulting products are a spongy mass called an unconsolidated bloom (iron with a considerable amount of slag still trapped inside) and slag (waste).
- 2a) *primary smithing* (hot working by a smith using a hammer) of the bloom on a stringhearth, usually near the smelting furnace, to remove excess slag. The bloom becomes a rough lump of iron ready for use and the slags from this process include smithing hearth bottoms and micro-slags, in particular tiny smithing spheres;
- 2b) *secondary smithing* (hot working by a smith using a hammer) to turn a piece of iron into a utilitarian object or to repair an iron object. As well as bulk slags including the smithing hearth bottom, this will also generate micro-slags: hammerscale flakes from ordinary hot working of a piece of iron, or tiny spheres from high temperature welding to join two pieces of iron.

13.2.2 Both these activities generate slag, some diagnostic of the process, others not. Other slag described as undiagnostic could be diagnostic slag broken up during deposition, re-deposition or excavation. Other types of debris sometimes encountered in the slag assemblage may be the result of a variety of high temperature activities - including domestic fires - and cannot be taken on their own to indicate iron-working was taking place. They include materials such as fired clay, vitrified hearth lining, cinder, and fuel ash slags. However, if found in association with iron slag they may be possible products of the process.

Context	Phase	Identification	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Depth (mm)	Comment
132	3	hammerscale	0				spheres & some flake; iron shavings
132	3	hammerscale	0				one sphere
537	3	cinder	4				
878	4.1	undiagnostic	68				?broken smithing hearth bottom
1204	4.3	cinder	1				
1204	4.3	smithing hearth bottom	176	70	65	40	
2009	4.4	undiagnostic	6				
1690	4.5	vitrified hearth lining	8				
107	4.6	undiagnostic	264				
107	4.6	vitrified hearth lining	46				
114	4.6	cinder	8				
114	4.6	iron fragments	46				fragments
114	4.6	undiagnostic	230				dribbles
114	4.6	vitrified hearth lining	140				
124	4.6	cinder	26				
124	4.6	fuel ash slag	1				
124	4.6	hammerscale	2				flake
124	4.6	iron rich slag	2				
124	4.6	undiagnostic	326				
124	4.6	vitrified hearth lining	50				hammerscale flake and one sphere on surface
127	4.6	undiagnostic	28				
127	4.6	vitrified hearth lining	154				
171	4.6	undiagnostic	142				one fragment very heavy
205	4.6	burnt coal	22				
550	4.6	smithing hearth bottom	64	55	40		
1691	4.6	vitrified hearth lining	124				
1693	4.6	fired clay	124				
1693	4.6	undiagnostic	42				
1697	4.6	vitrified hearth lining	32				
1448	4.7	undiagnostic	110				
1727	5	vitrified hearth lining	20				
599	6	smithing hearth bottom	118	70	50	30	
1037	6	ash concretion	52				
1092	7	burnt coal	6				
1092	7	cinder	174				
1092	7	fuel ash slag	1				
1092	7	hammerscale	0				one sphere
1092	7	iron fragments	384				
1092	7	undiagnostic	830				
1092	7	vitrified hearth lining	194				
1231	7	iron	22				
581	7	microslag	1				
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4048</b>				

Table 13a. Quantification table for the slag and related debris

### **13.3 Discussion of the Slag**

- 13.3.1 The most interesting group in the assemblage was Phase 4.6 deposit [124], which overlay the stone surface internal to Windbreak 4 in Area B. The slag indicates ordinary and high temperature smithing had taken place using a ground level hearth and the hearth was likely to have been situated within this windbreak. Overlying deposit [124] was a spread of coal and charcoal, disturbed by ploughing, which contained a vitrified hearth lining. A vitrified hearth lining was also recovered from one of the postholes within the windbreak.
- 13.3.2 In the same area, but in Phase 3, ditch fill [131] produced a small amount of flake and spheroidal hammerscale and some iron fragments. Although the quantity is not large this too indicates smithing activity. This material is likely to be intrusive, and presumably originated from the Phase 4.6 metal-working activity.
- 13.3.3 The rest of the slag from the site appears to be re-deposited material in contexts which have no relevance to the interpretation of a feature, for example, material from Phase 7 Roman grave fill [1093], produced by smithing.

### **13.4 Recommendations for Further Work**

- 13.4.1 It is possible that bulk samples may contain further metalworking evidence. Any residues from these should be examined as part of any publication analysis of this assemblage.
- 13.4.2 Any further information on the hearth rakings as outlined above, would be useful to fully assess the activity for publication.

## 14. STRUCK FLINT

By: *B.J. Bishop*

### 14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 Six struck flints were recovered during the excavations. This report describes the material, offers some comments on its significance and recommends any further work required. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

### 14.2 Catalogue

#### *Evaluation Trench 9, context [12] SF 231*

Backed blade of semi-translucent yellow-brown mottled flint in slightly chipped condition. Edge-trimmed striking platform 1mm wide, diffuse bulb of percussion, feathered distal termination and several unidirectional/parallel dorsal flake scars. Left lateral margin has fine abrupt retouch along much of its dorsal; this has been somewhat crudely executed and it is possible that the damage is natural/accidental. 36mm X 13mm X 3mm. 2g.

#### *Context [588] SF 21*

Microlith of translucent grey flint in chipped condition. Bulbar and distal end retouched, several parallel dorsal flake scars. Both ends have been obliquely truncated with fine abrupt retouch forming an elongated isosceles triangle. 35mm X 9mm X 3mm. 1g.

#### *Context [589] SF 233*

Flake of semi-translucent yellow-brown mottled flint in chipped condition. Plain striking platform 4mm wide, pronounced bulb of percussion, feathered distal termination and two unidirectional dorsal flake scars. 20mm X 18mm X 4mm. 1g.

#### *Context [841] SF 235*

End scraper of semi-translucent mid brown flint with black mottling in slightly abraded condition. Cortical striking platform 12mm wide, pronounced bulb of percussion, retouched distal termination and three unidirectional dorsal flake scars. Distal is crudely retouched with steep scalar flaking. 26mm 31mm X 12mm. 11g.

#### *Context [885] SF 101*

Broken and burnt end scraper of semi-translucent flint. Bulbar end missing, distal termination retouched and two parallel dorsal flake scars. Distal has very steep scalar retouch, extending slightly onto the right lateral margin. >30mm X 26mm X 5mm. 5g.

#### *Context [2009] SF 232*

Broken ?narrow flake of cherty reddish-brown flint in chipped condition. Bulbar end missing, feathered distal termination and two unidirectional dorsal flake scars. Retains c.10% hard weathered cortex. >30mm X 26mm X 6mm. 4g.

### **14.3 Discussion**

- 14.3.1 The assemblage is small and generally in a chipped and abraded condition. It has been manufactured from a variety of raw material types, probably obtained from local glacial tills or alluvial deposits. The condition of the material suggests that, as a whole, the assemblage has experienced a significant degree of post-deposition disturbance, consistent with it having been residually deposited.
- 14.3.2 There is a high proportion of retouched items, comprising two scrapers, a possible backed blade and a microlith. The microlith is a broad blade type 2a; These are generally characteristic of Early Mesolithic assemblages although, as these types are occasionally present within Later Mesolithic assemblages, it is only possible to assign a general Mesolithic date on the basis of a single example.<sup>76</sup> The possible backed blade is also characteristic of Mesolithic industries and the scrapers, which although are not truly chronologically diagnostic, would not be out-of-place within Mesolithic assemblages. Although the material could potentially have been manufactured over a considerable period, there was no reason to assume that it was not of broadly contemporary date. Its small size would suggest limited activity, perhaps a short-stay camp, and that the site was probably just occasionally visited as part of a much more widely inhabited landscape.

### **14.4 Recommendations for Further Work**

- 14.4.1 Due to the size of the assemblage, this assessment is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. The material does contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and a short description of the assemblage, alongside illustrations of the retouched items, should be included in any published account of the fieldwork. The publication should concentrate on a describing the material and include consideration of local geology, raw material sources and previous finds and research in the area.

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<sup>76</sup> Switsur and Jacobi 1979.

## 15. BIOLOGICAL REMAINS

By: *Örni Akeret, Juliet Mant, John Carrott, Deborah Jaques, Stewart Gardner and Bethan Upex*

### 15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 One hundred and ninety-six sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992), sixteen wood samples and two column sequences, together with a substantial assemblage of hand-collected bone, were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited (PRS), County Durham, for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential.

### 15.2 Methods

#### 15.2.1 Sediment samples

15.2.1.1 From the initial group of bulk samples, a total of 39, representing 38 deposits, were prioritised for assessment and their lithologies were recorded, using a standard *pro forma*. Sub-samples were processed, broadly following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980; 1986b), for the recovery of biological remains. The sub-samples were disaggregated in water for 24 hours or more before processing and latterly their volumes were recorded in a waterlogged state.

15.2.1.2 Plant, invertebrate and other biological remains (and the general nature of the residues and washovers) were recorded briefly by 'scanning', identifiable taxa and other components being listed on paper. Notes on the quantity and quality of preservation were made for each fraction. Where the residues were primarily mineral in nature and were dried, weighed and their components recorded in brief. When principally composed of uncharred organic remains the residues were recorded wet. Nomenclature for plant taxa follows Stace (1997), for beetles Kloet and Hincks (1964-77) and for land snails Kerney and Cameron (1979). The identification of the wood 'SPOT' (*sensu* Dobney *et al.*, 1992) samples follows Schweingruber (1978).

#### 15.2.2 Column samples

15.2.2.1 Two deposit sequences were sampled using column tins. The first, Sample 142, comprised a single 0.50m column taken from the Romano-British Phase 7 'sump' feature, [1225], located in the western central part of Area C. The second, longer sequence, initially consisted of two 0.50m column tins (overlapped by 0.09m) but was extended slightly by the collection of an additional 0.25m column (sampled by Jacqui Huntley, English Heritage) at the base which overlapped the lower of the two original tins by 0.08m (*i.e.* extended the sequence downwards by 0.17 m). This second column sample was taken through the clay, clay silt and variably humified organic deposits revealed within the wetland area.

15.2.2.2 Small sub-samples were extracted at approximately 0.20m intervals through these sequences and examined using the 'squash' technique of Dainton (1992) to determine the presence/absence and, if present, the state of preservation of microfossil remains. The 'squash' technique was originally developed to rapidly assess deposits for their content of the eggs of intestinal parasitic nematodes, but routinely reveals other microfossils. Here, it has been employed to provide a rapid (non-quantitative) determination of the presence (or otherwise) of interpretatively valuable assemblages of pollen/spores and diatoms.

15.2.2.3 Two sub-samples of organic sediment for dating via Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) were extracted from the column samples of the northern wetland area and submitted to Beta Analytic Inc., Miami, Florida. These have been taken from the upper and lower extent of the organic sections of the sequence to provide earliest and latest dates for the formation of these deposits which were thought to be 'early Holocene'. The lower (earliest) dating sample was taken from the Base column tin and equates to Sub-sample 2 (also equivalent to Sub-sample 3 in the Middle tin) in Table 15g at 66.70m OD-66.72m OD. The upper (latest) dating sample has been taken from the Top column tin and equates to Sub-sample 7 (at 67.52m OD-67.53m OD) in Table 15g. The outer surfaces of the sediment samples were cut away to 'clean' them of any surface contamination prior to submission.

### **15.2.3 Wood samples**

15.2.3.1 Sixteen samples of wood were collected. Most were from within the lining of Phase 7 well [1932], but there was also a separate sample from within the same feature and a large timber (Sample 1678). The two last were identified to species, together with two of the samples from the lining of the well.

### **15.2.4 Hand-collected vertebrate remains**

15.2.4.1 A large assemblage of vertebrate remains was submitted to PRS unwashed, as some of the fragments were extremely fragile and it was felt that these might disintegrate on contact with water. All of the material that was recovered was scanned and notes were made of the total number of fragments and numbers of measurable bones and mandibles with teeth *in situ*. During this initial examination, vertebrate remains from a number of deposits, representing a range of features, were selected for more detailed recording. These fragments were of better preservation and were washed prior to recording.

15.2.4.2 For the vertebrate remains that were selected for more detailed recording, data were entered directly into a series of tables using a purpose built input system and *Paradox* software. Subjective records were made of the state of preservation, colour of the fragments and appearance of broken surfaces ('angularity'). Additional information, such as fragment size, dog gnawing, burning, butchery and fresh breakage, was recorded where applicable.

15.2.4.3 Fragments were identified to species or species group using the PRS modern comparative reference collection. Fragments that could not be identified to species were described as the 'unidentified' fraction. Within this fraction, fragments were grouped into a number of categories: large mammal (assumed to be cattle, horse or large cervid), medium-sized mammal (assumed to be caprovid, pig or small cervid) and completely unidentifiable.

## **15.3 Results**

### **15.3.1 Sediment samples**

15.3.1.1 The results of the investigations of the sediment samples, including sediment descriptions and details of the residues (with notes on any artefactual remains) are presented in Tables 15a (descriptions and general sample details), 15b to 15e (plant remains grouped by period) and 15f (invertebrate remains).

- 15.3.1.2 Biological remains from 38 samples representing a range of deposits (mostly ditch and pit fills) were examined. Most of the samples examined (32) were of Romano-British date, predominantly from Phases 4 and 7 (2nd century AD). Additionally, there were four samples from three deposits dated by AMS dating to the Late Glacial/Early Holocene period (Phase 1.1), a single sample from a deposit dated by AMS dating to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period (Phase 1.3), whilst a single cist grave fill remained undated (Phase 2).
- 15.3.1.3 The preservation of the recovered plant remains varied considerably between deposits. Contexts [1569], [1570a] and [1571] (of early Holocene date) and context [1568] (of Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic date) consisted of crumbly 'peaty' material from which the seeds and fruits encountered were in an excellent state of preservation. However, both the species diversity and the quantity of remains were low—the exception to this being the numerous seeds of bulrush (*Typha*) recovered from context [1568] and the achenes of crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*) from context [1570a].
- 15.3.1.4 Another group of deposits yielding predominantly waterlogged plant remains were contexts [2043] and [2044] (both fills of Phase 7 well [1932]) and Phase 7 ditch fill [2055] of Enclosure 41, all of 2nd century AD date. The diversity of species present in these was considerably higher than in the group mentioned above. In all other deposits, waterlogged plant remains were scarce or absent and remains (where any survived) were predominantly of charred seeds or fruits. The quantity of charred remains was very variable, with the highest concentrations being recovered from contexts [126], [191], [544], [1281], [1525] and [1555].
- 15.3.1.5 Small numbers of uncharred seeds or fruits were encountered in several deposits; these were probably modern contaminants brought in by burrowing animals or even by root action.
- 15.3.1.6 Trace amounts of charcoal were recovered from almost all of the samples, whilst rootlets (likely to be of modern origin) were recovered from 26 samples.
- 15.3.1.7 Invertebrate remains (including snails and marine shell) were recovered from 14 of the examined deposits (contexts [107], [111], [567], [1420], [1444], [1568], [1569], [1570a], [1571] – 2 samples, [1608], [1832], [2043], [2044] and [2055]), but in most cases were restricted to trace amounts of remains or were too poorly preserved to be of interpretative value. The exceptions to this were the assemblages from contexts [1444], [2043], [2044] and [2055] and, possibly, contexts [1570a] and [1571]. Context [1444] yielded a small assemblage of shell remains, mostly of edible marine shellfish. Contexts [2043] and [2044] (fills of the Phase 7 well) and context [2055] (Enclosure 41 Phase 7 ditch fill) each gave small assemblages of well-preserved (by anoxic waterlogging) invertebrate remains. Aquatic beetle species were strongly represented, but there were also terrestrial taxa present, particularly in the assemblage from context [2043]. Waterlogged invertebrate remains were recorded from contexts [1570a] and [1571] too. The fossils noted from the two samples from context [1571] were abundant, but beetle remains were few and very poorly preserved. The vast majority of the remains were of ants and mites, rather better preserved and, perhaps, relatively modern intrusions into the deposit.

### **15.3.2 Column samples**

- 15.3.2.1 The results of the investigations of the column samples are presented in Table 15g.

- 15.3.2.2 For this assessment, the column samples were sub-sampled at broad intervals (of approximately 0.20 m) to determine the presence/absence of interpretable microfossil remains and detect any changes in the composition of these. Seven sub-samples were examined from the longer of the two sequences (from the northern wetland area), and designated as Sub-samples 1 to 7. Three sub-samples were taken from the single 0.50 m tin (Sample 142) from the Romano-British Phase 7 'sump' feature [1225] and designated as Sub-samples 8 to 10. Well preserved and interpretatively valuable assemblages of both pollen/spores and diatoms were encountered at several of the sub-sample points in the column sequences.
- 15.3.2.3 In the wetland area, Sub-sample 1 was primarily inorganic (within the basal 'gravelly' layer) but gave a few pollen grains/spores, both pollen and diatoms were numerous and well preserved in the organic section which included Sub-samples 2 to 4. Sub-sample 5 was primarily clay and gave relatively few (and less well preserved) pollen grains/spores and diatoms, and the two uppermost 'squashes' (Sub-samples 6 and 7) were located within a coarser organic segment and included further pollen/spore remains though relatively few diatoms (indeed, none were noted from Sub-sample 6).
- 15.3.2.4 The sub-samples for AMS radiocarbon dating were taken from positions corresponding to Sub-sample 2 (lowest point of the organic sequence) and Sub-sample 7. The 2-Sigma calibrated dates returned were a dual range of Cal BC 11890 to 11440 and Cal BC 11420 to 11370 (Beta laboratory number: 208951) for Sub-sample 2 and Cal BC 4460 to 4330 (Beta laboratory number: 208952) for Sub-sample 7. Full details of the radiocarbon dates are presented in Table 15h.
- 15.3.2.5 Pollen grains/spores were far less numerous and, in general, less well preserved in Sub-samples 8 to 10 from the Romano-British 'sump' feature [1225] sequence and, with the exception of one possible record from the lowest (Sub-sample 8), diatoms were absent.

### **15.3.3 Wood identifications**

- 15.3.3.1 During the excavations 16 samples of wood were collected, of which 14 came from the lining of well [1932]. Two of these (Samples 1982 and 1990) were examined and were identified as branches of hazel (*Corylus*). Another sample, consisting of three 'rods' also from the well lining, was identified as willow (*Salix*). The final sample that was examined for the assessment was a large timber (Sample 1678) that had probably been part of a post or pile, which was oak (*Quercus*). All of these samples were dated to the Romano-British period.

### **15.3.4 Hand-collected vertebrate remains**

- 15.3.4.1 The large vertebrate assemblage recovered amounted to 16,424 fragments (approximately 300 litres). This material came from 298 deposits, most of which were 2nd century AD in date, representing various features including fills of ditches, pits, postholes and gullies. Almost 9,000 fragments were recovered from ditch deposits, with some of the largest accumulations of bone being from the Phase 7 ditch fills of Enclosure 41.

- 15.3.4.2 Material from 240 contexts was scanned, whilst bones from 58 were recorded in more detail (Table 15i). Overall, only 33 of the deposits produced more than 100 fragments. From the entire assemblage, there were 125 measurable bones and 53 mandibles with teeth *in situ*, of use for providing biometrical and age-at-death data.
- 15.3.4.3 Preservation of the material was extremely variable across the site, although it was apparent that bones from the ditch fills of Enclosure 41 were of better preservation. A high degree of fragmentation was characteristic of much of the vertebrate assemblage, accounting for the presence of large numbers of unidentified fragments. For the material from some contexts this could be attributed partly to fresh breakage during excavation and/or post-excavation, but it was also apparent that extensive chopping of the bones, a butchery technique typical of Romano-British assemblages, was also responsible for the extremely fragmented nature of some of the remains. Burnt and scorched fragments were also fairly frequently encountered and where burning was recorded fragmentation was typically high.
- 15.3.4.4 Evidence of butchery techniques, characteristic of the Roman period, such as split metapodials (contexts [1600] and [2045]) and heavily chopped scapulae (contexts [1637], [2023] and [2129]) were observed. Knife marks were noted on several large mammal bones, including a horse radius (context [1739]) and were also observed on a dog tibia (context [2137]).
- 15.3.4.5 Table 15i shows counts of the fragments from those contexts selected for more detailed assessment. Remains of the main domesticates (cattle, caprovid, pig and horse) dominated the assemblage, with cattle bones being the most numerous throughout. Remains of dog and small numbers of bones of red deer (*Cervus elaphus* L.), roe deer (cf. *Capreolus capreolus* (L.)), goose (*Anser* sp.) and chicken were also recovered.
- 15.3.4.6 Although dog remains appear quite numerous, 48 of the fragments were isolated teeth recovered from two deposits (contexts [844] and [2137]). The teeth from context [844] probably represent a single individual. Red deer remains included a mandible and a chopped tarsal (context [615]), a humerus (context [2023]), two butchered pelvis fragments (contexts [614] and [1451]) and a phalanx (context [1739]). All but one fragment were from Phase 7 ditch fills of Enclosure 41. Possible red deer (context [2023]) and roe deer (context [1637]) tibiae were also noted.
- 15.3.4.7 For all phases, the unidentified component of the assemblage was dominated by large mammal bones including many shaft fragments, with some medium-sized mammal fragments also noted. A preliminary examination of the skeletal element representation for the four main species showed that all areas of the body were represented. Isolated teeth were the most common element recovered which is probably a consequence of the poor preservational conditions (enamel survives better than bone). It was clear in some deposits (e.g. contexts [223], [614], [844] and [2023]) that groups of isolated teeth represented single mandibles or maxillae from which the teeth had survived but the bone had not. Additionally, some of the skeletal elements of cattle were clearly more common than others. This may reflect taphonomic factors as it was the more robust elements, such as metapodials and phalanges that were most numerous, whereas elements which do not tend to survive well, such as the femur, were absent.

- 15.3.4.8 A bone pin was recovered from one deposit (context [1739]), whilst a decorated piece of bone or antler, interpreted as a weaving comb, and a worked piece of large mammal shaft (probably horse metapodial) were recovered from another (context [2129]) (see Section 11.3) These deposits were both Phase 7 ditch fills of Enclosure 41.

## 15.4 Discussion and Statement of Potential

- 15.4.1 Both charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils were recovered, but the quantities and quality of preservation of the remains showed considerable variation between samples.
- 15.4.2 The sediment samples from contexts [1568], [1569], [1570a] and [1571] consisted largely of very fine, crumbly 'peat' which most likely formed in standing or slowly flowing water. The concentrations of seeds and fruits from these deposits were, in general, very low. Most of the plants identified were those that float on or grow submerged in fresh water (muskgrass – *Chara*, pondweed – *Potamogeton*, crowfoot) or in wet terrestrial places (bogbean – *Menyanthes trifoliata* L., bulrush – *Typha*, many species of sedge – *Carex* and rush – *Juncus*).
- 15.4.3 No obvious human impact was observed in the material from these deposits and the remains appeared to represent the local plant community with no 'seeds' of plants from further afield being deposited. Material from context [1568] varied slightly from the other samples mentioned above in that there was an absence of submerged/floating species and a large quantity of bulrush remains were present. This species prefers to grow at the margins of ponds and the sediment from which this sample was taken probably formed in shallower water. This alluvial deposit was dated to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period, unlike the other contexts which represent the northern wetland area and are Late Glacial to Early Holocene in date, as indicated by radiocarbon dating. The plant assemblages from the two samples from context [1571] showed only very minor differences suggesting no significant change in the local vegetation. All five of the samples also gave small amounts of invertebrate remains, but in most cases restricted to unidentified fragments of cuticle, ants and mites. Further study of the last of these could, perhaps, provide information regarding the local environment, though the fact that these (and the ants) were markedly better preserved than other invertebrate remains could suggest that they are intrusive to the deposit. Context [1570a] also gave a small number of adult beetle sclerites, most of which were heavily eroded and fragmented, but with an occasional much better preserved fragment. The numbers of identifiable remains recovered from the assessment sub-sample were too few to be of use for environmental reconstruction, but processing of all of the remaining sediment from this deposit *may* yield sufficient remains to be of some interpretative value. A small number of cladoceran ephippia were noted in the flot from context [1569], perhaps indicating that, at the time of the formation of this deposit, the wetland area was subject to periodic drying out.

- 15.4.4 Contexts [2043] and [2044] (from the Phase 7 well) and [2055] (a Phase 7 ditch fill of Enclosure 41) also produced predominantly waterlogged plant remains, but these sediments were deposited in an environment with a marked human influence. A considerable range of taxa was identified from these deposits, though remains of cultivated plants were few, possibly indicating that the features were not situated in the immediate vicinity of places where domestic activities were undertaken. Many of the species were weeds of agricultural fields or waste places, whilst others indicated meadows or pastures and damp places. Each of these deposits also produced small assemblages of well preserved insect remains, always including a component of aquatic beetles but with taxa of other habitats (e.g. ground beetles and a weevil) also present (at least in context [2043]). Further study of these assemblages, in conjunction with the plant remains, is certainly warranted. Wells have often proved to be a valuable source of bioarchaeological remains as waterlogging [of the deposits] frequently occurs, at least in the lower levels.<sup>77</sup> If the entire series of fills from the well were investigated, it would be possible to reconstruct changes in the local environment during and after its use. This could produce important information, as, to date, no waterlogged deposits from non-military Romano-British sites in the North-East of England have been investigated.<sup>78</sup>
- 15.4.5 Some of the 'non-waterlogged' contexts contained appreciable quantities of charred cereal remains, together with remains of weeds and other wild plants. The largest concentrations were present in contexts [126] (Phase 6), [191] and [1555] (both Phase 4), but considerable quantities were also recovered from contexts [225], [544], [1281] (all Phase 4) and [1525] (Phase 3). In the samples examined, spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta* L.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum distichon* L./*H. vulgare* L.) were the principal cereals, whilst emmer wheat (*T. dicoccon* Schübl.) and oat (*Avena*) formed minor components of the assemblages. In each of these samples, brome (*Bromus*) was a frequently recorded weed. In view of the tight dating framework, it may be possible to recognise changes through time, perhaps related to the advent of the Roman military in the region. In light of the results from the samples examined so far, it seems almost certain that a systematic review and assessment of additional samples would reveal further concentrations of charred cereals and other plant remains. So far, no typically 'Roman' plants have been found, *i.e.* species that were not present in Britain before the Roman invasion (e.g. figs, grapes).
- 15.4.6 Context [1555] (a Phase 4 pit fill) differed from the others by the presence of charred moss stems, branches of heather (*Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull) and leaves of bell heather (*Erica cinerea* L.). Both heather species grow on heaths and moors and indicate acid soils. As the local geology is characterised as undifferentiated drift and till (boulder clay) upon solid strata of the Permian, it seems unlikely that these plants grew near the excavated feature. They could, however, have been imported with peat or turves which might have been brought to the site to be used as fuel or construction material.<sup>79</sup>

<sup>77</sup> See, for example, Hall *et al.* 1980, Kenward *et al.* 1986a.

<sup>78</sup> Huntley and Stallibrass 1995.

<sup>79</sup> Hall 2003.

- 15.4.7 Only one of the examined deposits (context [1444], the fill of Phase 7 bath-house raking trench [1473]) gave more than traces of shell. The small numbers of remains were almost all of edible marine shellfish and almost certainly represent food waste; five oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) valves formed the bulk of the assemblage and two of these showed evidence of having been opened using a knife (or similar implement) in the form of characteristic notches in the shell margins. The remains were too few to be of any great interpretative value, but do indicate the importation of coastal food resources to the site in the Romano-British period. Another Roman deposit, context [1420], a Phase 8 demolition layer associated with the bath-house, also gave traces of marine shellfish in the form of small fragments of mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.) shell. Both contexts also gave one (context [1444]) or two (context [1420]) land snails, but, in isolation, these are of no use for environmental reconstruction.
- 15.4.8 Variations in the sediment, and/or microfossil content and preservation, were found through both column sequences, though the numbers and quality of preservation of remains were, overall, significantly higher in the northern wetland sequence than in that from the Romano-British 'sump' feature [1225]. There is clearly considerable potential for analysis of the pollen from the wetland area sequence (supported by radiocarbon dating) to provide further information regarding the timing and nature of vegetation changes at this site. Eastern England has proven to be a key area for the study of Late Glacial and Early Holocene environments, with detailed palaeoecological studies carried out at Roos Bog in Holderness,<sup>80</sup> Gransmoor Quarry in the Hull valley,<sup>81</sup> Star Carr in the Vale of Pickering<sup>82</sup> and more recently at Cove Farm Quarry, Westwoodside in the Humberhead levels.<sup>83</sup> Although extending only so far into the Holocene (to around Cal BC 4400) the Faverdale sequence has the potential to provide further information regarding the timing and nature of Early Holocene vegetation changes. More detailed pollen analyses of both sequences are therefore recommended, ideally in conjunction with plant and invertebrate macrofossil analyses and supported by radiocarbon dating of the sequence. A parallel study of the diatoms, at least from the lower part of this sequence, would provide additional information on the depositional environment. Diatoms were effectively absent from the Romano-British 'sump' feature [1225] sequence sub-samples and the pollen assemblages rather poorer. Nevertheless, further study of the latter *could* provide valuable evidence regarding the environment of the site, local agriculture and perhaps vegetation clearance.
- 15.4.9 The wood identifications showed that at least three trees species (hazel, willow and oak) were utilised for 'structural' timbers during the Romano-British period. Identification of the remaining wood samples from the lining of well [1932] has little intrinsic interpretative value beyond determining if any other tree species are represented, but should be attempted to provide an archive record of the remains. This material could also be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

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<sup>80</sup> Beckett 1981.

<sup>81</sup> Walker, *et al.* 1993.

<sup>82</sup> Day 1995; Day and Mellars 1994.

<sup>83</sup> Bateman *et al.* 2001.

- 15.4.10 The assessment of the animal bones has shown that a large body of vertebrate material was recovered, largely concentrated in ditch fills, in particular those from the Phase 7 backfills of Enclosure 41 ditch. A fairly restricted range of species was identified suggesting a reliance on domestic animals, particularly cattle, although the presence of post-cranial elements of deer hinted at some exploitation of wild resources. Initial investigations of the material selected for more detailed recording also indicated that pig remains from deposits of Romano-British date outnumbered those of sheep/goat. A relatively high frequency of pig remains is quite unusual from sites in this country and particularly in association with rural occupation. Some researchers have suggested<sup>84</sup> that higher proportions of pig remains may imply high status occupation during this period, perhaps indicating the adoption of Roman culture by the indigenous population or maybe inferring the presence of individuals from further south in the Empire. On the basis of artefactual remains, the former appears more likely. Unfortunately, preservation was very variable and the high degree of fragmentation noted throughout rendered much of the assemblage unidentifiable to species level.
- 15.4.11 All parts of the body of the main domestic species were recovered from this site, showing the presence of both butchery waste and domestic refuse. Some of the butchery techniques observed, e.g. heavy chopping of scapulae, are characteristic of Romano-British sites (mainly urban), whilst butchery using a knife, also evident at this site, is more typical of the Iron Age. However, the latter is a technique that appears to continue into the Romano-British period on some, mainly rural, sites.<sup>85</sup>
- 15.4.12 Dating evidence from the site suggested that most of the remains could be assigned to a tight chronological framework spanning the 2nd century AD (Phases 4 to 7), with smaller assemblages from the 1st and 3rd centuries (Phases 3 and 8). Given that there are almost no vertebrate assemblages from Roman period non-military sites in the region, with the exceptions of the material recovered from a few indigenous/native settlements e.g. Thorpe Thewles, Cleveland<sup>86</sup> and Stanwick, North Yorkshire (unpublished) and from the possible villas at Holme House, Piercebridge<sup>87</sup> and Ingleby Barwick, near Stockton<sup>88</sup>, this material presents an important opportunity to investigate the development of a possible early Roman villa site and the extent of Roman influence on settlement in the area by an examination of changes in species frequencies, age-at-death patterns and variations in size of the main domesticates. These variations and changing frequencies could identify, for instance, differing husbandry practises, the introduction of new/improved stock and changing dietary preferences at a crucial period of change and innovation. Prior to the discovery of the site at Faverdale, there was little evidence for Roman activity in the Darlington area, in particular.

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<sup>84</sup> King 1978; 1984, Dobney 2001.

<sup>85</sup> Maltby 1989.

<sup>86</sup> Rackham 1987.

<sup>87</sup> Gidney 1990.

<sup>88</sup> ASUD 2000.

## 15.5 Recommendations for Further Work

- 15.5.1 The waterlogged sediments from contexts [2043] and [2044] (from the Phase 7 well) and [2055] (the Phase 7 backfill of Enclosure ditch 41) should be fully analysed, as only a fraction of the plant material could be recorded for the assessment and a considerably longer species list can be expected. Detailed recording of the invertebrate assemblages from these deposits would provide supporting and additional information regarding the conditions within and around these features. The fills from the well [1932], in particular, merit consideration, and the whole sequence of deposits should be investigated to enable reconstruction of environmental changes during and after the use of the structure.
- 15.5.2 In contrast, despite the good preservation of material recovered from the waterlogged deposits [1568], [1569], [1570a] and [1571], only a limited range of plant and invertebrate taxa were present and further work is unlikely to add significantly more species to this record. However, in light of the possible early date and rarity of this material, some more detailed recording is warranted in line with the recommendations of the ongoing North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (an English Heritage-funded initiative that aims to provide a viable, realistic and effective academic basis for the undertaking of archaeological investigations).<sup>89</sup>
- 15.5.3 The contexts likely to contain concentrations of charred cereals and other plant macrofossils (e.g. contexts [126], [191], [225], [544], [1281], [1525] and [1555]) merit further assessment.
- 15.5.4 No further study of shell remains from this site is warranted.
- 15.5.5 It is recommended that all of the remaining wood samples (*i.e.* the rest of the samples from the lining of well [1932]) be identified (if possible) for the site archive.
- 15.5.6 More detailed pollen analyses of both column sequences are recommended, to be undertaken in conjunction with further study of the plant and invertebrate macrofossils where present and supported by a series of radiocarbon dates.
- 15.5.7 Preservation of the vertebrate remains was variable across the site, with much fragmentation noted. However, this assemblage has the potential to enhance our knowledge of rural sites during the Romano-British period, with a view to understanding the extent of Roman influence on indigenous communities. A full analysis of the material from all well dated deposits should be undertaken, except where the remains are too poorly preserved to be of interpretative value. A 'targetted' approach would therefore be appropriate.
- 15.5.8 The samples not examined for this assessment should be reviewed with reference to the results presented here. If any appear likely to yield additional interpretable assemblages of biological remains (in particular, there will almost certainly be further concentrations of charred plant macrofossils) then they should be included in the bioarchaeological analysis of the site.

