LAND OFF HIGHAM ROAD, BURTON LATIMER NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

Project: BL1725

NGR: SP 9030 7450

Document: 2012/161
Version: 1.1

Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Tracy Preece and Mike Luke	Mike Luke	Drew Shotliff

Issue date: 12th December 2012

Produced for:
CgMs Consulting

Acting on behalf of
David Wilson Homes (South Midlands)

Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

All figures are bound to the rear of this report.

Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the brief and written scheme of investigation. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Contributors

This document has been largely written or compiled by Tracy Preece and Mike Luke (Project Manager). The following have contributed to this it by examining data and/or writing individual reports:

- *Contextual- Tracy Preece*
- *Ceramic artefacts- Jackie Wells (Albion Finds Officer)*
- *Other artefacts- Holly Duncan (Albion Artefacts Manager)*
- *Animal bone- Mark Maltby*
- *Charred plant remains- John Giorgi*
- *Human remains – Corinne Duhig*

The figures were produced by:

- *Tracy Preece*

Other assistance associated with the post-excavation assessment was provided by:

- *Metal artefact X-ray and conservations- Rob White (Principal Keeper, Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Department)*
- *Digitisation- Joan Lightning (Albion)*

The fieldwork was undertaken by the following:

- *Site excavation was supervised by Mark Phillips with excavation and recording undertaken by Jo Ahmet, Ben Carroll, Catherine Godsiffe, Richard Gregson, Iain Leslie, Claire Lockwood, Gary Manning, Christiane Meckseper, Wiebke Starke, Adam Williams, Adrian Woolmer,*
- *Metal detecting was undertaken by Archie Gillespie*
- *Surveying was undertaken by Mercedes Planas*

Office-based work was undertaken during and after fieldwork by:

- *Artefact processing was undertaken or overseen by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer)*
- *Ecofact processing was undertaken or overseen by Slawomir Utrata*
- *Digitisation by Joan Lightning*

The fieldwork team involved in site tours was supplemented during the open days by Ben Barker and Helen Parslow

Mike Luke (Project Manager) was responsible for the overall management of the project. All Albion Archaeology projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager). The project was managed for the Client by Simon Mortimer of CgMs Consulting Ltd.

Structure of the report

Section 1 introduces the project, detailing the planning and archaeological background. Section 2 summarises the nature and implementation of the archaeological fieldwork. The summary and discussion by chronological period (Section 3) is based on the provisional phasing/contextual hierarchy. Section 4 presents a summary of the data-sets. The potential of the data to address the original and the revised research objectives is discussed in Section 5, and a discussion of the major themes for analysis follows in Section 6. An updated project design is presented in Section 7, detailing the proposed stages for analysis, publication and archiving. Appendix 1 references the professional standards and guidelines that will be adhered to, whilst Appendix 2 provides an explanation of the contextual hierarchy used within this document. The last section is the bibliography. All figures are bound at the end of the report.

Version history

Version	*Issue date*	*Reason for re-issue*
1.0	*02/11/12*	*n/a*
1.1	*12/12/12*	*Integrate comments from Consultant*

Key terms

Albion	Albion Archaeology
Client	CgMs Consulting acting for David Wilson Homes
Consultant	Simon Mortimer, CgMs Consulting
CAA	Council Archaeological Advisor
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority (Kettering Borough Council)
OD	Ordnance Datum
Procedures Manual	*Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, 2nd Edition, 2002. Albion Archaeology
UPD	Updated Project Design- detailing the tasks required to undertake the analysis, publication and archiving of this project
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Non-Technical Summary

This document represents an assessment of results from the archaeological investigations associated with residential development on land off Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 9030 7450). It also presents an Updated Project Design which includes details of the methodologies for analysis and publication of the results. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of David Wilson Homes (South Midlands), to undertake open area excavation of a Romano-British settlement in advance of their residential development (ref PRE/2010/0037). Fieldwork took place between April and July 2011.

The Romano-British rural settlement at Higham Road, Burton Latimer comprised a rectangular system of enclosures extending over c. *1.8ha. Artefacts indicate that it originated in the late 1st century AD and was occupied into the late 4th century AD. There is limited evidence for pre-Roman and post-Roman activity. The layout of the settlement suggests it is a fairly standard farmstead of the period. Major alterations to the enclosure system took place in the late 3rd century AD; some ditches were also redug on numerous occasions. In addition to ephemeral slots, which may be evidence for rectangular buildings, there was also evidence for a possible roundhouse. Such buildings are known to remain in use during the Roman period.*

The pottery assemblage appears typical of a Romano-British rural settlement of the region; it comprises mainly locally made products with a small percentage of regional and continental imports. A varied non-ceramic artefact assemblage was recovered. Nails and a range of iron fittings indicate the presence of buildings. Shears and reaping/pruning hooks suggest the occupants of the settlement were engaged in farming. Crafts including smithing and wood, leather and textile working are also attested. Unusually for this type of site, no quern or mill stone fragments were found. Artefacts associated with personal adornment include hobnails (attesting to the adoption of Roman style footware), beads, brooches, bracelets and finger rings. The faunal remains (dominated by cattle and sheep) and cereal remains (dominated by spelt wheat and hulled barley) are also in keeping with Romano-British rural settlements of the region; they are suggestive of a mixed farming regime.

Notwithstanding the above, there are a number of unusual aspects to the site. These include the presence of a large number of burials (50), a large coin assemblage (nearly 200) in addition to a previously discovered coin hoard, evidence for commercial transactions in the form of a steelyard and associated weights, and individual artefacts such as a military strap end and the foot of a bronze figurine. The funerary evidence is particularly significant as farmsteads of this date typically only contain a small number of burials. In addition, the high proportion of prone burials, the three examples of multiple burials in the same grave, the two decapitation burials and the presence of a possible Negroid are also unusual.

Analysis will focus on trying to elucidate the nature of the settlement and its occupants. The methodologies, project team and timescale required to complete this project are presented in the Updated Project Design and in more detail in the appendices. The end product will be the publication of the results and, subject to the landowner's permission, the deposition of the project archive in an appropriate archive. The role and support of the client (David Wilson Homes South Midlands) and consultant (CgMs Consulting) will be acknowledged in all outputs.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

A planning application to Kettering Borough Council for residential development on land off Higham Road, Burton Latimer was granted on appeal by the Secretary of State (AN/2010/109602/01-L01).

A condition attached to the planning permission required the implementation of a scheme of archaeological investigation as a consequence of the development. A brief was issued by Northamptonshire County Council's County Archaeological Advisor (CAA), setting out the programme of work required to fulfil the condition (NCC 2010); it comprised three stages:

- Stage I: archaeological field evaluation of the site to locate, define and characterise any archaeological remains that exist. This was undertaken in December 2010 (Albion 2011a)
- Stage II: appraisal of the results of the field evaluation and their significance with regard to the proposed development.
- Stage III: implementation of the pre-construction archaeological open area excavation. The results of which are reported on here.

1.2 Status and purpose of this document

This report represents an assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations occasioned by the mitigation strategy. An updated project design is included listing the tasks that will be required to analyse, publish and archive the results. The completion of these tasks will fulfil the criteria stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2011), as approved by Lesley-Ann Mather, Archaeological Advisor to Kettering Borough Council. It aims to comply with the standard set by MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and complies with the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.3 Site location, topography and geology

Burton Latimer lies on the east side of the River Ise, one of a small number of south-flowing tributaries of the River Nene that drain the boulder clay covered watershed between the Nene and the Welland. The development area lies on the south-east fringes of the town (Figure 1). It is *c*.8ha in extent and is centred on NGR SP 9030 7450. It is bounded by Higham Road to the south and by White Lodge Farm to the east. The western boundary dog-legs around the Brooks Close development and then trends north, maintaining a buffer to the brook and the Harvest Close development to the west. The north-eastern boundary of the site is currently arable fields and the site itself has been under arable cultivation in recent years.

Topographically the site slopes gently down towards the brook from c. 75m OD in the south-east to c. 60m OD in the north-west. The geology of the area is complex and consists of bands of the lower estuarine series heading towards the brook with Northamptonshire ironstone forming the western boundary. The recent geophysical survey noted the presence in the ploughsoil of either Blisworth or Wellingborough Limestone and sandstone of the Stamford Member

(ArchaeoPhysica 2010, 2). The northern part of the site contains a former open-cast iron stone mine restored to agriculture (NCC 2010).

1.4 Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the development area has been highlighted by a number of previous studies:

- Archaeological desk-based assessment (JSAC 2000)
- Geophysical survey (GSB 2000, ArchaeoPhysica 2010)
- Trial trenching (Albion 2011a)

Together, these demonstrated that the western part of the site contained significant archaeological remains of a Roman farmstead. In particular, the trenching led to the identification of ditches, pits and possible masonry walls. Within this area HER 347420 records that a farmer digging a silage pit in 1954 found *c*. 120 3rd-century AD coins, together with late Roman pottery, iron slag, animal bone and ceramic building material. The presence of Roman finds was confirmed in 2001 by field walking (CgMs 2010). The finds assemblage from the trenches was dominated by pottery which comprised a mixed assemblage of grey-wares, colour-coated wares and shelly wares dated to the 2nd–4th centuries AD.

With the exception of furrows, no definite archaeological features were identified by geophysical survey or trial trenching across the remainder of the development area. The 2001 field walking produced small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery, interpreted as a manuring scatter.

Approximately 1km to the north-east of the site a rectangular complex of smaller enclosures, pits and other features, dating from the 1st–4th centuries AD, was excavated in advance of construction of the Burton Wold Farm (Edgeworth 2008). This probably represents a low status clayland farmstead.

2. NATURE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

2.1 Introduction

The methodologies for the investigations were detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2011) and are therefore only summarised below.

2.2 Open area excavation

The area designated for open area excavation centred on NGR SP 9030 7450 (Figure 2). This was agreed on the basis of the results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching. The site was stripped of overburden by mechanical excavator in April 2011 and archaeological investigation was undertaken up until the end of July 2011.

All work was carried out in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Albion Procedures Manual* (Albion 2002)
- *Code of Conduct* (Institute for Archaeology 2000)
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2008)

Following an initial stage of site planning and characterisation, detailed excavation strategies were developed on site in consultation with Simon Mortimer (CgMs Ltd consultant) and approved by Lesley-Ann Mather (Archaeological Advisor to Kettering Borough Council).

2.3 Fieldwork monitoring and area sign offs

The investigations were regularly monitored on behalf of David Wilson Homes by Simon Mortimer (CgMs Ltd).

When the investigation of substantive areas had been completed they were inspected by Lesley-Ann Mather and verbally "signed off" on-site, with subsequent confirmation in writing.

2.4 Post-excavation checking and consolidation of the records

Immediately following the completion of fieldwork, the final checking and consolidation of the site records was undertaken. In addition, all outstanding artefacts and ecofacts samples were processed. The site archives were consolidated and their internal consistency checked.

2.5 Preliminary report

A preliminary report on the investigations was produced to coincide with the open days held at the end of the investigations (Albion 2011b).

3. PROVISONAL CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

3.1 Introduction

The following summary and discussion of results are based on the provisional phasing/contextual hierarchy. Dating information has mainly derived from contextual analysis and quantified pottery. Within each phase features such as ditches and pits have been assigned to the land use areas (L numbers) on the basis of the nature/density of archaeological features, presence of structures and the quantity of artefactual material (Table 1). A more detailed summary of the graves is presented within the human bone section (Table 21-Table 23).

Phase	Landuse area	Description
1	1	Pitting
2	2	Rectilinear enclosure system
3	3	Associated pitting
	4	Earliest enclosure system
	5	Main rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system
	6	Possible structural features
	7	Domestic focus
	8	Internal activity
	10	Enclosure to east
	12	Trackway
	13	External activity
	32	Un-urned cremation and pit
4	11	Eastern enclosure ditch
	14	Earliest enclosures within rectilinear 'ladder' system L15
	15	Main rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system
	16	Cemetery
	17	Inhumations
	18	Pits
	19	Enclosure and associated activity
	20	Possible domestic focus
	21	Possible structural gullies within enclosure
	22	Inhumations
	23	Inhumations
	24	Quarrying
	25	Inhumations
	26	Inhumations to the west
	27	Small curvilinear enclosure to west of main system
	28	Open area to east of enclosure system
	29	Enclosure ditches to the east
	30	Quarrying
	31	Latest enclosure ditches
5	36	Latest ditch
	40	Ridge and furrow
6	37	Silage pit
	38	Modern ditches
	39	Overburden

Table 1: Summary of the provisional phasing

3.2 Phase 1 (pre-Roman activity)

3.2.1 Overview (Figure 3)

An area of pitting L1 was located in the south-east part of the excavation area. It comprised a cluster of five small pits G3 and, slightly to the north-east, a larger pit G52. Based on stratigraphic and artefact evidence these features were identified as the earliest firm evidence for human activity on the site. Three of the pits in G3 contained early Iron Age pottery and G52 was truncated by a later enclosure ditch.

3.3 Phase 2 (late 1st – early 2nd century AD)

3.3.1 Overview (Figure 4)

This phase sees the establishment of the earliest rectilinear enclosure system on the site, although only ephemeral traces of it survive. It was aligned NE-SW and was located in the southern part of the excavation area. Analysis of stratigraphy has also allowed two pits to be assigned to this phase.

3.3.2 Rectilinear enclosure system L2

At least four enclosures were identified: two smaller enclosures to the west defined by ditches G1 and two larger enclosures to the east defined by ditches G2. Those to the west are divided into an eastern enclosure that was 440sqm in size and a western enclosure which continued beyond the limit of excavation. Those to the east comprised a northern enclosure that covered at least 1000sqm (a northern limit was not identified) and a southern enclosure that covered at least 550sqm (a southern limit was not identified).

3.3.3 Associated pits L3

A large presumed waterpit G56 was located during final machining. It was situated just outside enclosure system L2. It was *c*.3.4m in diameter and over 2m deep but did not contain any waterlogged deposits. It had been truncated by a Phase 3 ditch, hence its assignment to this phase. Pit G57 was located within one of the enclosures and exhibited evidence of *in situ* burning.

3.4 Phase 3 (mid 2nd – mid 3rd century AD)

3.4.1 Overview (Figure 5)

Phase 3 sees the creation of a rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system on a similar alignment to the Phase 2 enclosure system. It covered an area of at least 1.8ha and included an integral trackway. The enclosures contained one possible roundhouse, hints of other structures in the form of isolated slots, pits and four un-urned cremation burials (Table 21).

3.4.2 Rectilinear enclosure system L4/L5/L10

The rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system was arranged on a NE-SW axis was divided into two parts by a trackway. Enclosures L5 to the west contained evidence for internal activity and a greater quantity of finds in comparison to those to the east L10. Enclosure L4 on the west side of the trackway was stratigraphally the earliest but was incorporated into enclosures L5. The enclosure system continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north and south.

3.4.3 Domestic focus L7

The central enclosure within L5 is interpreted as the settlement's domestic focus L7. This is based on the presence of a possible roundhouse G13, a greater density of features compared to other enclosures, and the quantity of finds recovered. The possible roundhouse has been tentatively identified on the basis of the presence of curving gullies which define an area with a diameter of *c.*14m. To the south-east of the roundhouse two pits G50 contained evidence for *in situ* burning; while pit G51 contained a pottery vessel. Two un-urned cremation burials G47 and G48 were also identified. Other features included two depressions G40 and G49 to the west of the roundhouse and, to the east, a number of possible structural slots G18.

3.4.4 Trackway L12

Trackway L12 was defined by parallel ditches G5 and G14, *c*. 8m apart, with a noticeable kink towards the south. No explanation for the latter could be found, although it occurs in the vicinity of early enclosure L4. Two gullies G17 within the trackway are likely to represent wheel ruts.

3.4.5 Activity focus L6

The southern part of the enclosure to the north of L7 also contained a concentration of features. The arrangement of two ditches G9 that contained three possible structural gullies G79 is suggestive of evidence for a rectangular building. Just to the north of these was an elongated curvilinear pit G10. These features produced moderate quantities of contemporary pottery as well as glass and iron artefacts.

3.4.6 Activity focus L8

The enclosure to the south of L7 also contained evidence for activity in the form of a curvilinear internal ditch G24 with associated posthole, again suggestive of a structure. In addition, waterpit G55 was located in the north-west corner of the enclosure and several pits G65, G66, G67 and G82 were dispersed across its interior.

3.4.7 Activity focus L13 to west of enclosure system

Located just beyond the western limit of the enclosure system were two features, *c.*40m apart and both within *c.* 3m of the outer enclosure ditch. The more northerly feature G54 was a grave which contained a single un-urned cremation. To the south, pit G53 was *c*. 2m in diameter and contained moderate quantities of animal bone.

3.4.8 Features L32 dug into the trackside ditch

Two features, *c.* 14m apart, were dug into the eastern trackside ditch. They produced no evidence to suggest that they should be assigned to the later Phase 4 and so have been assumed to be largely contemporary with the trackway. The northern feature was a pit, measuring *c.* 0.8m by 0.15m. The southern feature was a grave containing an un-urned cremation burial.

3.5 Phase 4 (late 3rd – late 4th century AD)

3.5.1 Overview (Figure 6)

The Phase 3 'ladder' enclosure system was modified during the later Romano-British period resulting in the trackway going out of use. The modified system comprised smaller enclosures with a large open space to the east. Stratigraphic evidence indicates that the layout of the enclosures changed slightly over time; the development sequence is reflected in the L numbers with L14 being the earliest and L31 the latest. Quarrying took place at the northern end of the open space. A cemetery containing 29 inhumations (and one empty grave) was established to the north of the enclosure system, respecting existing boundaries. In addition, a further 17 inhumations occurred across the settlement to the south of the cemetery. The majority of the enclosures contained internal features with the probable domestic focus in a similar location to its Phase 3 predecessor. The end date of the settlement is difficult to determine precisely but the presence of an inhumation (SG190) with a coin of Honorius (AD395-402) strongly suggests there was activity in the early 5th century.

3.5.2 Rectilinear enclosure system L14/L15/L31

Contextual analysis has identified three principal episodes of boundary creation within the rectilinear enclosure system. Although a sequence has been established, it is likely that some of the earlier boundaries continued to function at the same time as later ones.

Evidence for the earliest enclosures L14 was located in the southern part of the system. It comprised three enclosures all superseded by later ditches.

The main enclosure system L15 was defined by more extensive ditches to the west (G19), east (G22, G81), south (G38) and north sides (G34). Internal ditches (G20, G27, G26, G29, G28 and G23) divided the system into several enclosures. Ditch G32, which formed a boundary between two enclosures, continued beyond the enclosure system to form a boundary around the large open area to the east.

A few later alterations L31 to the enclosure system were identified, including ditch G25 which appeared to create a sub-division within existing enclosures. Ditches G36 and G37 were located at the southern end of the enclosure system and may have redefined its southern limit. Ditch G37 was a particularly substantial recut of an earlier ditch.

3.5.3 Cemetery L16 (Figure 7)

Cemetery L16 was situated to the north of the enclosure system and contained 29 inhumations within 26 graves. Of these 16 were aligned NE-SW (G68) and 10 were aligned NW-SE (G69). Three graves contained multiple burials: SG178/179/180 (three skeletons), SG182 (two skeletons) and SG177 (two skeletons). SG182 comprised two adult burials but the insertion of HS2136 had resulted in the re-positioning of the earlier burial HS2139. SG177 also comprised two burials with adult HS2057 in the same grave as infant HS2081, although the precise sequence of burial is unclear. Grave SG167 was empty, but its depth and the bone survival in adjacent graves indicate that this was a deliberate choice and not the effect of post-depositional conditions. Preliminary

identification suggests that the same sexes were placed adjacent to each other within graves G68 (Figure 8).

In terms of body position, with the exception of a single example of prone crouched burial (SG180), all were extended supine (Table 22). Two inhumations had the skull removed and placed elsewhere in the grave. In SG160 it was placed next to the right ankle and in SG173 it was placed between the legs (Table 22).

Four burials (SG163, 168, 168 and 178) are believed to have been placed in coffins (Table 2). All except SG163 contained more than a single nail but the shape of the grave suggests the presence of a coffin.

Four burials (SG168, SG169, SG170 and SG171) contained pottery vessels which were placed near the head or feet. The position of the pottery in SG170, SG171 and SG187 suggests that some were deliberately broken prior to burial (Table 2). The grave containing three inhumations was the deepest within the cemetery; three late 3rd/mid 4th century coins were found at its base below the initial burial SG178, indicating it was intended for multiple burial. The next burial in the sequence (SG179) contained a 1st-century coin which presumably was a family heirloom.

GP	SG	Grave	Skeleton	Evidence for coffin	Pottery GG	Metallic GG	Ani bone
68	158	2112	2113	N? (2 nails)	-	-	-
	163	2102	2103	Y? (shape of grave)	-	-	-
	168	2098	2099	-	NV beaker (by shoulder)	-	-
	169	2062	2063	Y (17 nails, dbl spiked loop)	NV beaker (by head)	-	-
	170	2045	2047	-	1 Shelly jar (smashed by each foot)	-	-
	171	2068	2070	-	1 Shelly jar (smashed & placed in 3 places)	-	-
	172	2050	2052	N? (2 nails)	-	-	-
	178	2089	2090	Y (6 nails, dbl spiked loop, 2 rectangular stains)	-	Coins: 2 late C3rd, 1 mid C4th. Strap mnt	
	182	2135	2136	? Pillow stone by skull	-	-	-
69	175	2115	2116	-	-	-	Isolated?
	179	2083	2084	-	-	Coin (C1st AD)	-
	184	2012	2014	-	-	Coin (C1st/2nd AD)	-

Table 2: Graves within cemetery L16 with evidence of coffin or grave goods

(Note. all in supine position)

At the northern end of the cemetery was a sub-rectangular area G78 containing closely packed stones. It may represent the foundation for a structure or building associated with cemetery.

3.5.4 Inhumations L17

Two inhumations G70 were associated with a small enclosure to the south of cemetery L16. SG185 was in an extended supine position; stones placed around the head and feet may have supported a wooden cover. This suggestion appears to be corroborated by evidence for the movement of some bones. The other inhumation SG186 was placed in a grave dug into the upper part of the enclosure ditch. Unusually for this area of the settlement it was in a prone position.

3.5.5 Pits L18

Two pits were in the same enclosure as inhumations L17 but separated from them by ditches. The larger was G45 which may have been a shallow quarry pit or a depression associated with an entrance to the enclosure.

3.5.6 Enclosure L19

Enclosure L19 was defined by ditches G32, G22 and G27. No western boundary was identified, although it seems likely that one had originally existed. The enclosure contained a waterpit G44 (in its north-east corner), two gullies G46 and G80, two adjacent postholes G43, pits G85 and G97 and an inhumation G71.

Burial SG187 (G71) had been placed on its side and was accompanied by five pottery vessels. One of these appears to have been deliberately broken with the sherds placed in different parts of the grave.

3.5.7 Inhumations L22 (Figure 9)

On the northern side of ditch G23 were seven inhumations G72 and G73, and a dog burial G74. In addition, the partial skeleton of a neonate G88 was found in the upper fill of ditch G2 (assigned to Phase 3); it is presumed to be another grave, although no obvious cut was observed.

Four graves were aligned NW-SE (parallel to ditch G23); three were aligned perpendicular to it with SG188 *c.* 15m away from the main group. Four nails within SG188 were the only evidence for a coffin (Table 3). Unusually, where identifiable, all the burials except SG188 were in the prone position. The only grave good was associated with SG190; it is a coin of Honorius (AD395-402) and is significant in terms of dating the burials.

Approximately 2m west of SG190, grave SG194 contained a partial dog skeleton. It is unclear which, if any, of the inhumations was associated with this animal burial.

3.5.8 Inhumations L23 (Figure 10)

Two inhumations G76, *c.* 1.5m apart but on slightly different alignments, were located in the south-west corner of the enclosure defined by ditches G20 and G23. Both contained skeletons in supine positions with no evidence for coffins. The western one (SG198) was a child who was buried wearing three bracelets. The skull of the skeleton in the other grave (SG199) had some Negroid characteristics but this can only be confirmed when the skull has been rebuilt.

3.5.9 Inhumations L25 (Figure 10)

Two inhumations G77 were located in the north-west corner of the adjacent enclosure. Both contained skeletons in the prone position. Although a late 4th-century bead was found in the fill of SG202, it is uncertain if it had been deposited as grave good so it is not included in Table 3. Also, although two nails were found, the overall shape of the grave makes it unlikely that the body had been placed in a coffin.

3.5.10 Inhumations L26 (Figure 10)

Three inhumations G75 were located just outside the western boundary of the main enclosure system L15. All three skeletons were in a prone position and the

presence of nails suggests that they had originally been placed in coffins. Grave SG200 contained an early 3rd-century coin. Graves SG196 and SG197 contained deliberate animal deposits, including a complete dog within SG197.

LA	GP	SG	Feature	Skeleton	Position	Coffin	Pottery GG	Metallic GG	Ani bone
17	70	185	2077	2078	Supine	N (1 nail), pillow stones	-	-	-
19	71	187	2004	2006	Side	-	5 NV (1 smashed)	-	-
22	72	188	2490	2491	Supine	Y (4 nails)	-	-	-
		190	2824	2825	Side	-	-	Coin (AD395)	-
23	76	198	2815	2816	Supine	-	-	3 bracelets	-
26	75	196	2384	2385	Prone	Y (7 nails)	-		Y
		197	2327	2328	Prone	Y (4 nails)	-		Dog
		200	2849	2850	Prone	N (2 nails)	-	Coin (early C3rd)	-

Table 3: Graves from outside cemetery L16 with evidence of coffin or grave goods

3.5.11 Possible domestic focus L20/L21

A concentration of features suggests that L20/L21 represents the domestic focus of the settlement during this period. Five pits G59 and G60 and a series of gullies G30 that may have had a structural function were located in this area. Moderate quantities of artefacts were recovered from all the features.

3.5.12 Quarrying L24/L30

Two areas of quarrying were identified within the settlement. L24 was located around internal ditch G20 within the main enclosure system. It comprised a cluster of five pits G61 within a 4m area. Artefacts would suggest that domestic debris was dumped into the pits after quarrying ceased.

The other quarry L30 was situated on the eastern edge of the excavation area, just outside the main enclosure system. It comprised two large areas of quarrying, *c*. 35m in length. The profile of the features suggests that they may have been a series of smaller intercutting pits or episodes of quarrying. It is evident from the quantity of finds recovered that once quarrying had ceased, the pits were used for the disposal of rubbish.

3.5.13 Activity to the east L11/L27/L28/L29

To the east of the main enclosure system were several concentrations of features. Narrow curvilinear ditch G39, adjacent to quarry pits L30, defined a small oval area L27. The enclosure was open to the south and its relationship with the open area L28 defined by ditch G32 (L29) suggests that it was associated with animal control. The northern part was either truncated/incorporated into the east-west length of ditch G32. G16 (L11) represents an earlier version of the latter but was only clearly identified over part of the later circuit.

The presence of a small enclosure at the southern extent of the open area L28 is hinted at by the presence of ditch G33. A concentration of small features — six pits and two postholes — was found along the western boundary of this area adjacent to the enclosure system.

3.6 Phase 5 (medieval)

3.6.1 Overview (Figure 11)

The bases of parallel furrows G89 were visible within the eastern part of the excavation area, indicating that this land was once part of an open field system L40. The furrows were aligned NW-SE and were spaced approximately 6–7m apart. To the west they terminated in roughly adjacent locations, respecting the headland visible as an earthwork prior to the investigations. A NE-SW aligned ditch G95 was located on the western side of this headland and is therefore presumed to be contemporary.

3.7 Phase 6 (modern)

3.7.1 Overview

Modern disturbance included a large pit, several ditches and land drains. The large pit G84 (L37) was 12m by 4m and probably represents the pit dug in 1954, resulting in the discovery of the coin hoard. Topsoil and subsoil were also assigned to Phase 6 for the purposes of finds assessment.

4. DATA-SET SUMMARIES

4.1 Introduction

In this section the different datasets recovered during the investigations are summarised. They can be divided into three main classes: contextual, artefactual and ecofactual.

- ***Contextual*** data relate to the identification of individual events such as the digging of a ditch, its primary infilling etc. These have been recorded as context records during excavation. All contexts have a detailed record sheet; many have a plan and section drawing, along with photographs.

- ***Artefactual*** data comprise human-made objects recovered during excavation. These have been divided for ease of discussion into pottery, ceramic building material and other artefacts.

- ***Ecofactual*** data comprise natural materials found within excavated deposits. These are able to yield information on the nature of past human activity, farming regimes and the environment. They include human bone, animal bone and material recovered from environmental samples (for example charred plant remains).

