Post-Excavation Assessment

An Iron Age Settlement and Romano-British Villa Complex at Itter Crescent, Peterborough

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An Iron Age Settlement and Romano-British Villa Complex at Itter Crescent, Peterborough

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Between August 2011 and February 2012 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological excavation at Itter Crescent, Peterborough (TF 182 018), commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes (East Midlands) in advance of a residential development. The total machine stripped area covered 0.5 ha. Prior to the excavation, Peterborough City Historic Environment Record (HER) contained no records relating to archaeological sites or finds from the development area itself.

The excavation revealed multi-period archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period. The earliest finds were Neolithic struck flint including a retouched blade. The earliest cut feature was an ?Early Iron Age crouched burial of a young woman.

Overlying these features were the remains of a substantial Iron Age settlement, constituting (at least) three roundhouses and a hayrick, together with an extensive layer of settlement debris. The settlement lay within a square enclosure formed by a bank and ditch.

Occupation of the enclosure continued into the Romano-British period with the construction of a remarkably well preserved and extremely high status set of timber-framed buildings which were later replaced by a two-storey stone courtyard villa and bath house complex. The exceptional level of preservation within both the timber and masonry villas revealed mosaic floors, painted plaster walls, deeply stratified sequences of clay floors, a domed keyhole-shaped oven and hypocaust foundations of the tepidarium *and* caldarium *in the bath house.*

Beyond the villa, evidence for the life of the inhabitants survived in the courtyard in the form of ovens, a well, drains and water tanks and occupation debris. Behind the villa a tile kiln used to fire the roof and floor tiles of the building was dug into the backfilled enclosure ditch. Sixteen neonate burials contemporary with the life of the villa were found.

There was no major use of the land within the enclosure following the abandonment of the villa in the later Roman period (?mid 4th century). Over time, stone from the walls and foundations was systematically robbed and used elsewhere. Unusually the footprint of the site became a cemetery, with eleven adults and one juvenile buried within or close to the remains of the villa itself.

In the Early Saxon period an isolated burial of an adult female, buried with high status grave goods, including gold gilt shoulder brooches and a necklace of Baltic amber and glass beads, was found.

The site was ploughed during the post-medieval era and became allotments in the 20th century. Neither of these activities proved destructive to the underlying archaeology.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeological investigations were conducted at land off Itter Crescent, Peterborough between August 2011 and February 2012. The works were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes East Midlands and were conducted in advance of a proposed housing development.

1.1.2 The works consisted of a two day evaluation between the 2nd and 4th August 2011, an excavation from 15th August to 22nd December 2011 and a series of watching briefs in the adjacent recreation ground totalling thirteen days in February of the following year.

1.1.3 The site lies to the north of Soke Parkway (A47) in the residential area of Walton (Fig. 1). To the east of the site is a recreational ground with the development area bounded to the west by housing adjacent to Fane Road. The site was disused but previously formed allotments. The total development site is 1.4 ha in size, although following the findings of the evaluation, an area measuring approximately 0.5ha was stripped for excavation.

1.1.4 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough Archaeology Service, supplemented by a series of Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Myk Flitcroft of CgMs Consulting.

1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Peterborough Museum in due course.

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

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies at approximately 11m OD with the underlying geology recorded as predominately Limestone of the Cornbrash Formation with River Terrace deposits on the far east of the site (BGS Sheet 158). Within the excavation area, the Cornbrash was visible on the surface in the south-eastern corner of site, with the rest of the site being covered in gravelly silts to a depth of up to 0.4m above the underlying limestone.

1.2.2 The nearest water course lies approximately 400m to the north-east.

1.2.3 Archaeological preservation of the the western wing of the villa created a mound extending 34m from north to south and 22m from east to west. This was clearly evident in the topographic survey that was conducted after stripping of the overburden. The remains of the villa complex continue beyond the southern baulk into the adjacent allotment site.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 Extending along the Nene Valley, approximately 7km to the south-west of Itter Crescent, are the best known Roman archaeological remains of the area (Fig. 2). These were serviced by a network of Roman roads, including Ermine Street and the Fen Causeway, with river crossings identified at *Durobrivae*, Gunwade Ferry, Longthorpe and Botolph Bridge.

1.3.2 The Roman town of *Durobrivae* (SAM 130) lay to the south of the River Nene on the line of Ermine Street. Extensive Roman remains found nearby at Castor include the 'palace' or *praetorium* (SAM PE93). The military forts at Longthorpe (SAM PE135), Water Newton (SAM 130) and Sutton Cross (SAM PE138) all lay relatively close to the subject site. Strung out along River Nene and Ermine Street to the south-west of Itter Crescent were various villas, including those at Mill Hill, Castor (SAM PE128), Sibson Hollow (SAM PE126) and Sutton Field (SAM PE125). Limited investigation has also been conducted on another villa to the north of Oxey Wood, Upton (SAM PE132).

1.3.3 Within Peterborough itself, the remains of possible high status buildings (including destruction debris and a mosaic floor) have been found relatively close to the site (summarised in Pickstone and Drummond-Murray, forthcoming and illustrated in Fig. 2).

Desk-Based Assessment (Flitcroft 2011)

General

1.3.4 Prior to evaluation a desk-based assessment was prepared by CgMs Consulting (Flitcroft 2011), using a search area of 1km radius from the centre of the site. The results are summarised below and the relevant Historic Environment Records (HER) plotted in Fig. 1.

1.3.5 Before the evaluation took place, Peterborough City HER contained no records relating to archaeological sites or finds from the development area itself. The majority of the records in the HER relate to finds of artefacts made prior to the extensive development of the area in the 1960s and 1970s. These early finds include Roman pottery and coins found approximately 100m west of the study area.

Early Prehistoric: Palaeolithic-Bronze Age

1.3.6 Peterborough HER includes five records relating to prehistoric finds within the search area. They include a Palaeolithic hand axe (HER 2211/50129), a Neolithic worked flint arrowhead (HER 2205), a Bronze Age arrowhead (HER 2218) and a small group of early prehistoric worked flints (HER 51932).

Iron Age

1.3.7 Iron Age findspots include an Iron Age coin (HER 2220) and a spearhead (HER 2206). Excavations at Wesleyan Road, Dogsthorpe (HER 51461, 51933), 800m south-east of the study site, revealed three phases of settlement spanning the Middle to Late Iron Age.

Roman

1.3.8 Roman findspots include two Roman coins (HER 50424, 52107) to the west and north-west of the study site. A single piece of Roman tile or *tessera* was found approximately 400m to the north of the study site (HER 50599). A small quantity of Roman pottery

was recovered from medieval features during archaeological investigations at Paston Rectory (HER 50502). A larger group of coins and Roman pottery is reported to have been found 100m west of the study site in 1912 (HER 2203).

Late Saxon

1.3.9 Paston is thought to have developed as a village settlement in the Late Saxon period; 11th-century carved stones (HER 2244b) are incorporated into the medieval parish church of All Saints (HER 2244). A small quantity of Late Saxon pottery was recovered during excavations at Paston Rectory (HER 50502/51299).

Evaluation (Pickstone 2011)

1.3.10 A brief statement of results from the evaluation is presented below. Individual features and finds are incorporated into the main body of this assessment.

1.3.11 A total of nine 35m evaluation trenches were machined excavated across the 1.4ha development area (Fig. 3). Of these, four trenches in the south-eastern corner of site (Trenches 6, 7, 8 and the southern end of Trench 9) contained significant Roman remains consistent with the presence of a high status building. Preliminary spot dating was suggestive of a mid 2nd- to 3rd-century AD date. Archaeological features identified included; surfaces, stone pathways, a ditch, a possible wall, pit and numerous levelling/demolition layers. There was no evidence of either pre- nor post-Roman activity within the evaluation trenches. The remainder of the trenches (Trenches 1-5) contained no archaeological remains.

1.3.12 Following the identification of these archaeological remains; a limited number of archaeological features were excavated in agreement with Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough Archaeology Services.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The authors would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project on behalf of Bellway Homes (East Midlands). The site was excavated by Alex Pickstone with the assistance of Sarah Henley, Peter Boardman, Louise Bush, Graeme Clarke, Nick Cox, Zoe Ui Choileain, John Diffey, Steve Graham, Mike Green, Katherine Hamilton, Anthony Haskins, Stuart Lamb, Patrick Moan, Steve Morgan, Julian Newman, Rhiannon Phillip, Steven Porter, Helen Stocks-Morgan and Tam Webster.

1.4.2 Thanks are extended to all of the volunteers from the local community, Cambridge Archaeological Field Group and Peterborough University Centre who helped with excavation and finds processing.

1.4.3 Survey support was provided by Gareth Rees and David Brown. Overhead photographs of the site were carried out by Lindsey Kemp (vertical camera) and Alexis Pantos (Kite Photography). Steve Critchley metal detected the site. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray. Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough Archaeology Services monitored the site.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This assessment includes the integrated results of the evaluation, excavation and watching briefs conducted at Itter Crescent by OA East.

2.1.2 With the approval of Rebecca Casa-Hatton, this assessment provides a 'rapid scan' of material recovered, since the requirement for full analysis and publication was apparent at an early stage of the fieldwork.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 At the time of writing no additional works had been carried out in the area surrounding the site.

3.1.2 The Post-Excavation Assessment will be distributed to the client CgMs Consulting (Myk Flitcroft (MF)) on behalf of Bellway Homes East Midlands for comment and approval. The document will then be distributed to Peterborough City Council Archaeological Services (Rebecca Casa-Hatton (RCH)).

3.1.3 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment a Publication Synopsis will be prepared. In addition, following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, meetings with the specialist contributors will be arranged to discuss and timetable the analysis stage of the work. Following these meetings a post-excavation analysis and publication timetable will be produced.

4 Original Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 Regional Research Objectives

4.1.1 The following research aims and objectives were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by CgMS (Flitcroft 2011c).

4.1.2 It was suggested that the programme of archaeological excavation and analysis would be likely to contribute particularly to the following themes identified in the recently-published *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England'*(Medlycott 2011). The research objectives (RO) identified were as follows:

RO1 *Romanisation in the region: the continuity of Iron Age settlement forms and the new settlement structure and land use from the 2nd century AD onwards.*

RO2 *Roman rural settlements (especially regarding forms and functions of buildings).*

RO3 *To what extent are the regional changes in material culture and settlement pattern discernible on the site?*

RO4 *The Roman-Saxon transition (particularly in relation to changes in material culture and the nature of settlement forms and patterns in the 4th and 5th centuries AD.*

4.2 Local Research Objectives

RO5 *The inter-relationship between the Roman town of Durobrivae and its hinterland.*

RO6 *Despite the limitations presented by the loss of local context due to extensive residential development in Walton and Paston in the first half of the 20th Century to what extent can the Itter Crescent site be placed in its original (Iron Age and Romano-British period) social, administrative and physical landscape?*

RO7 *How does the Itter Crescent site relate to the pattern of high status Roman villa sites identified*

around the town of Durobrivae*? (Upex 2008).*

4.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

The Iron Age

RO8 *What is the nature and extent of the Iron Age activity on the site?*

RO9 *Does the perimeter (enclosure) ditch date to the Iron Age?*

Chronology and Development of the Roman Building complex

RO10 *What is the date of construction of the first phase of 'Roman' buildings?*

RO11 *How does the Roman period settlement relate to previous Iron Age activity (considered in terms of the location, extent and nature of activity)?*

RO12 *How was the boundary formed by the perimeter enclosure ditch altered or redefined during the Roman period?*

RO13 *To what extent does the layout and ground plan of Roman period structures remain static throughout the period of activity?*

RO14 *How is activity zoned within the site?*

RO15 *What can be determined of the architectural and design palette employed? (materials; one/two storey elevation; external and internal embellishment)*

RO16 *What is the date for the final abandonment of the buildings?*

RO17 *What is the evidence for change in social status?*

'Bath House' (south end of west range)

RO18 *What is the date and duration of use, and relationship to remainder of west range?*

RO19 *What is the function of individual rooms/areas?*

RO20 *Are the rooms/areas a single phase of development or the result of incremental developments over time?*

RO21 *What construction methods were employed?*

RO22 *How did the hypocaust work within the rooms?*

West range of buildings

RO23 *What is the date and duration of use - overall and for individual elements where possible?*

RO24 *How did these buildings develop?*

RO25 *What is the function of the individual rooms and areas?*

RO26 *What can be learnt about the construction and decoration of the individual rooms/areas?*

North range of buildings

RO27 What is the date and duration of use – overall and for individual elements?

Courtyard

RO28 *What is the chronology and relationship of the courtyard to phases of activity within the ranges of buildings?*

RO29 *What is the function of the courtyard area?*

RO30 *Is there any evidence for the villa entrance or approach from the east?*

Human burials

RO31 *How do the human burials relate to the layout and activity within the site?*

RO32 *Do the burials post-dating disuse of the buildings/complexes show any clustering?*

RO33 *How do the post-disuse burials relate to the known early Saxon burial to the west of the site ?*

5 Site Phasing

5.1.1 This assessment uses a provisional phasing derived from spot dating based on the pottery, ceramic building materials and diagnostic small finds. This phasing will be developed and refined during the analytical stage. Additional dating from other finds will be analysed to add to the understanding of each period.

5.1.2 Features have been assigned to a period where possible. The provisional site periods are as follows:

Period 1: Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (4500-3000 BC) to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (3000-1500 BC)

Period 2: Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (700-400 BC) to Late Iron Age (100-0 BC)

Period 3: Latest Iron Age (including Late Pre-Roman Iron Age: c. AD 0-43)

Period 4: Romano-British (AD 43-410)

Period 5: Saxon (AD 410-1066)

Period 6: Medieval to Modern (AD 1066-present)

6 Summary of Results

6.1 Period 1: Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

6.1.1 Forty-seven struck flints were recovered from across the excavation area, including cores, scrapers and blades. The flint dates from Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (4500-3000 BC) to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (3000-1500 BC). All of the artefacts were residual, found in later features. No features associated with these finds were identified.

6.2 Period 2: Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age

6.2.1 The tightly flexed remains of an adult (Sk.1351, Fig. 5) were recovered from a grave that had been truncated by the eaves drip gully of a later roundhouse (Roundhouse 1). This crouched burial was oriented north-west to south-east with the head facing west.

6.2.2 The earliest form of land division on the site, which may have been contemporary with the burial, consisted of a narrow segmented L-shaped ditch (291 and 1521) orientated north-west to south-east, and a short stretch of east to west aligned ditch (1971). A feature aligned north-west to south-east (1973) was undated but may have been contemporary, perhaps forming part of a hedgerow.

6.3 Period 3: Latest Iron Age (including Late Pre-Roman Iron Age)

Enclosure

6.3.1 In the Latest Iron Age a substantial ditch was dug to create a rectilinear north to south orientated enclosure with an entrance on its eastern side (Fig. 6). Three sides of this enclosure ditch (northern, western and eastern) were visible within the excavation area. Within the enclosure was evidence for related activity including three roundhouses.

6.3.2 The enclosure ditch measured between 1.75m – 4.64m wide and 1.05m – 1.8m deep. An enclosed area of 3000m^2 measuring 59m x 54m in size was visible within the excavation area, with the ditch continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south. An entrance formed by two opposing ditch terminals was identified in the south-east of the excavation area (2273 and 2123). The angle of the slumped ditch fills within the enclosure ditch and the proximity of other Iron Age features to the edge of the enclosure indicates that the bank lay on the outside of the enclosure. This unusual location (such banks normally being placed internally) suggests that the bank was more of a visual statement rather than a practical means of defence, and that space within the enclosure was used to its full potential. A bone pin (SF444) and bone handle (SF183) were recovered from the eastern arm of the enclosure ditch.

Settlement

6.3.3 The best preserved roundhouse (Roundhouse 1) survived as two complete eaves drip gullies, which overlay earlier features. The earliest gully (1469) had an internal diameter of 12m with an entrance in the south-east. It was replaced and partially truncated by a slightly smaller gully (1447) with an internal diameter of 10.5m . Several post holes were found around the interior perimeter of the structure, spaced between 1m – 1.6m apart. A separate cluster of postholes (296 *etc*) outside the entrance indicates the position of a possible porch and further internal divisions.

6.3.4 A fired clay loom weight (SF519) was recovered from the fill of the north-eastern terminal of the latest gully. A large hearth or cooking pit (143) truncated the earliest

gully on its eastern side. It contained two fills with significant amounts of charcoal and animal bone.

6.3.5 To the north of Roundhouse 1, partially surviving drip gullies provide evidence for two single phase roundhouses. One example (Roundhouse 2) lay directly north of and perhaps pre-dated (?at least the second phase of) Roundhouse 1. It was the smallest building, with an estimated diameter of 18m. A pit placed within the roundhouse contained a beehive quern (SF1001).

6.3.6 Outside the building, a hearth (180) and pit containing burnt material and hearth lining (1079) were evidently contemporary with Roundhouse 2. The six fills of the hearth revealed two distinct linings with associated periods of use and disuse.

6.3.7 Cutting across the remains of Roundhouse 2 was a possible hayrick (309) that may have been contemporary with Roundhouse 1 (second gully). It survived as an annular gully with a diameter of 2.5m. The gully was fully excavated and contained pottery, daub and animal bone.

6.3.8 Slightly to the north and west lay another dwelling (Roundhouse 3) with an estimated diameter of 9.5m. No contemporary (or later) features were associated with this building.

6.3.9 Parallel to the eastern arm of the settlement enclosure ditch an alignment of five pits was identified. The northernmost pit (532) contained worked bone of unknown function (SF153). The southernmost pit (501) contained a sequence of five fills containing the deliberate deposition of burnt stone, hearth lining, burnt and scorched bone, ash, smashed pottery, a horse skull and two fired clay loom weights (SF518 and SF560).

6.3.10 In the south-western corner of site lay a cluster of pits. Pits 2207 and 1745 contained fired clay loom weights(SF362, SF563), pit 2190 contained a fragment of lava quern. Posible hearth 1896 contained significant quantities of burnt material and hearth lining, although it was too truncated to positively identify its function.

Human skeletal remains

6.3.11 Disarticulated human remains were found in two fills dating to the Iron Age (Period 3) in the settlement enclosure ditch (Fig. 4). Fragments of human skull (sk 698 and 684) were found in slot 678 (fill 680) and the partial remains of a neonate skeleton were recovered from slot 690 (fill 694).

6.4 Period 4: Romano-British

Phase 4A: Early Roman (1st and 2nd centuries AD): timber buildings and maintenance of the ditched enclosure

6.4.1 The Iron Age enclosure ditch was re-cut and maintained with the addition of a cobbled entrance way (Fig. 7). An east to west aligned ditch (734), contemporary with the re-cutting of the enclosure ditch provides the earliest surviving evidence for the annexation of land beyond the enclosure. Within the enclosure, two narrow, shallow ditches reinforced the boundaries on the northern (1725) and eastern sides (436 and 651).

6.4.2 New structures comprised a high status timber building and adjacent barn. The timber building consisted of at least three rooms with a corridor on the eastern side. The most well preserved room measured 10.5m long and 4.5m wide. A thick layer of clay was used as a levelling deposit and pitched limestone cornbrash laid as the foundation for a compact gravel floor surface (502). The constructional beamslots retained evidence of

wattle and daub interior walls which were covered in painted wall plaster. The surviving elements of a collapsed wall on the western side of the building consisted of three timber posts (1675) spaced 1.4m apart; the collapsed wall consisted of mortar and daub (1648) with wattle impressions. The timber building was (?deliberately) razed to the ground during the late 2nd century AD, witnessed by the large quantities of burnt material in all of the beamslots, as well as the collapsed wall and extensive burnt demolition deposits.

6.4.3 Directly to the south of the timber building was a rectangular post-built structure, with an opening to the east, measuring approximately 12m by 5.5m. The nine post holes which formed this structure were substantial, measuring between 0.75m – 0.92m deep. Within the north-eastern corner of the structure were four small intercutting fire pits (2063, 2065, 2067 and 2069). The presence these pits within the building suggests that it may have been used as a drying structure, similar to those seen in the vicinity at Orton Hall (Mackreth 1996, 75-84).

6.4.4 Three hearths or ovens were found within the courtyard area. The northernmost (1083), was lined with a thin layer of silty sand before being packed with a 0.45m thick cobble stone layer. The organic and charcoal rich burnt fill was sampled for environmental analysis. In the south-eastern corner of the courtyard, two ovens may have formed part of an industrial working area. One example (oven 136) was keyhole shaped, with a heavily burnt stone lining and contained evidence of a stone, wattle and daub superstructure. A fired clay kiln bar (SF107) was recovered from upper fill 134. The second oven (250) lay to the east and had two distinct circular chambers connected by a short flue. A significant amount of burnt material was recovered and sampled from the easternmost chamber, which has been interpreted as the furnace. The western chamber contained a little burnt material. Environmental samples were taken to ascertain the function of the oven.

6.4.5 An *in-situ* Early Roman buried soil (292) survived. It underlay much of the later courtyard and the extension to the western wing of the masonry villa where it measured up to 0.15m thick. It contained a number of notable artefacts including five incomplete glass vessels (SF530, SF540 and SF269-SF271), a small piece of window glass (SF539), two copper alloy pins (SF204 and SF272), a copper alloy needle (SF311) and an iron buckle (SF268).

Phase 4B: redevelopment of the compound with a masonry villa, cobbled courtyard and associated features

Enclosure

6.4.6 While the northern arm of the ditch continued to be cleaned and remained in use, the western and eastern arms of the ditch were backfilled. On the eastern side the boundary was replaced by a succession of walls and the former entranceway blocked (Fig. 8).

6.4.7 The outlying ditch to the east (734) was also backfilled and replaced by a substantial timber fence, the foundation of which was secured by stone-packed post holes.

6.4.8 A shallow ditch aligned parallel to the new boundary wall extended from the fence line and ran south-south-east beyond the limit of excavation. The series of watching briefs across parkland adjacent to the development area revealed a single east-west oriented ditch suggesting little activity in land east of the settlement enclosure.

6.4.9 In order to extend the size of the settlement area, the western arm of the enclosure ditch was not replaced. During the construction of the stone phase of the villa, a tile kiln was constructed over the backfilled ditch, with the stoking-chamber cut through the soft backfill.

Tile Kiln

6.4.10 The tile kiln (**2311**) consisted of a 3.25m by 2.95m rectangular furnace chamber constructed from limestone and clay, with a 1.5m^2 stoking pit at the entrance on the western side. The whole structure was dug into the backfilled Iron Age settlement enclosure ditch. The stoking pit was sub-circular at ground level and survived to a depth of 0.8m where it was cut as a 1.2m by 1.2m square shaft. No evidence of a lining survived; the base was heavily compacted and appeared to have been regularly cleaned. The firing chamber had a heavily scorched clay floor and the walls were lined with plaster, which had also been heat affected.

6.4.11 The kiln underwent one phase of major rebuild in which walls were constructed between the central stacks and the exterior wall, this would have directed the flow of hot air around the firing chamber more effectively. No 'wasters' or misfired tiles were found within the kiln, which appeared to have been thoroughly cleaned after both periods of use. It is likely that the tile from this kiln was used to construct the masonry villa and may have been refurbished to enable the construction of the bath house and other improvements (see below).

The Masonry Villa

6.4.12 Within the area of the enclosure ditch the timber buildings were replaced by what was probably originally a two-storey stone- and timber-framed courtyard villa of exceptionally high status, containing mosaic floors, painted plaster walls and a bath house. Two wings of this structure were visible in the excavation area. The main wing was oriented north-south, and measured 31.6m long with the main rooms being 7.5m wide. A corridor ran the entire length of the eastern side of the building, with an entrance that opened out onto the courtyard. It showed evidence of having been rebuilt at least three times. At the southern end the exterior wall was replaced and moved 0.5m to the east. At the northern end it was rebuilt once and then replaced by a timber structure evidenced by eight double postholes spaced between 1.7m and 1.8m apart, which partially truncated the original wall cut. These extended the total length of the corridor to 45m and ended level with the corridor of the northern wing. No archaeological remains survived to suggest the two were physically connected. The corridor was paved with a stone and ceramic tile mosaic floor which survived in patches throughout, most extensively as layer 105, a 1.8m by 1.12m stretch near the courtyard entrance.

6.4.13 At present the internal layout of the villa is unclear and requires further analysis, particularly since the majority of the wall foundations were removed by later robber trenches. It is apparent that there were several phases of reorganisation within the interior of the villa including the addition of a bath house at the southern end and an extension comprising at least two rooms on the western side. Stratigraphic analysis of the surviving floor deposits within the building and their relationships with the wall foundations will reveal more information regarding the nature and layout of the villa and its modifications.

6.4.14 The wall foundations of the northernmost room were the best preserved. Here, substantial load-bearing foundations measuring 1m wide survived to a depth of 1.05m,

revealing that the northern end of the villa could have been a two storey stone structure. The limestone foundations were laid in alternate layers of 'herringbone' mortared stone and flat outer stones with a rubble core. The room itself measured 30m^2.

6.4.15 South of this room a series of robbed wall foundations bisected earlier deeply stratified floor sequences and occupation horizons, possibly the remains of a kitchen. The most extensive of these floors (1227) was contemporary with a keyhole shaped oven and flue (1364). It had a limestone masonry domed superstructure with a clay lining and contained eight visible layers of *in-situ* ash and charcoal.

Bath House

6.4.16 The bath house was built into the footprint of the southern rooms of villa, with rubble being packed between the original walls and the new construction. The foundations of three rooms were visible within the excavation area, with the building continuing to the south. A central furnace chamber fed three flues, south (beyond the limit of excavation) to a presumed bath, east to the *caldarium* and north to the *tepidarium*. A total depth of 0.73m of ash deposits was excavated from the furnace chamber, contrasting with the other rooms which had been scrupulously cleaned. The south-facing flue was the best preserved, made of square ceramic tiles and limestone blocks overlain and made waterproof by an *opus signinum* sealing layer.

6.4.17 The *caldarium* measured 2m by 3m. The primary foundation deposits revealed two rows of four hypocaust stacks. Only one tile remained *in situ*, with the rest of the stacks being visible as removal scars in the *opus signinum* and mortar floor. The height of the connecting flue stack suggest the floor was suspended 0.45m above the base of the hypocaust stacks. The *tepidarium* was double the width, at least 5.2m by 4.3m in size. Structural remains from below floor level revealed a channelled hypocaust flue network around the outer walls of the room opening onto a central chamber, with remains of a stacked hypocaust to support the floor. The channelled hypocaust survived to a depth of 0.4m. Demolition deposits overlying both rooms revealed a significant amount of painted wall plaster fragments, most frequently in red but also white, green, orange, black, yellow and blue.

6.4.18 The extension to the west of the villa may have coincided with the construction of the bath house, with the southern, apsidal room being a part of the complex. It measured 3.4m by 4.7m square with the internal curving wall creating a floor space of 14.12m^2. The second room was slightly smaller, measuring only 3.6m north-south, with an internal floor space of 12.24m^2.

6.4.19 The northern wing of the villa consisted of a single large room measuring 10.8m by 5.8m with an internal space 68.4m^2. A corridor ran the entire length of the southern side of the room and beyond it to incorporate an entrance facing the courtyard.

The Courtyard

6.4.20 A cobbled courtyard surface, which survived in patches, extended between the villa, northern wing and settlement boundary wall to the east. It survived best in two depressions; firstly in the south-west corner next to the bath house and secondly against the boundary wall, overlying the blocked entrance to the Iron Age enclosure.

6.4.21 Close to the bath house the courtyard was cut by a V-shaped, stone-lined drain (819) oriented south-west to north-east. This drain ran in the direction of a water tank or basin 815. The water tank was poorly preserved and survived as the mortar foundations of a

tank with limestone side panels and an *opus signinum* waterproof lining. Only one of the limestone side panels survived *in situ*, although grooved slots in the mortar foundations marked the locations of at least six further panels. A large piece of architectural limestone column (SF188) was found in the backfill of posthole 762 which lay close to the water tank and drain. An extensive assemblage of metal artefacts were retrieved from the courtyard surfaces including iron pincers (SF166), an iron hoof pick (SF167), a fragment of stamped mortaria (SF304) and three incomplete toilet sets (SF168, SF299, SF262).

6.4.22 Water for the bath house and kitchens could have been drawn from a well (2316) located east of the buildings and cutting through the cobbled courtyard. The well was square, stone lined and measured 1.5m by 1.5m with an internal shaft approximately 0.5m^2. The true depth of the well could not be ascertained and the feature is now capped below the housing development.

6.4.23 A enigmatic single roomed building (1471) stood alone in the courtyard to the south-east of the villa. It was small, measuring just 3.9m by 3.9m square. Evidence survived for plastered wattle and daub walls with a tile roof. The intact floor was a compact silty clay; a significant quantity of finds were recovered from the surface and environmental samples taken for further analysis.

Neonate burials

6.4.24 Sixteen neonate (new born or within the first month of life) burials contemporary with the construction and use of the villa were identified within the excavation area; two are particularly distinctive. The first (sk. 1759) was placed as a foundation deposit in the primary construction cut of the stone building. The skeleton was heavily disturbed but appeared to have been placed on a rectangular piece (0.6m by 0.4m) of laid cornbrash (1756) in the north-western corner of a room.

6.4.25 The remaining fourteen neonate burials were found in three clusters and lay to the west of the villa buildings. In the south-eastern corner of site, adjacent to the blocked enclosure entrance four neonate burials were recovered. They were buried in shallow grave cuts lying in foetal positions. One (sk. 220) lay on its right side. It was not possible to discern the placement of the remaining burials (sk. 217, 260, 1056) due to poor preservation. To the west of the building two neonate burials (sk. 336, 575) were identified within a dense cluster of intercutting pits. It is possible that later pit activity truncated other burials in this location. A second skeleton (sk. 424) was recovered tightly curled, as if placed in a bag in fill 423 of an earlier ditch (422). Eight further neonate burials were clustered in the space between the stone building and the northern range, with three individuals (sk. 950, 952, 972) interred together.

Phase 4C; Demolition and re-use

6.4.26 Much of the architectural and foundation stone from the villa had been robbed, presumably shortly after the abandonment of the complex in the (?mid) 4th century AD. In most cases the width of the robber trench (Fig. 9) exceeded the construction cut of the wall, with only a few centimetres of wall foundation remaining at the base of the cut. This is particularly true of the northern wing of the villa. In the west wing the exterior wall foundations were entirely removed at the southern end of the villa, surviving only around the latest room at the north. The foundations of the latest phase of the interior walls between rooms survived to a greater extent but were all truncated by robber

trenches. In the bath house the channelled flue stacks survived well but the exterior walls and hypocaust stacks within the *caldarium* had been removed.

6.4.27 In addition, the isolated building (1471) to the south had been deliberately and carefully dismantled with the remains packed into the construction cut. Dumped on top of the floor was a large deposit of many thousands of small black, white and red tesserae (1341), each measuring less than 1cm^3. The primary demolition layer (1092) consisted almost exclusively of broken, crushed roof tile measuring between 0.03m – 0.08m thick laid across the entire structure. This was overlain by a 0.08m thick layer of plastered wattle and daub wall (1091) which appeared to have been 'folded' or pushed onto the crushed roof tile. Within the demolition were four iron nails, an iron buckle (SF464), the remains of a bone needle (SF319) and two stone fragments of column, one of which had surviving paint residue (SF321). The fragments of painted wall plaster which survived are predominantly white, with greyish green leaf, stem and flower heads also visible. Following this three distinct deposits of deep reddish purple burnt organic materials, cumulatively measuring 0.34m thick, appeared to seal the building. These deposits contained five iron nails, two fragments of window glass (SF296, SF298), a partial copper alloy spoon-probe (SF295), a stone plug (SF279) and a copper alloy object (SF509).