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<sup>89</sup> North East Regional Research Framework, [www.durham.gov.uk](http://www.durham.gov.uk).

**Table15a. Context information, sediment descriptions, and residue details for processed 'GBA'/'BS' sub-samples**

Key: CN = Context number; wt/vol (kg/l) = weight in kg/volume in litres of processed sediment (please note that for those sample processed before the sample volumes were routinely recorded only the weight is given; Vol of flot and/or w/o (ml) = approximate volume of paraffin flot or washover (millilitres) – where two figures are given these are for the flot and washover in that order; Dry wt (kg) = dry weight of the residue. In 'Residue/Notes': 'eec' = earthworm egg capsules (modern) were noted during recording of the plant remains.

CN	Phase	Area	Context type	Sample	wt/vol (kg/l)	Sediment description	Vol of flot and/or w/o (ml)	Dry wt (kg)	Residue/Notes
107	4.6	B	Fill of gully [108] defining Windbreak 4	1	3/-	Just moist, light orange-brown to light to mid grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly (working somewhat plastic), silty clay, with stones (6 to 60 mm, some burnt) and rotted charcoal present	~5	0.72	Mostly stones (to 30 mm), with trace amounts of sand and charcoal (to 6 mm; 1 g)
111	3	B	Fill of Enclosure 1 ditch [112]	6	3/-	Dry, light to mid yellow-brown to mid grey-brown, brittle to unconsolidated (working soft and sticky), stony (stones 2 to 60 mm were common), clay silt, with some modern rootlets	~10	0.86	Mostly stones (to 50 mm), with a little coal (to 11 mm; 1 g) and charcoal (to 4 mm; <1 g)
126	6	A	Fill of gully [125]	5	3/-	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, brittle to crumbly (working plastic and sticky when wetted), clay, with some modern rootlets present	~30	0.34	Mostly stones (to 35 mm), with some sand and a little charcoal (to 6 mm; <1 g)
132	3	B	Fill of Enclosure 1 ditch [131]	14	3/-	Dry, light yellow-brown to mid grey-brown (in shades of brown and grey-brown), indurated to crumbly, ?slightly silty clay, with stones (6 to 20 mm), rotted charcoal (or black ash) and modern rootlets present	~15	0.62	Mostly stones (to 15 mm), with some sand and traces of coal (to 5 mm; <1 g) and charcoal (to 4 mm; <1 g)
150	2	C	Upper fill of Cist burial 2	10	43/33	Just moist, light to mid brown to light to mid grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working plastic), slightly sandy slightly silty clay, with stones (6 to 60 mm) and modern rootlets present	~22	12.7	Mostly stones (to 83 mm) and sand, with some undisaggregated sediment concretions (to 35 mm; 78 g) and traces of brick/tile (to 6 mm; <1 g) and coal (to 8 mm; 1 g)
188	4.7	A	Fill of Enclosure 39 ditch [189]	13	3/-	A just moist, stiff and slightly sticky (working plastic) mix of light blue grey (~80%) and light to mid orange-brown (~20%) clays with a rather gleyed appearance. Traces of charcoal were present	~5	0.23	Mostly stones (to 40 mm), with some sand and traces of charcoal (to 4 mm; <1 g)
191	4.7	A	Fill of Enclosure 39 ditch [192]	19	3/-	Moist, mid grey-brown (lighter and darker in patches), brittle to crumbly (working more or less plastic), slightly silty clay, with abundant rotted fine charcoal integrated into the matrix	~12	0.66	Mostly stones (to 70 mm), with some sand, a little charcoal (to 5 mm; <1 g) and approximately 30 charred grains (see Table 15d)
205	4.6	A	Occupation layer associated with Enclosure 17	15	3/-	Just moist, light grey to mid to dark grey-brown (in shades of grey and grey-brown, with occasional orange-brown areas), brittle to crumbly (working sticky and plastic when wetted), silty clay. Stones (2 to 6 mm), ?charcoal/black ash and traces of ?coal were present	~30	0.40	Mostly stones (to 30 mm, most to 10 mm), with some sand and traces of brick/tile (to 3 mm; <1 g), coal (to 12 mm; 1 g), charcoal (to 5 mm; 1 g) and modern rootlets (<1 g)
225	4.6	A	Hearth debris near Enclosure 17	18	3/-	Moist, light grey-brown to dark grey-brown (in shades of grey and grey-brown, brittle to crumbly (working more or less plastic), silty clay. Stones (20 to >60 mm), rotted charcoal and ?wood and modern rootlets were present	~15	0.51	Mostly stones (one to 70 mm, rest to 25 mm), with some sand and a little charcoal (to 9 mm; 1 g)

CN	Phase	Area	Context type	Sample	wt/vol (kg/l)	Sediment description	Vol of flot and/or w/o (ml)	Dry wt (kg)	Residue/Notes
234	4.6	A	Fill of Enclosure 17 ditch [235]	23	3/3.1	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown (flecked with mid brown), crumbly (working somewhat plastic), slightly sandy silty clay, with some modern (live) invertebrates present	~8	0.36	Mostly sand, with some stones (to 14 mm) and fused ash (to 12 mm; 3 g) and traces of magnetic material (most to 13 mm; 6 g) including metal (to 26 mm; 6 g) and a little charcoal (to 15 mm; 4 g)
544	4.6	C	Fill of pit [545] within Enclosure 34	16	3/2.8	Just moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly sandy clay silt. Rotted ?charcoal, stones (6 to 60 mm) and modern rootlets were present	~8	0.89	Mostly stones (to 52 mm) and sand, with a little cinder (3 fragments to 25 mm; 10 g) and a lump of fused ?ash (1 piece to 35 mm; 12 g)
567	4.6	C	Fill of pit [576] within Enclosure 34	42	3/-	Just moist to dry, light to mid orange –brown to mid to dark grey-brown (with some lighter shades of grey-brown in places), slightly silty clay, with some stones (>60 mm) and fragments of ?very rotted ?mineralised wood present. Modern contaminant rootlets and 'straw' were also present	~5	0.99	Mostly stones (two to 70 mm, rest to 40 mm), with some sand and a little charcoal (to 5 mm, <1 g)
592	7	C	Fill of pit [593], below sunken yard surface	134	3/3.2	Just moist, mid grey-brown (occasionally mid brown), crumbly (working soft and more or less plastic), slightly sandy silty clay, with stones (20 to 60 mm), charcoal and modern rootlets present	~12	0.70	Mostly stones (to 38 mm) and sand, with traces of cinder/charcoal (to 11 mm; 3 g) and lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 24 mm; 15 g)
612	7	C	Fill of Enclosure 41 ditch	43	3/3.5	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), slightly clay silt, with some fragments of burnt and very fragile bone	~15	0.38	Mostly stones (to 25 mm, most to 8 mm), with some sand and a little brick/tile (to 15 mm; 2 g) and charcoal (to 10 mm; 1 g)
737	4.7	C	Fill of feature [736] defining Windbreak 14	50	3/-	Moist, light to mid orange-grey-brown to dark grey-brown (and shades of grey-brown between), crumbly (working soft and slightly sticky), clay silt, with stones (2 to 20 mm and >60 mm) and modern rootlets present	~10	0.53	Mostly stones (to 25 mm) and sand, with a little charcoal (to 8 mm; 1 g)
822	4.1	C	Fill of pit [823] in vicinity of Enclosures 5 and 6	71	3/2.1	Dry, mid grey-brown (to black, ?charcoal/?ash lumps), crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly sandy silty clay, with some indurated lumps of light to mid grey clay (to 50 mm). Stones (6 to 60 mm), coal (to 60 mm) and lumps of ?charcoal/black ash were present	~1-2	0.85	Composed of stones (to 41 mm), sand and coal (to 45 mm; 105 g)
860	7	C	Fill of drainage ditch [810]	63	3/-	Moist, mid to dark grey to mid to dark grey-brown (with occasional patches of light grey-brown and mid grey), crumbly and slightly sticky (working soft), clay silt (some areas of silty clay). There were no obvious inclusions	~10	0.40	Mostly stones (to 25 mm, most to 5 mm), with some sand and a little charcoal (to 3 mm; 1 g)
901	5	C	Fill of drainage ditch [902]	69	3/2.7	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown (with small patches of light slightly orange brown), stiff to crumbly (working plastic), slightly sandy clay, with some rotted ?charcoal or black ?ash present	~5	0.34	Mostly stones (to 25 mm) and sand, with a little charcoal (to 8 mm; 2 g)
1012	4.6	C	Fill of feature [1013] defining Windbreak 10	82	3/-	Moist, light to mid brown to mid grey to mid to dark grey-brown (with an orange cast in places), brittle to crumbly (working plastic), slightly silty clay (some areas clay silt), with some very rotted charcoal present	~5	0.34	Mostly stones (to 20 mm) and sand, with traces of coal (to 6 mm; <1 g) and charcoal (to 10 mm; 3 g)

CN	Phase	Area	Context type	Sample	wt/vol (kg/l)	Sediment description	Vol of flot and/or w/o (ml)	Dry wt (kg)	Residue/Notes
1074	3	C	Fill of ditch [1073]	91	3/-	Just moist to dry, light to mid brown to light to mid orange-brown to mid to dark grey-brown, brittle and indurated to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), slightly sandy silty clay, with some stones 92 to 6 mm) and rotted ?charcoal present	~5	0.43	Mostly stones (to 40 mm), with some sand and a little brick/tile (one fragments to 4 mm; <1 g) and charcoal (to 5 mm; 1 g)
1121	4.3	C	Fill of pit [1122] within Enclosure 30	100	3/-	Just moist, mid brown to dark grey-brown, crumbly, slightly sandy silt. Stones (6 to 20 mm), ?mortar/plaster, rotted ?charcoal and modern rootlets were present in the sample	~15	0.88	Mostly stones (to 30 mm, most to 12 mm), with some sand and traces of brick/tile (to 22 mm; 5 g), small 'beads' of metallic slag (to 5 mm; 1 g) and coal (to 18 mm; 27 g)
1281	4.6	C	Fill of pit [1282] within Enclosure 22	109	3/2.7	Dry, light brown to mid to dark grey (in shades of grey-brown between), indurated to crumbly (working plastic and sticky when wetted), slightly sandy clay. Stones (>60 mm), fine ?charcoal or black ash and modern rootlets were present	~15	0.48	Mostly stones (to 20 mm), with some sand and a little pot (one sherd to 22 mm; 3 g) and charcoal (to 12 mm; 1 g)
1420	8	C	Demolition layer within bath-house	126	3/4.2	Just moist to dry, mid brown to mid grey-brown, brittle and somewhat compressed to crumbly or unconsolidated (working sticky when wetted), slightly silty slightly sandy clay. Large stones (>60 mm), ?mortar/plaster, ?pot, rotted charcoal and modern rootlets and seedlings were present	~5	0.79	Mostly stones (to 34 mm) and sand, with traces of brick/tile (to 13 mm; 1 g), coal (to 9 mm; 1 g), mortar/plaster (to 34 mm; 10 g), magnetic material (to 22 mm; 7 g) and charcoal (to 9 mm; 1 g)
1444	7	C	Fill of raking trench [1473] in bath-house	136	3/2.9	More or less dry, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly to unconsolidated, slightly sandy slightly clay silt, with stones (6 to 60 mm), ?charcoal, marine shellfish (including cockle and oyster) and modern rootlets present	~10	0.47	Mostly stones (to 25 mm) and sand, with traces of brick/tile (to 19 mm; 2 g), pot (1 sherd to 21 mm; 4 g) and charcoal (to 10 mm; 2 g)
1525	3	C	Fill of drainage ditch [1521]	167	3/3.2	Moist, mid grey-brown (though mostly darker from abundant charred content), crumbly and slightly sticky (working soft and somewhat plastic), slightly sandy silty clay to clay silt, with abundant rotted charcoal and some stones (6 to 60 mm) present	275	0.61	Mostly stones (to 42 mm) and sand, with a little magnetic material (to 21 mm; 11 g) and charcoal (to 19 mm; 4 g)
1555	4.6	C	Fill of pit [1506] within Enclosure 24	147	1/1.5	Moist, light grey and light brown (to black, from abundant charred content), crumbly (working soft), slightly sandy silt, with abundant black ?ash	47	0.11	Mostly stones (to 20 mm) and sand, with a little brick/tile (to 18 mm; 4 g)
1568	1.3	C	Wetland deposit	-	3/3.8	Moist, dark grey-brown (with a purplish cast), crumbly (working soft), noticeably undense, very humic, slightly sandy silt, with some lumps of stiff clay (to 35 mm) and fine herbaceous detritus	~1	n/a	Residue primarily of waterlogged plant remains – see Table 15b
1569	1.1	C	Wetland deposit	152	2/2.3	Moist, dark grey-brown, brittle to crumbly (working soft), moderately humic, slightly sandy clay silt	~10	n/a	Residue primarily of waterlogged plant remains – see Table 15b
1570a	1.1	C	Wetland deposit	-	1/1.9	Moist, mid grey-brown (with a slight purplish tinge), brittle to crumbly (working soft), slightly ?humic, slightly sandy silt, with no obvious inclusions.	~10	n/a	Residue primarily of waterlogged plant remains – see Table 15b

CN	Phase	Area	Context type	Sample	wt/vol (kg/l)	Sediment description	Vol of flot and/or w/o (ml)	Dry wt (kg)	Residue/Notes
1571	1.1	C	Wetland deposit	15710020	2/3.8	Moist, mid to dark grey-brown (mid orange in places), brittle and layered to crumbly, slightly sandy amorphous organic sediment, with fine and coarse herbaceous detritus present	~25	n/a	Large residue (~1400 ml) primarily of waterlogged plant remains – see Table 15b
1571	1.1	C	Wetland deposit	15714150	2/3.8	Moist, mid (internally) to dark (externally) brown, brittle to crumbly, slightly sandy amorphous organic sediment, with fine and coarse herbaceous detritus and fragments of ?reed/rush or ?'straw' present	~25	n/a	Large residue (~1800 ml) primarily of waterlogged plant remains – see Table 15b
1697	4.6	C	Fill of Enclosure 25/26 ditch [1698]	158	2/2	Moist, light to mid grey-brown, stiff to crumbly (working plastic), ?slightly sandy clay, with a little fine (and rotted) charcoal present	~150	0.20	Mostly stones (to 47 mm, most to 12 mm) and sand, with a little charcoal (to 10 mm; <1 g)
1714	4.6	C	Fill of pit [1715] in vicinity of Windbreaks 8 and 9	164	3/3.4	Just moist, mid grey-brown to mid to dark grey (with lighter patches of brown, grey and grey-brown), crumbly (working soft), slightly sandy clay silt (more clay in places), with some lumps of light grey clay and orange-red ?burnt clay (both to 50 mm). Stones (6 to 20 mm), fine ?charcoal and modern rootlets were present	~15	0.35	Mostly stones (to 32 mm) and sand, with some brick/tile (to 20 mm; 18 g) and magnetic material (to 20 mm; 10 g) and traces of pot (3 sherds to 35 mm; 7 g), coal (to 6 mm; 1 g), cinder (to 10 mm; 2 g) and charcoal (to 10 mm; <1 g)
1832	7	C	Consolidation dump	183	3/3.5	Moist, mid to dark grey, stiff to crumbly (working soft), slightly ?humic, slightly sandy clay silt, with some areas of indurated light to mid slightly orange-brown silty clay. Charcoal was present	~12	0.34	Mostly sand and fused ash (to 38 mm; 25 g – most as mm-particles, however), with some stones (to 22 mm) and traces of brick/tile (to 30 mm; 12 g), coal (to 18 mm; 2 g), cinder (to 20 mm; 8 g) and charcoal (to 18 mm; 3 g)
2026	7	C	Fill of pit [2027], consolidation for road [1388]	217	3/2.1	Moist, mid brown to dark grey (in shades of brown and grey-brown), stiff to crumbly (working soft and plastic), slightly sandy silty clay, with some patches of light grey ?silty clay (to 10 mm) and flecks of ?charcoal	~7	0.40	Mostly stones (to 52 mm) and sand, with a little charcoal (to 8 mm; 2 g)
2043	7	C	Fill of well [1932]	205	3/4.1	Moist, mid grey, brittle to crumbly (working soft), slightly sandy silt, with some small stones (2 to 6 mm) and twigs present	~20/~115	0.18	Mostly stones (to 28 mm) and sand, with traces of slag (1 piece to 9 mm; 1 g), coal (1 piece to 10 mm; 1 g) and a beetle elyton. eec
2044	7	C	Fill of well [1932]	206	3/3.2	Moist, mid brown to mid to dark grey-brown, soft and slightly sticky (working soft), slightly sandy slightly clay silt, with some small (to 5 mm) ?humic patches. Stones (2 to 60 mm) were present	~18	0.64	Mostly stones (to 43 mm) and sand, with a trace of charcoal (to 6 mm; <1 g)
2055	7	C	Fill of Enclosure 41 ditch	218	3/3.2	Moist, mid brown to mid grey to mid to dark grey-brown, crumbly to slightly sticky (working soft), slightly sandy, clay silt to silty clay, with some stones (6 to 60 mm) and modern rootlets present	~15	0.27	Mostly sand, with some stones (to 29 mm) and a piece of charcoal (to 12 mm; <1 g)

**Table15b: Plant remains from Phase 1.1 and Phase 1.3 deposits**

Key: w – waterlogged; c – charred; m – probably modern (uncharred). Capitalised bold face indicates numerous remains.

Context			1569	1570a	1571	1571	1568 (Phase 1.3)
<b>Weight (kilograms)</b>			2	1	2	2	3
<b>Volume - waterlogged (litres)</b>			2.3	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Vernacular name</b>	<b>part recorded</b>					
<i>Betula pendula/pubescens</i>	silver/downy birch	nut				w	
Bryophyta	mosses	stem			w		
<i>Carex</i>	sedge	nut		w	w	w	w
<i>Chara</i>	muskgrass	oogonium	w	w	w	w	
<i>Juncus</i>	rush	seed	w				w
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	bogbean	seed	w	w		w	
<i>Poa</i>	meadow-grass	caryopsis		w			
<i>Potamogeton</i>	pondweed	drupe		w	w	w	
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i>	crowfoot	achene		<b>W</b>			
<i>Typha</i>	bulrush	seed	w				<b>W</b>
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	common nettle	achene	w				w
Further work recommended?			yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<b>Other remains</b>							
crumbly peaty material			x	x	x	x	x
bark				x			
plant fibres			x	x	x	x	x
buds/bud scales						x	
rootlets				x			x
charcoal			x				
invertebrate remains			x	x	x	x	x
cristatella			x		x	x	

**Table 15c. Plant remains from Phase 2, undated cist burial, and Phase 3, Romano-British deposits**

Key: w –waterlogged; c – charred; m – probably modern (uncharred). Capitalised bold face indicates numerous remains

Context			150 (Phase 2)	111	132	1074	1525
Sample			10	6	14	91	167
Weight (kilograms)			43	3	3	3	3
Volume - waterlogged (litres)			33	-	-	-	3.2
<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Vernacular name</b>	<b>part recorded</b>					
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	fool's parsley	mericarp	m				
<i>Atriplex</i>	orache	seed	m			m	c
<i>Bromus</i>	brome	caryopsis					c
<i>Carex</i>	sedge	nut				c	
Cerealia	cereals	grain				c	c
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	fat-hen	seed				c	c
<i>Crataegus</i>	hawthorn	thorn					c
Cyperaceae	sedge family	nut					c
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Löve	black-bindweed	achene					c
<i>Fumaria</i>	fumitory	achene	m				
<i>Persicaria</i>	knotweed	achene					c
<i>Poa annua</i> L.	annual meadow-grass	caryopsis			m		
<i>Salix</i>	willow	bud					c
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	chickweed	seed		m			
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed	achene					c
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.	spelt wheat	glume base					c
Further work recommended?			no	no	no	no	yes
<b>Other remains</b>							
rootlets			x	x	x	x	
charcoal			x		x	x	x
coal/cinder			x			x	
invertebrate remains			x	x			

**Table 15d Plant remains from Phases 4 and 5 Romano-British deposits**

Key: w –waterlogged; c – charred; m – probably modern (uncharred). Capitalised bold face indicates numerous remains.

Context			107	188	191	205	225	234	544	567	737	822	1012	1121	1281	1555	1714	901 (Phase 5)
Sample			1	13	19	15	18	23	16	42	50	71	82	100	109	147	164	69
Weight (kilograms)			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3
Volume - waterlogged (litres)			-	-	-	-	1	3.1	2.8	-	-	2.1	-	-	2.7	1.5	3.4	2.7
Taxon	Vernacular name	part recorded																
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	stinking chamomile	achene																c
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl	false oat-grass	bulb						c										
<i>Atriplex</i>	orache	seed				m			c	w				m			c	
<i>Avena</i>	oat	grain				c			c								c	
<i>Avena</i>	oat	awn			c													
<i>Bromus</i>	brome	caryopsis			<b>C</b>	c	c		c						c	<b>C</b>		
Bryophyta	mosses	stem															c	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	heather	branch															c	
<i>Carex</i>	sedge	nut		c	c		c	c	c	w		c		c	c			c
Cerealia	cereals	grain			<b>C</b>	c			<b>C</b>					c	c	<b>C</b>		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	fat-hen	seed	m		c				c									
<i>Erica cinerea</i> L.	bell heather	leaf															c	
Fabaceae	pea family	seed									c							
<i>Fumaria</i>	fumitory	achene	m								m							m
<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i>	barley	grain											c			<b>C</b>		c
<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i>	barley	rachis segment			c												c	
<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i> hulled	hulled barley	grain			<b>C</b>	c	c		<b>C</b>						c			
<i>Juncus</i>	rush	seed		w													c	
<i>Luzula</i>	wood-rush	seed															c	
<i>Montia fontana</i> L. ssp. <i>chondrosperma</i> (Fenzl) Walters	blinks	seed					c											
<i>Persicaria</i>	knotweed	achene			c		c		c							c		
<i>Poa annua</i> L.	annual meadow-grass	caryopsis								m								
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis									c		w	c				
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	wild radish	mericarp				c											c	
<i>Rumex</i>	dock	achene															c	
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	chickweed	seed				m				w			w					m



**Table 15e Plant remains from Phases 6-8 Romano-British deposits**

Key: w –waterlogged; c – charred; m – probably modern (uncharred). Capitalised bold face indicates numerous remains.

Context			126 (Phase 6)	1832 (Phase 6)	592	612	860	1444	1568	2026	2043	2044	2055	1420 (Phase 8)
Sample			5	183	134	43	63	136	?	217	205	206	218	126
Weight (kilograms)			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Volume - waterlogged (litres)			-	3.5	3.2	3.5	-	2.9	3.8	2.2	-	3.2	3.2	4.2
<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Vernacular name</b>	<b>part recorded</b>												
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	stinking chamomile	achene												
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.	parsley-piert	achene									w			
Apiaceae	carrot family	mericarp											w	
<i>Arctium</i>	burdock	achene											w	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl	false oat-grass	bulb			c									
<i>Atriplex</i>	orache	seed	m				m				w			
<i>Avena</i>	oat	grain												
<i>Avena</i>	oat	awn	c											
<i>Bromus</i>	brome	caryopsis	c				c		c			c	c	c
Bryophyta	mosses	stem							c					
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	heather	branch												
<i>Carex</i>	sedge	nut		c		c	c	c	w		w	w	w	c
Cerealia	cereals	grain		c	c	c								
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	fat-hen	seed									w	w	w	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	creeping thistle	achene											w	
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	hemlock	mericarp										w		
<i>Crataegus</i>	hawthorn	thorn												
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L.	crested dog's-tail	caryopsis											c	
Cyperaceae	sedge family	nut												
<i>Descurainia sophia</i> (L.) Webb ex Prantl	flixweed	seed									w			
<i>Eleocharis</i>	spike-rush	nut									w			
<i>Erica cinerea</i> L.	bell heather	leaf												
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Löve	black-bindweed	achene	c											
<i>Fumaria</i>	fumitory	achene												
<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i>	barley	grain		c	c									
<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i>	barley	rachis segment	c											
<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i> hulled	hulled barley	grain	c				c	c					c	
<i>Juncus</i>	rush	seed							w		w	w	w	





**Table15f. Invertebrate remains (including shell) – all Phases**

Key: 'Wt' – weight of processed sub-sample in kg; 'Vol' – waterlogged volume of processed sub-sample in litres (where recorded);

Context	Sample	Phase	Wt	Vol	Area	Context type	Notes	Further work recommended?
107	1	4.6	3	-	B	Fill of gully defining Windbreak 4	The washover gave only traces of unidentified invertebrate remains.	No further work recommended.
111	6	3	3	-	B	Fill of Enclosure 1 ditch	The washover gave only a single modern thrips (Thysanoptera).	No further work recommended.
567	42	4.6	3	-	C	Fill of pit [576] within Enclosure 34	Insect remains in the washover consisted of a single unidentified beetle elytron, which was intact but rather eroded (very pale) and most likely a modern contaminant.	No further work recommended.
1420	126	8	3	4.2	C	Demolition layer within bath-house	Approximately 40 fragments of mussel ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> L.) shell (to 20 mm and probably representing only a single individual) were recovered from the residue. There were also two land snails – single representatives of <i>Discus rotundatus</i> (Müller) and <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> Sterki. Total shell weight = 5 g.	No further work recommended.
1444	136	7	3	2.9	C	Fill of raking trench [1473], bath-house	The residue from this sample gave ~165 g of mostly marine shell. Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> L.) valves accounted for the majority of the remains (144 g) and consisted of three left and two right valves, all of which were well preserved showing only a little erosion and fragmentation. Evidence of the oysters having been opened using a knife (or similar implement) was noted on two of the valves. Other shellfish remains included a few fragments of mussel (to 12 mm, <1 g) and approximately 35 fragments of cockle ( <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> (L.)) shell, representing a minimum of two individuals and weighing approximately 20 g. A single <i>Discus rotundatus</i> land snail was also present (as several fragments).	Though well preserved the remains were too few to be of any great interpretative value. No further work recommended.
1568	-	1.3	3	3.8	C	Wetland deposit	Insect remains from the flot were restricted to unidentified scraps of cuticle.	No further work recommended.
1569	152	1.1	2	2.3	C	Wetland deposit	Insect remains from the flot were restricted to unidentified scraps of cuticle. There were also a few cladoceran ephippia, perhaps indicating temporary rather than permanent standing water.	No further work recommended.
1570a	-	1.1	1	1.9	C	Wetland deposit	The paraffin flot gave a small invertebrate assemblage which was mostly of very eroded and fragmented beetle remains, with an occasional much better preserved sclerite. There were also some mites and ?ants.	All of the remaining sediment should be processed, though the resultant assemblages may still be too small for interpretation.
1571	-	1.1	2	3.8	C	Wetland deposit	The paraffin flot was mostly of abundant insect remains which were primarily of mites (Acari) and ants (Formicidae). Beetle sclerites were few in number and mostly heavily eroded (pale and 'thin') and fragmented, with only heavily sclerotised parts (e.g. mandibles) surviving more or less intact.	Even if all the remaining sediment were processed identifiable and interpretatively valuable remains would be few. No further work recommended except, perhaps, of the mites.
1571	-	1.1	2	3.8	C	Wetland deposit	The paraffin flot was mostly of abundant insect remains which were primarily of mites and ants. Beetle sclerites were few in number and mostly heavily eroded (pale and 'thin') and fragmented, with only heavily sclerotised parts (e.g. mandibles) surviving more or less intact.	Even if all the remaining sediment were processed identifiable and interpretatively valuable remains would be few. No further work recommended except, perhaps, of the mites.
1608	-	5	n/a	n/a	C	Fill of drainage	This material was a 'spot' find of hand-collected shell in sediment. The	No further work recommended.

Context	Sample	Phase	Wt	Vol	Area	Context type	Notes	Further work recommended?
						ditch [894]	quantity of shell was very small and was of very soft and heavily fragmented (largest fragments to 15 mm) marine shellfish, most probably oyster.	
1832	183	7	3	3.5	C	Consolidation dump	Five small unidentified ?shell fragments (to 5 mm, <1 g) were recovered.	No further work recommended.
2043	205	7	3	4.1	C	Well fill	The paraffin flot gave a small assemblage of very well preserved insect remains, mostly of beetle sclerites but also including a few fly puparia and some mites. Beetle taxa present included <i>Cercyon</i> sp., other aquatics (Hydraenidae, including ? <i>Ochthebius</i> sp.), a weevil (Curculionidae – probably <i>Otiorhynchus</i> sp.), elytra and other sclerites of ground beetles (Carabidae) and staphylinids. A further ground beetle elytron and fragments of approximately ten earthworm egg capsules (probably modern) were recovered from the residue.	All of the remaining sediment should be processed for the recovery of invertebrate (and plant) remains.
2044	206	7	3	3.2	C	Well fill	The washover contained a very small assemblage of well preserved insect remains showing little erosion or fragmentation. There were many earthworm egg capsules (probably intrusive) but also some beetle remains including <i>Cercyon</i> sp., another small aquatic and some staphylinid sclerites.	All of the remaining sediment should be processed for the recovery of invertebrate (and plant) remains.
2055	218	7	3	3.2	C	Fill of Enclosure 41 ditch	A small assemblage of quite well preserved insect remains was present in the washover. There was little chemical erosion of the sclerites though their fragmentation was rather more variable (ranging from very little to quite severe). Beetle taxa present included <i>Cercyon</i> sp?p. and some other ?aquatics. In addition, two unidentified beetle elytra and a few earthworm egg capsules were sorted from the residue.	All of the remaining sediment should be processed for the recovery of invertebrate (and plant) remains.

**Table 15g. Notes on microfossils from 'squash' sub-samples of the column sequence samples**

Key: 'SN' = sub-sample number (created by PRS for record keeping purposes).

Sequence	Column tin/OD data	SN	Notes
Lowermost 50mm of [1571] Phase 1.1	Base (0.25 m) tin, sampled by Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage) – basal sub-sample: 66.52-66.53m OD	1	Mostly inorganic, with only a few pollen grains/spores. No other identifiable microfossils seen.
[1571] Phase 1.1	Base (0.25 m) tin, sampled by Jacqui Huntley (English Heritage) – upper sub-sample: 66.70-66.71m OD	2	Almost all organic detritus, with just a trace of inorganic content. Very many well-preserved pollen grains/spores (including of birch – <i>Betula</i> , sedge – <i>Carex</i> , grasses – cf. Poaceae) and diatoms (of at least five forms). There were also fragments of ?mite (Acari) cuticle. The organic material at this sub-sample point was extremely well humified, with no coarse plant material noted.
[1571] Phase 1.1	Middle (0.50 m) tin, sampled by Robin Taylor-Wilson (PCA North) and John Carrott (PRS) – basal sub-sample: 66.71-66.72m OD	3	Almost all organic detritus, with just a trace of inorganic content. There were very many, very well preserved pollen grains/spores (including those of grasses and ? <i>Polypodium</i> ) and diatoms (of at least four forms). Again, there were also fragments of ?mite cuticle. The organic material at this sub-sample point was extremely well humified, with no coarse plant material noted. <b>See Table 15h for radiocarbon date.</b>
[1571] Phase 1.1	Middle (0.50 m) tin, sampled by Robin Taylor-Wilson (PCA North) and John Carrott (PRS) – middle sub-sample: 66.93-66.94m OD	4	Mostly organic detritus, with a little inorganic content (more than noted was in Sub-samples 2 and 3, above). There were many pollen grains/spores and diatoms and also some fragments of ?mite cuticle, but all of these remains were, subjectively, less common than in the two preceding sub-samples. At least five types of diatom were noted. Pollen/spore preservation was good, but not so good as in Sub-samples 2 and 3 and taxa present included grasses, ?hazel – cf. <i>Corylus</i> and ?alder – cf. <i>Alnus</i> , though the range of species present was, again subjectively, more restricted than in the previous sub-samples. The organic material at this sub-sample point was extremely well humified, with no coarse plant material noted.
[1570] Phase 1.1	Middle (0.50 m) tin, sampled by Robin Taylor-Wilson (PCA North) and John Carrott (PRS) – upper sub-sample: 67.14-67.15m OD (equivalent to a basal sub-sample of the Top tin)	5	Mostly inorganic, with some organic detritus. There were some pollen grains/spores, including fungal spores (and a few hyphae), but far fewer than seen in Sub-samples 2-4 and their preservation was not as good (the remains were often crumpled or broken). No diatoms, other invertebrate fragments or additional identifiable microfossils were recorded. This sub-sample was taken from a section of the sequence that appeared to be principally of clay separating the more organic layers above and below.
[1569] Phase 1.1	Top (0.50 m) tin, sampled by Robin Taylor-Wilson (PCA North) and John Carrott (PRS) – middle sub-sample: 67.34-67.35m OD	6	Mostly organic detritus, with a little inorganic material. Pollen grains/spores were fairly numerous and rather variably preserved (some being crumpled or broken, whereas others were largely intact). Pollen taxa included grasses, birch and hazel, but no diatoms were seen. There were also a few fragments of ?plant silica that may represent the remains of phytoliths from grasses. This deposit was noticeably less well humified than those lower in the sequence (particularly Sub-samples 2-4) and included relatively coarse waterlogged plant remains.