The methodological approach taken with each dataset is briefly described in the relevant section, along with quantification, provenance (spatially and chronologically) and also condition.

4.2 Contextual

4.2.1 Types of context

A total of 1244 contexts were identified.

4.2.2 Survival and condition of remains encountered

Evidence for pre-Roman and Romano-British activity has been identified. As expected, the dataset is dominated by features from the Romano-British period, relating to the remains of a series of rectilinear enclosure systems. These comprised features such as enclosures, a trackway, a roundhouse, pits and human burials.

The settlement components which have survived best are the relatively deep 'cut' features such as ditches, and to a lesser extent, pits. Structural features, such as postholes and gullies, were also present but not in large numbers.

4.3 Pottery

4.3.1 Methodology

For each context, pottery was recorded by fabric type and quantified by minimum sherd count and weight. This information was entered onto an Access Table in the project database. Pottery was spot dated by individual fabric and / or form type, and was the principal determinant in assigning contexts to chronological period.

4.3.2 Quantification

The assemblage comprises 3,398 sherds, weighing 63.5kg, the majority deriving from features assigned to Phase 4 (Table 4).

Phase	Sherd No.	% Sherd	Wt (g)	% Wt
1	26	0.8	62	<1.0
2	39	1.1	443	0.7
3	537	15.8	10,228	16.1
4	2,691	79.2	50,925	80.2
5	16	0.5	227	0.4
6	89	2.6	1,628	2.6
Total	**3,398**	**100**	**63,513**	**100**

Table 4: Pottery quantification by phase

4.3.3 Pottery type series

In the absence of a standardised Roman type series for Northamptonshire, fabric types are identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology (Table 5). Where relevant, reference has been made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998).

Fabric Type (NRFRC)	Common Name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)
Pre-Roman			
F01A	Coarse flint	4	28
F01B	Fine flint	1	3
F01C	Flint and quartz	1	1
F03	Grog and sand	6	11
F06B	Medium grog	3	48
F16	Coarse shell	10	21
F17	Grog	1	18
F29	Coarse sand	1	21
F	Non-specific Iron Age	8	4
		35	**155**
Roman			
R01	Samian ware	45	681
R02 (ROB MD)	Mica-gilded ware	1	7
R03	White ware	11	284
R03A (VER WH)	Verulamium region white ware	1	78
R03B	Gritty white ware	2	7
R03E	Fine white ware	5	23
R05A	Orange sandy ware	8	171
R05B	Fine orange sandy ware	8	134
R05C	Micaceous orange sandy ware	34	637
R05D	White-slipped orange sandy ware	1	6
R06A	Nene Valley grey ware	1064	16911
R06B	Coarse grey ware	67	1152
R06D	Micaceous grey ware	107	1371
R06E	Calcareous grey ware	30	880
R06F	Grog and sand grey ware	4	45
R06H	White-slipped grey ware	28	297
R06I	Black-slipped grey ware	19	607
R07A (DOR BB 1)	Black burnished ware	8	95
R07B	Sandy black ware	50	742
R07C	Gritty black ware	28	413
R08	Micaceous black ware	2	4
R09A (PNK GT)	Pink-grogged ware	7	307
R10A	Gritty buff ware	4	93
R11 (OXF OX)	Oxfordshire oxidised ware	5	55
R11C (OXF PA)	Oxfordshire parchment ware	1	11
R11D (OXF RS)	Oxfordshire colour-coated ware	29	384
R11E (OXF WH)	Oxfordshire white ware mortaria	1	35
R11F (OXF RS)	Oxfordshire red colour-coated mortaria	8	112

Fabric Type (NRFRC)	Common Name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)
R12A (LNV WH)	Nene Valley mortaria	16	787
R12B (LNV CC)	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	560	7918
R12C (LNV PA)	Nene Valley parchment ware	1	10
R13	Shelly wares	961	23686
R14	Red-brown harsh sandy ware	3	36
R17	Smooth orange sandy ware	29	388
R18A	Gritty pink ware	1	11
R18B	Fine pink ware	2	18
R19A (BAT AM)	Dressel 20 amphorae	2	244
R20 (MAH WH)	Mancetter / Hartshill mortaria	4	195
R21	Unsourced mortaria	6	369
R22A (HAD OX)	Hadham oxidised ware	2	30
R22C (HAD RE 2)	Hadham (burnished) reduced ware	3	80
R28	Gritty calcareous ware	18	329
R29	Fine sand and calcareous ware	20	175
R31	Lumpy white ware	23	717
R33 (VER WH)	Verulamiun region mortaria	1	130
R35 (GT)	Roman grog-tempered ware	119	2600
R35A (GT)	Roman grog-tempered ware with mica	1	17
R38	Unsourced colour-coated ware	4	9
R	Non-specific Roman	5	47
		3,359	**63,338**
Post-Roman			
P36A	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	2	18
UNID	Unidentifiable / undatable	2	2

Table 5: Pottery Type Series

4.3.4 Provenance, phasing and date range

With the exception of 35 pre-Roman sherds (155g) and two post-medieval sherds (18g), the assemblage is datable to the Roman period, spanning the late 1st–4th centuries. Pottery was collected from 258 features. Of these, 142 (55% of contexts producing pottery) produced less than 100g, and 13 features (5%) yielded in excess of 1kg. Single sherds were collected from 56 features (22% of contexts yielding pottery). Although the degree of fragmentation is relatively high, indicated by an average sherd weight of 19g, a number of the Romano-British vessels are represented by more than single sherds, and several full vessel profiles are reconstructable. This suggests the pottery occurs in its primary context, close to areas of original use; this conclusion is corroborated by the low incidence of residuality within the assemblage. The pottery is summarised below by phase and land use area (Table 6).

Phase	Land use area	Description	Sherd No.	Wt (g)
1	1	Pitting	26	62
2	2	Rectilinear enclosure system	39	443
3	4	Earliest enclosure system	173	3531
	5	Main rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system	203	3792
	6	Possible structural features	60	1257
	7	Domestic focus	57	1123
	8	Internal activity	26	240
	10	Enclosure to east	18	285
4	11	Eastern enclosure ditch	2	9
	14	Earliest enclosures within rectilinear 'ladder' system L15	120	3082
	15	Main rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system	898	19125
	16	Cemetery	148	1232
	18	Pits	9	181
	19	Enclosure and associated activity	203	4501
	20	Possible domestic focus	20	143
	21	Possible structural gullies within enclosure	5	29

Phase	Land use area	Description	Sherd No.	Wt (g)
	22	Inhumations	37	421
	23	Inhumations	8	92
	24	Quarrying	51	693
	25	Inhumations	3	32
	26	Inhumations to the west	12	125
	27	Small curvilinear enclosure to west of main system	91	1391
	28	Open area to east of enclosure system	41	408
	29	Enclosure ditches to the east	72	863
	30	Quarrying	552	10654
	31	Latest enclosure ditches	314	6143
	34	Associated activity outside the enclosures	105	1801
5	36	Latest ditch	2	70
	40	Ridge and furrow	12	134
	41	Ridge and furrow	2	23
6	33	Tree throws/rooting	4	7
	37	Silage pit	5	62
	38	Modern ditches	73	1497
	39	Overburden	7	62

Table 6: Pottery quantification by phase and land use area

4.3.4.1 Phase 1 *Pre-Roman activity*

The fills of L1 pits G3, located in the south-east of the site, contained 26 hand-made sherds (62g) in flint-, grog- and shell-tempered fabrics, datable to the early Iron Age period. All are highly abraded and fragmentary. Decoration is restricted to finger impressed decoration on two flint-tempered sherds.

4.3.4.2 Phases 2–4: *Roman*

Over 96% of the pottery derives from Phase 2–4. The basic, utilitarian types present, coupled with the relatively small amount of both regional and continental imports, are indicative of domestic activity of modest status.

The assemblage is primarily local in character (Table 7), with shelly wares, Nene Valley grey wares, and Nene Valley colour-coated wares dominating. Shell-tempered wares, which constitute 37% of the assemblage by weight and 28% by sherd count, are of the general South Midlands tradition of shelly pottery, deriving from local sources, including Bedfordshire.

Nene Valley grey ware, dating from the second quarter of the 2nd century to the late 3rd or early 4th century, totals 26% of the assemblage by weight, and 31% by sherd count. Nene Valley colour-coated wares, fairly well established by the later 2nd century (Perrin 1999, 87), total 12% by weight and 16% by sherd count.

Grog-tempered wares, a distinct local tradition from the later 1st–2nd centuries (Timby 2009, 178), total 4% by weight and 3% by sherd count, and are represented in later phases by a small quantity of pink grogged ware, the latter deriving from a Midlands source, and used mainly used for storage jars of later 2nd–4th-century date (Booth and Green 1989). The assemblage is supplemented by a range of local reduced and oxidised wares for which various sources are likely, particularly during the early Roman period, when small-scale localised manufacture would have been the main means of production.

Regional imports from Verulamium, Mancetter/Hartshill, Hadham, and Oxfordshire each total less than 1% of the total assemblage. Eight sherds of 2nd–3rd-century Dorset Black-Burnished ware (BB1) also occur.

Continental imports comprise 45 samian sherds, of central and south Gaulish origin. Forms include bowls (forms 31 and 37), and cups (form 33). All are abraded and one rouletted footring has evidence for repair. *Amphorae* are represented by two sherds of the Baetican Dressel 20 form, known to occur widely on post-conquest sites, and up to the mid-3rd century.

	Fabric Type	Common Name	% Sherd	% Wt
Imports	R01	Samian ware	1.4	1.0
	R19A	Dressel 20 amphorae	0.1	0.4
Regional	R03A	Verulamium region white ware	0.1	0.1
	R33	Verulamium region mortaria	0.1	0.2
	R07A	Dorset black burnished ware	0.2	0.1
	R11	Oxfordshire oxidised ware	0.1	0.1
	R11C	Oxfordshire parchment ware	0.1	0.1
	R11D	Oxfordshire colour-coated ware	0.8	0.5
	R11E	Oxfordshire white ware mortaria	0.1	0.1
	R11F	Oxfordshire red colour-coated mortaria	0.2	0.2
	R20	Mancetter / Hartshill mortaria	0.1	0.3
	R22A	Hadham oxidised ware	0.1	0.1
	R22C	Hadham (burnished) reduced ware	0.1	0.1
Local	R02	Mica-gilded ware	0.1	0.1
	R05A	Orange sandy ware	0.2	0.2
	R05B	Fine orange sandy ware	0.2	0.2
	R05C	Micaceous orange sandy ware	1.0	1.0
	R06A	Nene Valley grey ware	31.8	26.5
	R06B	Coarse grey ware	1.9	1.7
	R06D	Micaceous grey ware	3.2	2.1
	R06E	Calcareous grey ware	0.8	1.4
	R06F	Grog and sand grey ware	0.1	0.1
	R06H	White-slipped grey ware	0.8	0.5
	R06I	Black-slipped grey ware	0.5	1.0
	R07B	Sandy black ware	1.5	1.2
	R07C	Gritty black ware	0.8	0.6
	R08	Micaceous black ware	0.1	0.1
	R09A	Pink-grogged ware	0.2	0.5
	R12A	Nene Valley mortaria	0.4	1.2
	R12B	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	16.7	12.4
	R12C	Nene Valley parchment ware	0.1	0.1
	R13	Shelly wares	28.8	37.2
	R14	Red-brown harsh sandy ware	0.1	0.1
	R17	Smooth orange sandy ware	0.8	0.6
	R18A	Gritty pink ware	0.1	0.1
	R18B	Fine pink ware	0.1	0.1
	R28	Gritty calcareous ware	0.5	0.5
	R29	Fine sand and calcareous ware	0.5	0.3
	R31	Lumpy white ware	0.6	1.1
	R35	Roman grog-tempered ware	3.6	4.0
	R35A	Roman grog-tempered ware with mica	0.1	0.1
Unknown	R03	White ware	0.3	0.5
	R03E	Fine white ware	0.1	0.1
	R05D	White-slipped orange sandy ware	0.1	0.1
	R10A	Gritty buff ware	0.1	0.2
	R21	Unsourced mortaria	0.1	0.6
	R38	Unsourced colour-coated ware	0.1	0.1
	R	Non-specific Roman	0.1	0.1
Total			**100**	**100**

Table 7: Summary of Roman pottery

The assemblage is dominated by jars, with bowls, dishes and 'specialised' forms represented in smaller amounts. Vessel forms include jars with triangular, bead, and everted rims; necked jars; storage vessels; lid-seated jars and bowls; flanged, plain-rim, reed-rim and rectangular-rim bowls. Flagons; folded beakers; plain-

rim beakers; dishes; *mortaria*; *amphorae,* and single examples of a pentice-moulded beaker, and folded funnel scale beaker also occur.

Decoration comprises rouletting, rilling, burnishing (overall and lattice), slipping, painting and barbotine motifs, the latter restricted to colour-coated wares. A number of the coarse ware jars are sooted, indicating use as cooking pots. Few appear to have been modified or repaired, suggesting ready access to new vessels.

Although the site yielded a much smaller assemblage, the pottery compares well with the range of wares and vessel forms recovered from excavations within a contemporary roadside settlement at Higham Ferrers (Timby 2009).

4.3.4.3 Phase 2 (late 1st–early 2nd century AD)

Ditch G2 within rectilinear enclosure L2, yielded 39 Roman sherds (443g). Shelly and Nene Valley grey wares predominate (15 and 14 sherds respectively), with six sherds of grog-tempered ware and a single scrap of samian. Diagnostic forms are single examples of shelly jars with everted and triangular rims. Three Nene Valley colour-coated sherds (34g) within this phase are considered to be intrusive.

4.3.4.4 Phase 3 (mid 2nd–mid 3rd century AD)

Features assigned to Phase 3 yielded 537 sherds, weighing 10.2kg, the largest assemblages deriving from enclosure L4 and 'ladder' enclosure system L5. The secondary and tertiary ditch fills contained the most pottery, with negligible quantities deriving from the primary fills. The pottery is generally fragmented, with the largest single sherd weighing 242g. Twenty-one sherds (477g) derived from the fill of possible roundhouse gully G13 and putative structural slots G18, within domestic focus L7.

Shelly wares, Nene Valley grey wares and generic local sandy wares are the dominant fabrics within Phase 3 (Table 8), supplemented by sandy grog-tempered wares and Nene Valley colour-coated wares. Regional and continental imports respectively total approximately 1% and 2% of the assemblage.

Three residual pre-Roman sherds (45g) were recovered from the fills of enclosure ditches G4 (L4) and G15 (L10).

	Fabric groups	% Sherd No.	% Wt
Imports	Samian	2.4	1.8
Regional	Dorset black burnished ware	0.2	0.2
	Oxfordshire wares	0.6	0.7
	Verulamium ware	0.6	1.3
Local	Grog	9.6	15.0
	NV grey ware	30.3	26.0
	NV colour coat	12.7	5.0
	NV white ware	0.7	1.7
	Sandy	17.6	16.4
	Shell	22.9	28.5
Unknown	Other	2.4	3.4
Total		**100**	**100**

Table 8: Phase 3 Pottery Summary

4.3.4.5 Phase 4 (late 3rd–late 4th century AD)

Over 80% of the assemblage (by weight) derived from Phase 4 features, which contained 2,691 sherds, weighing 50.9kg. The largest pottery concentrations were associated with 'ladder' enclosure system L15, and quarrying L30, which respectively contained 19.1kg and 10.6kg. As in the preceding phase, the secondary and tertiary ditch fills contained the majority of the pottery, with smaller quantities deriving from the primary fills. The pottery is generally less fragmented than the Phase 3 material, with the largest single sherd weighing 467g.

Eleven burials (SG160, 161, 162, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 175 and 179) within cemetery L16 yielded a total of 148 sherds (1.2kg), although in seven cases, pottery occurred in the grave backfill, and was not associated with the inhumations. Fragmentary accessory vessels were recovered from four burials (SG168, 169, 170 and 171). These comprised an indeterminate Nene Valley colour-coated beaker (SG168); a 4th-century Nene Valley colour-coated pentice-moulded beaker (SG169); and two rilled shelly jars (SG170 and SG171). Associated structure G78 yielded five coarse ware sherds (114g).

Burial G71 (SG187), within enclosure L19, yielded 122 sherds (2.4kg) representing five accessory vessels. They comprise two Nene Valley grey ware jars, one with rouletted decoration and a crudely incised X on the base; a Nene Valley colour-coated folded funnel scale beaker of mid-late 3rd-century date; an oxidised sandy two handled jar; and a Nene Valley colour-coated shallow bowl. The latter appeared to have been broken prior to burial, and deliberately placed, with 12 sherds under the skull and a further four along the north side of grave. The broken nature and distribution of the pottery within graves SG170 and SG171 suggests that some of these may also have been deliberately broken prior to burial.

A small assemblage of 60 sherds (670g) derived from inhumations L22 (G72, G73), L23 (G76), L25 (G77) and L26 (G75), although the sherds occurred in the grave backfills, and did not appear to be directly associated with the burials.

Shelly wares, Nene Valley grey wares and Nene Valley colour-coated wares are the dominant fabrics within Phase 4 (Table 9), supplemented by generic local sandy wares and grog-tempered types. The proportion of regional imports has increased to 3%, while continental wares have reduced, and represent 1% of the assemblage.

Four residual pre-Roman sherds (43g) were recovered from enclosure ditch G23 (L15); inhumations G68 and G69 (L16), and subsoil G92. Two intrusive sherds of post-medieval brown salt-glazed stoneware (18g) derived from enclosure ditch G27 (L15).

	Fabric groups	% Sherd No.	% Wt
Imports	Samian	1.0	0.9
	Amphorae	0.1	0.5
Regional	Dorset black burnished ware	0.2	0.2
	Oxfordshire wares	1.4	1.0
	Hadham wares	0.2	0.2
	Mancetter / Hartshill	0.1	0.4
	Verulamium ware	1.0	0.2

	Fabric groups	% Sherd No.	% Wt
Local	Grog	2.5	2.5
	NV grey ware	32.4	27.1
	NV colour coat	17.5	13.8
	NV white ware	0.5	1.2
	Sandy	12.1	10.9
	Shell	29.8	39.7
Unknown	Other	1.2	1.4
Total		**100**	**100**

Table 9: Phase 4 pottery summary

4.3.4.6 Phases 5-6 post-Roman

Sixteen highly abraded, residual Roman sherds (227g), mainly comprising sand-tempered coarse wares, were recovered from Phase 5 medieval furrows L40, and ditch L36. Modern disturbance (Phase 6), including silage pit L37, ditches L38 and overburden L39, yielded 85 Roman sherds (1.6kg) and four sherds (7g) of early Iron Age date. All are highly abraded and fragmented. No further analysis will be undertaken on material from these phases.

4.4 Ceramic building material

4.4.1 Methodology

For each context, ceramic building material (CBM), comprising brick, roof tile and fired clay, was recorded by fabric type, and quantified by minimum fragment count and weight. Where possible, the brick and tile was also spot dated. This information was entered onto an Access Table in the project database.

4.4.2 Quantification

The excavation produced 290 fragments of building material (34.7kg), the majority of which derive from roof tiles (Table 10). Ten percent (by weight) was collected from Phase 3 settlement activity, and the remainder from Phase 4. The assemblage comprises sizeable pieces, with an average fragment weight of 120g, and is moderately abraded. Fabrics are a) sand-, b) shell-, and c) sand/shell-tempered types, which constitute 63%, 26% and 11% of the assemblage respectively. Raw materials for brick and tile are likely to have been locally derived. The shelly tile fabric is similar to that of the shell-tempered pottery, and at least some examples may derive from the same source.

4.4.3 Roof tile

Roof tiles occur in all fabric types. *Tegula* fragments total 60% of the assemblage and are of standard type. Rectangular, square or rounded flanges have variable widths, and internal heights ranging between 15–30mm. Most external flange depths fall below the average of 50mm quoted by Brodribb (1987, 13), with the exception of a single example at 55mm. Tile thickness ranges between 15–28mm; the assemblage was too fragmentary for further measurements to be obtained. One example has a knife-cut rebate, and five have knife-trimmed edges. Five *tegulae* have a single finger impressed groove on the angle between the inside of the flange and the tile face. Signatures occur on three tiles and comprise concentric rings and a V-shaped impression. The reuse of *tegulae* in the construction of ovens or similar structures is suggested by burning on five fragments.

Nineteen percent of the assemblage comprises i*mbrex* fragments, which range in thickness between 10–20mm. They include a shell tempered example measuring 70mm at the height of the apex, and with an external width of *c*. 150mm, which has an integral antefix. The latter is decorated with a series of three finger-impressed concentric rings. Two curved tile fragments with thicknesses exceeding 21mm may derive from ridge tiles.

			Tegula		Imbrex		Brick		Flue	
Phase	**L. no**	**Description**	***No.***	***Wt***	***No.***	***Wt***	***No.***	***Wt***	***No.***	***Wt***
3	4	Earliest rectilinear enclosure	1	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	Main rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure	1	193	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	Internal activity in N enclosure	3	329	1	23	2	157	-	-
	7	Domestic focus – central enclosure	9	1928	1	87	-	-	2	114
	8	Internal activity in S enclosure	6	524	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Trackway and enclosures to east	1	78	1	91	-	-	-	-
4	14	Earliest enclosures within L15	3	199	6	1493	-	-	-	-
	15	Main rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure	59	7599	15	1674	9	1442	3	168
	16	Cemetery	11	1311	1	92	-	-	3	242
	18	Pits within N enclosure	1	243	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19	Activity within enclosure	8	1171	-	-	1	935	1	81
	20	Pitting within enclosure	-	-	6	310	-	-	1	37
	21	Possible structural gullies within enclosure	2	514	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22	Inhumations within enclosure	-	-	2	204	-	-	-	-
	24	Pitting within S enclosure	1	110	2	180	1	56	-	-
	27	Small internal curvilinear enclosure	5	598	5	200	1	79	-	-
	28	Open area between L15 and L29	3	863	-	-	1	381	2	342
	29	Enclosure ditches to the E	4	270	2	46	2	439	-	-
	30	Quarrying to E of L15	32	3051	6	373	16	2125	6	203
	31	Latest enclosure ditches	24	1992	6	466	9	1456	2	147
			174	**21,098**	**54**	**5,239**	**42**	**7,070**	**20**	**1,334**

Table 10: Brick and tile quantification (wt in g)

4.4.4 Box flue

Flue tiles occur exclusively in shell-tempered fabric, and total 16% of the assemblage. They range in thickness between 12–16mm. Keying patterns noted were achieved by combing. Five examples have linear patterns, four are wavy/swirling, and one is decorated with a herringbone motif. The patterns are executed using combs of varying prong width.

4.4.5 Brick

Five percent of the assemblage comprises brick fragments, which occur in all fabric types. Most probably derive from bricks used for flooring and the *pilae* stacks used to support the floor. Thicknesses range between 30–47mm, with a shelly outlier at 70mm. The latter has pre-firing perforations of approximately 7mm in diameter, possibly to facilitate drying, or assist in the firing process.

4.5 Other artefacts

4.5.1 Methodology

Each object was assigned an identification and functional category, and was quantified by number and/or weight. All ironwork and selected copper alloy was x-rayed by Lincolnshire Archives (Lincolnshire County Council). The x-ray plates form part of the site archive. A date range was assigned, where applicable, with reference to standard typological works. In the case of the coins, Dr Peter Guest provided spotdates.

4.5.2 Quantification and variety

A total of 818 items were recovered, in addition to bulk finds. The assemblage is quantified by material in Table 11. Of these, 802 items derived from phased deposits. A variety of functional categories are represented.

Building materials include small quantities of *opus signinum* and mortar and two sherds of window glass. Building and general fasteners and fittings were more numerous (245 items), nails however accounted for 93% (228 nails) of this category. Staples, including double-looped spikes, were the second-most common but they accounted for only nine examples. Other fittings, such as hinges, clamps and wallhooks, were present but occurred mainly as single examples.

Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6
Registered Artefacts								
Bone	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Copper alloy	264	-	-	-	4	118	7	122
Ceramic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Flint	55	-	6	4	10	20	1	14
Glass	16	-	-	-	2	14	-	-
Iron	452	-	-	1	61	378	-	11
Lead alloy	28	-	-	1	2	18	1	4
	818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulk finds								
Vitrified clay	-	281.3	-	-	43.5	213.8	-	-
Mortar	-	85	-	-	-	85	-	-
Opus Signinum	-	704	-	-	-	704	-	-
Slag	-	10161.8	-	-	2228.4	7293.2	39	481.2

Table 11: Other Artefacts assemblage by material

Household goods are few, with twelve sherds of glass vessels, a single sheet copper alloy vessel and vessel repairs of lead and copper alloy. A single iron drop handle is the only possible item of furnishing.

Farming related tools are few. Remains of two shears blades, of a size suggestive of sheep-shearing, and parts of a few reaping and pruning hooks may suggest a mixed farming economy. Unusually, no quern or mill stone fragments were found.

Crafts were better represented with evidence for ferrous smithing, in the form of by-products including slag, hammerscale and hammerslag, and possible off-cuts of bar-iron or stock iron. Small quantities of copper alloy spillage and off-cuts of lead alloy suggest hot- and cold-working of non-ferrous metals on an occasional basis. No metalworking tools could be identified with certainty, due to incomplete survival, but there is one possible punch. A small chisel may have been used in woodworking. Also associated with woodworking was an axe head of Manning type 4 (1985, 16 and fig.3). The crank handle of a trowel may belong to a mason's or plaster's tool. A single awl suggests leatherworking while textile working is indicated by two iron needles; a spindle whorl and a thimble were also recovered but these are of post-Roman date.

Evidence for commerce is largely in the form of nearly 200 coins, accounting for over 73% of the copper alloy artefacts. The presence of a steelyard and steelyard weights, along with a possible 'pan weight' used in conjunction with a balance, is

also suggestive of commercial transactions. Despite this evidence there is a lack of styli to record any of these dealings or seal boxes.

There are no certain objects associated with transportation, although there is a looped bar of uncertain function which has a suggested function of a bolt which dropped vertically in place, such as is used for attaching the yoke to the beam of a cart (c.f. Manning 1985, 126). A single item is associated with the military comprising a riveted amphora-shaped strap end dating to the 4th century. There are also two strap mounts.

Items of dress and adornment are more numerous. Hobnails attest to the adoption of Roman style nailed footware. They often occur in small numbers (1–3), suggestive of accidental loss in use. However, there are also two instances of larger concentrations (37 and 40) which probably represent the discard of complete shoes. Items of adornment include beads (2), brooches (6), bracelets (5) and finger rings (4). There is also a tapering bone shank, but this could have derived from a hairpin or a needle.

A single object was associated with religious belief; this comprised a shod foot from a cast copper alloy figurine.

The flint assemblage comprises predominantly debitage (70.9%), along with a small component of tools (see Table 12).

Phase	Totals
Debitage	
Core	4
Core tablet	1
Blade	2
Flake	32
Total	**39**
Tools	
Arrowhead	2
Arrowhead (unfinished?)	1
Burin	2
Combination scraper/notched flake	1
Denticulate	1
Serrated blade	1
Serrated flake	1
Knife	1
Piercer	1
Scraper	2
Utilised flake	3
Total	**16**

Table 12: Flint assemblage

Finally, as with most sites, there is a component of 'fragmentary remains' for which identification is either unknown or uncertain. This group comprised 81 fragments, or 10.1% of the phased assemblage. Iron fragments predominated forming 72.8% (59) of this assemblage, while non-ferrous metals accounted for 27% (22 items).

4.5.3 Date range

The flint assemblage includes bladelet cores, a blade and a few soft-hammer struck flakes. These along with two possible burins, a serrated flake, a boldly denticulated flake, a soft hammer-struck utilised flake and a small end and side

scraper may belong to the Mesolithic to early Neolithic period. A few pieces were hard hammer-struck suggestive of a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. A possible knife with abrupt retouch on one lateral edge and closely set semi-abrupt retouch on the opposing edge may be of similar date, along with two utilised flakes. There is no evidence for activity dating to the later prehistoric period.

The bulk of the assemblage dates to the Roman period. Evidence for activity in the later 1st century is represented two Colchester derivative (Colchester B) brooches, and possibly the head of a third, along with a battered Hod Hill, or Hod Hill variant, brooch. A fourth brooch is represented by the lower portion of brooch bow and projecting foot-knob of two cordons, which could date to the late 1st through the 2nd century AD. Beyond the coins (see below) there are no other finds typologically dated specifically to the 2nd century. The assemblage of blue-green glass, at least five of which derived from prismatic bottles, can generally be dated to the later 1st into the 3rd centuries, but are not to be expected by the late 3rd century (pers. com. HEM Cool).