6.4.28 Well 2316 was backfilled with demolition rubble to a depth of 0.75m. This included large pieces of architectural stone which were not used in the construction of the well and presumably came from another part of the villa itself. In addition the remains of a juvenile (sk 1945) of between 4.5 – 5 years of age was recovered from the upper backfill deposit (2311) of the well. This individual was buried face down, oriented north to south with the head at the northern end: in this case, orientation was directed by the shape of the well shaft. The same deposit contained a large piece of worked antler (SF374), two iron nails (SF515 and SF363) and a copper alloy artefact (SF516).

Human Skeletal Remains

6.4.29 In addition to the neonatal burials, twelve other *in-situ* inhumations were identified across the site and ten instances of disturbed burials were found. Most of these burials were contemporary with the demolition phase of the masonry villa and are therefore presented as a cohesive group within the following text.

6.4.30 Ten of the burials were prone, oriented east to west, with heads at the western end of the grave. None had any grave goods. Seven were buried within the robbed remains of the masonry villa, three to the north-west of the villa and two (within the tile kiln and well) may have been closing deposits of significant features in the life of the villa complex (Figs 4 and 9).

6.4.31 Three burials truncated floors within the villa. Skeleon 1649 was a ?female adult whose grave truncated a floor surface (900) in the centre of the villa. Two inhumations (sk 2021 and 2081) were dug through the demolition of the timber phase of the villa at the north of the site. Skeleton 2021 was an adult male; skeleton 2081 survived as a pair of articulated feet, the remainder of the skeleton having been removed by later activity. Four graves were deliberately cut through backfilled robber trenches. Skeleton 471 was a young adult ?male buried in the demolition of the northern range (514). Skeletons 367 and 349 were buried in adjacent robber trenches in the centre of the villa. Skeleton 367 was a young adult female and skeleton 348 (robber trench 349) the partial remains of an individual aged between 18-25. This grave truncated the earlier burial of an adult female (sk 372) but did not disturb the skeleton itself.

6.4.32 In the north west of the site either side of the backfilled enclosure ditch two adult females (sk 652 and 1661) and an older adult male (sk 112) were buried. The grave of skeleton 652 was notable due to the presence of large flat stones placed at the head and foot of the grave.

6.4.33 An older adult male (sk 468) was buried oriented south-east to north-west with his head at the south-east end in a grave cut through the stoking pit of the kiln. This burial may have been an opportunistic re-use of a patch of pre-dug ground or it may have significance to the community as a deliberate act (closing deposit) marking the end of construction on the site.

6.4.34 A juvenile (sk 1945) of between 4.5-5 years of age was recovered from the upper backfill deposit of the well (2311). It was buried face down, oriented north – south with the head at the northern end, in this case orientation was directed by the shape of the well shaft.

6.4.35 In addition ten instances of disarticulated human remains were found in demolition layers and robber trenches of the stone villa. Five of these were individual neonate bones found in the rubble backfill of robber cuts and post holes near the centre of the building. A fragment of adult skull was recovered from demolition (523) in the apsidal room. A single adult phalanx (sk 2292) was recovered from the demolition within robber cut 191 of the eastern exterior wall, along with more disarticulated bone (sk 2293). The disarticulated remains of an adult (276) were tightly packed within upper rubble fill 918 of the bath house. The disarticulated remains of an adult (sk 1513) were found in rubble backfill (1510) of robber trench 1512 in the northern wing. Both sets of bones had been crushed and broken by the rubble, seemingly not placed but dumped in with the backfill.

6.5 Period 5: Anglo-Saxon

6.5.1 Settlement at the site appears to have ceased by the Early Saxon period (Fig. 10). A single feature, the burial of an adult female (sk 109), is attributable to this time.

6.5.2 The burial was located outside of the settlement enclosure, oriented south to north with the head at the southern end. Although the bones were poorly preserved several grave goods survived; seven Baltic amber and *reticella* glass beads from a necklace (SF77-SF79 and SF81-SF84) and two copper and gold gilt shoulder brooches (SF7 and SF8).

6.6 Period 6: Post-Saxon to present

6.6.1 Two undated shallow plough furrows aligned north-west to south-east cut into the demolition layers overlying the villa (Fig. 10). These may have been remains of medieval ridge and furrow, or post-medieval ploughing.

6.6.2 There was an almost total absence of medieval finds across site, even from the subsoil, suggesting that at this time the land lay beyond the limit of the village at Paston and was used as pasture and for cultivation. It eventually became modern allotments.

7 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

7.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

7.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and check for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed into an MS Access Database. Quantities of records are laid out in Table 1:

Type	Quantity
Context registers	96
Context numbers	2287
Plan registers	10
Section registers	11
Plans	368
Sections	427
Black and White films	25
Digital photographs	1500

Table 1: Quantification of excavation records

Finds and Environmental Quantification

7.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified, and bagged or boxed. The site assemblage is quantified in the following table:

Material	Count	Weight (kg)
Worked flint	77	0.622
Pottery (all periods, including samian)	10225	196.555
Crucible	1	-
Ceramic building material	11718	2038.902
Fired clay	418	12.440
Painted wall plaster	1964	115.045
Worked stone	45	-
Tesserae	*c.* 58,000	*c.* 200.000
Coins	54	-
Copper alloy objects	168	-
Iron objects	464	-
Lead objects	5	-
Silver objects	1	-
Worked bone/antler objects	16	-
Glass vessel fragments	107	-
Glass window fragments	48	-
Glass beads	7	-
Amber beads	1	-
Human skeletal remains	42 (minimum count)	-
Animal bone fragments	2124	-

Table 2: Preliminary quantification of finds

7.1.3 Two hundred and ninty-nine environmental samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and locations. Bulk samples were taken to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains. They are summarised by feature type in Table 3.

Feature Type	Number of samples
Pit and ?pit	85
Grave	54
Oven and oven flue	27
Layer	25
Undefined fill	23
Ditch	18
Post hole	18
Hearth	12
Building	5
Wall and wall trench	5
Kiln`	4
Floor	4
Beam slot	3
Wall trench	3
Vessel Content	3
Dump	2
Demolition layer	2
Mortar	2
Burnt layer	1
Wall plaster	1
Slot	1
Gully	1
Furnace	1
Courtyard building	1
Robber Cut	1
Total	299

Table 3: Quantification of bulk samples by feature type

Range and Variety

7.1.4 Considering the confined area of excavation, the range of features on the site was extensive. They included ditches, pits, post-holes, (drip) gullies, hearths, ovens, structural foundations (and their robbed remains), stone and tile built structures, including room floors, corridors and paths, a tile kiln, a well and associated courtyard.

7.1.5 A single prehistoric (?Early Iron Age) crouched burial was found. Numerous neonatal burials thought to be contemporary with the villa were present, together with later inhumations associated with the disuse of the villa and subsequent use of the area as a cemetery. One Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial was also found.

Condition

7.1.6 Preservation of features and finds was generally excellent across the excavation area with very little destructive later activity; a small amount of post-medieval plough damage was noted.

7.1.7 Soil conditions have allowed for excellent preservation of environmental and faunal remains.

7.2 Artefact Summaries

Worked Flint (Appendix B.1)

By Anthony Haskins

Summary

7.2.1 A total of 47 struck lithics were recovered from 43 contexts. Of these eleven are utilised and retouched pieces that include tools. The material dates between the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (4500-3000 BC) and Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (3000-1500 BC).

7.2.2 The spread of worked flint throughout the site, from the demolition deposits through to the cobbled surfaces, confirming that this material is residual and reworked into later, primarily Roman, contexts.

Statement of Potential

7.2.3 Due to the residual nature of the material it is unlikely that further study would be beneficial.

7.2.4 The presence of this material, does however, contribute to our understanding of prehistoric activity in the area and should be incorporated into the description of the site history.

Pottery (Appendix B.2)

By Alice Lyons

Summary

7.2.5 A total of 10224 sherds, weighing 196.547kg, of pottery was recovered; it derives from 591 individual deposits and represents a minimum of 2282 vessels. The pottery can be dated to the Late Iron Age, Early Roman and (most prolifically) the Romano-British periods.

7.2.6 The majority of the pottery is locally produced shell or quartz tempered utilitarian coarse wares (jars, bowls and storage jars), although some fines wares, including samian (Appendix B.3) were found in moderate quantities. Other specialist wares including a range of (imported) amphora and (regionally traded) mortaria were also found indicating that Roman tastes and cooking practices had been adopted and trade in ceramic goods, and their contents, was taking place.

7.2.7 The pottery was found in numerous features, although mainly from the boundary ditches (1560 sherds, weighing 31.844kg, *c*. 16% by weight), pits (1433 sherd, weighing 23.685kg, *c*. 12%) and the levels associated with the demolition of the villa (2073 sherds, weighing 37.118kg, *c*. 19%).

7.2.8 This assemblage has an average sherd weight of *c*. 19g; the pottery is in good condition, only moderately abraded, allowing evidence for wear and use (soot and lime residues) to survive.

Statement of Potential

7.2.9 This preliminary assessment has shown the pottery assemblage is in good condition, recovered largely from stratified contexts and is closely datable. The dating and distribution of the pottery strongly suggest that the villa fell from use during the mid 4th century (also suggested by the coin assemblage (Appendix B.10)). A more detailed analysis of this assemblage would undoubtedly allow us to increase our knowledge of pottery manufacture, use, trade and exchange used by this settlement in the hinterland of *Durobivae* (Fincham 2004) and answer a range of local, regional and site specific research objectives.

7.2.10 The pottery assemblage, although not intrinsically remarkable as it is typical of the Lower Nene Valley, offers a very rare opportunity to tie-in pottery use and deposition with specific types of sequential structures in a closely defined space that may indeed have belonged to one (extended) family over a period of several hundred years.

Samian (Appendix B.3)

By Stephen Wadeson

Summary

G.2.11 A moderate assemblage of samian pottery, totalling 265 sherds, weighing 2.534kg with an estimated vessel equivalent of 5.46 (EVE) was recovered during excavations at Itter Crescent. Representing a maximum of 187 vessels, the samian was recovered from 89 stratified deposits with the majority of the assemblage *c*. 44% (by weight) retrieved from demolition layers associated with the destruction of the villa.

G.2.12 The assemblage is primarily from Central Gaul, principally Lezoux and dates from the 2nd century AD. The assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded with an average sherd weight of 9.6g.

G.2.13 The date range of the samian suggests that the residents of the villa had access to samian from the mid to late 1st century onwards. Availability of samian continued through to the end of the production period as indicated by the presence of late Antonine forms within the assemblage. Later mid 2nd- to mid 3rd-century East Gaulish products are minimally represented.

G.2.14 Plain ware forms account for the largest proportion of the assemblage consisting principally of platters, dishes and cups. Decorated wares form less than 13% of the material recovered, a proportion that is significantly lower than the suggested 20% average from assemblages recovered from rural sites, including villas (Willis 2005, ch. 7.2.7).

Statement of Potential

7.2.15 This preliminary assessment demonstrates that the samian assemblage has potential to answer a range of local, regional and site specific research objectives. A more detailed analysis of this assemblage combined with the results of future excavations would undoubtedly allow us to increase our knowledge of samian use, trade and exchange.

Ceramic Crucible (Appendix B.4)

By Christine Howard-Davis

Summary

7.2.16 A single almost complete metal working ceramic crucible (SF124) was recovered from Period 4(A) buried soil 292 and can be dated to the Early Roman period with relative confidence.

Statement of Potential

7.2.17 Limited further analysis will contribute to the dating, interpretation, and understanding of the development of the site. Analysis of the surfaces to determine the metal or metal alloy melted within the crucible would contribute to an understanding of craft (or industrial) activities carried out on the site.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix B.5)

By Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadeson

Summary

7.2.18 The excavation produced a total of 11,718 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 2039kg. The CBM was recovered from 1201 stratified contexts and consists primarily of undiagnostic flat tiles the majority of which are likely to be tegulae (an interpretation based on their thickness). Other notable types are bricks, most commonly lydions (large rectangular flat bricks used, for example, in flooring), recovered from demolition layers associated with the bath house. The fragments recovered are small to moderate in size with an average fragment weight of 174g. Almost all of the CBM is relatively freshly broken with little wear or weathering, the exception being a small amount of material recovered from ditch fills.

7.2.19 An initial examination of the material suggests that up to five fabrics can be recognised, of which Fabrics 1-4 may represent sub-groups of the same sandy fabric with only Fabric 5 (shelly ware) being significantly different. Any relationship between fabric type and form has not been established, with the exception of fabric 5 which appears only as fragments of large brick or tile which may have had a specialized use or purpose. The majority of the fabrics (1-4) are likely to be the products of the tile kiln located to the west of the villa.

Statement of Potential

7.2.20 The CBM assemblage is significant in relation to the previously unknown tile kiln, the possibilities of local trade and evidence of building technology and settlement function.

Fired Clay (Appendix B.6)

By Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadeson

Summary

7.2.21 A total of 418 fragments, weighing 12.440kg, of daub, fired clay and fired clay objects, were recovered from 64 contexts .

7.2.22 The assemblage contains the partial remains of Iron Age triangular loom weights, accounting for *c*.34% of the assemblages total weight. Two other fired clay artefacts were recovered. One (SF394) appears to be a crudely formed human torso (perhaps part of a figurine); the other (SF369) is an incomplete sub-rectangular item in a shelly ware fabric that has yet to be identified.

7.2.23 The remainder of the material is moderately to heavily abraded fragments of daub and fired clay, with an average weight of *c*. 21g. These fragments of hardened clay were produced from local materials and used in the production of ovens, kilns and houses (Rigby and Foster 1986, 184, fig. 80). Several fragments bear the impression of wattles or withies. It should be noted, however, that daub is a soft porous material and is not as strong as CBM; only material that has been deliberately burnt survives in the soil (Lyons 2007).

Statement of Potential

7.2.24 The fired clay and daub assemblage is significant. The clay loom weights provide evidence of related activity during the Iron Age, while the structural nature of the daub recovered from ovens within the villa indicates food processing and preparation. The figurine and other unidentified item may prove significant in relation to activities associated with the villa.

Painted Wall Plaster (Appendix B.7)

By Alice Lyons and Elizabeth Popescu

Summary

7.2.25 A total of 1964 fragments, weighing 115.045kg, of painted wall plaster (PWP) were recovered. These mainly derived from three distinct areas of the villa, meaning that they can be linked to particular parts and phases of the building complex. Although fragmentary, exceptional preservation has allowed for colours and designs to remain clear and separate decorative schemes (thought mostly to be from panels usually sited above the dado) to be discerned.

Statement of potential

7.2.26 This assemblage has high potential to inform on the techniques of the Roman interior design and the decorative schemes used (colours, quality of workmanship *etc*).

Analysis of the PWP may allow for different designs to be associated with room function and help evaluate the status of the site when compared to other regional and national assemblages. It may also help to interpret the social and artistic role of the villa and how this changed through time.

Worked Stone (Appendix B.8)

By Ruth Shaffrey

Summary

7.2.27 The stone assemblage is dominated by querns and by structural stone. Quern fragments were recorded from a total of 21 contexts. These include worn undiagnostic fragments of lava, Millstone Grit and other materials including possible Old Red Sandstone, possible Spilsby Sandstone and Lodsworth Greensand. The querns have not been fully recorded at assessment stage but appear to vary in form including rubbers, beehive and Roman style rotary querns. They probably represent activity from the Late Iron Age and Roman phases of the site's occupation.

7.2.28 Other tools include two whetstones and two hammerstones. Two of the quern fragments have also been reused as hones. More luxurious items include a palette and a possible table top (of marble) and a large slab of Purbeck limestone with an almost polished basin cut into it. These are high status items, possibly related to activity within the bathhouse.

7.2.29 In addition to the items classified as worked were numerous burnt limestone chunks and heat cracked quartzitic sandstone pebbles. Three other items were deemed to be unworked during assessment.

7.2.30 A moderate assemblage of structural stone was recovered. This includes pieces of architectural stone, such as columns and a likely voussoir. Several of these retain plaster on some surfaces. More functional structural stone includes pieces that retain tool marks and others that do not, but are of cuboid form and likely to have been used structurally. All the structural and architectural stone is limestone, however the stone does not have a single source. Most of the limestone is of Lincolnshire Limestone type (probably Weldon stone), although one of the fragments is of Portland limestone and another block is of Purbeck limestone.

7.2.31 Several large stone blocks are not obviously worked or tooled but were presumably structural. All are made of shelly oolitic limestone of Lincolnshire Limestone type. A further four blocks were not examined during assessment stage due to their size, but appear to be of similar form.

Statement of Potential

7.2.32 The worked stone has high potential to add to our understanding of the site. Analysis of the tools such as the querns should inform about any zoning of activity on the site as well as our interpretation of the status of the site, by comparison with other nearby assemblages. At assessment stage the querns appear to be quite varied in stone types with some possible unusual stones, such as Lodsworth Greensand, which is, at Itter Crescent, at the very edge of its known distribution.

7.2.33 Analysis of the dating of the querns from Itter Crescent will therefore contribute to regional studies of the inter-relationships between quern materials in central England, which are complex and not fully understood. This is especially true given that some of the querns are from stratified pre-Roman contexts (for example SF1001). If some of the lava querns are confirmed as from stratified pre-Roman contexts, these will be very significant due to the rarity of lava querns from secure contexts of that date and will add to a growing (but still very small) picture of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age importation of lava.

Tesserae (Appendix B.9)

By Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadeson with a specialist contribution from David Williams

Summary

7.2.34 A total of *c*. 58,000 tesserae, weighing *c*. 200kg, were recovered. The largest group by weight (67.9kg) are coarse red ceramic tesserae (up to 30mm), which appear to have been cut from tiles (most likely tegula). A small number of tesserae were also cut from imbrex and box flue tiles. Two areas of red tessalated flooring survived *in situ*.

7.2.35 In addition, a number of small stone tesserae of a similar size (5-10mm) were also recovered. The majority of the small tesserae consist of blue-grey (45.4kg) or white stone (35.3kg) identified by David Williams as a fine-grained grey limestone or hard chalk. A number of other small coloured tesserae were also recovered, some of which are still mortared together. The majority of this material was found in a single dump within the courtyard building (1471).

Statement of Potential

7.2.36 Analysis of the tesserae has the potential to add to our understanding of Roman building technology and sources of specialist stone used. This analysis may also add to our understanding of the decorative techniques used and therefore inform on the status and character of the timber and masonry buildings.

Coins (Appendix B.10)

By Paul Booth

Summary

7.2.37 Fifty-four Roman coins and a post-medieval jetton were recovered in the excavations.

7.2.38 The Roman coins cover most of the Roman period, from the 1st century to the late 4th, but the majority are of later 3rd and 4th century date, as would be expected. The coins vary greatly in condition; a few are in excellent condition, while a relatively small number are badly eroded and completely illegible. Most of the coins are unstratified metal detector finds.

7.2.39 The assemblage is small and the absence of stratified coins is unfortunate, but the overall range gives a useful indication of the development of the site within the limitations of wider patterns of coin loss in Roman Britain (*i.e.* the predominance of later material regardless of the intensity of early Roman occupation). Perhaps the most

notable characteristic of the material is the relatively high proportion of late 3rd century coins in relation to those of the 4th century. The ratio of coins of Reece's phase group B (*c.* 260-294) to phase group D (*c.* 330-402) is 21:23, which is quite high for a site of this type, but by no means impossibly so. It is certainly more consistent with a villa assemblage than one from a lower status rural settlement (Reece 1991, 102-3).

Statement of Potential

7.2.40 The coins are generally intrinsically unremarkable, but despite the lack of stratified pieces they are of value for dating, contributing to understanding of the overall chronological development of the site. The coins can also be used comparatively, in relation to other assemblages from a variety of site types within the region, to assess the character and chronology of the site in local terms.

Copper Alloy (Appendix B.11)

By Christine Howard-Davis

Summary

7.2.41 A total of 173 fragments of copper alloy representing approximately 168 objects, were found. Some 90 (52%) of the objects were recorded as unstratified (metal detected).

7.2.42 The majority of the objects identified are of Romano-British type and date, although few of them could be dated with precision. There is, however, a small group of Anglo-Saxon finds, pertaining to a single burial, probably of 6th-century date. Nothing in the assemblage can be dated as potentially earlier than the late 1st century BC; the brooches all date from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

7.2.43 Within the Roman assemblage two closely related groups stand out, with items of personal adornment or dress (brooches, bracelets, hairpins, rings, buckles *etc*) and other items used in toilet or hygiene (nail cleaners, ear scoops, cosmetic spoons *etc*) forming a large proportion of the assemblage (37% by fragment count) and giving a strong impression that the material is of largely domestic origin.

Summary of Potential

7.2.44 Many of the copper alloy finds have the potential to further inform the dating and interpretation of this site. It is perhaps of interest that the assemblage is largely confined to personal items from clothing or adornment, and might be, for the most part, associated with feminine activity. This apparent concentration could add to the further interpretation of activity on the site. Limited further analysis will contribute to the dating, interpretation, and understanding of the development of the site and to a lesser extent, aid in an illustration of changes through time.

Ironwork (Appendix B.12)

by Christine Howard-Davis

Summary

7.2.45 A total of 464 fragments of iron representing approximately the same number of objects, were submitted for assessment. The majority of the objects identified are probably of Romano-British type and date, although some objects, for instance hand-forged nails, change very little over very long periods of time. In all, 411 nail fragments were noted, comprising *c*. 95% of the assemblage. In addition 15 fragments, *c*. 3.2% of the assemblage, are too fragmentary, or too poorly preserved, for any identification to be made. The overwhelming majority of the identifiable objects, including nails, are of a structural nature, strongly suggesting an origin in buildings on the site, perhaps deposited during periods of clearance and/or demolition.

Summary of Potential

7.2.46 Little of the ironwork has the potential to further inform the interpretation of this site, and it is probable that none of the objects can contribute significantly to the dating. Most of the material is related to the Period 4(A) timber element of buildings on the site, and can contribute a limited amount to understanding the technology used to construct them. A limited investigation of the physical distribution of nails might possibly contribute to this understanding. Other classes of finds are very limited, but will contribute in small part to any understanding of craft and other activity, with the occurrence of an Iron Age (Period 3) cleaver raising the possibility of structured deposition at a time of change and rebuilding.

Lead Objects (Appendix B.13)

By Christine Howard-Davis

Summary

7.2.47 A total of five fragments of lead representing a similar number of objects, were submitted for assessment. All but one of them are unstratified. The assemblage comprises a range of undiagnostic objects; all are in fair to good condition. Most of the lead finds cannot be assigned a precise date or date range, as lead was put to a number of practical uses, which means that the forms of individual artefact types have not particularly changed through time.

Statement of Potential

7.2.48 This small group of lead objects effectively has no potential for further analysis, but should be incorporated into the consideration of metal working on site.

Silver Object (Appendix B.14)

By Christine Howard-Davis

Summary

7.2.49 A single cast silver pin (SF367) with a faceted cuboid head was found. Although incomplete it is in fair to good condition, but was found unstratified. This pin can be assigned to the Anglo-Saxon era (Period 5), with a broad date range of 6th to 9th century.

Statement of Potential

7.2.50 Alongside the other Anglo-Saxon finds from the site the analysis of this object will contribute to the dating, interpretation, and understanding of the development of the site.

Worked Bone Objects (Appendix B.15)

By Christine Howard-Davis

Summary

7.2.51 A total of 16 fragments of worked bone and antler, representing probably fourteen objects, were submitted for assessment. One object was unstratified, but the remainder were from stratified contexts, twelve in total. Only one context (833, a fill of pit 837, Period 4) produced more than one object, although Period 4(B) building 1471 produced single bone artefacts from two different fills. All are in good, to very good, condition.

7.2.52 The assemblage comprises a narrow range of objects, dating from the Romano-British period. The assemblage is dominated by hairpins, made from splinters of bone. In all, ten fragments were examined; of these eight were complete or almost complete pins, retaining their head.

Statement of Potential

7.2.53 The worked bone finds have limited potential to further inform the dating of the site. They can, however, contribute to an investigation of the nature of daily life on the site, and should be considered in conjunction with other contemporary finds.

Glass (Appendix B.16)

By Christine Howard-Davis

Summary

7.2.54 A total of 156 fragments of glass were submitted for assessment. Of these, seven are Anglo-Saxon beads, which are dealt with separately (see below and Appendix B17). The remainder can be divided, on morphological grounds into vessel glass (107 fragments) and window glass (48 fragments). There was one other object, possibly a glass tessera. Only four fragments were unstratified. Glass was recovered from 47 contexts, but only eight of them produced five or more fragments, and only three of

them more than ten. The assemblage is in good to very good condition, but most of the fragments are relatively small, and the twenty-four fragments (SF94) from the fill (121) of Period 4 boundary ditch 2310 are all less than *c*. 15mm maximum dimension, and clearly derive from a single vessel.

7.2.55 The assemblage comprises a narrow range of vessels, dating predominantly from the Early Roman period (4(A)), but with one or two fragments extending activity into the 3rd century (Period 4B). With the exception of a single tessera from a Romano-British (Period 4) oven 222 (fill 223; SF119), the assemblage comprises *c*. 70% vessel and *c*. 30 % window glass. Glass was confined principally to Period 4, with only three fragments from Period 3, and seventeen from Period 4(C) demolition layers or robber trench fills.

Statement of Potential

7.2.56 The window and vessel glass has some limited potential to further inform about the construction of the villa, the dating of the site and the trade routes available. It can also be used to help illustrate daily life within the villa complex. It will not, however, sustain significant further analysis.

Beads (Appendix B.17)

By Christine Howard-Davis

Summary

7.2.57 Eight Anglo-Saxon beads were submitted for assessment. All but one is of glass, the exception being amber. Condition varies, but most are in poor/fair to good condition, with eroded surfaces. The beads form a small, but closely dated group, coming from a single grave, and seem most comfortably placed in the mid-6th century AD.

Statement of Potential

7.2.58 This small group of beads can contribute to the dating and understanding of the status of the layout of the grave from which they were recovered.

Metalworking Debris (Appendix B.18)

by Peter Boardman

Summary

7.2.59 A small assemblage of metalworking debris (0.527kg) was recovered by hand collection, with additional material (including hammerscale) from samples. The material is typical of Iron Age to Roman sites, indicating a background scatter of both ferrous and non-ferrous working from somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

Statement of Potential

7.2.60 This material has no potential for further work, other than a brief note in the publication.

7.3 Environmental Summaries

Human Skeletal Remains (Appendix C.1)

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Summary

7.3.1 Thirty-five complete skeletons were retrieved comprising sixteen adults, a single juvenile and eighteen neonates. A small amount of disarticulated bone, primarily relating to the remains of eight neonates, was also found.

7.3.2 Described chronologically this assemblage consists of:

- an ?Early Iron Age crouch burial (sk 1351);
- eighteen neonates found in the courtyard of the villa and believed to be contemporary with the occupation phase of the site;
- thirteen adults buried in the demolition layers and robber trenches of the masonry villa. A juvenile (sk 1945) recovered from the upper demolition layer of a well is also included in this group. The number of individuals buried shows that the abandoned villa was used as a burial ground for quite a considerable period;
- an Anglo-Saxon burial (sk 109), found with associated grave goods.

Statement of Potential

7.3.3 The Itter Crescent skeletons show a continuation of burial over several different phases ranging from the ?Early Iron Age to the Early Saxon period. The use of the villa as a burial ground is unusual and a full analysis, in accordance with the guidelines set out by BABAO/IFA (Brickley and McKinley 2004) is recommended in order to fully explore the history of this site.

7.3.4 The completeness and condition of the skeletons allows for a detailed inventory of the remains, estimation of sex and age that takes into consideration a standard range of indicators, metrical and non-metrical recording and the calculation of stature and skeletal indices.

7.3.5 This assessment has revealed a range of pathological conditions, none particularly severe, however a more detailed analysis is necessary in order to provide a full picture of the health of the population. X-radiographic analysis on two skeletons may provide further details of particular conditions (see Appendix C1)

7.3.6 Radiocarbon dating of selected burials will clarify the date of burials, and permit a detailed interpretation of the remains. This is particularly the case for the post-villa burials, many which are prone and may fall into the 'deviant' burial category.

7.3.7 Taken as a whole the assemblage has very high potential to inform on various aspects (including gender, age at death, health and diet) of the people who lived, died and were buried at the site. Related issues potentially include 'ritual' aspects, such as the foundation burials and the clear grouping of neonate burials.

Faunal Remains (Appendix C.2)

By Chris Faine

Summary

7.3.8 Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including pits and ditches dating from the Late Iron Age to Early Saxon periods, with the majority being obtained from Late Iron Age and Roman features. Residuality or contamination is thought to be minimal. The preservation of the assemblage is generally good, although fragmented due to butchery. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 103.7 kg.

7.3.9 In terms of species distribution the assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with sheep being the prevalent taxon in both Iron Age and Early Roman phases. Articulated remains of at least three animals were recovered from a Late Iron Age gully fill (148). Cattle are the dominant species in later Roman contexts, while pigs are a minor taxon in all phases. Noteworthy is that the numbers of horses are proportionally quite high in relation to other domesticates (horse is the third most prevalent species in Iron Age contexts). Small numbers of dog remains were recovered. Wild animal remains are limited to a single portion of red deer antler from late Iron Age context 680, a badger mandible from context 298 (also Iron Age) and two fragments of rabbit (?intrusive). Bird remains were recovered from both Iron Age and Roman contexts, along with a single fish vertebra from Iron Age pit fill 1216.

Statement of Potential

7.3.10 This is medium-to-large sized assemblage with significant potential for further work. Others villas are known within the surrounding area such as Orton Longueville, Castor and Barnack but little fieldwork has been carried out, leaving this faunal assemblage the largest yet recovered from a local villa site. Analysis of this material has the potential to inform on the local economy, animal husbandry techniques and diet in both pre- and post-conquest contexts.

Environmental Samples (Appendix C.3)

By Rachel Fosberry

Summary

7.3.11 A total of 291 bulk samples were taken from deposits of Iron Age features, a Roman villa complex and features that are thought to post-date the occupation of the villa. Of these, 237 samples were taken to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

7.3.12 A further fifty-four samples were taken from deposits which contained human skeletal remains to ensure maximum retrieval of bone elements.

7.3.13 Crop plants identified from Iron Age and Roman deposits are mainly spelt wheat and barley with the majority of the assemblages representing a background scatter of small amounts of charred grain and weed seeds that have spread across the site. The larger volumes of flots are predominantly charcoal recovered from ovens and flues of hypocausts and perhaps smithing furnaces.

Statement of Potential

7.3.14 The plant assemblages recovered from Itter Crescent are predominantly from an Iron Age settlement which pre-dates a Roman villa complex. Both phases of occupation have produced charred plant remains that have archaeobotanical potential. The few samples taken from features that post-date the villa produced a small assemblage of charred plant remains that have no potential especially as many are from grave samples and are most likely to be residual.

7.3.15 Further analysis of a selection of these assemblages has the potential to provide information on the diet, rubbish disposal and economy of the site throughout the two main phases of occupation with specific reference to crop-processing activities in the Iron Age and the possible importation of processed grain in the Roman period.

8 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 The existing research aims and objects for the project (outlined in Section 4 above) are revisited below in relation to the findings of the excavation. The research objectives are presented in tabular form including a brief discussion showing how the results of the 2011 Itter Crescent excavations can add to the debate on the specific research themes identified.