Sequence	Column tin/OD data	SN	Notes
[1568] Phase 1.3	Top (0.50 m) tin, sampled by Robin Taylor-Wilson (PCA North) and John Carrott (PRS) – upper sub-sample: 67.52-67.53m OD	7	Approximately half organic detritus and half inorganic material, with pollen/spore preservation recorded as being generally poor (though there were some significantly better preserved remains present). Pollen present included that of ?hazel ( <i>Corylus</i> ) and perhaps chestnut ( <i>Castanea</i> ) and there were at least two different forms represented in the small number of diatoms noted. This sub-sample was rather more humified than Sub-sample 6, but with more coarse organic content than Sub-samples 2-4. <b>See Table 15h for radiocarbon date.</b>
Roman sump feature [1225] Phase 7	Single (0.50 m) tin, sampled by John Carrott (PRS) – basal sub-sample: 66.68-66.69m OD	8	Mostly organic detritus, with some inorganic material. There were many quite well preserved pollen grains/spores (including those of grasses and nettle – <i>Urtica</i> ). There was also a single possible small diatom fragment, but no other identifiable microfossils were seen.
Roman sump feature [1225] Phase 7	Single (0.50 m) tin, sampled by John Carrott (PRS) – middle sub-sample: 66.88-66.89m OD	9	Approximately half organic detritus and half inorganic material. There were some pollen grains/spores, but these were mostly fungal spores (there were also a few hyphae), other grains and spores were few and poorly preserved and none were identified. No diatoms or other identifiable microfossils were noted.
Roman sump feature [1225] Phase 7	Single (0.50 m) tin, sampled by John Carrott (PRS) – upper sub-sample: 067.07-67.08m OD	10	Mostly inorganic, with some organic detritus. There were a few fungal spores (and hyphae) as well as some other pollen grains/spores which included cereal pollen (some of which was probably of wheat – <i>Triticum</i> ). Pollen grains/spores were quite well preserved and more numerous than in Sub-sample 9 but less so than in Sub-sample 8. No diatoms or other identifiable microfossils were noted.

**Table 15h. Details of radiocarbon dates obtained from the column sequence samples**

Key: 'SN' = sub-sample number (created by PRS for record keeping purposes) – see Table 15g for information on sub-sample location within column.

<b>SN</b>	<b>Submitted material</b>	<b>Beta Analytic laboratory number</b>	<b>2-Sigma calibrated radiocarbon date</b>	<b>Measured radiocarbon age</b>	<b>13C/12C Ratio</b>	<b>Conventional radiocarbon age</b>
2	~10 g of 'cleaned' organic sediment	208951	Cal BC 11890 to 11440 AND Cal BC 11420 to 11370	11570 +/-70 BP	-23.2 o/oo	11600 +/-70 BP
7	~32 g of 'cleaned' organic sediment	208952	Cal BC 4460 to 4330	5550 +/-40 BP	-25.8 o/oo	5540 +/-40 BP

**Table 15i. Hand-collected vertebrate remains (from selected deposits) by Phase.**

<b>Phase</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Canis f. domestic</i>	dog	-	1	1	20	30	-	<b>52</b>
<i>Equus f. domestic</i>	horse	1	290*	21	9	55	-	<b>376</b>
cf. <i>Equus f. domestic</i>	?horse	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
<i>Sus f. domestic</i>	pig	5	7	-	10	130	1	<b>153</b>
<i>Cervus elaphus L.</i>	red deer	-	-	-	1	5	-	<b>6</b>
cf. <i>Cervus elaphus L.</i>	?red deer	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
cf. <i>Capreolus capreolus (L.)</i>	?roe deer	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
<i>Bos f. domestic</i>	cattle	5	107	51	51	276	4	<b>494</b>
Caprovid	sheep/goat	1	12	21	22	93	-	<b>149</b>
<i>Anser sp.</i>	goose	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
<i>Gallus f. domestic</i>	chicken	-	-	-	-	2	-	<b>2</b>
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	human	-	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
Unidentified		65	2,016	1,216	1,574	4,739	60	<b>9,670</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10,907</b>

\*includes 273 tooth fragments from one deposit representing approximately 10 teeth.

## 16. HUMAN BONE

By: *Kathelen Sayer*

### 16.1 Introduction

- 16.1.1 Four inhumation burials were discovered within the central eastern portion of Area C, three of which were within definite grave cuts, including a double burial, whilst one was found within a backfilled north-south field boundary ditch, although it is possible that the grave cut was not identifiable. All of the burials truncated earlier Roman features and have been assigned to Phase 7; although no closely dateable artefactual material was recovered from the graves, they are likely to be of late 2nd century AD date based on material recovered from other Phase 7 features.
- 16.1.2 Two stone-lined cist burials were also encountered in the north-western portion of Area C, west of Phase 6 Enclosure 41. There was no stratigraphic or artefactual evidence to demonstrate the age of these burials, stone-lined graves are known in the region from the Bronze Age through to Anglo-Saxon periods, although Bronze age cist burials generally contain crouched inhumations and these two examples are 'long' graves. Only one of the cist burials produced skeletal material, but this was too fragmentary to determine age or sex.

### 16.2 Methodology

- 16.2.1 The skeletal remains were analysed to assess where possible the age, sex and stature of the individuals, any gross pathology present was recorded to site and morphological changes described.
- 16.2.2 Age was assessed using the stages of epiphyseal fusion, dental eruption, dental attrition,<sup>90</sup> changes within the pubic symphysis<sup>91</sup> and the auricular surface.<sup>92</sup> The methods used were dependent on the completeness of the skeletons, some of which were very fragmentary. The following age ranges were used: neonate (0 – 1 month), infant (1 month - 1 year), juvenile (1 – 12 years), adolescent (12 – 20 years), young adult (20 – 35 years), middle adult (35 – 50 years), old adult (50+ years) and adult ( $\geq 18$ ).
- 16.2.3 The sex of the individual was ascertained where possible from sexually dimorphic traits on the pelvis and the skull. The categories used are male or female (positive identification), male? or female? (compares favourably to a sex but not conclusive), 'I' (intermediate) and '?' (insufficient data). Where possible the living stature of the skeletons was calculated from the long bone lengths using the regression equation devised by Trotter and Gleser (1958). The dentition was recorded in the following way: -

	Right								Left								
Maxilla	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandible	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

<sup>90</sup> Brothwell 1981.

<sup>91</sup> Brooks and Suchey 1990.

<sup>92</sup> Lovejoy 1985.

/	lost post-mortem	X	lost ante-mortem
-	jaw missing	U	present
B	broken post-mortem	V	unerupted
U	present	PU	pulp exposed
R	root only		

16.2.4 Dental pathology was recorded to site and severity. Brothwell (1981) devised the scoring system used for calculus and the following grading system of severity was used for caries:

- 1 Pit/fissure
- 2 <half crown destroyed
- 3 >half crown destroyed
- 4 All crown destroyed

16.2.5 The results of the analysis for each skeleton are presented individually.

### 16.3 Results

#### 16.3.1 Skeleton [1042]

16.3.1.1 This individual was found within grave cut [1043] in a supine position orientated east-west with the head to the west. The right arm was partially flexed with the hand over pelvis, the left arm lay by the side and both legs were extended.

Sex: ?

Age: ?

Stature: ?

Condition: Poor. The long bones are present in a fragmentary state and there are a small number of rib and mandibular fragments.

Dentition:

	Right	Left
Maxilla	/ / / / / / / /	/ / / / / / / /
Mandible	/ / / / / / / /	U / / / / / / U /

Pathology: None observed

Dental pathology: None observed. The surviving teeth exhibit very little wear.

#### 16.3.2 Skeleton [1138]

16.3.2.1 Skeleton [1138] was a juvenile inhumation, buried with an adult, [1139], in northern part of the double grave cut [1093]. It was laid in possibly a possibly supine position orientated east-west with the head at the eastern end and turned to the south and inclined slightly towards the body. The left arm was extended by the side and both legs were possibly extended.

Sex: ?

Age: Juvenile (3yrs ± 12 months)

Condition: Very poor. The skull and ribs are very fragmentary. A few long bone fragments are present including the left humerus.

Dentition:

	Right	Left
Maxilla	<u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> / /	<u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u>
Mandible	<u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> /	<u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u>

In addition the crowns of the left and right maxillary 2nd permanent incisor, canine and 1st molar, and the crowns of the left and right mandibular 1st permanent were also recorded.

Pathology: None observed.

### 16.3.3 Skeleton [1139]

16.3.3.1 Skeleton [1139] buried with [1138] was found in a supine position orientated east-west with within the southern side of the grave, with head to the east, turned to the south, the right arm flexed across the chest with the hand on the left arm. The left arm was extended by the side with the hand on the femur and both legs were extended.

Sex: Female

Age: Middle Adult

Stature: 1.56m (right femur)

Condition: Moderately poor. The remains are very fragmentary but the bone that is present is in reasonably good condition. The vertebrae and ribs are in a very fragmentary condition. All the long bones are present but all have either distal or proximal epiphyses missing. The skull is c. 80% present but the facial bones have not survived.

Dentition:

	Right	Left
Maxilla	- <u>U</u> X <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> R <u>U</u>	<u>U</u> - <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> X - -
Mandible	<u>V</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> R <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u>	<u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u> <u>U</u>

Pathology: None observed.

Dental Pathology: Grade 1 caries was recorded on the mesio-buccal aspect of the crown of the right mandibular 1st molar. All the dentition is very worn with the dentine showing through on most teeth.

### 16.3.4 Skeleton [1232]

16.3.4.1 Skeleton [1232] was found within a backfilled field boundary ditch, [1230]. It was laid in a supine position, orientated NNE-SSW, with the head to north, with both arms flexed across the pelvis and both legs extended.

Sex: ?

Age: Adult

Stature: ?

Condition: Very poor. Only fragments of the skull, left femur, tibia and fibula shafts survive. The bone is very soft and the cortical bone is badly degraded.

Dentition:

	Right	Left
Maxilla	<u> </u> / PU PU PU PU B B B	B / / / / PU PU PU
Mandible	/ / / / / / / /	/ / / / / B B B

Pathology: None observed

Dental Pathology: Grade 3 carious lesion on the distal crown of the left 2nd maxillary molar.

Grade 3 carious lesion on the distal crown of the left 2nd mandibular molar.

**16.3.5 Skeleton [1235]**

16.3.5.1 Skeleton [1235] was found within grave cut [1233]. It was found in a supine position orientated NNE-SSW with the head to the north. The head was leaning on the left shoulder with the left arm beside the body and the right arm flexed with the hand over the pelvis. Both legs were extended.

Sex: Female?

Age: Middle Adult

Stature: ?

Condition: Poor. Skull, long bones, right innonminate, three vertebrae, carpals, metacarpals, tarsals and metatarsals present but fragmentary.

Dentition:

	Right	Left
Maxilla	U - U U U U U <u> </u>	U - U U U U U U
Mandible	U U U U U U U U	U U U U U U U U

Pathology: None Observed

Dental Pathology: Supragingival calculus was present on all the surviving teeth. Severe attrition on right and left central incisors. All other surviving teeth have quite advanced attrition.

Comments: A septal aperture, a non-metric trait, was recorded on the right humerus.

**16.3.6 Skeleton [154]**

16.3.6.1 Context [154], the fill of a Phase 2 cist burial, contained more than 20 fragments of human bone, in very poor condition. One fragment, measuring 85mm x 28mm, was identifiable as a femoral shaft fragment. Fourteen fragments were identifiable as long bone shaft fragments. The remaining fragments were unidentifiable.

**16.4 Discussion**

16.4.1 All of the skeletal remains were in a very fragmentary and poor condition, which has limited the amount of data that could be recorded. Of the five individuals present only two could assigned a sex, one female? and one female. The three remaining either had insufficient data to assign a sex or were too young to exhibit sexually dimorphic traits.

- 16.4.2 Of the five individuals, two were middle adults, one was an adult, one was a juvenile, and the age could not be determined for one individual. Stature was estimated for one individual as 1.56m.
- 16.4.3 No skeletal pathology was observed on any the remains. Dental pathology was present in two individuals as caries in one and caries and supragingival calculus in the second. Two individuals, [1139] female and [1235], possibly female, both of middle adult age, have advanced attrition on their teeth. This is present on all the surviving teeth of skeleton [1139], with the dentine showing through on a majority of them. Skeleton [1235] had advanced wear on both maxillary central incisors, the remaining teeth only had moderate wear. Wear on the dentition can be related to a coarse diet, softness of the teeth or occupational activities. The advanced wear on the dentition of skeleton [1139] is probably due to a coarse diet, although the wear on the central incisors of skeleton [1235] could be activity related, for example using teeth to soften materials.
- 16.4.4 The double burial contained a young infant of 3yrs  $\pm$  and an adult female. Unfortunately the condition of the remains means no analysis of the relationship between these two individuals can be made.

## **16.5 Recommendations for Further Work**

- 16.5.1 No further work is required on the remains, with the exception of AMS dating possibly being carried out on the skeletal material from the cist grave to establish the date of these burials. A description and discussion of the burials should be made in any publication text.

**PART C: RESEARCH AGENDA AND  
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT DATA**

## **17. RESEARCH AGENDA**

### **17.1 Original Research Objectives**

17.1.1 The Project Design for the excavation at Faverdale set out three main research objectives to form an outline research agenda for the archaeological project. These are repeated in full below, followed by series of sub-sections discussing how the site data contributed evidence towards each original research agenda item:

- To characterise any pre-Roman, native element of the recorded activity, then to assess how the processes of Romanization affected the site in order to inform current understanding of the transition between the Late pre-Roman Iron Age and the Romano-British period in the region.
- To characterise the Romano-British elements of the recorded activity. Since the univallate enclosure in the northern part of Area C is characteristic of the Roman military, assessment of this, along with other recorded features, as well as the material culture, should establish whether or not the site had close connections with the military. Although a high level of Romanization in northern Britain is suggestive of strong military influence, an alternative is that the site, when Romanized, was part of a high status rural civilian settlement. Such a settlement may have been a country residence or a developed farmstead, as at Quarry Farm, Ingleby Barwick, which was seemingly unique in having little or no military connection.
- To determine as much as possible about the day-to-day existence of the inhabitants of the settlement and, at a broader level, to identify any variations in socio-economic trends affecting the population through time. Biological remains recovered through bulk soil sampling and by hand collection of faunal remains can provide significant data regarding fundamental concerns, such as the diet of settlement occupants, as well more detailed considerations, such as the very economic basis of settlement.

### **17.2 Pre-Roman Activity**

17.2.1 The large quantity of native Iron Age tradition pottery recovered from the site initially suggested that the site was likely to have been occupied in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age. However, assessment of the full ceramic assemblage, in conjunction with preliminary analysis of the stratigraphic evidence, has provided no conclusive evidence for occupation of the site during the Late pre-Roman Iron Age. In summary, the ceramic indications are that the majority – if not all - of the native style pottery is likely to have reached the site in the Romano-British period, with there being only a very limited possibility for a pre-Roman element to the activity recorded there.

- 17.2.2 Apart from the ceramic material, other possible evidence of pre-Roman activity at the site was suggested by the discovery of three stone-lined graves in the north-western part of Area C, as well as a very small assemblage of struck flint from the excavation as a whole. As yet, the sepulchral features remain undated by either artefactual evidence or scientific means and since such burials are known in the region from the Iron Age through to the Anglo-Saxon period, as discussed below, these features cannot as yet be considered as evidence for pre-Roman activity at Faverdale. While the very small flint assemblage is broadly characteristic of probable occasional visitation to the site during the Mesolithic period, little more can be inferred from the presence of such material.
- 17.2.3 Short stone-lined graves or cists containing crouched inhumations are fairly typical of the Bronze Age in the north of England and Scotland, the majority evidently being flat graves, with the remains of a round cairn surviving above just a few examples.<sup>93</sup> Several extended cist burials of Iron Age or Roman date are known from southern Scotland and northern England, indicating that this form of inhumation was part of the wider regional native burial tradition.<sup>94</sup> The Neolithic/Bronze Age burial mound at Copt Hill, Houghton-le-Spring, County Durham, yielded an extended inhumation which been placed within a long cist grave, constructed with stones set on edge, 1.90m east-west x 0.68m wide. However, despite being located within what is essentially a prehistoric sepulchral context, this grave is considered doubtful as representing a prehistoric internment and is commonly thought to be Anglo-Saxon in date.<sup>95</sup> Two cist burials were discovered at some distance from the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Catcote, which occupies a low hill on the edge of the modern town of Hartlepool. In that case, both stone-lined graves contained juvenile burials and although neither contained artefactual material, they are generally interpreted as being of 5th or 6th century AD date.<sup>96</sup>
- 17.2.4 Therefore, the assessment phase of the project has concluded that, as yet, there is no conclusive evidence for pre-Roman occupation of the site. However, the presence of a significant quantity of handmade Iron Age tradition pottery within the overall ceramic assemblage from the site is perhaps a reasonable indicator of a relatively numerous indigenous local population, at the time of Roman military campaigning in northern England.

### **17.3 Romano-British Activity**

*Several distinct phases of activity, assigned Phases 3-8, have been identified through assessment of the site data as representing occupation of the Faverdale site during the Romano-British period. The earliest features of this era date to the later 1st century AD, while the most intense activity occurred during the 2nd century AD, with far more limited activity in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.*

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<sup>93</sup> Megaw and Simpson 1988, 189.

<sup>94</sup> Tait and Jobey 1971, 66-69.

<sup>95</sup> Miket 1984, 53; Tyne and Wear HER 437.

<sup>96</sup> Tees Archaeology 2003.

### **17.3.1 Phase 3**

- 17.3.1.1 Phase 3 comprised fragmentary evidence of possible habitation in the south-western corner of the site, along with traces of an extensive - but possibly irregular - system of potential stock enclosures and tentative evidence for ritual or symbolic activity related to a waterlogged area in the central portion of Area C. Most of the pottery recovered from features and deposits assigned to this phase was of native tradition and not closely dateable. However, occasional fragments of samian ware date this period of occupation more securely to the later 1st century AD and, significantly, are indicative of close links between the inhabitants of the site and the Roman military, shortly after the Roman conquest of the north.
- 17.3.1.2 The putative structural evidence comprised a cluster of postholes and possible beamslots, recorded adjacent to the southern limit of Area C, which, collectively, could represent dwellings, potentially simple clay-and-timber buildings. These features, along with small surviving areas of cobbled surfaces, suggest that this was an area of habitation in the early Romano-British period. However, evidence for individual structures - for example, coherent ground plans - was generally lacking amongst the excavated remains and the associated assemblage of pottery is of insufficient size to draw any firm conclusions. Nevertheless it is noteworthy, firstly, that the ceramic assemblage from the putative structural features is significantly larger than that recovered from the other features and deposits assigned to this phase, broadly supporting the theory that this was a habitation area, and, secondly, that the potential structural remains extended beyond the limits of excavation to the south and possibly to the west, suggesting that the habitation area may have been of greater extent in its entirety.
- 17.3.1.3 Despite this generally fragmentary evidence for later 1st century AD activity, broad characterisation of the nature of the occupation is possible using the excavated data. A simple rural settlement is proposed, probably a farmstead, with an indigenous population practising a mixed agrarian economy. The presence of two quernstones, re-used within the cobbled surfaces grouped with the potential structural features, demonstrates that cereal processing was undertaken at or in the immediate vicinity of the site. From this, it can be inferred that arable cultivation played a part in the subsistence economy of the inhabitants, further evidence of which is indicated by the presence of cereal grains, with spelt wheat identified, along with agricultural weeds such as brome, within bulk samples from Phase 3 features. Fragmentary traces of enclosures, two of which may have been substantial in size, were recorded in the central part of Area C and evidence of a similar enclosure was recorded in Area B, perhaps indicating that a widespread system of enclosures may have covered much of the gently sloping south-facing ground at the site. Despite the generally poor survival of these features, so much so that it has been impossible to ascertain or estimate the dimensions of individual enclosures thus represented, the surviving elements perhaps suggest, through their generally irregular form in plan, that these were probably stock enclosures, rather than the delimiting boundaries of arable fields. Further evidence of pastoralism is provided by faunal remains recovered from Phase 3 features, with pig, cattle, sheep/goat and horse amongst the species represented.

- 17.3.1.4 Ditches recorded close to the low-lying wetland area in the north of Area C may also have served as enclosure boundaries, perhaps with the additional function of drainage. A distinctive ring ditch in what is likely to have been a poorly drained, possibly waterlogged, area – the central part of Area C – has no obvious utilitarian function. Such a location may have become associated with ritual or symbolic practices and this enigmatic feature could represent a small shrine, perhaps further evidence of the influence of the Roman military on the local population. Guy de la Bédoyère has written, *'Romans were particularly fond of setting up shrines in a rural context where local gods associated with hunting or water might be worshipped in an attractive context. We do not know very much about these shrines because their simplicity means few survive in recognisable form'*.<sup>97</sup> A circular temple<sup>98</sup> was located adjacent to a stream at Scargill Moor, Bowes, County Durham; it was 6.65m in diameter, with 0.68m thick rubble walls faced with dressed stone. While there was no evidence for a superstructure associated with the putative shrine at Faverdale, this may simply have been due to the level of truncation.
- 17.3.1.5 In summary, integration and interpretation of the stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual evidence indicates trace elements of a later 1st century AD settlement at the site, with a subsistence economy based on mixed arable and pastoral farming, with a relatively large expanse of land probably exploited for such usage. In a broader context, the presence of a group of South Gaulish samian ware vessels in the ceramic material of Phase 3 is highly significant as it demonstrates that the site was of no little importance **before** the establishment of the 'northern frontier' under Trajan and Hadrian. In essence therefore, the excavated evidence strongly suggests that the presumably indigenous population of this rural site had links with the Roman military during the 1st century AD, shortly after the Roman conquest of the area. The stretch of Dere Street Roman road from York to Corbridge was laid out during the northern campaigns of Agricola from c. AD 79.<sup>99</sup> This road was located c. 6km to the west of the Faverdale site and the nearby fort at Piercebridge, which was of great strategic importance, being the point where the road crossed the River Tees, may also have originated in the Agricolan period in the late 1st century AD.<sup>100</sup>

#### 17.3.2 Phase 4

- 17.3.2.1 The first half of the 2nd century AD witnessed a marked increase in the intensity of utilisation of the landscape at Faverdale. An extensive system of rectilinear enclosures was established, with interconnecting features often sharing common boundaries delimited by ditches. Elements of this system were encountered in each of the excavation areas and this site-wide activity has been assigned, mostly on the basis of stratigraphic evidence, to a series of sub-phases, Phases 4.1-4.8, representing development and variation of the enclosure system, and incorporating associated features. The excavated evidence suggests a notable contrast with Phase 3, particularly with regard to the general character and extent of land apportionment, with the Phase 4 activity indicative of landscape management on a far greater scale than that seen previously.

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<sup>97</sup> de la Bédoyère 1991, 204.

<sup>98</sup> County Durham HER 2511.

<sup>99</sup> Higham 1986, 154.

<sup>100</sup> *ibid.*

- 17.3.2.2 Relatively little survived of the features assigned to the earliest Phase 4 features (sub-phases 4.1-4.5), although elements of several rectilinear enclosures could be identified. The positions of several of the boundary ditches assigned to these earlier sub-phases appear to have been adjusted slightly, suggesting that rather than being maintained by cleaning out, the features were, on occasion, simply replaced. Only fragmentary evidence survived to indicate the type or types of activity undertaken within these land parcels, although a small group of distinctive features, interpreted as possible working shelters or, perhaps more simply, windbreaks, were considered to have been in use contemporaneously with the earliest sub-phases of Phase 4; a greater number of these features were assigned to Phase 4.6, accordingly they are discussed in greater detail below.
- 17.3.2.3 Phase 4.6 represents the best-preserved version of the developed 2nd century AD enclosure system, the excavated evidence indicating a widespread predominantly rectilinear network of aggregated features. Elements of this network were recorded across the gentle south-facing slopes of Areas B and C, as well as on the more steeply sloping north-facing ground in the northern portion of Area C and in Area A. As seen in previous sub-phases, development of the system did not simply take the form of re-cutting and clearing out of existing land divisions and boundaries, but comprised wholesale changes to the layout, with earlier features often being abandoned in favour of those representing an entirely new network. In terms of function, the land parcels thus defined can be broadly interpreted as enclosed paddocks for tending livestock, as well as fields and gardens for growing crops. In addition, however, there is also good evidence that small-scale industrial activity was undertaken in a number of the land parcels.
- 17.3.2.4 Phase 4.6 contains a group of the semi-circular features described above as windbreaks, all of which appear to have been deliberately located within land parcels with no examples having been truncated by boundary ditches. The best preserved of these features was in Area B, where the excavated evidence demonstrated that iron smithing had been undertaken within the lee of the shelter provided by the structure that the feature represents. The recovered slag assemblage indicates that ordinary and high temperature smithing had taken place using a ground level hearth. Whilst internal features did not survive within any of the other windbreaks, it is considered likely that this was simply due to differential survival of archaeological levels, and that that similar manufacturing or processing activities would have been undertaken at each location. A clay ingot mould recovered from a ditch in the vicinity of two of the windbreaks may have been for copper or leads ingots, and lead sheet fragments and a lead strip provide further evidence for metal-working activity at the site.
- 17.3.2.5 Unlike Phase 3, no evidence was recorded to indicate any possible area of habitation contemporaneous with the developed enclosure system of Phase 4. Since ephemeral features such as the windbreaks survived truncation by ploughing, one might expect that at least some trace of settlement-related structural evidence would also have survived, had dwellings been located on the site. This issue raises the significant broader question of the location of the main settlement area occupied by those that used the Faverdale site during the early-mid 2nd century AD for the various pastoral, agrarian and proto-industrial activities suggested by the archaeological evidence.

- 17.3.2.6 The spur of higher ground in the north-western portion of Area C and the summit of the hillock at the junction of the three fields in which Areas A, B and C were sited are the obvious candidates on the site itself for the location of possible settlement areas. However, these relatively elevated areas probably saw the most destructive horizontal truncation of archaeological levels by later ploughing, as discussed in greater detail below in relation to Phase 6. Slightly further afield, an obvious avenue of research in terms of the location of a settlement focus is Whessoe Deserted Medieval Village, occupying the higher ground immediately to the north of the Faverdale excavation areas. It would be unusual if higher ground upon which a medieval settlement was established had not been utilised by the Romano-British population. The Whessoe site has obvious topographical advantages and it is considered highly probable that this was the location of at least some elements, and possibly the core, of the settlement – possibly a developed farmstead – which utilised the Faverdale site during this period.
- 17.3.2.7 As with Phase 3, the excavated data assigned to Phase 4 provides many clues to the day-to-day activities of the occupants of the site, irrespective of where they actually resided. Again a broad agrarian economy is suggested. Ecofacts recovered from Phase 4 deposits again demonstrate that cereal cultivation was undertaken at the site, with, as suggested above, at least some of the enclosures almost certainly being utilised as fields for crops. Cereal remains included emmer/spelt wheat, barley, hulled barley and oat and, in addition, quantities of the agricultural weed brome were also present. A lower beehive quernstone and upper rotary quernstone recovered from Phase 4 deposits again demonstrate that cereal processing was undertaken at the site or in the immediate vicinity. Evidence for a non-arable dimension to the agrarian economy is again provided by the faunal remains assemblage from Phase 4 features. The species identified were horse, pig, cattle and sheep/goat, and stock was presumably herded within designated elements of the enclosure system.
- 17.3.2.8 Amongst the artefactual debris recovered from Phase 4 deposits there are strong indicators that one or more Romanized buildings was located at the site or in the immediate vicinity during the early-mid 2nd century AD. Fragments of cast window glass, roof tiles and box flue-tiles are particularly indicative of the presence of one or more such structures. Fragments of daub, probably the remains of clay and timber structures, were also recovered, although this material may not necessary have been associated with dwellings and could, for example, represent evidence of the superstructures of the putative windbreaks.
- 17.3.2.9 A relatively large pottery assemblage was recovered from features assigned to Phase 4, this comprising more than quarter of the total site assemblage. Roman wheel-thrown fabrics were present, along with large quantities of native handmade pottery and a large assemblage of samian ware. Domestic life was also represented by the aforementioned faunal remains, derived from food refuse, as well as by the presence of glass and metal objects. Fragments of several glass vessels of 1st to 2nd century AD date were recovered, along with a rare German bow brooch of late 1st to 2nd century date and a dragonsque brooch of 1st to 3rd century date. Much, if not all, of this material must have originated from an area of habitation in the near vicinity and the artefact categories represented, particularly the presence of much samian pottery, again indicate that the population had strong links with the Roman military.

- 17.3.2.10 It is possible that any commodities surplus to the subsistence needs of the Faverdale settlement may have been traded with the Roman military for goods such as pottery, particularly samian pottery, glassware and items of personal adornment. As previously discussed, the stretch of Dere Street Roman road from York to Corbridge was laid out by the latter part of the 1st century AD and the nearby fort at Piercebridge had also been established by this time. Dere Street was located c. 6km to the west of Faverdale and another major north-south route, Cade's Road, ran north-south c. 6km to the east. The presence of these important strategic Roman military installations can be reasonably proposed as providing the impetus for settlement development and the associated utilisation of the Faverdale site. The presence of Roman forts in the wider area would have provided a major market for any agricultural surplus and the relative proximity of two major roads would have certainly facilitated trade links.
- 17.3.2.11 Throughout the Roman north, there are parallels for the extensive developed rectilinear enclosure system that characterises Phase 4 at Faverdale. Extensive aggregated networks of enclosures, sometimes referred to as 'brickwork' field systems, covering up to 200 hectares have been revealed by aerial photography in South Yorkshire and north Nottinghamshire, these consisting of ditched strips of land 50-100m wide divided into land parcels up to three hectares in size by short cross boundaries.<sup>101</sup> Limited excavation suggests that these were farmed in the Roman period, although their date of origin is uncertain. At Eller Beck, near Skipton, North Yorkshire, fields associated with several settlements and trackways cover an area of at least 60 hectares; on the lower valley slopes the fields are predominantly rectilinear and defined by banks and stone walls, while further up the valley sides, they become less regular. The Eller Beck field systems imply a high degree of co-operation between grouped settlements and are similar to field systems recorded at Grassington, North Yorkshire, where over 100 hectares of rectangular fields have been identified.<sup>102</sup> Scatters of pottery of 2nd to 4th century date have been found in association with the Grassington field system, the material being thought to reflect manuring.
- 17.3.2.12 On the whole, there is relatively little published information detailing investigation of enclosure/field systems around prosperous Romanised farmsteads (villas), particularly from northern England. More distant, a good example is provided by investigations at Roughground Farm, Lechlade, west of Oxford, where a non-villa farm was established in the early Roman period and replaced by a villa in the early 2nd century AD.<sup>103</sup> The villa was surrounded by a regular system of enclosures, interpreted as paddocks, with larger open fields, covering at least 15 hectares, separated by ditched tracks and droveways. Some of the fields of 2nd century date appeared to have been laid out to a standard unit of length and the smallest of the enclosures were assumed to be paddocks or gardens. At Barnsley Park, near Cirencester, walled enclosures of similar size to the aforementioned Lechlade example were interpreted as paddocks and a major system of fields was linked to, and followed the same alignment, as the paddocks.

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<sup>101</sup> Dark and Dark 1997, 95.

<sup>102</sup> Higham 1986, 205.

<sup>103</sup> *ibid.*, 96.

- 17.3.2.13 Closer to Faverdale, extensive rectilinear enclosure and field systems characterised the landscape around the Roman villa at Ingleby Barwick, c. 13km to the south-east of Faverdale.<sup>104</sup> Aerial photographs of the villa at Holme House, Piercebridge, less than 6km to the south-west of Faverdale, suggest the presence of an annexe of external paddocks or yards.<sup>105</sup> Other Romano-British settlement sites in the area are known at East Park, Sedgefield, c. 14km to the north-east of Faverdale, where a villa<sup>106</sup> is suspected and a pottery kiln<sup>107</sup> and elements of a roadside settlement<sup>108</sup> have been recorded and at Dixon's Bank, Marton and Bonnygrove Farm, Coulby Newham, both on the southern outskirts of Middlesbrough (Figure 3).
- 17.3.2.14 In general, Roman enclosure and field boundaries varied in form with banks, ditches, stone walls, fences and hedges all known to have been utilised. The type of boundary would have been dependant on the availability of materials and the purpose that the boundary served, which may have include marking of ownership, a need to exclude or impound stock, or a combination of these.<sup>109</sup> It has long been thought that the ditched field systems located on the boulder clay of lowland Cumbria may have reflected drainage needs. Pollen and other botanical indicators suggest that cereal cultivation was concentrated in lowland County Durham and Teesside in the Roman period, but evidence for enclosure and field systems is rather limited from these areas. Pollen evidence from core samples taken from areas closest to the forts in the north-west of County Durham show that forest clearance began in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age, indicating that it was not stimulated by the presence of the Roman military.<sup>110</sup> The relative scarcity of Romano-British agricultural and pastoral systems in the eastern lowlands of the region is generally thought to be a result of destruction by ridge and furrow and later ploughing, combined with the type of boundaries that were utilised in these areas, so that, in general, agricultural complexes rarely appear as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Stone walls would have inevitably been relatively rare in areas where boulder clay was relatively stone-free, so that, as with the systems known to the west of the Pennines in Cumbria, lowland agricultural enclosure and field systems in the County Durham and Teesside region are far more likely to have been defined by ditched boundaries.
- 17.3.2.15 Double-ditches representing an east-west orientated trackway crossing the north-eastern part of Area C comprise the final sub-phase (4.8) of Phase 4 activity. Although the excavated data suggests that this route was in use during the mid to late 2nd century AD, effectively as the developed enclosure system was abandoned, it is possible that earlier versions could have formed integral elements of that system. Such trackways are a well known feature within enclosure systems of the Romano-British period, often occurring as integral elements within original layouts and often representing one or several of the dominant and lengthy boundaries within a complex.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> Tees Archaeology 2004.

<sup>105</sup> Harding 1984, 1.

<sup>106</sup> County Durham HER 5816.

<sup>107</sup> County Durham HER 7995.

<sup>108</sup> County Durham HER 6331.