Amongst the coinage there is a single Flavian example and two dating to the 1st-2nd century. The earlier 3rd century is represented by a single possibly silver plated coin of Severus Alexander (222-235). Twenty-nine coins date to the later 3rd century (260-300) — of particular note are four coins of Carausius and one of Allectus (all from topsoil deposits) which also made up the bulk of the coin hoard discovered in 1954.

The 3rd–4th centuries are represented by finger rings, bangle bracelets and a bead. The majority of the coin assemblage dates to the 4th century, with most falling in the AD330-378 range. An *amorphora*-shaped strap end and three glass vessel sherds also date to the 4th century. The style of shoe depicted on the figurine foot is dated to the 4th–5th centuries (pers. com. Quita Mould). A pair of tweezers with flaring arms and decorated with ring-and-dot ornanment dates to the Saxon period. There is slight evidence for post-medieval activity in the form of a 17th-century German jetton and a thimble of similar date (topsoil deposits).

4.5.4 Provenance

Although a small assemblage of flint debitage was recovered from Phase 1 activity (see Table 13), it was associated with earlier Iron Age ceramics and hence it is assumed that all the flint assemblage is residual. The deposition pattern by phase is presented in Table 13. The flint has little potential to add to the main aims and objectives of this project, beyond indicating perhaps sporadic Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic, and later Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity.

Phase	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals
Debitage							
Core	-	1	1	-	-	2	4
Core tablet	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Blade	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Flake	5	3	5	12	-	7	32
Tools							0
Arrowhead	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Arrowhead (unfinished?)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burin	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Combination scraper/notched flake	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Phase	1	2	3	4	5	6	Totals
Denticulate	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Serrated blade	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Serrated flake	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Knife	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Piercer	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scraper	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Utilised flake	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Totals	**6**	**4**	**10**	**20**	**1**	**14**	**55**

Table 13: Flint assemblage by phase

4.5.4.1 Phase 1 (Pre-Roman Activity)

Beyond the six pieces of flint debitage (see Table 13:), no Other Artefacts were recovered from Phase 1 features.

4.5.4.2 Phase 2 (late 1st – early 2nd century AD)

A very meagre and uninformative assemblage, comprising a small piece of amorphous lead waste/runoff (18.2g) and one flat headed nail, was found within the fills of the rectilinear enclosure ditches of G2 in L2.

4.5.4.3 Phase 3 (mid 2nd – mid 3rd century AD)

The assemblage from Phase 3 deposits are generally characterised by the presence of small quantities of nails and ferrous smithing by-products, L4 having the most conclusive evidence of smithing in the form of small hearth bottoms. The concentration of hobnails in L5 (see Table 14) indicates the inhabitants had adopted Roman nailed footwear, and suggests at least one shoe had been discarded in the ditch fill. Some domestic activity is indicated in L6 by a sherd of a blue-green glass prismatic bottle, encountered on most rural settlements between the later 1st and first half of the 3rd century, and an iron sewing needle. With the exception of coins none of this material can be closely dated. All three coins recovered are intrusive; those from L4 and L10 dating to the late 3rd century, while that from L7 dates to the late 4th century, presumably due to the continuing occupation of the area. Also intrusive is a modern glass vessel base.

Phase	L no.	G no.	Description	Wt.
3	4	4.3	Copper alloy radiate coin	-
3	4	12.5	2 ferrous smithing hearth bottom fragments	1307
3	5	5	Copper alloy hollow, domed tack	-
3	5	6.2	Iron sheet or strap fragment	-
3	5	7.2	Iron pyramidal hobnails (44)	-
3	5	7.2	Flat headed/T-shaped iron nail	-
3	5	7.2	hammerscale and hammerslag	0.1
3	5	8.1	Ferrous smithing slag	111
3	5	35.2	flat headed iron nail	-
3	6	9	Iron nail shanks (2)	-
3	6	9.2	ferrous slag - fayalitic run	57.8
3	6	9.5	Iron sheet fragment	-
3	6	9.5	Iron nail shank	-
3	6	9.5	Iron eyed needle	-
3	6	9.5	blue-green glass base fragment - bottle or jar?	-
3	6	79.5	Iron nails (2)	-
3	6	79.5	ferrous slag - undiagnostic	60
3	6	79.5	Lead alloy waste/scrap	8.8
3	6	79.5	Ferrous smithing slag	108
3	7	13.5	L-shaped headed iron nail	
3	7	13.5	lead object/waste	16.9

Phase	L no.	G no.	Description	Wt.
3	7	48	pyramidal headed iron hobnail	-
3	7	49.5	Copper alloy 4th-century coin	-
3	7	49.5	ferrous slag - smithing	200
3	7	50.5	Iron strap fragment	-
3	7	50.5	Pyramidal headed iron hobnail	-
3	7	51.5	vitrified clay	5.5
3	7	51.5	Iron nail shank	-
3	7	51.5	hammerslag and hammerscale	2.4
3	8	24.2	Hearth lining	38
3	8	24.2	ferrous slag	382
3	8	65.5	hammerscale and hammerslag	0.1
3	10	15.2	flat headed iron nail	-
3	10	15.2	Iron nail with T-shaped head	-
3	10	15.3	*Vessel base fragment - modern*	-
3	10	15.3	Copper alloy coin Tetricus (270-274)	-

Table 14: Other Artefacts assemblage from Phase 3

4.5.4.4 Phase 4 (late 3rd – late 4th century AD)

Phase 4 witnessed the most extensive occupation and this is reflected in the size and range of the Other Artefacts assemblage. For the purposes of this assessment, the evidence has been divided into three categories: items derived from enclosure ditch fills and non-burial activity within the enclosures (L14, L15, L18-L21, L24, L27-29 and L31); quarry pit fills (G30); and burial evidence (L17; L16; L22, L23, L25 and L26).

The enclosures

L14 was the earliest in the sequence of the Phase 4 enclosure system. The presence of window glass, nails and *opus signinum*, albeit in limited quantities, (see Table 15) does suggest a glazed structure somewhere in the vicinity. Domestic occupation is hinted at by the presence of a small iron drop handle, perhaps from a piece of furniture; remains of an iron eyed needle; a hobnail; and a trinket finger ring. These light but decorative finger rings developed in the later 3rd century and continued in use into the 4th century (Cool 1998a, fig. 18 no. 168 and 58). In addition, small quantities of undiagnostic ironworking slag (18.6g), and associated hammerscale and hammerslag, may indicate that some smithing was carried out somewhere in the vicinity. The presence of a coin dating to the second quarter of the 4th century in the fill of ditch G21 could suggest L14 was occupied in the first quarter of the 4th century.

Phase	L no.	G no.	Description	Wt.
4	14	21.5	Copper alloy coin (335-340)	-
4	14	31.5	Window glass sherds (2)	-
4	14	31.5	*Opus signinum*	86
4	14	31.5	Flat headed nails (3)	-
4	14	31.5	Ferrous smithing slag	19.3
4	14	31.5	Copper alloy 'trinket' finger ring	-
4	14	94.5	Flat headed nails (3)	-
4	14	94.5	Iron drop handle	-
4	14	94.5	Iron needle	-
4	14	94.5	Hammerslag	-
4	14	94.5	Iron hobnail	-
4	15	19.5	Copper alloy coin (barbarous radiate 260-290)	-
4	15	20.5	Copper alloy coins (330-335; 352-364)	-
4	15	22.1	Flat headed nail	-

4	15	22.1	Iron hobnail	-
4	15	22.2	*Opus signinum*	446
4	15	22.2	Flat headed nails (4); nail shank	-
4	15	22.2	Double-spiked loop	-
4	15	22.2	Iron awl	-
4	15	22.2	Copper alloy cast annular ring	-
4	15	22.2	Iron sheet fragment	-
4	15	23.5	Copper alloy coin (347-48)	-
4	15	23.5	Iron strip fragment	-
4	15	26.5	Flatheaded nail and nail shank	-
4	15	26.5	Hammerscale and hammerslag	-
4	15	26.5	Copper alloy coins (350-53; 364-78)	-
4	15	27.5	Copper alloy coins (273-74; 347-48)	-
4	15	27.5	Copper alloy bracelet	-
4	15	32.1	Flat headed nails (2) and nail shanks (2)	-
4	15	32.1	Ferrous smithing slag	213
4	15	32.1	Copper alloy coin (268-70)	-
4	15	32.1	Iron strip fragment (1) and strap fragment (1)	-
4	15	32.2	Flat headed nails (13); L-shaped nail; T-shaped; domed head (1); shanks (24)	-
4	15	32.2	Iron tacks (10)	-
4	15	32.2	Double-spiked loops (3)	-
4	15	32.2	Iron rove	-
4	15	32.2	Glass prismatic bottle sherds (2)	-
4	15	32.2	Colourless vessel base	-
4	15	32.2	Copper alloy repaired sheet vessel (2 fragments)	-
4	15	32.2	Lead alloy vessel repair	-
4	15	32.2	Ferrous smithing slag, hammerscale and hammerslag	2017.8
4	15	32.2	Vitrified clay	101.6
4	15	32.2	Iron bar/scrap iron (7)	-
4	15	32.2	Small iron chisel	-
4	15	32.2	Copper alloy run-off/spillage	16
4	15	32.2	Lead alloy off-cut/waste (2)	-
4	15	32.2	Lead alloy run-off/ partially melted	33.5
4	15	32.2	Iron shears	-
4	15	32.2	Copper alloy coins (14) (318-24; 330-35; 330-40; 335-40; 337-41; 343-48; 347-48; 352-64)	-
4	15	32.2	Pruning hook	-
4	15	32.2	Iron hobnails (5)	-
4	15	32.2	Copper alloy finger ring	-
4	15	32.2	Iron spatula	-
4	15	32.2	Copper alloy cast foot (shod) from figurine	-
4	15	32.2	Copper alloy sheet and strip fragments (14)	-
4	15	32.2	Iron blade, sheet, strip, strap fragments (33)	-
4	15	32.5	Hammerslag (1 ball)	-
4	15	32.5	Iron bar/scrap iron	-
4	15	32.2	Iron shears blade	-
4	15	32.2	Copper alloy coins (4) (4th century; 324-30; 330-335; 350-53)	-
4	15	32.2	Iron steelyard arm	-
4	15	34.2	Copper alloy tweezers	-
4	15	34.2	Copper alloy strip fragment	-
4	15	41.5	Flat headed nails (3) and nail shanks (3)	-
4	15	41.5	Lead alloy vessel repair	-
4	15	41.5	Vitrified clay	5
4	15	41.5	Bone peg	-
4	15	81.1	Ferrous smithing slag	234
4	15	81.2	Flat headed nail	-
4	15	81.2	Double-spiked loop	-
4	15	81.2	Ferrous smithing slag	15
4	15	81.2	Copper alloy coin (260-300)	-

4	15	81.2	Copper alloy strap mount	-
4	18	45.5	Copper alloy coins (352-64; 364-78)	-
4	18	86.1	Ferrous smithing slag (hearth bottoms)	1091
4	18	86.1	Vitrified clay	105
4	19	44.1	Copper alloy coins (3rd-4th century; 330-335)	-
4	19	44.2	Mortar/bonding	85
4	19	44.4	Copper alloy coins (late 3rd century; 364-378)	-
4	19	85.1	Nail shank	-
4	20	60.5	Ferrous smithing slag	78
4	20	60.5	Iron wire	-
4	21	30.5	Iron reaping/pruning hook	-
4	24	61.5	Flat-headed nail and nail shank	-
4	24	61.5	Copper alloy coins (2 late 3rd century)	-
4	27	39.2	Ferrous smithing slag	92
4	27	39.2	Copper alloy spillage	11.6
4	27	39.2	Lead alloy off-cut	-
4	27	39.2	Copper alloy coin (late 3rd-4th)	-
4	27	39.2	Lead alloy pan weight?	-
4	27	39.2	Iron hobnails (37)	-
4	27	39.2	Copper alloy strip fragment	-
4	27	39.5	Flat-headed nails (7) and nail shanks (11)	-
4	27	39.5	Iron rove	-
4	27	39.5	Blue-green glass vessel base sherd	-
4	27	39.5	Copper alloy ‘paperclip’ rivet (vessel repair)	-
4	27	39.5	Ferrous smithing slag and hammerscale	323.1
4	27	39.5	Copper alloy spillage	24.4
4	27	39.5	Vitrified clay	0.5
4	27	39.5	Iron punch or chisel	-
4	27	39.5	Copper alloy coins (late 3rd century)	-
4	27	39.5	Iron pruning hook	-
4	27	39.5	Iron strap, strip and blade fragments (6)	-
4	27	39.5	Lead alloy strip fragment	-
4	28	62.5	Flat-headed nail	-
4	28	63.5	Vitrified clay	4
4	28	64.1	Iron hobnail shanks	3
4	28	64.2	Flat headed nail	1
4	28	64.2	Vitrified clay	0.5
4	28	64.2	Ferrous slag and hammerslag	51
4	28	64.2	Iron hobnail	-
4	29	33.5	Flat-headed nails (3) and nail shanks (2)	-
4	29	33.5	Copper alloy coins (late 3rd; 352-64)	-
4	29	33.5	Iron strap fragment	-
4	31	25.5	Flat-headed nail	-
4	31	25.5	Ferrous smithing hearth bottom	420
4	31	25.5	Lead alloy scrap	-
4	31	25.5	Copper alloy coins (330-35; 352-64)	-
4	31	37.3	Glass vessel sherds (2)	-
4	31	37.3	Lead alloy vessel repair	-
4	31	37.3	Ferrous smithing slag	171
4	31	37.3	Vitrified clay and ferrous slag	102
4	31	37.3	Copper alloy coins (270-300; 324-330; 364-78; 378-402)	-
4	31	37.5	Flat-headed nail and nail shank	-
4	31	37.5	Glass prismatic bottle sherd	-
4	31	37.5	Bar iron/smithing scrap	-
4	31	37.5	Copper alloy brooch	-
4	31	37.5	Copper alloy hairpin or needle point	-

Table 15: Other Artefacts assemblage from Phase 4 enclosures

The largest assemblage of finds was recovered from L15; this, however, is due to the extensive area of the enclosure system. Located within or associated with the boundaries of L15 are a number of 'activity areas', from north to south L18–L21, and L24, in addition to a sub-enclosure L27 and pitting L28.

Little in the way of building materials was found within the fills of L15 and its associated activity areas: leached mortar or bonding (85g) from L19; and 446g of opus signinum from enclosure ditch G22 of L15. Building fasteners and fittings were more numerous but generally limited to double-spiked loops (5) and nails (98), with flat-headed general purpose nails (Manning's type 1b; Manning 1985, 134-5) far outnumbering any other form.

A small quantity of household items was identified. Amongst the four sherds of vessel glass, three comprise sherds of blue-green glass common in the 1st to 3rd centuries but which are likely to be residual by the 4th century, but there is a 4th-century piece. In addition remains of a repaired copper alloy sheet vessel, a copper alloy 'paper clip' rivet and two lead alloy vessel repair plugs were found.

Crafts were better represented, in particular ferrous smithing. L15 produced 2480g of smithing slag, including hammerscale and hammerslag, possible bar iron/ smithing off-cuts/scrap (8 pieces), and hearth lining retaining some slag (106g). L18 also produced clear evidence of smithing with 1091g of ferrous slag which included remains of two hearth bottoms, along with 105g of hearth lining. Ferrous slag was also found in L27 (415g) and small quantities of slag were recovered from L20 (79g) and L28 (51g).

Minor quantities of non-ferrous waste, including copper alloy spillage/runnels (52g) were recovered from L15 and L27 suggesting the possibility that composite items were being produced, such as an iron knife with copper alloy riveted handle. The same enclosures yielded lead runnels (12.7g) and lead off-cuts and folded up scrap (4). A single punch or chisel was found in L27 which might be associated with the smithing. There is limited evidence for other crafts, including leather working represented by an awl of Manning's type 4b (1985, 40). The small chisel from L15 (G32) may have been used in wood working, although the state of preservation of this tool makes it uncertain.

Remains of two pairs of shears from L15 appear to be examples of medium-sized shears having blades of more than 80mm length; these could have been used for shearing sheep and cutting cloth (Manning 1985, 34). Two pruning hooks and a small reaping hook were found in L15, L21 and L27; reaping hooks were primarily used for cutting cereals (Manning 1985, 53-55), while pruning hooks were used for leaf-cutting for animal fodder. These tools suggest that mixed agriculture may have been taking place perhaps in combination with seasonal metalworking.

Commerce is indicated not only by the coin assemblage but also by a steelyard, found in the south fills of L15, G32. It comprises a rounded bar with knob end, the opposing end having a flattened plate containing three perforations, two for suspending the fulcra, and one at the end for the 'loading hook'. The perforation closest to the bar carries a loop from a suspension hook. This arrangement is in contrast to the normal pattern, the suspension loops articulating via D-shaped

expansions cast in one with the rest of the beam (e.g. Scott 2009, fig. 5.26 no.74; Manning 1985, 106-7 and pl.52). A copper alloy steelyard of similar form to the Burton Latimer example was found at Pear Tree Farm, near Bedford (Cool 1998b, 21). A square pan weight in lead alloy from L27 also suggests the presence of a balance.

Items associated with dress and adornment are few, comprising a ribbon strip bracelet, a finger ring with a solid oval bezel and hobnails. Of the 47 hobnails recovered, 37 were found in a concentration in L27 suggesting discard of a shoe. A possible strap mount was also found, one edge with a wide shallow notch, which could have military associations, but the incomplete nature of its survival makes this uncertain. Toiletry implements were limited to a pair of tweezers and the blade of an iron spatula.

One of the more interesting finds was part of a cast copper alloy figurine. This was found in ditch G32 (L15) and comprises the shod right foot of a figure, broken off at the ankle. The absence of the rest of the figure precludes ascription to a particular god or person. The style of the depicted footwear however is more informative. Quita Mould comments 'the shoe has several similarities to those on the statue of the Tetrachs in St Mark's Square in Venice. It is of a type dated by Carol van Driel-Murray as 4th-5th century (van Driel-Murray 2001).'

L31 represents the final reconfiguration to the main enclosure system L15. Although the coin assemblage (see Table 15) confirms 4th-century activity, there are indications that at least some of the assemblage from L31 is residual. This is not only suggested by the vessel glass, two prismatic body sherds dating from the 1st–3rd century present within the assemblage, but also by a Colchester B brooch dating to the later half of the 1st century AD. The rest of the assemblage from L31 is not typologically datable and hence it is possible that the ironworking evident in G25, and to a lesser extent G37, could have derived from underlying Phase 3 activity; G12 in L4, and G49 in L7 both yielded evidence for smithing activity in this earlier phase.

There is not only a contraction in the size of the enclosures but from the limited Other Artefact assemblage, it would appear also a reduction in the range of activities and perhaps prosperity of the occupants during this final stage of the enclosures.

Quarry Pits L30

L30 comprised two groups of quarry pits. G11 was the most northerly pair of pits, one pit cut by the north-east extension of boundary ditch G32. G42 lay to the south of G11 and cut the fills of enclosure ditch G32. It is evident from the quantity of finds recovered that once quarrying had ceased, the pits served a rubbish disposal function. The composition of the fills of the quarry pits to a large extent mirrors those of L15 and L27, with building fastenings and fittings, a small number of household items, ferrous smithing by-products, the occasional tool and limited items of dress (Table 16). What is apparent is the greater quantity and range of building fasteners, and although the numbers of tools remain limited, types not previously encountered in earlier phases make an appearance.

Phase	L no	G no	Description	Wt
4	30	11.1	Hammerscale and hammerslag	-
4	30	11.2	Flat-headed nails (13) and nail shanks (26)	-
4	30	11.2	T-clamp	-
4	30	11.2	Double-spiked loops (2)	-
4	30	11.2	Iron wall hook	-
4	30	11.2	Ferrous smithing slag	726
4	30	11.2	Vitrified clay	20
4	30	11.2	Bar iron/smithing scrap	-
4	30	11.2	Copper alloy off-cut	-
4	30	11.2	Lead alloy offcut and lead scrap (2)	-
4	30	11.2	Iron trowel	-
4	30	11.2	Copper alloy coins (late 3rd century; 335-40; 364-78)	-
4	30	11.2	Iron hobnails (2)	-
4	30	11.2	Copper alloy cast annular ring	-
4	30	11.2	Iron strip, strap and blade fragments (13)	-
4	30	11.2	Iron bolt or counterweight?	-
4	30	42.1	Opus signinum	97
4	30	42.1	Flat-headed nails (3)	-
4	30	42.1	Copper alloy strip fragments (3)	-
4	30	42.2	Flat-headed nails (2) and nail shank	-
4	30	42.2	Ferrous slag	36
4	30	42.2	Copper alloy coins (4th century; 347-48)	-
4	30	42.2	Iron hobnail	-
4	30	42.3	Opus signinum	75
4	30	42.3	Flat-headed nail, T-shaped nails (2) and nail shanks (3)	-
4	30	42.3	Iron loop hinge	-
4	30	42.3	Glass vessels (2) 4th century	-
4	30	42.3	Lead alloy vessel repair	-
4	30	42.3	Ferrous smithing slag and hammerscale	1555
4	30	42.3	Bar iron/smithing scrap	-
4	30	42.3	Lead alloy spillage/runnel	-
4	30	42.3	Iron axe head	-
4	30	42.3	Copper alloy coins (10 – late 3rd-4th century; 330-40; 347-48; 348-50; 350-53; 352-64)	-
4	30	42.3	Lead alloy steelyard weights (2)	-
4	30	42.3	Copper alloy strap end	-
4	30	42.3	Iron hobnails (13)	-
4	30	42.3	Copper alloy riveted and folded sheets (2)	-

Table 16: Other Artefacts assemblage from quarry pits L30

The T-clamp, the wall hook and the loop hinge are strongly suggestive of the presence of a building and this is re-enforced by the presence of *opus signinum*, albeit a small quantity. The mason's or plaster's trowel would also support this suggestion. The axe head conforms to Manning's type 4 (1985, 16 and fig.3); its weight of 653g, including corrosion by-products, indicates it was used for more delicate tasks, as opposed to felling. Other tools are perhaps represented amongst the 'fragment' assemblage — the flanged socket and at least one curving blade fragment may have derived from a reaping or pruning hook, other blade fragments may have derived from shears.

The number of household items is small, comprising a lead plug for vessel repair and two glass vessels. The vessels however are of interest as they are both of 4th-century date and may represent a Frontius bottle and a beaker (pers. com. HEM Cool); this will be established during analysis.

Commerce is again attested to, in this instance by two lead bi-conical steelyard weights retaining iron suspension loops. Their weights suggest they may have been equivalent to 3 *unciæ* and 3.75 *unciæ* respectively.

The purpose of one iron rod or bar from G11.2 is uncertain. It could perhaps have served as a form of counterweight or alternatively may have functioned as a bolt which dropped vertically in place, such as is used for attaching the yoke to the beam of a cart (c.f. Manning 1985, 126). Somewhat similar robust hooked rods of rounded and rectangular section were found at Gadebridge, their use also uncertain (Manning 1974, fig. 75 nos 542 and 543) while at Higham Ferrers there is an object described as an iron looped peg or possible lynch pin (Scott 2009, 218 cat.no.60).

Items of dress and adornment are few. The sixteen hobnails recovered attest to the continued use of Roman-style nailed footwear. Noteworthy, however, is the presence of an amphorae-shaped strap end dating to the 4th century (Simpson 1976, 198-9; Bishop and Coulston 1993, 173). Recovery of small numbers of military fittings, generally of 2nd–3rd-century date, on civil settlements is now recognised as a widespread phenomenon (Scott 2009, 201; Bishop 1991). This strap end could represent the presence of a soldier billeted or policing the area, or perhaps a resident retired veteran.

The combined evidence of the coins, the glassware, and the date of the strap end indicate the final in-filling of the quarry pits occurred in the 4th century, the coinage indicating a date after the third quarter of that century.

Burials

Cemetery L16 was situated immediately to the north of L15 and contained twenty-nine burials within 26 graves. Two alignments were noted: G68 comprising sixteen graves aligned NE-SW and G69 ten graves aligned NW-SE. A sub-rectangular structural cut G78 containing closely packed stones lay to the north of the graves; this might be a foundation for a structure or building associated with the cemetery. The only 'other artefacts' from G78 comprised a limited quantity of ferrous slag (124g) and a small copper alloy annular ring (diameter 11mm), neither provided an insight into the use of the building, nor can they be closely dated.

L no	G no	Burial no	Object Description	No.
17	70	185	Flat-headed nail	1
		186	Glass vessel (blue-green) sherd	1
			Hammerscale	
16	68	158	Iron nail shanks	2
		163	Iron nail shank	1
		168	Iron nails (3 with heads; 1 shank)	4
		169	Iron double-spiked loop	1
			Iron nails (11 with heads; 6 shanks)	17
		172	Iron nails (1 with head; 1 shank)	2
16	69	178	Iron nails (5 with heads; 1 shank)	6
			Iron double-spiked loop	1
			Iron rectangular staple	2
			Copper alloy coins (two late 3rd; one 347-48)	3
			Copper alloy mount	1
			Copper alloy brooch(?) pin tip	1
		179	Iron nails (1 with head; 1 shank)	2
			Copper alloy coin (1st century)	1

L no	G no	Burial no	Object Description	No.
		184	Copper alloy coin (1st-2nd century)	1
			Yellow-brown glass splinter	1

Table 17: Other Artefacts assemblage from burials in L17 and L16

'Other Artefacts' were recovered from eight burials; all bar one yielded nails (Table 17). The presence of nails within a grave is often the only surviving evidence for the use of a coffin or bier. As nails could also be inadvertently incorporated into a grave fill, the shape of the grave and the positioning of both the body and the nails should also be taken into consideration. Three inhumations, SG168, SG169 and SG178, are thought to have been buried in coffins of nailed construction. Despite the presence of only one nail in SG163, the rectangular shape of the grave in conjunction with the position of the body, suggests the individual had been either placed in a coffin/on a bier, or wrapped in a shroud.

Two slightly different patterns of distribution were noted; the nails in burial SG168 were confined to the head and foot of the grave, whereas in burials SG169 and SG178 nails were also found down the sides of the grave. While it is possible this variance may reflect different construction methods, it might also reflect the presence of coffin fittings. Burials SG169 and SG178 shared a common feature in having a double-spiked loop, and in the case of SG178 two rectangular staples, perhaps suggesting a hinged lid.

The 1st/2nd-century coin accompanying burial SG184 would appear to have been contained in a purse, as indicated by dark brown staining surrounding the find spot next to the upper left leg of the body. Despite the issue date of the coin, the deposition of coins wrapped in cloth, contained in a purse or placed in boxes rarely occurs before the 4th century (Philpott 1991, 212).

Noteworthy with regard to burials SG178 and SG179 is the fact that they were part of a sequence of three burials seemingly buried on top of each other within the same plot. SG178 was the initial burial and although two late 3rd-century coins were placed in this burial there is also a mid 4th-century (347-8) coin providing a *terminus ante quem* for the initial burial and indicating the residual nature of the 1st-century Flavian coin found within overlying burial SG179. In reviewing the evidence for coins accompanying inhumations in the Roman period Philpott states 'certainly by the 4th century the presence of coins in relatively large numbers of inhumations, not only in urban sites but also in small towns and rural contexts over a wide geographical area, indicates that the custom had become firmly established over a broad cross-section of society' (1991, 215). Coins are most commonly positioned in or near the mouth of the deceased (Philpott 1991, 212) but the three coins within burial SG178 were scattered to the right of the deceased, one adjacent to the upper leg, one adjacent to the mid-chest and one some 30cm distant from the neck of the skeleton. The latter coin retained mineralised wood on one surface.

Both the tip of the possible brooch pin from SG178, and the glass fragment from SG184, were recovered during environmental sampling of the grave fills and are more than likely to be inadvertent inclusions incorporated into the back fill. The strap mount from SG178, however, would appear to be a grave good, and from its position at the skeleton's neck, a worn grave good. This small, square strap

mount was cast and is white metal (silver?) plated. It has an integral rivet emerging from beneath the central hollow boss. Each corner of the mount has a small raised dot, which x-ray indicates are perforated. Somewhat similar mounts, although slightly bigger, are known from 2nd-century deposits at Gorhambury, Herts. (Wardle 1990, fig.125 nos. 185-186) and from late 1st–mid 2nd-century deposits of the *vicus* at Castleford, Yorks. (Bishop 1998, fig. 23 no.269). The quoted examples are thought to have possible military associations. As this burial must be dated to at least the mid 4th century, this strap mount or stiffener could be contemporary or was perhaps an heirloom.