8.2 Regional Research Objectives

8.2.1 The programme of archaeological excavation and analysis is likely to contribute particularly to the following themes identified in the recently updated research framework for the eastern counties ' (Medlycott 2011).

RO1 Romanisation in the region: the continuity of Iron Age settlement forms and the new settlement structure and land use from the 2nd century AD onwards

The Itter Crescent excavations revealed an enclosed settlement that was continuously occupied between the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Examination of this archaeology has very high potential to address the question of Romanisation through the analysis of building traditions, land use, artefactual and ecofactual assemblages, all of which are exceptionally well preserved, and have been excavated and recorded to a high standard.

RO2 Roman rural settlements (especially regarding forms and functions of buildings)

The layout of the buildings was well preserved in both the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The functions of many of these buildings have been provisionally interpreted and full analysis will lead to more comprehensive understanding, allowing comparisons at local, regional and national level.

RO3 To what extent are the regional changes in material culture and settlement pattern discernible on the site?

Radical changes in material culture and settlement are clearly discernible on the site. Determining to what extent these are local, regional (or tribal) changes will form part of

the analytical process.

RO4 The Roman-Saxon transition (particularly in relation to changes in material culture and the nature of settlement forms and patterns in the 4th and 5th centuries AD).

Activity on the site at Itter Crescent appears to have ceased quite abruptly in the mid 4th century AD, with only a single isolated burial being dated to the Early Saxon period. The Roman-Saxon transition, therefore, is largely only demonstrated by its absence at Itter Crescent (which is in itself interesting), but can not be positively addressed by the available evidence.

8.3 Local Research Objectives

RO5 The inter-relationship between the Roman town of Durobrivae *and its hinterland*

The inter-relationship between *Durobrivae* and its hinterland is particularly well demonstrated by the high proportion of pottery produced in and around that town which appears to have dominated supply in the local region. The relationship between town, villa and farm is one that will be further explored during the analytical stage of the project.

RO6 Despite the limitations presented by the loss of local context due to extensive residential development in Walton and Paston in the first half of the 20th century, to what extent can the Itter Crescent site be placed in its original (Iron Age and Romano-British period) social, administrative and physical landscape?

The area of *Durobrivae* and the Lower Nene Valley has been rigorously researched over the last century, allowing for an emerging picture of the Iron Age and Roman landscape (at least partially) to be re-imagined. The evidence collated at Itter Crescent, when added to this corpus of data, will allow further interpretation of the social, administrative and physical landscape. It will be particularly valuable to demonstrate how the Itter Crescent complex was related to water and road transport routes. In addition, it will be important to attempt to establish the relationship, often poorly understood, between town (*Durobrivae*), villa and farm.

RO7 How does the Itter Crescent site relate to the pattern of high status Roman villa sites identified around the town of Durobrivae*?*

The Roman villa at Itter Crescent fits well within the known pattern of high status Roman villa sites in the vicinity (Upex 2008; Fincham 2004, 121, fig 99), although it is notable both for its early construction and relatively early demise. It is one the few examples of such sites, however, which has been excavated in modern times; this will permit a fuller understanding of all classes of structural, artefactual and environmental evidence than has been possible at some of the sites excavated previously.

8.4 Site Specific Research Objectives

The Iron Age

RO8 What is the nature and extent of the Iron Age activity on the site?

Iron Age activity on the site began with an isolated crouched burial and some early land divisions but developed – by the Latest Iron Age – into an enclosed domestic agrarian settlement similar to others seen in the vicinity such as those at Werrington (Fincham 2004 161, fig. 120) and Haddon (Hinman 2003, 59, fig. 22). The Iron Age people (perhaps a single extended family) were living in roundhouses where they commonly used handmade shell- and grog-tempered ceramics for cooking and storage. The presence of loom weights at Itter Crescent suggests that they were also weaving textiles. There is also evidence that they were growing crops and undertaking animal husbandry.

An important aspect of the analysis will be to examine comparative evidence for enclosed Iron Age sites that precede villas and to explore the reasons behind such developments in terms of status and economy.

RO9 Does the perimeter (enclosure) ditch date to the Iron Age?

It is now clear that the perimeter ditch did originate in the Latest Iron Age (Period 3). Analysis of comparable sites will permit a consideration of comparative sites and the potential forces behind the rise of villas, as demonstrated in archaeological remains.

Chronology and Development of the Roman Building complex

RO10 What is the date of construction of the first phase of 'Roman' buildings?

At present this has not been defined beyond Early Roman, but further analysis of the stratigraphy and available dating evidence may refine this interpretation. Clarification of the date of the initial timber phase will permit a comparison with other sites and will inform on the chronology of villa development.

RO11 How does the Roman period settlement relate to previous Iron Age activity (considered in terms of the location, extent and nature of activity)?

The Roman villa lay within the Latest Iron Age enclosure. Several roundhouses were apparently destroyed to allow for the building of the later villa complex. The character of activities undertaken within the Early Roman settlement may have remained similar in terms of the basic economy (in terms of farming, crop-processing and storage), albeit that the character of daily life changed considerably throughout the Roman period, with a more elevated standard of living (including bathing).

RO12 How was the boundary formed by the perimeter enclosure ditch altered or redefined during the Roman period?

During the Early Roman timber villa phase, the perimeter of the enclosure remained largely the same, with the addition of a narrow second ditch on the northern and eastern

sides. When the masonry villa was built, however, a more major redesign was undertaken with both the eastern and western arms of the enclosure backfilled and possibly replaced by a wall and fencing. Evidence for the southern arms of the enclosure lay outside the boundaries of excavation.

RO13 To what extent does the layout and ground plan of Roman period structures remain static throughout the period of activity?

The relatively simple Roman timber villa and drying barn were radically redeveloped with the construction of the winged/courtyard masonry villa complex. Once built, this structure was also frequently updated (at least three times), most remarkably by the addition of a bathhouse. Preliminary examination of the painted plaster from these heated rooms has shown that this part of the villa was redesigned at least twice.

RO14 How is activity zoned within the site?

Evidence for zoning seems to relate mostly to the Roman phases of this excavation. The buildings (both timber and masonry) lay in the western part of the enclosure with a courtyard to the east. The courtyard was an area of activity, with evidence for horses, ovens taking place there. Pottery production may have occurred, since one of the ovens contained a kiln bar. One of the most noticeable aspects of zoning was the interment of the neonatal burials in three distinct groups.

RO15 What can be determined of the architectural and design palette employed? (materials; one/two storey elevation; external and internal embellishment)

At this stage, it can only be said that both the timber and masonry villas were extensively decorated and re-decorated through time. The inhabitants appear to have invested heavily in their houses. Interestingly, the pottery they used does not seem to have been of particularly high status, albeit that aspects of the domestic assemblage such as wood, metal and glass eating apparatus may not have survived. An interesting aspect of the further research will be to explore how much of the exterior and interior design of the villas can be reconstructed. In addition, comparisons with other sites will further the understanding of how pottery (and other classes of artefact) was used within this community.

RO16 What is the date for the final abandonment of the buildings?

Both the pottery and coinage seem to suggest a date in the mid 4th century for the final abandonment of the buildings. Radiocabon dating of the overlying burials will confirm when the later use of the site as a cemetery took place.

RO17 What is the evidence for change in social status?

It is often difficult on the basis of archaeological evidence to establish the status of the Iron Age peoples who lived in roundhouses, since many of the things they valued (such as horses, dogs and textiles) do not survive well in the archaeological record. Such analysis is easier for the Roman period, when architecture and material possessions which more commonly display wealth survive more frequently. It is clear, however, that the people who lived within the Itter Crescent enclosure radically altered their way of life with the coming of the Romans.

'Bath House' (south end of west range)

RO18 What is the date and duration of use, and relationship to remainder of west range?

The date of the west range has now been established as mid to late Roman. The bath house was built into the footprint of the southern rooms of villa, with rubble packed between the original walls and the new construction. Further analysis is expected to refine this interpretation.

RO19 What is the function of individual rooms/areas

The foundations of three rooms (a bath, a *caldarium* and a *tepidarium*) were visible within the excavation area, with the building continuing to the south. Further analysis of the constructional details (including wall plaster, architectural stonework and other finds) is likely to refine these details, particularly when considered in comparison with other villa sites.

RO20 Are the rooms/areas a single phase of development or the result of incremental developments over time?

At least three phases of incremental re-design have been recorded and many more are likely to become apparent during the analytical phase of the project.

RO21 What construction methods were employed?

The bath house was primarily of tile and limestone construction. Several of the rooms used under floor (hypocaust) heating. Considerable details of the construction will be provided by the excavated evidence, including the ceramic building materials, wall plaster and mosaics.

RO22 How did the hypocaust work within the rooms?

Hot air from a central furnace chamber fed three flues, south (beyond the limit of excavation) was circulated under the floor and through hollow flue tiles in the walls. Such details will be fully explored in the analytical phase, allied to an examination of comparative evidence.

West range of buildings

RO23 What is the date and duration of use - overall and for individual elements where possible?

The date has been established as mid to late Roman. Further analysis will refine this intepretation.

RO24 How did these buildings develop?

It is clear these buildings were almost constantly being re-designed and potentially upgraded. Further analysis will give a clearer understanding of this process.

RO25 What is the function of the individual rooms and areas?

At the present time it is thought activities within the western wing concentrated on the cooking and consumption of food, as well as bathing. Further analysis will give a clearer understanding of the function of these rooms.

RO26 What can be learnt about the construction and decoration of the individual rooms/areas?

Further analysis is needed of the mosaics, wall plaster and other building materials in order to address this question.

North range of buildings

RO27 What is the date and duration of use – overall and for individual elements?

A substantial two-storied building, with a single large room on each floor and apparently unattached to the western wing of the villa was built on the northern boundary of the enclosure during the mid to late Romano-British period. It may have served as a (?later) cook house, explaining why it was constructed separately (to guard against the risk of fire). Its relatively grand (two-storied) architecture may argue more convincingly that it was used as a guest house or for sleeping quarters. Further analysis will be undertaken to refine this interpretation.

Courtyard

RO28 What is the chronology and relationship of the courtyard to phases of activity within the ranges of buildings?

In the Early Roman phase, an area of compact soil accumulated within the courtyard and later became buried. With the construction of the masonry villa, most of the courtyard (in addition to the entrance) was cobbled. Refinements were later added, including a drain associated with the bath house.

RO29 What is the function of the courtyard area?

The courtyard area was clearly multi-functional. In part, it formed a cobbled reception area for people and animals entering the enclosure through the single entrance on the eastern side of the enclosed area. It also served as a working area, as is demonstrated by the presence of ovens. Water, both for bathing and drinking, was also managed through the provision of a well and associated drainage system. The possible role of the isolated building (1471) in the southern part of the courtyard is intriguing. The presence of the remains of a fine mosaic dumped within it is suggestive of high status. Its possible function requires further investigation, in relation to parallels at other villa sites.

RO30 Is there any evidence for the villa entrance or approach from the east?

The only entrance to the enclosure appears to have been in its eastern arm, although this itself was redesigned, with the addition of walling. There is no certain evidence for a main entrance to the villa building itself.

Human burials

RO31 How do the human burials relate to the layout and activity within the site?

The Early Roman and Romano-British neonatal burials hint at a high infant mortality, perhaps abortion or miscarriage, with neonatal children treated very differently to adults who are buried elsewhere (*i.e.* not on the site). The assemblage not only comprises one of the largest groups of neonates and infants to be recovered from a non-cemetery Roman context, but it is also a rare (for Britain) example of a villa cemetery (Cleary 2000). It therefore makes a very important contribution to current research on funerary rites for children in the Roman world. More specifically, this includes the following research themes: infanticide; burial location; factors that bias the analysis of Roman infant burial practice (for example, grave depth, taphonomy and excavation); the identification of Christian cemeteries; and age-related material culture patterns as a means of exploring the social construction of Roman childhood (Cleary 2000; Gowland 2000; Mays 1993; Pearce 2000).

There are at least two burials – in the well (adolescent) and the tile kiln (adult) – which could be considered as 'closing deposits' or burials used to formally close the active life of those features. Use of the masonry villa footprint as a cemetery is very unusual, particularly with the high proportion of prone burials, and possible reasons behind this require examination. The prone ditch burials are among an increasing number of 'deviant burials' to be identified in Britain. Deviant burials are those that differ from the normative burial ritual of the respective period (Aspock 2008, 17). In Roman contexts, such burials are often unfurnished, located in liminal zones or outside cemeteries and bare evidence (such as unconventional positions) that they were performed with less respectful treatment than normative burials (although there are exceptions) (Taylor 2008).

In some examples, individuals have been decapitated; although no obvious evidence for this was seen at Itter Crescent, more detailed analysis would review this as a possibility. In Anglo-Saxon contexts, prone burials are often furnished, involve more females than males and are integrated with normal burials in cemeteries with little evidence to suggest significantly different treatment (but again, there are exceptions; Reynolds 2009). Numerous explanations for prone burial have been explored in the literature, fear of the corpse and special treatment afforded to outcasts, being among them (Taylor 2008; Tyrell 2009). As a type example that is well preserved and comprises several individuals, the Itter Crescent assemblage will make a very significant contribution to current understanding of this particular burial rite.

RO37 Do the burials post-dating disuse of the buildings/complexes show any clustering?

The post-villa burials utilised the footprint of the villa and many were placed within or above features (such as the well and foundation trenches) that were presumably identifiable on the ground. Some of them were placed in east to west aligned robbed out foundation trenches, which might suggest that they were Christian burials, although the fact that most of them were prone argues against a traditionally Christian tradition.

RO32 How do the post-disuse burials relate to the known Early Saxon burial to the west of the site ?

This is a very interesting and academically significant aspect of future research.

Radiocarbon dating will be required to establish whether the post-villa burials were contemporary with the furnished burial and thereby Anglo-Saxon. At present, it is suggested that the burials found in the footprint of the masonry villa were very Late Roman in date (late 4th to early 5th century), with the accompanied burial not taking place until the 6th century.

8.5 New Research Questions

RO33 *Continuity and Land ownership. Did the Iron Age community have the same concept of ownership as the Roman ruling classes? Were they allowed to keep their land or did it change ownership?*

RO34 *Why, if in the hinterland of* Durobrivae *in the late 4th century many villas were thriving (Fincham 2004, 122), was the villa at Itter Crescent abandoned?*

RO35 *Why was the footprint of the masonry villa used as a cemetery?*

RO36 *Why does there seem to be a disparity between the coinage and pottery (largely unremarkable, or at least typical of rural settlement in the region) and the high status of the villa buildings?*

RO37 *What role did the secure water supply play in the continuity of settlement at Itter Crescent ?*

9 Methods Statements for Analysis

9.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

9.1.1 The stratigraphic data is held within a Microsoft Access database with the matrix in Stratify. Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing of the site.

9.2 Illustration

9.2.1 All site plans and selected sections have already been digitised using AutoCAD and a GIS system. Report and publication figures will be created in Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand, or photographed as appropiate.

9.3 Background Research

9.3.1 Local and national comparable sites will be sought and compared using primary and published sources within the Peterborough City Historic Environment Record (HER) and also the Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire HERs. The site will be placed within the context of its location in the Lower Nene Valley and in the hinterland of the Roman town of *Durobrivae* using both published and archive sources.

9.4 Artefactual Analysis

9.4.1 Detailed methodologies are given in the specialist reports within the various appendices.

9.4.2 Analysis of the prehistoric and Roman pottery (Appendices B.2 and B.3) will follow the current guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010) and the Study Group for Roman pottery (Darling 2010; Willis 2010).

9.4.3 Other categories of finds (specifically the metalwork, worked bone, worked stone and other finds; Appendices B.8-B.18) will be analysed using standard OA procedures, which are based on current national guidelines.

9.5 Ecofactual Analysis

9.5.1 Analysis of the human skeletal remains (Appendix C.1) will be undertaken in accordance with the guidleines set out by BABAO/IFA (Brinckley and McKinley 2004), with specific methodologies being given in the appendix to this report.

9.5.2 Samples for radiocarbon dating will be sent to an appropiate laboratory (e.g. the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre).

9.5.3 The faunal remains and plant macrofossils (Appendices C.2 and C.3) will be analysed using standard OA procedures, which are based on current national guidelines.

10 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

10.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 4.

10.2 Storage and Curation

10.2.1 During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material (under the site code PET ITC 11) and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

10.2.2 Following analysis, the archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS.

10.2.3 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Peterborough Museum in the appropriate county stores and under the appropriate accession code.

10.3 Publication

10.3.1 The site's regional and national significance means that publication in the East Anglian Archaeology monograph series appears appropriate. However, given the location of the site, the Oxford Archaeology monograph series is a viable alternative. Once the publication outlet is confirmed (following discussions with relevant parties), a preliminary synopsis will be prepared.

10.3.2 Colour illustration will be required for certain aspects (including the painted wall plaster).

10.3.3 In addition, the editor of *Proceedings for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* has requested consideration of a brief note on the findings, given their significance, subject to available funding.

11 Resources and Programming

11.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	Project Manager	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Post-Excavation Manager	OA East
Alex Pickstone	AP	Project Officer	OA East
Alice Lyons	AL	Project Officer and Roman Pottery specialist	OA East
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental Specialist	OA East
Chris Faine	ChrisF	Faunal Bone Specialist	OA East
Louise Loe	LL	Human Skeletal Remains Specialist	OA South
Carole Fletcher	CaroleF	Fired Clay Object Specialist	OA East
Paul Booth	PB	Roman Coin Specialist	OA South
David Williams	DW	Stone Specialist	Southampton University
Ruth Shaffrey	RS	Worked Stone Specialist	OA South
Richenda Goffin	RG	Painted Wall Plaster Specialist	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Unit
Stephen Wadeson	SW	Samian Specialist	OA East
Christine Howard-Davis	CHD	Metal artefact Specialist	OA North
To be assigned (TBA)	FS	Finds Supervisor	OA East
TBA	ILL	Illustrator	OA East
TBA	PHOT	Photographer	OA East
TBA	CONS	Conservator	To be commisioned

Table 4: Project Team

11.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task Identification

Task No.	Task	Staff	Number of Days
Project Management and Administration			
1	Project management	EP/JDM	2/2
2	Team meetings	AP/AL	1/1
3	Liaise with relevant staff and specialists, collation and distribution of relevant information and materials	AP/AL	1/1
4	Arrange delivery/collection of finds and samples (including C14)	FS	2
Stratigraphic Analysis and (draft) Group Text Production			
5	Stratigraphic and data analysis leading to final phasing of contexts following liaison with artefactual specialists	AP	8
6	Update Stratify (digital matrix) and Access database	AP	2
7	Update phase plans and disseminate to specialists	AP/ILL	1/0.5
8	Compilation of text sections for all features, structures and deposits by phase and group to form base of publication text. Including finds data – disseminate to specialists	AP	15
Illustration			
9	Select finds, produce illustration mock-ups and figure list	AL	3
10	Produce updated phase plans, sections and other report figures	ILL	10
11	Finds illustration	ILL	23
12	Finds photography	PHOT	2
13	Check finds illustrations	AL/ILL	0.5/0.5
14	Select photographs for inclusions in report	AL	0.5
The Finds			
Conservation			
15	Cleaning and stabilisation (29 objects)	TBA	2
16	X-radiography plates (HSR only)	TBA	1
Analysis and Publication			
17	Pottery (excluding samian) (Appendix B.2)	AL	20
18	Samian (Appendix B.3)	SW	3

Task No.	Task	Staff	Number of Days
19	Crucible (Appendix B.4)	CHD	0.5
20	Ceramic building material (production and use), also structural fired clay (Appendix B.5)	TBA	30
21	Painted wall plaster (Appendix B.7)	RG	15
22	Worked stone (Appendix B.8)	RS	10
23	Tessarae (Appendix B.9)	SW/DW	2
24	Coins (Appendix B.10)	PB	1.5
25	Copper Alloy Objects (Appendix B.11)	CHD	9.5
26	Iron Objects (Appendix B.12)	CHD	2.5
27	Lead Objects (Appendix B.13)	CHD	0.25
28	Silver Object (Appendix B.14)	CHD	0.5
29	Worked Bone (Appendix B.15)	CHD	2
30	Fired Clay objects (Appendix B.5)	CaroleF	5
31	Vessel and Window Glass (Appendix B.16)	CHD	3.75
32	Glass and Amber Beads (Appendix B.17)	CHD	1
33	Metal Working Debris (Appendix B.18)	TBA	5
34	Human Skeletal Remains (Appendix C.1)	LL	28
35	Faunal Remains (Appendix C.2)	ChrisF	19.5
36	Samples (Appendix C.3)	RF	16.5
37	Charcoal	TBA	1
38	Shell	TBA	1
Report Writing			
39	Construct a publication synopsis	AL	1
40	Review of comparative academic research (published)	AL	6
41	Review previous work from the local/regional area (grey literature)	AL	6
42	Write historical and archaeological background text	AL	5
43	Edit phase and group text	AL	1
44	Collate, standardize and incorporate results of specialist analysis	AL	9
45	Write discussion and conclusions	AL	10
46	Collate front matter for publication (lists, captions etc.)	AL	2
47	Collate back matter for publication (bibliography, appendices *etc.)*	AL	2
48	Internal edit (if monograph)	EP	10
49	Incorporate internal editorial queries	AL	2
50	Final edit	EP	2
51	Produce draft report	ILL	1
52	Submit for refereeing	EP	0.5
53	Post-refereeing revisions	EP	4.5
54	Copy edit queries	EP	0.5
55	Produce HER summary	EP	0.5
Archive			
56	Compile paper archive	AP/FS	2/3
57	Archive/delete digital photographs	FS	2
58	Compile/check material archive (liaise with receiving body)	FS	2

Table 5: Task list

See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

11.3 Project Timetable

11.3.1 Following approval of this assessment and depending on when this occurs, it is anticipated that the analytical phase for the monograph will be completed within 18 months of approval, with submission of the draft document for refereeing 3-6 months later.

11.3.2 A provisional gantt chart is provided (Fig. 11).

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1	1	finds unit			0	
2	2	finds unit			0	
3	3	finds unit			0	
4	4	finds unit			0	
5	5	layer			4	
6	6	layer			4	
7	7	finds unit			0	
8	8	finds unit			0	
9	9	finds unit			0	
10	10	masonry			4	
11	11	layer			4	
12	12	layer			4	
13	13	layer			4	
14	14	layer			4	
15	15	layer			4	
16	16	layer			4	
17	17	pit			3	
18	19	fill			4	
19	19	cut	ditch		4	
20	20	masonry	surface		4	
21	23	fill	pit		4	
22	23	fill	pit		4	
23	23	cut	pit		4	
24	24	finds unit			0	
25	25	finds unit			0	
26	26	finds unit			0	
27	27	finds unit			0	
28	28	finds unit			0	
29	30	fill	ditch		4	
30	30	cut	ditch		4	
31	31	layer	demolition		4	
32	32	masonry	surface		4	
33	33	layer	surface		4	
34	34	layer	surface		4	
35	35	cut	ditch		4	
36	35	fill	ditch		4	
37	37	cut			4	
38	38	cut			4	
39	39	layer			4	
40	40	masonry	surface		4	
41	41	cut	foundation		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
42	42	cut	foundation		4	
43	43	layer	surface		4	
44	44	cut	foundation		4	
45	45	layer			4	
100	100	layer	topsoil		0	
101	101	layer	subsoil		0	
102	102	layer	demolition		4	C
103	103	layer	demolition		4	C
104	104	layer	demolition		4	C
105	105	layer	surface	tessalated pavement	4	
106	106	layer	surface	tesselated floor	4	
107	107	layer	surface		4	
108	108	layer	surface	tesselated floor	4	
109	111	HSR	grave	burial	5	
110	111	fill	grave	burial	5	
111	111	cut	grave	burial	5	
112	113	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
113	113	cut	grave	burial	4	C
114	113	fill	grave	burial	4	C
115	115	cut	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
116	115	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
117	115	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
118	115	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
119	115	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
120	2310	fill	boundary ditch		4	
121	2310	fill	boundary ditch		4	
122	122	void	void		0	
123	123	void	void		0	
124	124	void	void		0	
125	127	fill	pit		4	
126	127	fill	pit		4	
127	127	cut	pit		4	
128	129	fill	pit		4	
129	129	cut	pit		4	
130	131	fill	pit		4	
131	130	cut	pit		4	
132	133	fill	pit		4	
133	133	cut	pit		4	
134	136	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
135	136	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
136	136	cut	oven	courtyard	4	A
137	137	layer	surface		4	
138	139	fill	pit		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
139	138	cut	pit		4	
140	136	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
141	143	fill	hearth		3	
142	143	fill	hearth		3	
143	143	cut	hearth		3	
144	136	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
145	145	cut	pit		4	
146	145	finds unit	pot		4	
147	145	fill	pot		4	
148	296	fill	gully		3	
149	150	fill	pit		4	
150	149	cut	pit		4	
151	152	fill	pit		4	
152	151	cut	pit		4	
153	154	fill	pit		4	
154	154	cut	pit		4	
155	158	fill	ditch		3	
156	158	fill	ditch		3	
157	157	void	void		0	
158	158	cut	ditch		3	
159	161	fill	pit		3	
160	161	fill	pit		3	
161	161	cut	pit		3	
162	164	fill	pit	roundhouse 1	3	
163	164	cut	pit	roundhouse 1	3	
164	164	cut	pit	roundhouse 1	3	
165	169	fill	post hole		3	
166	168	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
167	169	fill	post hole		3	
168	168	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
169	169	cut	post hole		3	
170	171	fill	pit		3	
171	171	cut	pit		3	
172	172	cut	pit		3	
173	172	fill	pit		3	
174	180	fill	hearth	roundhouse 2	3	
175	180	fill	hearth	roundhouse 2	3	
176	180	fill	hearth	roundhouse 2	3	
177	180	fill	hearth	roundhouse 2	3	
178	180	fill	hearth	roundhouse 2	3	
179	180	fill	hearth	roundhouse 2	3	
180	180	cut	hearth	roundhouse 2	3	
181	181	cut	pit		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
182	197	finds unit	pot		4	
183	183	cut	post hole	structural	3	
184	183	fill	post hole		3	
185	180	fill	hearth	roundhouse 2	3	
186	187	fill	ditch		4	
187	187	cut	ditch		4	
188	189	fill	ditch		4	
189	189	cut	ditch		4	
190	191	fill	robber trench		4	
191	191	cut	robber trench		4	
192	193	fill	robber trench		4	C
193	193	cut	robber trench		4	C
194	194	masonry	wall		4	
195	195	cut	wall		4	
196	196	cut	oven		4	
197	197	cut	pit		4	
198	197	fill	pit		4	
199	181	fill	pot		4	
200	181	finds unit	pot		4	
201	196	fill	oven		4	
202	196	fill	oven		4	
203	196	fill	oven		4	
204	196	fill	oven		4	
205	2311	masonry	kiln		4	
206	206	layer	demolition		4	C
207	207	layer	demolition		4	C
208	208	void	void		0	
209	210	fill	pit		3	
210	210	fill	pit		3	
211	211	cut	post hole	structural	4	
212	211	fill	post hole		4	
213	215	fill	oven		4	
214	215	fill	oven		4	
215	215	cut	oven		4	
216	218	fill	grave	burial	4	C
217	218	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
218	218	cut	grave	burial	4	C
219	221	fill	grave	burial	4	C
220	221	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
221	221	cut	grave	burial	4	C
222	222	cut	oven		4	
223	222	fill	oven		4	
224	222	fill	oven		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
225	225	layer	kiln	cleaning	4	
226	211	fill	post hole		4	
227	227	layer	demolition		4	C
228	229	fill	natural	tree throw	1	
229	229	cut	natural	tree throw	1	
230	215	fill	oven		4	
231	232	fill	furrow		6	
232	232	cut	furrow	agriculture	6	
233	234	fill	pit		4	
234	234	cut	pit		4	
235	236	fill	pit		4	
236	236	cut	pit		4	
237	239	fill	pit		4	
238	239	fill	pit		4	
239	239	cut	pit		4	
240	241	fill	robber trench		4	C
241	241	cut	robber trench		4	C
242	243	masonry	wall		4	
243	243	cut	wall		4	
244	245	fill	robber trench		4	C
245	245	cut	robber trench		4	C
246	247	masonry	wall foundation		4	
247	247	cut	wall foundation		4	
248	250	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
249	250	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
250	250	cut	oven	courtyard	4	A
251	254	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
252	254	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
253	254	fill	oven	courtyard	4	A
254	254	cut	pit	courtyard	4	A
255	256	fill	pit	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
256	256	cut	pit	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
257	258	fill	pit		3	
258	258	cut	pit		3	
259	261	fill	grave	burial	4	C
260	261	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
261	261	cut	grave	burial	4	C
262	264	fill	robber trench		4	C
263	264	fill	robber trench		4	C
264	264	cut	robber trench		4	C
265	267	fill	pit		3	
266	267	fill	pit		3	
267	267	cut	pit		3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
268	268	cut	oven		4	
269	268	fill	oven		4	
270	270	cut	robber trench		4	C
271	270	fill	robber trench		4	C
272	272	cut	post hole	structural	4	
273	272	fill	post hole		4	
274	274	cut	post hole	structural	4	
275	274	fill	post hole		4	
276	276	HSR	demolition	disarticulated HSR	4	C
277	222	fill	oven		4	
278	279	fill	pit	roundhouse 1	3	
279	279	cut	pit	roundhouse 1	3	
280	280	cut	post hole	structural	4	
281	280	fill	post hole		4	
282	268	fill	oven		4	
283	268	fill	oven		4	
284	286	fill	robber trench		4	C
285	286	fill	robber trench		4	C
286	286	cut	robber trench		4	C
287	264	fill	robber trench		4	C
288	289	fill	post hole		3	
289	289	cut	post hole	structural	3	
290	291	fill	gully	'L'-shaped ditch	2	
291	291	cut	gully	'L'-shaped ditch	2	
292	292	layer	buried soil		4	A
293	296	fill	pit		3	
294	296	fill	pit		3	
295	296	fill	pit		3	
296	296	cut	pit		3	
297	297	cut	gully		3	
298	297	fill	gully		3	
299	300	fill	gully		3	
300	300	cut	gully		3	
301	301	cut	gully	roundhouse 2	3	
302	301	fill	gully	roundhouse 2	3	
303	304	fill	robber trench		4	C
304	304	cut	robber trench		4	C
305	306	fill	gully		3	
306	306	cut	gully		3	
307	308	fill	gully		3	
308	308	cut	gully		3	
309	309	cut	hayrick	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
310	309	fill	hayrick	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
311	311	cut	gully		3	
312	311	fill	gully		3	
313	314	masonry	wall foundation	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
314	314	cut	wall foundation	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
315	316	fill	pit	roundhouse 1; closing pit	3	
316	316	cut	pit	roundhouse 1; closing pit	3	
317	318	fill	gully		3	
318	318	cut	gully		3	
319	320	fill	gully		3	
320	320	cut	gully		3	
321	323	fill	robber trench		4	C
322	323	fill	robber trench		4	C
323	323	cut	robber trench		4	C
324	326	fill	robber trench		4	C
325	326	fill	robber trench		4	C
326	326	cut	robber trench		4	C
327	327	layer	flue		4	
328	328	layer	flue		4	
329	329	layer	flue		4	
330	330	layer	demolition	demolition	4	C
331	331	layer	demolition		4	C
332	332	layer	demolition		4	C
333	333	layer	demolition		4	C
334	334	layer	demolition		4	
335	335	layer	accumulation		4	C
336	336	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
337	338	fill	gully		2	
338	338	cut	gully		2	
339	340	fill	gully		2	
340	340	cut	gully		2	
341	342	fill	gully		2	
342	342	cut	gully		2	
343	344	fill	post hole		3	
344	344	cut	post hole	structural	3	
345	346	fill	robber trench		4	C
346	346	cut	robber trench		4	C
347	349	fill	robber trench		4	C
348	349	HSR	robber trench	disarticulated HSR	4	C
349	349	cut	robber trench		4	C
350	351	fill	robber trench		4	C
351	351	cut	robber trench		4	C