<sup>109</sup> Dark and Dark 1997, 100.

<sup>110</sup> North East Regional Research Framework, [www.durham.gov.uk](http://www.durham.gov.uk).

<sup>111</sup> Higham 1986, 206.

17.3.2.16 At Yanwath Wood, Cumbria, a cobbled 4m wide trackway was delimited by a ditch and a tumble of stones and elsewhere in the Cumbrian lowlands, ditched trackways are a prominent crop-mark feature, with substantial ditches in comparison to the ephemeral enclosure and field divisions around them.<sup>112</sup> In some Cumbrian examples, trackways serve as access routes to enclosed settlement areas, while elsewhere they run through enclosed areas, as at West Field and Biglands, Cumbria. The role of the trackway was often to provide controlled access to a settlement area from undivided land beyond the outer margins of adjacent enclosure and field systems.<sup>113</sup>

### **17.3.3 Phase 5**

17.3.3.1 The main component of Phase 5 was a group of sinuous and rectilinear ditches in the central portion of Area C. At least two of these appeared to form small, yet distinctive three-sided features, while another similar example had four 'sides'. However, these features have not been interpreted as enclosures as such, and the preferred interpretation for their function is that they represent drainage activity necessitated by the low-lying situation and waterlogged nature of this part of the site. The excavated evidence indicates that the developed enclosure system of Phase 4 never extended into this central area, possibly simply because of the unsuitability of the land. Therefore, although the putative drainage system could simply represent concerted efforts to improve the ground during the mid to late 2nd century AD, the possibility that the concentration of Phase 5 features represents symbolic or ritual activity cannot be discounted, due to the relatively intense activity undertaken at this waterlogged location.

17.3.3.2 Fragments of two other ditches have been assigned to Phase 5 on the basis of stratigraphic relationships and form.

### **17.3.4 Phase 6**

17.3.4.1 Phase 6 represents a significant change in the utilisation of the site, although this activity - dated to the late 2nd century AD - was evidently of relatively short duration. In broad terms, this phase saw the earlier, developed network of enclosures effectively abandoned, in favour of a more open landscape criss-crossed by extended field boundaries, these probably associated with a smaller number of much larger fields than previously seen. It is likely that some of the potential Phase 5 drainage activity continued while this was taking place. However, the main surviving element of Phase 6 was undoubtedly the substantial sub-rectangular univallate enclosure occupying the spur of higher ground in the north-western portion of Area C. This enclosure, in conjunction with the activities and putative settlement within it, is considered likely to have provided the major impetus for site utilisation in the late 2nd century AD.

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<sup>112</sup> Higham *op cit.*

<sup>113</sup> *ibid.*

- 17.3.4.2 The Phase 6 enclosure was first identified by geophysical survey of the site, conducted in 2003 ahead of the trial trenching programme. Excavation revealed it to be sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 64m wide at its western end, 54m at its eastern end and 70m east-west, encompassing a total area of c. 0.5 hectares on the crest and eastern side of the spur of higher ground within the north-western portion of Area C. The enclosure ditch was steep-sided and measured up to 3m wide x 1.40m deep and although there were notable variations in profile throughout its circuit, some parts were distinctly U-shaped or V-shaped. There was only one entrance to the feature, this c. 4m wide in its eastern side and but located centrally but situated towards the south-eastern corner, with internal postholes representing part of a substantial gateway.
- 17.3.4.3 Sub-rectangular univallate enclosures very similar in plan and dimensions to the Phase 6 example at Faverdale are a long-lived settlement form in the region and range in date from the Iron Age to the Roman period.<sup>114</sup> On the whole, there is a strong degree of consistency in the morphology of these sites and site features, and many examples contain evidence of one or two circular structures.<sup>115</sup> Excavated examples in Northumberland demonstrate that structures within the enclosures tended to be timber-built in the late prehistoric period, with evidence for the development of stone buildings appearing in the 2nd century AD.<sup>116</sup> A rectilinear enclosure known at West House, Coxhoe, c. 15km north of Faverdale, is very similar in form and situation and in these respects is a very close parallel to the Phase 6 enclosure at Faverdale. At Coxhoe, the enclosure was positioned on the slight crest of a south- and west-facing slope with excellent views across the Wear Lowlands to the Pennine foothills.<sup>117</sup> Its internal area was c. 0.4 hectares and its maximum dimensions were c. 65m x 55m. Excavations revealed the perimeter ditch to be 2m wide by 1m deep with steep sides and a flat base, though of variable width. A 5m wide entrance was located centrally along the eastern side of the enclosure, the ditches had squared terminals, and two substantial postholes were set behind and internal to the ditches, creating a gate that would have been no more than 3m wide. A timber circular structure was located roughly centrally within the enclosure. No closely dateable artefactual material was recovered from the site at Coxhoe, but the absence of Romanized material is considered broadly indicative of a pre-Roman date.
- 17.3.4.4 A sub-rectangular ditched enclosure at West Brandon, County Durham, c. 25km north-west of Faverdale, measured 0.4 hectares in area and had a 5m wide entrance along its eastern side, reduced to 3m in width by two pairs of internal postholes.<sup>118</sup> The enclosure ditch was 3-4m wide x 1.20m deep and a central timber roundhouse had been rebuilt on at least one occasion. A small quantity of artefactual material was recovered, suggesting an Iron Age date.

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<sup>114</sup> Jobey 1982, 1.

<sup>115</sup> Willis 1999, 83.

<sup>116</sup> Higham 1986, 132.

<sup>117</sup> Haselgrove and Allon 1982.

<sup>118</sup> Jobey 1962.

- 17.3.4.5 A sub-rectangular ditched enclosure at Holme House, Piercebridge, c. 6km to the south-east of Faverdale, measured c. 90m x 80m with an entrance along its eastern side and approached by a ditched trackway.<sup>119</sup> A series of circular timber buildings of Late pre-Roman Iron Age date were located centrally within the enclosure and towards the end of the 1st century AD, this settlement was succeeded by a small rectangular 'cottage type' of villa.
- 17.3.4.6 The Phase 6 enclosure at Faverdale is considered most likely to have been associated with a civilian settlement, rather than a military installation, although a high degree of Romanization is suggested for the settlement area, wherever that lay. The absence of any conclusive evidence for dwellings within the enclosure was probably due to the destruction of archaeological levels through ploughing. Although the scale and form of the enclosure ditch, along with the cultural material recovered from its backfill, indicate that it probably enclosed an area of habitation, this remains unproven. The provision of a single, narrow entrance into the feature suggests that it was not designed simply to hold livestock. It is possible that any internal structures may have had clay and timber superstructures upon shallow timber or stone foundations. Abandonment and collapse may have left only ephemeral remains, which could easily have been removed by ploughing. The aforementioned investigations at Holme House, Piercebridge demonstrated that even stone-built structures of the period may have been completely plough truncated. The foundations of the small villa recorded there comprised river cobbles set in clay, with a single course surviving at a depth of 0.30m below the modern ground level. However, nothing survived of the upper courses either *in situ* or as scattered stone rubble, leading the excavator to suggest that timber or cob was probably used extensively for the superstructure.
- 17.3.4.7 The Phase 6 enclosure ditch at Faverdale produced large quantities of domestic debris, such as pottery and faunal remains, along with quantities of building debris, such as tile and daub. Backfilling of the feature has been interpreted as representing an episode of deliberate backfilling and has accordingly been assigned to the subsequent phase of activity, Phase 7. However, the cultural material within the backfills probably testifies to the presence of habitation at the site or in the near vicinity prior to or the time of its deposition and, therefore, can be appropriately summarised in this discussion. The pottery assemblage is of mid to late 2nd century AD date, demonstrating that the enclosure was a relatively short-lived feature. It included large quantities of Roman wheel-thrown pottery, along with a smaller assemblage of handmade forms and imported wares such as samian, both decorated and undecorated, this material being, once again, indicative of a prosperous, high status settlement with links to the military. Building material included roof tile and box flue-tile fragments, the latter suggesting that at least one of the buildings in the vicinity was of sufficient status to have been constructed with a hypocaust system. A large quantity of fragmented daub was also recovered, some with wattle impressions, indicating that structures in the vicinity had wattle and daub walling.

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<sup>119</sup> Harding 1984.

17.3.4.8 A large faunal assemblage from the Phase 6 enclosure ditch included remains of dog, horse, pig, red deer, cattle, sheep/goat, goose and chicken. A relatively high frequency of pig was noted, which is unusual for Roman period sites in this country, particularly in association with rural occupation. Some researchers have suggested<sup>120</sup> that higher proportions of pig remains may imply high status occupation, perhaps indicating the adoption of Roman culture by the indigenous population or maybe inferring the presence of individuals from further south in the Empire. On the basis of the artefactual evidence, the former appears more likely for Faverdale. In sum, the cultural material from the ditch is indicative of domestic debris from a highly Romanized settlement, including one or more highly Romanized buildings, on the site or in its near vicinity when the enclosure was abandoned.

17.3.4.9 As outlined above, extensive boundary ditches lying to the east and south of the Phase 6 enclosure have been interpreted as being in use contemporaneously with the feature. Although surviving in relatively fragmentary form, these features suggest that the earlier developed network of aggregated enclosures was replaced by a less ordered system of more expansive fields in the late 2nd century AD. An interruption within the boundary formed by north-south aligned ditches immediately to the east of the Phase 6 enclosure suggests the presence of an east-west aligned trackway leading into the feature.

17.3.4.10 As with the previous phases of occupation, palaeoenvironmental evidence again indicates a mixed agrarian subsistence economy. Bulk samples from Phase 6 features yielded a variety of cereal remains, with oat, barley, hulled barley, and emmer/spelt wheat and spelt wheat identified. Amongst the faunal remains assemblage were the remains of cattle and sheep/goat, all presumably farmed for meat, milk and raw materials.

### **17.3.5 Phase 7**

17.3.5.1 The end of the 2nd century AD saw the ditches of the Phase 6 enclosure deliberately backfilled ahead of the construction of a substantial east-west aligned cobbled road, both episodes being assigned to Phase 7. The cobbled road ran across the former entranceway of the enclosure, suggesting continuity of the route provided by the trackway established during Phase 6. A small building with hypocaust heating system was constructed partially over the backfilled southern enclosure ditch, although it is uncertain whether the building represents a small isolated structure or, alternatively, the only surviving element of what was once a far more extensive building or complex of buildings upon the spur of higher ground in the north-western portion of Area C. The aforementioned cobbled road probably originally extended as far west as the hypocaust building, presumably having been subsequently destroyed by ploughing. Significant in this respect was the fact that the surviving portion of the road lay within a depression between the spur of land to the west and the larger hillock to the east, this situation probably accounting for its survival.

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<sup>120</sup> King 1978, 1984; Dobney 2001.

- 17.3.5.2 As previously discussed, the act of backfilling the Phase 6 enclosure ditch has been assigned to Phase 7, although the cultural material within the deposits is assumed to have originated from a settlement area in use some time before that episode. The material has been interpreted as providing evidence of a Romanized settlement at the site or in the near vicinity prior to the construction of the hypocaust building.
- 17.3.5.3 The hypocaust building itself had external dimensions of 6.05m north-south x 3.50m east-west. The building was sub-divided into two rooms with a 0.50m wide doorway between the two. The northernmost room had internal dimensions of 1.55m north-south x 2.15m east-west and the southern room measured 2.20m north-south x 2.15m east-west. The southern room had seven pilae stacks during the primary phase of construction and the internal features of the hypocaust system were apparently completely rebuilt at some stage in the use of the building. During the rebuild, a bedding layer was deposited across both rooms and a regular grid of pilae stacks was constructed throughout. A gap in the southern wall of the structure represented the stokehole and furnace and two narrow irregular linear features leading from this are interpreted as raking out channels. Both of these channels led into a circular pit interpreted as an ash pit, which truncated the backfilled Phase 6 enclosure ditch.
- 17.3.5.4 The Faverdale hypocausted building is interpreted as a small bath-house. The commonest use of hypocausts was in such buildings, in order to create the correct temperature in the warm room (*tepidarium*) and hot room (*caldarium*) and the furnace also heated water for the hot and warm baths.<sup>121</sup> Provision of a hypocaust does not necessarily mean that a structure was designed as a bath-house, since some systems were designed to dry clothes, fabric and/or grain.<sup>122</sup> However, the evidence for plastered and painted walls indicates that a bath-house was the most likely function here, an interpretation supported by the division of the structure into two rooms, suggesting that these represent the hot and warm rooms, with the southern room, closest to the furnace, presumably being the hot room. There are a number of rural sites in Roman Britain where apparently isolated bath-houses have been recorded, such as Baston Manor, Kent, the common interpretation being that they were kept away from buildings constructed with inflammable materials.<sup>123</sup> Although the furnace was clearly a fire risk and many bath-houses were built away from villa houses, this was not always the case and some villas had integrated bath suites. However, in order to minimise the risk of fire, construction in stone was essential for structures heated by furnaces.

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<sup>121</sup> de la Bédoyère 1991, 33.

<sup>122</sup> *ibid.*, 34.

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*, 18.

- 17.3.5.5 Hypocaust heating systems worked by channelling hot air from a furnace under the floors of rooms and up through hollow box tiles in the walls that had ducts to allow the air to flow out. The cavity under the floor was created by either supporting the floor on columns or by building channels into a solid floor. Water could be collected locally from rain-water, springs or wells. Deposits interpreted as demolition debris within the Faverdale bath-house contained box flue-tiles and wall tiles, representing remnants of the heating system, along with *tegulae* and *imbreces*, attesting the presence of a tiled roof. The presence of a number of flange-like fragments with vent-like lateral cutaways amongst the assemblage suggests the presence of flanged flue tiles and these may have been used as lining to a vaulted ceiling, as suggested at Caerleon.<sup>124</sup> Vaulted roofs were generally only constructed in bath-houses where the warm and damp air would have had a destructive effect on the roof timbers.<sup>125</sup> Many of the box flue-tiles had scored surfaces, which would have been to key in the wall plaster, and vents of varying shapes were noted.
- 17.3.5.6 Large quantities of painted wall plaster were present within the rubble-filled rooms of the Faverdale bath-house, mostly with a cream or off-white background and many fragments having broad red horizontal and vertical stripes, one fragment with a corner of this motif. Splashes of decoration were noted in association with the red-striped fragments, with black, orange and green paint identified. A narrow pink stripe was also present on many fragments and some painted plaster fragments were curved. Fragments of the upper flooring that would have overlain the pilae stacks were also present within the Faverdale rubble; such *opus signinum* flooring was made by mixing crushed tile and brick with concrete giving the material its characteristic red-brown hue.<sup>126</sup> Although a few fragments of window glass were recovered, none were found within the building rubble associated with the bath-house. However, it is likely that the structure would have been furnished with small glazed windows as they would have been essential in the heated chambers of a bath-house.<sup>127</sup>
- 17.3.5.7 The nearest example of a Roman bath-house to Faverdale is at Holme House, Piercebridge, although that is a larger and grander example. An initial phase comprised a simple rectangular stone structure, 18m x 7.5m, of which only cobbled foundations survived.<sup>128</sup> The villa was enlarged in the 2nd century AD by the addition of a hypocausted apsidal suite and a bath suite with tessellated floors and painted plaster walls. This initially comprised an L-shaped suite of rooms, measuring c. 14m x 2.80m and 8m x 2.80m internally. The western end was extended in the mid 2nd century and the entire perimeter wall was probably abandoned by the time a 2nd century villa complex was built. Some rooms had *opus signinum* floors, upon which the lowest courses of tile *pilae* stacks survived. Quantities of *tesserae* within the building debris in the rooms indicated patterning of the suspended floors.

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<sup>124</sup> Zienkiewicz 1986, 327.

<sup>125</sup> de la Bédoyère 1991, 26.

<sup>126</sup> *ibid.*, 27.

<sup>127</sup> *ibid.*, 26.

<sup>128</sup> Harding 1984, 1.

- 17.3.5.8 A bath-house of very similar proportions to the Faverdale example was excavated at Hayton, East Yorkshire.<sup>129</sup> This was of probable 3rd century AD date and comprised an east-west aligned block, c. 8m in length x c. 3m wide, with a stokehole at its eastern end and an extension on the northern side, probably an entrance/changing room. The interior was divided into four very small rooms, interpreted as the cold, warm and hot rooms running sequentially from west to east, and the building debris within the structure contained window glass and painted wall plaster. The building had undergone two principal phases of construction, with the secondary alterations comprising an easterly extension to the stokehole and the remodelling of the changing area. The villa site at Ingleby Barwick c. 13km to the south-east of Faverdale, also had a small bath-house with hypocaust system, although few details are available as yet.<sup>130</sup>
- 17.3.5.9 Another example in the area comes from Old Durham, where a small bath-house was excavated in the 1940s following its discovery during gravel quarrying operations.<sup>131</sup> This feature shares many similarities with the Faverdale example and is described in detail below for comparative purposes. A stokehole located on the southern side of the Old Durham bath-house had been built over an earlier east-west aligned ditch, which was 3.0m wide by 1.20m deep, with the bath-house at right angles to it, in similar fashion to the Faverdale example. The profile of the ditch, which lacked a square channel at the base, along with the fact that there was no trace of a rampart, indicated to the excavators that this was not a Roman military ditch and was likely to be an enclosure ditch surrounding a Romano-British homestead. Fragments of early to mid 2nd century AD samian ware, along with a '*native hand-made cooking pot*', were recovered from the basal silting of this ditch. This was overlain by sand and gravel with '*broken stone*' up to 0.80m thick, interpreted as building debris, suggesting that when the ditch was filled up, and before the erection of the bath-house, debris from earlier buildings was strewn across the vicinity.
- 17.3.5.10 The bath-suite at Old Durham comprised a cold bath measuring c. 1.20m x 1.50m internally, linked by a vestibule and dressing room to the hot room. The hot room measured 4.60m x 4.0m externally, but was not quite rectangular as it narrowed at the south end, and the external walls were c. 0.90m thick. Two substantial pieces of masonry, intended to support the tank for heating the water supply, projected from the southern wall with a 0.45m wide flue between. The floor of the furnace comprised a single flagstone and this and the sides of the furnace were greatly fire-damaged. As mentioned above, the stokehole south of the furnace had been built over an earlier backfilled ditch, and the rakings from the furnace, which extended for a distance of 1.80m from the furnace, comprised wood-ash with fragments of mussel-shells. Within the hot room, a c. 0.12m thick make-up layer of sandstone fragments and gravel was overlain by a 0.10m thick layer of hard lime mortar. The hypocaust pillars were constructed upon this and comprised 50mm thick stones of average size 228mm to 254mm square, all carefully trimmed with rounded corners.

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<sup>129</sup> Millett no date.

<sup>130</sup> Tees Archaeology 2004.

<sup>131</sup> Richmond and Wright 1944.

- 17.3.5.11 Building debris within the hot room of the Old Durham bath-house contained fragments of the upper cement flooring and a large quantity of wall plaster, including pieces painted with curving stems and broad leaves in green on a cream ground, and also red stripes on a cream ground, similar to the material from Faverdale. Two T-shaped iron fittings suggest that hollow box flue-tiles had been used to carry heat up the walls and two fragments of window glass suggest glazed windows. Little pottery was found amongst the debris, as is typical for bath-houses, although a few fragments of samian of 2nd century AD date were recovered. To the north of the hot room was another room that measured 3.50m x 3.65m internally, this severely damaged, either by ploughing or robbing, with most of the foundations removed. The west wall contained the furnace cheeks of a second furnace, represented by a 0.30m wide faced channel heavily reddened by fire. Rakings of black wood-ash 0.30m thick and 1.20m wide extended for a distance of 3.65m west of the furnace and a small round ash pit was exposed north-west of the stokehole. The furnace heated a channelled hypocaust, surviving as a 0.60m wide cross shaped trench cut into the natural sub-soil. Its lining had been destroyed, but a single surviving flagstone demonstrated that it had been built with flags set on edge to retain the surrounding natural gravel. The room was interpreted by the excavators as a *laconicum* or *sudatorium*, a room with dry heat, as it was deliberately separated from the hot room and therefore did not function as a warm room.
- 17.3.5.12 There was no evidence of any military occupation at the Old Durham site, and the bath-house has been generally interpreted as being typical of several examples attached to highly Romanized developed farmsteads (villas) in the civil territory of Roman Britain. The bath-house was not found in association with any other structures and was therefore interpreted as a detached suite with the most likely location for the dwelling being the top of a terrace to the north, although no traces have ever been found of such a structure. Pottery recovered from the investigations dated from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, indicating longevity of occupation. A circular structure to the north-west of the bath-suite comprised a 0.60m wide stone wall surrounding an internal sandstone slab surface 10.20m in diameter.<sup>132</sup> Fragments of another similar structure were also identified to the east, but the majority of this had been destroyed by quarrying. These structures were interpreted as probable threshing floors and pottery of mid to late 2nd century AD date was found with them. Further fragments of paved floors were also recorded to the north-east, these possibly yard surfaces; one partially overlaid a rubbish pit which contained 3rd century pottery.<sup>133</sup>
- 17.3.5.13 In similar fashion to the Old Durham site, no evidence survived at Faverdale for a dwelling associated with the bath-house. However, the very presence of the bath-house, along with the quantities and categories of Roman artefacts recovered from the investigations, are considered as firm evidence for a prosperous Romanized farmstead at or in the vicinity of the site. Either the associated dwelling lay beyond the excavated area, so that the bath-house was an isolated structure as postulated at Old Durham, or it was situated within the site, possibly within the area formerly defined by the Phase 6 enclosure, with all trace having been destroyed by ploughing.

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<sup>132</sup> Wright and Gillam 1951.

<sup>133</sup> Wright and Gillam 1953.

- 17.3.5.14 Apart from Old Durham, there are other examples of apparently free-standing bath-houses in Roman Britain. The common explanation is that these were actually associated with timber houses that have not survived; timber-framed buildings require only shallow slots in the ground to house sill beams, this being a common Roman construction technique.<sup>134</sup>
- 17.3.5.15 All possible or proven villa sites in the region, *i.e.* east of the Pennines and south of Hadrian's Wall, lie closely to major Roman roads, within 10km of a fort and *vicus*, suggesting that these sites are associated with the military markets and the urban communities.<sup>135</sup> These villa sites may represent the rural settlements of some of the native aristocracy, or immigrants, but whichever was the case, their wealth was probably derived from cereal cultivation and large-scale pastoralism for a market economy.<sup>136</sup> Most villas in Britain date from the later Roman period and it has been suggested that the rapid establishment in the 2nd century AD of Romanized sites in the far northern part of the 'villa landscape', such as Holme House, may have been the result of immigration of provincials from elsewhere in the Empire or resettlement of retired servicemen and government officials.<sup>137</sup> Millet, however, has suggested that early villas could be seen as a display of wealth that was already in existence, originating, for instance, from exploitation of resources through agriculture or trade.<sup>138</sup> The vast majority of villas probably represent the Romanization of the native elite, as is suggested by the practice of rebuilding Iron Age-style native homesteads as villas in the 2nd and later centuries.<sup>139</sup>
- 17.3.5.16 The substantial quantity of native style pottery recovered at Faverdale probably indicates that the site was inhabited by an indigenous population; the effects of Romanization on native pottery styles is clearly evident by the presence of a mortarium, a platter and a jar that are all certainly inspired by Roman prototypes. During the 2nd century AD, imported and other manufactured goods became significantly more common on small villa sites and it is likely that their inhabitants acquired wealth through traded agricultural surplus which was then spent on building Romanized dwellings and purchasing manufactured goods. Increasing prosperity of rural sites was expressed not only by the construction of better houses and facilities, such as bath-houses, but also by the acquisition of personal and household possessions.<sup>140</sup> There must have been some degree of social motivation and aspiration stimulating this move towards Romanization, and it was presumably driven by the effects of living in a Roman province.<sup>141</sup>

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<sup>134</sup> de la Bédoyère 1993, 30.

<sup>135</sup> Higham 1986, 200.

<sup>136</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>137</sup> Dark and Dark 1997, 68.

<sup>138</sup> Millet 1990, 97.

<sup>139</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>140</sup> de la Bédoyère 1993, 30.

<sup>141</sup> *ibid.*, 32.

- 17.3.5.17 Faverdale was well located for trade links, being roughly equidistant from the major supply route of Dere Street and the other principal north-south road in the region, Cade's Road. The latter was an important supply route leading from Brough-on-Humber to the fort at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.<sup>142</sup> Although the date of the establishment of Cade's Road is not known, it is likely to have been in existence in the earlier Hadrianic period, and was certainly established by the end of the Hadrianic period.<sup>143</sup> As previously discussed, Dere Street to the west was in place by the later 2nd century AD and the important fort at Piercebridge may also have had Agricolan origins. The favourable location of Faverdale in the 2nd century AD, in terms of its communication routes, is likely to have been the key to an economic success based on mixed agrarian exploitation of the land. Previously established trade links with the Roman military presumably strengthened throughout the 2nd century, ultimately leading to full Romanization of the settlement, as evidenced by the construction of the bath-house and possibly an associated villa.
- 17.3.5.18 Palaeoenvironmental data from other Phase 7 features provides further evidence of marked human influence on the local environment, as might be expected at the end of the 2nd century AD with a highly Romanized settlement in close proximity. The wattle-lined well in the northern portion of the site produced waterlogged plant remains, with a considerable range of taxa identified. Although cultivated plants were few, possibly indicating that the well was not situated in the immediate vicinity of domestic activity, many of the species were weeds of agricultural fields or waste places, whilst others indicated meadows or pastures and generally damp places. The lining of the well itself was of note, built with timber uprights (sails) of untreated hazel poles the tips of which had been sharpened using an axe or adze. The sails had been driven into the ground at approximately 0.10m intervals and then lengths of willow had been woven in pairs between the sails to form the lining.
- 17.3.5.19 Areas of cobbled surfaces recorded in the northern part of Areas A and C and assigned to Phase 7 have been interpreted as being in use contemporaneously with the bath-house. Although clearly surviving in only fragmentary form, the general character and scale of these structures are taken as further evidence of a relatively populous settlement in the near vicinity. A surface recorded towards the eastern limit of Area C may represent the remnants of a sunken yard surface, subsequently overlain by a north-south aligned cobbled trackway, and an area of hardstanding to the east, in Area A, has been tentatively interpreted as a yard surface. An east-west aligned trackway on the margin of the wetland area in the north of Area C may have served to allow access to the marshy ground, possibly so that natural resources obtainable in this area could be exploited.

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<sup>142</sup> Dore and Gillam 1979, 59.

<sup>143</sup> Breeze and Dobson 1987, Figure 9, 48.

- 17.3.5.20 In the central portion of Area C, further sinuous ditches represent a continuation of the probable drainage activity first assigned to Phase 5. A cobbled surface in this area presumably represents an attempt to consolidate waterlogged ground for some unknown purpose. A substantial sub-circular feature encountered in the western part of this central area contained possible alluvial deposits; the feature has been interpreted as a sump associated with the drainage activity in the immediate vicinity. A column sample through this feature contained pollen grains/spores, including those of grasses and nettles, fungal spores and cereal pollen, some of which was probably that of wheat. This column sample is considered to have considerable potential to provide additional valuable evidence regarding the environment of the site, local agriculture and perhaps vegetative change.
- 17.3.5.21 A small group of graves in the eastern central part of Area C have been assigned to Phase 7. Two north-south orientated graves were located within backfilled ditches of Phase 4 and two east-west orientated graves, one of which contained a double burial, were located a short distance to the north. Although the orientation of burials can often signify religious practice, with east-west aligned bodies usually associated with Christian burial, orientation cannot be taken as a definite indicator of religion. Roman inhumations are scarce in northern Britain, but small inhumation cemeteries are widespread in the villa landscape of central southern England, although the religious affinities of those buried in them are frequently unclear.<sup>144</sup> Burials within backfilled field enclosure ditches have been encountered at other sites in the north of England, including Welton, on north Humberside,<sup>145</sup> and Catcote, near Hartlepool.<sup>146</sup> The graves at Faverdale can be reasonably interpreted as probably representing individuals who lived at the settlement in the vicinity.
- 17.3.5.22 As with the previous phases of activity, bulk samples taken from Phase 7 features produced palaeoenvironmental evidence, which can aid in characterisation of site activity. A range of biological material was identified and although cultivated species were not common, spelt and emmer wheat and barley were identified, along with agricultural weeds. A large faunal assemblage within Phase 7 features included dog, horse, pig, red deer, cattle, sheep/goat, goose and chicken. Once again, this material along with the presence of quernstones, demonstrates that the economy of the settlement was based on both pastoralism and arable cultivation. As discussed above, the relatively high frequency of pig bones implies high status occupation during this period.
- 17.3.5.23 The cultural debris from Phase 7 is broadly indicative of a short-lived but relatively high status settlement, which continued to interact with the Roman military. Samian ware was recovered, along with fragments of glass vessels, glass objects of personal adornment such as bangles and beads, several bone pins, a bone 'weaving comb', along with copper tweezers, brooches and ring fragments. A particularly noteworthy find was a copper rim mount from a jug handle depicting a female face. Technological residues, such as hammerscale, iron fragments and part of a vitrified hearth lining, are indicative of iron smithing. Several fragments of lead sheet and lead strips also suggested that lead working was undertaken.

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<sup>144</sup> Dark and Dark 1997, 58.

<sup>145</sup> *ibid.* 56.

<sup>146</sup> Tees Archaeology 2003.

**17.3.6 Phase 8**

17.3.6.1 The excavated evidence indicates that little activity occurred at the site after the 2nd century AD. Roman activity after c. 200 AD has been assigned to Phase 8. A hiatus of pottery deposition occurs between c. AD 200 until about AD 350, with the latest pottery represented by a small quantity of 4th century material. Further detailed analysis of the pottery in relation to the stratigraphic data may provide further insights into the chronology of the site. A series of deposits within the bath-house represent demolition or collapse of the building and robber cuts dug to remove masonry from some pilae stacks were recorded. The masonry from the eastern wall of the bath-house had also been removed *en masse*.

17.3.6.2 The presence of some pottery from the 3rd and 4th centuries does indicate that the site continued to be utilised to some extent throughout the later Roman period, but the limited evidence suggests that the intensity of occupation was relatively low. It is possible that the focus of the settlement, *i.e.* the habitation area, either contracted or moved further away from the areas investigated. The site itself may have continued to be utilised for agrarian activities that have left little or no trace in the archaeological record.

## 18. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT DATA AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

### 18.1 Summary of the Significance of the Site Data

18.1.1 The relative paucity of previous Romano-British settlement evidence from the Darlington area highlights the significance of the findings from the Faverdale East site. The discovery of a major, hitherto unknown, Roman site at this location was entirely unexpected and is an archaeological find of great significance in regional terms. Situated in a relatively blank corridor - in terms of known Roman activity - between Dere Street and Cade's Road, in the hinterland of the frontier zone, the site has great potential to generate numerous research questions regarding our understanding of the Romanization of northern Britain. **In sum, the archaeological remains recorded at Faverdale are considered to be of very high significance at a local and regional level.**

18.1.2 This assessment of the archaeological data-set has demonstrated that many elements of the stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence warrant further research. The assessment has also demonstrated that many elements of the data-set warrant full and detailed publication due to their undoubted very high local and regional significance. Academic justification for this conclusion is provided by a research framework defined by the North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF) which is an English Heritage-funded initiative that aims to provide a viable, realistic and effective academic basis for the undertaking of archaeological investigations.<sup>147</sup> This research framework is divided into period groups and many of the research strategies developed for the Roman period are of particular relevance to the evidence recovered at Faverdale.

#### 18.1.3 **Research Topic 4.4: Native and Civilian Life**

18.3.1.1 *There is a need to better understand the relationship between the Roman military and the native British populations (Research Topic 4.4.1)*

To what extent was the economy of native communities influenced by Roman invasion and control? Did native communities continue to farm and carry out industry in a native manner, or did they change their ways under Roman influence? What impact did the environment and native society have upon the deposition of Roman military forces during the conquest? How did native peoples react to Roman soldiers (and *vice versa*)?

Are the military and native populations quite as distinct as traditional models make them seem? Do we have settlements that acted as local administrative centres and were independent (to a degree) from the army?

18.3.1.2 *Recent discoveries at Ingleby Barwick and Faverdale have shown the presence of small villa settlements in Cleveland and South Durham. There is a need to further understand these sites and their wider contexts (Research Topic 4.4.3)*

There is a need to get a better understanding of the populations living in these sites- what do the artefactual and ceramic assemblages tell us? How do they relate to assemblages at military sites?

There is a need to better understand their chronology. Do they grow out of native Iron Age settlements or are they entirely new establishments? How late do they continue into use? Is there any evidence for sub-Roman occupation?

There is also a need to better understand the spatial organisation and architecture of these sites. To what extent is masonry construction used? Is there regional consistency in the spatial layout of these sites or is there heterogeneity amongst this class of sites? How do these villas fit into their wider landscape? Do networks of fields and paddocks surround them? What was their relationship to larger rural/urban settlements?

The provision of agricultural goods to markets by villa estates would require good communication. Can the presence of roads be used as a predictive tool for identifying further sites? Can further roads be discovered?

#### **18.1.4 Research Topic 4.5: Material Culture**

##### **18.1.4.1 *There is a need for more research into Roman ceramics in the region (Research Topic 4.5.1)***

An improved understanding is needed of the mechanisms of pottery supply. This includes a better appreciation of the trading links bringing in ceramics from outside the region. It is also important to pay more attention to the evidence of native pottery production. Increased petrological analysis of coarsewares may help locate local production.

It is important to explore the wider potential afforded by ceramic evidence. For example, pottery has much to tell us about issue of ethnic and cultural identity.

##### **18.1.4.2 *A substantial proportion of the Roman finds recovered from the region, particularly those from military sites, have been published. There is a need to capitalise on this vast quantity of accessible material and make new advances in the understanding of Roman material culture (Research Topic 4.5.2)***

There is a need to carry out more quantification and characterisation of finds assemblages. What suite of finds might be expected from a rural settlement, a *vicus* or a fort? It is also important to explore the possibilities afforded by these assemblages for exploring topics such as age, gender, class and ethnic identity.