Finds from L17 were restricted to burials (G70) (Table 17). Burial SG185 contained a flat headed nail within its fill; a single nail however does not necessarily indicate the presence of a coffin as it may have inadvertently been included in the grave back fill. SG186 also appears to have lacked grave furniture or goods, the fill containing a small piece of glass and a minor quantity of flake hammerscale; if smithing was carried out in adjoining enclosure L18, the presence of hammerscale would not be unexpected.

L22, located to the north of internal ditch G23 in L15, comprised seven inhumations and a dog burial. Three of the inhumation burials were aligned NE-SW (G72) and three aligned NW-SE (G73). The seventh burial, of a neonate (G73), was placed in the fills of an earlier ditch (Phase 2, G2). Dog burial G74 was located some 2m to the west of inhumation burial SG190 (G72).

Only burial SG188 (G72) yielded evidence to suggest a possible coffin (Table 18). Despite fairly extensive truncation by later ditches, removing the skull to upper chest area, three of the four nails were found in a line along the foot of the burial. The fourth nail was adjacent to the right pelvis. All the surviving nails were flat-headed, two heads of hexagonal shape. Burial SG190 was accompanied by a coin of Honorius (395-402). The coin was found in the pelvic area of the inhumation, possibly suggesting it had been placed in a purse suspended from a belt.

A small quantity of hammerscale and traces of hammerslag were recovered from the fills of dog burial SG194 (G74). Although this may suggest possible small scale smithing in the vicinity of the burial, it does not relate directly to the burial itself.

L no	G no	Burial no	Description	No.	Wt.
L22	G72	SG188	Iron flat-headed nails	4	-
		SG190	Copper alloy coin (395-402)	1	-
		SG194	Hammerscale and hammerslag	-	-
L23	G76	SG198	Copper alloy bracelets	3	-
			Copper alloy strip fragment	1	-
L25	G77	SG201	Vitrified clay	-	1.2
			Hammerscale and hammerslag	-	-
		SG202	Iron flat headed nail;	1	-
			Iron L-shaped nail;	1	-
			Glass bead	1	-
L26	G75	SG196	Iron flat headed nails	6	-
			Iron nail shank	1	-
		SG197	Iron flat headed nails	4	-
			Iron nail shank	1	-

	SG200	Iron flat headed nails	2	-
		Copper alloy coin (early 3rd)	1	-

Table 18: Other Artefacts assemblage from burials in L22, L23, L25 and L26

L23 comprises two inhumations (G76); only burial SG198 produced other artefacts. Inhumation burial SG198 was aligned NE-SW and contained an extended supine skeleton, its head at the south-west end of the grave. Despite poor preservation of much of the skeleton, it was evident that the body was accompanied by worn ornaments; two bracelets/armlets were found on the upper left arm and a third in the wrist area (Table 18). All three bracelets/armlets possessed a diameter in the region of 40mm, suggesting they accompanied a juvenile. Two of the bracelets were of the light bangle variety with hook and eye fastening; both appeared to have been cut from a sheet, suggesting they may have been home-made. A narrow strip fragment of varying width was also found in the area of the right ribs, its similarity to the 'home-made' bangle bracelets suggests a third bracelet of this type worn on the right arm. One bracelet/armlet was cast and decorated with diagonal grooves, presumably imitating cable and twisted wire bracelets; this appears to have been altered to fit the arm of a child.

The southern-most sub-division of L15 contained two inhumation burials L25 G77, both buried in a prone position. Minor quantities of vitrified clay, hammerscale and hammerslag were found within the environmental samples of the fill of inhumation burial SG201; these are presumed to be inadvertent inclusions. Although two nails were found with burial SG202, one in the skull area and one near the feet, the grave shape does not suggest the body had been contained within a coffin. A small translucent green biconical bead was found within an environmental sample from the grave fill; this is thought to be of late Roman date but it is unclear whether it was an intentional inclusion (Table 18).

Burial group L26 was situated immediately to the west, and outside the confines, of enclosure system L15. It comprised three NE-SW aligned graves (G75). All three bodies were in a prone position, one with the head at the north-east end of the grave and the others at the south-west. All three contained nails; the quantities in inhumation burials SG196 and SG197 (see Table 18) suggest that they had originally been placed in coffins. Burial SG200 had only two nails, one each side of the body at shoulder-height; the accompanying earlier 3rd-century coin had been placed to the west of the back of the skull. This burial had been truncated and hence it is possible that a coffin was present, despite the few nails recovered.

4.5.4.5 Phase 5 (medieval) and Phase 6 (modern)

Coins make up 74.7% of the post-Roman assemblage, with four coins found in medieval plough furrow deposits (Phase 5) and 105 from modern deposits (Phase 6). Modern deposits comprised the fills of silage pit L37, ditches L38 and external cultivation deposits L39, made up of subsoil G91 and topsoil G90. The date ranges for the Phase 6 coin assemblage are presented separately in Table 19. Although this assemblage is residual, it does mirror the phases and intensity of activity noted in the stratified deposits. The establishment of a more detailed coin profile for the site will help to characterize the nature of the occupation. As previously mentioned (see above 4.5.3), of particular note are the four coins of Carausius and one of Allectus which also made up the bulk of the coin hoard discovered in the 1950s (HER 347420). Three of the Carausius coins from the

recent investigations were found in the fills of silage pit L37, while the fourth example, and the coin of Allectus, derived from subsoil deposits.

Phase	L no.	G no.	Description	Wt.
5	40	89.5	Ferrous smithing slag	39
5	40	89.5	Copper alloy spillage/runnels	2.9
5	40	89.5	Copper alloy coins (2 late 3rd–4th century; 330-335; 352-64)	-
5	40	89.5	Copper alloy hole reinforcement	-
5	40	89.5	Copper alloy sheet fragment	-
5	40	89.5	Lead alloy sheet fragment	-
6	37	84.5	Lead alloy waste	528
6	37	84.5	Copper alloy coins (4) see Table 20:	-
6	38	96.5	Iron nail shank	-
6	38	96.5	Copper alloy tack	-
6	38	96.5	Ferrous slag and hammerscale	481
6	38	96.5	Copper alloy coin (1) see Table 20:	-
6	38	96.5	Iron strip and sheet fragments (4)	-
6	39	90	Iron flat-headed nail	-
6	39	90	Ceramic spindle whorl	-
6	39	90	Copper alloy coins (6) see Table 20:	-
6	39	90	Copper alloy jetton (1550-1625)	-
6	39	90	Iron shoeing nail (medieval)	-
6	39	90	Copper alloy cast ring (harness?)	-
6	39	90	Iron shank fragment from pin or needles	-
6	39	90	Cast iron fragment	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy stud	-
6	39	91	Lead alloy vessel repair plug	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy thimble (17th century or later)	-
6	39	91	Lead alloy fragment	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy coins (94) see Table 20:	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy bangle bracelet	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy brooches (4)	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy finger rings (2)	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy strap fittings (3)	-
6	39	91	Iron hobnail	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy tweezers	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy decorated strip (tweezers ?)	-
6	39	91	Copper alloy strip fragment	-

Table 19: Other Artefacts assemblage from Phases 5 and 6

Date range	Quantity
1st–2nd century	1
Late 2nd century	1
260-290	2
260-300	2
268-78	1
270-90	2
270-300	3
286-93 (Carausius)	4
293-96 (Allectus)	1
Late 3rd–4th century	20
307-18	1
318-324	1
324-330	1
330-335	3
330-40	7
335-40	10
347-48	12

352-64	8
364-78	17
378-402	3
4th century	5
Total	**105**

Table 20: Date range of the coin assemblage from Phase 6 deposits

The non-coinage finds from the fills of medieval furrows yielded only small quantities of ferrous slag (39g) and copper alloy waste (2.8g); these might conceivably have originated from the Roman period occupation but there can be no certainty. Topsoil deposits, however, did produce some finds typologically dated to the Roman period, which do enhance the overall artefact profile.

In addition to the residual Colchester B brooch from Phase 4 deposits (L31) further evidence suggestive of later 1st-century activity is suggested by three brooches including an additional Colchester derivative (B) brooch, in this instance one of the more diminutive examples. There is also part of the head of possibly a second Colchester derivative brooch, of a more standard size, and a battered Hod Hill, or Hod Hill variant, brooch.

A fourth brooch is represented by the lower portion of brooch bow and projecting foot-knob of two cordons, which could date to the late 1st through the 2nd century AD. The 3rd century is represented by two finger rings, both incomplete, one of Henig type Xb, with 'hunched shoulder' and one of Henig type VIII (1978, 38 and fig.1).

A pair of tweezers with flared ends, in-turned tips, linear border and ring-and-dot ornament, is likely to be of Saxon date, closely paralleled by an example from West Stow (West 1985, fig. 238 nos. 24 and 25). A ceramic spindle whorl probably dates to the late Saxon to medieval periods, based upon the diameter of the central perforation (Rogers 1997, 1731). The late medieval to earlier post-medieval is represented by a shoeing nail, a Neuremberg jetton and a thimble, the latter dating to the 17th century or later.

4.6 Human remains

4.6.1 Introduction

Forty-seven graves were identified on the site; they contained a total of four cremation burials and 46 inhumations. Three of the 26 graves within inhumation cemetery L16 contained multiple inhumations and one was empty — thus, this cemetery contained 29 individuals. A further 17 inhumations, all in individual graves, were found to the south of cemetery L16. Human remains were also found in two non-funerary deposits but these are likely to have derived from the disturbance of burials. Therefore, 50 is the minimum number of individuals buried within the excavation area.

4.6.2 Cremation burials

Four cremation burials were identified (Table 21). All were un-urned without grave goods and therefore their assignment to Phase 3 is somewhat speculative — largely based on spatial arrangement with features of this period. The mixed colour of the cremated bone from all except SG117 suggests variable and possibly inefficient pyre combustion.

LA	GP	SG	Grave	Context	Quantity	Sex by skeleton	Age range	Comments
7	47	126	2441	2442	15 g	N/D	adult	mixed colours, indicates variable access to combustion requirements (heat, air, time) > collapse of pyre, elements dropping out of pyre, deliberate movement of body or stirring of pyre, same colour mix as [2335]
7	48	127	2335	2336	4 g	N/D	adol-adult	mixed colours and black within trabecular bone, same colour mix as [2441]
13	54	117	2353	2354	105 g	N/D	adol-adult	mixed colours, less mixed colour than [2335] and [2442] i.e. closer to 'normal' cremation condition
32	83	133	2443	2444	1300 g	N/D	adol-adult	mixed colours, slightly less mixed colour than [2335]

Table 21: Summary of the cremated human bone

4.6.3 Inhumations

The majority of the inhumations were found in cemetery L16 (29 individuals), although another 17 were found in the enclosure system to the south (L17, L19, L22, L23, L25 and L26). The latter were concentrated in small clusters rather than being isolated. The distinction between burials in cemetery L16 and the rest of the settlement is noteworthy because in general terms preservation is better away from cemetery and there is a significant difference in body position.

The skeletons within cemetery L16 can be described as poor to fair in terms of their preservation. However, the majority could be aged and sexed. The split between the sexes was roughly equal, although a significant number could not be sexed. Some hints of spatial patterning were noted in the location of the different sexes with, at least in graves G68, individuals of the same sex being placed in adjacent graves (Figure 8). The majority of the individuals can be described as young adults with only single occurrences of an infant (HS2081 in SG177), a juvenile (HS2126 in SG166) and a sub-adult (HS2113 in SG158). Detailed examination will be required to record pathologies, dentition and metrical data.

With the exception of HS2060 (SG180) which was in the prone position, all other burials were supine (where body position could be identified). Two graves contained individuals that had been decapitated (SG160 and SG173). Possible cut marks have been observed on the latter. The sex could not been determined in either decapitation and while no grave goods were present, there was no evidence that these individuals had been treated with disrespect. The location of SG173 at the end of the NE-SW rows of graves G68 may be significant. Decapitations are relatively common on late Roman rural cemeteries (Philpott 1991, 77-89) sometimes reaching 10-13% of the total cemetery population the burials, e.g. Kempston Church End, Beds (Boylston and Roberts 2000, 247) and Cassington, Oxon. (Taylor 2001, 127).

GP	SG	Grave	Skeleton	Position	Preservation	Sex by skeleton	Age range	Mean age	Stature	Pathologies observed
68	157	2086	2087	Supine	Fair	N/D	18–25	21.5	N/D	Yes
	158	2112	2113	Supine	Poor	N/A	12–15	13.5	N/D	-
	159	2132	2133	Supine	Fair	N/D	25–35	30	N/D	Yes
	160	2108	2109	Supine. Skull outside right leg	Fair	N/D	25–35	30	N/D	-
	161	2095	2096	Supine	Poor	?F	18–20	19	N/D	-
	162	2118	2119	Supine	Fair	?F	adult	adult	N/D	Yes
	163	2102	2103	Supine	Fair	?M	18–25	21.5	N/D	-

GP	SG	Grave	Skeleton	Position	Preservation	Sex by skeleton	Age range	Mean age	Stature	Pathologies observed
	164	2105	2106	Supine	Poor	N/D	35–45	40	N/D	-
	165	2092	2093	Supine	Fair	M	25–30	27.5	N/D	Yes
	166	2125	2126	Supine	Poor	N/A	5–9	7.5	N/A	-
	167	2066	-	Empty grave	-	-	-	-	-	-
	168	2098	2099	Supine	Poor	N/D	adol–adult	adol–adult	N/D	-
	169	2062	2063	Supine	Fair	?F	18–25	21.5	N/D	-
	170	2045	2047	Supine	Fair	F	18	18	N/D	Yes
	171	2068	2070	Supine	Fair	M	30–35	32.5	N/D	Yes
	172	2050	2052	Supine	Fair	M	40–45	42.5	174.7 cm	Yes
69	173	2053	2054	Supine. Skull between lower legs	Fair	N/D	25–35	30	N/D	Yes (poss cut marks)
	174	2129	2130	Unknown (just skull present)	none survived					-
	175	2115	2116	Side	Fair	M	18–25	21.5	N/D	Yes
	176	2122	2123	Supine	Poor	N/D	probably adult	probably adult	N/D	-
	177	2056	2057*	Supine	Fair	?M	adol–adult	adol–adult	N/D	Yes
	177	2056	2081*	Unknown	Poor	N/A	1y 4m–2y 8 m	2	N/A	-
	178	2089	2090***	Supine	Fair	F	18	18	N/D	Yes
	179	2083	2084***	Side	Poor	?M	40–	40+	N/D	-
	180	2059	2060***	Crouched & prone?	Fair	N/D	40–45	42.5	N/D	Yes
	181	2074	2075	Supine	Fair	?F	adult	adult	N/D	Yes
	182	2135	2136**	Supine	Fair	N/D	25–35	30	N/D	Yes
			2139**	Unknown (disturbed by HS2136)	Poor	N/D	adol–adult	adol–adult		-
	183	2177	2178	Unknown (disturbed)	Poor	N/D	adol–adult	adol–adult	N/D	-
	184	2012	2014	Supine	Fair	N/D	18–25	21.5	N/D	Yes

Table 22: Summary of inhumations from cemetery L16

The 17 skeletons from the rest of the settlement range in condition from fair to very good, possibly reflecting different geology to those found in L16. All could be aged and with the exception of a neonate (HS2819 in SG195) and an infant (HS2816 in SG198) all were young adults. The majority could be sexed and most were males (Table 23). Detailed examination will be required to record pathologies, dentition and metrical data. However, possible cut marks were observed on the decapitated skeleton in SG173. Perhaps one of the more unusual aspects was that the skull of the female skeleton in SG199 exhibited Negroid characteristics.

A particularly unusual feature of the inhumations away from cemetery L16 is the high proportion of prone burials (Table 23). Of the adults 10 out of 15 (66%) were in the prone position. At Kempston Church End, Beds., often considered to have a high percentage of prone burials, only 13% were in this position (Boylston and Roberts 2000, 247). The Burton Latimer assemblage is therefore one of the highest percentages observed in late Roman cemeteries in Britain. There was no evidence that these individuals had been treated with disrespect and three of the eight burials with evidence for coffins or grave goods were prone.

LA	GP	SG	Feature	Skeleton	Position	Preservation	Sex by skeleton	Age range	Mean age	Stature	Pathologies observed
17	70	185	2077	2078	Supine	Fair	N/D	25–35	30	N/D	Yes

LA	GP	SG	Feature	Skeleton	Position	Preservation	Sex by skeleton	Age range	Mean age	Stature	Pathologies observed
	70	186	2009	2011	Prone	Fair	?M	30–35	32.5		Yes
19	71	187	2004	2006	Side	Good	M	30–35	32.5	169.9 cm ±	Yes
22	72	188	2490	2491	Supine	Fair	M	27–66	46.5	N/D	Yes
		190	2824	2825	Side	Fair	N/A	16–17	16.5	N/A	Yes
		191	2827	2828	Prone	Fair	F	18–25	21.5	161.2 cm ±	Yes
	73	189	2821	2822	Prone	Fair	N/D	adult	adult	IF M 158.7 cm	Yes
		192	2852	2853	Prone	Very good	M	18–25	21.5	170.5 cm ±	Yes
		193	2855	2856	Prone	Fair	F	17	17	N/D	Yes
	88	195	2818	2819	Unknown (neonate)	Poor	N/A	neonate	neonate	N/A	
23	76	198	2815	2816	Supine	poor	N/A	3–5	4	Yes	Yes
		199	2688	2689	Supine	Good	F	25–29	27	154.4 cm ±	Yes (Negroid?)
25	77	201	2039	2040	Prone?	Fair	M	adult	adult	179.8 cm ±	
		202	2042	2043	Prone	Very good	M	20–30	25	174.9 cm ±	Yes;
26	75	196	2384	2385	Prone	Very good	?M	25	25	173.0 cm ±	Yes
		197	2327	2328	Prone	Very good	M	25–30	27.5	173.4 cm ±	Yes
		200	2849	2850	Prone	Fair	M	25–35	30	167.3 cm	Yes

Table 23: Summary of the inhumations from elsewhere in settlement

4.6.4 Non-funerary deposits with human bone

Two ditch deposits contained unburnt human bones (contexts 2166 and 2514) and both were probably associated with nearby graves SG190 and SG191 (G73, L22) and SG186 (L17) respectively.

4.7 Animal bone

4.7.1 Introduction

A total of forty-five boxes containing hand-collected animal bone fragments weighing 94kg was assessed. The assemblage comprised 2758 specimens of which the majority (1504 fragments) were graded as moderate with fair surface preservation but include numbers of gnawed and weathered specimens. Around 900 fragments were quite well preserved and 360 fragments came from quite poorly preserved assemblages. Overall, the assemblage is sufficiently well preserved to merit detailed analysis.

4.7.2 Results

Bones were recovered from Phases 2 (late 1st–early 2nd century AD), 3 (mid 2nd–mid 3rd century AD) and 4 (late 3rd–late 4th century AD). No bones were associated with pre-Roman activity (Phase 1) or medieval (Phase 5). Phase 4 produced the greatest number of bones, followed by Phase 3 and then Phase 2 (Table 24). Cattle were the dominant species identified, followed by sheep/goat, dog, horse and pig. Smaller numbers of domestic fowl, cat and red deer were also identified.

	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Unphased	Total
Cattle	6	122	573	6	707
Sheep/Goat	3	44	288	3	338
Pig	-	7	45	2	54
Horse	1	16	73	2	92
Dog	-	1	177	-	178

	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Unphased	Total
Cat	-	1	10	-	11
Red Deer	-	1	5	-	6
Hare	-	-	1	-	1
Domestic Fowl	-	-	19	-	19
Goose	-	-	1	-	1
Corvid	-	1	2	-	3
Total Identified	*10*	*193*	*1194*	*13*	*1410*
Unid. Mammal	13	209	1106	12	1340
To be identified	-	-	2	-	2
Unid. Bird	-	-	6	-	6
Total Undentified	*13*	*209*	*1114*	*12*	*1348*
Total	*23*	*402*	*2308*	*25*	*2758*

Table 24: Species identified by phase

4.7.2.1 Phase 2 (late 1st–early 2nd century AD)

Twenty-three animal bone fragments were recovered from rectilinear enclosure system L2 of which cattle, sheep/goat and horse were identified (Table 24)

4.7.2.2 Phase 3 (mid 2nd–mid 3rd century AD)

Phase 3 contexts produced as assemblage of 402 fragments of which 193 were identified (Table 25). The assemblage is dominated by cattle, with sheep/goat, horse, pig, red deer, dog, cat and corvid. Cattle bones were particularly dominant in the assemblage from the trackway and eastern enclosures L10.

	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L10	L12	L13	Total
Cattle	24	23	9	14	11	40	1	-	122
Sheep/Goat	13	13	4	5	4	4	-	1	44
Pig	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	7
Horse	2	4	2	1	2	5	-	-	16
Dog	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cat	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Red Deer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Corvid	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Identified	42	42	16	22	19	50	1	1	193
Unid. Mammal	11	55	9	27	12	87	2	6	209
Total Undentified	11	55	9	27	12	87	2	6	209
Total	**53**	**97**	**25**	**49**	**31**	**137**	**3**	**7**	**402**

***Table 25*:** Phase 3 animal species count

4.7.2.3 Phase 4 (late 3rd–late 4th century AD)

This phase produced the greatest quantity of animal bone with over 2300 fragments, of which 1194 were identified. These are again dominated by cattle, followed by sheep/goat (Table 26). The dog bones consist of a complete skeleton found with an inhumation (SG197, G75) and a second partial dog skeleton found in a grave SG194 in the vicinity of inhumations G74. A third

partial dog skeleton was found in large quarry pit SG146 (G42, L30) comprising mainly ribs.

Horse is quite abundant and two small groups of associated horse bones comprising four thoracic vertebrae from one of the ditches of enclosure system L15 and four tarsal and the proximal end of a metatarsal showing butchery marks from large pit SG146 (G42, L30). Pigs are poorly represented and cat, hare domestic fowl and goose were identified. Nine bones from the same adult cat were found in waterpit G44 (L19). A few elements of corvid and red deer were also found.

The main enclosure system L15 produced nearly 800 fragments, the identifiable portion of which is dominated by cattle (Table 26). Cattle are the best represented species within most of the land use areas, though in contrast the quarry area to the east of the enclosure system L30 has a much more even representation of cattle and sheep/goat fragments.

	L11	L14	L15	L16	L18	L19	L20	L21	L22	L23	L24	L26	L27	L28	L29	L30	L31	Total
Cattle	1	33	221	7	25	65	7	2	-	-	13	12	7	2	14	107	57	573
Sheep/Goat	-	26	85	4	-	12	7	-	1	1	6	3	14	5	-	106	18	288
Pig	-	5	16	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	5	45
Horse	1	1	36	-	-	10	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	7	12	73
Dog	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	109	-	-	2	20	1	177
Cat	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Red Deer	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Hare	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dom. fowl	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	1	19
Goose	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corvid	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total Identified	2	70	376	14	25	98	17	2	37	1	23	124	21	9	17	262	96	1194
Unid. Mammal	2	110	418	16	-	76	7	6	5	-	34	4	51	12	18	278	69	1106
To be identified	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unid. Bird	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
Total Undentified	2	113	418	18	0	76	7	6	6	0	34	4	51	12	18	279	70	1114
Total	**4**	**183**	**794**	**32**	**25**	**174**	**24**	**8**	**43**	**1**	**57**	**128**	**72**	**21**	**35**	**541**	**166**	**2308**

***Table 26*:** Phase 4 animal species count

4.7.2.4 Ageing data

There is abundant epiphyseal fusion evidence for cattle which reflects the presence of a large number of limb bones whose fusion surfaces have survived despite the prevalence of canid gnawing, which destroyed many fusion surfaces of all species. There is also a reasonable amount of epiphyseal data available for sheep/goat and horse. The horse assemblage includes several unfused bones, which is unusual for a species that is usually kept to maturity.

There are good samples of sheep/goat and cattle mandibles particularly from Phase 4 that can provide a more detailed appraisal of mortality profiles. A high proportion of the ageable sheep/goat mandibles have survived with most of the cheek teeth present, which allows for more precision in assessing the age of

death. The cattle sample includes a significant number of young, calf mandibles as well as jaws from adult animals. There is only limited tooth ageing evidence for other species.

4.7.2.5 Metrical data

There is a good sample of measured cattle bones available for analysis. It was noted during recording that the assemblage includes a substantial number of bones from large cattle. The unusually high proportion of complete cattle bones has provided 25 withers height estimates, which should confirm this initial impression. Some of these bones are probably from large oxen, indicating the presence of improved breeds of cattle exploited as plough animals.

Metrical data are much more limited for other species but there are sufficient numbers available to provide basic information about the stature of sheep, domestic fowl and horses exploited at the site. Preliminary observations have indicated that some of the sheep bones are also from large animals.

4.7.2.6 Butchery data

Processing marks were observed on 86 bones, again mainly belonging to cattle from Phase 4. Detailed analysis of these will provide information about the intensity of butchery and the implements used in butchery and boneworking. The assemblage includes several cattle metapodials that have been split into small batons, indicating their use as raw material for boneworking.

There are also two offcuts of red deer antler and at least two sheep metapodials that have been perforated through the proximal ends. Preliminary assessment indicates that specialist butchery techniques prevalent in larger Romano-British settlements are not in evidence. There is also a surprising lack of evidence for butchery marks on cattle vertebrae. The presence of processing marks on a few of the horse bones is worthy of comment and a dog scapula has evidence for an unusual perforation through its blade, which requires further investigation.

4.7.2.7 Other observations

Several cattle lower limb bones have evidence of arthritic and other deformities that are characteristic of older cattle and may be linked with their use as plough animals. Arthritic conditions and other abnormalities were also noted on some bones of other species including a pair of horse pelves.

4.8 Charred plant remains

4.8.1 Introduction

One hundred environmental bulk samples were collected during the excavations from the following features: inhumation burial fills (51 samples or just over 50% of the total); ditch fills (20 samples); pit fills (22 samples including nine from quarry pits); cremation deposits (five samples); and single samples from a dog burial and rubble fill.

The sampled features were from 33 groups associated with four periods of activity at the site, with the majority (79) of the samples being from the later Romano-British period (late 3rd–late 4th century AD) (Phase 4). There were just three samples from pre-Roman activity (Phase 1), two from early Romano-

British features (late 1st–early 2nd century AD) (Phase 2), and 16 from the main Roman-British period (mid 2nd–mid 3rd century AD) (Phase 3). There were no samples from medieval features (Phase 5).

4.8.2 Methodology

The samples were processed using a Siraf-style type flotation tank with mesh sizes of 0.25 mm and 0.5 mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. The residues were dried and sorted for biological remains and other archaeological material. The flots were also dried and measured. The flots were divided into fractions using a stack of sieves for ease of assessment and scanned using a stereo-binocular microscope, with a magnification of up to x40.

The presence and relative abundance of charred grain, cereal chaff and other remains (potential food debris and wild plants/weed seeds) was recorded, along with the frequency of charcoal fragments larger and smaller than 2mm, the larger pieces being potentially identifiable and thus suitable for analysis. Other biological remains (un-charred plant material, bones, snails and insect fragments) in the flots were also noted.

4.8.3 Results

4.8.3.1 Charred plant remains

Variable quantities of identifiable charred plant remains were present in 68 of the 100 samples. There were small assemblages (less than 50 items) in 59 flots, a moderate-sized assemblage (50-100) in one sample, large amounts (100-300 items) in five samples from quarry pit fills (G11, G42) and ditch fills (G22, G39) (all Phase 4), and rich assemblages (over 300 items) in three samples; from a quarry pit fill (G42), pit fill (G64) (both Phase 4) and a ditch fill (G7) (Phase 3).

Charred cereal grains were present in 55 samples, although preservation was generally poor and many of the grains fragmentary. There were small numbers in 46 flots, moderate amounts in four samples, large numbers of grains in another four flots and one very rich assemblage from the infilling of Phase 3 ditch G7.

Triticum sp. (wheat) was the most frequent and best represented cereal, with mainly *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* (emmer/spelt) and relatively smaller amounts of *Triticum aestivum* type (free-threshing wheat) grains. There were significantly smaller quantities of *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) (including six-row hulled barley) and *Avena* sp. (oat) grains in fewer samples. The absence of floret bases meant that it was not possible at this stage to establish whether the oats were from cultivated and/or wild species.