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
352	353	fill	robber trench		4	C
353	353	cut	robber trench		4	
354	359	fill	boundary ditch		4	
355	359	fill	boundary ditch		4	
356	359	fill	boundary ditch		4	
357	359	fill	boundary ditch		4	
358	359	fill	boundary ditch		4	
359	359	cut	boundary ditch		4	
360	362	fill	boundary ditch		3	
361	362	fill	boundary ditch		3	
362	362	cut	boundary ditch		3	
363	363	layer	buried soil		3	
364	365	fill	robber trench		4	C
365	365	cut	robber trench		4	C
366	368	fill	grave	burial	4	C
367	368	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
368	368	cut	grave	burial	4	C
369	369	finds unit	cleaning		0	
370	359	fill	boundary ditch		4	
371	362	fill	boundary ditch		3	
372	368	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
373	374	fill	ditch		4	
374	374	cut	ditch		4	
375	376	fill	wall foundation		4	
376	376	cut	wall		4	
377	378	fill	robber trench		4	C
378	378	cut	robber trench		4	C
379	380	fill	pit		4	
380	380	cut	pit		4	
381	381	cut	gully		3	
382	381	fill	gully		3	
383	1471	layer	demolition		4	C
384	384	cut	pit	roundhouse 2	3	
385	384	fill	pit	roundhouse 2	3	
386	384	fill	pit	roundhouse 2	3	
387	384	fill	pit	roundhouse 2	3	
388	384	fill	pit	roundhouse 2	3	
389	389	cut	hayrick	roundhouse 1	3	
390	389	fill	hayrick	roundhouse 1	3	
391	391	layer	demolition		4	
392	392	layer	demolition		4	
393	393	layer	foundation		4	
394	394	cut	pit		3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
395	394	fill	pit		3	
396	397	fill	robber trench		4	
397	397	cut	robber trench		4	
398	398	cut	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
399	412	fill	boundary ditch		4	
400	412	fill	boundary ditch		4	
401	412	fill	boundary ditch		4	
402	412	fill	boundary ditch		4	
403	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
404	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
405	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
406	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
407	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
408	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
409	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
410	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
411	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
412	412	cut	boundary ditch		4	
413	414	fill	robber trench		4	C
414	414	cut	robber trench		4	C
415	416	fill	wall foundation		4	
416	416	cut	wall foundation		4	
417	418	fill	robber trench		4	C
418	418	cut	robber trench		4	C
419	419	cut	pit		4	
420	419	fill	pit		4	
421	421	layer	demolition		4	C
422	422	cut	ditch		4	
423	422	fill	ditch		4	
424	422	HSR	ditch	burial	4	
425	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
426	398	fill	boundary ditch	north arm	3	
427	427	cut	pit		3	
428	427	fill	pit		3	
429	429	cut	pit		4	
430	429	fill	pit		4	
431	431	cut	post hole	structural	4	
432	431	fill	post hole		4	
433	436	fill	robber trench		4	A
434	436	fill	robber trench		4	A
435	436	fill	robber trench		4	A
436	436	cut	robber trench		4	A
437	733	fill	pit		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
438	438	layer	flue	demolition	4	
439	439	layer	flue	demolition	4	
440	469	HSR	grave	burial	4	
441	441	cut	pit		4	
442	441	fill	pit		4	
443	441	fill	pit		4	
444	690	fill	boundary ditch		3	
445	446	fill	post hole		4	C
446	446	cut	post hole	structural	4	C
447	447	fill	robber trench		4	C
448	448	cut	robber trench		4	C
449	450	fill	post pad		4	
450	450	cut	post pad		4	
451	452	fill	pit		4	C
452	452	cut	post hole		4	C
453	454	fill	pit		4	
454	454	cut	pit		4	
455	457	fill	post hole		4	
456	457	fill	post hole		4	
457	457	cut	post hole		4	
458	460	fill	post hole		4	
459	460	fill	post hole		4	
460	460	cut	post hole	structural	4	
461	462	fill	post hole		4	
462	462	cut	post hole	structural	4	
463	661	fill	post hole		4	
464	464	layer	kiln	demolition	4	
465	466	fill	pit		3	
466	466	cut	pit		3	
467	419	fill	pot		4	
468	487	HSR	kiln	burial	4	
469	469	cut	grave	burial	4	C
470	469	fill	grave	burial	4	C
471	714	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
472	473	fill	gully		3	
473	473	cut	gully		3	
474	477	fill	pit		4	
475	477	fill	pit		4	
476	477	fill	pit		4	
477	477	cut	pit		4	
478	419	fill	pit		4	
479	480	fill	beamslot		4	
480	480	cut	beamslot	structural	4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
481	484	fill	pit		4	
482	484	fill	pit		4	
483	484	fill	pit		4	
484	484	cut	pit		4	
485	486	fill	gully		3	
486	486	cut	gully		3	
487	487	cut	grave	burial	4	C
488	491	fill	pit		4	
489	491	fill	pit		4	
490	491	fill	pit	mortar dump/disuse	4	
491	491	cut	pit	mortar mixing	4	
492	493	fill	pit		4	
493	493	cut	pit		4	
494	494	cut	pit		4	
495	494	fill	pit		4	
496	496	masonry	wall		4	
497	497	masonry	wall		4	
498	500	fill	robber trench		4	C
499	500	fill	robber trench		4	C
500	500	cut	robber trench		4	C
501	501	cut	pit		3	
502	502	layer	surface	floor of timber villa	4	A
503	503	layer	surface		4	
504	504	layer	surface		4	
505	506	fill	beamslot		4	
506	506	cut	beamslot	structural	4	
507	507	fill	beamslot		4	
508	508	cut	beamslot	structural	4	
509	509	cut	pit		3	
510	509	fill	pit		3	
511	509	fill	pit		3	
512	512	layer	demolition		4	C
513	514	fill	robber trench		4	C
514	514	cut	robber trench		4	C
515	515	layer	kiln		4	
516	516	cut	pit		3	
517	516	fill	pit		3	
518	516	fill	pit		3	
519	516	fill	pit		3	
520	520	cut	robber trench		4	C
521	520	fill	robber trench		4	C
522	522	cut	robber trench		4	C
523	522	fill	robber trench		4	C

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
524	524	layer	demolition		4	C
525	525	cut	flue		4	
526	525	fill	flue		4	
527	527	void	void		0	
528	546	fill	kiln		4	
529	546	fill	kiln		4	
530	530	cut	pit		4	
531	530	fill	pit		4	
532	532	cut	pit		3	
533	532	fill	pit		3	
534	532	fill	pit		3	
535	532	fill	pit		3	
536	536	cut	pit		3	
537	536	fill	pit		3	
538	536	fill	pit		3	
539	539	cut	pit		3	
540	539	fill	pit		3	
541	539	fill	pit		3	
542	501	fill	pit		3	
543	501	fill	pit		3	
544	501	fill	pit		3	
545	501	fill	pit		3	
546	546	cut	kiln	pit	4	
547	547	cut	wall foundation		4	
548	548	masonry	wall foundation		4	
549	549	layer	demolition		4	
550	550	cut	pit		4	
551	551	layer	demolition		4	
552	552	layer	demolition		4	
553	553	layer	demolition		4	
554	554	layer	surface		4	
555	555	layer	surface		4	
556	550	fill	pit		4	
557	550	fill	pit		4	
558	564	fill	pit		4	
559	564	fill	pit		4	
560	564	fill	pit		4	
561	564	fill	pit		4	
562	564	fill	pit		4	
563	564	fill	pit		4	
564	564	cut	pit		4	
565	566	fill	pot		4	
566	566	finds unit	pot		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
567	567	layer	demolition		4	C
568	568	cut	wall		4	
569	568	fill	wall		4	
570	570	masonry	wall foundation		4	
571	572	fill	pit		4	
572	572	cut	pit		4	
573	573	cut	pit		4	
574	573	fill	pit		4	
575	639	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
576	576	layer	surface		4	
577	577	layer	demolition		4	C
578	578	layer	surface		4	
579	572	fill	pit		4	
580	572	fill	pit		4	
581	581	layer	demolition		4	
582	247	fill	wall		4	
583	583	layer	demolition		4	C
584	584	layer	demolition		4	C
585	585	layer	demolition		4	C
586	587	fill	ditch		4	
587	587	cut	ditch		4	
588	589	fill	furrow		6	
589	589	cut	furrow		6	
590	673	fill	pit		4	
591	592	fill	gully		3	
592	592	cut	gully		3	
593	594	fill	robber trench		4	C
594	594	cut	robber trench		4	C
595	595	masonry	wall foundation		4	
596	596	cut	wall foundation		4	
597	597	masonry	wall foundation		4	
598	599	masonry	wall foundation		4	
599	599	cut	wall		4	
600	600	layer	surface	floor	4	
601	601	layer	surface		4	
602	602	layer	surface		4	
603	603	layer	surface		4	
604	604	layer	surface		4	
605	674	fill	demolition		4	
606	606	layer	surface	floor	4	
607	607	layer	surface	foundation	4	
608	608	layer	surface		4	
609	609	layer	surface		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
610	610	layer	surface		4	
611	2316	fill	well		4	B
612	2316	fill	well		4	B
613	2316	fill	well		4	B
614	2316	masonry	well	well	4	B
615	618	fill	water basin		4	
616	618	fill	water basin		4	
617	618	fill	water basin		4	
618	618	cut	water basin		4	
619	620	fill	robber trench		4	C
620	620	cut	robber trench		4	C
621	621	layer	surface		4	
622	622	layer	surface		4	
623	623	layer	surface		4	
624	624	layer	surface		4	
625	625	layer	surface		4	
626	626	layer	surface		4	
627	627	layer	levelling		4	
628	629	fill	ditch		4	
629	629	cut	ditch		4	
630	630	layer	buried soil		4	
631	631	layer	demolition		4	C
632	632	layer	demolition		4	C
633	633	layer	demolition		4	C
634	634	layer	demolition		4	C
635	635	layer	surface		4	
636	636	layer	natural		0	
637	638	fill	gully		3	
638	638	cut	gully		3	
639	639	cut	grave	burial	4	C
640	639	fill	grave	burial	4	C
641	662	fill	grave	burial	4	C
642	643	fill	ditch		4	B
643	643	cut	ditch		4	B
644	645	fill	ditch		4	B
645	645	cut	ditch		4	B
646	647	fill	ditch		4	
647	647	cut	ditch		4	
648	648	cut	post hole	structural	4	
649	651	fill	ditch		4	A
650	651	fill	ditch		4	A
651	651	cut	ditch		4	A
652	662	HSR	grave	burial	4	C

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
653	653	void	void		0	
654	654	void	void		0	
655	656	fill	post hole		3	
656	656	cut	post hole	structural	3	
657	658	fill	post hole		3	
658	658	cut	post hole	structural	3	
659	660	fill	pit		3	
660	660	cut	pit		3	
661	661	cut	post hole	structural	4	
662	662	cut	grave	burial	4	C
663	726	masonry	wall		4	
664	664	layer	surface		3	
665	665	layer	buried soil		4	
666	666	layer	demolition		4	
667	667	layer	buried soil		4	
668	668	layer	surface		4	
669	669	layer	demolition		4	
670	670	layer	surface		3	
671	672	fill	ditch		4	
672	672	cut	ditch		4	
673	673	cut	pit		4	
674	674	cut	pit		4	
675	648	fill	post hole		4	
676	648	fill	post hole		4	
677	648	fill	post hole		4	
678	678	cut	boundary ditch		3	
679	678	fill	boundary ditch		3	
680	678	fill	boundary ditch		3	
681	948	fill	boundary ditch		4	
682	682	cut	robber trench		4	C
683	682	fill	robber trench		4	C
684	678	HSR	boundary ditch	disarticulated HSR	3	
685	685	void	void		0	
686	686	layer	kiln		4	
687	687	finds unit	cleaning		0	
688	688	cut	wall foundation		4	
689	688	fill	wall foundation		4	
690	690	cut	boundary ditch		3	
691	690	fill	boundary ditch		3	
692	690	fill	boundary ditch		3	
693	690	fill	boundary ditch		3	
694	690	fill	boundary ditch		3	
695	690	fill	boundary ditch		3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
696	690	fill	boundary ditch		3	
697	697	layer	levelling		4	
698	690	HSR	boundary ditch	disarticulated HSR	3	
699	1009	fill	kiln		4	
700	754	fill	robber trench		4	C
701	755	fill	robber trench		4	C
702	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
703	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
704	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
705	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
706	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
707	713	fill	boundary ditch		3	
708	755	fill	robber trench		4	C
709	755	fill	robber trench		4	C
710	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
711	755	fill	robber trench		4	C
712	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
713	713	cut	boundary ditch		3	
714	714	cut	grave	burial	4	C
715	714	fill	grave	burial	4	C
716	717	fill	robber trench		4	C
717	717	cut	robber trench		4	C
718	718	cut	post hole	structural	4	B
719	718	fill	post hole		4	B
720	718	fill	post hole		4	B
721	718	fill	post hole		4	B
722	722	layer	buried soil		4	
723	724	fill	ditch		3	
724	724	cut	ditch		3	
725	726	fill	wall foundation		4	
726	726	cut	wall		4	
727	727	cut	boundary ditch		4	
728	727	fill	boundary ditch		4	
729	727	fill	boundary ditch		4	
730	727	fill	boundary ditch		4	
731	727	fill	boundary ditch		4	
732	727	fill	boundary ditch		4	
733	733	cut	pit		4	
734	734	cut	ditch		4	A
735	734	fill	ditch		4	A
736	734	fill	ditch		4	A
737	734	fill	ditch		4	A
738	734	fill	ditch		4	A

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
739	739	cut	post-hole		4	B
740	734	fill	ditch		4	A
741	734	fill	ditch		4	A
742	743	layer	natural		0	
743	743	void	void		0	
744	744	layer	natural		0	
745	745	layer	natural		0	
746	746	layer	natural		0	
747	755	fill	robber trench		4	C
748	713	fill	boundary ditch		3	
749	713	fill	boundary ditch		3	
750	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
751	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
752	756	fill	boundary ditch		4	
753	2308	masonry	wall		4	
754	754	cut	robber trench		4	C
755	755	cut	robber trench		4	C
756	756	cut	boundary ditch		4	
757	764	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
758	758	layer	kiln		4	
759	759	layer	demolition		4	
760	766	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
761	761	layer	kiln		4	
762	783	fill	post hole		4	
763	764	fill	grave	burial	4	C
764	764	cut	grave	burial	4	C
765	766	fill	grave	burial	4	C
766	766	cut	grave	burial	4	C
767	767	layer	kiln		4	
768	768	layer	kiln		4	
769	769	cut	ditch		4	
770	769	fill	ditch		4	
771	771	cut	boundary ditch		3	
772	769	fill	ditch		4	
773	769	fill	ditch		4	
774	771	fill	boundary ditch		3	
775	771	fill	boundary ditch		3	
776	776	layer	demolition		4	C
777	779	fill	grave	burial	4	C
778	779	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
779	779	cut	grave	burial	4	C
780	782	fill	post hole		4	
781	782	fill	post hole		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
782	782	cut	post hole	structural	4	
783	783	cut	post hole	structural	4	
784	784	layer	kiln		4	
785	785	layer	kiln	demolition	4	
786	786	layer	buried soil		4	
787	787	layer	surface		4	
788	788	layer	demolition		4	
789	790	fill	pit		4	
790	790	cut	pit		4	
791	791	cut	post hole	structural	4	B
792	791	fill	post hole		4	B
793	791	fill	post hole		4	B
794	791	fill	post hole		4	B
795	1009	fill	kiln		4	
796	1009	fill	kiln		4	
797	797	cut	boundary ditch		3	
798	797	fill	boundary ditch		3	
799	799	cut	boundary ditch		4	
800	799	fill	boundary ditch		4	
801	799	fill	boundary ditch		4	
802	802	cut	robber trench		4	C
803	802	fill	robber trench		4	C
804	802	fill	robber trench		4	C
805	799	fill	boundary ditch		4	
806	806	layer	kiln		4	
807	807	layer	kiln	surface	4	
808	808	cut	post hole	structural	4	B
809	808	fill	post hole		4	B
810	808	fill	post hole		4	B
811	808	fill	post hole		4	B
812	2311	layer	demolition		4	B
813	813	layer	demolition		4	
814	814	layer	demolition		4	
815	815	masonry	water basin		4	B
816	2311	layer	kiln		4	B
817	817	layer	levelling		4	
818	819	fill	drain		4	B
819	819	masonry	drain		4	B
820	820	layer	demolition		4	C
821	2311	masonry	kiln		4	B
822	823	fill	robber trench		4	C
823	823	cut	robber trench		4	C
824	824	cut	post hole	structural	4	B

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
825	824	fill	post hole		4	B
826	826	layer	demolition		4	C
827	827	layer	demolition		4	C
828	828	layer	demolition		4	C
829	829	layer	demolition		4	C
830	830	layer	demolition		4	C
832	823	HSR	robber trench	burial	4	C
833	837	fill	pit		4	
834	837	fill	pit		4	
835	837	fill	pit		4	
836	837	fill	pit		4	
837	837	cut	pit		4	
838	838	layer	demolition		4	C
839	839	layer	demolition		4	C
840	840	layer	demolition		4	C
841	841	layer	demolition		4	C
842	843	fill	beamslot		4	
843	843	cut	beamslot	structural	4	
844	844	layer			4	
845	845	layer	demolition		4	
846	846	layer	demolition	furnace	4	C
847	520	fill	robber trench		4	C
848	520	fill	robber trench	mosaic pieces	4	B
849	849	layer	ash		4	
850	850	layer	ash		4	
851	851	layer	ash		4	
852	852	layer	ash		4	
853	853	layer	ash		4	
854	854	layer	ash		4	
855	855	layer	ash		4	
856	856	layer	layer		4	
857	857	layer	ash		4	
858	861	fill	robber trench		4	C
859	861	fill	robber trench		4	C
860	861	fill	robber trench		4	C
861	861	cut	robber trench		4	C
862	862	cut	pit		4	
863	862	fill	pit		4	
864	862	fill	pit		4	
865	862	fill	pit		4	
866	868	fill	robber trench		4	C
867	867	layer	demolition		4	C
868	868	cut	robber trench		4	C