In addition to further studying patterns relating to the use of small finds, there is still great potential for improving our appreciation of their production. There remains a need to understand where objects are being made and by whom. It is important to be more alert to the potential of technical advances in the study of small finds research.

#### **18.1.5 Research Topic 4.6: Trade and Industry**

##### **18.1.5.1 *How did military procurement work? (Research Topic 4.6.2)***

Evidence from the Vindolanda tablets suggests that the army was sending some distance for supplies which would be expected to be available locally. How far does this hold out for archaeologically visible material, e.g. small finds, pottery, etc.

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<sup>147</sup> North East Regional Research Framework, [www.durham.gov.uk](http://www.durham.gov.uk).

### **18.1.6 Research Topic 4.8: Burial**

18.1.6.1 *Virtually nothing is known about Roman or native burials beyond the surviving epigraphic evidence. It is a major topic for future research (Research Topic 4.8.1)*

Although some cemetery sites are known, there is a need to identify the situation of many others.

How is burial outside the immediate vicinity of Roman military sites characterised?

In addition to identifying sites, it is important to have large-scale cemetery excavation.

There is a significant need for the recovery of Roman period skeletal populations. There are many basic questions that are still unanswered relating to the population of the region, including those relating to stature, age and pathologies. There is also scope for exploiting the potential of isotopic analysis on skeletal material, which may be useful in identifying the geographic origins of buried communities.

### **18.1.7 Research Topic 4.9 Landscape and Environment**

18.1.7.1 *There is a need to improve our current understanding of the environmental evidence for Roman farming practices (Research Topic 4.9.1)*

The work of Marijke van der Veen (1992) on arable farming in the region used a relatively small sample of material. Are the conclusions borne out by the addition of new data?

What was the impact of Romans on stockbreeding?

The overview of the environment and agriculture evidence in the NERFF document notes that the pollen evidence is not clear, as although patterns of clearance are known in the Roman period, it is not easy to distinguish between pre and post-conquest clearances due to the inherent limitations of radiocarbon dating.

18.1.7.2 *There is a need to expand our knowledge of the landscape of the Roman North East (Research Topic 4.9.2)*

There is a need for more pollen cores in most areas, but especially away from the uplands. It is important that this material is synthesized to inform the wider picture of environmental change.

The overview of the environment and agriculture evidence in the NERFF document notes that there is very limited survival of insect remains in the region with only two assemblages reported on to date.

## 18.2 Summary of Potential of the Artefactual and Palaeoenvironmental Material for Further Analysis

### 18.2.1 Pottery (not including samian ware)

- 18.2.1.1 The Faverdale excavation produced a total of 4,106 sherds weighing 71.7kg recovered from 345 contexts. The figures exclude the samian and unstratified pottery, but include all of the other fine wares, coarse wares, amphoras, mortaria and the native handmade wares. **In sum, the pottery assemblage is undoubtedly of regional significance and offers research potential that is largely unprecedented.** Moreover, Faverdale lies in a region that has seen comparatively little work on rural sites, which are vital for our understanding of the process of Romanization since that is where the bulk of the population resided.<sup>148</sup> The presence of a variety of Roman vessel forms, as a component of the native handmade wares, are clearly significant in this respect and the analysis of these vessels will provide important insight into the cultural aspirations of the inhabitants. Further research will add considerably more detail to the emerging picture of pottery supply and use. Scrutiny of the dating evidence suggests that the occupation sequence is not a long one, which means that the bulk of the assemblage can be analysed in more detail than would perhaps be possible on sites with much more extended chronologies.
- 18.2.1.2 Although the presence of large deposits of securely dated pottery comparable to those found on sites in southern Britain are absent, the site produced a range of fabrics and forms that appear to be common throughout the region whose dating is well-established. Consequently, there is sufficient quality material present on which it is possible to construct a chronological framework for the site. While it will not be possible to examine individual groups in detail, the large amount of pottery recovered from the Enclosure 41 ditch seems to fall within a relatively narrow date-range that reflects overall site chronology. Detailed analysis of this material will allow aspects of pottery supply and use to be examined in detail. A strong case can therefore be made for the quantification of this assemblage using estimated vessel equivalence (EVEs). The analysis of this group should thus form the backbone of a final report.
- 18.2.1.3 It has been established that the bulk of the native handmade wares were clearly deposited in the Roman period and this assemblage thus offers much potential for examining the continuation of Iron Age pottery traditions into the 2nd century. Examination of the native handmade wares indicates the presence of a significant number of sherds with carbonised deposits, indicating use over a fire, pointing to their use as cooking pots, and similar deposits were noted adhering to several BB1 vessels. This suggests that there is the potential to provide a significant amount of new data to that surveyed by Evans (1995) and Willis (1997) and thus provide important information about pottery function and use. The presence of carbonised residues is also particularly significant, as such material can be radiocarbon dated via the AMS method.

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<sup>148</sup> Evans and Willis 1997, 25.

- 18.2.1.4 Preliminary analysis has already suggested that the pattern of pottery deposition is comparable to that seen on rural sites in the south-east of England. More comprehensive analysis of the sites depositional trends, especially those relating to the linear features, has the potential to provide important data that would help refine the dating of the stratigraphic sequence.
- 18.2.1.5 There is also much scope to compare the pattern of Roman pottery deposition with the pattern of native handmade wares deposition given the similar sizes of the assemblages. This will provide important information on the attitude of the settlements inhabitants towards the disposal of domestic rubbish, which covers two distinct cultural manifestations on the site. Furthermore, detailed work on the sites depositional trends may well produce evidence of unusual or systematic features.<sup>149</sup> The identification of these will also provide important insights into whether or not structured depositional regimes are present that may represent ritual actions. There is strong potential for this type of research at Faverdale.
- 18.2.1.6 There is significant potential to provide a form/fabric typology for the site, which can then be used as a point of reference for work on neighbouring sites. This will aid future work in the region by providing the basis for detailed inter-site comparisons. Furthermore, this typology will also facilitate intra-site comparisons between the pottery recovered from the Enclosure 41 ditch and the material from the other features. From this it may be possible to identify zoning based on the function of vessels deposited over different parts of the site.
- 18.2.1.7 It is clear that this material forms a very significant pottery assemblage and that detailed publication is merited. This assessment identifies the following tasks to realise this aim:
1. Production of dating evidence report on a feature-by-feature basis;
  2. Series of AMS dates to be obtained from the carbonised residues;
  3. Detailed analysis of pottery depositional trends from a chronological perspective;
  4. Full description of fabrics present using method outlined by Peacock (1977);
  5. Production of form typology with full description in the manner of that published by Going (1987) for Chelmsford;
  6. Full quantification of the Roman pottery from the ditch of Enclosure 41;
  7. Analysis of all the pottery from this feature;
  8. Illustration of vessels;
  9. General synthesis.
- 18.2.1.2 Several mortarium stamps were present, but only two were legible or partly legible. Most were in a very worn state. These, nevertheless require a separate specialist report as they may shed further light on the date and sources of pottery reaching Faverdale.

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<sup>149</sup> Evans and Willis 1997, 28.

### 18.2.2 *Samian ware*

- 18.2.2.1 A total of 225 sherds of samian pottery were recovered and the majority of this material came from stratified, located contexts from across the site. As with other sites of the Roman period, the samian can provide comparatively precise dating information. **In sum, the samian can therefore make a significant contribution to establishing the sequence and chronology of the investigated areas.** The sherds of samian have been well collected and the assemblage is integral and complete. The sherds are of variable sizes, which doubtless, in significant part, reflects the variety of contexts investigated and a diversity of deposit formation factors.
- 18.2.2.2 A proportion of sherds are somewhat abraded, some by weathering. Overall though, the samian is in a comparatively good state of preservation. It has been possible to identify sherds to vessel form in all but a few cases, while all pieces can be allocated to reasonably tight date brackets.
- 18.2.2.3 Samian is a diagnostic, data rich, pottery type and so this assemblage has a strong potential to yield valuable information about the site including its date and sequence and its connections to distribution networks, as well as being highly significant for characterising the nature, status and function of the site and cultural practice through time.
- 18.2.2.4 The presence of a group of South Gaulish vessels is highly significant as they demonstrate that the site was of some importance before the establishment of the 'northern frontier' under Trajan and Hadrian. This is in fact a regionally significant corpus of South Gaulish ware whether this is an indigenous/native site during this phase or if it has a Roman military character. Only a few collections of South Gaulish samian are known from indigenous sites in the region (*i.e.* Stanwick and Thorpe Thewles) and so if this material from Faverdale relates to a native settlement, as indicated by this phase of assessment of the evidence recovered from the site, any further analysis will be especially interesting.
- 18.2.2.5 The presence of decorated bowls and other decorated forms is of some significance as this material is often a helpful indicator as to the character, standing and consumption patterns at a site. As part of the further work undertaken for publication, it will be therefore be important to compare the proportion of the samian ware that decorated bowls form with like data from other sites, and, indeed, the overall proportions that samian amounts to compared with other pottery types, as these indices can be relevant in establishing the nature of the site.
- 18.2.2.6 More widely, an aim of writing up the samian for publication will be to characterise the site during the early and middle Roman periods from the perspective of this artefact class. Recent work has demonstrated distinct patterning in the nature of samian assemblages from sites in Britain<sup>150</sup> against which the material from the Faverdale site may be compared and interpreted. The sample will be compared with other samian assemblages from excavated sites in the region, for which some good data are available.

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<sup>150</sup> Willis 1997; 1998; 2005.

18.2.2.7 The report for publication should also include comment upon the taphonomy of the material, covering aspects such as sherd condition, average sherd weights/fragmentation, depositional context, and so forth, as appropriate, as this can highlight dynamics within site formation processes.

18.2.2.8 The two stamps present warrant illustration as do a number of decorated vessels (specified in the catalogue).

### **18.2.3 *Tile, fired clay and daub***

18.2.3.1 A total of 878 tile fragments weighing 54.6kg in orange fabrics were recorded from the site. This material was derived from 60 contexts. **In sum, this material is of particular significance given that the bulk of it was derived from just two deposits, both associated with the demolition of the bath-house.**

18.2.3.2 Much can be learned from the detailed analysis of the tile from layers [1229] and [1397] about the structure of the bath-house through detailed analysis of this material. There is however, little potential to examine the tile depositional trends at the site in any more detail. A detailed report on this further analysis of the material from the bath-house should be prepared for inclusion in the publication report and a range of material will be selected for illustration, also to be included in the final report.

18.2.3.3 A total of 192 fragments of fired clay weighing 2.1kg were recovered from the investigations. This material came from 21 contexts. In addition to this material, a further 54 pieces of unfired clay weighing 4.1kg were recovered from two contexts. Virtually all of the excavated assemblage comprised small featureless fragments and this absence of identifiable structural fragments suggests little potential for investigating the character of buildings or industrial activity at the site.

18.2.3.4 Only a brief summary of the data, taking into account final phasing, is required for a final publication report and only one piece of fired clay is worth illustrating for inclusion in that publication.

### **18.2.4 *Wall plaster***

18.2.4.1 A total of 508 fragments of wall plaster with a combined weight of 14.198 kg were recovered from four contexts in the vicinity of the bath-house. Many of these fragments were painted. **In sum, this material is of regional significance due to its comparative scarcity.** It is recommended that the painted wall plaster be examined by a specialist and a detailed description of the material included in a final publication report, along with drawings/and or macro photography.

### **18.2.5 Small Finds**

- 18.2.5.1 A total of 217 objects were recovered and were recorded under 181 different Small Find (SF) numbers. In broad terms, the assemblage indicates the presence of a highly Romanized community from the 1st century AD until at least the late 3rd century AD. **In sum, since the site was hitherto unknown, lying centrally within a c. 12km wide corridor between two Roman roads, the material is of high local significance.** The assessment has identified a total of nine individual objects across all material categories that require further research. The assemblage as a whole, however, is worthy of further study.
- 18.2.5.2 It is recommended that further work be undertaken to compare the assemblage as a whole with those from other sites, so that Faverdale may be placed securely in both its regional and national context.
- 18.2.5.3 A total of nine individual objects across all material categories, with the exception of the large stone objects, require further research and it is recommended that, at a minimum, several items be illustrated for publication.
- 18.2.5.4 It is also recommended that further specialist identification is undertaken for the large stone objects assemblage and a publication text detailing and discussing the assemblage be prepared. Many of these objects, including all of the complete quernstones, should be illustrated for inclusion in the publication. Two of the stone objects require thin section analysis to determine their composition and provenance.

### **18.2.5 Technological residues**

- 18.2.5.1 The technological residue assemblage comprised c. 4kg of slag and related debris. The material indicated that ordinary and high temperature smithing had taken place at the site using a ground level hearth. **In sum, this evidence is of high local significance.**
- 18.2.5.2 There is potential for bulk samples to contain further metalworking evidence and, therefore, all residues collected to date should be scanned for such material as part of a programme of further analysis. Any such residues should be examined as part of the publication analysis of the assemblage.
- 18.2.5.3 A description and discussion of the material should be included in a final publication report.

### **18.2.6 Struck flint**

- 18.2.6.2 Six struck flints were recovered and due to the size of the assemblage, no further analytical work is proposed. The material does contribute some data to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider area and a short description of the assemblage, alongside illustrations of retouched items, should be included in a published account of the fieldwork. The publication should concentrate on describing the material and include consideration of local geology, raw material sources and previous finds and research in the area.

### 18.2.8 *Biological remains*

- 18.2.8.1 Thirty-nine bulk soil samples were processed and analysed along with two column samples. The vertebrate assemblage comprised 16,424 fragments of bone and 16 samples of wood were also collected. Both charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils were recovered from this site, but the quantities and quality of preservation of the remains showed considerable variation between samples.
- 18.2.8.2 ***Invertebrate remains***: Sediment samples from the wetland area in the northern part of Area C (contexts [1568], [1569], [1570a] and [1571]) gave small amounts of invertebrate remains, but in most cases restricted to unidentified fragments of cuticle, ants and mites. Further study of the last of these could, perhaps, provide information regarding the local environment, though the fact that these (and the ants) were markedly better preserved than other invertebrate remains could suggest that they are intrusive to the deposit. Context [1570a] also gave a small number of adult beetle sclerites, most of which were heavily eroded and fragmented, but with an occasional much better preserved fragment. The numbers of identifiable remains recovered from the assessment sub-sample were too few to be of use for environmental reconstruction, but processing of all of the remaining sediment from this deposit *may* yield sufficient remains to be of some interpretative value.
- 18.2.8.3 ***Waterlogged plant remains***: Contexts [2043] and [2044] (Phase 7 well) and [2055] (Phase 7 backfill of the ditch of Enclosure 41) produced predominantly waterlogged plant remains, but these sediments were deposited in an environment with a marked human influence. A considerable range of taxa was identified from these deposits, though remains of cultivated plants were few. Many of the species were weeds of agricultural fields or waste places, whilst others indicated meadows or pastures and damp places. Each of these deposits also produced small assemblages of well preserved insect remains, always including a component of aquatic beetles but with taxa of other habitats (*e.g.* ground beetles and a weevil) also present (at least in context [2043]). **In sum, this material is of significance at a local level and further study of these assemblages, in conjunction with the plant remains, is certainly warranted.** Wells have often proved to be a valuable source of bioarchaeological remains as waterlogging [of the deposits] frequently occurs, at least in the lower levels.<sup>151</sup> If the entire series of fills from the well were investigated, it would be possible to reconstruct changes in the local environment during and after its use. This could produce important information, as very few waterlogged deposits from non-military Romano-British sites in the North-East of England have been investigated to date.<sup>152</sup>

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<sup>151</sup> See, for example, Hall *et al.* 1980, Kenward *et al.* 1986a.

<sup>152</sup> Huntley and Stallibrass 1995.

- 18.2.8.4 **Charred cereal and other 'non-waterlogged' plant remains:** Some of the 'non-waterlogged' contexts contained appreciable quantities of charred cereal remains, together with remains of weeds and other wild plants. In view of the tight dating framework for the site, it may be possible to recognise changes through time, perhaps related to the advent of the Roman military in the region. In light of the results from the samples investigated so far, it seems almost certain that a systematic review and assessment of additional samples would reveal further concentrations of charred cereals and other plant remains. So far, no typically 'Roman' plants have been found, *i.e.* species that were not present in Britain before the Roman invasion (*e. g.* figs, grapes).
- 18.2.8.5 Context [1555] (a pit fill from Phase 4) differed from the others by the presence of charred moss stems, branches of heather and leaves of bell. Both of these heather species grow on heaths and moors and indicate acid soils. As the local geology is characterised as undifferentiated drift and till (boulder clay) upon Middle Magnesian Limestone, it seems unlikely that these plants grew near the excavated feature. They could, however, have been imported with peat or turves, which might have been brought to the site to be used as fuel or construction material.<sup>153</sup>
- 18.2.8.6 **Shell:** Only one of the examined deposits (Phase 7 context [1444], the fill of the raking-out trench associated with the bath-house) gave more than traces of shell. The small numbers of remains were almost all of edible marine shellfish and almost certainly represent food waste — five oyster valves formed the bulk of the assemblage and two of these showed evidence of having been opened using a knife (or similar implement) in the form of characteristic notches in the shell margins. The remains were too few to be of any great interpretative value, but do indicate the importation of coastal food resources to the site in the Romano-British period. A demolition deposit associated with the bath-house, context [1420], also gave traces of marine shellfish in the form of small fragments of mussel shell.
- 18.2.8.7 **Microfossils (in column samples):** Variations in the sediment, and/or microfossil content and preservation, were found through the two column sequences that were recovered. Numbers and quality of preservation of remains were, overall, significantly higher in the northern wetland sequence than in that from the fill [1225] of the Phase 7 sump feature. **In sum, there is considerable potential for analysis of the pollen from the northern wetland sequence (supported by radiocarbon dating) to provide further information regarding the timing and nature of vegetation changes at this site.**
- 18.2.8.8 Although extending only so far into the Holocene (to around Cal BC 4400) the Faverdale sequence has the potential to provide further information regarding the timing and nature of early Holocene vegetation changes. More detailed pollen analyses of both sequences are therefore recommended, ideally in conjunction with plant and invertebrate macrofossil analyses and supported by radiocarbon dating. A parallel study of the diatoms, at least from the lower part of the sequence from Section 1, would provide additional information on the depositional environment. Diatoms were effectively absent from context [1225] sub-samples and the pollen assemblages rather poorer. Nevertheless, further study of the latter *could* provide valuable evidence regarding the environment of the site, local agriculture and perhaps vegetation clearance.

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<sup>153</sup> Hall 2003.

- 18.2.8.9 **Wood:** Wood identifications showed that at least three trees species (hazel, willow and oak) were utilised for 'structural' timbers during the Romano-British period. Identification of the remaining wood samples from the lining of the Phase 7 well has little intrinsic interpretative value beyond determining if any other tree species are represented, but should be attempted to provide an archive record of the remains. This material could also be submitted for radiocarbon dating.
- 18.2.8.10 **Vertebrate remains:** A large assemblage of vertebrate material was recovered, largely concentrated in ditch fills, in particular those from the Phase 7 backfills of the perimeter ditch of Enclosure 41. A fairly restricted range of species was identified suggesting a reliance on domestic animals, particularly cattle, although the presence of post-cranial elements of deer hinted at some exploitation of wild resources. Initial examination of the material selected for more detailed recording also indicated that pig remains from deposits of Romano-British date outnumbered those of sheep/goat. A relatively high frequency of pig remains is quite unusual from sites in this country and particularly in association with rural occupation and some researchers have suggested<sup>154</sup> that higher proportions of pig remains may imply high status occupation during this period. All parts of the body of the main domestic species were recovered from this site, showing the presence of both butchery waste and domestic refuse. Some of the butchery techniques observed, *e.g.* heavy chopping of scapulae, are characteristic of Romano-British sites (mainly urban), whilst butchery using a knife, also evident at this site, is more typical of the Iron Age. However, the latter is a technique that appears to continue into the Romano-British period on some, mainly rural, sites.<sup>155</sup>
- 18.2.8.11 The assessment has established that most of the faunal remains could be assigned to a tight chronological framework spanning the 2nd century AD (Phases 4 to 7), with smaller assemblages from the 1st and 3rd centuries (Phases 3 and 8). There are almost no vertebrate assemblages from Roman period non-military sites in the region, with the exceptions of the material recovered from a few indigenous/native settlements *e.g.* Thorpe Thewles, Cleveland<sup>156</sup> and Stanwick, North Yorkshire (unpublished) and from the villa sites at Holme House, Piercebridge<sup>157</sup> and Ingleby Barwick, near Stockton.<sup>158</sup> **In sum, therefore, the Faverdale material presents an important opportunity to investigate the development of a probable third early Roman villa site and the extent of Roman influence on settlement in the area by an examination of changes in species frequencies, age-at-death patterns and variations in size of the main domesticates.** These variations and changing frequencies could identify, for instance, differing husbandry practises, the introduction of new/improved stock and changing dietary preferences at a crucial period of change and innovation. Prior to the discovery of the site at Faverdale, there was little evidence for Roman activity in the Darlington area, in particular.

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<sup>154</sup> King 1978; 1984, Dobney, 2001.

<sup>155</sup> Maltby 1989.

<sup>156</sup> Rackham 1987.

<sup>157</sup> Gidney 1990.

<sup>158</sup> ASUD 2000.

18.2.8.12 In summary, the recommendations for further work on the biological remains are:

- The **waterlogged sediments** from contexts [2043], [2044] (Phase 7 well) and [2055] (Phase 7 Enclosure 41 ditch backfill) should be fully analysed, as only a fraction of the plant material could be recorded for the assessment and a considerably longer species list can be expected. Detailed recording of the **invertebrate assemblages** from these deposits would provide supporting and additional information regarding the conditions within and around these features. The fills from the well, context [1932] in particular, merit consideration, and the whole sequence of deposits should be investigated to enable reconstruction of environmental changes during and after the use of the structure.
- In contrast, despite the good preservation of material recovered from waterlogged deposits [1568], [1569], [1570a] and [1571] in the column sequence from the northern wetland area, only a limited range of plant and invertebrate taxa were present and further work is unlikely to add significantly more species to this record. However, in light of the proven early date and rarity of this material, further detailed recording is warranted in line with the recommendations of the ongoing North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment.
- The contexts likely to contain concentrations of **charred cereals** and **other plant macrofossils** (e.g. contexts [126], [191], [225], [544], [1281], [1525] and [1555]) merit further assessment.
- No further study of **shell remains** from this site is warranted.
- It is recommended that all of the remaining **wood samples** (*i.e.* the rest of the samples from the lining of well [1932]) be identified (if possible) for the site archive.
- More detailed **pollen analyses** of both **column sequences** are recommended, to be undertaken in conjunction with the recommended further study of the plant and invertebrate macrofossils where present and supported by a series of radiocarbon dates.
- Preservation of the **vertebrate remains** was variable across the site, with much fragmentation noted. However, this assemblage has the potential to enhance our knowledge of rural sites during the Romano-British period, with a view to understanding the extent of Roman influence on indigenous communities. A full analysis of the material from all well dated deposits should be undertaken, except where the remains are too poorly preserved to be of interpretative value. A 'targetted' approach would therefore be appropriate.
- The samples not examined for this assessment should be reviewed with reference to the results presented here. If any appear likely to yield additional interpretable assemblages of biological remains (in particular, there will almost certainly be further concentrations of charred plant macrofossils) then they should be included in the bioarchaeological analysis of the site.

### **18.2.9 Human skeletal remains**

- 18.2.9.1 Four burials of Roman date, including a double burial, were encountered at the site along with three cist burials of unknown age, only one of which contained surviving skeletal remains, in very poor condition.
- 18.2.9.2 No further work is required on the human remains, with the exception of AMS dating possibly being carried out on the skeletal material from the cist grave in an attempt to date these burials. A description and discussion of all the burials should be included in a final publication text.

### **18.3 Outline of Further Work**

- 18.3.1 When the results of the recommended further analysis of artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material are available, the entire Faverdale data-set will require further analysis, integration and interpretation. In addition, further detailed examination of other sites in the region and nationally, including both published sources and grey literature, along with sources detailing the general Roman background in the region, will also be necessary in order to facilitate the required further interpretation of the data-set. All further interpretation should be undertaken with particular reference to the relevant research agendas from the NERRF document, as discussed above.
- 18.3.2 **The main conclusion of the post-excavation assessment is that the archaeological data-set from Faverdale merits full and detailed publication.** Precise details of a publication paper cannot be formulated until the programme of further analysis and research recommended in this report is undertaken. However, it is provisionally suggested that due to its size, scope and undoubted significance, the Faverdale site merits publication in monograph format. At this stage, the preferred outlet would be as part of the in-house monograph series produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. An additional short report on the bath-house structure including regional parallels should be prepared for publication in a regional academic journal, the *Durham Archaeological Journal* being the preferred outlet.

## **PART D: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## 19. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

### Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Darlington Borough Council for commissioning the archaeological work undertaken at Faverdale. The role of John Buxton, Director of Development and Environment at DBC, is particularly acknowledged. PCA would like to thank DBC and Argos for funding the fieldwork and DBC for funding the assessment report.

The role of Robbie Belmore of Lysander Associates, Project Manager for Argos, is also acknowledged. Thanks are extended to Louise Allen (Strategic Project Development Officer), Jenny Dixon (Estates Officer), Guy Metcalfe (Estates and Property Manager) and Jenni Hopper (Acting Personal Assistant for the Director of Development and Environment), all of DBC.

The curatorial role of Durham County Council Archaeology Section is acknowledged, particularly that of Lee White, the Assistant County Archaeologist.

The authors would like to thank Steve Willis, University of Kent, for advice.

Thanks to the members of Dunelme Metal Detecting Club.

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*Human Skeletal Remains:* Kathelen Sayer

*Lithics Assessment:* Barry Bishop

*Querns and Large Stone Objects Assessment:* Kathryn Johnson and Adrian Bailey

*Wall Plaster:* Kathryn Johnson and Jennifer Proctor

### **Other Credits**

The following specialists are thanked for their contributions:

*Biological Remains:* Örne Akeret, Juliet Mant, John Carrott, Deborah Jaques, Stewart Gardner  
and Bethan Upex, Palaeoecology Research Services

*Geological Identification:* Dr. Trevor Morse, Open University

*Radiocarbon Dating:* Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

*Roman Coarse Ware, Tile, Fired Clay and Daub:* Scott Martin

*Roman Samian Ware:* Steve Willis with Emily Bird, University of Kent

*Technological Residues:* Lynne Keys

*Small Finds:* Philippa Walton, Finds Liaison Officer for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

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**APPENDIX 1**  
**CONTEXT INDEX**

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
102	LAYER	Boulder clay	A/B	1.2	Glacial	517, 1590, 1806-1808	*	*	
103	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	*	103	5, 6	*
104	FILL	Fill of [103]	B	4.6	Roman	*	103	5, 6	*
105	FILL	Fill of [106]	B	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
106	CUT	Pit /	B	4.6	Roman	*	106	*	*
107	FILL	Fill of [108]	B	4.6	Roman	*	108	1, 2, 3, 4	1
108	CUT	Ring gully	B	4.6	Roman	*	108	*	*
109	FILL	Fill of [110]	B	9	Post-Roman	*	110	7	4
110	CUT	Tree bole	B	9	Post-Roman	*	110	7	*
111	FILL	Fill of [112]	B	3	Roman	132	13	112	6
112	CUT	Ditch	B	3	Roman	131	13	112	*
114	LAYER	Hearth debris	B	4.6	Roman	*	114	*	*
115	CUT	Post hole	B	4.6	Roman	*	115	9	*
116	FILL	Fill of [116]	B	4.6	Roman	*	*	9	3
117	CUT	Post hole	B	4.6	Roman	*	117	8	*
118	FILL	Fill of [117]	B	4.6	Roman	*	*	8	2
119	CUT	Tree bole	B	4.6	Roman	*	119	10	*
120	FILL	Fill of [119]	B	4.6	Roman	*	*	10	*
121	FILL	Fill of [122]	A	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
122	CUT	Pit	A	4.7	Roman	*	122	*	*
124	SPREAD	Hearth debris	B	4.6	Roman	*	124	11	11
125	CUT	Natural feature	A	6	Roman	*	125	*	*
126	FILL	Fill of [125]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	
127	FILL	Fill of [128]	B	4.6	Roman	*	*	11	11
128	CUT	Post hole	B	4.6	Roman	*	128	11	*
131	CUT	Ditch	B	3	Roman	112	131	44, 45	*
132	FILL	Fill of [131]	B	3	Roman	111	131	44, 45	14
133	FILL	Fill of [134]	B	4.6	Roman	*	134	15, 16	*
134	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	*	134	15, 16	*
135	FILL	Fill of [136]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
136	CUT	Gully	A	6	Roman	*	136	*	*
137	FILL	Primary fill of Grave 1	C	2	not known	*	*	*	9
138	FILL	Fill of [139]	A	6	Roman	*	139	18	*
139	CUT	Ditch	A	6	Roman	*	139	18	*
140	FILL	Fill of [141]	A	4.7	Roman	*	141	17, 19, 23	*
141	CUT	Ditch	A	4.7	Roman	147, 269, 189, 193	141	17, 19, 23	*
142	LAYER	Accumulation	A	7	Roman	*	142	*	*
143	LAYER	Cobbled surface	A	7	Roman	*	143	*	*
144	FILL	Fill of [145]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
145	CUT	Gully	A	6	Roman	*	145	*	*
146	FILL	Fill of [147]	A	4.7	Roman	269	*	*	*
147	CUT	Ditch	A	4.7	Roman	269, 141, 189	147	*	*
148	FILL	Fill of [149]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
149	CUT	Tree bowl	A	6	Roman	*	149	*	*
150	FILL	Upper fill of Grave 1	C	2	not known	*	*	*	10
151	CUT	Pit	A	6	Roman	*	151	43	*
152	FILL	Fill of [151]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
153	FILL	fill overlying coffin lid of Grave 1	C	2	not known	*	*	*	*
154	SKELETON	Degraded remains of Grave 1	C	2	not known	*	*	*	*
155	MASONRY	Stone Cist Burial, Grave 1	C	2	not known	*	*	*	*
156	CUT	Construction cut Grave 1	C	2	not known	*	*	*	*
157	MASONRY	Stone Cist Burial, Grave 2	C	2	not known	*	*	*	*
158	CUT	Construction cut Grave 2	C	2	not known	*	*	*	*
159	CUT	Ditch	A	4.5	Roman	*	159	43	*
160	FILL	Fill of [159]	A	4.5	Roman	*	159	43	*
161	FILL	Fill of [162]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
162	CUT	Gully	A	6	Roman	*	162	*	*
163	FILL	Fill of [177]	A	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
164	FILL	Fill of [141]	A	4.7	Roman			17, 19, 23	
165	FILL	Fill of [166]	B	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
166	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	*	166	*	*
167	FILL	Fill of [168]	B	4.6	Roman	169	168	30, 31	*
168	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	170	168	30, 31	*
169	FILL	Fill of [170]	B	4.6	Roman	167	170	32	*
170	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	168	170	32	*
171	FILL	Fill of [172]	B	4.6	Roman	*	172	33	*
172	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	*	172	33	*
173	FILL	Fill of [174]	B	4.6	Roman	*	174	34, 35, 36	*
174	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	*	174	34, 35, 36	*
175	LAYER	Consolidation layer	B		Roman	*	175	11	*
176	FILL	Fill of [177]	A	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
177	CUT	Pit	A	4.5	Roman	*	177	*	*
178	FILL	Fill of [179]	B	4.6	Roman	*	179	38	*
179	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	*	179	38	*
180	FILL	Fill of [181]	B	4.6	Roman	*	181	37, 41	*
181	CUT	Ditch	B	4.6	Roman	*	181	37, 41	*
182	FILL	Fill of [183]	B	4.5	Roman	*	183	21, 39, 40	*
183	CUT	Ditch	B	4.5	Roman	*	183	21, 39, 40	*
184	LAYER	Occupation layer	A	4.7	Roman	185, 205	184	*	*
185	LAYER	Occupation layer	A	4.7	Roman	184, 205	185	*	*
186	FILL	Fill of [193]	A	4.7	Roman	188, 198, 164, 259, 146, 233	193	24	*
187	FILL	Fill of [189]	A	4.7	Roman	221	*	22	12
188	FILL	Fill of [189]	A	4.7	Roman	*	*	22	13
189	CUT	Ditch	A	4.7	Roman	147, 269, 141, 193	189	22, 48	*
190	LAYER	Colluvium	A	4.7	Roman	*	190	20	*
191	FILL	Fill of [192]	A	4.7	Roman	*	192	20	19
192	CUT	Ditch	A	4.7	Roman	*	192	20	*
193	CUT	Ditch	A	4.7	Roman	197, 147, 141, 189, 269	193	24	*
197	CUT	Ditch	A	4.7	Roman	141, 147, 189, 193, 269	197	25	*
198	FILL	Fill of [197]	A	4.7	Roman	188, 186, 164, 259, 146, 233	197	25	*
199	CUT	Ditch recut of [201]	A	4.6	Roman	*	199	*	*
200	FILL	Fill of [199]	A	4.6	Roman	*	199	*	*
201	CUT	Ditch	A	4.6	Roman	203, 216	201	42	*
202	FILL	Fill of [201]	A	4.6	Roman	204	*	42	*
203	CUT	Ditch	A	4.6	Roman	201, 216	203	*	*
204	FILL	Fill of [203]	A	4.6	Roman	202	203	*	*
205	LAYER	Occupation layer	A	4.6	Roman	184, 185	205	*	15
206	LAYER	Consolidation layer	A	7	Roman	*	206	*	*
208	CUT	Ditch	B	4.4	Roman	*	208	*	*
209	FILL	Fill of [208]	B	4.4	Roman	*	208	*	*
210	FILL	Fill of [211]	A	6	Roman	*	211	*	*
211	CUT	Gully	A	6	Roman	*	211	*	*
212	FILL	Fill of [213]	A	4.5	Roman	*	*	46	*
213	CUT	Beam slot	A	4.5	Roman	*	213	46	*
214	FILL	Fill of [216]	A	4.6	Roman	*	*	46	*
215	FILL	Fill of [216]	A	4.6	Roman	*	*	46	*
216	CUT	Ditch	A	4.6	Roman	201, 203, 216	216	45	*
217	FILL	Fill of [218]	A	6	Roman	*	*	46	*
218	CUT	Post hole	A	6	Roman	*	213	46	*
219	CUT	Ditch	A	4.5	Roman	*	219	*	*
220	FILL	Fill of [219]	A	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
221	FILL	Fill of [189]	A	4.7	Roman	187, 262, 261, 140	*	48	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
222	CUT	Post hole	A	6	Roman	*	222	*	*
223	FILL	Fill of [222]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	17
224	FILL	Fill of [216]	A	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
225	LAYER	Hearth	A	4.6	Roman	*	225	*	*
226	FILL	Fill of [227]	A	4.6	Roman	*	227	*	*
227	CUT	Ditch	A	4.6	Roman	*	227	*	*
229	FILL	Fill of [257]	A	4.6	Roman	[258]	*	*	*
230	CUT	?pit ?ditch terminus	A	6	Roman	*	230	47	*
231	FILL	Fill of [230]	A	6	Roman	*	230	47	*
233	FILL	Fill of [269]	A	4.7	Roman	164, 259, 146, 198, 186, 188	*	130	*
234	FILL	Fill of [235]	A	4.6	Roman	*	235	131	23
235	CUT	Ditch	A	4.6	Roman	*	235	131	*
236	CUT	Ditch	A	4.7	Roman	*	236	132, 133, 134	*
237	FILL	Fill of [236]	A	4.7	Roman	*	236	132, 133, 134	*
238	FILL	Fill of [236]	A	4.7	Roman	*	*	132, 134	*
239	FILL	Fill of [240]	A	4.4	Roman	*	*	*	*
240	CUT	Ditch	A	4.4	Roman	*	240	*	*
244	FILL	Fill of [245]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
245	CUT	Gully	A	6	Roman	*	245	*	*
246	FILL	Fill of [247]	A	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
247	CUT	Pit	A	4.5	Roman	*	247	*	*
248	FILL	Fill of [249]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
249	CUT	Gully	A	6	Roman	*	249	*	*
250	FILL	Fill of [251]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
251	CUT	Gully	A	6	Roman	*	251	*	*
252	MASONRY	Post pad	A	4.4	Roman	*	252	*	*
253	FILL	Fill of [254]	A	4.4	Roman	*	*	*	*
254	CUT	Post hole	A	4.4	Roman	*	254	*	*
255	FILL	Fill of [256]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
256	CUT	Gully	A	6	Roman	*	256	*	*
257	CUT	Ditch	A	4.6	Roman	*	257	49, 128, 130	*
258	FILL	Fill of [257]	A	4.6	Roman	*	*	49, 128, 130	*
259	FILL	Fill of [269]	A	4.7	Roman	188, 186, 198, 164, 146, 233	*	49	*
260	FILL	Fill of [269]	A	4.7	Roman	*	*	49	*
261	FILL	Fill of [269]	A	4.7	Roman	187, 221, 262, 140	*	49, 128	*
262	FILL	Fill of [269]	A	4.7	Roman	187, 221, 261, 140	269	129	*
263	FILL	Fill of [264]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
264	CUT	?POSTHOLE	A	6	Roman	*	269	*	*
268	FILL	Fill of [272]	A	4.5	Roman	*	272	130	*
269	CUT	Ditch	A	4.7	Roman	147, 141, 189, 193, 197	269	49, 128, 129, 130	*
270	FILL	Fill of [236]	A	4.7	Roman	*	236	132, 133, 134	*
271	FILL	Fill of [236]	A	4.7	Roman	*	*	132, 134	*
272	CUT	Short linear	A	4.5	Roman	*	272	130	*
273	FILL	Fill of [279]	A	6	Roman	*	279	*	*
274	CUT	Short linear	A	6	Roman	*	274	135, 136	*
275	FILL	Fill of [274]	A	6	Roman	*	*	135	*
276	FILL	Fill of [274]	A	6	Roman	*	274	136	*
277	CUT	Tree hollow	A	6	Roman	*	277	*	*
278	FILL	Fill of [277]	A	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
279	CUT	Short curvi-linear	A	6	Roman	*	279	*	*
500	FILL	Fill of [502]	C	4.7	Roman	501, 513, 514, 565	502	50	*
501	FILL	Fill of [502]	C	4.7	Roman	500, 513, 514, 565	502	51	*
502	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	502	50, 51, 52, 53, 82	*
503	FILL	Fill of [504]	C	4.7	Roman	*	504	54	*
504	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	504	54	*
505	CUT	Field drain	C	10	Modern	*	505	*	*