Charred cereal chaff was noted in 27 flots, although with only occasional or small amounts in 24 samples, a moderate amount from the infilling of Phase 4 ditch G22 and rich chaff assemblages in Phase 3 ditch fill G7 and Phase 4 pit G64. Virtually all the chaff was from hulled wheat with the well-preserved remains (glume bases and spikelet forks/bases) being from *Triticum spelta* (spelt).

Other charred plant material consisted of wild plant/weed seeds in 41 flots with occasional and small amounts in 37 of the samples and moderate quantities in

four of them: from the infilling of Phase 3 ditch G7; and in Phase 4 ditch G31 and two quarry pit fills G42. The majority of these remains probably represent cereal weeds given their presence in assemblages together with charred grains. Species diversity, however, was limited. The most frequent remains were from grasses (Poaceae) including large, for example *Bromus* sp. (brome), and small seeded species, for instance *Danthonia decumbens* (heath grass), as well as occasional tuber fragments of *Arrhenatherum elatius* (false oat-grass).

There was also evidence for leguminous seeds particularly *Medicago/Trifoilum* sp. (medick/trefoil) plus *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (vetch/tare/vetchling) and *Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* sp. (vetch/tare/vetchling/pea), some of which may be from cultivated pulses. Seeds of *Rumex* (docks) including *Rumex acetosella* (sheep's sorrel) were also fairly common, while there were occasional finds of *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed), *Polygonum aviculare* (knotgrass), *Sherardia arvensis* (field madder), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (scentless mayweed) and mineralized nutlets of *Lithospermum arvense* (corn gromwell). There were also a few wetland plants including *Eleocharis* sp. (spike-rushes) and *Carex* spp. (sedges). Occasional Poaceae (grass) stem fragments in several samples may belong to cereals.

4.8.3.2 Wood charcoal

Variable amounts of wood charcoal were present in 86 of the 100 flots with potentially identifiable fragments (greater than 2mm) in 54 samples. There were seven rich assemblages in pit fills (G3, G51, G57 and G64) and ditch fills (G31) from Phases 1 to 4. Fifteen flots, including four Phase 3 cremation fills (three from G48 and one from G54), produced moderate amounts of identifiable charcoal fragments.

4.8.3.3 Uncharred seeds

Many of the flots contained small amounts of un-charred seeds representing a limited range of wild plants/weeds, for example, *Chenopodium/Atriplex* spp. (goosefoots etc./oraches), *Fumaria* sp. (fumitory), *Sonchus* sp. (thistle), *Montia fontana* (blinks) *Urtica dioica* (common nettle), *Lemna* sp. (duckweed) and *Sambucus* sp. (elder). It is very likely that these seeds are intrusive particularly given the presence of roots/rootlets in the flots. A number of samples produced other un-charred plant debris including leaf/root/stem and moss fragments likely to be intrusive.

4.8.3.4 Other biological remains

Other environmental material included variable amounts of molluscs identified in 86 flots, including seven fairly rich assemblages from ditch and pit fill samples. Most of these snails, however, were from the burrowing species *Cecelioides acicula* and therefore may be intrusive. Occasional insect (mainly beetle) fragments in 20 flots are probably intrusive.

4.9 Discussion by phase

4.9.1 Phase 1 (pre-Roman activity)

Of the three samples from the infilling of pits G3, one flot contained occasional charred grains of emmer/spelt wheat while two produced fairly large amounts of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments.

4.9.2 Phase 2 (late 1st–early 2nd century AD)

The two samples from this phase, taken from the infilling of ditch G2 and pit G57, contained a few poorly preserved charred grains and chaff fragments with the latter also producing a large quantity of potentially identifiable charcoal.

4.9.3 Phase 3 (mid 2nd–mid 3rd century AD)

The 16 samples from this phase included a flot from the infilling of enclosure ditch G7 which produced a rich charred plant assemblage consisting of large amounts of grain and chaff mainly from hulled wheat and particularly spelt, together with a moderate number of weed seeds. Fourteen other samples contained occasional or very small amounts of grain, chaff and weed seeds. There were large numbers of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments in samples from four cremation fills (three from G48 and one from G54) and from the infilling of pit G51.

4.9.4 Phase 4 (late 3rd–late 4th century AD)

Of the 79 samples from Phase 4, 51 were from inhumation burials. Fifty flots contained charred plant remains, eight of which produced moderately rich assemblages (in enclosure ditch fills G22, G31, G39 and two quarry pit fills G42) and rich assemblages were present in the fills of two pits G42 and G64. These remains consisted mainly of grains, with hulled (spelt) wheat and free-threshing wheat being the best represented cereals, plus smaller amounts of hulled wheat chaff (mainly spelt); a pit fill (G64) sample, however, contained a large quantity of chaff.

There were occasional to moderate amounts of wild plant/weed seeds. The other 42 less productive flots contained only traces or occasional identifiable plant remains. There was a large amount of potentially identifiable charcoal in the infilling of enclosure ditch fill G31 and moderate quantities in seven enclosure ditch fills G22, G32 and G39. Three samples from the infilling of pit G64 and three flots from quarry pits G11 and G42 also contained moderate quantities of charcoal.

Phase	L no	Samp no	G no	proc. soil vol (l)	flot vol (ml)	charcoal >/<2mm	chd grain	chd chaff	chd other	unchd seeds, roots etc	moll	ins	CPR pot	Comments
1	1	2139	3	18	6	++++/++++	+			+	+++		D	Occ CPR (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*); virtually all charcoal (mod. nos id'ble fragments); un-charred seeds (*Atriplex/Chenopodium* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); snails (mainly burrowers)
		2140		10	<1	-/++				+++			F	NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; virtually nothing; leaf/root fragments
		2130		10	25	+++++/+++++				+	++	+	F	NO CPR; virtually all charcoal (>nos id'ble fragments); snails; roots; insects
2	2	2102	2	10	1	+/+++	+	+		+	+++		D	Small CP assemblage with v occ poorly preserved indet grain and chaff (*Triticum* sp. glume base); v. occ. id'ble charcoal fragments
	3	2105	57	20	13	++++/+++++	+			+	++++		D	Small CP assemblage (several grains including *Avena* sp.); mainly charcoal (>nos id'ble fragments)
	4	2103	4	9	1.5	++/+++	++	++	+	+	++		D	Small CP assemblage (*Hordeum* sp. grain, *Triticum* sp. glumes, *Rumex* sp.); Occ id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Atriplex* sp.); snails (including burrowers); moss/roots
	5	2069	7	18	45	++/++++	+++++	+++++	+++		+++		A	RICH CP assemblage (>nos grains mainly *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*, *Triticum* sp., occ *Hordeum vulgare*; >nos chaff fragments of *Triticum spelta* and *Triticum* sp. glume bases, mod nos weed seeds with *Rumex* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Lolium* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp., *Medicago/Trifoilum* sp., *Carex* sp., *Ranunculus* sp.); occ id'ble charcoal fragments
		2098	7	9	1	+/++	+	+			++		D	Small CP assemblage with v occ grain (*Triticum* sp.) and chaff (*Triticum* sp. glume base); occ. id'ble charcoal fragments
		2087	47	20	2	++/++++	+	+	+	+	+		D	Occ CPR (*Hordeum* sp. grain, *Triticum* sp. glume base, Poaceae); occ id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.); snails; small mammal bone; bone (including burnt)+++; fine sediment crumb+++++
		2075	48	10	2	+++/++++					++		F	NO CPR; virtually all charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments); snails (including burrowers)++; bone flecks/small mammal bone
		2074	48	10	2	++++/++++	+		+	+	++		D	Occ CPR (*Triticum* sp., Poaceae); virtually all charcoal (mod nos id'ble frags); un-charred seeds (Labiatae); snails (including burrowers)++
3	7	2073	48	10	6	+++/+++++	+	+	+	+	++		D	Small CP assemblage (grain, chaff, weed seeds); mainly charcoal (>nos id'ble frags); un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp., *Sonchus* sp., *Aethusa cynapium, Montia fontana*); snails (including burrowers); (burnt) bone; sediment crumb++
		2131	50	10	2	+/+++	++	+	+	+++	+++	+	D	Small CP assemblage (*Triticum* sp. grain, *Triticum* sp. chaff, *Rumex* sp., *Carex* sp., Poaceae); occ id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Fumaria* sp., *Taraxacum* sp., *Atriplex* sp.); snails (mainly burrowers); insect; roots; sediment crumb
		2077	51	13	50	++++/+++++	++			++	+++		D	Small CP assemblage with small nos poorly preserved grain (*Hordeum/Triticum* sp., indet) and weed seeds (*Rumex* sp., onion couch tuber frags); mainly charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments)
	8	2071	65	8	10	++/+++	+			++++	++++		D	V occ indet grain frags (>modern contamination)
	10	2104	14	10	2	+/++	+	+	+	+++	+		D	Small CP assemblage with v occ poorly preserved grain (*Triticum* sp.), chaff (*Triticum* sp. glume base) & weed seeds (Poaceae indet); v. occ. id'ble charcoal fragments
		2072	15	7	<1	-/++			+		++		D	Virtually no CPR; occ Poaceae (small) seeds
	13	2081	54	20	88	++++/+++++	+			+++	+	+	D	Indet grain; virtually all charcoal (>nos id'ble frags); un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp., *Sambucus* sp., *Fumaria* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); wood frags+++; moss; snails (including burrowers); beetle fragments
	32	2089	83	10	1.5	+/+++			+	+	+		D	Occ CPR (chd seeds); One id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.); snails; stem/root/wood fragments

Phase	L no	Samp no	G no	proc. soil vol (l)	flot vol (ml)	charcoal >/<2mm	chd grain	chd chaff	chd other	unchd seeds, roots etc	moll	ins	CPR pot	Comments
		2090	83	6	1	+/++	+		+	+	+		D	Occ CPR (chd grain/seeds); One id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Atriplex* sp.); snails; small mammal bone; stem/root/wood fragments++
		2088	83	10	3	++/+++++	++		+	+++	++		D	Occ CPR (*Avena* sp. grain, cf. *Triticum aestivum*; Poaceae); Occ id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Sonchus* sp..); snails++; roots/stems/moss+++; fine sediment crumb+++++
	14	2113	31	20	17	+++++/+++++	+++	++	+++	+++	++++		C	Good CP assemblage (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum aestivum* grain, *Triticum spelta, Triticum* sp. glumes, *Rumex* sp., Poaceae); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Sonchus* sp., *Fumaria* sp., *Atriplex/Chenopodium* sp.); snails (burrowers); roots++
		2107	94	10	3	+/++	++			++++	++		D	Small CP assemblage with v occ grain (*Trticum aestivum, Triticum* sp.); v. occ. id'ble charcoal fragments
		2110	22	10	1	+/+++	+		+	+	++		D	Occ CP assemblage (*Triticum* sp. grain, *Medicago/Trifoilum* sp., Poaceae); occ id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.); snails (including burrowers); sediment crumb+++
		2138	22	18	18	+++/++++	++++	+++	++	+	+++	+	B	Good CP assemblage (mainly *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* grains, *T.* (*spelta*) chaff, *Carex* sp., Poaceae); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Atriplex* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); snails (mainly burrowers); earthworm egg cases; moss/leaf/root fragments
		2068	26	10	<1		+			+	++		D	Virtually no CPR (one *Hordeum vulgare* grain)
		2076	32	8	1	-/+					++		F	NO CPR
		2099	32	9	1	+/++	++		+		++		D	Small CP assemblage with v occ poorly preserved grain (*Triticum* sp., indet) and weed seeds (*Bromus* sp.); v occ. id'ble charcoal fragments
	15	2125	32	9	8	+++/++++	++	+	+	+	++		D	Small CP assemblage; *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* grain, *Triticum* (*spelta*) chaff, *Rumex* sp., Poaceae; mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Sonchus* sp.); snails; roots
4		2121	32	10	8	+++/++++	++	++	++	+	+++		D	Mod CP assemblage (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, T. spelta, Triticum* sp. glumes, *Plantago lanceolata*, Poaceae); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Fumaria* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); snails (including burrowers); roots/moss
		2119	32	10	10	+++/+++++	++	+	++	+	++		D	Small CP assemblage (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, T. aestivum/spelta Triticum spelta, Triticum* sp. glumes, *Rumex* sp., Poaceae); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Sonchus* sp.); snails; burnt bone frags;
		2120	32	9	50	+++/++++	++		+	++	+++	+	D	Small CP assemblage (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Rumex* sp., cf *Sherardia arvensis*); >charcoal (good nos id'ble fragments); un-charred seeds (*Taraxacum* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); snails; bone flecks; earthworm egg cases; ?clinker+++
		2021	68	9	<1	-/+				+			F	NO CPR; Virtually nothing; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Lemna* sp.); roots++
		2049		6	<1				+	+	+		D	Charred seeds (Poaceae); NO charcoal; virtually nothing; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); snails (burrowers); leaf/roots
	16	2013		9	1	-/+++			+	+	+		D	Mainly roots & charcoal (NOT id'ble); chd Poaceae seed; snails (including burrowers); un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.)
		2039		4	<1	-/+				+	+		F	NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; virtually nothing; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); snails (burrowers); roots+
		2033		5	1	+/++				++	+		F	NO CPR; One id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Lemna* sp.); snails; roots++
		2016		18	1	-/+++				+	+		F	NO CPR & NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); snails; roots++
		2046		10	<1	-/+			+	++	++		D	*Anthemis cotula*, Poaceae (small); NO id'ble charcoal; snails (burrowers); roots/small wood frags++; sediment crumb++

Phase	L no	Samp no	G no	proc. soil vol (l)	flot vol (ml)	charcoal >/<2mm	chd grain	chd chaff	chd other	unchd seeds, roots etc	moll	ins	CPR pot	Comments
		2042		2	<1					++			F	NO CPR; NO charcoal; virtually nothing; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., Labiatae); bone flecks; roots++
		2043		3	<1					+			F	NO CPR; NO charcoal; virtually nothing; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Chenopodium* sp.); bone flecks; roots+
		2035		4	6	-/+				+++++			F	NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; virtually all leaf/root fragments; bone flecks+
		2026		9	1	+/+			+	+	+		D	Occ chd seeds (Poaceae indet); One id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Lemna* sp.); snails; ?bone flecks; roots++
		2038		10	<1	-/+				+	+		D	cf *Triticum* sp. grain (1); NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); snails (burrowers); bone flecks; roots
		2045		7	<1	-/+				++	+		F	NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); snails; bone flecks; roots/small wood frags++
		2041		9	3	-/+				++++	+		F	NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; virtually all root/leaf fragments; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); snails; bone flecks
		2034		6	3					++++			F	NO CPR; NO charcoal; virtually all leaf/root fragments; bone flecks++
		2044		2	1				+	++	+		D	*Medicago/Trifolium* sp.(1); NO charcoal; snails; bone flecks++; roots+
		2048		5	1					++	+		F	NO CPR; NO charcoal; snails; bone; roots/small wood frags++
		2020		6	1	+/+	+			+			D	Occ grain (*Triticum aestivum*); one id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Lemna* sp.); roots++
		2015	68	8	<1	+/++	+				++		D	Occ indet grain & id'ble charcoal fragments; snails (including burrowers); roots+
		2014	68	10	<1	-/+			+	+	+	+	D	NO id'ble charcoal; chd Poaceae seed; snails; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.); insect fragments; moss/roots+
		2047	68	10	2	-/+				+++	+	+	F	NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; mainly un-charred wood; un-charred seeds (*Taraxacum* sp.); snails; beetle frags; fine sediment crumb
		2040	68	10	3	-/+				++++	+	+	F	NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; virtually all root/leaf fragments; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Lemna* sp.); snails; insects; bone flecks
		2030	69	5	<1	-/+				+			F	NO CPR; Virtually nothing; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Lemna* sp.); roots+
		2006	69	7	<1					++			F	Virtually nothing; roots & un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp., *Sonchus* sp)
		2023	69	9	1	-/+			+	++	+		D	Occ chd seeds (Poaceae indet); NO id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Urtica dioica, Lemna* sp.); snails (burrowers); roots++
		2032	69	1	<1	-/+				+	+		F	NO CPR; Virtually nothing; NO id'ble charcoal; snails; roots+
		2031	69	2	<1	-/+				+	+		F	NO CPR; Virtually nothing; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Lemna* sp., *Urtica dioica*); snails; roots+
		2019	69	8	<1	+/+					+		F	NO CPR; Virtually nothing; v occ id'ble charcoal; occ snails
		2018	69	9	<1	-/+		+		+	+		D	V little; *Triticum spelta* glume base; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Atriplex* sp.); occ snails; roots+
		2036	69	8	<1					+			F	NO CPR; NO charcoal; virtually nothing; roots, bone flecks
		2022	69	7	<1	-/+				+	+		F	NO CPR; Virtually nothing; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Urtica dioica, Chenopodium* sp.); snails (burrowers); small bone fragments; roots++
		2029	69	16	<1	-/+				+	+		F	NO CPR; NO id'ble charcoal; mainly stemf/root frags; occ snails; un-charred seeds (*Lemna* sp.); bone flecks++
		2037	69	6	<1		+			+			D	*Triticum* cf *aestivum* grain (1); NO charcoal; roots; virtually nothing
		2005	69	8	2.5	-/+	+			++			D	Mainly roots/leaf frags; cf. *Triticum aestivum* grain; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.,

Phase	L no	Samp no	G no	proc. soil vol (l)	flot vol (ml)	charcoal >/<2mm	chd grain	chd chaff	chd other	unchd seeds, roots etc	moll	ins	CPR pot	Comments
														Sonchus sp)
		2053	69	10	5	-/+	+			++++	+		D	*Triticum aestivum* grain (1); NO id'ble charcoal; virtually all leaf/stem/root fragments; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); snails; small bone frags (occ burnt)
		2025	69	10	<1	-/+				+		+	F	NO CPR; Virtually nothing; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (Sambucus sp.); beetle fragments; roots+
		2017	69	8	1					+	+	+	F	NO CPR & NO charcoal; un-charred seeds; snails (burrowers); roots/stems++; occ insect fragments
		2067	69	7	<1	-/++	+		+	+	+	+	D	Indet grain (1); Poaceae (small) (1); NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Taraxacum* sp.); snails; insects; bone flecks
		2097	78	9	<1	+/++	+		+	+	++		D	Small CP assemblage with occ grain (*Triticum aestivum/spelta*) and weed seeds (Poaceae indet (small)); one id'ble charcoal fragment
		2027	70	10	2					+++	+		F	NO CPR; mainly leaf/root frags++++; occ snails; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); bone flecks++
		2003	70	18	1.5	+/++	+				++		D	Occ chd grain (1); occ id'ble charcoal frags; molluscs (burrowers); occ small mammal bone; fine sediment crumb
	17	2004	70	10	2.5	+/+++		+		+	+	+	D	Mainly roots; occ chaff (*Triticum spelta* glume base, *Triticum* sp. glume base); occ id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Urtica dioica*, *Chenopodium* sp.); occ molluscs (including burrowers), beetle fragments
		2028	70	5	1	-/+	+		+	++		+	D	Occ chd grain (*Avena* sp.) & weed seeds (Fabaceae indet); NO id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp.); beetle frags; bone flecks; roots++
		2001	71	8	8	-/++				+	++		F	NO CPR; virtually nothing; NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.); molluscs (virtually all burrowers); occ earthworm egg cases, fine sediment crumb
	19	2002	71	18	1.5	-/++		+		+	++	+	D	Mainly roots & molluscs; occ chaff (*Triticum* cf *spelta* rachis frag, *Triticum* sp. glume base); NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); molluscs (including burrowers); occ earthworm egg cases; beetle frags; fine sediment crumb
		2007	74	10	2	++/+++	++			+	++	+	D	Small CP assemblage (occ grains including Triticum spp.); occ id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Atriplex* sp., *Urtica dioca*, *Sonchus* sp.); molluscs (including burrowers); beetle fragments; leaf/root fragments+++
	22	2135	88	4	1	+/++	+	+		+	+++		D	Occ CP assemblage (grain fragments, *Triticum* sp. glume base); occ id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Alnus* sp., *Fumaria* sp., *Atriplex* sp.); snails (burrowers); bone flecks; moss/roots
	25	2008	77	6	1		+			+	+++		D	Mainly snails (mainly burrowers); occ grain (cf. *Hordeum* sp.); un-charred seeds (*Aethusa cynapium, Chenopodium* sp.)
		2012	77	10	1.5	-/++	+	+	+	+	+++		D	Mainly snails (mainly burrowers); small nos grains (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum* sp. glume base, few weed seeds); NO id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.); roots
		2010	77	4	<1	-/+				+	+++	+	F	NO CPR; virtually nothing; mainly snails (mainly burrowers); NO id'ble charcoal; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.)
		2009	77	9	1	+/++	+			+	+++	+	D	Mainly snails (mainly burrowers); occ grain (cf. *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp.); one id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Viola* sp., *Chenopodium* sp.); occ beetle fragments; sediment crumb
		2011	77	10	3	-/++	+		+	++	+++	+	D	Mainly roots & snails (mainly burrowers); occ grain (cf. *Avena* sp., Poaceae indet.); NO id'ble charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.); occ beetle fragments; roots/moss+++
	26	2080	75	10	<1					+	+	+	F	NO CPR; NO charcoal; virtually nothing; roots; shell flecks; insect fragments
	27	2118	39	20	3	+++/+++	++	+	++	+	+++		D	Small CP assemblage (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp. grain, *Triticum spelta, Triticum* sp. glumes, *Rumex* sp., Poaceae); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Sonchus* sp., *Sambucus*

Phase	L no	Samp no	G no	proc. soil vol (l)	flot vol (ml)	charcoal >/<2mm	chd grain	chd chaff	chd other	unchd seeds, roots etc	moll	ins	CPR pot	Comments
														sp.); snails
		2106	39	17	14	+++/++++	+++		+		+++		B	MOD CP assemblage with mod nos poorly preserved grains (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum aestivum, Triticum* sp.) & occ weed seeds (Poaceae indet.); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments
		2093	64	19	65	++++/+++++	++++	+++++	++	+	++++		A	RICH CP assemblage (>nos grains with *Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum aestivum, Triticum* sp., *Avena* sp. >nos chaff fragments of *Triticum spelta* and *Triticum* sp. glume bases, occ weed seeds with *Rumex* sp..); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments
	28	2091	64	10	28	++++/+++++				+++	+++		F	NO CPR; virtually all charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments)
		2092	64	18	8	+++/+++++	++			++	++++		D	Very small CP assemblage (occ poorly preserved indet grain fragments; mainly charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments
		2070	11	8	1	+/++	+++	++	++	+	++		B	MOD CP assemblage; grains (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum* sp., indet), chaff (*T. spelta, Triticum* sp. glume bases, weeds *Rumex* sp., *Bromus* sp., Poaceae indet (small)); v occ id'ble charcoal fragments
		2124	11	10	7	+++/+++	+	+	+	+	++		D	Occ CP remains (*Triticum* sp. grain, *Triticum* (*spelta*) chaff, Poaceae); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Taraxacum* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); snails
		2085	42	18	2	+/++++	++		++		++		D	Small CP assemblage with occ poorly preserved grain (indet) and weed seeds (*Juncus* sp., Poaceae indet (small)); v occ id'ble charcoal fragments
		2084	42	9	2	++/+++	+	+	+++		+		D	Small CP assemblage of mainly weed seeds (*Lithospermum arvense, Plantago lanceolata, Rumex* sp., Poaceae (small); occ grain (*Hordeum/Triticum* sp., indet); occ chaff fragments (*Triticum spelta* glume base); occ id'ble charcoal fragment
	30	2086	42	10	<1	+/++++	+	+		+	++		D	V occ CPR (indet grain, *Triticum* glume base); v occ id'ble charcoal fragments
		2101	42	18	10	+++/++++	+++	+	+	+	++++		B	MOD RICH CP assemblage with mod nos grains (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum aestivum, Triticum* sp.); occ chaff fragments (*Triticum* sp. glume bases); occ weed seeds (*Bromus* sp.); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments
		2123	42	10	10	+++/++	++++	++	+++	+	++		B	Good CP assemblage (mainly *Triticum* grains (poorly preserved), *T.* (*spelta*) chaff, *Rumex* sp., Poaceae); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); snails (including burrowers)
		2100	42	20	12	++/+++	++++	++	++	+	++++		A	RICH CP assemblage (>nos grains but poorly preserved with *Triticum dicoccum/spelta, T. aestivum, Triticum* sp., occ. chaff fragments (*Triticum* sp. glume bases); occ weed seeds (*Rumex* sp..Poaceae indet); occ id'ble charcoal fragments
		2122	42	8	3	+/+++	+			+	+	+	D	Occ CP assemblage (*Triticum* sp. grain); occ id'ble charcoal fragments; un-charred seeds (*Alnus* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); snails; earthworm egg cases
	31	2094	25	9	<1	+/+++	+			+	++		D	V occ CPR (few poorly preserved indet grain fragments); v occ id'ble charcoal fragments

***Table 27*: Summary of sample flots by Phase**

Key: + =1-5 items: ++ =5-25 items; +++ = 25-100; ++++ = 100-300; +++++=>300items
CPR (charred plant remains) Potential: A >300 items (rich); B 100-300 items (good); C 50-100 items (moderate); D <50 items (poor); F unproductive (no identifiable charred plant remains)
Moll=molluscs; ins=insect fragments; chd=charred; occ=occasional; mod=moderate amounts; id'ble=identifiable

5. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Introduction

The original generic aims and objectives and research themes for analysis were presented in the WSI (CgMs 2011). The primary objectives of the investigation were to ensure that the presence, extent and degree of preservation of surviving buried archaeological remains within the development site were reliably established, and to mitigate adequately the impact of the new development by archaeological investigation and recording measures. The results of the Higham Road excavations will be able to address a selection of the research aims and objectives. The potential of the individual data-sets to answer these are discussed and then summarised below.

5.2 Analytical potential of the data

5.2.1 Contextual

The site was covered by extensive traces of furrows left by medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Plough cultivation from the medieval to the modern period has resulted in truncation of the archaeological deposits.

The majority of the features on the site comprise domestic enclosures and field ditches dating to the Romano-British period, with limited survival of truncated building foundations. However, a number of large pits were present which contained large quantities of domestic debris. The survival of such a large number of burials (46 inhumations and 4 cremation burials) is unusual and bone preservation is generally good.

The farmstead and landscape boundaries have some potential to address the original research objectives, which relate to the chronological development of the settlement and the nature of the activities occurring within the site.

Full analysis of the contextual data set will provide a framework for the study of the artefactual and ecofactual data-sets.

5.2.2 Pottery

The pottery assemblage has moderate to good potential to contribute to an understanding of the nature, function and character of the site, specifically chronology, continuity, settlement character and economy. A chronological framework for the site has already been established, spanning the early Iron Age to late Roman periods. The majority of the pottery dates from the mid 2nd–late 4th century and is primarily local in character. The assemblage is largely low-status and domestic, indicated by the basic, utilitarian types present, and coupled with the relatively small amount of both regional and continental imports.

The Roman assemblage comprises a comparable range of wares to those recovered from contemporary settlements in the area, such as Higham Ferrers (Lawrence and Smith 2009), and can be usefully compared to place the site in its local and regional context. Most of the assemblage comprises coarse wares, represented by a standard range of locally manufactured, reduced, sand-tempered wares and a smaller quantity of shell-tempered vessels. A comparison with any

known kilns and their products will throw light upon the distribution of these wares and may help to determine economic activity in terms of marketing patterns. The pottery will have some potential to determine the status and cultural associations of the occupants, with the presence or absence of particular pottery types indicating status and socio-economic development.

The small pre-Roman assemblage has potential to provide supporting evidence rather than to permit detailed analysis. Small assemblages are not without value; they can contribute to wider studies even if they cannot provide detailed evidence on a site level. Thus, the material can be usefully compared with other contemporary sites in the locality, and will help to place the site in a local and regional context.

5.2.3 Ceramic building material

Beyond assisting with chronology, the brick and tile assemblage has low potential to contribute to any of the research objectives. The presence of brick and tile is interesting, given that no masonry structures were identified during excavation. Assuming that brick and tile is unlikely to have travelled far from its original point of use, it can be inferred that the material derived from a mainly timber-framed building. The very existence of such a building (with a tiled roof and heating system) may have had a direct impact on the degree of wealth and status attainable by the occupants of the site

5.2.4 Other artefacts

The coinage assemblage forms 22.9% of the total phased assemblage and has good potential to help elucidate the chronological framework of the settlement. The non-coinage artefacts have moderate potential to assist in confirming the dating, as many of the tools, craft by-products and building fittings cannot be closely dated. There are, however, elements within this assemblage, for example glass vessels and items of personal adornment and dress, which can assist.