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
869	869	cut	gully		3	
870	869	fill	gully		3	
871	871	master number	bath house		4	B
872	872	cut	robber trench		4	C
873	872	fill	robber trench		4	C
874	874	masonry	wall		4	
875	876	fill	robber trench		4	C
876	876	cut	robber trench		4	C
877	878	fill	pit		4	
878	878	cut	pit		4	
879	880	fill	pit		4	
880	880	cut	pit		4	
881	882	fill	pit		4	
882	882	cut	pit		4	
883	885	fill	boundary ditch		4	
884	885	fill	boundary ditch		4	
885	885	cut	boundary ditch		4	
886	887	fill	robber trench		4	C
887	887	cut	robber trench		4	C
888	872	fill	robber trench		4	C
889	890	fill	robber trench		4	C
890	890	cut	robber trench		4	C
891	891	masonry	foundation		4	
892	892	cut	pit		4	
893	892	fill	pit		4	
894	894	void	void		0	
895	895	void	void		0	
896	896	cut	pit		4	
897	896	fill	pit		4	
898	899	fill	post hole		4	
899	899	cut	post hole	structural	4	
900	900	layer	surface		4	
901	901	masonry	wall		4	
902	902	layer	surface		4	
903	904	fill	post hole		4	
904	904	cut	post hole	structural	4	
905	906	fill	post hole		4	
906	906	cut	post hole	structural	4	
907	908	fill	post hole		4	
908	908	cut	post hole	structural	4	
909	909	cut	beamslot	structural	4	
910	909	fill	beamslot		4	
911	911	cut	beamslot	structural	4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
912	911	fill	beamslot		4	
913	911	masonry	plaster		4	
914	911	masonry	plaster		4	
915	2311	masonry	kiln		4	B
916	916	layer	demolition		4	
917	917	layer	demolition		4	
918	918	layer	demolition		4	C
919	919	layer	demolition		4	C
920	922	fill	drain		4	
921	922	fill	drain		4	
922	922	cut	drain		4	
923	923	layer	demolition		4	
924	924	layer	demolition		4	C
925	925	layer	demolition		4	C
926	926	layer	demolition		4	C
927	927	layer	demolition		4	
928	928	layer	buried soil		4	
929	929	layer	buried soil		4	
930	930	layer	demolition		4	
931	931	layer	natural		0	
932	933	fill	ditch		4	
933	933	cut	ditch		4	
934	935	fill	robber trench		4	C
935	935	cut	robber trench		4	C
936	1009	fill	kiln		4	
937	939	fill	drain		4	
938	939	fill	drain		4	
939	939	cut	drain		4	
940	944	fill	pit		4	
941	944	fill	pit		4	
942	1009	fill	kiln		4	
943	661	fill	post hole		4	
944	944	cut	pit		4	
945	678	fill	boundary ditch		3	
946	946	layer	layer		4	C
947	946	layer	layer		4	C
948	948	cut	boundary ditch		4	
949	951	fill	grave	burial	4	C
950	951	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
951	951	cut	grave	burial	4	C
952	951	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
953	954	fill	furrow		6	
954	954	cut	furrow	agriculture	6	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
955	955	find unit	cleaning		0	
956	956	masonry	wall		4	
957	957	layer	demolition		4	
958	958	layer	surface		4	
959	959	layer	natural		0	
960	960	masonry	wall		4	
961	961	cut	flue		4	
962	961	layer	demolition		4	C
963	963	cut	robber trench		4	C
964	963	fill	robber trench		4	C
965	965	masonry	flue		4	
966	966	masonry	flue		4	
967	967	masonry	pilae		4	
968	968	master number	bath house	tepidarium	4	B
969	969	layer	surface	floor	4	
970	970	masonry	wall foundation	bath house	4	B
971	971	masonry	wall foundation	bath house	4	B
972	951	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
973	1471	fill	building		4	B
974	1471	fill	building		4	B
975	975	layer	mortar		4	
976	976	layer	mortar		4	
977	979	fill	ditch		4	
978	979	fill	ditch		4	
979	979	cut	ditch		4	
980	980	cut	pit		4	
981	980	fill	pit		4	
982	982	layer	demolition		4	C
983	983	layer	demolition		4	C
984	1009	fill	kiln		4	
985	1364	fill	oven		4	B
986	1364	fill	oven		4	B
987	1471	fill	building		4	B
988	1362	fill	robber trench		4	C
989	1362	fill	robber trench		4	C
990	990	layer	demolition		4	C
991	991	cut	pit		4	
992	991	fill	pit		4	
993	991	fill	pit		4	
994	994	cut	ditch		4	
995	994	fill	ditch		4	
996	996	cut	pit		4	
997	996	fill	pit		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
998	999	fill	pit		4	C
999	999	cut	pit		4	C
1000	1000	layer	occupation		4	
1001	1002	fill	post hole		3	
1002	1002	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1003	1004	fill	pit		4	
1004	1004	cut	pit		4	
1005	1006	fill	post hole		3	
1006	1006	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1007	1007	cut	plough scar	agriculture	5	
1008	1007	fill	plough scar		5	
1009	1009	cut	kiln	stoke hole	4	
1010	991	fill	pit		4	
1011	1364	masonry	oven		4	B
1012	1012	layer	surface		4	
1013	996	fill	pit		4	
1014	1067	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
1015	1067	fill	grave	burial	4	C
1016	996	fill	pit		4	
1017	1017	layer	occupation		4	C
1018	1018	cut	pit		4	
1019	1018	fill	pit		4	
1020	1020	cut	pit		4	
1021	1020	fill	pit		4	
1022	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1023	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1024	1025	fill	pit		4	
1025	1025	cut	pit		4	
1026	1027	fill	pit		4	
1027	1027	cut	pit		4	
1028	1364	HSR	oven	disarticulated neonate bones	4	B
1029	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1030	1031	fill	post hole		4	
1031	1031	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1032	1032	layer	demolition		4	C
1033	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1034	1035	fill	pit		3	
1035	1035	cut	pit		3	
1036	1037	fill	post hole		3	
1037	1037	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1038	1038	layer	demolition		4	
1039	1039	layer	demolition		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1040	1040	cut	post hole		4	
1041	1040	fill	post hole		4	
1042	1042	cut	robber trench		4	C
1043	1042	fill	robber trench		4	C
1044	1044	finds unit	cleaning		0	
1045	1046	fill	gully		3	
1046	1046	cut	gully		3	
1047	1047	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1048	1047	fill	post hole		4	
1049	1049	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1050	1049	fill	post hole		4	
1051	1051	layer	levelling		4	
1052	1052	cut	grave	burial	4	C
1053	1052	fill	grave	burial	4	C
1054	1442	fill	pit		4	
1055	1057	fill	grave	burial	4	C
1056	1057	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
1057	1057	cut	grave	burial	4	C
1058	1059	fill	pit		3	
1059	1059	cut	pit		3	
1060	1061	fill	post hole		3	
1061	1061	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1062	1063	fill	gully		3	
1063	1063	cut	gully		3	
1064	1066	fill	robber trench		4	
1065	1066	fill	robber trench		4	
1066	1066	cut	robber trench		4	
1067	1067	cut	grave	burial	4	C
1068	1068	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1069	1068	fill	post hole		4	
1070	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1071	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1072	1072	layer	demolition		4	
1073	1073	layer	demolition		4	
1074	1074	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1075	1074	fill	post hole		4	
1076	1074	fill	post hole		4	
1077	1052	fill	grave	burial	4	C
1078	1079	fill	hearth		3	
1079	1079	cut	hearth		3	
1080	1080	finds unit	cleaning		0	
1081	1082	fill	post hole		4	
1082	1082	cut	post hole	structural	4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1083	1083	cut	hearth/ oven	courtyard	4	A
1084	1084	layer	surface		4	
1085	1085	void	void		0	
1086	1086	layer	demolition		4	
1087	1087	void	void		0	
1088	1088	void	void		0	
1089	1089	void	void		0	
1090	1090	void	void		0	
1091	1471	fill	building		4	B
1092	1471	fill	building		4	B
1093	1094	fill	demolition		4	
1094	1094	cut	demolition		4	
1095	1095	layer	levelling		4	
1096	1096	cut	pit		4	
1097	1096	fill	pit		4	
1098	1098	layer	levelling		4	
1099	1100	fill	post hole		4	
1100	1100	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1101	1101	cut	pit		4	
1102	1101	fill	pit		4	
1103	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1104	1104	masonry	wall		4	
1105	1105	layer	demolition		4	C
1106	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1107	1107	cut	pit		4	
1108	1107	fill	pit		4	
1109	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1110	1110	layer	levelling		4	
1111	1111	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1112	1111	fill	post hole		4	
1113	1113	layer	surface	tesselated floor	4	
1114	1114	layer	surface	tesselated floor	4	
1115	1115	layer	surface	tesselated floor	4	
1116	1116	layer	surface		4	
1117	1117	layer	occupation		4	
1118	1118	layer	demolition		4	
1119	1119	cut	pit		4	
1120	1119	fill	pit		4	
1121	1121	fill	ditch		3	
1122	1122	layer	surface		4	
1123	1124	fill	ditch		4	
1124	1124	cut	ditch		4	
1125	1125	masonry	wall		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1126	996	fill	pit		4	
1127	996	fill	pit		4	
1128	996	fill	pit		4	
1129	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1130	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1131	1131	layer	buried soil		4	
1132	1132	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1133	1132	fill	post hole		4	
1134	1132	fill	post hole		4	
1135	1136	fill	post hole		4	
1136	1136	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1137	1138	fill	pit		4	
1138	1138	cut	pit		4	
1139	1140	fill	post hole		3	
1140	1140	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1141	1142	fill	gully		3	
1142	1142	cut	gully		3	
1143	1144	fill	post pad		4	
1144	1144	cut	post pad	structural	4	
1145	1146	fill	post hole		4	
1146	1146	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1147	1148	fill	post hole		4	
1148	1148	cut	post hole		4	
1149	1150	fill	post pad		4	
1150	1150	cut	post pad		4	
1151	1152	fill	post pad		4	
1152	1152	cut	post pad		4	
1153	1154	fill	pit		4	
1154	1154	cut	pit		4	
1155	1155	layer	demolition		4	
1156	1156	cut	post pad		4	
1157	1156	fill	post pad		4	
1158	1156	fill	post pad		4	
1159	1156	fill	post pad		4	
1160	1160	layer	surface		4	
1161	1161	layer	surface		4	
1162	1163	fill	pit		4	
1163	1163	cut	pit		4	
1164	1164	layer	levelling		4	
1165	1165	layer	natural		4	
1166	1166	layer	levelling		4	
1167	1168	fill	post hole	disuse	4	
1168	1168	cut	post hole	structural	4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1169	1170	fill	pit		4	
1170	1170	cut	pit		4	
1171	1172	fill	pit/ posthole		4	
1172	1172	cut	pit/ posthole		4	
1173	1174	fill	ditch	roundhouse 3	3	
1174	1174	cut	ditch	roundhouse 3	3	
1175	1175	layer	surface	mortar	4	
1176	1176	cut	wall foundation		4	
1177	1176	fill	wall foundation		4	
1178	1178	masonry	wall		4	
1179	1180	fill	pit		4	
1180	1180	masonry	post hole		4	
1181	1152	fill	post pad		4	
1182	1182	layer	demolition		4	
1183	1185	fill	post pad		4	
1184	1185	fill	post pad		4	
1185	1185	cut	post pad		4	
1186	1186	cut	gully		3	
1187	1186	fill	gully		3	
1188	1188	masonry	stoke hole		4	
1189	1189	layer	surface		4	
1190	1190	layer	levelling		4	
1191	1150	fill	post pad		4	
1192	1192	masonry	wall foundation		4	
1193	1193	masonry	wall	construction	4	
1194	1194	master number	furnace room	construction	4	
1195	1195	masonry	stoke hole		4	
1196	1196	cut	wall	furnace	4	
1197	1197	layer	surface	floor	4	
1198	1198	layer	levelling	construction	4	
1199	1199	layer	surface	construction	4	
1200	1200	masonry	wall		4	
1201	1201	layer	demolition		4	C
1202	1083	fill	hearth/ oven	courtyard	4	A
1203	1203	layer	demolition		4	
1204	1204	layer	demolition		4	
1205	1206	fill	post hole		4	
1206	1206	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1207	1207	layer	buried soil		4	
1208	1208	cut	pit		4	
1209	1208	fill	pit		4	
1210	1210	layer	surface		4	
1211	1211	layer	occupation		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1212	1083	fill	hearth/ oven	courtyard; stone lining	4	A
1213	1083	fill	hearth/ oven	courtyard	4	A
1214	1214	layer	surface	opus signinum	4	
1215	1196	fill	demolition		4	
1216	1208	fill	pit		4	
1217	1217	layer	demolition		4	
1218	1218	layer	levelling		4	
1219	1219	fill	pit		4	
1220	1220	cut	pit/ posthole	roundhouse 1	3	
1221	1220	fill	pit/ posthole	roundhouse 1	3	
1222	1222	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1223	1222	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1224	1222	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1225	1225	layer	demolition		4	C
1226	1222	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1227	1227	fill	pit		4	
1228	1291	fill	robber trench		4	C
1229	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1230	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1231	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1232	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1233	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1234	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1235	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1236	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1237	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1238	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1239	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1240	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1241	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1242	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1243	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1244	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1245	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1246	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1247	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1248	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1249	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1250	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1251	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1252	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1253	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1254	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1255	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1256	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1257	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1258	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1259	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1260	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1261	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1262	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1263	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1264	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1265	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1266	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1267	1469	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1268	1447	fill	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	3	
1269	1270	fill	pit		3	
1270	1270	cut	pit		3	
1271	1272	fill	post hole		3	
1272	1272	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1273	1274	fill	post hole		3	
1274	1274	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1275	1276	fill	post hole		3	
1276	1276	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1277	1278	fill	pit		3	
1278	1278	cut	pit		3	
1279	1279	cut	pit		4	
1280	1279	fill	pit		4	
1281	1281	fill	gully		3	
1282	1281	cut	gully		3	
1283	1283	layer	demolition		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1284	1318	fill	beamslot		4	
1285	1285	layer	natural		0	
1286	1288	fill	post hole		3	
1287	1288	fill	post hole		3	
1288	1288	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1289	1290	fill	post hole		3	
1290	1290	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1291	1291	cut	robber trench		4	C
1292	1292	masonry	wall	garden/courtyard	4	
1293	1293	cut	floor	construction	4	
1294	1295	fill	gully		3	
1295	1295	cut	gully		3	
1296	1282	fill	gully		3	
1297	1298	fill	gully		3	
1298	1298	cut	gully		3	
1299	1300	fill	gully		3	
1300	1300	cut	gully		3	
1301	1302	fill	gully		3	
1302	1302	cut	gully		3	
1303	1303	layer	occupation		4	
1304	1304	layer	occupation		4	
1305	1305	layer	demolition		4	
1306	1306	cut	pit		4	
1307	1306	fill	pit		4	
1308	1308	masonry	wall		4	
1309	1146	fill	post hole		4	
1310	1148	fill	post hole		4	
1311	1311	layer	levelling		4	
1312	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1313	1313	layer	surface		4	
1314	1314	layer	layer		4	
1315	1315	layer	layer		4	
1316	1306	fill	pit		4	
1317	1317	layer	layer		4	
1318	1318	cut	beamslot	structural	4	
1319	1319	masonry	wall		4	
1320	1320	layer	layer		4	
1321	1321	layer	layer		4	
1322	1322	layer	levelling		4	
1323	1323	layer	buried soil		4	
1324	1324	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1325	1324	fill	post hole		4	
1326	1326	layer	surface		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1327	1327	layer	surface		4	
1328	1328	layer	buried soil		4	
1329	1329	layer	natural		0	
1330	1331	fill	post hole		3	
1331	1331	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1332	1332	cut	stake hole		4	
1333	1332	fill	stake hole		4	
1334	1334	cut	stake hole		4	
1335	1334	fill	stake hole		4	
1336	1336	masonry	wall		4	
1337	1337	masonry	flue		4	
1338	1338	masonry	flue		4	
1339	1339	masonry	flue		4	
1340	1340	masonry	flue		4	
1341	1471	fill	building		4	B
1342	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1343	1364	masonry	oven		4	B
1344	1364	fill	oven		4	B
1345	1347	fill	post pad		4	
1346	1347	fill	post pad		4	
1347	1347	cut	post pad		4	
1348	1348	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1349	1348	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1350	1352	fill	grave	crouch burial	2	
1351	1352	HSR	grave	crouch burial	2	
1352	1352	cut	grave	crouch burial	2	
1353	1318	fill	beamslot		4	
1354	1354	cut	robber trench		4	C
1355	1354	fill	robber trench		4	C
1356	1356	cut	robber trench		4	C
1357	1356	fill	robber trench		4	C
1358	1358	cut	robber trench		4	C
1359	1358	fill	robber trench		4	C
1360	1360	cut	robber trench		4	C
1361	1360	fill	robber trench		4	C
1362	1362	cut	robber trench		4	C
1363	1363	cut	pit		4	
1364	1364	cut	oven		4	B
1365	1365	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1366	1365	fill	post hole		3	
1367	1367	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1368	1367	fill	post hole		3	
1369	1369	cut	beamslot	structural	4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1370	1369	fill	beamslot		4	
1371	1371	layer	demolition		4	
1372	1372	layer	demolition		4	
1373	1471	fill	building		4	B
1374	1471	fill	building		4	B
1375	1375	layer	surface		4	
1376	1376	layer	surface		4	
1377	1377	layer	surface		4	
1378	1378	layer	buried soil		4	
1379	1379	layer	natural		0	
1380	1380	layer	natural		0	
1381	1381	layer	natural		0	
1382	1348	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1383	1383	cut	beamslot	structural	4	
1384	1383	fill	beamslot		4	
1385	1385	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1386	1385	fill	post hole		4	
1387	1387	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1388	1387	fill	post hole		4	
1389	1442	fill	pit		4	
1390	1442	fill	pit		4	
1391	1442	fill	pit		4	
1392	1392	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1393	1392	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1394	1392	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1395	1395	layer	floor		4	
1396	1397	fill	pit		4	
1397	1397	cut	pit		4	
1398	1399	fill	post hole		3	
1399	1399	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1400	1392	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1401	1402	fill	pit/ posthole		4	
1402	1402	cut	pit/ posthole	structural	4	
1403	1403	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1404	1403	fill	post hole		3	
1405	1406	fill	post hole		3	
1406	1406	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1407	1408	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1408	1408	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1409	1410	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1410	1410	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1411	1412	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1412	1412	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1413	1414	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1414	1414	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1415	1416	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1416	1416	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1417	1418	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1418	1418	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1419	1419	layer	surface		4	
1420	1422	fill	pit		4	
1421	1422	fill	pit		4	
1422	1422	cut	pit		4	
1423	1424	fill	post hole		3	
1424	1424	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1425	1426	fill	post hole		3	
1426	1426	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1427	1428	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1428	1428	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1429	1430	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1430	1430	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1431	1432	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1432	1432	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1433	1433	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1434	1433	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1435	1435	layer	levelling		4	
1436	1437	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1437	1437	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1438	1439	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1439	1439	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1440	1441	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1441	1441	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1; porch	3	
1442	1442	cut	pit		4	
1443	1444	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1444	1444	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1445	1445	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1446	1445	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1447	1447	cut	gully	roundhouse 1; second gully	2	
1448	1449	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1449	1449	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1450	1451	fill	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1451	1451	cut	post hole	roundhouse 1	3	
1452	1453	fill	wall foundation		4	
1453	1453	cut	wall foundation		4	
1454	1454	masonry	stack		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1455	1455	masonry	flue		4	
1456	1456	masonry	surface	floor	4	
1457	1457	masonry	pilae		4	
1458	1458	masonry	wall		4	
1459	1459	masonry	surface	floor	4	
1460	1460	masonry	pilae		4	
1461	1461	fill	oven		4	
1462	1462	layer	oven		4	
1463	1465	fill	post pit		4	
1464	1465	fill	post pit		4	
1465	1465	cut	post pit		4	
1466	1466	layer	accumulation		4	
1467	1467	fill	oven		4	
1468	1468	layer	oven		4	
1469	1469	cut	gully	roundhouse 1; first gully	3	
1470	1470	master number	structure		4	
1471	1471	cut	building		4	B
1472	1472	masonry	wall		4	
1473	1482	fill	robber trench		4	C
1474	1474	masonry	flue		4	
1475	1475	layer	demolition		4	
1476	1476	layer	demolition		4	
1477	1478	fill	ditch		3	
1478	1478	cut	ditch		4	
1479	1481	fill	post pit		4	
1480	1481	fill	post pit		4	
1481	1481	cut	post pit		4	
1482	1482	cut	robber trench		4	C
1483	1484	fill	pit/ posthole		4	
1484	1484	cut	pit/ posthole	structural	4	
1485	1486	fill	robber trench		4	C
1486	1486	cut	robber trench		4	C
1487	1488	fill	ditch		4	
1488	1488	cut	ditch		4	
1489	1489	layer	surface	cobbled surface	4	
1490	1490	layer	surface	cobbled surface	4	
1491	1124	fill	ditch		4	
1492	1493	fill	post hole		4	
1493	1493	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1494	1495	fill	post hole		4	
1495	1495	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1496	1496	layer	occupation		4	
1497	1497	layer	accumulation		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1498	1498	layer	floor		4	
1499	1499	cut	robber trench		4	C
1500	1502	fill	pit		4	
1501	1502	fill	pit		4	
1502	1502	cut	pit		4	
1503	661	fill	post hole		4	
1504	1504	cut	flue		4	
1505	1505	cut	flue		4	
1506	1506	layer	floor		4	
1507	1507	layer	floor		4	
1508	1508	layer	demolition		4	
1509	1478	fill	ditch		4	
1510	1512	fill	wall foundation		4	
1511	1511	masonry	wall	foundation	4	
1512	1512	cut	wall foundation		4	
1513	1512	HSR	wall foundation	disarticulated HSR	4	
1514	1516	fill	pit		4	
1515	1515	masonry	foundation		4	
1516	1516	cut	pit		4	
1517	1519	fill	wall foundation		4	
1518	1518	masonry	wall	foundation	4	
1519	1519	cut	wall	structure	4	
1520	1521	fill	gully	'L'-shaped ditch	2	
1521	1521	cut	gully	'L'-shaped ditch	2	
1522	1523	fill	gully		3	
1523	1523	cut	gully		3	
1524	1525	fill	gully		3	
1525	1525	cut	gully		3	
1526	1526	layer	floor		4	
1527	1527	cut	floor	construction	4	
1528	1528	layer	flue		4	
1529	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1530	1531	fill	pit		3	
1531	1531	cut	pit		3	
1532	1512	fill	wall foundation		4	
1533	1516	fill	pit		4	
1534	1534	layer	levelling		4	
1535	1536	fill	hearth		4	
1536	1536	cut	hearth		4	
1537	1538	fill	post hole		4	
1538	1538	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1539	1539	layer	layer		4	
1540	1540	layer	floor		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1541	1542	fill	pit		4	
1542	1542	cut	pit		4	
1543	1544	fill	gully		3	
1544	1544	cut	gully		3	
1545	1545	layer	buried soil		4	
1546	1546	layer	natural		0	
1547	1548	fill	pit		4	
1548	1548	cut	pit		4	
1549	734	fill	ditch		4	A
1550	739	fill	ditch		4	B
1551	739	fill	ditch		4	B
1552	1553	fill	ditch		4	
1553	1553	cut	ditch		4	
1554	1554	cut	ditch		4	
1555	1554	fill	ditch		4	
1556	1556	layer	surface		4	
1557	1478	fill	ditch		4	
1558	1478	fill	ditch		4	
1559	1560	fill	plough scar		6	
1560	1560	cut	plough scar		6	
1561	1561	cut	robber trench		4	C
1562	1561	fill	robber trench		4	C
1563	1563	layer	demolition		4	C
1564	2331	fill	wall foundation		4	
1565	1566	fill	plough scar		6	
1566	1566	cut	plough scar		6	
1567	1568	fill	gully		3	
1568	1568	cut	gully		3	
1569	1570	fill	gully		3	
1570	1570	cut	gully		3	
1571	1572	fill	post hole		3	
1572	1572	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1573	1574	fill	post hole		3	
1574	1574	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1575	1576	fill	post hole		3	
1576	1576	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1577	1577	layer	demolition		4	C
1578	1578	layer	demolition		4	C
1579	1579	cut	pit		4	
1580	1579	fill	pit		4	
1581	1581	layer	floor		4	
1582	1583	fill	post hole		4	
1583	1583	cut	post hole	structural	4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1584	1584	layer	demolition		4	
1585	1769	fill	wall foundation		4	
1586	1147	masonry	wall	foundation	4	
1587	1587	masonry	wall	foundation	4	
1588	1588	masonry	wall		4	
1589	1589	cut	wall	construction	4	
1590	1591	fill	wall foundation		4	
1591	1591	cut	wall foundation	construction	4	
1592	1592	layer	demolition		4	C
1593	1593	layer	surface		4	
1594	1598	fill	pit		4	
1595	1598	fill	pit		4	
1596	1598	fill	pit		4	
1597	1598	fill	post hole		4	
1598	1598	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1599	911	fill	beamslot		4	
1600	1600	cut	pit		4	
1601	1601	fill	pit		4	
1602	1602	void	void		0	
1603	1603	master number	room		4	
1604	1604	cut	soak away	construction	4	
1605	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1606	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1607	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1608	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1609	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1610	1610	masonry	soak away		4	
1611	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1612	2331	masonry	wall		4	
1613	1613	layer	levelling		4	
1614	1614	layer	accumulation		4	
1615	1615	layer	demolition		4	
1616	1616	layer	levelling		4	
1617	1618	fill	pit		4	
1618	1618	cut	pit		4	
1619	1619	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1620	1619	fill	post hole		4	
1621	1619	fill	post hole		4	
1622	1619	fill	post hole		4	
1623	1624	fill	pit		4	
1624	1624	cut	pit		4	
1625	1625	layer	levelling		4	
1626	2330	masonry	wall		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1627	1627	layer	accumulation		4	
1628	1628	layer	accumulation		4	
1629	1629	layer	demolition		4	C
1630	1630	layer	demolition		4	C
1631	1631	master number	room		4	
1632	1632	layer	demolition		4	C
1633	1633	layer	demolition		4	C
1634	1839	fill	pit		4	
1635	1635	layer	demolition		4	
1636	1636	layer	floor		4	
1637	1637	layer	levelling		4	
1638	1638	layer	demolition		4	C
1639	1639	layer	levelling		4	
1640	1640	layer	surface		4	
1641	1641	cut	post hole	structural	4	C
1642	1641	fill	post hole		4	C
1643	1643	cut	pit		4	C
1644	1643	fill	pit		4	C
1645	1647	fill	pit		4	
1646	1647	fill	pit		4	
1647	1647	cut	pit		4	
1648	1648	layer	demolition	timber villa; mortar and daub	4	A
1649	1052	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
1650	1651	fill	post hole		3	
1651	1651	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1652	1653	fill	pit		3	
1653	1653	cut	pit		3	
1654	1655	fill	pit		3	
1655	1655	cut	pit		3	
1656	1657	fill	pit		3	
1657	1657	cut	pit		3	
1658	1659	fill	pit		3	
1659	1659	cut	pit		3	
1660	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1661	1725	HSR	ditch	burial	4	A
1662	2330	layer	demolition		4	
1663	1663	layer	levelling		4	
1664	2330	layer	levelling		4	
1665	1665	layer	levelling		4	
1666	1666	layer	accumulation		4	
1667	1667	layer	surface		4	
1668	1668	layer	levelling		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1669	1669	layer	levelling		4	
1670	1670	cut	wall foundation		4	
1671	1671	cut	gully/ post hole		3	
1672	1671	fill	gully/ post hole		3	
1673	1673	cut	wall foundation		4	
1674	1674	layer	levelling		4	
1675	1675	timber	timber	structure	4	A
1676	1670	fill	wall foundation		4	
1677	1677	cut	robber trench		4	
1678	1677	fill	robber trench		4	
1679	1679	void	void		0	
1680	1680	layer	demolition		4	C
1681	1682	fill	post hole		4	
1682	1682	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1683	1683	layer	buried soil		4	
1684	1684	layer	demolition		4	C
1685	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1686	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1687	1604	fill	soak away		4	
1688	1688	masonry	wall	foundation	4	
1689	1690	fill	wall foundation		4	
1690	1690	cut	wall foundation	construction	4	
1691	1692	fill	wall foundation		4	
1692	1692	cut	wall		4	
1693	1693	masonry	wall	foundation	4	
1694	1695	fill	ditch		4	
1695	1695	cut	ditch		4	
1696	1697	fill	post hole		4	
1697	1697	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1698	1699	fill	ditch		4	
1699	1699	cut	ditch		4	
1700	1701	fill	post hole		4	
1701	1701	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1702	1703	fill	post hole		4	
1703	1703	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1704	1705	fill	post hole		4	
1705	1705	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1706	1707	fill	pit		4	
1707	1707	cut	pit		4	
1708	1708	layer	demolition		4	C
1709	1709	layer	demolition		4	C
1710	1710	layer	accumulation		4	
1711	1711	cut	ditch		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1712	1711	fill	ditch		4	
1713	1711	fill	ditch		4	
1714	1711	fill	ditch		4	
1715	1554	fill	ditch		4	
1716	1554	fill	ditch		4	
1717	1717	cut	ditch		4	
1718	1717	fill	ditch		4	
1719	1717	fill	ditch		4	
1720	1717	fill	ditch		4	
1721	1707	fill	pit		4	
1722	1723	fill	pit/ gully		4	
1723	1723	cut	pit/ gully		4	
1724	1724	layer	floor		4	
1725	1725	cut	ditch		4	A
1726	1725	fill	ditch		4	A
1727	1725	fill	ditch		4	A
1728	1728	layer	levelling		4	
1729	1729	cut	ditch		3	
1730	1729	fill	ditch		3	
1731	1731	cut	gully		3	
1732	1731	fill	gully		3	
1733	1733	layer	accumulation		4	
1734	1734	layer	floor		4	
1735	1736	fill	post hole		3	
1736	1736	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1737	1738	fill	post hole		3	
1738	1738	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1739	1740	fill	pit		3	
1740	1740	cut	pit		3	
1741	1741	cut	pit		3	
1742	1742	layer	buried soil		4	
1743	1743	layer	surface		4	
1744	1744	layer	levelling		4	
1745	1745	cut	pit	storage	3	
1746	1745	fill	pit		3	
1747	1747	cut	gully		3	
1748	1747	fill	gully		3	
1749	1749	layer	demolition		4	
1750	1750	layer	demolition		4	
1751	1752	fill	pit/ posthole		3	
1752	1752	cut	pit/ posthole		3	
1753	1754	fill	pit		4	
1754	1754	cut	pit		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1755	1755	layer	demolition		4	C
1756	1756	layer	demolition		4	C
1757	1757	layer	demolition		4	C
1758	1758	layer	demolition		4	C
1759	1759	HSR	demolition	disarticulated neonate bones	4	
1760	1760	cut	wall foundation		4	
1761	1761	cut	ditch		4	
1762	1761	fill	ditch		4	
1763	1761	fill	ditch		4	
1764	1960	fill	wall foundation		4	
1765	1766	masonry	wall		4	
1766	1766	cut	wall	construction	4	
1767	1766	fill	wall foundation		4	
1768	1766	fill	wall foundation		4	
1769	1769	cut	wall foundation	structure	4	
1770	1769	fill	wall foundation		4	
1771	1771	layer			4	
1772	1772	layer			4	
1773	1773	layer	buried soil		0	
1774	1976	fill	robber trench		4	C
1775	1776	fill	robber trench		4	C
1776	1776	cut	robber trench		4	C
1777	1777	masonry	wall	structural	4	
1778	1779	fill	ditch		4	
1779	1779	cut	foundation		4	
1780	1780	layer	surface	floor	4	
1781	1781	layer	surface	demolition	4	
1782	1786	fill	robber trench		4	C
1783	1786	fill	robber trench		4	C
1784	1786	fill	robber trench		4	C
1785	1786	fill	robber trench		4	C
1786	1786	cut	robber trench		4	C
1787	1786	fill	robber trench		4	C
1788	1786	fill	robber trench		4	C
1789	1747	fill	gully		3	
1790	1790	master number	northern range		4	
1791	1791	layer	surface		4	
1792	1839	fill	pit		4	
1793	1793	layer	layer		4	
1794	1776	fill	robber trench		4	C
1795	1779	fill	ditch		4	
1796	1800	fill	pit		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1797	1800	fill	pit		4	
1798	1800	fill	pit	demolition	4	
1799	1800	fill	pit		4	
1800	1800	cut	pit	structure	4	
1801	1800	fill	pit		4	
1802	1802	cut	pit		4	
1803	1802	fill	pit		4	
1804	1802	fill	pit		4	
1805	1805	cut	pit/ posthole		4	
1806	1805	fill	pit		4	
1807	1807	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1808	1807	fill	post hole		3	
1809	1809	masonry	wall	foundation	4	
1810	1839	fill	pit		4	
1811	1839	fill	pit		4	
1812	1813	fill	post hole		4	
1813	1813	cut	post hole	structural	4	
1814	1839	fill	pit		4	
1815	1725	fill	ditch		4	A
1816	1816	cut	pit		3	
1817	1816	fill	pit		3	
1818	1818	cut	pit		3	
1819	1818	fill	pit		3	
1820	1820	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1821	1820	fill	post hole		3	
1822	1822	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1823	1822	fill	post hole		3	
1824	1824	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1825	1824	fill	post hole		3	
1826	1826	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1827	1826	fill	post hole		3	
1828	1828	cut	pit		3	
1829	1828	fill	pit		3	
1830	1741	fill	pit		3	
1831	1831	cut	ditch		3	
1832	1831	fill	ditch		3	
1833	1833	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
1834	1833	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
1835	1835	void	void		0	
1836	1836	void	void		0	
1837	1837	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1838	1837	fill	post hole		3	
1839	1839	cut	pit		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1840	1840	layer	surface		4	
1841	1841	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1842	1841	fill	post hole		3	
1843	1843	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1844	1843	fill	post hole		3	
1845	1843	fill	post hole		3	
1846	1847	fill	pit		4	
1847	1847	cut	pit		4	
1848	1848	masonry	wall		4	
1849	1849	masonry	wall		4	
1850	1850	masonry	wall	foundation	4	
1851	1853	fill	pit		4	
1852	1853	fill	pit		4	
1853	1853	cut	pit		4	
1855	1855	masonry	wall		4	
1856	1856	master			4	
1857	1857	layer	levelling		4	
1858	1858	cut	robber trench		4	
1859	1858	fill	robber trench		4	
1860	1363	fill	pit		4	
1861	1363	fill	pit		4	
1862	1862	finds unit	pit/ ditch		4	
1863	1863	cut	gully		3	
1864	1863	fill	gully		3	
1865	1865	cut	pit/ posthole	structural	3	
1866	1865	fill	pit/ posthole		3	
1867	1867	layer	accumulation		4	
1868	1868	layer	occupation	tesserae dump	4	
1869	1786	fill	robber trench		4	C
1870	1870	master number	oven		4	
1871	1871	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1872	1871	fill	post hole		3	
1873	1873	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1874	1873	fill	post hole		3	
1875	1875	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1876	1875	fill	post hole		3	
1877	1877	cut	gully		3	
1878	1877	fill	gully		3	
1879	1877	fill	gully		3	
1880	1880	cut	ditch		3	
1881	1880	fill	ditch		3	
1882	1880	fill	ditch		3	
1883	1883	cut	pit	water holding	3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1884	1883	fill	pit		3	
1885	1883	fill	pit		3	
1886	1886	cut	ditch		3	
1887	1886	fill	ditch		3	
1888	1886	fill	ditch		3	
1889	1889	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1890	1889	fill	post hole		3	
1891	1892	fill	pit		3	
1892	1892	cut	pit		3	
1893	1894	fill	pit		3	
1894	1894	cut	pit		3	
1895	1896	fill	posible hearth		3	
1896	1896	cut	possible hearth		3	
1897	1897	cut	gully		3	
1898	1897	fill	gully		3	
1899	1899	layer	demolition		4	
1900	1900	layer	buried soil		4	
1901	1901	cut	pit		4	
1902	1901	fill	pit		4	
1903	1901	fill	pit		4	
1904	1901	fill	pit		4	
1905	1901	fill	pit		4	
1906	1906	cut	boundary ditch		4	
1907	1907	fill	boundary ditch		4	
1908	1908	cut	gully		3	
1909	1908	fill	gully		3	
1910	1896	fill	possible hearth		3	
1911	1912	fill	pit		3	
1912	1912	cut	pit		3	
1913	1913	layer	buried soil		4	
1914	1914	cut	pit		3	
1915	1914	fill	post hole		3	
1916	1833	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
1917	1833	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
1918	1918	void	void		0	
1919	1919	cut	boundary ditch		4	
1920	1919	fill	boundary ditch		4	
1921	1919	fill	boundary ditch		4	
1922	1922	cut	boundary ditch		3	
1923	1922	fill	boundary ditch		3	
1924	1922	fill	boundary ditch		3	
1925	1922	fill	boundary ditch		3	
1926	1922	fill	boundary ditch		3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1927	1928	fill	pit		3	
1928	1928	cut	pit		3	
1929	1929	layer	levelling		4	
1930	1931	fill	wall		4	
1931	1931	cut	wall foundation		4	
1932	1673	masonry	wall		4	
1933	1933	masonry	wall		4	
1934	1934	master number	room		4	
1935	1936	fill	ditch		3	
1936	1936	cut	ditch		3	
1937	1938	fill	pit		3	
1938	1938	cut	pit		3	
1939	1941	fill	pit		4	
1940	1941	fill	pit		4	
1941	1941	cut	pit		4	
1942	1942	cut	wall foundation		4	
1943	1831	fill	ditch		3	
1944	1944	layer	levelling		4	
1945	2316	HSR	well	burial	4	C
1946	1946	cut	ditch		4	
1947	1946	fill	ditch		4	
1948	1946	fill	ditch		4	
1949	1949	cut	ditch		4	
1950	1949	fill	ditch		4	
1951	1951	cut	gully		3	
1952	1951	fill	gully		3	
1953	1954	fill	ditch		3	
1954	1954	cut	ditch		3	
1955	1956	fill	pit		4	
1956	1956	cut	pit		4	
1957	2316	fill	well		4	B
1958	1961	fill	pit		3	
1959	1968	fill	pit		3	
1960	1969	fill	pit		3	
1961	1961	cut	pit		3	
1962	void	void	void		0	
1963	1964	fill	pit		4	
1964	1964	cut	pit		4	
1965	1965	cut	wall foundation	construction	4	
1966	1966	cut	wall foundation	construction	4	
1967	2311	masonry	kiln		4	B
1968	1968	cut	pit		3	
1969	1969	cut	pit		3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
1970	1971	fill	ditch	'L'-shaped ditch	2	
1971	1971	cut	ditch	'L'-shaped ditch	2	
1972	1973	fill	hedgerow		2	
1973	1973	cut	hedgerow		2	
1974	1974	layer	accumulation		3	
1975	1975	cut	pit		3	
1976	1975	fill	pit		3	
1977	1975	fill	pit		3	
1978	1978	cut	gully		3	
1979	1978	fill	gully		3	
1980	1980	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1981	1980	fill	post hole		3	
1982	1982	cut	pit		3	
1983	1982	fill	pit		3	
1984	1946	fill	ditch		4	
1985	1985	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1986	1985	fill	post hole		3	
1987	1985	fill	post hole		3	
1988	1985	fill	post hole		3	
1989	1985	fill	post hole		3	
1990	1990	cut	pit		3	
1991	1990	fill	pit		3	
1992	1990	fill	pit		3	
1993	1994	fill	gully		3	
1994	1994	cut	gully		3	
1995	1996	fill	post hole		3	
1996	1996	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1997	1998	fill	post hole		3	
1998	1998	cut	post hole	structural	3	
1999	2000	fill	post hole		3	
2000	2000	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2001	2002	fill	pit/ posthole		3	
2002	2002	cut	pit/ posthole		3	
2003	2004	fill	pit/ posthole		3	
2004	2004	cut	pit/ posthole		3	
2005	2006	fill	pit/ posthole		3	
2006	2006	cut	pit/ posthole		3	
2007	2008	fill	pit/ posthole		3	
2008	2008	cut	pit/ posthole		3	
2009	2010	fill	post hole		3	
2010	2010	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2011	2011	cut	boundary ditch		4	
2012	2011	fill	boundary ditch		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
2013	2013	cut	pit		4	
2014	2013	fill	pit		4	
2015	2015	cut	pit		3	
2016	2015	fill	pit		3	
2017	2015	fill	pit		3	
2018	2018	cut	pit		3	
2019	2018	fill	pit/ posthole		3	
2020	2022	fill	grave	burial	4	C
2021	2022	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
2022	2022	cut	grave	burial	4	C
2023	2024	fill	post hole		3	
2024	2024	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2025	2027	fill	pit		3	
2026	2027	fill	pit		3	
2027	2027	cut	pit		3	
2028	2028	cut	pit		3	
2029	2028	fill	pit		3	
2030	2028	fill	pit		3	
2031	2028	fill	pit		3	
2032	2028	fill	pit		3	
2033	2028	fill	pit		3	
2034	1589	fill	wall		4	
2035	2035	cut	pit		3	
2036	2035	fill	pit		3	
2037	2035	fill	pit		3	
2038	2040	fill	pit		3	
2039	2040	fill	pit		3	
2040	2040	cut	pit		3	
2041	2042	fill	pit		3	
2042	2042	cut	pit		3	
2043	2044	fill	pit		3	
2044	2044	cut	pit		3	
2045	2046	fill	beamslot		4	
2046	2046	cut	beamslot	structural	4	
2047	2048	fill	beamslot		4	
2048	2048	cut	beamslot	structural	4	
2049	2049	cut	pit		3	
2050	2049	fill	pit		3	
2051	2051	cut	pit		3	
2052	2051	fill	pit		3	
2053	2054	fill	pit		3	
2054	2054	cut	pit		3	
2055	2055	cut	post hole	structural	3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
2056	2055	fill	post hole		3	
2057	2057	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2058	2057	fill	post hole		3	
2059	2044	fill	pit		3	
2060	2061	fill	pit		4	
2061	2061	cut	pit		4	
2062	2063	fill	oven	barn; fire pit	4	A
2063	2063	cut	oven	barn; fire pit	4	A
2064	2065	fill	oven	barn; fire pit	4	A
2065	2065	cut	oven	barn; fire pit	4	A
2066	2067	fill	oven	barn; fire pit	4	A
2067	2067	cut	oven	barn; fire pit	4	A
2068	2069	fill	oven	barn; fire pit	4	A
2069	2069	cut	oven	barn; fire pit	4	A
2070	2070	layer	demolition		4	
2071	2071	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2072	2071	fill	post hole		3	
2073	2073	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2074	2073	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2075	2075	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2076	2075	fill	post hole		3	
2077	2077	cut	pit	storage	3	
2078	2077	fill	pit		3	
2079	2077	fill	pit		3	
2080	2082	fill	grave	burial	4	C
2081	2082	HSR	grave	burial	4	C
2082	2082	cut	grave	burial	4	C
2083	2083	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2084	2083	fill	post hole		3	
2085	2086	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2086	2085	fill	post hole		3	
2087	2087	cut	post hole		3	
2088	2087	fill	post hole		3	
2089	2089	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2090	2089	fill	post hole		3	
2091	2091	cut	pit		3	
2092	2091	fill	pit		3	
2093	2091	fill	pit		3	
2094	2094	cut	pit/ posthole		3	
2095	2094	fill	pit		3	
2096	2094	fill	post hole		3	
2097	2098	fill	post hole		3	
2098	2098	cut	post hole	structural	3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
2099	2099	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2100	2094	fill	post hole		3	
2101	2101	layer	demolition		4	C
2102	2102	layer	levelling		4	
2103	2103	layer	levelling		4	
2104	2104	layer	levelling		4	
2105	2105	layer	levelling		4	
2106	2106	layer	levelling		4	
2107	1673	fill	wall foundation		4	
2108	2110	fill	pit		3	
2109	2110	fill	pit		3	
2110	2110	cut	pit	structure	3	
2111	2112	fill	ditch		4	
2112	2112	cut	ditch		4	
2113	2115	fill	boundary ditch		4	
2114	2115	fill	boundary ditch		4	
2115	2115	cut	boundary ditch		4	
2116	2123	fill	boundary ditch		3	
2117	2123	fill	boundary ditch		3	
2118	2123	fill	boundary ditch		3	
2119	2123	fill	boundary ditch		3	
2120	2123	fill	boundary ditch		3	
2121	2123	fill	boundary ditch		3	
2122	2123	fill	boundary ditch		3	
2123	2123	cut	boundary ditch		3	
2124	2125	fill	ditch		3	
2125	2125	cut	ditch		3	
2126	2129	fill	pit		3	
2127	2129	fill	pit		3	
2128	2129	fill	pit		3	
2129	2129	cut	pit		3	
2130	2134	fill	ditch		3	
2131	2134	fill	ditch		3	
2132	2134	fill	ditch		3	
2133	2134	fill	ditch		3	
2134	2134	cut	ditch		3	
2135	2135	cut	ditch		3	
2136	2135	fill	ditch		3	
2137	2135	fill	ditch		3	
2138	2135	fill	ditch		3	
2139	2139	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2140	2139	fill	post hole		3	
2141	2141	cut	post hole	structural	3	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
2142	2141	fill	post hole		3	
2143	2144	fill	post hole		3	
2144	2144	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2145	2146	fill	post hole		3	
2146	2146	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2147	2148	fill	pit		3	
2148	2148	cut	pit		3	
2149	2149	cut	ditch		3	
2150	2149	fill	ditch		3	
2151	2151	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2152	2151	fill	post hole		3	
2153	2154	fill	robber trench		3	
2154	2153	cut	robber trench		4	C
2155	2156	fill	post hole		4	C
2156	2156	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2157	2158	fill	post hole		3	
2158	2158	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2159	2160	fill	gully	roundhouse 3	3	
2160	2160	cut	gully	roundhouse 3	3	
2161	2162	fill	gully		3	
2162	2162	cut	gully		3	
2163	2164	fill	gully		3	
2164	2164	cut	gully		3	
2165	2166	fill	post hole		3	
2166	2166	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2167	2168	fill	pit		3	
2168	2168	cut	pit		3	
2169	2170	fill	pit		3	
2170	2170	cut	pit		3	
2171	2172	cut	pit		3	
2172	2172	cut	pit		3	
2173	2168	fill	pit		3	
2174	2174	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2175	2174	fill	post hole		3	
2176	2176	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2177	2176	fill	post hole		3	
2178	2178	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2179	2178	fill	post hole		3	
2180	2180	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2181	2180	fill	post hole		3	
2182	2183	fill	ditch		4	B
2183	2183	cut	ditch		4	B
2184	2185	fill	ditch		4	B