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506	FILL	Fill of [505]	C	10	Modern	*	505	*	*
507	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	507	55	*
508	FILL	Fill of [507]	C	4.6	Roman	*	507	55	*
509	FILL	Fill of [510]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	57	*
510	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	510	57	*
511	FILL	Fill of [512]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	56	*
512	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	512	56	*
513	FILL	Fill of [502]	C	4.7	Roman	500, 501, 514, 565	502	52	*
514	FILL	Fill of [502]	C	4.7	Roman	500, 501, 513, 565	502	53	*
515	FILL	Fill of [516]	C	4.7	Roman	*	516	58	*
516	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	516	58	*
517	LAYER	Boulder clay	C	1.2	Glacial	1808	*	*	*
518	FILL	Fill of [533]	C	8	Roman	532, 558	*	72, 74	*
519	FILL	Fill of [521]	C	4.7	Roman	555	*	75	*
520	FILL	Fill of [521]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	73	*
521	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	521	72, 73, 75	*
524	CUT	Gully	C	4.7	Roman	*	524	60, 61, 77	*
525	FILL	Fill of [524]	C	4.7	Roman	530, 559	524	60	*
526	FILL	Fill of [527]	C	4.7	Roman	*	527	59	*
527	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	527	59	*
528	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	528	63	*
529	FILL	Fill of [528]	C	4.6	Roman	*	528	63	*
530	FILL	Fill of [524]	C	4.7	Roman	525, 559	524	61	*
531	FILL	Fill of [533]	C	8	Roman	*	*	62	*
532	FILL	Fill of [533]	C	8	Roman	518, 558	*	62	*
533	CUT	Ditch	C	8	Roman	*	533	62, 72, 73, 74, 78	*
534	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	534	66	*
535	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	535	66	*
536	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	536	66	*
537	FILL	Fill of [534]	C	3	Roman	*	*	66	*
538	FILL	Fill of [535]	C	4.6	Roman	*	535	66	*
539	FILL	Fill of [536]	C	4.6	Roman	*	536	66	*
540	FILL	Fill of [541]	C	4.6	Roman	552	*	64	*
541	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	541	64, 71	*
542	FILL	Fill of [543]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	65	*
543	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	543	65	*
544	FILL	Fill of [545]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	68	16
545	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	545	68	*
546	FILL	Fill of [547]	C	10	Modern	579	547	67	*
547	CUT	Field drain	C	10	Modern	580	547	67	*
548	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	548	69	*
549	FILL	Fill of [548]	C	4.6	Roman	*	548	69	*
550	FILL	Fill of [551]	C	4.6	Roman	*	551	70	*
551	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	551	70	*
552	FILL	Fill of [541]	C	4.6	Roman	540	541	71	*
553	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	553	*	*
554	FILL	Fill of [553]	C	4.7	Roman	*	553	*	*
555	FILL	Fill of [521]	C	4.7	Roman	519	*	72, 73	*
556	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	556	76	*
557	FILL	Fill of [556]	C	4.6	Roman	*	556	76	*
558	FILL	Fill of [533]	C	8	Roman	518, 532	533	78	*
559	FILL	Fill of [524]	C	4.7	Roman	525, 530	524	77	*
560	FILL	Fill of [561]	C	4.6	Roman	564, 566	*	79	*
561	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	561	79, 80, 83	*
562	FILL	Fill of [563]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	81	*
563	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	563	81	*

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564	FILL	Fill of [561]	C	4.6	Roman	560, 566	561	80	*
565	FILL	Fill of [502]	C	4.7	Roman	500, 501, 513, 514	502	82	*
566	FILL	Fill of [561]	C	4.6	Roman	560, 564	561	83	*
567	FILL	Fill of [568]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	84	42
568	CUT	Pit / tree hollow	C	4.6	Roman	*	568	84	*
569	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	569	*	*
570	FILL	Fill of [569]	C	4.6	Roman	*	569	*	*
571	CUT	Posthole	C	4.5	Roman	*	571	*	*
572	FILL	Fill of [571]	C	4.5	Roman	*	571	*	41
575	FILL	Fill of [576]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	84	*
576	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	576	84	*
577	FILL	Fill of [578]	C	8	Roman	*	578	87	*
578	CUT	Ditch	C	8	Roman	*	578	87	*
579	FILL	Fill of [580]	C	8	Roman	546	580	*	*
580	CUT	Ditch	C	8	Roman	547	580	*	*
581	LAYER	Layer above cobbled surface	C	7	Roman	*	581	*	*
582	FILL	Fill of [583]	C	4.6	Roman	610	583	86	*
583	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	583	86, 88	*
584	FILL	Fill of [585]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	85	*
585	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	585	85	*
586	LAYER	Layer within cobbles	C	7	Roman	*	586	*	21
587	LAYER	Cobbled surface	C	7	Roman	*	587	215, 216	*
588	LAYER	Layer within cobbles	C	7	Roman	*	588	*	22
589	LAYER	Metalled surface	C	7	Roman	*	589	215, 216	133
592	FILL	Fill of [593]	C	7	Roman	*	593	*	134
593	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	593	*	*
594	CUT	Poss sunken yard	C	7	Roman	*	594	215	*
596	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	597	91, 94	*
597	FILL	Fill of [596]	C	4.6	Roman	*	597	91, 94	*
598	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	598	90, 93, 99, 124, 179, 189, 190	*
599	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	639, 644, 738, 844, 934, 1623	598	90, 124	*
600	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	600	99, 124, 146	*
601	FILL	Fill of [600]	C	4.1	Roman	*	600	99, 124, 146	*
602	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	602	204	*
603	FILL	Fill of [602]	C	6	Roman	618, 625, 1140	602	*	*
604	CUT	Ditch	C	4.2	Roman	*	604	92, 96, 100, 146, 204, 205	*
605	FILL	Fill of [604]	C	4.2	Roman	627, 1141, 1763	604	100, 146	*
606	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	606	92, 96, 100, 204, 205	*
607	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	626, 744, 858, 1142, 1736, 1762, 1802	606	100	*
608	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	609	*	*
609	FILL	Fill of [608]	C	4.1	Roman	*	609	*	49
610	FILL	Fill of [583]	C	4.6	Roman	582	583	88	*
611	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	873, 1638, 2057	611	335, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 348, 349, 350	*
612	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	339	43, 196
613	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	339	44, 197
614	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	340	211
615	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	340	212
616	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	*	*
618	FILL	Fill of [602]	C	6	Roman	603, 625, 1140	602	*	*
619	FILL	Fill of [620]	C	3	Roman	*	620	89	45
620	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	620	89	*
621	FILL	Fill of [622]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
622	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	622	*	*
623	FILL	Fill of [624]	C	4.7	Roman	680	*	*	*
624	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	689	624	*	*
625	FILL	Fill of [602]	C	6	Roman	603, 618, 1140	602	92, 96	*

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626	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	607, 744, 858, 1142, 1736, 1762, 1802	606	92, 96	*
627	FILL	Fill of [604]	C	4.2	Roman	605, 1141, 1763	604	92, 96	*
628	LAYER	Area of hardstanding	C	3	Roman	*	628	*	*
629	FILL	Fill of [630]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
630	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	*	630	*	*
631	FILL	Fill of [632]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
632	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	632	*	*
633	LAYER	Spread of stones	C	3	Roman	*	633	*	*
635	LAYER	Layer around [628]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
636	CUT	Poss natural depression	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
637	LAYER	Cobbled surface	C	7	Roman	*	637	*	*
639	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	599, 644, 738, 844, 934, 1623	598	99	*
642	FILL	Fill of [643]	C	5	Roman	*	643	*	*
643	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	643	*	*
644	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	599, 639, 738, 844, 934, 1623	599	93	*
645	FILL	Fill of [646]	C	5	Roman	*	646	*	*
646	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	646	*	*
648	CUT	Ditch	C	4.2	Roman	*	648	100	*
649	FILL	Fill of [648]	C	4.2	Roman	*	648	100	*
652	FILL	Fill of [653]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
653	CUT	Pit or hollow	C	4.6	Roman	*	653	*	*
654	FILL	Fill of [655]	C	4.6	Roman	*	655	*	*
655	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	655	*	*
656	FILL	Fill of [657]	C	4.6	Roman	*	657	*	*
657	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	657	*	*
658	FILL	Fill of [659]	C	4.6	Roman	*	659	*	*
659	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	659	*	*
660	LAYER	Make up layer for [637]	C	7	Roman	*	660	*	*
661	FILL	Fill of [966]	C	6	Roman	964	*	173	*
662	FILL	Fill of [663]	C	4.6	Roman	*	662	*	47
663	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	663	*	*
664	FILL	Fill of [665]	C	9	Post-Roman	*	*	*	*
665	CUT	Tree bole	C	9	Post-Roman	*	665	*	*
666	CUT	Gully	C	4.1	Roman	*	667	95	*
667	FILL	Fill of [666]	C	4.1	Roman	*	667	95	*
668	FILL	Fill of [669]	C	4.6	Roman	*	669	*	*
669	CUT	Pit or hollow	C	4.6	Roman	*	669	*	*
670	FILL	Fill of [873]	C	7	Roman	*	*	97, 171	52
671	FILL	Fill of [873]	C	7	Roman	*	*	97, 171	48
672	FILL	Fill of [673]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
673	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	673	*	*
674	FILL	Fill of [675]	C	7	Roman	747, 825, 846	675	98	*
675	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	748	675	98, 148	*
676	N/A	Arbitrary no. for metal detectors	C		Roman	*	*	*	*
677	FILL	Fill of [678]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
678	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	678	*	*
679	FILL	Fill of [689]	C	4.7	Roman	690	*	*	*
680	FILL	Fill of [624]	C	4.7	Roman	623	*	*	*
683	FILL	Fill of [873]	C	7	Roman	*	*	97, 171	53
684	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	684	161, 162, 168, 180	*
685	FILL	Fill of [684]	C	5	Roman	918, 926, 940	*	162	*
686	FILL	Fill of [684]	C	5	Roman	*	*	162	*
687	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	*	106, 114, 176	*
688	FILL	Fill of [687]	C	6	Roman	692, 973	*	114	*
689	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	624	689	115	*
690	FILL	Fill of [689]	C	4.7	Roman	679	*	*	*

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691	LAYER	Deposit over [684]	C	8	Roman	*	691	*	*
692	FILL	Fill of [687]	C	6	Roman	688, 973	*	106	*
693	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	693	101	*
694	FILL	Fill of [693]	C	4.1	Roman	*	693	101	*
695	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	695	*	*
696	FILL	Fill of [695]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
697	FILL	Fill of [689]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	115	*
698	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	698	102	*
699	FILL	Fill of [698]	C	7	Roman	*	699	102	*
700	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	700	103	*
701	FILL	Fill of [700]	C	7	Roman	*	701	103	*
702	FILL	Fill of [700]	C	7	Roman	*	*	103	*
704	CUT	Gully	C	7	Roman	*	704	105	*
705	FILL	Fill of [704]	C	7	Roman	988	*	105	*
706	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	849	706	104, 121	*
707	FILL	Fill of [706]	C	5	Roman	767	*	104	*
708	CUT	Pit	C	5	Roman	*	708	*	*
709	FILL	Fill of [708]	C	5	Roman	*	*	*	*
710	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	764, 788, 1627	*	107	*
711	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	765, 789, 1628	*	107	*
713	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	766, 777, 790, 841, 842, 1629	*	107	*
714	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	735, 1543	714	107, 121, 125, 143, 147, 277	*
715	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	715	*	*
716	FILL	Fill of [715]	C	3	Roman	*	715	*	*
717	FILL	Fill of [718]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
718	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	718	*	*
719	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	719	*	*
720	FILL	Fill of [719]	C	5	Roman	*	719	*	*
721	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	721	108, 126	*
723	FILL	Fill of [721]	C	5	Roman	778, 919	721	108	*
724	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	724	108, 126, 180	*
725	FILL	Fill of [724]	C	5	Roman	779, 920, 990	724	108	*
726	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	726	*	*
727	FILL	Fill of [726]	C	3	Roman	1091	*	*	*
728	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	728	109	*
729	FILL	Fill of [728]	C	7	Roman	*	729	109	*
730	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	730	111, 122	*
731	FILL	Fill of [730]	C	4.6	Roman	*	730	111, 122	113
732	FILL	Fill of [733]	C	7	Roman	750, 845	*	112	*
733	CUT	Gully	C	7	Roman	*	733	112, 117, 149	*
734	FILL	Fill of [735]	C	7	Roman	749	*	113	*
735	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	714, 1543	735	113, 116	*
736	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	736	*	*
737	FILL	Fill of [736]	C	4.7	Roman	*	737	*	50
738	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	599, 639, 644, 844, 934, 1623	598	*	*
739	FILL	Fill of [740]	C	5	Roman	794, 989	*	110	*
740	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	740	110	*
742	FILL	Fill of [740]	C	5	Roman	*	*	110	*
743	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
744	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	607, 626, 858, 1142, 1736, 1762, 1802	*	*	*
745	FILL	Fill of [746]	C	5	Roman	*	746	118	*
746	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	746	118	*
747	FILL	Fill of [748]	C	7	Roman	674, 825, 846	748	119	*
748	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	675	748	119, 148	*
749	FILL	Fill of [735]	C	7	Roman	734	*	116	*
750	FILL	Fill of [733]	C	7	Roman	732, 845	*	117	*

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753	FILL	Fill of [785]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	55
754	CUT	Post pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	754	*	*
755	FILL	Fill of [756]	C	4.6	Roman	*	756	*	*
756	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	756	*	*
757	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	757	123	*
758	FILL	Fill of [757]	C	5	Roman	*	757	123	51
759	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	759	120, 141	*
760	FILL	Fill of [759]	C	4.5	Roman	*	759	120, 141	*
761	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	761	120, 140, 142	*
762	FILL	Fill of [761]	C	4.6	Roman	*	761	120, 140, 142	*
763	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	*	*	121	*
764	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	710, 788, 1627	*	121	*
765	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	711, 789, 1628	*	121	*
766	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	713, 777, 790, 841, 842, 1629	*	121	*
767	FILL	Fill of [706]	C	5	Roman	707	*	121	*
768	FILL	Fill of [769]	C	5	Roman	791, 801, 843	*	147	*
769	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	769	125, 147	*
770	CUT	Posthole	C	4.7	Roman	*	770	*	*
771	FILL	Fill of [770]	C	4.7	Roman	*	770	*	*
772	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	772	*	*
773	FILL	Fill of [772]	C	4.6	Roman	*	772	*	*
774	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	774	*	*
775	FILL	Fill of [774]	C	4.6	Roman	*	774	*	*
776	FILL	Fill of [769]	C	5	Roman	780	769	125	*
777	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	713, 766, 790, 841, 842, 1629	714	125	*
778	FILL	Fill of [721]	C	5	Roman	723, 919	721	126	54
779	FILL	Fill of [724]	C	5	Roman	725, 920, 990	723	126	56
780	FILL	Fill of [769]	C	5	Roman	776	769	*	*
781	FILL	Fill of [782]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
782	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	782	*	*
783	CUT	Tree hollow	C	4.7	Roman	*	783	140	*
784	FILL	Fill of [783]	C	4.7	Roman	*	783	140	*
785	CUT	Post pipe	C	4.6	Roman	*	785	*	*
786	FILL	Fill of [754]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	57
787	FILL	Fill of [689]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	115	*
788	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	710, 764, 1627	*	143	*
789	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	711, 765, 1628	*	143	*
790	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	713, 766, 777, 841, 842, 1629	*	143	*
791	FILL	Fill of [769]	C	5	Roman	768, 801, 843	769	125	*
792	FILL	Fill of [793]	C	5	Roman	*	793	125	*
793	CUT	Gully	C	5	Roman	*	793	125	*
794	FILL	Fill of [740]	C	5	Roman	739, 989	*	*	*
797	FILL	Fill of [798]	C	4.6	Roman	*	798	*	*
798	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	798	*	*
799	FILL	Fill of [800]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	61
800	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	800	*	*
801	FILL	Fill of [769]	C	5	Roman	768, 791, 843	769	*	*
802	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	802	*	*
803	FILL	Fill of [802]	C	4.6	Roman	*	802	*	58
804	FILL	Fill of [805]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	59
805	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	805	*	*
806	FILL	Fill of [807]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
807	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	807	*	*
808	FILL	Fill of [809]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
809	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	809	*	*
810	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	*	810	144, 145, 151, 150, 187, 188	*

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811	FILL	Fill of [810]	C	7	Roman	812, 819, 848, 860	810	145	*
812	FILL	Fill of [810]	C	7	Roman	811, 819, 848, 860	*	144, 150	*
813	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	813	145	*
814	FILL	Fill of [813]	C	5	Roman	*	813	145	*
815	FILL	Fill of [816]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	*
816	CUT	Posthole	C	4.1	Roman	*	816	*	*
819	FILL	Fill of [810]	C	7	Roman	811, 812, 848, 860	*	*	*
820	FILL	Fill of [821]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	*
821	CUT	Gully	C	4.1	Roman	*	821	*	*
822	FILL	Fill of [823]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	71
823	CUT	Pit	C	4.1	Roman	*	823	*	*
824	FILL	Fill of [675]	C	7	Roman	*	*	148	*
825	FILL	Fill of [675]	C	7	Roman	674, 747, 846	*	148	*
826	FILL	Fill of [827]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	*
827	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	827	*	*
828	FILL	Fill of [829]	C	4.1	Roman	884	*	*	*
829	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	829	*	*
830	FILL	Fill of [831]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
831	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	831	*	*
832	FILL	Fill of [833]	C	5	Roman	*	*	*	60
833	CUT	Gully	C	5	Roman	*	833	*	*
834	FILL	Fill of [835]	C	5	Roman	*	*	*	*
835	CUT	Gully	C	5	Roman	*	835	*	*
836	CUT	Tree hollow	C	7	Roman	*	836	*	*
837	FILL	Fill of [838]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
838	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	838	*	*
839	FILL	Fill of [840]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
840	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	840	*	*
841	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	713, 766, 777, 790, 842, 1629	*	147	*
842	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	713, 766, 777, 790, 841, 1629	*	*	*
843	FILL	Fill of [769]	C	5	Roman	768, 791, 801	*	*	*
844	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	599, 639, 644, 738, 934, 1623	598	179	*
845	FILL	Fill of [733]	C	7	Roman	732, 750	*	149	*
846	FILL	Fill of [675]	C	7	Roman	674, 747, 825	*	*	62
847	FILL	Fill of [976]	C	4.7	Roman	*	847, 598	*	*
848	FILL	Fill of [810]	C	7	Roman	811, 812, 819, 860	810	187, 188	*
849	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	706	849	152, 180	*
850	FILL	Fill of [849]	C	5	Roman	909, 923	849	152	*
851	FILL	Fill of [852]	C	5	Roman	*	*	*	*
852	CUT	Tree hollow	C	5	Roman	*	852	*	*
853	FILL	Fill of [854]	C	4.1	Roman	921	854	*	*
854	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	854	*	*
855	FILL	Fill of [857]	C	4.1	Roman	1029	*	150	*
856	FILL	Fill of [857]	C	4.1	Roman	1030	*	150	*
857	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	857	150, 187, 188	*
858	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	607, 626, 744, 1142, 1736, 1762, 1802	*	*	*
859	FILL	Fill of [687]	C	6	Roman	*	687	163, 174	*
860	FILL	Fill of [810]	C	7	Roman	811, 812, 819, 848	810	151	63
861	FILL	Fill of [864]	C	4.6	Roman	*	864	*	65
862	FILL	Fill of [864]	C	4.6	Roman	*	864	*	66
863	FILL	Fill of [864]	C	4.6	Roman	*	864	332	*
864	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	864	332	*
865	FILL	Fill of [866]	C	4.6	Roman	*	866	*	*
866	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	866	*	*
867	FILL	Fill of [868]	C	4.2	Roman	*	*	*	*
868	CUT	Ditch	C	4.2	Roman	*	868	*	*

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869	FILL	Fill of [870]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	*
870	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	870	*	*
871	CUT	Gully	C	5	Roman	1327	871	*	*
872	FILL	Fill of [871]	C	5	Roman	1326	871	*	64, 70
873	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	611, 1638, 2057	873	97, 171, 323, 337	*
874	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	874	*	*
875	FILL	Fill of [874]	C	4.6	Roman	*	874	*	67
876	FILL	Fill of [877]	C	3	Roman	885	*	154	*
877	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	877	154, 155	*
878	FILL	Fill of [879]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	153	*
879	CUT	Pit	C	4.1	Roman	*	879	153	*
880	FILL	Fill of [881]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	156	*
881	CUT	Pit	C	4.1	Roman	*	881	156	*
882	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	882	158, 170	*
883	FILL	Fill of [882]	C	5	Roman	959, 960, 1009	*	158	68
884	FILL	Fill of [829]	C	4.1	Roman	828	*	*	*
885	FILL	Fill of [877]	C	3	Roman	876	*	155	*
886	FILL	Fill of [887]	C	5	Roman	970, 1067	*	158	*
887	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	887	158, 169	*
888	FILL	Fill of [889]	C	4.2	Roman	*	*	*	*
889	CUT	Gully	C	4.2	Roman	*	889	*	*
890	FILL	Fill of [891]	C	5	Roman	*	*	*	*
891	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	891	*	*
892	LAYER	Layer overlying road surface	C	8	Roman	*	*	*	*
893	FILL	Fill of [894]	C	5	Roman	1608	*	*	*
894	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	1402	894	*	*
895	CUT	Stake/posthole	C	5	Roman	*	895	*	*
896	FILL	Fill of [895]	C	5	Roman	*	895	*	*
897	CUT	Posthole	C	5	Roman	*	897	*	*
898	FILL	Fill of [897]	C	5	Roman	*	897	*	*
899	CUT	Posthole	C	5	Roman	*	899	*	*
900	FILL	Fill of [899]	C	5	Roman	*	899	*	*
901	FILL	Fill of [902]	C	5	Roman	*	902	158	69
902	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	902	158	*
903	FILL	Fill of [904]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
904	CUT	Tree hollow	C	4.6	Roman	*	904	*	*
905	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	905	159, 160, 167, 200	*
906	FILL	Fill of [905]	C	4.5	Roman	930, 1117	905	159, 160	*
907	FILL	Fill of [864]	C	4.6	Roman	*	864	*	*
908	FILL	Fill of [849]	C	5	Roman	*	*	*	*
909	FILL	Fill of [849]	C	5	Roman	850, 923	*	*	*
911	FILL	Fill of [913]	C	5	Roman	*	*	*	*
912	FILL	Fill of [913]	C	5	Roman	*	*	181	72
913	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	913	181	*
914	FILL	Fill of [915]	C	5	Roman	*	*	181	74
915	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	915	181	*
916	FILL	Fill of [917]	C	4.4	Roman	1002, 1088, 1271, 1350	*	183	*
917	CUT	Gully	C	4.4	Roman	1001, 1230, 1270	917	183	*
918	FILL	Fill of [684]	C	5	Roman	685, 926, 940	684	180	*
919	FILL	Fill of [721]	C	5	Roman	723, 778	721	*	*
920	FILL	Fill of [724]	C	5	Roman	725, 779, 990	723	*	*
921	FILL	Fill of [854]	C	4.1	Roman	853	854	*	*
923	FILL	Fill of [849]	C	5	Roman	850, 909	849	180	*
924	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	924	161, 164, 165	*
925	FILL	Fill of [924]	C	5	Roman	935, 937	*	161	*
926	FILL	Fill of [684]	C	5	Roman	685, 918, 940	*	161	*

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927	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	927	162	*
928	FILL	Fill of [927]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	162	*
929	FILL	Fill of [905]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	167	*
930	FILL	Fill of [905]	C	4.5	Roman	906, 1117	*	167	*
931	FILL	Fill of [932]	C	4.4	Roman	1116	*	166	*
932	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	*	932	166, 199	*
933	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	1622	598	189, 190	*
934	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	599, 639, 644, 738, 844, 1623	598	189, 190	*
935	FILL	Fill of [924]	C	5	Roman	925, 937	*	164	*
936	FILL	Fill of [924]	C	5	Roman	*	*	165	*
937	FILL	Fill of [924]	C	5	Roman	925, 935	*	165	*
938	FILL	Fill of [939]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
939	CUT	Gully	C	6	Roman	*	939	*	*
940	FILL	Fill of [684]	C	5	Roman	685, 918, 926	*	168	*
941	FILL	Fill of [942]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
942	CUT	Gully	C	4.5	Roman	*	942	*	*
943	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	943	*	*
944	FILL	Fill of [943]	C	4.6	Roman	*	943	*	*
945	CUT	Pit or hollow	C	4.6	Roman	*	945	*	*
946	FILL	Fill of [945]	C	4.6	Roman	*	945	*	*
947	FILL	Fill of [948]	C	3	Roman	*	948	*	*
948	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	948	*	*
949	FILL	Fill of [950]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
950	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	950	*	*
951	FILL	Fill of [952]	C	5	Roman	1110	952	*	*
952	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	952	*	*
953	FILL	Fill of [954]	C	5	Roman	*	954	*	73
954	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	954	*	*
955	CUT	Ditch	C	8	Roman	*	955	*	*
956	FILL	Fill of [955]	C	8	Roman	*	955	*	*
957	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	957	175	*
958	FILL	Fill of [957]	C	4.5	Roman	*	957	175	*
959	FILL	Fill of [882]	C	5	Roman	883, 960, 1009	882	170	*
960	FILL	Fill of [882]	C	5	Roman	883, 959, 1009	882	*	*
961	FILL	Fill of [915]	C	5	Roman	*	*	181	*
962	FILL	Fill of [963]	C	5	Roman	*	*	181	*
963	CUT	Gully	C	5	Roman	*	963	181	*
964	FILL	Fill of [966]	C	6	Roman	661	*	172	*
965	FILL	Fill of [967]	C	6	Roman	977	*	172	*
966	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	966	172, 173	*
967	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	978	967	172	*
968	FILL	Fill of [887]	C	5	Roman	*	887	169	*
969	FILL	Fill of [887]	C	5	Roman	1066	887	169	*
970	FILL	Fill of [887]	C	5	Roman	886, 1067	887	169	*
971	FILL	Fill of [972]	C	4.4	Roman	*	972	182	*
972	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	*	972	182	*
973	FILL	Fill of [972]	C	4.4	Roman	688, 692	687	176	*
976	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	976	163, 174	*
977	FILL	Fill of [978]	C	6	Roman	965	*	173	*
978	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	967	978	173	*
980	FILL	Fill of [981]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
981	CUT	Gully	C	6	Roman	*	981	*	*
982	FILL	Fill of [983]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	177	75
983	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	983	177	*
984	FILL	Fill of [985]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	178	76
985	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	985	178	*

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986	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	986	*	*
987	FILL	Fill of [986]	C	6	Roman	*	986	*	*
988	FILL	Fill of [704]	C	7	Roman	705	704	*	*
989	FILL	Fill of [740]	C	5	Roman	739, 794	740	*	*
990	FILL	Fill of [724]	C	5	Roman	725, 779, 920	723	180	*
991	FILL	Fill of [992]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
992	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	992	*	*
993	FILL	Fill of [994]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
994	CUT	Gully	C	6	Roman	*	994	*	*
997	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	997	*	*
999	CUT	Ditch	C	4.3	Roman	*	999	229	*
1000	FILL	Fill of [999]	C	4.3	Roman	1065, 1204, 1207, 1337, 1422	*	229	*
1001	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	917, 1230, 1270	1001	197, 229	*
1002	FILL	Fill of [1001]	C	4.4	Roman	916, 1088, 1271, 1350	*	229	*
1003	FILL	Fill of [1001]	C	4.4	Roman	1087	*	229	*
1004	FILL	Fill of [997]	C	4.6	Roman	*	997	*	*
1005	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1005	*	*
1006	FILL	Fill of [1005]	C	4.5	Roman	*	1005	*	*
1007	FILL	Fill of [1008]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1008	184	81
1008	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1008	184	*
1009	FILL	Fill of [882]	C	5	Roman	883, 959, 960	*	*	*
1010	FILL	Fill of [1011]	C	4.1	Roman	1111, 1172	1011	*	84
1011	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	1011	*	*
1012	FILL	Fill of [1013]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1013	*	82
1013	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1013	*	*
1014	FILL	Fill of [1015]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1014	*	83
1015	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1015	*	*
1016	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	1016	*	*
1017	FILL	Fill of [1016]	C	6	Roman	*	1016	*	*
1018	CUT	Gully	C	6	Roman	*	1018	*	*
1019	FILL	Fill of [1018]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1020	CUT	Gully	C	6	Roman	*	1020	*	*
1021	FILL	Fill of [1020]	C	6	Roman	*	1020	*	*
1022	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1022	*	*
1023	FILL	Fill of [1022]	C	3	Roman	*	1022	*	85
1024	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1024	*	*
1025	FILL	Fill of [1024]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1024	*	*
1026	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1026	185, 201	*
1027	FILL	Fill of [1026]	C	4.6	Roman	1164, 1272	1026	201	79
1028	FILL	Fill of [1026]	C	4.6	Roman	1165, 1273	1026	185	*
1029	FILL	Fill of [857]	C	4.1	Roman	855	857	187, 188	*
1030	FILL	Fill of [857]	C	4.1	Roman	856	857	188	*
1031	FILL	Fill of [1032]	C	7	Roman	*	1032	*	*
1032	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	1032	*	*
1033	CUT	Pit	C	8	Roman	*	1033	*	*
1034	FILL	Fill of [1033]	C	8	Roman	*	1033	*	*
1035	FILL	Fill of [1036]	C	8	Roman	*	*	*	*
1036	CUT	Posthole	C	8	Roman	*	*	*	*
1037	FILL	Fill of [1058]	C	6	Roman	*	*	186	*
1038	FILL	Fill of [1059]	C	6	Roman	1104, 1143, 1335, 1336	*	186	*
1039	FILL	Fill of [1060]	C	4.3	Roman	1118, 1197	*	186	*
1040	FILL	Fill of [1061]	C	4.6	Roman	1064	*	186	*
1041	FILL	Fill of [1043]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	90
1042	SKELETON	Within [1043]	C	7	Roman	*	1042	*	*
1043	CUT	Grave cut	C	7	Roman	*	1043	*	*
1044	FILL	Fill of [1045]	C	3	Roman	*	1045	*	86