Analysis of the coin assemblage, including coins derived from modern deposits, will enable the compilation of a coin profile, allowing comparison with other 'type' sites. This has good potential to assist in characterising the nature of the settlement.

The assessment of the Other Artefacts assemblage suggests that a mixed farming economy was practised with craft-level ferrous smithing perhaps on a seasonal basis. Despite evidence for grain production and some initial processing, the absence of any querns or millstones may suggest that grain was milled elsewhere. Analysis of the actual findspots of various categories of find, combined with a closer definition of the individual enclosures, has moderate potential to locate the main areas for the various activities, in particular iron smithing.

The sizeable coin assemblage indicates commerce of some form, and this is supported by the presence of a steelyard, steelyard weights and also a balance weight in Phase 4 deposits. Although access to a market is inferred, imported items are relatively few in number. There is a scattering of 1st–3rd-century glass vessels which are not out of place on a modest rural settlement, and a small 4th-century assemblage. The latter contains at least one vessel, a possible beaker, which suggests higher pretensions (pers. com. HEM Cool). Brooches, bracelets

and toiletry items were not numerous, and hairpins were absent. This scarcity could be explained by greater care bestowed on these items or a modest 'disposable' income; alternatively perhaps not all aspects of 'becoming Roman' were considered important to the inhabitants. Further analysis of the Other Artefacts in combination with other data sets has moderate to good potential to determine the status of the settlement in comparison to the settlement at nearby Higham Ferrers (Lawrence and Smith 2009).

5.2.5 Human bone

The bone from a minimum number of 50 individuals was recovered; all but four were inhumations. This is an unusually large assemblage for a Roman rural settlement with many sites which are interpreted as farmsteads containing fewer than six inhumations. Cemeteries are known at Stanwick (associated with a villa) (pers. com. V Crosby), Lynch Farm, near Peterborough (part of an extensive but little understood cropmark site) (Jones 1975) and to the south of the Biddenham Loop (on the periphery of an unexcavated settlement which is considered to be of higher status than the other rural settlements in the area) (Luke in prep.). The impression is that while it may have been the norm for towns and villas to have cemeteries, they only existed in association with the more significant rural settlements.

The small number of Romano-British rural cemeteries examined means it has been identified as a research priority because such cemeteries are relatively rare (Going 1997, 40). The preservational quality of the bone from the Burton Latimer inhumations is sufficiently good for the majority to be aged, sexed and for skeletal and dental pathologies to be recorded. This will enable the populations to be compared with those of a roadside town, e.g. Higham Ferrers (Witkin 2009), a villa, e.g. Stanwick (pers. com. V Crosby) and numerous farmsteads in the region.

A number of skeletons at Burton Latimer were also of intrinsic interest, e.g. the two decapitations (one with possible cut marks), the possible Negroid etc. In addition, the body position of the inhumations is of particularly interest due to the unusually high percentage placed in the prone position.

5.2.6 Animal bone

Further analysis of species and element representation between the variations on spatial land use areas can provide information about usage on the site. In particular, there may be significant patterning in the location of large cattle bones, boneworking waste and sheep bones.

The epiphyseal fusion and tooth ageing data will provide a clear indication of the mortality profiles of cattle, sheep and, in less detail, those of horse, dog, cat, red deer and domestic fowl. This will allow interpretation of the relative importance of meat and secondary products such as milk, wool and traction power in their exploitation. In the case of cattle, the ageing evidence will be examined in relation to the sexing data available from the metacarpals in particular, to determine whether the adult animals were mainly from cows or oxen.

Metrical analysis will provide valuable information about the stature of cattle in particular as there is the impression is that there are some very large cattle

present in the assemblage. The butchery marks and fragmentation data will provide information about how intensively the species represented on the site were exploited for meat, marrow and skins as well as details about the methods used in processing carcasses for their various products including the use of bone and antler for artefact production.

The full analysis of the dog skeletons associated with the inhumations will contribute to the analysis of burial practices at the settlement.

Any significant results from the analysis will be compared where possible with contemporary sites within the region such as the adjacent Burton Latimer bungalow excavations (Maltby in prep.), the nearby enclosures at Burton Wold Farm (Blockley 2008), and the large assemblage from the roadside settlement at Higham Ferrers (Strid 2009). In addition, the assemblage has broader significance in adding to our knowledge about Romano-British animal exploitation. Themes include the relative importance of domestic mammals, the spread in the exploitation of poultry and butchery practices. In particular, the results from the analysis of the cattle metrical data will contribute significantly to debates about the appearance of larger types of cattle in Roman Britain (Albarella *et al.* 2008; Maltby 2010).

5.2.7 Charred plant remains

The results show the presence of variable amounts of identifiable charred plant remains consisting mainly of cereal grains, particularly spelt (on the basis of mainly chaff fragments) and to a lesser extent free-threshing wheat, together with relatively smaller amounts of chaff and wild plant/weed seeds. The charred botanical material may provide information on aspects of crop husbandry and processing, with the identifiable grains providing evidence on the range of cereals used and probably locally cultivated, mainly during the late Romano-British period. The paucity of plant remains from the other phases means that there is limited evidence for comparing crop husbandry between Romano-British phases other than on a very basic level, for example the range of cereals being used on site and how this may have changed over time.

Investigation into other aspects of crop husbandry, such as the range of soils used for cultivation, sowing times and harvesting methods, may be carried out through the study of the weed seed assemblages, although species diversity represented by such remains at the site was generally low.

The weed seeds and chaff fragments may provide evidence on crop-processing activities taking place across the site and the possible use of different areas in the late Romano-British period. Initial indications, however, suggest little variation between the charred plant assemblages, most of the identifiable remains consisting of charred grains, indicative of the final cleaned product.

The presence of identifiable charcoal in all four phases may provide information on the character of the local woodland environment and possible changes over time, while the charcoal in the cremation fills may yield evidence on the range of woods used as fuel for these features.

5.3 Summary of potential to address the original research objectives

The potential of the recovered data-sets to address the original research objectives is set out in Table 28 below:

Objective		Contextual	Pottery	CBM	Other Artefacts	Animal Bone	CPR
i.	Establishment of chronological framework	Medium	High	-	Low	-	-
ii.	Form and development of the settlement	High	Medium	Low	Medium	-	-
iii.	To seek evidence to characterise the economic basis of Roman settlements and to see if there is a change in the site's economy through time.	Medium	Medium	-	High	Medium	Medium
iv.	Culture and status of the inhabitants of the settlement	Low	High	-	High	-	-
v.	Local environment of the settlement	Low	-	-	-	-	Low

Table 28: *Potential of recovered datasets to address the original research objectives*

Key	
High	Data-set contains high quality, significant material, which can expand knowledge in this area.
Medium	Data-set contains moderately significant data, which is relatively standard for this chronological period and region.
Low	Data-set is of only minor relevance to the research objective or may help to add to a database of 'less significant evidence' which, when combined, is useful in recognising patterns, *e.g.* pottery assemblages, settlement types *etc*.
-	Data-set has no potential to provide useful information on this subject.

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES FOR ANALYSIS

6.1 Introduction

A Romano-British rural settlement was located and investigated within the development area. As part of the assessment of the results of the investigations, the original research objectives (Table 28) were reviewed and a new set created (Table 29). These and many of the original objectives have been incorporated into broad categories such as Settlement Origins and Development, Economy, Society and Environment. It is clear that the results of the recent investigations are significant in their own right. Their importance is further enhanced because, in contrast to Burton Latimer, the majority of excavated contemporary sites in the area are located in the Nene Valley to the south.

National priorities for the Roman period have been formalised over the last 20 years ago by Hingley (1989), Millet (1990), English Heritage (1991a), James and Millet (2001) and the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Willis 1997). Northamptonshire has also benefited from the results of English Heritage's National Mapping Programme (Deegan and Foard 2007, 81-135). The research context for Roman Northamptonshire is provided by Jeremy Taylor (Cooper 2006, 137-159) and updated by Knight *et al*. 2012, 70-81.

6.2 Overview

The Romano-British rural settlement at Higham Road, Burton Latimer comprised a rectangular system of enclosures extending over *c*. 1.8ha. Artefacts indicate that it originated in the late 1st century AD and was occupied into the late 4th century AD. There is limited evidence for pre-Roman and post-Roman activity. With regard the latter, given the very late 4th-century AD coin from one of the burials and the discovery of a pair of Saxon tweezers during topsoil stripping, it is likely that some activity continued on the site into the 5th century AD.

Major alterations to the enclosure system took place in the late 3rd century AD and in addition to this some ditches were redug on numerous occasions. Apart from ephemeral slots, which may be evidence for rectangular buildings, there was also evidence for a possible roundhouse. Such buildings are known to remain in use during the Roman period in this region (Taylor 2006, 146). In fact, Hingley believes that roundhouses may have been very common throughout lowland Britain during the 1st and 2nd centuries and that at some sites they may have continued to be built into the 3rd and 4th centuries (1989, 31).

The pottery from the site can be described as "typical" of Romano-British rural settlements, comprising mainly locally made products with a small percentage of regional and continental imports. Non-ceramic artefacts were found which are associated with buildings (mainly nails), farming, crafts (smithing, wood, leather and textile working), personal adornment and more unusually commerce and the military although the absence of quernstones is unusual. The presence of slag and hammer-scale indicates that smithing was undertaken by the occupants of the settlement. Taylor noted that although iron working was common on sites in the region, its development and extent were poorly understood (Taylor 2006,

152). It is possible that the number of miscellaneous fragments of strips/sheets could represent scrap metal collected for reworking. The occurrence of iron working within the agricultural landscape of Northamptonshire is well attested by the presence of debris on other sites, *e.g*. Harringworth (Jackson 1981) and Wakerley (Jackson and Ambrose 1978). It is, however, interesting that the nearest contemporary site at Burton Wold Farm produced no such evidence. This may suggest that specific farmsteads in a locality may have specialised in iron working, while others specialised in other craft activities, such as pottery manufacture. The faunal remains (dominated by cattle and sheep) and cereal remains (dominated by spelt wheat and hulled barley) are more typical of Romano-British rural settlements in the region and are suggestive of mixed farming.

Based on the morphology of the settlement and its artefact/ecofact components it could be interpreted as a farmstead, but there are two aspects that make it unusual.

- **Burials**- fifty were present which is in contrast to the normal situation where 'rural burials are sparse in number' in Northamptonshire (Taylor and Flitcroft 2004, 77). Of these only four were cremation burials, which are presumed to date to the early Roman period. Of the 46 inhumations, 29 were placed in a formal cemetery at the northern end of the enclosure system and 17 were found either individually or in small clusters elsewhere in the settlement. They all probably date to the late 3rd to late 4th century AD. There are many aspects to the inhumations which will provide information on burial practices and demography (Knight *et al*. 2012, 70). Perhaps the most interesting are the high proportion of prone burials, the three examples of multiple burials in the same grave, two decapitations, a possible Negroid, and the use of grave goods. The latter included ceramic vessels, some of which appear to have been deliberately broken prior to deposition in the grave.
- **Metallic artefacts**- in addition to the 'normal' range of objects indicative of buildings, personal use, crafts and farming, there are others which are suggestive of commerce (coins, steelyard and steelyard weights), military (one strap end) and religion (foot of a figurine). The discovery of nearly 200 coins is an unsually large number for a farmstead. A minority of these are probably part of the 3rd-century coin hoard found on the site in the 1950s which is in its own right a significant discovery. Its findspot, a silage pit, was located and found to be *c.* 15m to the north of the possible roundhouse. Over 250 coin hoards have been found in Roman Britain but the provenance of the majority is not known because few are found within archaeological investigations. An exception was Childerley Gate, Cambridgeshire where a hoard was found in a pit on an otherwise 'typical' farmstead (Abrams and Ingham 2008, 91 and 96). In general, the composition and provenance of hoards can be extremely varied, suggesting that their burial and loss can be the result of different factors (Abrams and Ingham 2008, 91). However, it is clear that the presence of a hoard does not *per se* indicate that a site is of higher status or religious in nature. Only one object, a strap end dating to the 4th century, is associated with military use and, although worthy of note when only single such items are found, it is always difficult to determine if they

indicate a military presence, someone who had been in the military, or a traded item. Another individual artefact worthy of note is the bronze foot of a figurine possibly of a god. While such objects may have been quite common among wealthy people they are rarely found on Romano-British farmsteads.

6.3 Settlement origins and development

6.3.1 Chronological framework

It has been possible to establish a provisional chronological framework for the development of the Higham Road settlement. All significant features/deposits have been assigned to chronological periods. This was achieved primarily through the examination of artefact typology and stratigraphic sequence. Revision and refinement of this framework, incorporating the results of the assessment of all data-sets, is fundamental to the successful completion of the project and will underpin the future analysis of all data-sets.

6.3.1.1 Statement of potential

Due to the size and quality of the artefactual assemblage, and stratigraphic evidence, there is high potential to address this issue.

6.3.2 Pre-Roman activity

Evidence for activity during this period is limited and the transition from the late Iron Age into the early Romano-British period, which is a common theme in research agendas, cannot be clearly identified on this settlement. The Higham Road settlement appears to have originated in the late 1st to early 2nd century AD and there is no evidence that it was directly associated with an Iron Age settlement, although the presence of early-middle Iron Age pottery suggests activity of this date in the vicinity.

6.3.2.1 Statement of potential

Due to the size and quality of the artefactual, ecofactual assemblage, and contextual evidence, there is limited potential to address this issue.

6.4 Settlement form and development

6.4.1 Development of enclosure system

The development and characterisation of the settlement over time is essential to facilitate comparison with other sites. Within Northamptonshire, the small number of Romano-British farmsteads that have been subject to recent archaeological excavation, especially away from the Nene Valley, makes the analysis of the Higham Road settlement significant for future reference and for highlighting local, regional and national variation. This analysis will involve study of the artefactual and ecofactual evidence in relation to the settlement layout.

6.4.1.1 Statement of potential

Due to the size and quality of the artefactual, stratigraphical and contextual evidence, there is high potential to address this issue.

6.4.2 Zoning of activities

With more detailed analysis of the distribution of material recovered and the location of features within the settlement it may be possible to identify specific areas where particular activities were being carried out.

6.4.2.1 Statement of potential

Due to the size and quality of the artefactual, ecofactual assemblage and contextual evidence, there is medium potential to address this issue.

6.5 Economy

6.5.1 Economic basis

The animal bone assemblage will provide information on zoning of activities within the site as well as how intensively the species on the site were exploited and the relative importance of meat and secondary products. It will also be possible to identify changes in animal husbandry across Phases 2, 3 and 4, although the majority of the evidence is associated with Phase 4.

The charred plant remains and charcoal will provide information on the range of plant foods (cereals) used on the site (mainly Phase 4) and where possible identify differences between phases. It should be possible to identify areas where crop husbandry (the range of cereals, soils cultivated and possibly sowing and harvesting methods) and crop-processing was undertaken within the late Romano-British settlement. Information may also be gained about local woodland resources and possible changes between Phases 1 and 4 as well as the range of woodland species used for fuel for cremations in Phase 3.

6.5.1.1 Statement of potential

The animal bone and charred plant remains from the investigations have medium potential to contribute to this issue. Their analysis will provide more details on animal husbandry and the settlement's agricultural regime.

6.5.2 Trade and exchange

The study of the artefactual assemblages will yield information relating to the sources, movement and distribution of wares, and the development of the regional economy.

6.5.3 Statement of potential

The artefactual evidence from the investigations has good potential to contribute to this issue.

6.6 Society

6.6.1 Status

Further analysis is needed to determine the status and cultural associations of the settlement's occupants. To some extent, the artefactual evidence is inextricably linked to the occupants' adoption of Roman culture and this may not necessarily be directly linked to their 'status'. Further analysis of the artefactual assemblages will provide a useful comparison with other Romanised sites in the wider area. The presence of a roundhouse suggests pre-Roman architectural building traditions in Phase 3.

6.6.1.1 Statement of potential

The overall evidence from the investigations has high potential to contribute to this issue.

6.6.2 Diet

The animal bone assemblage will provide evidence regarding the production of meat, whether for trade, or domestic consumption. The charred plant remains will provide information on crop husbandry, the vegetation and foraging taking place in and around the settlement.

6.6.2.1 Statement of potential

The ecofactual evidence from the investigations has medium potential to contribute to this issue.

6.6.3 Burial and ritual

The identification of the 46 inhumations and 4 cremation burials will facilitate the analysis of funerary practices occurring within the settlement. In particular they provide an opportunity for more detailed examination of burial practices on the site, e.g. different body positions, multiple burials, decapitation, coffins and grave goods.

6.6.3.1 Statement of potential

The inhumations have a high potential to contribute to this issue.

6.7 Environment

6.7.1 Reconstruction of the environment of the site and its surroundings

In addition to providing information on the vegetation, foraging and crops within the different phases, the charred plant remains and charcoal will provide an indication of wider environmental conditions. The charcoal will provide complementary information on woodland resources and their exploitation during various periods.

6.7.1.1 Statement of potential

The charred plant remains and charcoal from the investigations have low potential to contribute to this issue.

	Category		Objective	Contextual	Pottery	Other Artefacts	Animal Bone	Plant remains	Human remains
1	Origins and development	a	Establish a chronological framework	High	High	High	-	-	-
		b	Nature of the pre-Roman activity	Medium	Medium	Medium	-	-	-
2	Form and development	a	Sequence of development of the rectilinear enclosure system	High	High	High	-	-	-
		b	Identify different domestic foci and zoning of activities within the enclosure system	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High
3	Economy	a	Determine the settlement's economic basis during the Romano-British period	-	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	-
		b	Examine evidence for wider trade and exchange	-	High	High	-	-	-
4	Society	a	Establish the relative status of the settlement through time	Low	Medium	High	-	-	Medium
		b	Review evidence of diet	-	-	-	Medium	Medium	Medium
		c	Investigate evidence for ritual activity	High	-	High	-	-	High
5	Environment	a	Reconstruction of the environment of the site	-	-	-	-	Low	-
		b	Investigate the wider environment	-	-	-	-	Low	-

Table 29: Potential of recovered datasets to address the updated research objectives

Key

High	Data-set contains high quality, significant material, which can expand knowledge in this area.
Medium	Data-set contains moderately significant data, which is relatively standard for this chronological period and region.
Low	Data-set is of only minor relevance to the research objective or may help to add to a database of 'less significant evidence' which, when combined, is useful in recognising patterns, e.g. pottery assemblages, settlement types etc.
-	Data-set has no potential to provide useful information on this subject.

7. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

7.1 Introduction

As established in Section 6, the data sets from the Higham Road investigation have good potential to contribute to a number of regional and national research objectives. On this basis analysis and publication of the results is required. The unusual nature of the site and quantity of associated data recovered means publication in a stand-a-lone monograph is recommended.

This section provides a task list for the analysis, publication and archiving programme. Table 30–Table 35 provide a summary of the tasks associated with analysing each dataset, while Table 36 summarises the tasks associated with publication, archiving and overall project management. Table 37 provides a combined summary of all tasks. Table 38 describes the project team, and Table 39 details the proposed timescale for completion of each key stage in the project.

All work will adhere to professional standards and guidelines (see Appendix 1).

7.1.1 Key Stages

Five key stages can be identified within the analysis and publication programme (Table 39). These are highlighted within the following task list. Completion of these principal stages of the project will each provide a natural review point (English Heritage 2006). At each of these stages a progress summary will be produced and circulated.

7.2 Analysis of contextual data

7.2.1 Final phasing and contextual hierarchy

The underlying framework for the analysis and publication of artefactual and ecofactual data will be the phasing hierarchy. The provisional phasing, for the purpose of this assessment, was based on provisional artefact dating. It will be reviewed in light of subsequent quantification and analysis.

Further details of the phasing hierarchy used are provided in Appendix 2.

7.2.2 Final phasing and publication liaison

Once the final phasing has been established, the artefact and ecofacts specialists will be informed. They will receive detailed phasing information, the required format of their publication text, and other data-set specific information that is useful.

♦KEY STAGE 1

7.2.3 Site narrative text

The site narrative will form the basis of the descriptive section of the publication text. It will be organised by Phase and, where appropriate, Landscape and Group.

7.2.4 Structural illustration

The digitised plan and section data will be interrogated via the relational database tables to produce mock-up publication illustrations. Plans will be produced to show all features in each Phase with Landscapes and Groups identifiable.

♦KEY STAGE 2

Task	Staff
Final phasing and contextual hierarchy and liaison	PO
♦ **KEY STAGE 1**	
Site narrative	PO/PO
Structural illustrations	ILL
♦ **KEY STAGE 2**	

Table 30: Summary of contextual analysis tasks

7.3 Analysis of pottery

7.3.1 Quantification and recording of pottery

Pottery will be laid out in context order and will be quantified by minimum vessel and sherd count, and weight. All attributes such as decoration, evidence of function (sooting, wear marks etc.), and manufacturing techniques (firing characteristics *etc*.) will be recorded. All quantified data will be entered on to the relevant table within the site database.

7.3.2 Production of technical text for pottery

A detailed description will be produced of the pottery recovered, including fabric and form definitions.

♦KEY STAGE 1

7.3.3 Final phasing and publication liaison

See section 7.2.2 (above)

7.3.4 Pottery publication text

A specialist text will be produced summarising the pottery assemblage within appropriate chronological periods by fabric type, forms, decoration and attribute. The text will refer to comparative assemblages (published or unpublished). In addition, where appropriate, the pottery assemblage from individual elements of the structural hierarchy, *e.g.* Landscapes and Groups, will be discussed.

♦KEY STAGE 2

Task	Staff
Pottery liaison/meetings	FO/PO
Pottery quantification and recording	FO
Pottery technical text (type series)	FO
◆ **KEY STAGE 1**	
Pottery phasing/publication liaison	FO/PO
Pottery publication text	FO
◆ **KEY STAGE 2**	

Table 31: Summary of pottery analysis tasks

7.4 Analysis of other artefacts

7.4.1 Quantification and recording of other artefacts (Narrow Term Identification)

Each object will be assigned a narrow term, and where applicable, a date range.

Narrow term information will be established by an examination of each object, noting:
- form
- method of manufacture
- material and source
- presence of diagnostic features
- condition
- selected parallels from comparable sites
- comparison with ceramic data from the site

Dr Peter Guest will analyse the coins and Dr Hilary Cool the glass assemblage.

7.4.2 Production of technical catalogue of other artefacts

A selection of registered artefacts will be made for inclusion in the publication catalogue and a draft catalogue prepared. Selection of artefacts for publication-standard illustration will be made at this juncture.

Upon completion of the report, subject to the landowner's consent, the written and material archives will be prepared for museum accessioning.

♦KEY STAGE 1

7.4.3 Final phasing and publication liaison

See section 7.2.2 (above)

7.4.4 Other artefacts publication text

A specialist text will be produced summarising the other artefact assemblage within appropriate chronological periods by material type and forms. The text will refer to comparative artefacts (published or unpublished).

♦KEY STAGE 2

Task	Staff
Other artefacts liaison/meetings	AM/PO
Stabilisation/X-radiography of other artefacts	AM/Ext
Other artefacts quantification and recording	AM/ext
Other artefacts technical text	AM
◆ KEY STAGE 1	
Other artefacts phasing/publication liaison	AM/PO
Other artefacts publication text	AM
◆ KEY STAGE 2	

Table 32: Summary of other artefacts tasks

7.5 Analysis of human bone

7.5.1 Quantification and recording of human bone

The age and sex estimates have already been recorded but further examination will record skeletal and dental pathology and metric and non-metric data.

7.5.2 Production of technical text for human bone

A detailed catalogue will be produced in Excel format for the human bone assemblage.

♦KEY STAGE 1

7.5.3 Final phasing and publication liaison

See section 7.2.2 (above)

7.5.4 Human bone publication text

The final publication text will only be prepared on receipt of the final phasing structure. The text will refer to comparative assemblages (published or unpublished).

♦KEY STAGE 2

Task	Staff
Human bone liaison/meetings	HB/PO
Human bone quantification and recording	HB
Human bone technical text	HB
◆ **KEY STAGE 1**	
Human bone phasing/publication liaison	HB/PO
Human bone publication text	HB
◆ **KEY STAGE 2**	

Table 33: Summary of human bone analysis tasks

7.6 Analysis of animal bone

7.6.1 Quantification and recording of animal bone

The animal bone will be examined for the frequencies of species, skeleton representation, age at death, pathology, butchery and bone change, and individual measurements of bones and teeth. All quantified data will be entered onto the relevant table within the site database.

7.6.2 Production of technical text for animal bone

A detailed description will be produced of the animal bone assemblage.

♦KEY STAGE 1

7.6.3 Final phasing and publication liaison

See section 7.2.2 (above)

7.6.4 Animal bone publication text

The final publication text will only be prepared on receipt of the final phasing structure. It will discuss the species present within each phase, along with other significant aspects such as mortality rates, metrical data, butchery etc. If significant assemblages of animal bone are recovered from individual Landscape or Groups, be they a "special" deposit or not, they will be discussed individually. The text will refer to comparative assemblages (published or unpublished).

♦KEY STAGE 2

Task	Staff
Animal bone liaison/meetings	AB/PO
Animal bone quantification and recording	AB
Animal bone technical text	AB

Task	Staff
◆ **KEY STAGE 1**	
Animal bone phasing/publication liaison	AB/PO
Animal bone publication text	AB
◆ **KEY STAGE 2**	

Table 34: Summary of animal bone analysis tasks

7.7 Analysis of plant remains

7.7.1 Quantification and recording of the charred plant remains

The nine moderately rich and rich charred plant assemblages will be analysed. The identifiable remains from the other 59 productive flots will be recorded based on the assessment. A selection of charcoal fragments (25–30) will be extracted from samples with moderate to good amounts of identifiable charcoal, including the cremation burials.

7.7.2 Production of technical text for the charred plant remains

A detailed description will be produced incorporating the charcoal identification.

♦KEY STAGE 1

7.7.3 Final phasing and publication liaison

See section 7.2.2 (above)

7.7.4 Charred plant remains publication text

The final publication text will be prepared on receipt of the final phasing structure. It will discuss the type of species present by phase. The type of material recovered will be considered on spatial grounds in an attempt to identify discrete areas of activity. Comparative material (published or unpublished) will be referenced.

♦KEY STAGE 2

Task	Staff
Charred plant remains liaison/meetings	CP/PO
Charred plant remains quantification and recording	CP
Charred plant technical text	CP
◆ **KEY STAGE 1**	
Charred plant remains phasing/publication liaison	CP/PO
Charred plant remains publication text	CP
◆ **KEY STAGE 2**	

Table 35: Summary of plant remains analysis tasks

7.8 Overall publication, archiving and project management

7.8.1 Integration of all specialist reports and production of synthesis

All the specialist reports will be read and edited to ensure a consistency in approach. The key conclusions of the reports will be fully integrated into the synthetic publication text.

♦KEY STAGE 3

7.8.2 Albion refereeing process

It is Albion policy to circulate the first draft of articles intended for publication to the client, consultant, archaeological planning officer, and any other interested parties. This task includes time for addressing any resultant queries or issues.

♦KEY STAGE 4

7.8.3 Submission of article and amendments

The article will be submitted to the editor of the editors of the Albion Archaeology Monograph series.

7.8.4 Printing and proof reading

The printing of the article will be arranged by the editors of the Albion Archaeology Monograph series. This task includes time for addressing any resultant queries or issues

7.8.5 Archiving and accessioning

Upon completion of the report, subject to the landowner's consent, the written and material archives will be prepared for museum accessioning in the appropriate county stores.

7.8.6 Project management

All project tasks will be tracked on Albion's Time Recording System (TRS) so that expenditure and resources can be monitored throughout the life of the project. The management of the project includes monitoring the task budgets, programming tasks, checking timetables, and liaising with all members of the project team.

Regular liaison within the project team and between the Project Manager and Consultant will be by email and phone.

♦KEY STAGE 5

Description	**Title/ Organisation initials**
Keystage 2: completion of all specialist text	
Amendments to structural illustration	PO/Ill
Site narrative	PO
Integration of all specialist publication reports	PO
Production of synthesis	PO
Editing publication text	PO/PM/OM
Keystage 3: completion of 1st Draft	
Albion's refereeing process	PO
Keystage 4: Submission to monograph editors	
Amendments resulting from editor's comments	PO
Printing	External
Proof reading	PO
Archive preparation (contextual)	PO
Archive preparation (artefacts/ecofacts)	FO/AM
Archive preparation and liaison with Museum	AM/AO
Archive microfiching	External
Archive transfer (storage costs)	External
Archive transfer	PO
Project management	OM

Description	Title/ Organisation initials
Keystage 5: end of project	

Table 36: Overall publication, archiving and management tasks

7.9 Publication

The monograph will summarise the phasing sequence and artefact/ecofact data. It will however focus on the "significant" highlights based on this assessment.