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
2185	2185	cut	ditch		4	B
2186	2186	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2187	2186	fill	post hole		3	
2188	2188	cut	gully	barn	4	A
2189	2188	fill	gully	barn	4	A
2190	2190	cut	pit		3	
2191	2191	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2192	2191	fill	post hole		3	
2193	2193	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2194	2193	fill	post hole		3	
2195	2193	fill	post hole		3	
2196	2193	fill	post hole		3	
2197	2190	fill	pit		3	
2198	2198	cut	pit		3	
2199	2198	fill	pit		3	
2200	2201	fill	pit		3	
2201	2201	cut	pit		3	
2202	2202	void	void		0	
2203	2204	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
2204	2204	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
2205	2206	fill	pit		3	
2206	2206	cut	pit/ posthole		3	
2207	2207	cut	pit		3	
2208	2207	fill	pit		3	
2209	2207	fill	pit		3	
2210	2210	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2211	2210	fill	post hole		3	
2212	2212	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2213	2212	fill	post hole		3	
2214	2214	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2215	2214	fill	post hole		3	
2216	2216	cut	shallow pit		4	
2217	2216	fill	shallow pit		4	
2218	2218	HSR	robber trench	disarticulated HSR	4	C
2219	2207	fill	pit		3	
2220	2207	fill	pit		3	
2221	2221	cut	ditch		3	
2222	2221	fill	ditch		3	
2223	2224	fill	ditch		3	
2224	2224	cut	ditch		3	
2225	2207	fill	pit		3	
2226	2207	fill	pit		3	
2227	2228	fill	post hole	barn	4	A

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
2228	2228	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
2229	2230	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
2230	2230	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
2231	2232	fill	post hole		4	
2232	2232	cut	post hole	structural	4	
2233	2234	fill	post hole		4	
2234	2234	cut	post hole	structural	4	
2235	2236	fill	post hole		4	
2236	2236	cut	post hole	structural	4	
2237	2238	fill	post hole		4	
2238	2238	cut	post hole	structural	4	
2239	2240	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
2240	2240	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
2241	2241	HSR	robber trench	disarticulated HSR	4	C
2242	2242	void	void		0	
2243	2243	cut	gully		3	
2244	2243	fill	gully		3	
2245	2246	fill	post hole		3	
2246	2246	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2247	2249	fill	ditch		3	
2248	2249	fill	ditch		3	
2249	2249	cut	ditch		3	
2250	2250	layer	occupation		3	
2251	2252	fill	pit		3	
2252	2252	cut	pit/ posthole		3	
2253	2253	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
2254	2253	HSR	post hole	disarticulated HSR	4	A
2255	2256	fill	pit		4	
2256	2256	cut	pit		4	
2257	2258	fill	pit		4	
2258	2258	cut	pit		4	
2259	2260	fill	pit		4	
2260	2260	cut	pit		4	
2261	2262	fill	post hole		4	
2262	2262	cut	post hole	structural	4	
2263	2266	fill	boundary ditch		4	
2264	2266	fill	boundary ditch		4	
2265	2266	fill	boundary ditch		4	
2266	2266	cut	boundary ditch		4	
2267	2273	fill	boundary ditch		3-4	B
2268	2273	fill	boundary ditch		3-4	B
2269	2273	fill	boundary ditch		3-4	B
2270	2273	fill	boundary ditch		3-4	B

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
2271	2273	fill	boundary ditch		3-4	B
2272	2273	fill	boundary ditch		3-4	B
2273	2273	cut	boundary ditch		3-4	B
2274	2275	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
2275	2275	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
2276	2276	cut	post hole	barn	4	A
2277	2276	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
2278	2276	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
2279	2280	fill	pot		4	
2280	2280	finds unit	pot		4	
2281	2282	fill	pit/ posthole		4	
2282	2282	cut	pit/ posthole	structural	4	
2283	2284	fill	post hole		4	
2284	2284	cut	post hole	structural	4	
2285	2253	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
2286	2253	fill	post hole	barn; packing	4	A
2287	2253	fill	post hole	barn	4	A
2288	2288	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2289	2288	fill	post hole		3	
2290	2290	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2291	2290	fill	post hole		3	
2292	191	HSR	robber trench	disarticulated HSR	4	
2293	2293	HSR	layer	disarticulated HSR	4	
2294	2295	fill	post hole		3	
2295	2295	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2296	2297	fill	post hole		3	
2297	2297	cut	post hole	structural	3	
2298	2300	fill	pit		3	
2299	2300	fill	pit	packing	3	
2300	2300	cut	pit		3	
2301	2303	fill	pit		3	
2302	2303	fill	pit		3	
2303	2303	cut	pit		3	
2304	1083	fill	hearth/ oven	courtyard	4	A
2305	1527	fill	floor	sub base	4	
2306	2306	layer	surface		4	
2307	2307	layer	demolition		4	C
2308	2308	cut	wall foundation		4	
2309	2309	layer	demolition		4	C
2310	2310	cut	boundary ditch		4	
2311	2311	cut	tile kiln		4	B
2312	450	fill	post pad		4	
2313	661	fill	post hole		4	

Context	Cut	Description	Feature	Interpretation	Period	Phase
2314	2314	cut	wall		4	
2315	2315	cut	wall foundation		4	
2316	2316	cut	well		4	B
2317	2316	fill	well		4	B
2318	2321	fill	post hole		4	
2319	2321	fill	post hole		4	
2320	2321	fill	post hole		4	
2321	2321	cut	post hole		4	
2322	2322	cut	construction		4	
2323	2323	cut	wall foundation		4	
2324	1673	fill	wall foundation		4	
2325	2326	fill	wall foundation		4	
2326	2326	cut	wall foundation		4	
2327	2327	cut	flue		4	
2328	2328	cut	wall foundation		4	
2329	2329	layer	layer		4	
2330	2330	cut	wall		4	
2331	2331	cut	wall foundation		4	
2332	2332	cut	wall foundation		4	
3831	831	layer	demolition		4	C
10000	10000	layer	topsoil		0	
10001	10001	layer	subsoil		0	
10002	10002	layer	natural		0	
10003	10004	fill	ditch		4	
10004	10004	cut	ditch		4	
10005	10006	fill	pit		4	
10006	10006	cut	pit/ ditch		4	
10007	10009	fill	pit		4	
10008	10009	fill	pit		4	
10009	10009	cut	pit/ ditch		4	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The Worked Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

B.1.1 An assemblage of 77 struck lithics (0.622kg) were submitted for assessment. This report describes the preliminary quantification of the assemblage and assesses its technological traits and chronological indicators. Based on these preliminary findings the report recommends a small amount of further work to tie the flint into the publication of the site.

Methodology

B.1.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 6 on CD). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this, no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during this rapid assessment.

Quantification

B.1.3 Of the total assemblage, four fragments are of natural flint and are therefore not considered further. A single fire cracked stone and ten fragments of burnt flint are also excluded.

B.1.4 A total of 47 struck lithics were recovered from 43 contexts, with between one and three lithics were recovered from each contexts, with an average of 1.09 lithics recovered per context (Table 6).

B.1.5 A total of eleven (18% of the assemblage) utilised and retouched pieces were recovered including tools. Of these five (46%) had miscellaneous retouch, two (18%) have signs of use wear and four (36%) are identifiable tools.

Assessment

B.1.6 The assemblage is primarily formed of a dark brown-grey to blue-grey semi translucent flint, with occasional mottling present. Occasional flakes of a light yellow-grey mottled flint of lower quality were also recovered. The cortex where present is generally a smooth thick yellow-white chalky material of inconsistent thickness. The flint is consistent with that recovered from riverine or glacially deposited material and is likely to have been sourced locally. A single fragment of a much thinner light grey cortext was also identified and is consistent with pebble flint.

B.1.7 A total of two complete cores were recovered along with a single fragment of a core and one core trimming flake. The two complete cores were recovered from contexts 631 and 697, a demolition layer and a levelling layer or silting over a cobbled surface respectively.

B.1.8 The core recovered from context 631 (SF226) is a structured opposed platform blade core worked heavily across a single face into the body of the flint. The core has a high

proportion of cortext surviving along the unworked surfaces. Blade scars from an earlier stage of reduction can be seen but the previous platform(s) and majority of the scars were truncated by the last episode of working. The core is likely to be of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date due to the structured working and production of blades. The core has been worked to exhaustion.

B.1.9 The core recovered from context 697, is a single platform core with a series of poorly structured removals. The area around the platform has a large number of incipent cones suggesting the core was formed by someone with little skill. The core is likely to date from the Bronze Age or later.

B.1.10 The single core fragment was recovered from demolition layer 632 (SF176) and is similar in form to the core from 697. The core has scars from earlier removals truncated by the last and only surviving platform. The hinge fractures on the final face suggest that the material has been struck by hard hammer.

B.1.11 One core trimming flake was also recovered from context 377, the fill of a robber trench. The flake has the remains of a heavily stepped and fragmented platform at the distal end and seems to have been intentionally struck to remove this problematic area.

B.1.12 The evidence of the core working suggests that the working was structured to produce the flakes and blades, although the core from 697 would suggest some less skilled working was carried out on the site. The steps and hinge fractures suggest that a proportion of the working was carried out using hard hammers.

B.1.13 The majority (58%) of the recovered material can be described as debitage. The largest proportion of the debitage (17 lithics) is flakes with a greatest dimension of between 25mm and 50mm. Smaller flakes and blades were also recovered. No flakes smaller than 10mm were recovered. The debitage is a mix of secondary, tertiary and broken flakes. No primary flakes or blades were recovered. Some of the material has started to undergo recortification which could suggest that this material maybe older than the rest of the assemblage.

B.1.14 The debitage is a mix of broad flakes and narrow blades and flakes, although four fragments of angular shatter are also present. The broad flakes within the assemblage show clear signs of hard hammer removal. However, some of the narrow flakes and blades, including those under going recortification, are soft hammer struck.

B.1.15 Two of the recovered flints (SF322 and a blade recovered from levelling layer 1625), have edge damage consistent with them being used for cutting. The edge damage on these items is more pronounced than those of the rest of the assemblage and the blade from 1625 has visible gloss on the dorsal surface. However, as a caveat, the material is redeposited and the edge damage could have been formed by abrasion due to movement of the flint.

B.1.16 A group of five retouched pieces were recovered from buried soils (292) and (929), the fill (741) of ditch 734, the fill (1543) of gully 1544, and the lower fill (1814) of pit 1839. Although reworked these pieces have areas of miscellaneous retouch that are not directly attributable to a specific tool form and are likely to be tools of expedience.

B.1.17 The single retouched flint from context 292, was a soft hammer struck broken broad blade with the distal portion missing. The blade has retouch along both the left and right hand edges comprised of small semi-abrupt retouch applied from the ventral surface. A small area of cortext is present on the distal extremity.

B.1.18 A single flint was recovered from a buried soil (929) which has signs of either rough retouch or edge damage along the left side of the flake. The retouch is abrupt and has been applied from the dorsal surface towards the proximal end and the ventral surface towards the distal end. There are also signs of fine retouch or edge use along the distal edge.

B.1.19 A single broken truncated blade was recovered from context 741 (SF187). The blade is damaged at the proximal end and is missing the bulb of percussion whilst the distal end has retouch running along it. There are signs of edge damage along the left and right sides from the medial area to the distal end. The retouch is abrupt and applied from the ventral surface. Although it could be described as a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic right angled truncated blade, it is not described as such as the form of the blade, the irregular non-parallel sides would imply it was a tool of expedience.

B.1.20 A secondary broad blade recovered from context 1543 has an abruptly retouched notch at the medial point of the right hand side. The blade has signs of recortification suggesting that it is of some antiquity and potentially older than the rest of the assemblage. The retouched area is, however, fresh suggesting that some form of reworking of the piece has occurred at a later date after the recortification had started.

B.1.21 The retouched piece from 1814 is on a large flake of probable pebble flint with an abruptly retouched notch on the right lateral edge. The proximal end is snapped off and areas of further retouch are based around the distal end of the piece. The left hand lateral edge has signs of damage that could be consistent with use wear.

B.1.22 A group of four scrapers was recovered from the site. Two of the scrapers are small side and end scrapers from 932 (the fill of ditch 933) and 104 (a demolition layer in test pit 1). Both are made on high quality dark brown-grey almost black flint with semi-abrupt and abrupt retouch along the distal portion and left side.

B.1.23 An end scraper, made on high quality flint, with retouch around the distal end and along both lateral edges was recovered from the fill (649) of ditch (651). The scraper is made on a hard hammer struck thick flake and is of a late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age form.

B.1.24 A second Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scraper was made on a thinner flake of pale yellow-grey flint. The scraper exhibits semi-abrupt retouch around the distal end and partially along both lateral sides.

Conclusion

B.1.25 The signs of structured cores with soft hammer working would suggest that at least some of the material is Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic in date (4500-3000 BC). However, the less structured hard hammer struck material and the two end scrapers would suggest that part of the assemblage is Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date (3000-1500 BC). The earlier Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material has started to undergo recortification, supporting this argument.

B.1.26 The spread of material throughout the Roman features of the site, from the demolition deposits through to the cobbled surfaces, would suggest that the worked flint is residual material reworked into the later Roman contexts.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations for Further Work

B.1.27 Due to the residual nature of the material it is unlikely that further study would be beneficial. A note should be included, however, in the publication in relation to prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

B.2 The Pottery (excluding samian)

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 10224 sherds, weighing 196.547kg, of pottery was recovered from 591 individual deposits, representing a minimum of 2282 vessels. The pottery can be dated to the Late Iron Age, Early Roman and (most prolifically) the Romano-British periods (Table 7).

B.2.2 The majority of the vessels are locally produced utilitarian coarse wares, although some fines wares, including samian (B.3) were found in significant quantities. Other specialist wares including a range of (imported) amphora and (regionally traded) mortaria were also found indicating that Roman tastes and cooking practices had been adopted.

B.2.3 The pottery was found in numerous features, although mainly from (the boundary) ditches (1560 sherds, weighing 31.844kg, *c*. 16% by weight), pits (1433 sherd, weighing 23.685kg, *c*. 12%) and the levels associated with the demolition of the villa (2073 sherds, weighing 37.118kg, *c*. 19%).

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	19	0.01
Iron Age	139	2898	1.47
Late Iron Age	759	27320	13.90
Late Iron Age to Early Roman (including LPRIA)	550	15299	7.78
Early Roman	2378	46830	23.83
Romano-British	6373	103926	52.88
Iron Age or Early Saxon	8	73	0.04
Early Saxon	9	122	0.06
Post-medieval	6	60	0.03
Total	**10224**	**196547**	**100.00**

Table 7: The pottery quantified by ceramic period

Condition of the Pottery

B.2.4 This assemblage has an average sherd weight of *c*. 19g; it is in good condition, only moderately abraded, allowing evidence for wear and use (soot and lime residues) to survive.

Methodology (for all pottery including samian)

B.2.5 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010) and Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004; Willis 2004) and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were scanned rapidly and divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title

(SGW = sandy grey ware; South Gaulish = SASG). Broad vessel form was also recorded.

Quantification

B.2.6 All sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decorated and stamped sherds were noted, as was abrasion, and a spot date has been provided for each context.

A Brief Chronological Overview of the Pottery

B.2.7 The majority of the handmade locally produced Iron Age vessels are jar/bowl forms are typical of the area (Percival in prep) manufactured in fossilised shelly fabrics, often tempered with grog.

B.2.8 By the Latest Iron Age (or Late pre-Roman Iron Age) shell-tempered vessels are still dominant but supplemented by quartz- and grog-tempered wheel made (Orton *et al* 1993, 120-125) jars and beakers, some of which may have been imported from Roman Gaul (Tyers 1996, 51-56) and others are local copies of these wares.

B.2.9 The Early Roman era brought a large influx of sandy grey ware cordoned wide mouthed jars, supplemented by shell tempered cooking pots and large storage jars (several examples of which have survived largely intact). Fine wares in use at this time include several mica-dusted dishes as well as a small amount of pre-Flavian samian (see Wadeson's report below).

B.2.10 By the Romano-British period the majority of pottery, both coloured coated fine table wares and coarse sandy grey and shell-tempered wares were supplied by the thriving ceramic industry based in the Lower Nene Valley (Perrin 1999). Several types of imported amphora (Tyers 1996, 85-105) were recorded, including both fish oil and olive oil types; which may be an indicator of high status. Mortaria (Tyers 1996 116-135; an indicator of Roman cooking practice) was also found relatively commonly. Several examples are stamped (*ibid* 117) and during analysis it will be possible to identify who made them and where they were traded from. The majority of samian dates to the 2nd century and was imported from central Gaulish factories (see below).

B.2.11 It is noteworthy that the use and deposition of pottery within the Itter Crescent villa enclosure radically reduces after the early 4th century AD. Several Late Roman fabrics such as Hadham (Tyers 1996, 168-169) and Oxfordshire red wares (Tyers 1996 175-178) and forms (flanged dishes) are largely absent from this group. The reasons for this will need to be explored during the analysis phase of this project, but the initial assessment of the pottery assemblage suggests that this settlement did not endure until the end of the Roman period.

Statement of Potential

B.2.12 This preliminary assessment has shown the pottery assemblage is in good condition, recovered largely from stratified contexts and has, therefore, the potential to answer a range of local, regional and site specific research objectives. A more detailed analysis of this assemblage would undoubtedly allow us to increase our knowledge of pottery manufacture, use, trade and exchange used by this settlement in the hinterland of *Durobivae* (Fincham 2004). It offers a very rare opportunity to tie-in pottery use and deposition with specific types of sequential structures in a closely defined space that

may indeed have belonged to one (extended) family over a period of several hundred years.

Recommendations for further work

- Complete a fully detailed catalogue (10 days).
- Integration of preliminary analysis with site phasing/stratigraphy/spatial analysis (2 days).
- Analysis of the mortarium stamps (2 days).
- Selection of pottery for illustration and produce a catalogue (2 days).
- Research other comparative sites (Fincham 2004, 19, fig 10), including setttlement sites such as: Werrington (Mackreth 1988), Little Paxton (Hancocks 2003), Haddon (Hinman 2003), Bob's Wood, Hinchingbrooke (Zant in prep) and other villa sites (Johnston 2004) such as: Piddington, Stanwick, Wollaston, Orton Longueville, Castor, Barnack (4 days).
- Completion of a full archive report suitable for publication (after editing), whereby the pottery will be described, compared and discussed in its local, regional, national context (10 days).
- No thin section work has been recommended for this assemblage, since it is so heavily biased towards Nene Valley production and such analysis would probably be of limited value.

B.3 The Samian

By Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.3.1 A small assemblage of samian pottery, totalling 265 sherds, weighing 2.534kg with an estimated vessel equivalent of 5.46 (EVE) were recovered from the excavations. Representing a maximum of 187 vessels, the samian was recovered from 89 stratified deposits with the majority of the assemblage *c*.44% (by weight) retrieved from demolition layers associated with the destruction of the villa.

B.3.2 The assemblage is primarily from Central Gaul, principally Lezoux and dates from the 2nd century AD. Quantities by fabric source in chronological order are shown in Table 8. The assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded with an average sherd weight of 9.6g.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Quantity (%)	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)	ASW
South Gaul	62	23.4	0.634	25.0	10.2
Central Gaul (Les Martres)	9	3.4	0.095	3.7	10.6
Central Gaul (Lezoux)	185	69.8	1.737	68.5	9.4
East Gaul	9	3.4	0.068	2.7	7.6
Total	**265**	**100.0**	**2.534**	**100.0**	**9.6**

Table 8: Distribution of Samian fabrics in chronological order (ASW: Average Sherd Weight)

South Gaulish Samian

B.3.3 The earliest material is South Gaulish (25% by weight) from La Graufesenque (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28) and is represented by a maximum of 53 vessels. Plain ware forms identified consist of platters Dr 15/17 and Dr 18, cups Dr 27, dishes Dr 18/31 and Dr 36 and the hemispherical bowl Curle 11. Sherds from a maximum of three decorated bowl Dr 37's are present, in addition to a single example of the decorated bowl Dr 30. Very few examples of forms typically associated to the pre-Flavian period were recovered.

Central Gaulish Samian

B.3.4 The majority of the samian identified comes from Central Gaul, (*c*.72% by weight) and dates to the 2nd century.

B.3.5 The earliest material recovered is Trajanic (AD 100-120) from Les Martres-de-Veyre (Tomber and Dore 1998, 30) and is represented by a maximum of 8 vessels (0.13 EVE). Plain forms identified include dishes Dr 18/31, Dr 18/31R and Dr 36, cup form Dr 27 as well as an example of a Curle 11 bowl. Also present is a single decorated sherd from a Dr 37 bowl.

B.3.6 The majority of the Central Gaulish samian was produced at Lezoux (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32) and dates to the Hadrianic or Antonine periods (AD 120-200). It is represented by a maximum of 120 vessels of which just four examples retain full or partial potter's stamps on their basal interiors. Of these only a single stamped Dr 18/31 dish can be identified and is associated with the potter Avitus iv dating from the Hadrianic to early Antonine periods (AD 120-150).

B.3.7 Early plain ware forms identified within the assemblage can be dated to the Hadrianic or early Antonine period, indicated by the presence of forms such as cup form Dr 27 and dishes Dr 18/31 and Dr 18/31R, which went out of production by the middle of the 2nd century (AD 150/160). Later plain ware forms recovered and regarded as typical of the later Antonine period, include cups Dr 33, dishes Dr 36 and bowls Dr 31, Dr 31R, Dr 38 and Dr 81 as well as the wall sided mortaria Dr 45. Mould decorated forms recorded include sherds from a maximum of thirteen Dr 37 bowls as well as a two examples of the cylindrical Dr 30 bowl.

East Gaulish Samian

B.3.8 Samian from East Gaulish production centres (Tomber and Dore 1998, 34-41) is rare and accounts for just *c*.3% (by weight) of the total assemblage. Dating broadly from the late 2nd century to mid 3rd century (*c*. AD 150-250) a limited range of forms were recorded including Dr 31 and Dr 31R bowls and Dr 36 dishes.

Condition, use and re-use

B.3.9 The majority of the samian is moderately abraded with only five vessels exhibiting slight evidence of burning. Evidence of extreme wear was recorded mostly on the foot-rings of vessels, while a further two vessels show evidence of wear on their interior basal surfaces from primary use.

B.3.10 The vessels exhibit evidence of having been repaired in antiquity. The majority of sherds identified were repaired using lead rivets and consist of the drilled, round holed variety. Only on one sherd does the partial remains of a rivet remain *in situ*. In addition a

single example shows evidence of having been repaired with glue, as can be seen by the remains of a black resin applied along at least one edge of the sherds.

B.3.11 An additional vessel shows evidence of secondary use – the base of the vessel has been trimmed and its exterior base is heavily worn inside the confines of the foot-ring.

Discussion

B.3.12 This is a relatively small assemblage of pottery, the majority of which was recovered from layers, primarily associated with demolition features. The date range of the samian suggests that the residents of the villa had access to samian from the mid to late 1st century onwards.

B.3.13 The majority of the samian is 2nd-century Central Gaulish (*c*.72%), primarily from Lezoux. Availability of samian continues through to the end of the production period as indicated by the presence of late Antonine forms within the assemblage. Later mid 2nd to mid 3rd century East Gaulish products are minimally represented.

B.3.14 Plain ware forms account for the largest proportion of the assemblage consisting principally of platters, dishes and cups. Decorated wares form less than 13% of the material recovered and form a significantly lower proportion than the suggested 20% average from assemblages recovered from rural sites, including villas (Willis 2005, Ch. 7.2.7).

Statement of Potential

B.3.15 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has potential to answer a range of local, regional and site specific research objectives. A more detailed analysis of this assemblage combined with the results of future excavations would undoubtedly allow us to increase our knowledge of samian use, trade and exchange.

Recommendations for further work

- Analysis of the assemblage and the completion of a fully detailed catalogue.
- Integration of preliminary analysis with site phasing/stratigraphy/spatial analysis.
- Identification of all the stamp dies (within the Leeds index) identified on vessels and integration of the identifications into the report and catalogue.
- Identification of all mould decoration on vessels and assign where possible to a specific potter's style and integration of the identifications into the report and catalogue.
- Condition of vessels: breakages, mending, secondary use and use/wear will require detailed recording, analysis and discussion.
- The pottery should be compared more fully to the range of published sites that have been excavated in the area and placed in its regional context.
- Completion of a full archive report suitable for publication in an edited format.
- It is estimated that it will take 3 days to complete this work.

B.4 The Crucible

By Christine Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.4.1 A single almost complete ceramic crucible was recovered.

Methodology

B.4.2 The object was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and provisionally dated. An outline database entry was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution

B.4.3 This almost complete metal-working crucible can be dated to the Early Roman period with relative confidence.

Evaluation

B.4.4 The single object (SF124) is an almost complete bi-conical crucible from Period 4(A) buried soil 292.

Conservation

B.4.5 The object is well packed and in general requires no further conservation.

Statement of Potential

B.4.6 Limited further analysis will contribute to the dating, interpretation, and understanding of the development of the site. Analysis of the surfaces to determine the metal or metal alloy melted within the crucible would contribute to an understanding of activities carried out on the site.

Proposed Further Work

B.4.7 An archival catalogue entry should be completed, and a brief illustrated report prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

- Complete archive catalogue entry and research local and regional comparanda for parallels (0.25 days)
- Liaise with illustrator. Write brief report for inclusion in publication (0.25 days)

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.5.1 This excavation produced a total of 11,718 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 2039kg. The CBM was recovered from 1201 stratified contexts and consists primarily of undiagnostic flat tiles, the majority of which are likely to be tegulae (an interpretation based on their thickness). Other notable types are bricks, most commonly lydions (flat rectangular bricks) recovered from demolition layers associated with the bath house. The fragments recovered are small to moderate in size with an average fragment weight of 174g. Almost all of the CBM is relatively freshly broken with little wear or weathering, the exception being a small amount of material recovered from ditch fills.

B.5.2 A small quantity of complete bricks and tiles were recovered. These include a single complete tegula, lydion, bessales and two pedalis tiles/bricks. In addition fragments can be fitted to construct a second complete tegula and a further example of a pedalis as well as a small number of lydions, some of which were complete *in situ*, subsequently breaking on removal from site.

Methodology

B.5.3 A brief assessment of the CBM was undertaken during the excavation using the methodology established by Oxford Archaeology for the sampling, recording and discard of combined building materials and fired clay (Poole 2009, 2). Due to the large quantities of material recovered from the site, it was necessary to develop a discard policy which was agreeable with all parties based on the established guidelines (Poole 2009, 3). All material was recorded on site with key groups and a representative sample (*c*. 30% by weight of the assemblage) of all fabrics and forms retained.

Fabric

B.5.4 An initial examination of the material suggests up to five fabrics can be recognised, however, Fabrics 1-4 may represent sub-groups of the same fabric with only Fabric 5 (shelly ware) being significantly different. Generally relationships between fabric type and form has not been established, with the exception of Fabric 5 which appears only as fragments of large brick or tile which may have had a specialized use or purpose. The majority of fabrics (1-4) are likely to be the products of the *in-situ* tile kiln located to the west of the villa.

Form

B.5.5 The assemblage consists of brick, tegulae, imbrices and a small number of tubuli or flue tiles, the remainder consisting of undiagnostic flat tiles and miscellaneous fragments. Approximately 3% of fragments (*c.*7% by weight) bear finger signatures. It has been noted that, in excavation assemblages, less than 10% of the material generally bears signatures, for example at Higham Ferrers were only 1% of had signatures (Shaffery 2010; Poole 2009).

B.5.6 Bricks recovered consist mainly of lydion fragments and a small number of pedalis and bessalis, including an *in-situ* example from the hypocaust system of the bath house with a bessalis mortared on to the upper surface of a pedalis. Tegula and imbrex fragments were found in roughly equal numbers and individually account for approximately 17% of the assemblage by count. A small number of tubuli or flue tiles fragments were recovered, mainly from demolition layers. An incomplete flue tile was the only ceramic find recovered from the lower layers of the tile kiln itself. The majority of the flue tile fragments are combed with only rectangular vents noted.

Form	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Misc Frags	1024	8.74	49.343	2.42
Brick	1211	10.33	830.476	40.73
Flat Tile	4848	41.37	385.233	18.89
Tubuli or Flue Tiles	455	3.88	90.711	4.45
Tegulae	2089	17.83	375.508	18.42
Imbrices	2091	17.84	307.631	15.09
Total	**11718**	**100.00**	**2038.902**	**100**

Table 9: Quantity of CBM (prior to discard) by form

Condition

B.5.7 The relatively freshly broken tiles and bricks in the assemblage appear to have been deposited in features relatively soon after demolition with little wear or weathering. There is little evidence of sooting or burning except on the inner surfaces of the box flue tiles. Mortar is present on the bricks and there is some evidence of mortar on the tegula and imbrices. Few complete complete examples were recovered although it may be possible to reconstruct some tiles or bricks from the key groups.