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1045	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1045	*	*
1046	FILL	Fill of [1047]	C	3	Roman	*	1047	*	87
1047	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1047	*	*
1048	FILL	Fill of [1049]	C	3	Roman	*	1049	*	*
1049	CUT	Posthole	C	3	Roman	*	1049	*	*
1050	FILL	Fill of [1051]	C	3	Roman	*	1051	*	88
1051	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1051	*	*
1052	FILL	Fill of [1053]	C	3	Roman	*	1053	*	*
1053	CUT	Pit	C	3	Roman	*	1053	*	*
1054	FILL	Fill of [1055]	C	3	Roman	*	1055	*	*
1055	CUT	Posthole	C	3	Roman	*	1055	*	*
1056	FILL	Fill of [1057]	C	4.6	Roman	1089, 1090	1057	*	89
1057	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1057	*	*
1058	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	1058	186	*
1059	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	1059	186, 198	*
1060	CUT	Ditch	C	4.3	Roman	*	1060	186, 202	*
1061	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	1063	1061	186	*
1063	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	1061	1063	193	*
1064	FILL	Fill of [1063]	C	4.6	Roman	1040	1063	193	*
1065	FILL	Fill of [999]	C	4.3	Roman	1000, 1204, 1207, 1337, 1422	999	*	*
1066	FILL	Fill of [887]	C	5	Roman	969	*	*	*
1067	FILL	Fill of [887]	C	5	Roman	886, 970	*	*	*
1068	FILL	Fill of [1107]	C	7	Roman	1203	*	*	*
1069	FILL	Fill of [1070]	C	3	Roman	*	*	191	97
1070	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1070	191	*
1071	FILL	Fill of [1072]	C	3	Roman	*	1072	192	106
1072	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1072	192	*
1073	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1073	*	*
1074	FILL	Fill of [1073]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	91
1075	CUT	Posthole	C	3	Roman	*	1075	*	*
1076	FILL	Fill of [1075]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1077	FILL	Fill of [1078]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	92
1078	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1078	*	*
1079	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1079	*	*
1080	FILL	Fill of [1079]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1079	*	*
1081	CUT	Ditch	C	4.3	Roman	*	1081	194, 195, 196	*
1082	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1082	*	*
1083	FILL	Fill of [1082]	C	3	Roman	*	1082	*	77
1084	FILL	Fill of [1081]	C	4.3	Roman	1085, 1086	*	195	*
1085	FILL	Fill of [1081]	C	4.3	Roman	1084, 1086	*	194	*
1086	FILL	Fill of [1081]	C	4.3	Roman	1084, 1085	*	196	*
1087	FILL	Fill of [1001]	C	4.4	Roman	1003	*	197	*
1088	FILL	Fill of [1001]	C	4.4	Roman	916, 1002, 1271, 1350	*	197	*
1089	FILL	Fill of [1057]	C	4.6	Roman	1056, 1090	1057	*	*
1090	FILL	Fill of [1057]	C	4.6	Roman	1056, 1089	1057	*	93
1091	FILL	Fill of [726]	C	3	Roman	727	726	*	*
1092	FILL	Fill of [1093]	C	7	Roman	*	1093	*	78
1093	CUT	Double grave cut	C	7	Roman	*	1093	*	*
1094	FILL	Fill of [1095]	C	3	Roman	*	1095	*	94
1095	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1095	*	*
1096	FILL	Fill of [1097]	C	3	Roman	*	1096	*	*
1097	CUT	Pit	C	3	Roman	*	1097	*	*
1098	FILL	Fill of [1099]	C	3	Roman	*	1099	*	95
1099	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1099	*	*
1100	FILL	Fill of [1101]	C	3	Roman	*	1101	*	96
1101	CUT	Pit	C	3	Roman	*	1101	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1102	CUT	Field drain	C	10	Modern	*	1913	*	*
1103	FILL	Fill of [1059]	C	6	Roman	*	*	198	*
1104	FILL	Fill of [1059]	C	6	Roman	1038, 1143, 1335, 1336	*	198	*
1105	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1105	*	*
1106	FILL	Fill of [1105]	C	3	Roman	*	1105	*	*
1107	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	*	1107	*	*
1108	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	1194	1109	213	*
1109	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Roman	1193, 1223, 1259	1108	*	*
1110	FILL	Fill of [952]	C	5	Roman	951	952	*	*
1111	FILL	Fill of [1011]	C	4.1	Roman	1010, 1172	1011	*	*
1112	FILL	Fill of [1113]	C	6	Roman	*	1113	*	98
1113	CUT	Gully	C	6	Roman	*	1113	*	*
1114	FILL	Fill of [1115]	C	6	Roman	*	1115	*	*
1115	CUT	Gully	C	6	Roman	*	1115	*	*
1116	FILL	Fill of [932]	C	4.4	Roman	931	*	199	*
1117	FILL	Fill of [905]	C	4.5	Roman	906, 930	905	200	*
1118	FILL	Fill of [1060]	C	4.3	Roman	1039, 1197	1060	202	*
1119	FILL	Fill of [1120]	C	3	Roman	*	1120	*	99
1120	CUT	Pit	C	3	Roman	*	1120	*	*
1121	FILL	Fill of [1122]	C	4.3	Roman	*	*	*	100
1122	CUT	Pit	C	4.3	Roman	*	1122	*	*
1123	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	*	1123	*	*
1124	FILL	Fill of [1123]	C	4.4	Roman	1289	1123	*	*
1125	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	*	1125	*	*
1126	FILL	Fill of [1125]	C	4.4	Roman	1290	1125	*	*
1129	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	1302	1129	209	*
1130	FILL	Fill of [1129]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1129	209	*
1131	FILL	Fill of [1132]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1132	CUT	Gully	C	6	Roman	*	1132	*	*
1133	FILL	Fill of [1135]	C	8	Roman	1134, 1274, 1275, 1276	*	203	*
1134	FILL	Fill of [1135]	C	8	Roman	1133, 1274, 1275, 1276	*	*	*
1135	CUT	Ditch	C	8	Roman	*	1135	203	*
1136	FILL	Fill of [1137]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1137	203	*
1137	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1137	203	*
1138	SKELETON	Within [1093]	C	7	Roman	*	1138	*	*
1139	SKELETON	Within [1093]	C	7	Roman	*	1139	*	*
1140	FILL	Fill of [602]	C	6	Roman	603, 618, 625	602	204	*
1141	FILL	Fill of [604]	C	4.2	Roman	605, 627, 1763	604	204, 205	*
1142	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	607, 626, 744, 858, 1502, 1736, 1762	606	204	*
1143	FILL	Fill of [1059]	C	6	Roman	1038, 1104, 1335, 1336	*	*	*
1144	FILL	Fill of [1145]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	101
1145	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1145	*	*
1146	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1146	*	*
1147	FILL	Fill of [1146]	C	3	Roman	*	1146	*	*
1148	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1148	*	*
1149	FILL	Fill of [1148]	C	3	Roman	*	1148	*	*
1150	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1150	206	*
1151	FILL	Fill of [1150]	C	3	Roman	*	1150	206	*
1152	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	1152	206, 207	*
1153	FILL	Fill of [1152]	C	4.1	Roman	1156, 1396, 1423, 1424	1152	206	*
1154	CUT	Ditch	C	8	Roman	*	1154	206, 207, 234, 235	*
1155	FILL	Fill of [1154]	C	8	Roman	1157, 1160, 1305, 1306, 1421	1154	206	*
1156	FILL	Fill of [1152]	C	4.1	Roman	1153, 1396, 1423, 1424	1152	207	*
1157	FILL	Fill of [1154]	C	8	Roman	1155, 1160, 1305, 1306, 1421	1154	207	*
1158	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1158	210	*
1159	FILL	Fill of [1158]	C	4.6	Roman	1188, 1192, 1363	1158	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1160	FILL	Fill of [1154]	C	8	Roman	1155,1157, 1305, 1306, 1421	1154	*	*
1162	FILL	Fill of [1163]	C	7	Roman	1183, 1208, 1334	*	*	*
1163	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	*	1163	*	*
1164	FILL	Fill of [1026]	C	4.6	Roman	1027, 1272	*	*	*
1165	FILL	Fill of [1026]	C	4.6	Roman	1028, 1273	*	*	*
1166	FILL	Fill of [1167]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1167	CUT	Pit	C	4.5	Roman	*	1167	*	*
1168	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1168	*	*
1169	FILL	Fill of [1168]	C	3	Roman	*	1168	*	*
1170	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1170	*	*
1171	FILL	Fill of [1170]	C	3	Roman	*	1170	*	*
1172	FILL	Fill of [1011]	C	4.1	Roman	1010, 1111	1011	*	102
1173	CUT	Gully	C	4.5	Roman	*	1173	208	*
1174	FILL	Fill of [1173]	C	4.5	Roman	*	1173	208	*
1177	FILL	Fill of [1178]	C	4.2	Roman	1395, 1425, 1426	1178	*	*
1178	CUT	Ditch	C	4.2	Roman	*	1178	*	*
1179	FILL	Fill of [1180]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1180	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1180	*	*
1181	FILL	Fill of [1182]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1182	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1182	*	*
1183	FILL	Fill of [1163]	C	7	Roman	1162, 1208, 1334	*	*	*
1184	FILL	Fill of [1167]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1185	FILL	Fill of [1186]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1186	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1186	*	*
1187	CUT	Gully	C	4.3	Roman	*	1187	210	*
1188	FILL	Fill of [1158]	C	4.6	Roman	1159, 1192, 1363	*	210	*
1189	FILL	Fill of [1187]	C	4.3	Roman	1200, 1362	*	210	*
1190	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1190	*	*
1191	FILL	Fill of [1190]	C	4.5	Roman	1304	1190	*	*
1192	FILL	Fill of [1158]	C	4.6	Roman	1159, 1188, 1363	1158	*	*
1193	FILL	Fill of [1194]	C	5	Roman	1109, 1223, 1259	1194	211	103
1194	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	1108	1194	211	*
1195	CUT	Posthole	C	3	Roman	*	1195	*	*
1196	FILL	Fill of [1195]	C	3	Roman	*	1195	*	*
1197	FILL	Fill of [1060]	C	4.3	Roman	1039, 1118	*	*	*
1198	FILL	Fill of [1199]	C	4.3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1199	CUT	Gully	C	4.3	Roman	*	1199	*	*
1200	FILL	Fill of [1187]	C	4.3	Roman	1189, 1362	*	*	*
1201	LAYER	Fill of [1102]	C	10	Modern	*	*	*	*
1202	LAYER	Layer overlying structure [1406]	C	8	Roman	*	1202	*	104
1203	FILL	Fill of [1107]	C	7	Roman	1068	1107	*	*
1204	FILL	Fill of [999]	C	4.3	Roman	1000, 1065, 1207, 1337, 1422	999	*	*
1205	FILL	Fill of [1206]	C	4.2	Roman		1206	*	*
1206	CUT	Ditch	C	4.2	Roman		1206	*	*
1207	FILL	Fill of [999]	C	4.3	Roman	1000, 1065, 1204, 1337, 1422	*	*	*
1208	FILL	Fill of [1163]	C	7	Roman	1162, 1183, 1334	*	*	*
1209	FILL	Fill of [1210]	C	4.2	Roman		*	*	*
1210	CUT	Pit	C	4.2	Roman		1210	*	*
1211	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1211	*	*
1212	FILL	Fill of [1211]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	105
1213	FILL	Fill of [1214]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1214	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1214	*	*
1215	FILL	Fill of [1216]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1216	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1216	*	*
1217	FILL	Fill of [1218]	C	4.5	Roman	*	1218	*	*
1218	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1218	*	*

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1219	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1219	212	*
1220	FILL	Fill of [1219]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	212	*
1221	CUT	Pit	C	4.7	Roman	*	1221	*	*
1222	FILL	Fill of [1221]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1223	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Roman	1109, 1193, 1259	1108	*	*
1224	LAYER	Demolition layer	C	8	Roman	*	1224	*	107
1225	CUT	Sump	C	7	Roman	*	1225	331	*
1226	FILL	Fill of [1225]	C	7	Roman	*	*	331	142 (column)
1227	FILL	Fill of [1225]	C	7	Roman	*	*	331	142 (column)
1228	FILL	Fill of [1225]	C	7	Roman	*	*	331	142 (column)
1229	LAYER	Demolition layer	C	8	Roman	*	1229	*	120
1230	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	917, 1001, 1270	1230	243	*
1231	FILL	Fill of [1230]	C	7	Roman	move to phase 7	*	243	111
1232	SKELETON	Within ditch [1230]	C	7	Roman	*	1232	*	*
1233	CUT	Grave cut	C	7	Roman	*	1233	*	*
1234	FILL	Fill of [1233]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	112
1235	SKELETON	Within [1233]	C	7	Roman	*	1235	*	*
1236	FILL	Fill of [1237]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1237	CUT	Pit	C	4.7	Roman	*	1237	*	*
1238	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1138	*	*
1239	FILL	Fill of [1238]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1138	*	*
1240	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1240	*	*
1241	FILL	Fill of [1238]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1240	*	*
1242	FILL	Fill of [1243]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1243	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1243	*	*
1244	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	1340	1244	246, 251, 262	*
1245	FILL	Fill of [1244]	C	4.6	Roman	1310, 1311, 1339, 1342, 1449, 1485	1244	246	124
1246	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	1244	247, 252, 262, 281	*
1247	FILL	Fill of [1246]	C	4.7	Roman	1431, 1432, 1448, 1486, 1636	1246	247	*
1249	FILL	Fill of [1250]	C	8	Roman	*	*	*	*
1250	CUT	Robber trench	C	8	Roman	*	1250	*	*
1251	FILL	Fill of [1252]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1252	*	*
1252	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1252	*	*
1253	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Roman	*	1108	213	*
1254	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Modern	*	1108	213	*
1255	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Roman	*	1108	213	*
1256	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Roman	*	1108	213	*
1257	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Roman	*	1108	213	*
1258	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Roman	*	1108	213	*
1259	FILL	Fill of [1108]	C	5	Roman	1109, 1193, 1223	1108	213	*
1260	CUT	Posthole	C	7	Roman	*	1260	214	*
1261	FILL	Fill of [1260]	C	7	Roman	*	1260	214	108
1262	FILL	Fill of [1263]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1263	CUT	Pit	C	4.5	Roman	*	1263	*	*
1264	FILL	Fill of [1266]	C	5	Roman	*	*	238, 265	*
1265	FILL	Fill of [1266]	C	5	Roman	1674	*	238, 265	*
1266	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	1266	238, 265	*
1267	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	1267	254	*
1268	FILL	Fill of [1269]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	110
1269	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1269	*	*
1270	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	917, 1001, 1230	1271	*	*
1271	FILL	Fill of [1270]	C	4.4	Roman	916, 1002, 1350, 1085	1271	*	*
1272	FILL	Fill of [1026]	C	4.6	Roman	1027, 1164	*	*	*
1273	FILL	Fill of [1026]	C	4.6	Roman	1028, 1165	*	*	*
1274	FILL	Fill of [1135]	C	8	Roman	1133, 1134, 1275, 1276	*	*	*
1275	FILL	Fill of [1135]	C	8	Roman	1133, 1134, 1274, 1276	*	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1276	FILL	Fill of [1135]	C	8	Roman	1133, 1134, 1274, 1275	*	*	*
1277	FILL	Fill of [1278]	C	4.4	Roman	*	*	*	*
1278	CUT	Pit	C	4.4	Roman	*	1278	*	*
1279	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1279	217	116
1280	FILL	Fill of [1279]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1279	217	*
1281	FILL	Fill of [1282]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	109
1282	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1283	CUT	Tree hollow	C	4.6	Roman	*	1283	*	*
1284	FILL	Fill of [1283]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1283	*	*
1285	FILL	Fill of [1286]	C	5	Roman	1394, 1501	1286	*	*
1286	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	1286	*	*
1287	FILL	Fill of [1267]	C	5	Roman	1617	*	254	*
1288	FILL	Fill of [1267]	C	5	Roman	1618	*	254	*
1289	FILL	Fill of [1123]	C	4.4	Roman	1124	*	*	*
1290	FILL	Fill of [1125]	C	4.4	Roman	1126	*	*	*
1291	FILL	Fill of [1292]	C	5	Roman	*	*	237, 238	*
1292	CUT	Gully	C	5	Roman	*	1292	237, 238	*
1293	FILL	Fill of [1294]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1294	333	143
1294	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1294	333	*
1295	FILL	Stone lining of grave [1233]	C	7	Roman	*	1295	*	*
1296	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	1296	233, 223, 249, 256	*
1297	FILL	Fill of [1296]	C	4.1	Roman	1309, 1414, 1462	1296	233	*
1298	CUT	Gully	C	3	Roman	*	1298	*	*
1299	FILL	Fill of [1298]	C	3	Roman	1465, 1620, 1803	1298	*	*
1300	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1300	234	*
1301	FILL	Fill of [1300]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1300	234	*
1302	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	1129	1302	235	*
1303	FILL	Fill of [1302]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1302	235	*
1304	FILL	Fill of [1190]	C	4.5	Roman	1191	1190	*	*
1305	FILL	Fill of [1154]	C	8	Roman	1155, 1157, 1160, 1306, 1421	1154	234, 235	*
1306	FILL	Fill of [1154]	C	8	Roman	1155, 1157, 1160, 1305, 1421	1154	*	*
1307	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1307	230	*
1308	FILL	Fill of [1307]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	230	*
1309	FILL	Fill of [1296]	C	4.1	Roman	1297, 1414, 1462	1296	232	*
1310	FILL	Fill of [1244]	C	4.6	Roman	1245, 1311, 1339, 1342, 1449, 1485	1244	*	*
1311	FILL	Fill of [1244]	C	4.6	Roman	1245, 1310, 1339, 1342, 1449, 1485	1244	*	115
1312	FILL	Fill of [1314]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	237	118
1313	FILL	Fill of [1314]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1314	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1314	237	*
1315	FILL	Fill of [1316]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	220, 231	*
1316	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1316	220, 231	*
1317	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	687	1317	242, 250	*
1318	FILL	Fill of [1317]	C	6	Roman	1528	1317	242	*
1319	FILL	Fill of [1320]	C	3	Roman	*	1320	241	*
1320	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1320	241	*
1321	FILL	Fill of [1320]	C	3	Roman	*	1320	241	*
1322	FILL	Fill of [1323]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	218, 219	*
1323	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	218, 219	*
1324	FILL	Fill of [1325]	C	5	Roman	*	1325	240	*
1325	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	1633	1325	240	*
1326	FILL	Fill of [1327]	C	5	Roman	872	1327	240	*
1327	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	871	1327	240	*
1328	FILL	Fill of [1329]	C	5	Roman	1359	1329	*	*
1329	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	1329	*	*
1330	FILL	Fill of [1331]	C	3	Roman	1360, 1446	1331	240	*
1331	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1331	240	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1332	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	1813	1332	293	*
1333	FILL	Fill of [1332]	C	4.7	Roman	1732, 1787, 1788	1332	293	*
1334	FILL	Fill of [1163]	C	7	Roman	1162, 1183, 1208	*	*	*
1335	FILL	Fill of [1059]	C	6	Roman	1038, 1104, 1143, 1336	*	*	*
1336	FILL	Fill of [1059]	C	6	Roman	1038, 1104, 1143, 1335	*	*	*
1337	FILL	Fill of [999]	C	4.3	Roman	1000, 1065, 1204, 1207, 1422	*	*	*
1338	FILL	Fill of [1244]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1244	*	*
1339	FILL	Fill of [1244]	C	4.6	Roman	1245, 1310, 1311, 1342, 1449, 1485	1244	*	*
1340	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	1244	1340	*	*
1341	FILL	Fill of [1340]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1340	*	*
1342	FILL	Fill of [1340]	C	4.6	Roman	1245, 1310, 1311, 1339, 1449, 1485	1340	*	*
1343	CUT	Pit / sump	C	4.7	Roman	*	1343	*	*
1344	FILL	Fill of [1343]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1343	*	117
1345	LAYER	Cobbled road surface	C	7	Roman	*	1347	*	*
1346	LAYER	Metalled road surface	C	7	Roman	*	1347	258	*
1347	LAYER	Road make-up	C	7	Roman	*	1347	*	*
1348	FILL	Fill of [1349]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1349	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1349	*	*
1350	FILL	Fill of [1230]	C	4.4	Roman	916, 1002, 1088, 1271	*	243	*
1351	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	1351	*	*
1352	FILL	Fill of [1351]	C	7	Roman	*	1351	*	*
1353	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1353	*	*
1354	FILL	Fill of [1353]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1353	*	*
1355	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1356	*	*
1356	FILL	Fill of [1355]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1356	*	*
1357	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1357	*	*
1358	FILL	Fill of [1357]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1357	*	*
1359	FILL	Fill of [1329]	C	5	Roman	1328	1329	*	*
1360	FILL	Fill of [1331]	C	3	Roman	1330, 1446	1331	*	*
1361	FILL	Fill of [1343]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1344	*	119
1362	FILL	Fill of [1187]	C	4.3	Roman	1189, 1200	1187	*	*
1363	FILL	Fill of [1158]	C	4.6	Roman	1159, 1188, 1192	*	*	*
1364	CUT	Poss fire pit	C	7	Roman	*	1364	*	*
1365	FILL	Fill of [1364]	C	7	Roman	*	1364	*	*
1386	FILL	Fill of [1387]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1387	CUT	Stakehole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1387	*	*
1388	LAYER	Group number for road	C	7	Roman	*	1347	*	*
1389	FILL	Fill of [1390]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1390	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1390	*	*
1391	FILL	Fill of [1393]	C	4.6	Roman	1392	1393	*	*
1392	FILL	Fill of [1393]	C	4.6	Roman	1391	1393	*	121
1393	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1393	*	*
1394	FILL	Fill of [1286]	C	5	Roman	1285, 1501	1286	*	*
1395	FILL	Fill of [1178]	C	4.2	Roman	1177, 1425, 1426	1178	*	*
1396	FILL	Fill of [1152]	C	4.1	Roman	1153, 1156, 1423, 1424	1178	*	*
1397	LAYER	Demolition layer	C	8	Roman	*	1397	*	122
1398	FILL	Fill of [1409]	C	8	Roman	*	1398	*	*
1399	FILL	Fill of [1410]	C	8	Roman	*	1399	*	*
1400	FILL	Fill of [1401]	C	5	Roman	1419	1401	*	*
1401	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	1401	*	*
1402	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	894	1402	244, 279	*
1403	FILL	Fill of [1402]	C	5	Roman	1600, 1786	1402	244	*
1404	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	1404	244	*
1405	FILL	Fill of [1404]	C	5	Roman	1671	1404	244	*
1406	STRUCTURE	Hypocaust room	C	7	Roman	*	1643, 1785, 1913	*	*
1407	FILL	Fill of [1408]	C	8	Roman	*	1407	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1408	CUT	Robbed-out pilae	C	8	Roman	*	1408	*	*
1409	CUT	Robbed-out pilae	C	8	Roman	*	1409	*	*
1410	CUT	Robbed-out pilae	C	8	Roman	*	1410	*	*
1411	FILL	Fill of [1413]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1413	245	*
1412	FILL	Fill of [1413]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	245	123
1413	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1413	245	*
1414	FILL	Fill of [1296]	C	4.1	Roman	1297, 1309, 1462	1296	249	*
1415	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	1415	248, 252, 262	*
1416	FILL	Fill of [1415]	C	4.7	Roman	1447, 1468, 1487	1415	248	*
1417	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1417	*	*
1418	FILL	Fill of [1417]	C	4.5	Roman	*	1417	*	*
1419	FILL	Fill of [1401]	C	5	Roman	1400	1401	*	*
1420	LAYER	Layer within [1406]	C	8	Roman	*	1420	*	126
1421	FILL	Fill of [1154]	C	8	Roman	1155, 1157, 1160, 1305, 1306	1154	*	*
1422	FILL	Fill of [999]	C	4.3	Roman	1000, 1065, 1204, 1207, 1327	*	*	*
1423	FILL	Fill of [1152]	C	4.1	Roman	1153, 1156, 1396, 1424	*	*	*
1424	FILL	Fill of [1152]	C	4.1	Roman	1153, 1156, 1396, 1423	1152	*	*
1425	FILL	Fill of [1178]	C	4.2	Roman	1177, 1395, 1426	1178	*	*
1426	FILL	Fill of [1178]	C	4.2	Roman	1177, 1395, 1425	1178	*	*
1427	CUT	Posthole	C	6	Roman	*	1427	*	*
1428	FILL	Fill of [1427]	C	6	Roman	*	1427	*	*
1429	CUT	Poss hearth	C	4.7	Roman	*	1429	*	*
1430	FILL	Fill of [1429]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1429	*	*
1431	FILL	Fill of [1246]	C	4.7	Roman	1247, 1432, 1448, 1486, 1636	1246	*	125
1432	FILL	Fill of [1246]	C	4.7	Roman	1247, 1431, 1448, 1486, 1636	1246	*	*
1433	FILL	Fill of [1434]	C	7	Roman	1482	*	*	*
1434	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	*	1434	*	*
1435	FILL	Fill of [1436]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1436	*	*
1436	CUT	Poss natural hollow	C	4.7	Roman	*	1436	*	*
1437	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	1437	*	*
1438	FILL	Fill of [1437]	C	4.1	Roman	*	1437	*	*
1439	CUT	Posthole	C	4.7	Roman	*	1439	*	*
1440	FILL	Fill of [1439]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1439	*	*
1443	LAYER	Burnt Layer	C	8	Roman	*	1443	*	127
1444	FILL	Fill of [1473]	C	7	Roman	*	*	260	136
1445	FILL	Fill of [1455]	C	7	Roman	*	1445	255	128
1446	FILL	Fill of [1331]	C	3	Roman	1330, 1360	1331	*	*
1447	FILL	Fill of [1415]	C	4.7	Roman	1416, 1468, 1487	1415	252	*
1448	FILL	Fill of [1246]	C	4.7	Roman	1247, 1431, 1432, 1486, 1636	1246	252	*
1449	FILL	Fill of [1244]	C	4.6	Roman	1245, 1310, 1311, 1339, 1342, 1485	1244	251	*
1450	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	1450	278	*
1451	FILL	Fill of [1450]	C	6	Roman	*	1450	278	*
1452	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1452	258	*
1453	FILL	Fill of [1452]	C	3	Roman	*	1452	258	195
1454	LAYER	Layer over cobbles	C	8	Roman	*	1454	270, 290, 314, 315	*
1455	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	1455	255	*
1456	FILL	Fill of [1457]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1457	CUT	Stake / posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1457	*	*
1458	FILL	Fill of [1459]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1459	CUT	Gully	C	7	Roman	*	1459	*	*
1460	FILL	Fill of [1461]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1461	CUT	Gully	C	7	Roman	*	1461	*	*
1462	FILL	Fill of [1296]	C	4.1	Roman	1294, 1309, 1414	1296	256	*
1463	FILL	Fill of [1464]	C	7	Roman	*	1463	257	129
1464	CUT	Firing chamber	C	7	Roman	*	1464	257	*
1465	FILL	Fill of [1298]	C	3	Roman	1299, 1620, 1803	1298	*	*

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1466	FILL	Fill of [1467]	C	7	Roman	*	1467	*	131
1467	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	1467	*	*
1468	FILL	Fill of [1415]	C	4.7	Roman	1416, 1447, 1487	1415	*	130
1469	LAYER	Layer of cobbles	C	7	Roman	*	1469	270, 314, 315	*
1470	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	1470	276, 285, 294	*
1471	FILL	Fill of [1470]	C	4.7	Roman	1472, 1916	1470	276, 285, 294	*
1472	FILL	Fill of [1470]	C	4.7	Roman	1471, 1916	1470	276, 285	135
1473	CUT	Gully	C	7	Roman	*	1473	260	*
1474	FILL	Fill of [1475]	C	7	Roman	*	1475	261	137
1475	CUT	Gully	C	7	Roman	*	1475	261	*
1476	FILL	Fill of [1477]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1477	CUT	Gully	C	4.7	Roman	*	1477	*	*
1478	FILL	Fill of [1479]	C	4.7	Roman	1605	1479	*	*
1479	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	1479	276	*
1480	FILL	Fill of [1481]	C	4.4	Roman	*	*	*	*
1481	CUT	Gully	C	4.4	Roman	*	1481	*	*
1482	FILL	Fill of [1434]	C	7	Roman	1433	*	*	*
1483	FILL	Fill of [1484]	C	7	Roman	1522	*	*	*
1484	CUT	Gully	C	7	Roman	*	1484	*	*
1485	FILL	Fill of [1244]	C	4.6	Roman	1245, 1310, 1311, 1339, 1342, 1449	1244	262	*
1486	FILL	Fill of [1246]	C	4.7	Roman	1247, 1431, 1432, 1448, 1636	1246	262, 281	*
1487	FILL	Fill of [1415]	C	4.7	Roman	1416, 1447, 1468	1415	262	*
1488	CUT	Pit	C	4.7	Roman	*	1488	*	*
1489	FILL	Fill of [1488]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1488	*	*
1490	LAYER	Layer under road	C	7	Roman	1492, 1493, 1494, 1818	*	259	138
1491	LAYER	Clay bank	C	7	Roman	*	*	253	*
1492	LAYER	Layer under road	C	7	Roman	1490, 1493, 1494, 1818	*	258	139
1493	LAYER	Layer under road	C	7	Roman	1490, 1492, 1494, 1818	*	*	*
1494	LAYER	Layer under road	C	7	Roman	1490, 1492, 1493, 1818	*	258	*
1495	FILL	Fill of [1496]	C	5	Roman	*	*	265	*
1496	CUT	Gully	C	5	Roman	1504	1496	265	*
1497	FILL	Fill of [1498]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1498	CUT	Gully	C	4.7	Roman	*	1498	*	*
1499	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	*	1500	*	140
1500	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	*	1500	266, 268	*
1501	FILL	Fill of [1286]	C	5	Roman	1285, 1394	1286	*	*
1502	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	1502	*	*
1503	FILL	Fill of [1503]	C	7	Roman	*	1502	*	*
1504	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	1496	1504	*	*
1505	FILL	Fill of [1504]	C	5	Roman	*	1506	*	*
1506	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1506	*	*
1507	FILL	Fill of [1506]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1506	*	*
1508	FILL	Fill of [1509]	C	4.5	Roman	1606, 1719, 1720	*	*	*
1509	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1509	*	*
1510	FILL	Fill of [1511]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	141
1511	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	*	1511	*	*
1512	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	1811	1512	263, 318	*
1513	FILL	Fill of [1512]	C	4.6	Roman	1810, 1824, 1825, 1873	1512	263, 318	*
1514	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1514	264	*
1515	FILL	Fill of [1514]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1514	264	144
1516	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1516	275, 296	*
1517	FILL	Fill of [1516]	C	4.5	Roman	1823	1517	275	*
1518	FILL	Fill of [1521]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1519	FILL	Fill of [1521]	C	3	Roman	1999, 2130, 2135	*	347	*
1521	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1521	346, 347	*
1522	FILL	Fill of [1484]	C	7	Roman	1483	*	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1523	FILL	Fill of [1524]	C	4.6	Roman	1597	*	*	*
1524	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1524	*	*
1525	FILL	Fill of [1521]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	167
1528	FILL	Fill of [1317]	C	6	Roman	1318	1317	250	*
1529	FILL	Fill of [1530]	C	7	Roman	1857, 1883	1530	273	*
1530	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	*	1530	273, 320, 321	*
1531	FILL	Fill of [1532]	C	3	Roman	1858, 1859, 1887	1532	273	*
1532	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1532	273, 320	*
1533	FILL	Fill of [1535]	C	4.6	Roman	1884	1535	273	*
1534	FILL	Fill of [1535]	C	4.6	Roman	1815, 1885, 1911	1535	273	*
1535	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1535	273, 320, 321	*
1537	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1667, 1799	*	266, 268	*
1538	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1668, 1670, 1800	*	266, 268	145
1539	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1669, 1675, 1801	*	266, 268	*
1540	FILL	Fill of [1543]	C	7	Roman	*	*	267	*
1541	FILL	Fill of [1543]	C	7	Roman	*	*	267	146
1542	FILL	Fill of [1543]	C	7	Roman	*	*	267	*
1543	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	714, 735	1543	267	*
1548	FILL	Fill of [1549]	C	5	Roman	1619	*	*	*
1549	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	1549	*	*
1550	FILL	Fill of [1551]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1551	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	1551	*	*
1552	LAYER	Bedding layer for cobble surface	C	7	Roman	1576, 1832	*	270	*
1553	LAYER	Dumped layer in pond	C	6	Roman	1831	*	270	*
1554	DEPOSIT	Alluvium in pond	C	1.2	Early Holocene	*	*	*	*
1555	FILL	Fill of [1506]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1506	*	147
1556	CUT	Ditch	C	7	Roman	1530	1556	282	*
1557	FILL	Fill of [1556]	C	7	Roman	*	*	282	*
1558	FILL	Fill of [1556]	C	7	Roman	*	1556	282	*
1560	FILL	Fill of [1561]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1561	CUT	Gully	C	4.5	Roman	*	1561	*	*
1562	LAYER	Ploughsoil	C	10	Modern	*	*	271	*
1563	LAYER	Colluvium	C	9	Post-Roman	*	*	271	*
1564	FILL	Fill of [1565]	C	10	Modern	*	*	271	*
1565	CUT	Field drain	C	10	Modern	*	*	271	*
1566	LAYER	Alluvium	C	9	Post-Roman	*	*	271	*
1567	LAYER	Alluvium/colluvium	C	5	Roman	*	*	271	*
1568	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.3	Mesolithic/Neolithic transition	*	*	271	*
1569	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.1	Late Glacial/Early Holocene	*	*	271	152
1570	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.1	Late Glacial/Early Holocene	*	*	271	151
1571	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.1	Late Glacial/Early Holocene	*	*	271	150
1572	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.1	Late Glacial/Early Holocene	*	*	271	*
1573	FILL	Fill of [1575]	C	5	Roman	*	*	271	149
1574	FILL	Fill of [1575]	C	5	Roman	*	*	271	*
1575	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	*	271	*
1576	LAYER	Soil horizon	C	9	Post-Roman	1552, 1832	*	271	*
1577	LAYER	Dump layer, wetland consolidation	C	7	Roman	*	*	271	*
1578	FILL	Dump layer, wetland consolidation	C	7	Roman	*	*	271	*
1579	FILL	Fill of [1581]	C	5	Roman	*	*	271	*
1580	FILL	Fill of [1581]	C	5	Roman	*	*	271	*
1581	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	*	271	*
1582	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.3	Mesolithic/Neolithic transition	*	*	271	*
1583	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.1	Late Glacial/Early Holocene	*	*	271	*
1584	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.1	Late Glacial/Early Holocene	*	*	271	*
1585	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	*	271	*
1586	LAYER	Dump layer, wetland consolidation	C	7	Roman	*	*	271	*