The following publication synopsis sets out indicative layout.

Section 1: Introduction

Summary
Introduction

- Project background
- Topographical context
- Archaeological context
- Investigation methodology
- Layout of report

Section 2: Chronological summary

Only a summary of the chronological development of the farmstead will be presented focussing on the aspects that are relevant to the discussion of significant aspects

- **Phase 1**- pre Roman activity. Area of pitting in the southern part of the area.
- **Phase 2**- late 1st – early 2nd Century AD. Ephemeral rectilinear enclosure system and associated pitting.
- **Phase 3**- mid 2nd – mid 3rd Century AD. Rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system with integral trackway and domestic focus comprising at least one roundhouse, isolated slots, pits and cremation burials.
- **Phase 4**- late 3rd – late 4th Century AD. Alteration of enclosure system, trackway no longer in use and smaller enclosures created. Cemetery to the north establishes as well as other dispersed inhumations.
- **Phase 5** – medieval. Open fields indicated by regular layout of furrows

Section 3: Specialist reports

The specialist reports will be presented with greater description devoted to the "significant" highlights.

Section 4: Discussion of significant aspects of site

The discussion will centre on the research themes identified in Table 29.

Section 5: Bibliography

7.10 Summary of all tasks

Table 37 on the following page presents all tasks required to complete the analysis, publication and archiving of this project.

Task Description	Title/Organisation
Final phasing and contextual analysis	PO
Pottery liaison/meetings	FO/PO
Pottery quantification and recording	FO
Pottery technical text (type series)	FO
Other artefacts liaison/meetings	AM/PO
Other artefacts quantification and recording	AM
Other artefacts technical text	AM
Human bone liaison/meetings	HB
Human bone quantification and recording	HB
Animal bone technical text	HB
Animal bone liaison/meetings	AB/PO
Animal bone quantification and recording	AB
Animal bone technical text	AB
Charred plant remains liaison/meetings	CP/PO
Charred plant remains quantification and recording	CP
Charred plant remains technical text	CP
Keystage 1: completion of analysis	
Site narrative	PM/PO
Structural illustration	CAD
Pottery phasing/publication liaison	FO/PO
Pottery publication text	FO
Other artefacts phasing/publication liaison	AM/PO
Other artefacts publication text	AM
Human bone phasing/publication liaison	HB
Human bone publication text	HB
Animal bone phasing/publication liaison	AB/PO
Animal bone publication text	AB
Charred plant remains phasing/publication liaison	CP/PO
Charred plant remains publication text	CP
Keystage 2: completion of all specialist text	
Amendments to structural illustration	PO/ILL
Integration of all specialist publication reports	PO
Production of synthesis	PO
Editing publication text	PO/PM/OM
Keystage 3: completion of 1st Draft	
Albion's refereeing process	PM
Keystage 4: Submission to monograph editors	
Amendments resulting from editor's comments	PO
Printing	External
Proof reading	PO
Archive preparation (contextual)	PO
Archive preparation (artefacts/ecofacts)	FO/AM
Archive preparation and liaison with Museum	AM/AO
Archive microfiching	External
Archive transfer	PO
Project management	OM
Keystage 5: end of project	

Table 37: Summary of all tasks

7.10.1 The Project Team

The majority of the project team work for Albion Archaeology. MoRPHE stresses the possibilities for personal and professional development (English Heritage 2006, 16 and 26) and every opportunity will be taken to facilitate CPD for team members,

giving them the opportunity to expand their experience of post-excavation analysis within the scope of this project.

The majority of the external specialists will be the same individuals who have worked on the earlier stages of the project and where possible, sites in the vicinity.

Task	Organisation, Title and Name	Initials
Overall management	Albion, Operations Manager, Drew Shotliff	DS
Project management	Albion, Project Officer, Mike Luke	ML
Contextual analysis	Albion, Project Officer,	TBC
Other artefact analysis	Albion, Artefacts Manager, Holly Duncan	HB
Coin analysis	Dr. Peter Guest	PG
Glass analysis	Dr. Hilary Cool	HC
Pottery analysis	Albion, Finds Officer, Jackie Wells	FO
Human bone analysis	Corinne Duhig	HB
Animal bone analysis	Mark Maltby	MM
Charred plant analysis	John Giorgi	JG
Structural Illustration	Albion, Joan Lightning	Ills
Archiving	Albion, Archives Officer, Helen Parslow	HP

Table 38: The Project Team

7.11 Timetable

Following acceptance by the client and county planning archaeologist of the assessment and Updated Project Design, Albion would like to proceed rapidly with analysis and publication of the results. Table 39 summarises the five key stages within the analysis and publication programme.

Task	Anticipated date of completion
Finalisation of phasing/contextual hierarchy and subsequent liaison	2 month
Quantification and recording by specialists	2 months
Completion of KEY STAGE 1	
Site narrative and specialist texts	6 months
Completion of KEY STAGE 2	
Compilation of 1st draft	3 months
Completion of KEY STAGE 3	
Refereeing	*
Completion of KEY STAGE 4	
Submission to monograph editors	2 months (after referee comments received)
Deposition of archive	*
Completion of KEY STAGE 5	

Table 39: Provisional timetable to complete the project

* the timetable for these tasks is largely outside of Albion's control

7.12 Communication and management

7.12.1 General communication

As the aim of the project is to produce a fully integrated report, liaison between the team members will be important. This will particularly be the case during analysis and preparation of text sections for the publication. Close interaction between the principal author and the specialist contributors will ensure that the most important aspects of each data-set are brought to the fore.

7.12.2 Acknowledgement

The role of the client (David Wilson Homes) and consultant (CgMs Consulting) will be acknowledged in all outputs.

APPENDIX 1: PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

In addition to MoRPHE and associated guidelines, the project will follow all relevant guidance issued by English Heritage, much of which is available on the Historic Environment Local Management (HELM) website (http://www.helm.org.uk). The following are particularly relevant to this project:

- Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2002
- English Heritage Research Agenda: an Introduction to English Heritage's Research Themes and Programmes, 2005
- Discovering the Past Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005-2010, 2005

Throughout the project, all other appropriate standards and guidelines will be followed, particularly those issued by the following organisations:

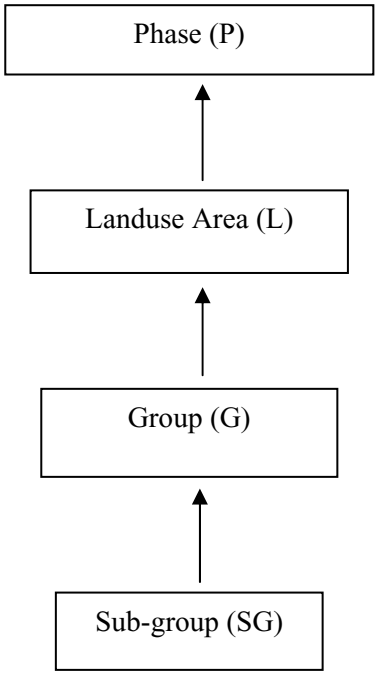
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS) – such as Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice, Second Edition, 2000 and Archaeology Data Service CAD: A Guide to Good Practice, 2000.
- Association of County Archaeological Officers – notably Standards for Field Archaeology in East Anglia (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper, 14), by D Gurney (2003).
- Society of Museum Archaeologists – Archaeological Archives - a Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Brown 2007) and Preparation of Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (SMA 1993).
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) – especially the Codes of Conduct and any standard and guidance documents which are relevant to the project (such as Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, 2008).

In addition, relevant guidelines published by national or regional societies and specialist interest groups will be consulted, where applicable.

APPENDIX 2: EXPLANATION OF THE CONTEXTUAL HIERARCHY

Albion has a standard approach to detailed contextual assessment and analysis which requires the assignment of contexts to a hierarchy. Each hierarchical level/element gradually becomes more interpretative and less detailed in nature.

The actual names given to these entities e.g. Landuse area, Group, Subgroup *etc*, are less important than their hierarchical position.



During contextual assessment/analysis, work was undertaken from the bottom (context) upwards; first assigning significant contexts to sub-groups, then assigning significant sub-groups to groups, then significant groups to Landuse Area, then significant Landuse Areas to Phases.

As an example, the typical phasing hierarchical assignments for a "cut" are set out below:

1. The "cut" of a ditch (as revealed in single or multiple excavated segments) is assigned to a **Group**. This group represents an enclosure boundary.
2. The **Group** is assigned to a **Landuse Area,** which includes other groups (*e.g.* buildings, pit groups *etc*.). This Landuse Area represents an enclosure within a settlement.
3. The **Landuse Area** is assigned to a **Phase**. This Phase is assigned in a sequence established by stratigraphic relationships and finds.
4. The **Phase** represents a chronological period.

7.13 Phases

7.13.1 Definition

A **Phase** is a collection of contemporary Landuse Areas.

Example:
Phase 4: Later Roman

During the later Romano-British period there was an alteration of the rectilinear enclosure system L14 with the trackway going out of use and smaller enclosures being created. An area of quarrying L30 was established to the east. Dispersed inhumations occurred in some of the enclosures as well as a cemetery L16 being established to the north. The majority of the enclosure contained internal features with a probable domestic focus L20 positioned in a similar location to that of the preceding phase.

7.13.2 Numbering

Based on the contextual assessment and spotdating the phases were defined as follows:

1. *Pre Roman activity*
2. *Early Roman*
3. *Mid Roman*
4. *Later Roman*
5. *Medieval*
6. *Modern*

7.14 Landuse Areas

7.14.1 Definition

A **Landuse Area or 'L number',** represents a meaningful spatial element, typically comprising spatially and/or functionally associated Groups, *e.g*. an enclosure system (both the boundaries and internal activity),

7.14.2 Numbering

- Integer, *e.g*. **L20**, is used to designate "constructional" elements only, *i.e*. the "cuts".
- Decimal point 1, *e.g*. L20.1, represents the use (primary) fills.
- Decimal point 2, *e.g*. L20.2, represents the use/disuse (secondary and single) fills.
- Decimal point 3, *e.g*. L20.3, represents the disuse (either tertiary or sole) fills.

7.15 Groups

7.15.1 Definition

A **Group** represents a functionally or spatially distinct element within a Landuse Area. Groups are an aggregation of related Sub-groups, *e.g*. a roundhouse (drainage gully and contemporary internal features), rectangular building, or a group of pits.

7.15.2 Numbering

- An integer, *e.g.* G21, is used to designate "constructional" elements only, *i.e.* the "cuts".
- Decimal point 1, *e.g.* G21.1 represents the use (primary) fills.
- Decimal point 2, *e.g.* G21.2 represents the use/disuse (secondary) fills.
- Decimal point 3, *e.g.* G21.3 represents the disuse (tertiary) fills.
- Decimal point 5, *e.g.* G21.5 represents a group with a single fill.

7.16 Sub-groups

7.16.1 Definition

A Sub-group is typically an aggregation of contexts, which are closely related both stratigraphically and processually, although sometimes it is a single context. Sub-groups represent the archaeological evidence for a distinct event or activity. It is a basic, indivisible unit of interpretation.

7.16.2 Numbering

Integer, e.g. *SG128: Pit*

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abrams, J. and Ingham, D., 2008 *Farming on the Edge: Archaeological Evidence from the Clay Uplands to the West of Cambridge.* East Anglian Archaeology Monograph 123

Albarella, U., Johnstone, C. and Vickers, K., 2008, 'The development of animal husbandry from the Late Iron Age to the end of the Roman period: a case study from South-East Britain', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35, 1828-1848

Albion Archaeology, 2002, *Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*. Unpub. rep.

Albion, 2011a, *Land off Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Unpub. report 2011/06)

Albion Archaeology, 2011b, *Preliminary report on the archaeological investigation of a Romano-British settlement at Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire* (Unpub. report 2011/**)

ArchaeoPhysica, 2010, *Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire: Geophysical Survey Report* (Unpub. report BLN101)

Bishop, M.C., 1998, 'Military equipment' in Cool, H.E.M. and Philo, C. *Roman Castleford excavations 1974-85 Volume 1 The Small Finds* West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 61-81

Bishop, M.C. and Coulston, J.C.N., 1993, *Roman Military Equipment* Batsford

Bishop, M.C. 1991, 'Soldiers and military equipment in the towns of Roman Britain' in Maxfield, V.A. and Dobson, J.J. (eds) *Roman Frontier Studies 1989. Proceedings o f the XVth International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies* Exeter, 21-7

Blockley, K., 2008, 'The animal bone', in Edgworth, M., 'Excavation of a Romano-British enclosure complex at Burton Wold Farm, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire', *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, 35, 40

Booth, P.M. and Green, S., 1989, 'The nature and distribution of certain pink, grog-tempered vessels', *J Roman Pottery Studies* 2, 77-84

Boylston, A. and Roberts, C., 2004, 'The Roman Inhumations', in Dawson, M., *Archaeology in the Bedford Region*, 322-70

CgMs, 2010, *Supporting Heritage Statement in respect of land off Higham Road, Burton Latimer*, report SM/12235

CgMs, 2011, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigation, land off Higham Road, Burton Latimer,* report

Cool, H.E.M. 1998a, 'Personal ornament other than brooches' in Cool, H.E.M. and Philo, C. *Roman Castleford excavations 1974-85 Volume 1 The Small Finds* West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 57-61

Cool, H.E.M., 1998b, 'Roman period artefacts from along the route of the Bedford Southern Bypass' unpublished report for Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service

Cooper N.J. (ed.), 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13

Deegan, A. and Foard, G., 2007, *Mapping Ancient Landscapes in Northamptonshire*. English Heritage (London)

Edgeworth M., 2008, 'Excavation of a Romano-British Enclosure Complex at Burton Wold Farm, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire', *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, 35, 27-43

English Heritage, 1991a, *Management of Archaeological Projects II*

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide*

Going, C., 1997, 'Roman', in Glazebrook, J. (ed.), *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap. 3 (Norwich), 35-46

GSB Prospection, 2000, *Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire: Geophysical Survey* (Unpub. report 2000/116)

Henig, M., 1978, *A corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from British Sites* Brit. Archaeol. Rep. British Series 8

Hingley, R., 1989, *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain*

IFA, 2008*, Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Jackson, D. A., 1981 'Archaeology at an ironstone quarry in the Harringworth-Wakerley area 1968-79', *Northamptonshire Archaeology* 16, 14-33

Jackson, D. A. and Ambrose, T.M., 1978 'Excavations at Wakerley, Northants, 1972-75', *Britannia* 9, 115-288

Jones, R., 1975 'A Romano-British farmstead and its cemetery at Lynch Farm near Peterborough', Northants. Arch. 10, 94-137

JSAC, 2000, *An archaeological Desk-Based assessment and geophysical survey of land north of Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire* (Unpub. report 752/00/001)

James, S., and Millett, M., 2001, *Britons and Romans: advancing an archaeological agenda*

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C., 2012, *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*

Lawrence, S. and Smith, A., 2009 *Between Villa & Town Excavations of a Roman roadside settlement and shrine at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire*, Oxford Archaeology

Luke in prep. *Close to the loop: 6000 years of landscape evolution within and near the Biddenham Loop, Bedfordshire*

Maltby, M., 2010, *Feeding a Roman Town: Environmental evidence from excavations in Winchester, 1972-1985*, Winchester Museums Service

Manning, W.H., 1985, *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* British Museum

Manning, W.H., 1974, 'Objects of Iron', in Neal, D.S. *The Excavation of the Roman Villa in Gadebridge Park Hemel Hempstead 1963-8* Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London no. XXI, 157-187

Millet, M., 1990, *The Romanisation of Britain*

NCC, 2010, *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Investigation of Land at Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire*

Perrin, R., 1999, 'Roman Pottery from excavations at and near the small town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58', *J Roman Pottery Studies* 8

Philpott, R., 1991, *Burial Practices in Roman Britain: A survey of grave treatment and furnishing AD 43-410* Brit. Archaeol. Rep. British Series 219

Rogers, P.W., 1997, *Textile Production at 16-22 Coppergate* The Archaeology of York The Small Finds 17/11

Scott, I.R., 2009, 'Small Finds', in Lawrence, S. and Smith, A., *Between Villa & Town Excavations of a Roman roadside settlement and shrine at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire*, Oxford Archaeology, 198-250

Simpson, C.J., 1976, 'Belt-Buckles and Strap-Ends of the Later Roman Emprie: A Preliminary Survey of Several New Groups', in *Britannia* vol. VII, 192-223

Strid, L., 2009, 'Animal bone', in Lawrence, S. and Smith, A., *Between Villa and Town: Excavation of a Roman roadside settlement and shrine at Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire*, Oxford Archaeology Monograph 7, 287-300 (Oxford)

Taylor, A., 2001, *Burial practice in early England*

Taylor, J. and Flitcroft, M., 2004, 'The Roman period', in Tingle (ed), 63-77

Tingle, M. (ed), 2004, *The Archaeology of Northamptonshire.* Northamptonshire Archaeology Society

Taylor, J., 2006, 'The Roman period', in Cooper, N. (ed.), 2006

Timby, J., 2009, The Roman Pottery, in S., Lawrence and A., Smith, Between Villa and Town Excavations of a Roman roadside settlement and shrine at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, Oxford Archaeology Monograph No. 7, 147-184.

Tomber, R., and Dore, J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a handbook,* Museum of London.

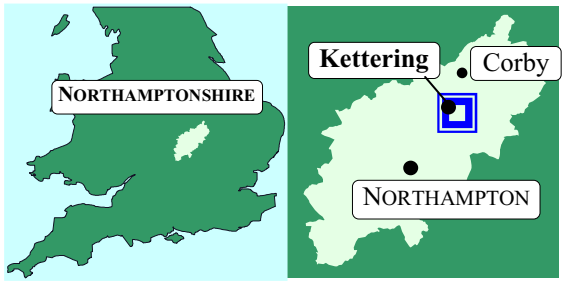
van Driel-Murray, C. 2001, 'Footwear in the North-Western Provinces of the Roman Empire', in Goubitz, O., Van Driel-Murray, C. and Groenmann-van Waateringe, W. *Stepping through Time*, 337-376

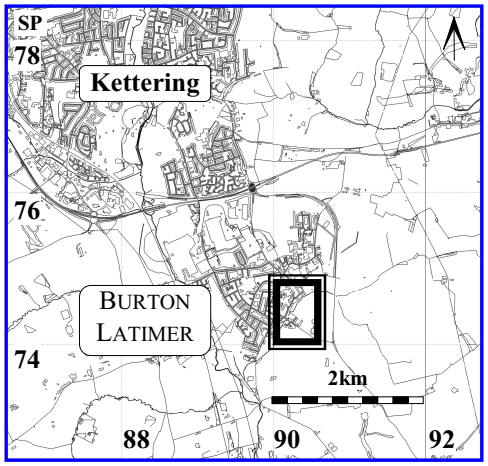
Wardle, A., 1990, 'The artefacts other than coins, pottery and glass vessels', in Neal, D.S,. Wardle, A. and Hunn, J. *Excavation of the Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement at Gorhambury, St Albans* English Heritage Archaeological report 14

West, S., 1985, *West Stow, the Anglo-Saxon village*, E. Anglian Archaeol.24

Willis, S. (ed.), 1997 *Research Frameworks for the Study of Roman Pottery,* SGRP

Witkin, A., 2009, 'The human skeletal remains', in Lawrence, S. and Smith, A., 2009 *Between Villa & Town Excavations of a Roman roadside settlement and shrine at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire*, Oxford Archaeology, 275-87