Statement of Potential

B.5.8 The ceramic building material assemblage is significant in relation to the previously unknown tile kiln, together with the implications for local trade and evidence of settlement function.

Discard Policy

B.5.9 Before recording of the retained assemblage begins the discard policy previously agreed needs to be reassessed. There are currently 50 boxes of ceramic building material – it is unlikely that the receiving museum will wish to accept this its entirety. It is essential all material to be discarded is recorded.

Recommendations for Future Work

B.5.10 A significant amount of further work will be required to fully record the retained groups:

- Record key assemblages by weight, fabric and form within a database.
- Produce a fabric and form series.
- Refitting of broken fragments from the key groups.
- Recording of tegula flange form and cutaway types.
- Recording of signatures.

- Recording of combing or keying patterns on box flue tile.
- Identification of material for illustration and photography.
- Selection of material for discard (a comprehensive fabric and form series will enable the majority of the material to be discarded).
- Comparison of fabric types to other Peterborough assemblages.
- Analysis of data by context, feature and phase in relation to fabric and form.
- Report writing including full archive report and publication text.
- Preparation of project archive.
- It is estimated that this work will take a period of 30 days.

B.6 Fired Clay (Objects and Structural material)

By Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 418 fragments, weighing 12.440kg, of daub, fired clay and fired clay objects, came from 64 contexts.

B.6.2 The assemblage contains the partial remains of Iron Age triangular loom weights, accounting for *c*.34% of the assemblages total weight. Two other fired clay artefacts were also recovered.

B.6.3 The remainder of the material is moderately to heavily abraded fragments of daub and fired clay, with an average weight of *c*.21g. These fragments of hardened clay were produced from local materials and used in the production of ovens, kilns and houses (Rigby and Foster 1986, 184, fig. 80). Several fragments bear the impression of wattles or withies. It should be noted that daub is a soft porous material and is not as strong as CBM; only material that has been deliberately burnt survives in the soil (Lyons 2007).

Methodology

B.6.4 A brief assessment of the fired clay and daub was undertaken using the methodology established by Oxford Archaeology for the sampling, recording and discard of combined building materials and fired clay (Poole 2009, 11).

Fired Clay Objects

B.6.5 Ten incomplete Iron Age triangular loom weights were identified during the excavation. Three are represented by large fragments and from the more fragmentary remains of a further seven clay weights identified by the presence of perforated corners. The loom weights were retrieved from a variety of features across the site including a wall foundation context 1532. The potential uses of these clay weights have been discussed in detail by Poole (1984, 121). Triangular loom weights disappear from the archaeological record soon after the Roman invasion (Wild 1970, 63), suggesting that the loom weights relate to the Iron Age (Period 3) settlement.

B.6.6 Two other fired clay artefacts were recovered the first SF394, appears to be a crudely formed human torso (perhaps part of a figurine); the second (SF369) an incomplete sub-rectangular item in a shelly ware fabric: this item has yet to be identified.

Structural Daub and Fired Clay

B.6.7 Fired clay and daub was recovered from a variety of features across the excavated area, with the majority recovered from pits (Table 10). The moderately abraded nature of some of the fired clay and daub suggests it was deposited in features relatively soon after demolition with little wear or weathering. Other material appears to have been more heavily abraded perhaps due to redeposition or reworking of deposits. The more fragile nature of fired clay and daub often results in a more fragmented assemblage than that of ceramic building material, making it difficult to establish whether the smaller nature of fragments is due to reworking of deposits or the nature of the material.

Feature Type	Fired Clay		Daub/Structual		Loom Weight		Artefact	
	Qty	Wgt (g)	Qty	Wgt (g)	Qty	Wgt (g)	Qty	Wgt (g)
Pit	147	3306			52	2405		
Oven	43	1223	59	1912				
Gully	21	136	5	77	1	420		
Ditch	18	223	1	178			1	152
Post Hole	16	94						
Other	16	55					1	509
Layers	15	148	1	19				
Demolition layer	6	44			6	522		
Robber Trench	3	45						
Buried Soil	3	28						
Wall Foundation	1	7			1	925		
Grave	1	5						
Total	**290**	**5314**	**66**	**2193**	**60**	**4272**	**2**	**661**

Table 10: Quantity and weight of fired clay by feature type

Sampling Bias

B.6.8 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of fired clay. These are small quantities of abraded fragments and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Statement of Potential

B.6.9 The fired clay and daub assemblage from Itter Crescent is significant, The clay weights provide evidence for settlement function during the Iron Age, while the structural nature of some of the daub recovered from ovens associated with the villa indicates food processing and preparation.

Recommendations for Future Work

B.6.10 Further work will be required to fully record the assemblage this will require:

- Recording key assemblages by weight, fabric and form within a database.
- Analysis of fabric types and production of type series
- Detailed recording of all loom weights
- Recording and identification of other artefacts by a relevant specialist
- Identification of material for illustration and photography.
- Selection of material for discard. (Discard policy to be agreed).
- Analysis of data by context, feature and phase in relation to fabric and form.
- Report writing including full archive report and publication text.
- Preparation of project archive.
- It is anticipated the fired clay objects will take 5 days to research and report on, while the structural daub will be incorporated into the CBM assemblage.

B.7 Painted Wall Plaster

By Alice Lyons and Elizabeth Popescu

Introduction

B.7.1 This assessment is a very rapid scan of the painted wall plaster (PWP), which resulted from the unexpected unavailability of the relevant specialist (Richenda Goffin).

B.7.2 A total of 1964 fragments, weighing 115.045kg, of PWP was recovered and mainly derived from three distinct areas of the site. Although fragmentary, exceptional preservation has allowed for colours and designs to remain clear and separate decorative schemes (thought mostly to be from panels usually sited above the dado) can be discerned.

B.7.3 One area of PWP was preserved under a collapsed wall of the Early Roman (Period 4(A)) clay and timber phase of the villa.

B.7.4 A second deposit was recorded associated with the masonry villa and bath house (Period 4(B)). This material is mainly coloured red, although white, green, orange, black, yellow and (Egyptian) blue pieces were recovered. The best preserved pieces show evidence for geometric design. Several pieces retain evidence for multiple phases of decoration, including 'pecking' of the surface which occurs prior to re-plastering and repainting. The blue colour appears to be the only pigment that would not have been produced from local readily available natural sources, being a highly expensive artificially produced blue frit, or Egyptian blue made from copper calcium silicate.

B.7.5 The third group of material was found in the demolition deposits (1091) associated with the (Period 4(C)) courtyard house (1471). Painted wall plaster coloured white and greyish green was found, on which leaf, stem and flower head are visible.

Statement of potential

B.7.6 This assemblage has high potential to inform on the techniques of the Roman interior design and the decorative schemes used (colours, quality of workmanship etc). Analysis of the PWP may allow for different designs to be associated with room function and help

evaluate the status of the site when compared to other regional and national assemblages. It may also help to interpret the social and artistic role of the villa and how this changed through time.

Recommendations for further work

- conservation (if required)
- classification and cataloguing
- the production of archive and publication text which will include parallels for decorative schemes
- illustration and photography (reconstruction, including use of colour and 3D schemes if appropriate)
- It is estimated this work will take 15 days.

B.8 Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Summary and Quantification

B.8.1 An assemblage of 45 items of worked stone was recovered, in a range of forms (Table 11).

Category	Fragment Count
Architectural	5
Indeterminate	3
Processors	3
Querns	21
Structural	12
Whetstones	2
Grand Total	**45**

Table 11: Worked stone quantified by functional category

Methodology

B.8.2 All stone was rapidly assessed for likely potential to be worked. Items that were categorised as probably worked were briefly recorded and weighed. Other worked stone was not examined in detail.

Description

B.8.3 The stone assemblage is dominated by querns and by structural stone. Quern fragments were recorded from a total of 21 contexts. These include worn undiagnostic fragments of lava from 10 contexts, Millstone Grit from four contexts and other materials including possible Old Red Sandstone, possible Spilsby Sandstone and Lodsworth Greensand. The querns have not been fully recorded at assessment stage but appear to vary in form including rubbers, beehive and Roman style rotary querns. They probably represent activity from Late Iron Age and Roman phases of the site's occupation.

B.8.4 Other tools include two whetstones and two hammerstones. Two of the quern fragments have also been reused as hones. More luxurious items include a palette and a possible table top (of marble) and a large slab of Purbeck limestone with an almost polished basin cut into it. These are high status items, possibly related to activity within the bathhouse.

B.8.5 In addition to the items classified as worked were numerous burnt limestone chunks and heat cracked quartzitic sandstone pebbles. Three small finds were deemed to be unworked during assessment; these comprise SF336 (1374), SF125 (317) and SF337 (1374).

Catalogue of Artefacts

Context	Small Find number	Description	Notes	Lithology
Unstratified	120	Rotary quern fragment	Neatly pecked all over sloping down slightly to centre and with shallow basin shaped hopper	Millstone Grit
1001	283	Upper Beehive rotary quern	Handle perforates eye	Possibly Spilsby sandstone
1374	338	Quern fragment	Of indeterminate form. Has a dished and worn surface, but the original tooling does not survive	Millstone Grit
1733	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Tiny fragments	Lava
2088	390	Upper beehive rotary quern fragment	With single handle slot, probably round, conical and penetrating hopper.	Medium to coarse grained but poorly sorted and gritty sandstone similar to Folkestone Beds Greensand
2103	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Worn and rounded with calcareous deposits	Lava
2197	395	Rotary quern fragments	Two very worn but quite large fragments of lava. The thickness of them suggests that they may have been from millstones	Lava

2317	364	Quern fragment	Quern with wide circular grooves on the grinding surface and roughly flat worked other surface. The stone has been clearly reused as a whetstone	Millstone Grit
276	122	Probable rubber	The grinding surface is slightly convex and rubbed smooth although there is evidence that it was originally pecked	Fine grained pink sandstone (although burnt). Very slightly micaceous
345	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Worn and rounded	Lava
437	143	Upper rotary quern fragment	Worn very thin. Pecked all over, although fairly crudely. Vertical groove 10mm wide on the edge - possibly to do with external handle fitting?	Possibly ORS - needs thin section
611	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Worn and rounded	Lava
611	164	Probable quern fragment reused as a hone	One concave surface worn smooth. Looks like one corner of a sub-square stone with chipped edges.	Millstone Grit
611	23	Probable rotary quern fragment	Very damaged so only a small section of the (curved) upper surface and slightly concave grinding surface survive	Sarsen
618	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Worn and rounded	Lava
619	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Worn and rounded	Lava
624	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Worn and rounded	Lava
626	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Worn and rounded	Lava
635	357	Upper rotary quern fragment	Both faces are very dished / concave but only one has rotational wear. The sides are straight and vertical	Lodsworth Greensand
762	Not assigned	Probable rotary quern fragments	Worn and rounded	Lava
2317	375	Whetstone	Oblong with moderate to high wear and iron deposits. The whetstone is worn fairly evenly on all faces, with some areas of polish.	Sandstone, medium grained greyish red
611	230	Hone	Both faces and one edge are smoothed through use as a hone. The edge and one face also have iron deposits on them and the other face has several parallel grooves, probably from sharpening	Fine grained sandstone
1326	Not assigned	Worked stone/basin	Large slab, rectangular and flat, although hard to tell how much of this is deliberate shaping, but with small bowl in one face, polished inside. As this is a nice limestone, the bowl is attractive. The stone is broken halfway across the bowl	Purbeck limestone
299	Not assigned	Possible hammerstone	The material is softer than is usual for a hammerstone, however it is burnt, which may have affected the integrity of the stone. There is percussion damage	Fine grained sandstone
387	135	Hammerstone	Flat rounded cobble with percussion damage all round the circumference	Quartzitic sandstone

			and polish from hand holding. Burnt	
993	Not assigned	Possible palette	Two adjoining fragments with one smoothed face. There is one bevelled edge surviving - double chamfered. Not possible to determine original size	Fine grained micaceous yellowish brown sandstone with black flecks
842	566	Marble veneer or table top	Fragment, smooth, nicely finished. Needs closer look. One square corner, edges and faces are flat	Pink and white veined marble

Structural stone

B.8.6 A moderate assemblage of structural stone was recovered. This includes pieces of architectural stone, such as columns and a likely voussoir. Several of these retain plaster on some surfaces. More functional structural stone includes pieces that retain tool marks and others that do not, but are of cuboid form and likely to have been used structurally. All the structural and architectural stone is limestone, however the stone does not have a single source. Most of the limestone is of Lincolnshire Limestone type (probably Weldon stone), although one of the fragments is of Portland limestone and another block is of Purbeck limestone.

B.8.7 Several large stone blocks are not obviously worked or tooled but were presumably structural. These include two large chunks of stone with roughly squared edges (1091), another large oblong chunk, unworked (1782) and a large oblong chunk broken across hole in middle of one side (611). All are made of shelly oolitic limestone of Lincolnshire Limestone type. A further four blocks were not examined during assessment stage due to their size, but appear to be of similar form. These are SF370 and SF371 (1480), SF 372 (1464) and SF373 (1480).

Catalogue of structural stone

Context	Small Find Number	Description	Notes	Lithology
437	Not assigned	Probable architectural frag	Small fragment of base of column, or possibly top. Small section of moulded profile survives	Oolitic limestone of probable Portland stone type
1091	567	Possible column fragment	Heavily damaged so not much can be determined about its profile. However, there i short section which is recessed (curved) and covered in painted plaster	Coarse grained shelly grain dominant Lincolnshire Limestone, probably coarse Weldon
762	188	Column	Profile not yet recorded	Lincolnshire Limestone type
190	Not assigned	Painted column fragment	Flat base with moulded profile above. Needs full recording. Profile drawn	Shelly medium grained Lincolnshire limestone type, probably the Coarse Bed of Weldon
611	386	Voussoir	Large block with one concave curved face. Structural	Unseen
1374	Not assigned	possible building stone	lots chunks of Lincolnshire limestone, poss structural not examined in detail	Lincolnshire Limestone -

				Weldon?
207	Not assigned	Tooled block	Flat with diagonal tool marks on one of the side edges	Shelly oolitic limestone of Lincolnshire Limestone type - probably Weldon
2317	389	Tooled block	One face has tool marks and the stone is burnt	Portland limestone or Purbeck limestone
611	Not assigned	building stone	possibly. Also ctx no given as poss 2137. Lots chunks needs recording	
973	279	Building stone	Roughly cuboid chunk with painted plaster attached to two adjacent faces. No tool marks survive.	Oolitic limestone of LL type. It is very coarse grain prominent and with shell fragments
10005	Not assigned	shaped limestone, probably architectural	small fragment , heavily damaged so it is not possible to determine anything about form. However it is of a structural stone type, so was presumably architectural in origin	Oolitic limestone -Weldon (finer grained)
1091	321	Structural stone	Purpose not clear. Apparently worked, although there are no clear surviving tool marks.	Coarse grained shelly Lincolnshire limestone type
1053	Not assigned	Worked stone	indeterminate form with a shallow wide channel on one side. The other side is natural. The purpose of this stone cannot be determined	
611	232	Worked stone	Cuboid shaped block with one worn face. This could be through use, but its possible its natural. None of the other faces show any evidence of working or tooling	very fine grained sandstone

Statement of Potential

B.8.8 The worked stone has high potential to add to current understanding of the site. Analysis of the tools such as the querns should inform about any zoning of related activity, as well as our interpretation of the site's status by comparison with other nearby assemblages.

B.8.9 At assessment stage the querns appear to be quite varied in stone types with some possible unusual stones, such as Lodsworth Greensand, which is, at Itter Crescent, at the very edge of its known distribution.

B.8.10 Analysis of the dating of the querns from Itter Crescent will therefore contribute to regional studies of the inter-relationships between quern materials in central England, which are complex and not fully understood. This is especially true given that some of the querns are from stratified pre-Roman contexts (for example SF1001). If some of the lava querns are confirmed as from stratified pre-Roman contexts, these will be very significant due to the rarity of lava querns from secure contexts of that date and will add to a growing (but still very small) picture of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age importation of lava.

B.8.11 Some of the worked stone supports the interpretation that the villa was of a high status. There are several elements of structural ornamentation in the form of columns as well as a piece of palette and marble table top or wall veneer. Some of the stone used for artefacts and columns is imported - the presence of Portland stone will need to be confirmed and is of particular interest. Understanding the significance of these stones here will add to the overall picture of the nature of the buildings at Itter Crescent and their likely status, particularly when linked to other apsects such as the mosaics and painted wall plaster. Examination of the architectural stone will help us understand what the villa buildings would have looked like, in particular through study of the column profiles and the use of plaster. It will also be important to establish the date of these particular pieces in order to help determine when the occupants of the villa were wealthiest.

Reccommendations for Further Work

B.8.12 The stone was only briefly recorded at assessment stage, meaning that the artefacts and structural stone will need to be fully recorded in order to proceed further with analysis. In addition to the items classified as worked were many burnt limestone chunks and heat cracked pebbles. These were not recorded or weighed, but as burnt stone is indicative of activity, it is recommended that they be quickly recorded and weighed and their distribution discussed.

B.8.13 Some of the stones will need to be subjected to further petrological analysis, either through the making of thin sections (querns) or comparison with reference material (the marble, limestones). This will enable us to confirm the lithology - important because the use of luxury imported stones indicates high status. It will also be necessary to place this use in a regional context by determining how rare they are in the region, as that will provide a good indicator of how unusual the villa was.

B.8.14 The querns will need to be compared to local and regional examples for form and stone types used while other artefacts will require general discussion of their function and significance. In particular, the contexts and dating of the lava querns will need to be scrutinised and, if found to be securely pre-Roman, discussed fully.

B.8.15 The structural stone will need to be analysed and discussed in terms of dating and function – *i.e.* what can it tell us about the building or buildings from which it came? As some items originally classified as small finds have been found not to be worked, the small finds register will need updating accordingly. A total of 7 items have been recommended for illustration.

B.8.16 The following tasks will be required at the analysis stage:

- Recording and preparation of full publication standard catalogue and accompanying archive. Includes addition of phasing information (2 days)
- Thin section of two querns (1.5 days)
- Analysis of limestone and marble (1 day)
- Recording/weighing of burnt material (0.25 days)
- Analysis and discussion of artefacts and burnt material including literature search for comparative material (2 days)
- Analysis and discussion of structural and architectural stone including literature search for comparative material (2 days)
- Drawing briefs (0.5 days)
- Checking and editing report (0.5 days)
- A total of 9.75 days is therefore suggested.

B.9 Tesserae

By Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadeson, with a specialist contribution from David Williams

Introduction

B.9.1 A total of approximately 58,000 tesserae, weighing 200kg, was recovered. The assemblage contains tesserae of various sizes; the largest (30mm), are mainly ceramic and formed from Roman tiles. In addition a number of stone tesserae of a similar size were also recovered. The majority of the small tesserae consist of blue-grey or white stone. A number of other small coloured tesserae were also recovered, some of these still mortared together. Two areas of mosaic floor tile survived *in situ,* each being an area of coarse red (cut-down tile) tessellated flooring.

Methodology

B.9.2 A brief assessment of the tesserae was undertaken using the methodology established by Oxford Archaeology guidelines for the sampling, recording and discard of combined building materials and fired clay (Poole 2009, 11). In addition a sample of the material was examined by Dr David Williams, University of Southampton.

Fabric

B.9.3 After an initial examination the tesserae were divided by fabric or geology, colour and size. The largest group by weight (67.9kg) are the coarse red ceramic tesserae, which appear to have been cut from tiles (most likely tegula). A small number of tesserae were also cut from imbrex and box flue tiles.

B.9.4 The small blue-grey stone tesserae, identified by David Williams as a fine-grained grey limestone or hard chalk, form the second largest group identified (45.4kg) followed by the white stone tesserae identified as a fine-grained white limestone or hard chalk (35.3kg).

Shape and Size

B.9.5 Cubes are the most common shape recovered in ceramic and stone tesserae. Other shapes present include rectangular and triangular forms mainly found among the smaller tesserae.

B.9.6 The tesserae vary in size from 5mm for the smallest example, 10mm for the small stone tesserae to 30mm for the largest ceramic or stone examples.

Recommendations for Future Work

B.9.7 Further work will be required to fully record the assemblage this will require:

- Recording key assemblages by weight, fabric and form in the appropriate database.
- Identification of material for photography.
- Selection of material for discard (discard policy to be agreed).
- Report writing including full archive report and publication text.
- It is estimated this will take 2 days work.

B.10 Coins

By Paul Booth

Introduction and methodology

B.10.1 Fifty-four Roman coins and a post-medieval jetton were recovered in the excavations. The coins were scanned fairly rapidly for the purposes of assessment, although a full record, based on EH guidelines (Brickstock 2004) was made where possible. Some of the coins had been cleaned before examination, but many had not. Rudimentary manual cleaning was carried out in some cases during the assessment, but a number of coins have been identified as requiring further formal treatment before they can be fully recorded.

Summary of the Assemblage

B.10.2 The 54 Roman coins cover most of the Roman period, from the 1st century to the late 4th, but the majority are of later 3rd and 4th century date, as would be expected. The coins vary greatly in condition; a few are in excellent condition, while a relatively small number are badly eroded and completely illegible. The majority, however, are affected by varying degrees of corrosion or encrustation, and as a result of these factors (and very variable amounts of wear) are only part-identified at present. Most of the coins are unstratified metal detector finds.

B.10.3 The coins are tabulated below in small find number sequence (Table 12). In broad terms, however, the chronological profile of the coins can be summarised, using the period and broader coin-loss phase categories of Reece (e.g. 1994) as follows:

Date	Reece Period	Total coins	Phase total	% of coins assigned to phase
-41	1			
41-68	2/3			
69-96	4	1		
96-117	5			
117-138	6			
138-161	7			
161-180	8			
180-192	9			
193-222	10			
222-238	11			
238-260	12	1?		
Phase A		3	5	
260-275	13	1		
275-296	14	12 (10)		
Phase B		8 (6?)	21	
296-317	15			
317-330	16	2		
Phase C			2	
330-348	17	13		
348-364	18	7		
364-378	19	2		
378-388	20			
388-402	21	1		
Phase D			23	
3-4C		3		
TOTAL		54	51	

Table 12: Quantification of coins by issue period and phase (for Phase B numbers of irregular issues are given in brackets)

B.10.4 The earliest closely identifiable coin is an *As* of Domitian of AD 86 (SF203). Three further bronzes are of probable 1st or 2nd century date, and a silver coin (SF100) seems certain to date before AD 260, though its attribution to Reece's period 12 is speculative. This piece, in good condition when lost, is unfortunately heavily encrusted and its obverse legend is thus illegible at present. Radiate coins are well-represented in the assemblage, although only one or two regular issues can be assigned to specific emperors (*e.g.* SF63, of Probus). The great majority of these coins are certainly or probably irregular issues, and are therefore assigned, where sufficient can be seen, to Reece's period 14.

B.10.5 Coins of the early 4th century are relatively scarce, as is typical, while issues of the period from AD 330 form the largest single group from the site. Coins of 330-348 are characteristically dominant, while those dated 348-364 are mostly imitations of Fel Temp Reparatio issues, some identified only on the basis of flan diameter and thickness. Later coins are scarce, with only two issues of the House of Valentinian, but a single Salus Reipublicae type extends the coin loss profile to the end of the Roman period. The majority of coins that could be assigned to mints are issues of Trier in the first half of the 4th century, again a characteristic pattern.

B.10.6 The assemblage is small and the absence of stratified coins is unfortunate, but the overall range gives a useful indication of the development of the site within the limitations of wider patterns of coin loss in Roman Britain (*i.e.* the predominance of later material regardless of the intensity of early Roman occupation). Perhaps the most notable characteristic of the material is the relatively high proportion of late 3rd century coins in relation to those of the 4th century. The ratio of coins of Reece's phase group B (*c.* 260-294) to phase group D (*c.* 330-402) is 21:23, which is quite high for a site of this type, but by no means impossibly so. It is certainly more consistent with a villa assemblage than one from a lower status rural settlement (Reece 1991, 102-3).

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.10.7 The coins are generally intrinsically unremarkable, but despite the lack of stratified pieces they are of value for dating, contributing to understanding of the overall chronological development of the site. The coins can also be used comparatively, in relation to other assemblages from a variety of site types within the region, to assess the character and chronology of the site in local terms.

B.10.8 In a number of cases it is unlikely that identifications will be significantly enhanced as a result of further work. Some 14 coins (SF nos 18, 23, 42, 44, 48, 54, 61, 64, 68, 100, 109, 129, 162 and 354), however, would benefit from cleaning by a conservator so that their identification can be improved. Of these SF100 is the most important and work on this piece should be prioritised. In the event of further cleaning, half a day should be allowed for modification of provisional identifications, and a further day to bring the present report up to publication standard, including incorporation of brief notes on local comparanda for the assemblage as a whole.

B.11 Copper Alloy Objects

By Christine Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.11.1 A total of 173 fragments of copper alloy representing approximately 168 objects, were found. Some 90 (52%) of the objects were recorded as unstratified (metal detected).

Methodology

B.11.2 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. Outline database entries were created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

B.11.3 A substantial proportion of the material had been cleaned, but several remained encrusted with corrosion products. All were subject to x-ray in order to facilitate identification.

B.11.4 Descriptions of all the copper alloy finds can be found in the archive; only those of relevance are mentioned below.

Date range and distribution

B.11.5 The majority of the objects identified are of Romano-British type and date, although few of them could be dated with precision. There is, however, a small group of Anglo-Saxon finds, pertaining to a single burial, probably of 6th-century date. Nothing in the assemblage could be dated as potentially earlier than the late 1st century BC; the brooches, all date from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Evaluation

B.11.6 As is often the case, a significant proportion of the copper alloy finds cannot be assigned a precise date or date range. As there are distinct trends in the range of finds recovered, however, they have been discussed in functional groups, which correspond broadly with those first defined by Crummy in 1983. Two closely related groups stand out, with items of personal adornment or dress (brooches, bracelets, hairpins, rings, buckles *etc*) and other items used in toilet or hygiene (nail cleaners, ear scoops, cosmetic spoons *etc*) forming a large proportion of the assemblage (37% by fragment count) and giving a strong impression that the material is of largely domestic origin.

B.11.7 In all, fifteen brooches were noted, most of which are complete. The majority (nine) were unstratified; two (SF7 and SF8) are of Saxon date and will be discussed separately below, with the other Saxon metalwork. The earliest brooches (SF92, SF95), are both from the Period 4 fill (121) of boundary ditch 2310. Both are almost complete Nauheim derivative types, common in the south of England from the late Iron Age, and dying out in the pre-Flavian period (late 1st century BC to mid-late 1st century AD; Crummy 1983). Brooch SF92 is identical to an example from King Harry Lane, St Albans (Mackreth 2011, pl 8, 4346) and SF95 can be compared to others in Mackreth's type 3.b.1 (*ibid*, 16-17). An incomplete Hod Hill brooch came from Period 4 pit 550 (fill 557), its surfaces retaining the white metal coating typical of this brooch type. This is

seen as arriving with the Roman army (Mackreth 2011, 133) and probably not surviving in use as late as end of the 1st century, with most dating to before AD 60/65 (Olivier 1996, 251).

B.11.8 A second, equally well-preserved Hod Hill brooch (SF368) was recovered unstratified. The lower bow is plain in SF510, whilst that of SF368 is cross-moulded, placing it relatively early in the sequence of development (Mackreth 2011, 139). Only one other Roman brooch (SF289) is a Polden Hill type, coming from the fill (1021) of Period 4 pit 1020. Again, this type is regarded as essentially pre-Flavian (Oliver 1996, 253). Two more brooches of this type were recovered unstratified (SF36; SF58). The remaining stratified material comprises two brooch pins, both probably from sprung rather than hinged brooches, with SF272 coming from Period 4 buried soil 929, and SF250 from Period 4(C) demolition layer 524. Other unstratified brooches comprise a late 1st to 2nd-century enamelled headstud brooch (SF1), a small 'Christmas-tree-shaped' plate brooch (SF351), and the foot (SF237) of a bow brooch of undetermined form, possibly a P- or a crossbow type, dating to the later Roman period, and being the only one to reflect the later Roman activity hinted at by the unstratified coins, but little else amongst the metalwork.

B.11.9 An enigmatic object (SF509) from Period 4(B) courtyard building 1471 (fill 973), whilst flimsy, broadly resembles a part-made, hinged-pin brooch, perhaps of 1st-century type, although it is somewhat plain and appears to have a fold in the bow.

B.11.10 A further five items have been identified as bracelets. The best-preserved stratified example, SF208, is from Period 4(C) demolition layer 631. Although now badly distorted, it is complete, and in otherwise excellent condition. It is penannular, with snake-headed terminals and the main body of the bangle is stamped with a slightly irregular row of ring and dots. A similar, but not identical example can be seen from a late 3rd-century context at Verulamium (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, fig 45, no 44). The type is generally dated to the 1st to 3rd century (Johns 1996, 111) although they undoubtedly persisted into the 4th, covering the period during which copper alloy bangles reached their maximum popularity (Cool and Philo 1998).

B.11.11 A fragment of largely featureless strip, with the surviving original end wound into a tight spiral (SF159) from Period 4 pit 733 (fill 437) has been tentatively identified as a bracelet, as has a fragment of oval-sectioned copper alloy wire, wound tightly round an iron core (SF90) from Period 4 fill (121) of boundary ditch 2310. Again, most twisted wire bracelets are of 3rd to 4th-century date but although not common, some earlier examples are known. Cool (1983) notes an iron and copper alloy bangle of 2nd-century date from Guilden Morden, and a second one, securely dated to the early 2nd century is known from Carlisle (Padley 1991, 109, fig 71).

B.11.12 A poorly preserved composite iron and copper alloy bracelet was recovered from the Butt Road cemeteries (Cool 1983, 45, fig 48), where it is likely to be of later 4th to mid-5th century. A considerably earlier date is not impossible, however, and although it does not resemble the best-known Iron Age types, SF90 bears a generic resemblance to bracelets of precious metal, formed by folding and plying a single wire. Two bracelets were found unstratified. One (SF511) is made from a single twisted length of strip, and is a common type. A second, similar fragment, seemingly forming a loop with a much larger diameter, is probably from a necklace of the same type (SF104). The other bracelet (SF55) is an example of the much wider form, common in the south and east in the mid to late 1st century (see for example Crummy 1983, 37 nos 1586-7, fig 40), and

an example was recently recovered from Wash Farm, Suffolk (Howard-Davis 2011, internal OAE assessment).

B.11.13 A single small-diameter finger ring (SF53) is a common type, with a small lozenge-shaped embossed bezel decorated with rows of dots. These have a wide distribution, and appear to be associated especially with the late 1st and 2nd century (Howard-Davis 2009, 730, fig 7), and an example from Verulamium is from a Flavian deposit (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, fig 47, no 81). In addition, four copper alloy hairpins were noted, all from stratified contexts, and, in addition, there are other, less diagnostic fragments amongst the assemblage which cannot be identified with confidence, but are likely to be undiagnostic fragments of hairpin or needle. Hairpins are regarded as a Roman introduction (Allason-Jones 1989) and the relatively simple example (SF379) from Period 3 boundary ditch 1922, which probably falls into Crummy's type 1 (1983, 28) dated *c* AD 50-200, is presumably intrusive. A second, incomplete example with a spherical head above a deep collar (SF204) is from a Period 4 buried soil layer (665) and probably falls into Crummy's pin type 2 (1983, 28), dated broadly to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Another incomplete example (SF331) of the same type comes from a fill (1374) of building 1471, assigned to the same phase. The fourth example, a complete pin with a bun-shaped head (SF137), comes from Period 4(C) demolition layer 421; it falls into Crummy's type 5 (1983, 30, fig 30), dated to the 2nd century.