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1587	LAYER	Dump layer, wetland consolidation	C	7	Roman	*	*	271	*
1588	LAYER	Wetland deposit	C	1.3	Mesolithic/Neolithic transition	*	*	271	*
1589	LAYER	Colluvium	C	9	Post-Roman	*	*	271	*
1590	LAYER	Boulder clay	C	1.2	Glacial	*	*	271	*
1591	FILL	Fill of [1594]	C	4.6	Roman	1592, 1593	*	*	*
1592	FILL	Fill of [1594]	C	4.6	Roman	1591, 1593	*	*	*
1593	FILL	Fill of [1594]	C	4.6	Roman	1591, 1592	*	*	*
1594	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1594	*	*
1595	FILL	Fill of [1596]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1596	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1596	*	*
1597	FILL	Fill of [1524]	C	4.6	Roman	1523	*	*	*
1598	FILL	Fill of [1599]	C	4.7	Roman	1625	*	280	*
1599	CUT	Gully	C	4.7	Roman	*	1599	280	*
1600	FILL	Fill of [1402]	C	5	Roman	1403, 1786	*	279	*
1601	FILL	Fill of [1603]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1602	FILL	Fill of [1603]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1603	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1603	*	*
1604	FILL	Fill of [1479]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1479	276	*
1605	FILL	Fill of [1479]	C	4.7	Roman	1478	1479	276	148
1606	FILL	Fill of [1509]	C	4.5	Roman	1508, 1719, 1720	*	*	*
1608	FILL	Fill of [894]	C	5	Roman	893	*	*	*
1613	FILL	Fill of [1614]	C	4.6	Roman	1723, 1809	*	*	*
1614	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1614	288	*
1615	FILL	Fill of [1616]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	288	*
1616	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1616	288	*
1617	FILL	Fill of [1267]	C	5	Roman	1287	*	*	*
1618	FILL	Fill of [1267]	C	5	Roman	1288	*	*	*
1619	FILL	Fill of [1549]	C	5	Roman	1548	*	*	*
1620	FILL	Fill of [1298]	C	3	Roman	1299, 1465, 1803	*	*	*
1622	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	933	*	*	*
1623	FILL	Fill of [598]	C	6	Roman	599, 639, 644, 738, 844, 934	*	*	*
1624	FILL	Fill of [1599]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1625	FILL	Fill of [1599]	C	4.7	Roman	1598	*	*	*
1627	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	710, 764, 788	714	277	*
1628	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	711, 765, 789	714	277	*
1629	FILL	Fill of [714]	C	7	Roman	713, 766, 777, 790, 841, 842	714	277	*
1630	FILL	Fill of [1633]	C	5	Roman	*	1633	277	*
1631	FILL	Fill of [1633]	C	5	Roman	*	1633	277	*
1632	FILL	Fill of [1633]	C	5	Roman	*	1633	277	*
1633	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	1325	1633	277	*
1634	FILL	Fill of [1635]	C	4.1	Roman	*	1635	277	*
1635	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	1635	277	*
1636	FILL	Fill of [1246]	C	4.7	Roman	1247, 1431, 1432, 1448, 1486	1246	*	*
1637	FILL	Fill of [1638]	C	6	Roman	*	*	287	153, 154, 160
1638	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	611, 873, 2057	*	287	*
1639	FILL	Fill of [1640]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1640	CUT	Gully	C	4.7	Roman	1672	1640	*	*
1641	FILL	Fill of [1642]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	280	*
1642	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1642	280	*
1643	MASONRY	Group number for pilae	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1644	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1645	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1646	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1647	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1648	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1649	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1650	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1651	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1652	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1653	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1654	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1655	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1656	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1657	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1658	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1659	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1660	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1661	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1662	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1643	*	*
1663	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1663	*	*
1664	FILL	Fill of [1663]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1663	*	*
1665	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1665	*	*
1666	FILL	Fill of [1665]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1665	*	*
1667	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1537, 1799	1500	*	*
1668	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1538, 1670, 1800	1500	*	155
1669	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1539, 1675, 1801	1500	*	156
1670	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1538, 1668, 1800	1500	*	*
1671	FILL	Fill of [1404]	C	5	Roman	1405	1404	*	*
1672	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	1640	1672	279, 293	*
1673	FILL	Fill of [1672]	C	5	Roman	*	1672	279, 293	*
1674	FILL	Fill of [1266]	C	5	Roman	1265	1266	*	*
1675	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1539, 1669, 1801	1500	*	*
1676	FILL	Fill of [1677]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	280	*
1677	CUT	Posthole	C	4.1	Roman	*	1677	280	*
1678	TIMBER	Post	C	4.6	Roman	*	1678	237	172
1679	FILL	Fill of [1450]	C	6	Roman	1867	1450	278	*
1680	FILL	Fill of [1450]	C	6	Roman	1866	1450	278	*
1681	FILL	Fill of [1682]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1682	*	*
1682	CUT	Gully	C	4.7	Roman	*	1682	*	*
1683	FILL	Fill of [1684]	C	4.6	Roman	1749, 1830	1684	281	*
1684	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1684	281	*
1685	CUT	Pit	C	4.2	Roman	*	1685	*	*
1686	FILL	Fill of [1685]	C	4.2	Roman	*	*	*	*
1687	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	1687	288	*
1688	FILL	Fill of [1687]	C	4.7	Roman	1904	*	288	*
1689	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1689	286, 295, 317	*
1690	FILL	Fill of [1689]	C	4.5	Roman	*	1689	286, 295, 317	*
1691	FILL	Fill of [1692]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1692	*	157
1692	CUT	Scoop	C	4.6	Roman	*	1692	*	*
1693	FILL	Fill of [1694]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1694	*	*
1694	CUT	Scoop	C	4.6	Roman	*	1694	*	*
1695	FILL	Fill of [1696]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1696	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	1696	*	*
1697	FILL	Fill of [1698]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	158
1698	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1698	*	*
1699	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1699	*	*
1700	FILL	Fill of [1699]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	159
1701	FILL	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1701	*	*
1702	CUT	Fill of [1701]	C	4.5	Roman	1855	1701	*	*
1703	CUT	Poss dew pond	C	9	Post-Roman	*	*	*	*
1704	FILL	Fill of [1703]	C	9	Post-Roman	*	*	*	*
1705	LAYER	Bedding Layer for pilae	C	7	Roman	*	1705	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1706	FILL	Fill of [1707]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	161, 174
1707	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1707	*	*
1709	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1709	*	*
1710	FILL	Fill of [1713]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1711	FILL	Fill of [1713]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	163
1712	FILL	Fill of [1713]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	171
1713	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1713	*	*
1714	FILL	Fill of [1715]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1715	*	164
1715	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1715	*	*
1716	FILL	Fill of [1717]	C	3	Roman	*	1717	*	165
1717	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1717	*	*
1718	FILL	Fill of [1509]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1719	FILL	Fill of [1509]	C	4.5	Roman	1508, 1606, 1720	*	*	*
1720	FILL	Fill of [1509]	C	4.5	Roman	1508, 1606, 1719	*	*	*
1721	FILL	Fill of [1722]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1722	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1722	*	*
1723	FILL	Fill of [1614]	C	4.6	Roman	1613, 1809	1614	288	*
1724	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1724	282, 321	*
1725	FILL	Fill of [1724]	C	3	Roman	1907	1724	282	*
1726	FILL	Fill of [1724]	C	3	Roman	1908	1724	282	*
1727	FILL	Fill of [1728]	C	4.8	Roman	1796	1728	283, 289	*
1728	CUT	Ditch	C	4.8	Roman	*	1728	283, 289, 315	*
1729	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1729	*	*
1730	FILL	Fill of [1729]	C	4.6	Roman	1731	1729	*	*
1731	FILL	Fill of [1729]	C	4.6	Roman	1730	1729	*	*
1732	FILL	Fill of [1813]	C	4.7	Roman	1333, 1787, 1788	1813	292	*
1733	FILL	Fill of [1734]	C	4.6	Roman	1735, 1789, 1874	1734	292	*
1734	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1734	291, 292, 319	*
1735	FILL	Fill of [1734]	C	4.6	Roman	1733, 1789, 1874	1734	*	*
1736	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	607, 626, 744, 858, 1142, 1762, 1802	*	*	*
1737	FILL	Fill of [1738]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1738	*	*
1738	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1738	*	*
1739	FILL	Fill of [873]	C	7	Roman	*	873	323	*
1740	FILL	Fill of [1741]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1741	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1741	*	*
1742	FILL	Fill of [1744]	C	4.1	Roman	1743	*	*	*
1743	FILL	Fill of [1744]	C	4.1	Roman	1742	*	*	*
1744	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	1744	*	*
1745	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1746	FILL	Fill of [1745]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1747	FILL	Fill of [1748]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1748	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1748	*	*
1749	FILL	Fill of [1684]	C	4.6	Roman	1683, 1830	1684	*	169
1750	MASONRY	Wall across ditch [1286]	C	5	Roman	*	1750	*	*
1752	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1753	FILL	Fill of [1752]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1754	FILL	Fill of [1755]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	*
1755	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	1755	*	*
1756	CUT	Robbed out pilae	C	8	Roman	*	1756	*	*
1757	FILL	Fill of [1756]	C	8	Roman	*	1756	*	*
1758	FILL	Fill of [1759]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	*
1759	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	1759	*	*
1760	FILL	Fill of [1761]	C	4.4	Roman	*	*	*	*
1761	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	*	1761	*	*
1762	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	607, 626, 744, 858, 1142, 1736, 1802	606	*	*
1763	FILL	Fill of [604]	C	4.2	Roman	605, 627, 1141	604	*	*

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	AREA	PHASE	DATE	SAME AS	PLAN	SECTION	SAMPLE NO
1764	CUT	Ditch	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	*
1765	FILL	Fill of [1764]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	*	*
1766	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	1918	1766	326	*
1767	FILL	Fill of [1766]	C	4.7	Roman	1917, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1977	1766	326	*
1768	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1768	*	*
1769	FILL	Fill of [1768]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	170
1770	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	1899	1770	*	*
1771	FILL	Fill of [1770]	C	4.6	Roman	1898, 1967	1770	*	*
1772	CUT	Ditch	C	5	Roman	*	1772	*	*
1773	FILL	Fill of [1772]	C	5	Roman	1965	*	*	*
1774	FILL	Fill of [1775]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	293	*
1775	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1735	293	*
1776	FILL	Fill of [1777]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	293	*
1777	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1737	293	*
1778	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1785	*	*
1779	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1785	*	*
1780	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1785	*	*
1781	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1785	*	*
1782	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1785	*	*
1783	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1785	*	*
1784	MASONRY	Pilae stack	C	7	Roman	*	1785	*	*
1785	STRUCTURE	Group number for pilae	C	7	Roman	*	1785	*	*
1786	FILL	Fill of [1402]	C	5	Roman	1403, 1600	*	*	*
1787	FILL	Fill of [1813]	C	4.7	Roman	1333, 1732, 1788	1813	291	*
1788	FILL	Fill of [1813]	C	4.7	Roman	1333, 1732, 1787	1813	*	*
1789	FILL	Fill of [1734]	C	4.6	Roman	1733, 1735, 1874	1734	291	*
1790	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1790	*	*
1791	FILL	Fill of [1790]	C	4.5	Roman	*	1790	*	*
1792	FILL	Fill of [1793]	C	4.7	Roman	1795	1793	*	*
1793	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	1793	*	*
1794	FILL	Fill of [1814]	C	4.2	Roman	*	*	316	*
1795	FILL	Fill of [1793]	C	4.7	Roman	1792	1793	*	*
1796	FILL	Fill of [1728]	C	4.8	Roman	1727	1728	290, 315	*
1797	FILL	Fill of [1728]	C	4.8	Roman	*	*	283, 290	*
1798	FILL	Fill of [1728]	C	4.8	Roman	1933	1728	283, 289, 290	*
1799	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1537, 1667	*	*	*
1800	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1538, 1668, 1670	*	*	*
1801	FILL	Fill of [1500]	C	7	Roman	1539, 1669, 1675	*	*	*
1802	FILL	Fill of [606]	C	4.6	Roman	607, 626, 744, 858, 1142, 1736, 1762	606	*	*
1803	FILL	Fill of [1298]	C	3	Roman	1299, 1465, 1620	1298	*	*
1804	FILL	Fill of [1805]	C	4.8	Roman	*	*	272	*
1805	CUT	Ditch	C	4.8	Roman	1871	*	272	*
1806	LAYER	Boulder clay	C	1.2	Glacial	*	*	272	*
1807	LAYER	Boulder clay	C	1.2	Glacial	*	*	272	*
1808	LAYER	Boulder clay	C	1.2	Glacial	517	*	272	*
1809	FILL	Fill of [1614]	C	4.6	Roman	1613, 1723	1614	*	*
1810	FILL	Fill of [1811]	C	4.6	Roman	1513, 1824, 1825, 1873	1811	*	*
1811	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	1512	1811	296, 297, 319	*
1812	FILL	Fill of [1805]	C	7	Roman	*	*	272	*
1813	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	1332	1813	237, 291, 292	*
1814	CUT	Pit	C	4.2	Roman	*	1814	316	*
1815	FILL	Fill of [1535]	C	4.6	Roman	1534, 1885, 1911	*	*	*
1816	FILL	Fill of [1817]	C	4.1	Roman	*	*	316	178
1817	CUT	Pit	C	4.1	Roman	*	1817	316	*
1818	LAYER	Layer under road	C	7	Roman	1490, 1492, 1493, 1494	*	253	*
1819	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1819	*	*

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1820	FILL	Fill of [1819]	C	4.5	Roman	1966	1819	*	*
1823	FILL	Fill of [1516]	C	4.5	Roman	1517	1516	296	*
1824	FILL	Fill of [1811]	C	4.6	Roman	1513, 1810, 1825, 1873	1811	296	*
1825	FILL	Fill of [1811]	C	4.6	Roman	1513, 1810, 1824, 1873	1811	297	175
1826	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	*	1826	*	*
1827	FILL	Fill of [1826]	C	4.4	Roman	*	1826	*	*
1828	FILL	Fill of [1707]	C	4.6	Roman	1864, 1941	*	*	*
1829	FILL	Fill of [1856]	C	3	Roman	1683, 1749	1856	*	*
1830	FILL	Fill of [1684]	C	4.6	Roman	1553	1684	*	*
1832	LAYER	Dump layer, wetland consolidation	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	183
1833	MASONRY	Wall of hypocaust room	C	7	Roman	*	1913	300	*
1834	MASONRY	Wall of hypocaust room	C	7	Roman	*	1913	301	*
1835	MASONRY	Wall of hypocaust room	C	7	Roman	*	1913	302, 303, 304	*
1836	MASONRY	Wall of hypocaust room	C	7	Roman	*	1913	305, 306, 307	*
1837	MASONRY	Wall of hypocaust room	C	7	Roman	*	1913	309, 308, 312	*
1838	MASONRY	Wall of hypocaust room	C	7	Roman	*	1913	310, 311, 313	*
1839	FILL	Fill of [1840]	C	4.6	Roman	1865	*	*	*
1840	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1840	*	*
1841	FILL	Fill of [1842]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1842	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1842	*	*
1843	FILL	Fill of [1844]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1844	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1844	*	*
1845	FILL	Fill of [1846]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1846	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1846	*	*
1847	FILL	Fill of [1848]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1848	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1848	*	*
1850	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1850	314, 315, 322	*
1851	FILL	Fill of [1850]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1850	314, 315, 322	188
1852	FILL	Fill of [1853]	C	4.6	Roman	1854	*	*	176
1853	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1853	*	*
1854	FILL	Fill of [1853]	C	4.6	Roman	1852	*	*	*
1855	FILL	Fill of [1701]	C	4.5	Roman	1702	1701	*	*
1856	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1856	324	*
1857	FILL	Fill of [1530]	C	7	Roman	1529, 1883	*	*	*
1858	FILL	Fill of [1532]	C	3	Roman	1531, 1859, 1887	*	*	*
1859	FILL	Fill of [1532]	C	3	Roman	1531, 1858, 1887	*	*	*
1860	FILL	Fill of [1861]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	177
1861	CUT	Pit	C	3	Roman	*	1861	*	*
1862	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	1871	1862	*	*
1863	FILL	Fill of [1862]	C	3	Roman	1870, 1872, 1944, 1946, 1971	1862	*	*
1864	FILL	Fill of [1856]	C	3	Roman	1829, 1941	1856	*	*
1865	FILL	Fill of [1840]	C	4.6	Roman	1839	*	*	*
1866	FILL	Fill of [1450]	C	6	Roman	1680	*	*	*
1867	FILL	Fill of [1450]	C	6	Roman	1679	*	*	*
1868	FILL	Fill of [1869]	C	4.8	Roman	*	*	*	*
1869	CUT	Ditch	C	4.8	Roman	*	1869	*	*
1870	FILL	Fill of [1871]	C	4.8	Roman	1863, 1872, 1944, 1946, 1971	*	*	*
1871	CUT	Ditch	C	4.8	Roman	1805	1871	270	*
1872	FILL	Fill of [1871]	C	4.8	Roman	1863, 1870, 1944, 1946, 1971	*	*	*
1873	FILL	Fill of [1811]	C	4.6	Roman	1513, 1810, 1824, 1825	1811	319	*
1874	FILL	Fill of [1734]	C	4.6	Roman	1733, 1735, 1789	1734	319	*
1875	FILL	Fill of [1876]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1876	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1876	*	*
1877	FILL	Fill of [1878]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1878	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1878	*	*
1879	FILL	Fill of [1880]	C	6	Roman	1881	1880	*	*

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1880	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	1880	*	*
1881	FILL	Fill of [1880]	C	6	Roman	1879	*	*	*
1882	FILL	Fill of [1530]	C	7	Roman	*	1530	320, 321	*
1883	FILL	Fill of [1530]	C	7	Roman	1529, 1857	1530	320, 321	*
1884	FILL	Fill of [1535]	C	4.6	Roman	1533	1535	320, 321	*
1885	FILL	Fill of [1535]	C	4.6	Roman	1534, 1815, 1911	1535	320, 321	*
1886	FILL	Fill of [1532]	C	3	Roman	*	1532	320	*
1887	FILL	Fill of [1532]	C	3	Roman	1531, 1858, 1859	1532	320	*
1888	FILL	Fill of [1889]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1889	*	179
1889	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1889	*	*
1890	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1890	*	*
1891	FILL	Fill of [1890]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1890	*	*
1892	FILL	Fill of [1893]	C	4.7	Roman	*	1893	*	*
1893	CUT	Pit	C	4.7	Roman	*	1893	*	*
1894	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1894	*	*
1895	FILL	Fill of [1894]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1894	*	181
1896	FILL	Fill of [1897]	C	4.1	Roman	1912	1897	*	*
1897	CUT	Gully	C	4.1	Roman	*	1897	*	*
1898	FILL	Fill of [1899]	C	4.6	Roman	1771, 1967	*	*	*
1899	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	1770	1899	*	*
1900	FILL	Fill of [1850]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1850	314, 315, 322	*
1901	FILL	Fill of [1850]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1850	314	*
1902	FILL	Fill of [1850]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1850	314, 315	*
1903	FILL	Fill of [1850]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1850	314, 322	*
1904	FILL	Fill of [1687]	C	4.7	Roman	1688	*	314, 322	*
1905	FILL	Fill of [1906]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1906	*	180
1906	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1906	*	*
1907	FILL	Fill of [1724]	C	3	Roman	1725	1724	321	*
1908	FILL	Fill of [1724]	C	3	Roman	1726	1724	321	*
1909	FILL	Fill of [1910]	C	4.5	Roman	1935, 1936, 1937	*	*	*
1910	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1910	*	*
1911	FILL	Fill of [1535]	C	4.6	Roman	1534, 1815, 1885	1535	*	*
1912	FILL	Fill of [1897]	C	4.1	Roman	1896	1897	*	*
1913	MASONRY	Group number for walls	C	7	Roman	*	1913	*	*
1914	FILL	Fill of [1915]	C	4.6	Roman	1978, 2004	1915	*	*
1915	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	1915	*	*
1916	FILL	Fill of [1470]	C	4.7	Roman	1471, 1472	*	*	*
1917	FILL	Fill of [1918]	C	4.7	Roman	1767, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1977	*	*	*
1918	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	1766	1918	*	*
1919	FILL	Fill of [1920]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1920	*	*
1920	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1920	*	*
1923	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1924	FILL	Fill of [1923]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1925	CUT	Ditch	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1926	FILL	Fill of [1925]	C	4.7	Roman	*	*	*	*
1927	CUT	Posthole	C	4.6	Roman	*	1927	*	*
1928	FILL	Fill of [1927]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1929	FILL	Fill of [1932]	C	7	Roman	*	*	327	185
1930	FILL	Fill of [1932]	C	7	Roman	*	*	327	186
1931	FILL	Fill of [1932]	C	7	Roman	*	*	327	*
1932	CUT	Well	C	7	Roman	*	1932	*	*
1933	FILL	Fill of [1728]	C	4.8	Roman	1798	1728	*	*
1934	FILL	Fill of [1910]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1935	FILL	Fill of [1910]	C	4.5	Roman	1909, 1936, 1937	*	*	*
1936	FILL	Fill of [1910]	C	4.5	Roman	1909, 1935, 1937	*	*	*
1937	FILL	Fill of [1910]	C	4.5	Roman	1909, 1935, 1936	*	*	*

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1938	FILL	Fill of [1856]	C	3	Roman	*	1856	324	*
1939	FILL	Fill of [1940]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1940	*	*
1940	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1940	*	*
1941	FILL	Fill of [1856]	C	3	Roman	1829, 1864	1856	324	*
1942	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1942	*	*
1943	FILL	Fill of [1942]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1942	*	182
1944	FILL	Fill of [1871]	C	4.8	Roman	1863, 1870, 1872, 1946, 1971	*	*	*
1945	FILL	Fill of [1871]	C	4.8	Roman	*	*	270	*
1946	FILL	Fill of [1871]	C	4.8	Roman	1863, 1870, 1872, 1944, 1971	*	270	*
1947	FILL	Fill of [1948]	C	4.5	Roman	*	*	*	*
1948	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	1948	*	*
1949	FILL	Fill of [1950]	C	4.3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1950	CUT	Gully	C	4.3	Roman	*	1950	*	*
1951	FILL	Fill of [1952]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1952	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1952	*	*
1953	FILL	Fill of [1954]	C	4.3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1954	CUT	Poss natural hollow	C	4.3	Roman	*	1954	*	*
1955	FILL	Fill of [1956]	C	3	Roman	1998, 2020	1956	325	187
1956	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	1956	325, 346	*
1958	FILL	Fill of [1959]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	*
1959	CUT	Pit	C	3	Roman	*	1959	*	*
1960	FILL	Fill of [1961]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1961	*	*
1961	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1961	*	*
1962	FILL	Fill of [1709]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1709	*	184
1963	FILL	Fill of [1964]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
1964	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	1964	*	*
1965	FILL	Fill of [1772]	C	5	Roman	1773	*	*	*
1966	FILL	Fill of [1819]	C	4.5	Roman	1820	*	*	*
1967	FILL	Fill of [1770]	C	4.6	Roman	1771, 1898	1770	*	*
1968	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	*	1968	*	*
1969	FILL	Fill of [1968]	C	4.4	Roman	*	1968	*	*
1970	FILL	Fill of [1871]	C	4.8	Roman	*	*	*	*
1971	FILL	Fill of [1871]	C	4.8	Roman	1863, 1870, 1872, 1944, 1946	*	*	*
1972	FILL	Fill of [1918]	C	4.7	Roman	1767, 1917, 1973, 1974, 1977	*	*	*
1973	FILL	Fill of [1918]	C	4.7	Roman	1767, 1917, 1972, 1974, 1977	*	*	*
1974	FILL	Fill of [1918]	C	4.7	Roman	1767, 1917, 1972, 1973, 1977	*	*	*
1975	FILL	Fill of [1976]	C	4.6	Roman	*	1976	*	*
1976	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	1976	*	*
1977	FILL	Fill of [1918]	C	4.7	Roman	1767, 1917, 1972, 1973, 1974	1918	*	*
1978	FILL	Fill of [1915]	C	4.6	Roman	1914, 2004	*	*	*
1979	FILL	Fill of [2106]	C	3	Roman	2131	*	346	189
1980	FILL	Fill of [2106]	C	3	Roman	*	*	*	190
1981	CUT	Construction cut for [1406]	C	7	Roman	*	1981	*	*
1982	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1983	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1984	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1985	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1986	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1987	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1988	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1989	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1990	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1991	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1992	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1993	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1994	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*

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1995	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1996	TIMBER	Upright in well [1932] lining	C	7	Roman	*	1997	*	*
1997	STRUCTURE	Wattle structure in well	C	7	Roman	*	1997	327	214
1998	FILL	Fill of [1956]	C	3	Roman	1955, 2020	*	346	191
1999	FILL	Fill of [1521]	C	3	Roman	1519, 2130, 2135	*	346	*
2000	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
2001	FILL	Fill of [2002]	C	4.6	Roman	2003	2002	*	192
2002	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	*	2002	*	*
2003	FILL	Fill of [2002]	C	4.6	Roman	2001	2002	*	*
2004	FILL	Fill of [1915]	C	4.6	Roman	1914, 1978	*	*	*
2005	FILL	Fill of [2007]	C	6	Roman	*	*	329	203
2007	CUT	Pit/posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2007	329	*
2008	CUT	Ditch	C	4.4	Roman	*	2008	*	*
2009	FILL	Fill of [2008]	C	4.4	Roman	*	2008	*	194
2010	FILL	Fill of [2027]	C	7	Roman	*	2027	*	*
2011	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	339	198
2012	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	339	199, 200
2013	MASONRY	Stone lined cist burial	C	2	not known	*	2013	*	*
2014	CUT	Grave cut	C	2	not known	*	2013	*	*
2015	FILL	Fill of [2016]	C	4.4	Roman	*	2016	330	201
2016	CUT	Pit	C	4.4	Roman	*	2016	330	*
2017	FILL	Fill of [2019]	C	6	Roman	*	2019	336	207
2018	FILL	Fill of [2019]	C	6	Roman	*	2019	336	208
2019	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2019	336	*
2020	FILL	Fill of [1956]	C	3	Roman	1955, 1998	1956	*	202
2021	FILL	Fill of [2022]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2022	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	2022	*	*
2023	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	341	*
2024	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	2024	*	*
2025	FILL	Fill of [2057]	C	7	Roman	*	*	342	216
2026	FILL	Fill of [2057]	C	7	Roman	*	*	342	217
2027	CUT	Pit	C	7	Roman	*	2027	*	*
2028	FILL	Fill of [2029]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2029	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2029	*	*
2030	FILL	Fill of [2031]	C	9	Post-Roman	*	*	*	*
2031	CUT	Gully	C	9	Post-Roman	*	2031	*	*
2032	FILL	Fill of [873]	C	7	Roman	*	873	337	*
2033	FILL	Fill of [873]	C	7	Roman	*	873	337	*
2034	FILL	Fill of [873]	C	7	Roman	*	873	337	*
2035	FILL	Fill of [873]	C	7	Roman	*	873	337	*
2036	CUT	Ditch	C	4.5	Roman	*	2036	*	*
2037	FILL	Fill of [2036]	C	4.5	Roman	*	2036	*	*
2038	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	341	204
2039	FILL	Fill of [894]	C	5	Roman	*	894	*	*
2040	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	335	*
2041	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	335	*
2042	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	335	*
2043	FILL	Fill of [1932]	C	7	Roman	*	*	327	205
2044	FILL	Fill of [1932]	C	7	Roman	*	*	327	206
2045	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	341	213
2046	FILL	Fill of [2047]	C	6	Roman	*	2047	*	*
2047	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	*	2047	*	*
2048	LAYER	Raking-out layer for [1406]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
2049	FILL	Fill of [2024]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
2050	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	338	209
2051	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	338	*

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2052	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	338	*
2053	FILL	Fill of [2054]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	210
2054	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2054	*	*
2055	FILL	Fill of [2057]	C	7	Roman	*	*	342	218
2057	CUT	Ditch	C	6	Roman	611, 873, 1638	2057	342	*
2058	FILL	Fill of [2059]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2059	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2059	*	*
2060	FILL	Fill of [2061]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2061	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2061	*	*
2062	FILL	Fill of [2063]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2063	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2063	*	*
2064	FILL	Fill of [2065]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2065	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2066	FILL	Fill of [2067]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2067	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2067	*	*
2068	FILL	Fill of [2069]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2069	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2069	*	*
2070	FILL	Fill of [2071]	C	6	Roman	*	2070	*	*
2071	CUT	Posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2071	*	*
2072	FILL	Fill of [2073]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2073	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2073	*	*
2074	FILL	Fill of [2075]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2075	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2075	*	*
2076	FILL	Fill of [2077]	C	6	Roman	*	2076	*	*
2077	CUT	Pit/posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2077	*	*
2078	FILL	Fill of [2079]	C	6	Roman	*	2078	*	*
2079	CUT	Pit/posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2079	*	*
2080	FILL	Fill of [2081]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2081	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2081	*	*
2082	FILL	Fill of [2083]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2083	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2083	*	*
2084	FILL	Fill of [2085]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2085	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2085	*	*
2086	FILL	Fill of [2087]	C	6	Roman	*	2086	*	*
2087	CUT	Pit/posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2087	*	*
2088	FILL	Fill of [2089]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2089	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2089	*	*
2090	FILL	Fill of [2091]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2091	CUT	Pit	C	6	Roman	*	2091	*	*
2092	FILL	Fill of [2095]	C	4.6	Roman	*	2095	*	*
2093	FILL	Fill of [2095]	C	4.6	Roman	2093, 2094	2095	*	*
2094	FILL	Fill of [2095]	C	4.6	Roman	2092, 2094	2095	*	*
2095	CUT	Ditch	C	4.6	Roman	2092, 2093	2095	*	*
2096	FILL	Fill of [2097]	C	4.4	Roman	*	2097	*	215
2097	CUT	Pit	C	4.4	Roman	*	2097	*	*
2098	FILL	Fill of [2099]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2099	CUT	Posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2099	*	*
2100	FILL	Fill of [2101]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2101	CUT	Posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2101	*	*
2102	FILL	Fill of [2103]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2103	CUT	Posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2103	*	*
2104	FILL	Fill of [2105]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2105	CUT	Posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2105	*	*
2106	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	2106	346	*
2107	FILL	Fill of [2108]	C	4.6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2108	CUT	Gully	C	4.6	Roman	*	2108	*	*

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2109	FILL	Fill of [2110]	C	4.6	Roman	*	2110	343	*
2110	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	2110	343	*
2111	FILL	Fill of [2112]	C	4.6	Roman	*	2112	*	*
2112	CUT	Pit	C	4.6	Roman	*	2112	*	*
2113	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	344	219
2114	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	344	*
2115	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	344	*
2116	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	344	220
2117	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	343	*
2118	FILL	Fill of [2119]	C	6	Roman	*	*	*	*
2119	CUT	Posthole	C	6	Roman	*	2119	*	*
2120	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
2121	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
2122	CUT	Ditch	C	3	Roman	*	2122	347	*
2123	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	343	*
2124	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	343	*
2125	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	343	*
2126	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	343	*
2127	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	343	*
2129	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	*	*
2130	FILL	Fill of [1521]	C	3	Roman	1519, 1999, 2135	*	*	*
2131	FILL	Fill of [2106]	C	3	Roman	1979	*	*	*
2132	FILL	Fill of [2122]	C	3	Roman	2133, 2134	*	*	*
2133	FILL	Fill of [2122]	C	3	Roman	2132, 2134	*	*	*
2134	FILL	Fill of [1521]	C	3	Roman	2132, 2133	2122	347	*
2135	FILL	Fill of [1521]	C	3	Roman	1519, 1999, 2130	1521	*	*
2136	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	345	226
2137	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	345	227
2138	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	611	345	228
2139	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	348	*
2140	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	348	221
2141	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	348	222
2142	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	348	223
2143	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	348	*
2144	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	349	224
2145	FILL	Fill of [611]	C	7	Roman	*	*	349	225