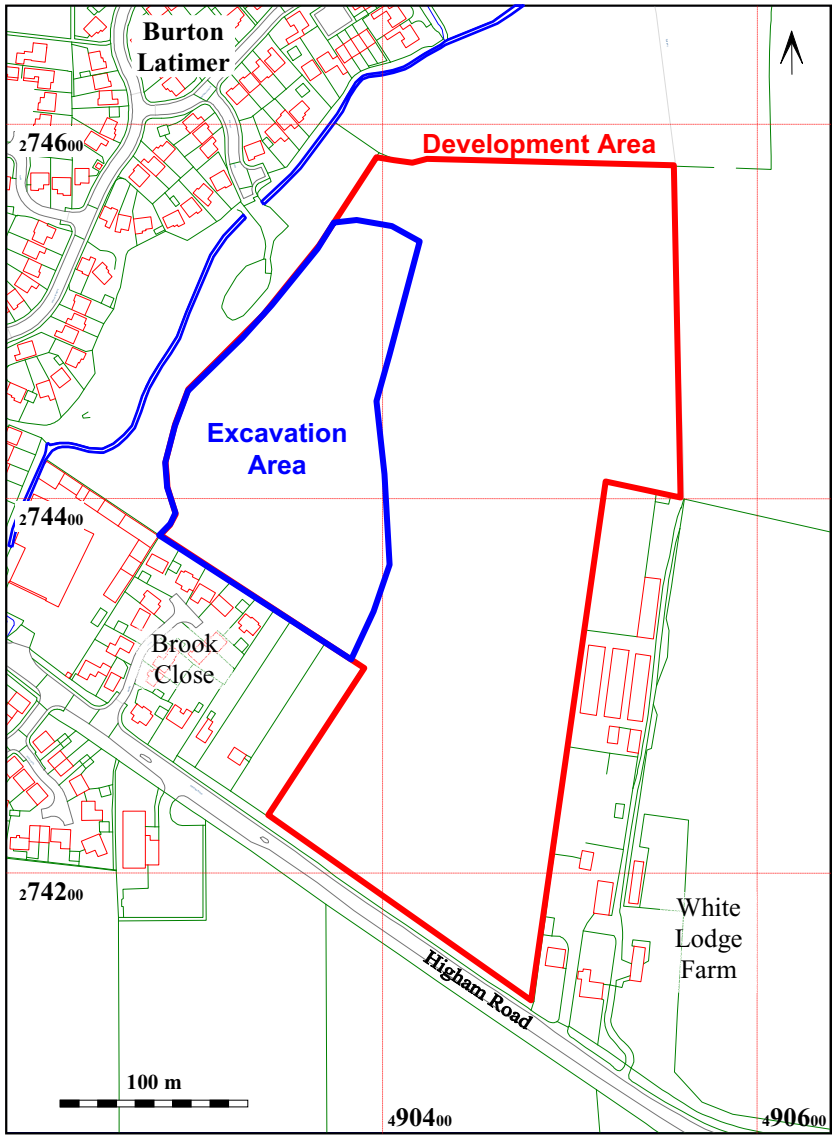


Figure 1: Location of development area

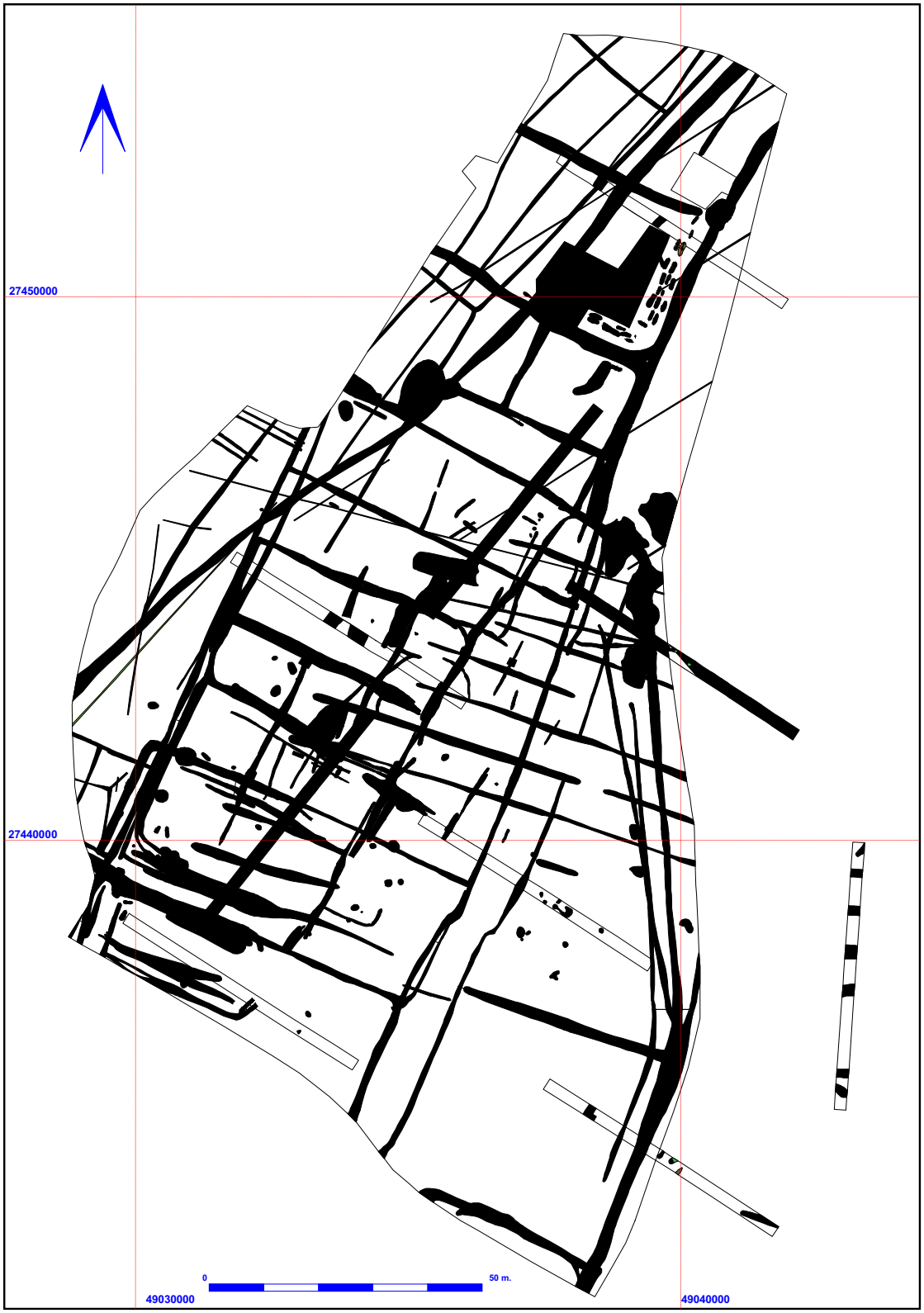


Figure 2: All features plan

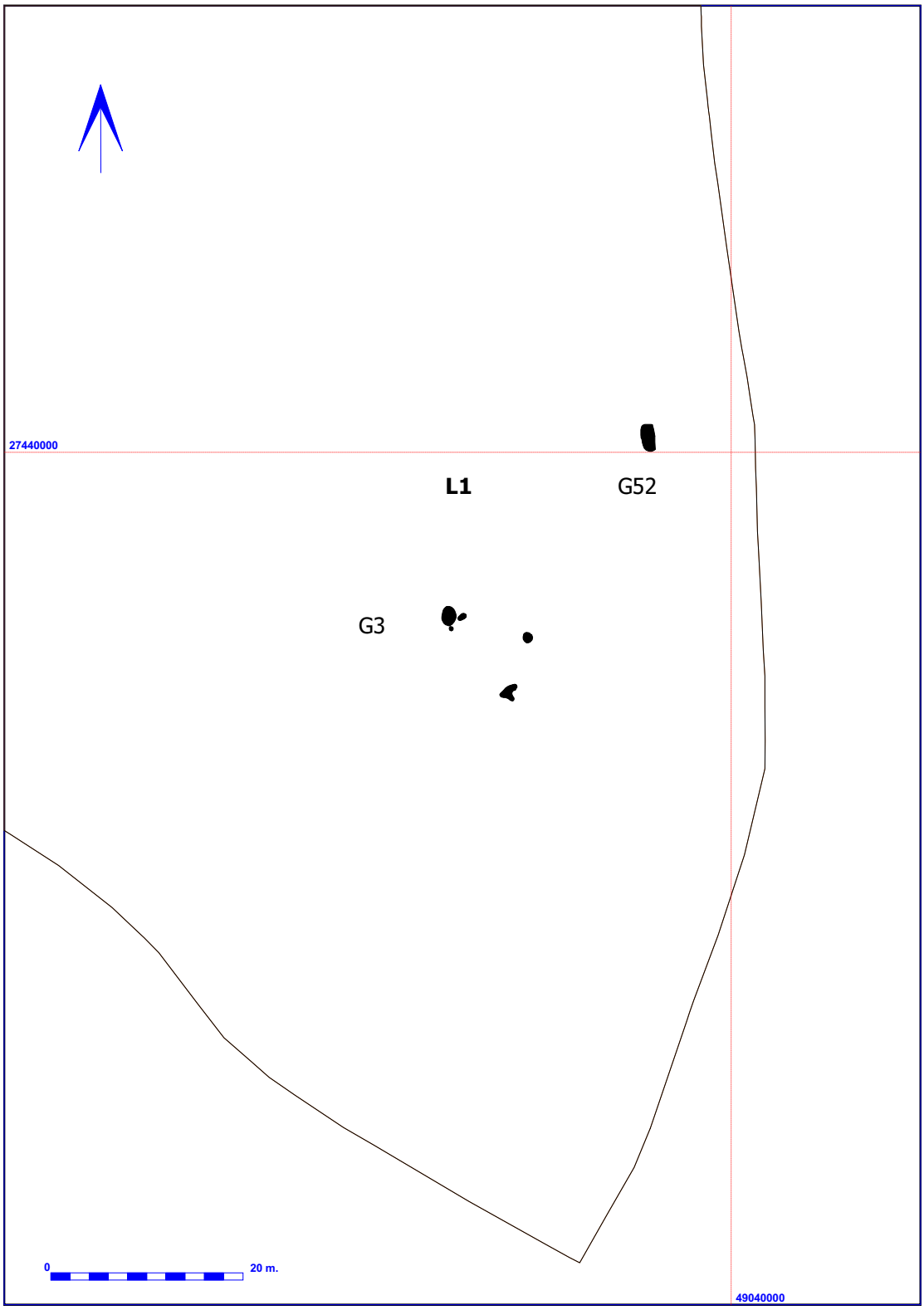


Figure 3: Phase 1; pre Roman activity

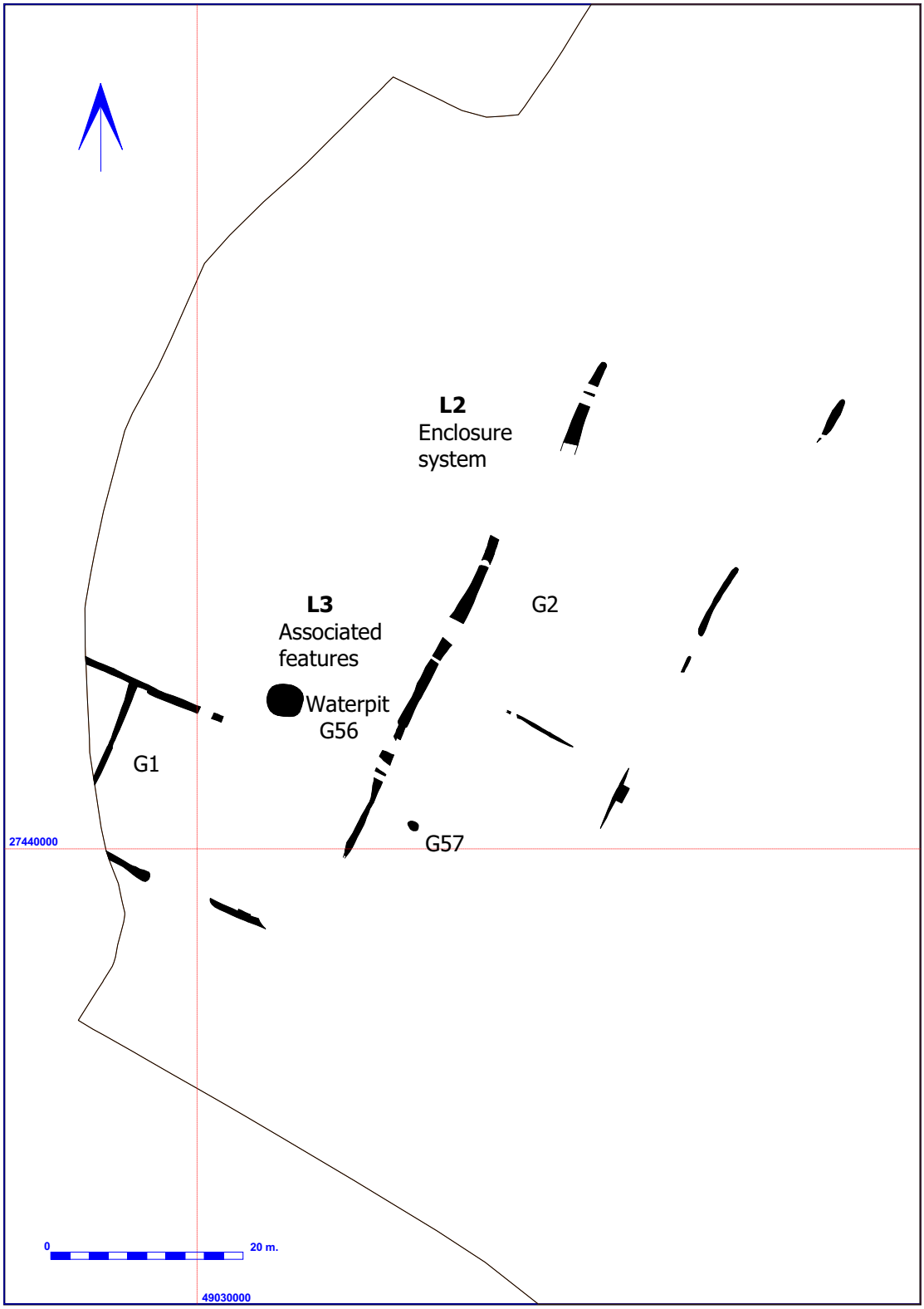


Figure 4: Phase 2: late 1st to early 2nd Century AD

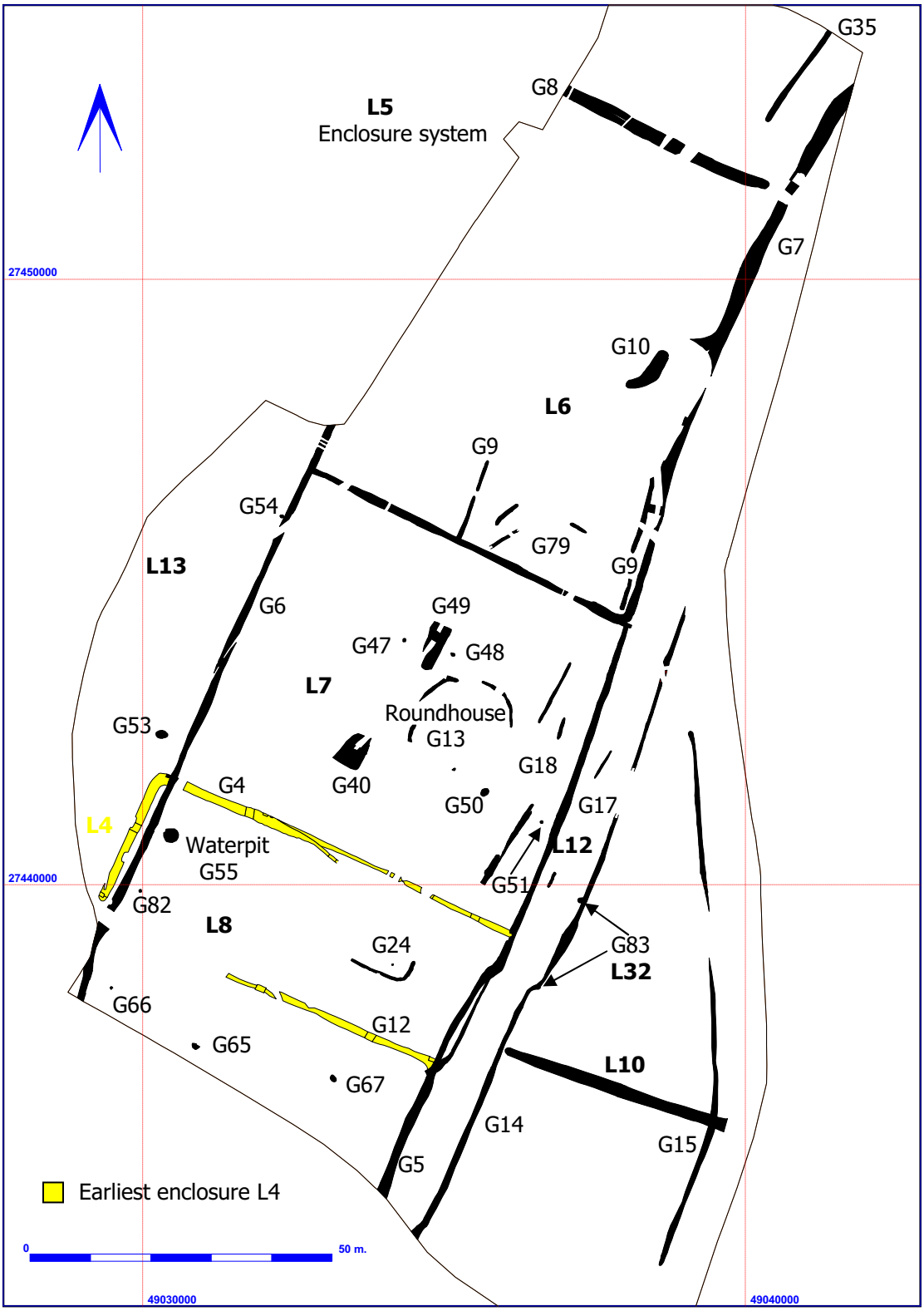


Figure 5: Phase 3; mid 2nd to mid 3rd Century AD

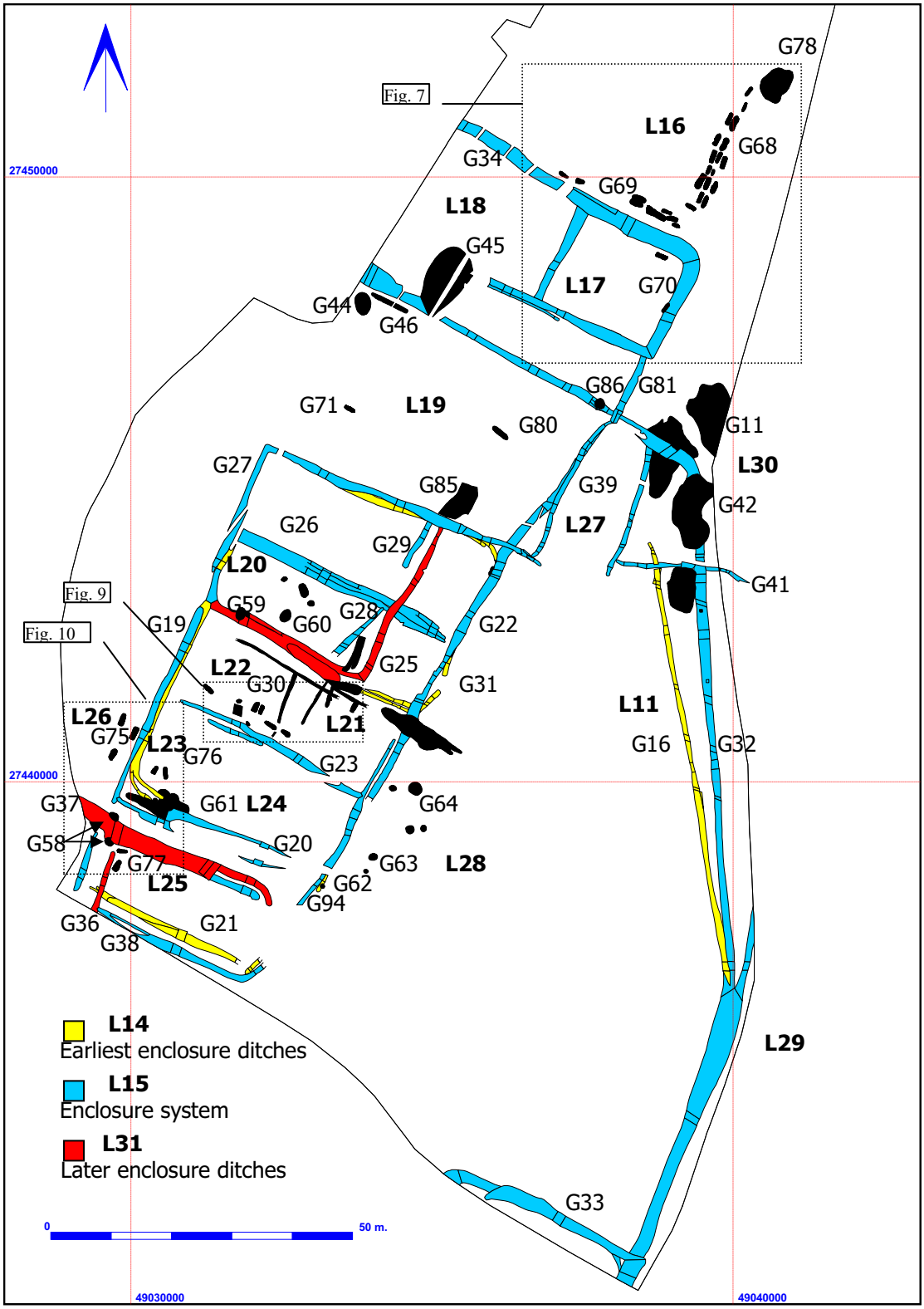


Figure 6: Phase 4; late 3rd to late 4th Century AD

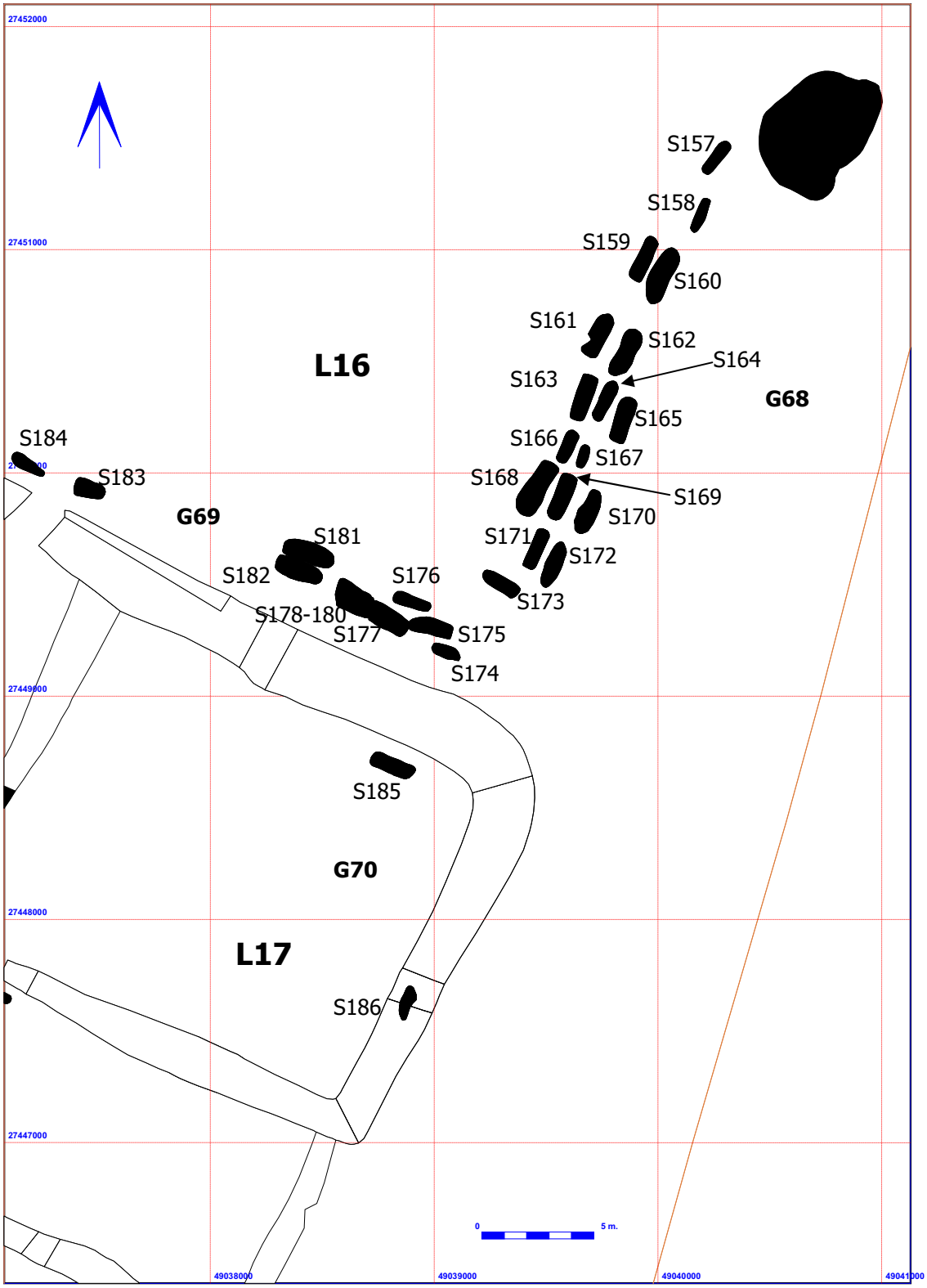


Figure 7: Phase 4; Cemetery L16 and inhumations L17

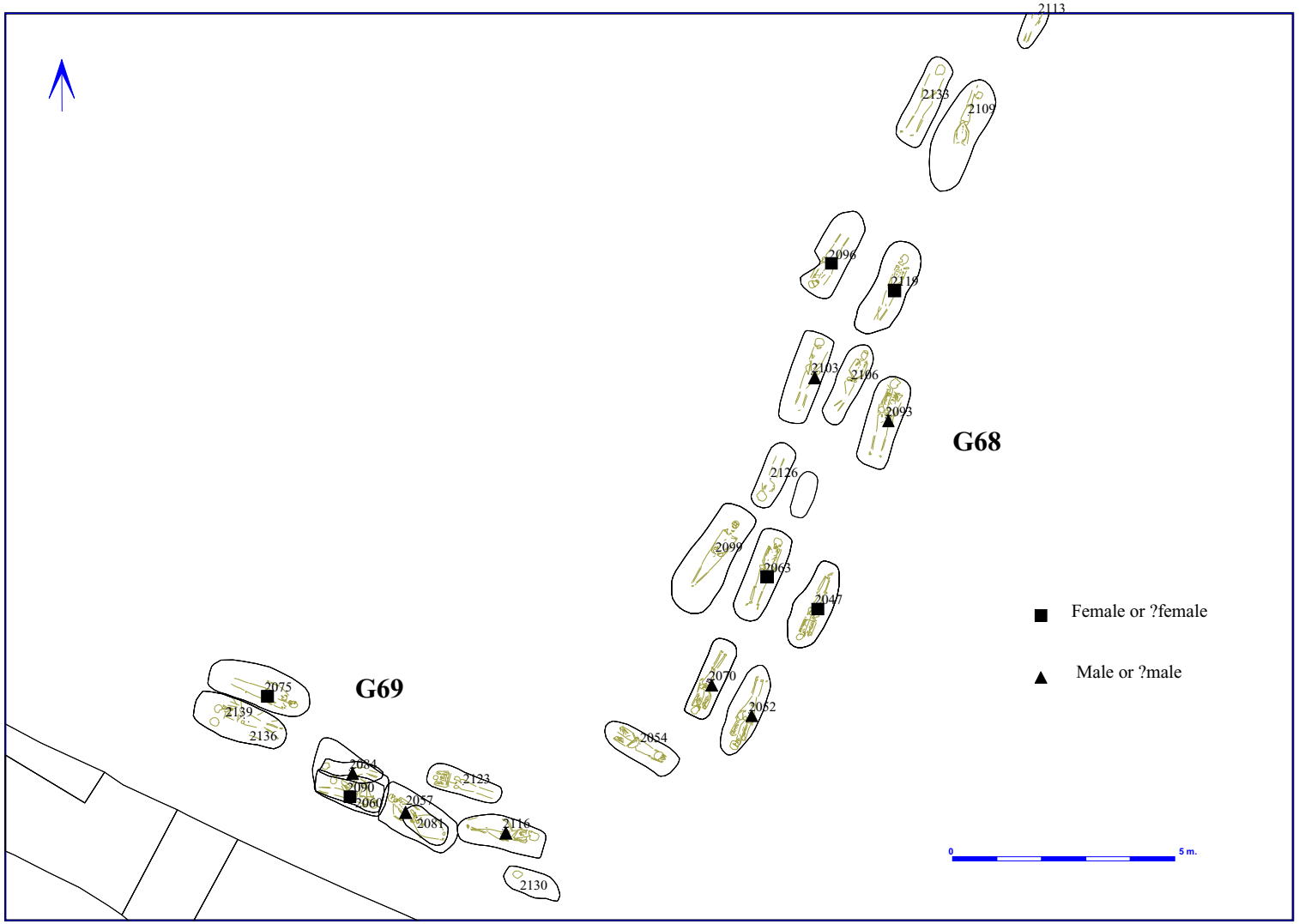


Figure 8: Cemetery L16 showing sexes

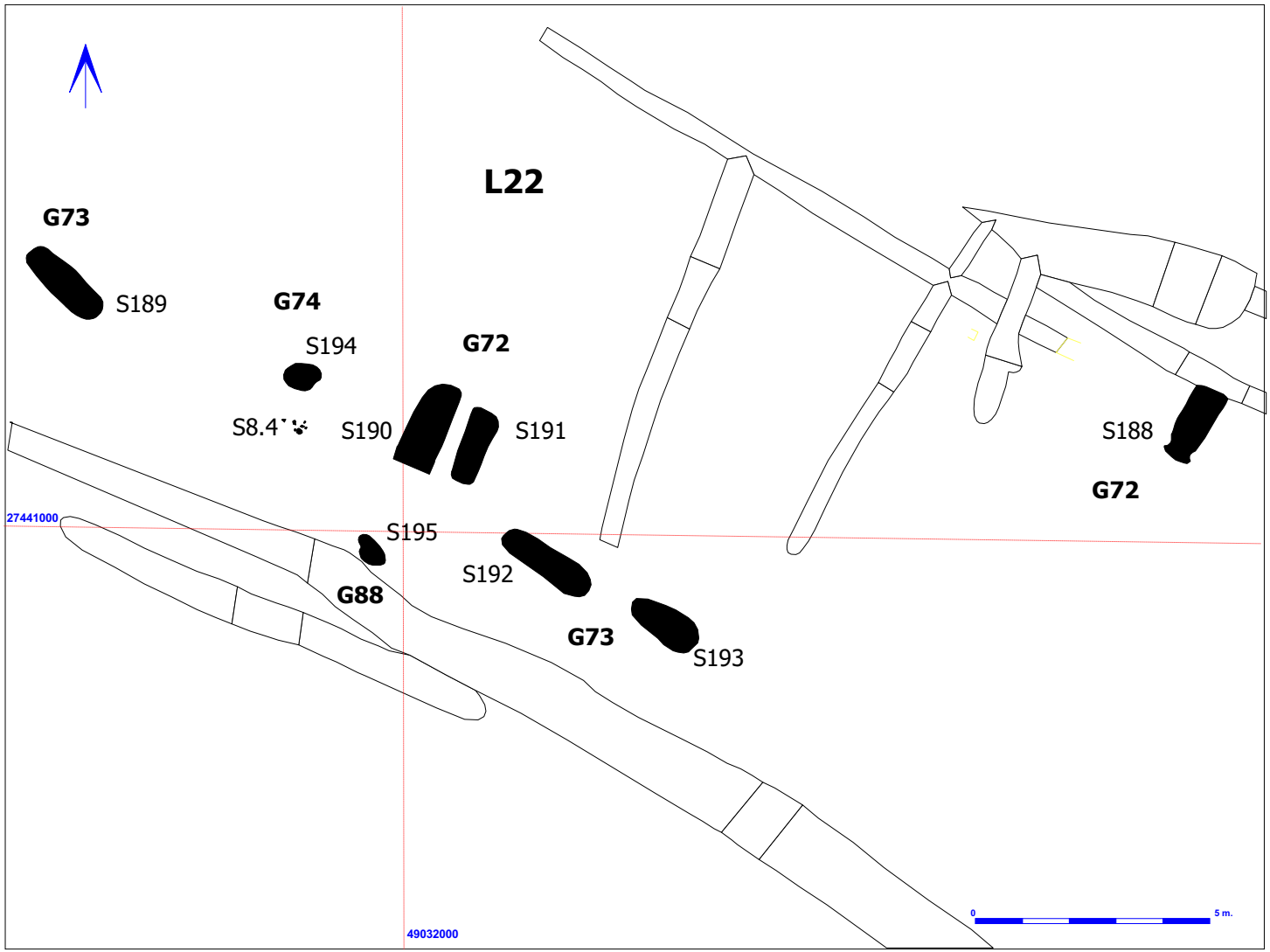


Figure 9: Phase 4: Inhumations L22

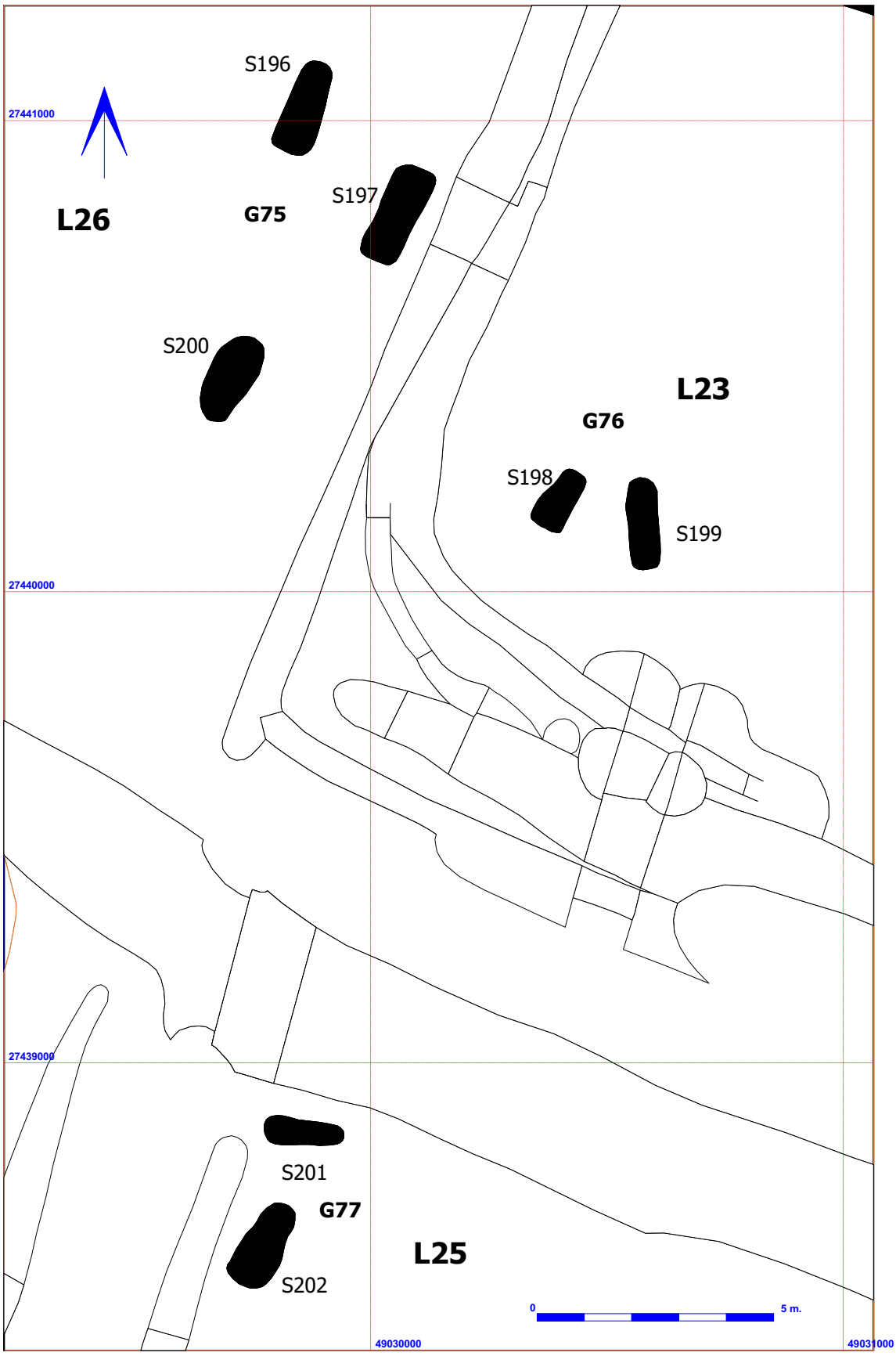


Figure 10: Phase 4; Inhumations L23, L25 and L26

Figure 11: Phase 5; medieval