B.11.14 Two broadly similar leaf-shaped strap ends, one very poorly preserved, were recovered. The latter (SF301) was intrusive within a tree-throw (229), while the former (SF12) was found unstratified; both are probably of Roman date.

B.11.15 There are two small double oval buckles (SF66 and SF77), both of which seem likely to be of medieval (see for instance Egan and Pritchard 1991 fig 50) or early post-medieval date (see for instance Crummy 1988, fig 19). A small rectangular buckle plate (SF41) with the last remnant of a D-shaped buckle could be either Roman or Saxon, and cannot be dated further, whilst a large dome-shaped button cap with a triangular wire loop to the rear, is probably early post-medieval.

B.11.16 Objects associated with personal hygiene formed the second large group within the assemblage. Toilet articles for the individual, such as tweezers, nail cleaners, and ear scoops are widely found on Roman sites of all kinds and dates, except, perhaps isolated rural settlements. Although found separately, it is quite likely that some of the examples noted here were originally from chatelaine sets. The group included two effectively identical ear scoops, one (SF257) from Period 4(C) robber trench 522 (fill 523), the other unstratified (SF57). A single nail cleaner (SF262), from Period 4(C) demolition layer 631, falls into Crummy's type 2a (1983, 58), with a leaf-shaped blade, and the suspension loop set at right-angles to the blade. It can be dated to the mid-late 1st century, continuing into the 2nd. Plain ligulae or cosmetic spoons, all with a small spatulate terminal, came from several contexts; SF220 is from Period 4(B) well 2316 (fill 611), which also produced the olivary tip of a probe (SF219). SF168 is from surface 626, SF201 was from boundary ditch 799 (fill 800), both assigned to Period 4, SF229 was from Period 4(C) demolition layer 631, and SF180 was from Period 4(C) robber trench 682 (fill 683). A second olivary probe terminal (SF295) was from 974, a fill of Period 4(B) building 1471. A complete spatula probe (*spathomele*) came from Period 4 boundary ditch 2310 (fill 121). Although used for medicinal purposes (Milne 1907) these probably had numerous other uses, including the mixing of pigments. A flattened loop, made from narrow strip (SF290), from Period 4 pit 1442 (fill 1054), is probably the last remnant of a pair of tweezers.

B.11.17 There is only a limited range of other items which can be associated with the domestic milieu. Textile working is represented by a single needle (SF311) from Period 4 buried soil 1207, although broken across the eye, it probably had a flat, spatulate head (Crummy 1983, type 2), which is mainly a 3rd- to 4th-century type. A second shaft fragment (SF89) from Period 4 boundary ditch 2310, is again broken across the eye, but was probably originally the same type.

B.11.18 An irregular fragment of strip with a markedly triangular section (SF553), from Period 4(C) 3 robber trench 717 (fill 716) could be the rim of a small vessel. The round bowl of a small spoon (SF5) was found unstratified, and SF71, also unstratified, is probably a small knife guard.

B.11.19 At least eight small pins and five studs with larger, more decorative heads, possibly associated with upholstery or the decoration of leather or wooden objects, were recorded. Five of them are the well-known Roman spherical-headed pin type with a short shank, and come from Period 4 pit 1579 (fill 1580; SF343), Period 4 occupation layer 1211 (SF342), and Period 4(C) demolition layers 828 (SF239) and 1638 (SF359), and unstratified (SF352). The remainder are small fragments. Three of the four studs (SFs 99, 353, 355, and 366) are unstratified, and one (SF98) comes from Period 4 boundary ditch 2310 (fill 121): all are most likely to be Roman. A larger, but thin, repoussé fitting from cleaning unit 1044 (SF288), now having lost most of its original edges, bears a sweeping curvilinear design typical of Iron Age metalwork.

B.11.20 A total of eight plain rings were seen in the assemblage, one (SF76) was from the Period 5 Saxon burial (fill 110) and is discussed with other copper alloy from that feature. All are small, with sections varying from D-shaped to round, and could be of any date. Such small items are used for a wide range of purposes, and one found unstratified (SF286) shows marked wear in two places, which might suggest that was used as a strap junction of some sort.

B.11.21 There is, in addition to the largely Roman material discussed above, a small group of Period 5 Anglo-Saxon artefacts, which, where datable, can be placed in the late 5th to 6th centuries. There are two gilded saucer brooches with geometric decoration comprising a central five-pointed star (SF7 and SF8), both were found associated with the single Period 5 burial. The two are effectively identical, and can perhaps be regarded as a pair, and it is not impossible that the glass and amber beads seen in grave 109 (fill 110) were originally strung between them. A loosely-joined insubstantial ring from the burial (SF76) could have been associated with the beads, but the open ends, which appear on x-rays to thin to points, could identify it as a simple earring. A small rove (SF85), possibly with a central iron rivet, also came from the grave.

B.11.22 There is also a poorly preserved girdle-hanger from pit 837 (fill 833), assigned to Period 4 although normally regarded as a 5th- to 6th-century artefact, possibly worn as an expression of status by wealthier Saxon women (Owen-Crocker 2004, 67). Its position in a Period 4 pit seems to imply that it is intrusive, or that it is, in fact an insubstantial latch-lifter of Roman date, although these are more usually made from iron. It is currently coated in corrosion products, which appear to retain fabric impressions, analysis of which might aid in confirming the dating.

B.11.23 A further 27 fragmentary objects remain, at this stage in the analysis, enigmatic as to purpose or date. Further research will clarify the identification of one or two. In addition there are ten small completely unidentifiable fragments, many of them crumpled sheet with no original edges surviving, which bear very little potential for further discussion.

Conservation

B.11.24 Most of the finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation. The two Saxon brooches require further conservation as they are currently unstable. Approximately 10 other items,will require cleaning to allow or confirm identification. The putative girdle hanger should be reviewed with regard to the recovery of information on textiles.

Potential

B.11.25 Many of the copper alloy finds have the potential to further inform the dating and interpretation of this site. It is perhaps of interest that the assemblage is largely confined to personal items from clothing or adornment, and might be, for the most part, associated with feminine activity. This apparent concentration could add to the further interpretation of activity on the site. Limited further analysis will contribute to the dating, interpretation, and understanding of the development of the site and to a lesser extent, aid in an illustration of changes through time.

Proposed further work

B.11.26 Archival catalogue entries should be updated to incorporate any refinement available after conservation, and completed. An illustrated report should be prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication, and some contribution be made to the incorporation of comment on the relevant classes of finds into the main stratigraphic text.

- Completion of conservation and cleaning (10 items?)
- Complete archive catalogue entries (4 days)
- Research local and regional comparanda (2 days)
- Select items for illustration and liaise with illustrator (0.5 day)
- Write brief report for inclusion in publication (3 days)

B.12 Ironwork

by Christine Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.12.1 A total of 464 fragments of iron representing approximately the same number of objects, were submitted for assessment. The forms of all the objects examined were obscured by corrosion products, and the entire assemblage was subject to x-radiography, in order to facilitate identification. Provisional identification was made on the basis of the x-rays, and any measurements recorded at this stage were taken from the x-rays, and must be regarded as approximate. None of the material had been cleaned or conserved. Only seven of the fragments were recorded as completely unstratified. Outline descriptions and x-rays of all the ironwork can be found in the archive, only those of specific relevance are mentioned below.

Methodology

B.12.2 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. Outline database entries were created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification,

brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution

B.12.3 The majority of the objects identified are probably of Romano-British type and date, although some objects, for instance hand-forged nails, change very little over very long periods of time. In all, 411 nail fragments were noted, comprising *c*. 95% of the assemblage. In addition 15 fragments, *c*. 3.2% of the assemblage, were too fragmentary, or too poorly preserved, for any identification to be made. The overwhelming majority of the identifiable objects, including nails, are of a structural nature, strongly suggesting an origin in buildings on the site, perhaps deposited during periods of clearance and/or demolition.

Evaluation

B.12.4 As is often the case with ironwork, relatively few of the objects could be identified with confidence or dated with precision. Most of the objects seem to be associated with buildings, and these are discussed together. There were few obvious groupings amongst the remainder of the assemblage, but objects are discussed below in functional groups where this was possible.

B.12.5 Nails formed the largest element of the assemblage. Where it was possible to determine, all seem to be hand-forged, with square-sectioned shanks and a flat round head (Manning 1985, type 1b), length ranges between 50mm and 90mm, with only a single unusually robust example of his type 2 nail (*ibid*) from Period 4 post-pad 1144 (fill 1143; SF302) being *c* 190mm in length, and possibly serving some specific purpose. Of the 120 contexts of all phases which produced nails, only eight produced ten or more, and four of these (973, 974, 987, 1091), comprising stratigraphic elements of Period 4(B) courtyard building 1471, together produced 89 nails. If considered along with a fifth context that produced another two, this single structure produced *c.* 22% of the nails from the site.

B.12.6 Many of the nails show signs of having been clenched, suggesting their use in relatively thin wooden items, for instance plank-built doors and other wooden architectural elements. Individual nails clenched at 20mm, 40mm, and 50mm from the head suggest that nails were of a much more standardised length than the wood through which they were driven. Table 13 quantifies nails by phase, and it is clear that nail use and/or discard was much heavier in Period 4 than at any other time in the life of the site.

Phase	Quantity
0	4
1	12
2	338
3	54
4	1
Unphased or unstratified	2
Total	411

Table 13: Nails quantified by site phase

B.12.7 There are a few other items which can be described as structural. A complete hinge element, of Manning (1985) type 3, found unstratified (SF108), is of a size to have

come from a door or shutter, but again, as its form is not particularly chronologically diagnostic, and it could be of more recent date. Fragments of narrow strap from Period 4 oven 222 (SF310; fill 277), Period 4(C) demolition layers 631 (SF206) and 666 (SF184), and found unstratified (SF154), and a fragment of perforated strap (SF512) from Period 4(C) demolition layer 1592, are most likely to derive from drop hinges (Manning 1985 type 1), although none is sufficiently well-preserved for confidence. Two clenched double-spiked loops, from Period 4 surface 626 (SF166) and fill 1374 in Period 4(B) building 1471 (SF329) would have served as staples, and a large ring, running through a third double-spiked loop, from Period 4 buried soil 929 (SF268) would have served a similar purpose. A fragmentary large-headed holdfast (SF112) was found unstratified.

B.12.8 Further evidence for buildings, and more specifically doors and security is provided by the presence of two latch-lifters, two lift keys from tumbler locks and one large rotary key. Latch-lifters (Manning 1985) are a long-lived, highly standardised, and chronologically undiagnostic type, known from the late Iron Age onwards, one is from Period 3 boundary ditch 1922 (SF383), the other (SF340) from Period 4 pit 837 (fill 833). Simple tumbler lock lift keys (Manning 1985, type 1) come from Period 4 surface 626 (SF167) and buried soil 772 (SF186). Both are probably L-shaped' keys, although one (SF167) is incomplete, lacking the 'lift' end. Finally there is a relatively large lever-lock key (SF200) comes from Period 4 boundary ditch 799 (fill 800). Again it is a relatively common and long-lived Roman type.

B.12.9 The few other items include a large, almost complete socketed cleaver (Manning 1985 type 2) from Period 3 boundary ditch 1922 (SF380). Manning (1985, 122) suggests that this relatively common form served a sacrificial purpose, being frequently depicted on altars, and thus its presence in the fill of an early boundary ditch could be of significance. Although too poorly preserved for confidence, SF106, found unstratified, could be part of a tanged cleaver (Manning 1985, type 1b) of broadly similar proportions. A small handle from Period 4 ditch 2112 (fill 2111; SF393) is clearly from a typically Roman scale-tanged blade, with the decorated bone scale plates and one copper alloy rivet surviving.

B.12.10 There is, in addition, a single plain stylus from Period 4 pit 837 (fill 833; SF349), but the remainder of the material from the site is undiagnostic, comprising several small rings, fragments of strip, including a possible box reinforcement bracket (SF489) from Period 4 beamslot 843 (fill 842), and other fragments, including a possible drop handle (SF96) from the fill (121) of Period 4 boundary ditch 2310.

Conservation

B.12.11 The finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation, although a small group will be selected for cleaning and conservation to confirm identification.

Potential

B.12.12 Little of the ironwork has the potential to further inform the interpretation of this site, and it is probable that none of the objects can contribute significantly to the dating. Most of the material is related to the Period 4(A) timber element of buildings on the site, and can contribute a limited amount to understanding the technology used to construct them. A limited investigation of the physical distribution of nails might possibly contribute to this understanding. Other classes of finds are very limited, but will contribute in small part to any understanding of craft and other activity, with the occurrence of a cleaver in

a Period 3 fill raising the possibility of structured deposition at a time of change and rebuilding.

Proposed further work

B.12.13 Archival catalogue entries should be completed, an illustrated report prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication, and some contribution be made to the incorporation of comment on the relevant classes of finds into the main stratigraphic test.

- Completion of conservation and cleaning (5 items?)
- Complete archive catalogue entries Select items for illustration and liaise with illustrator (1 day)
- Research local and regional comparanda (0.5 days)
- Write brief report for inclusion in publication (1 day)

B.13 Lead Objects

By Christine Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.13.1 A total of five fragments of lead representing a similar number of objects, were submitted for assessment, all but one of them is unstratified. All are in fair to good condition. Descriptions of all the lead finds can be found in the archive.

Methodology

B.13.2 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution

B.13.3 The assemblage comprises a range of largely chronologically undiagnostic objects.

Evaluation

B.13.4 Most of the lead finds cannot be assigned a precise date or date range, as lead was put to a number of practical uses, which means that the forms of individual artefact types have not particularly changed through time.

B.13.5 The one stratified object (SF139) is a relatively large solidified spill, rather than a deliberate artefact, and thus completely chronologically undiagnostic. It was recovered from Period 4 boundary ditch 412 (fill 399). There is also a small bi-conical steelyard weight (SF17), probably originally with an iron suspension loop. This is likely to be Roman, but again, cannot be dated with any precision. A second lozenge-shaped object is probably a second weight (SF350), and a flattened hemispherical object (SF39), ostensibly with a central perforation, is possibly a spindle whorl. A single piece of

spherical shot (SF59) is flattened on one side, suggesting that it had been fired; it is of post-medieval date.

Conservation

B.13.6 The lead finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation.

Potential

B.13.7 This small group of lead objects effectively has no potential for further analysis.

Proposed further work

B.13.8 Archival catalogue entries should be completed and some contribution be made to the incorporation of comment on the relevant classes of finds into the main stratigraphic text. It is anticipated that this work will take 0.25 day.

B.14 Silver Object (excluding coins)

By Christine Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.14.1 A single silver object was submitted for assessment. It is in fair to good condition, but was found unstratified.

Methodology

B.14.2 The object was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database entry was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution

B.14.3 This pin can be assigned to the Period 5 Anglo-Saxon era, with a broad date range of 6th to 9th century.

Evaluation

B.14.4 The single object (SF367), found unstratified, is a cast silver pin with a faceted cuboid head, with no collar. The shaft is broken close to the head, and missing.

Conservation

B.14.5 The object is well packed and in general requires no further conservation.

Potential

B.14.6 Limited further analysis will contribute to the dating, interpretation, and understanding of the development of the site.

Proposed further work

B.14.7 Archival catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief illustrated report prepared, considering this object alongside other Anglo-Saxon finds from the site, for inclusion into any proposed publication.

- Complete archive catalogue entry and research local and regional comparanda for parallels (0.25 day)
- Liaise with illustrator. Write brief report for inclusion in publication (0.25 day)

2.15 Worked Bone Objects

By Christine Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.15.1 A total of 16 fragments of worked bone and antler, representing probably fourteen objects, were submitted for assessment. One object was unstratified, but the remainder came from stratified contexts, twelve in total. Only one context (833, a fill of pit 837, Period 4) producing more than one object, although Period 4(B) building 1471 produced single bone artefacts from two different fills. All are in good, to very good, condition.

Methodology

B.15.2 Every fragment of worked bone was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. Outline database entries were created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution

B.15.3 The assemblage comprised a narrow range of objects, dating from the Romano-British period. The majority can be defined as personal possessions.

Evaluation

B.15.4 The assemblage is dominated by hairpins, made from splinters of bone. In all, ten fragments were examined; of these eight are complete or almost complete pins, retaining their head. Only three common types are present (Table 14).

Type	Quantity	SF nos	Date-range
Pins with a conical head with a series of grooves below. Type 2.2	3	SFs 148, 227, 333	AD 40 – AD 200/250
Pins with a flat head and tapering shaft. Type A1	2	SFs 242, 345	Mid-2nd to 3rd century AD
Pins with simple oval or round heads and swelling shaft. Type B1	3	SFs 160, 233, 265,	AD 150/200 – AD 400

Table 14: Worked bone hairpin types present, following Greep 1995

B.15.5 It is widely accepted that hairpins are a largely Roman introduction (Allason-Jones 1989, 137), but it has proved difficult to date bone hairpins with any precision (Greep

1995). There are, however, broad chronological trends, first summarised by Crummy (1979) but, as it is likely that pins were usually locally-made, dating probably varies from area to area, meaning that it is only possible to perceive broad trends. The earliest type represented on the site (Greep 1995; type 2.2) can be placed in the period *c.* AD 40 to *c.* AD 200/250; examples came from the fill (444) of Period 3 enclosure ditch 690 (SF148), Period 4(C) demolition layer 631 (SF227), and Period 4(B) building 1471 (fill 1374; SF333), which might perhaps suggest the need for a minor reconsideration of the phasing. Two examples of Greep's type A1 were noted, both coming from Period 4 pit 837 (fill 833; SFs 242, 345). The latest type, Greep's type B1, was again found only in a Period 4 contexts, the fill (188) of ditch 189 (SF265) and the fill (437) of pit 733, and a third example (SF 233) was recovered unstratified. Fragments lacking any indication of the type of head came from Period 4(B) building 1471 (fill 1374; SF319) and from the fill (284) of Period 4 robber trench 286 (SF253).

B.15.6 A large, probably D-shaped, bone buckle comes from the fill (707) of Period 3 ditch 713. Lacking most of the frame, it is hard to date, although it seems unlikely to be contemporary with Period 3 Iron Age activity. It could be Roman, and a broadly similar example comes from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 55.1816) or, indeed Saxon, but is insufficiently diagnostic for confidence.

B.15.7 A large antler hoe from Period 4(B) well 2316 (fill 2317; SF374) is a typically Roman implement, well known from sites with an agricultural connection, although, again, they cannot be dated with any precision. Two other objects are fragmentary, a fragment of bone from Period 3 pit 532 (SF153) appears to have been deliberately cut into a zig-zag at one end, although for what purpose is not clear, and the other (SF356), from Period 4(C) demolition layer 1633 is part of a metapodial, the shaft of which has been squared, with a circular hole in the surviving end suggesting it might have served as a handle.

Conservation

B.15.8 The finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation.

Potential

B.15.9 The worked bone finds have limited potential to further inform the dating of the site. They can, however, contribute to an investigation of the nature of daily life on the site, and should be considered in conjunction with other contemporary finds.

Proposed further work

B.15.10 Archival catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief illustrated report prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

- Complete archive catalogue entries (0.25 day)
- Research local and regional comparanda (0.25 day)
- Select items for illustration and liaise with illustrator (1 hour)
- Write brief report for inclusion in publication (0.5 day)

B.16 Glass

By Christine Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.16.1 A total of 156 fragments of glass were submitted for assessment. Of these, seven are Anglo-Saxon beads, and are dealt with separately (see bead assessment, below). The remainder can be divided, on morphological grounds into vessel glass (107 fragments) and window glass (48 fragments). There is one other object, possibly a glass tessera. Only four fragments were unstratified. Glass was recovered from 47 contexts, but only eight of them produced five or more fragments, and only three of them more than ten.

B.16.2 All are in good to very good condition, but most of the fragments are relatively small, and the twenty-four fragments (SF94) from the fill (121) of Period 4 boundary ditch 2310 are all less than *c*. 15mm maximum dimension, and clearly derive from a single vessel.

Methodology

B.16.3 Every fragment of glass was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. Outline database entries were created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution

B.16.4 The assemblage comprises a narrow range of vessels, dating predominantly from the Early Roman period (4(A)), but with one or two fragments extending activity into the 3rd century (Period 4B). With the exception of a single tessera from a Romano-British (Period 4) oven 222 (fill 223; SF119), the assemblage comprises *c*. 70% vessel and *c*. 30 % window glass. Glass was confined principally to Period 4, with only three fragments from Period 3, and seventeen from Period 4(C) demolition layers or robber trench fills.

Evaluation

B.16.5 There are very few diagnostic fragments amongst the vessel glass, with only four obvious rim fragments and five base fragments. The majority of the glass is natural bluish-green, often very pale, the next most frequent group being those in colourless metal, on occasion with a marked yellowish tinge. There is very little of the strongly-coloured glass typical of the 1st century, with single fragments of manganese purple (SF 217), and emerald green (SF306), and two of amber/brown (SF521, SF151) and dark blue (SF246, SF307), the latter clearly from two different vessels. SF246 is from the rim of a pillar-moulded bowl, and the production of strongly coloured examples appears largely to be confined to the first half of the 1st century (Cool and Price 1995, 16). This vessel was found in a fill (835) of Period 4 pit 837, along with a small colourless fragment (SF245). The presence of a second, colourless, vessel (SF243), along with undiagnostic pale natural blue green fragments (SF347, SF348, SF528), in another fill (833) in the same pit, might suggest it to be residual, amongst material deposited at a later date. With the exception of the manganese purple fragment

(SF217) which is only a chip, retaining nothing of its original form, the other fragments are from blown vessels, but their forms cannot be further identified.

B.16.6 Surface deterioration makes it difficult to distinguish the presence of colourless cast vessels amongst the group, but there are possibly one or two fragments, including the base of a smallish bowl (SF171) with a shallow footring and a small circle cut into the centre of the base, which comes from (Period 4) levelling layer 627 can probably be paralleled amongst material from Walton le Dale, near Preston, where it was found in a 2nd-century context (Howard-Davis pers comm). There are also base fragments from several free-blown colourless vessels. The base of a beaker (SF261) from a Period 4(C) demolition layer 631, seems most likely to derive from a beaker with a separately blown foot (Price and Cottam 1998, 91) although insufficient survives of the vessel wall to confirm this. Such vessels are largely confined to the mid-late 2nd century (*ibid*). A third colourless base fragment, SF243, from Period 4 pit 837 (fill 833) is clearly from a free-blown vessel with a tooled footring, its size suggesting a beaker, but again, too little remains of the wall to be certain of the precise form, although a 2nd to 3rd-century date range would seem appropriate, as it would for SF529 from the fill (1158) of post pad 1156. Although all small, the wall fragments from Period 4 boundary ditch 2310 (fill 121) bear wheel-cut horizontal lines, making their identification as fragments of a 2nd-century beaker certain, but without rim or base, its exact form cannot be determined. A base fragment (SF325) from Period 4(B) building 1471 (fill 1374) seems most likely to belong to one of the common cylindrical beakers widespread in the late 2nd to the mid-3rd centuries (Price and Cottam 1998, 100). A small upright, fire-rounded rim fragment (SF556) from the same feature (fill 1341) could be part of the same vessel, or represent a second example. A single natural blue-green rim fragment (SF144) from Period 4 pit 733 (fill 437) could be from a 1st- to 2nd-century jar with a flattened rim. Plain handle fragments, including a colourless example, found unstratified (SF105), hint at jugs or flagons, and without doubt, some of the thinner blown wall fragments also derive from such vessels.

B.16.7 Natural blue-green vessels are, for the most part, represented by small and effectively undiagnostic fragments, although many of them appear to have the flat vessel walls and abrupt angles characteristic of mould-blown square or other prismatic storage vessels, current from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, and very common from the late 1st century onwards (Cool and Price 1995, 179-99). A single base fragment, with the commonly seen concentric ring design (SF224), came from a Period 4(C) demolition layer 631, and a rim fragment (SF158) was from Period 4(C) demolition layer 567.

B.16.8 Thus it seems that the main period of deposition for glass vessels was the later 1st to early 3rd centuries. A few fragments, especially the strongly-coloured vessels and possible cast vessels, hint at deposition as early as the middle of the 1st century, but the greenish, bubbly glass characteristic of the later 3rd and 4th centuries is absent from the group, despite the evidence for activity at this time provided by the coins.

B.16.9 There are in addition to the vessel glass, forty-eight small fragments of natural blue-green matt-glossy window glass, typical of the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, and present in sufficient quantities to infer that some of the buildings investigated had glazed windows. There are a few pane-edge fragments, one (SF110) found unstratified, preserving a corner, but none of them are large enough to provide significant information as to the size of panes used.

B.16.10 There is, in addition, a single natural blue-green cube (SF119) from Period 4 oven 222 (fill 223). Obviously not connected with the function of the oven, it is assumed that it derives from tessellated pavements elsewhere on the site.

Conservation

B.16.11 The finds are well packed and in general require no further conservation or reconstruction.

Potential

B.16.12 The glass has some limited potential to further inform the dating of the site, and can be used to help illustrate daily life on the site. It will not, however, sustain significant further analysis.

Proposed further work

B.16.13 Archival catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief illustrated report prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

- Complete archive catalogue entries (1 day)
- Research local and regional comparanda (1 day)
- Select items for illustration and liaise with illustrator (0.25 hour)
- Write brief report for inclusion in publication (1.5 day)

B.17 Beads

By Christine Howard-Davis

Quantification

B.17.1 Eight Anglo-Saxon beads were submitted for assessment; all but one is of glass, the exception being amber. Condition varies, but most are in poor/fair to good condition, with eroded surfaces. Full descriptions can be found in the archive.

Methodology

B.17.2 Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Date range and distribution

B.17.3 The beads form a small, but closely dated group, coming from a single grave, and seem most comfortably placed in the mid-6th century AD.

Assessment

B.17.4 All are from Period 5 context 110, associated with skeleton 109. One bead (SF79) can be identified as an 'imitation traffic light' bead, an early type, most common in East Anglia (Brugmann 2004, 34), although this particular bead can be paralleled at Portway, Hants (*op cit*, fig 126). The appearance of these beads is regarded as an early insular

development, and it seems likely that this bead dates to the 5th to 6th century. A second, cylindrical, bead (SF78) with herringbone decoration, although its original colour is not clear, is probably best identified as a reticella bead of 6th or 7th-century date. Beads SF 82 and SF83 are both cylinder beads. The former has been effectively de-coloured by inimical soil conditions, but the latter is a strong opaque yellow. Its sides have been flattened to give it an effectively square cross-section. Yellow cylinder beads seem in broad terms to fall into Brugmann's Period B (*op cit*), from approximately the mid-6th to the mid-7th century. Beads SF81, and SF84 are both wound spiral short cylinder beads in translucent dark blue, and have the same date range. Bead SF77 has decayed in a manner which makes it difficult to be certain that it is, in fact glass, and it is now completely de-coloured. If glass, it would fall into a similar date-range. Bead SF80 is a small wedge-shaped bead in a dark reddish-brown amber, which cannot be dated with any particular precision, as amber was used for beads over a very long period. It is, however, assumed to be contemporary with the glass beads from the same deposit, and therefore Anglo-Saxon. A 6th-century date for the beads would accord well with dating proposed for the two copper alloy gilt saucer brooches (SF7 and SF8) found associated with the single Anglo-Saxon burial.

Conservation

B.17.5 The beads are well packed, but require cleaning and their long-term stability should be assessed by a professional conservator.

Potential

B.17.6 This small group of beads can contribute to the dating and understanding the layout of the grave from which they were recovered.

Proposed further work

B.17.7 Archival catalogue entries should be completed and a brief formal comment be made on the beads for incorporation in the final report. Estimated time to undertake tasks: 1 day.

B.18 Metal Working Debris

By Peter Boardman

Introduction and Methods

B.18.1 A total of 0.527kg of industrial residues was recovered by hand excavation at Itter Crescent. Additional evidence came from bulk samples, the residues from which were separated and analysed under microscope.

B.18.2 The residues recovered consisted of small fragments of non-magnetic slag and vitrified clay (see Appendix C.3).

Results

B.18.3 The results are presented by context in Table 15 (on CD).

Discussion

B.18.4 The amount of metalworking residues recovered from the site is very small compared to the area of excavation and the number and variation of features present on the site. Given the nature of the occupation on the site, more substantial evidence for metal working might have been anticipated, although it is possible that the main area of smithing activity was not uncovered in this phase of work, while smelting activity was not located close by.

B.18.5 An Iron Age pit (164) contained a small amount of smithy waste material, but no evidence of *in-situ* burning was recorded and was itself part of a pit complex. It can be interpreted as a dump of material from an area away from the main areas of domestic activity, outside the excavation area. Other industrial waste of this date was recovered in small quantities. A piece from ditch 734 and the single piece recovered from layer 929 both demonstrate that ferrous and non-ferrous material amalgamated together, suggesting that they are sourced from a smithy working both iron and other metals. The fragments recovered from layer 697 are entirely ferrous, but of a undiagnostic nature being typical of waste from either smelt or smithing activity. The small piece of ferrous slag recovered from post-hole 169 can be attributed to low level contamination in an area where metal has been worked at some point prior to the backfilling of the feature.

B.18.6 The only industrial residue attributed to the Roman period came from demolition layer 829. This could indicate that the piece of probable smelting waste was used as building material or mixed with other waste material and did not originate on the site.

Statement of Potential

B.18.7 This small assemblage of metalworking debris is of limited potential and can probably be described as a typical background spread of slag associated with many sites where ferrous and non-ferrous metal manipulation has occurred in the near vicinity but actual activity was not present on the excavated site.

Further Work

B.18.8 No further work is required.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 Thirty four complete skeletons were retrieved from the site, comprising sixteen adults, a single juvenile and eighteen neonates. A small amount of disarticulated bone, primarily comprising neonate remains, was also found. The disarticulated remains were found in various features, with only two repeated elements in the same context. A minimum number of eight individuals could be recorded.

C.1.2 The number of individuals buried shows that the abandoned villa was used as a burial ground for quite a considerable period.

C.1.3 A primary phasing of this material is shown in the following table:

Provisional date of burial	Period (Phase)	Articulated skeletons	Disarticulated remains
? Early Iron Age	Period 1	1	-
Occupation of villa	Period 4(B)	18 (neonates)	5
Post occupation	Period 4(C)	13	3
Anglo-Saxon	Period 5	1	-

Table 16: Provisional phasing of burials

C.1.4 Eight pieces of disarticulated HSR were recovered. These were found in a number of location and phases, listed below.

C.1.5 An ?Early Iron Age crouched burial (sk 1351), was discovered in a shallow grave. The skeleton itself was heavily truncated by an Iron Age roundhouse gully.

C.1.6 Eighteen neonates were found in the courtyard of the villa and are therefore believed to have been contemporary with the occupation phase of the site.

C.1.7 Fourteen individuals have been assigned to the post-occupation phase. Thirteen adults were buried in the demolition layers and robber trenches of the villa. The juvenile (sk 1945) was recovered from the upper demolition layer of a well and has therefore been included with this group.

C.1.8 The Anglo-Saxon burial (sk 109) was found in a grave cut (110) outside an Iron Age boundary ditch (885). This was the only burial with grave goods.

Methodology

C.1.9 The remains were assessed in accordance with the national guidelines set out by Mays *et al*. (2005) and with reference to standard protocols for examining human skeletal remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley, 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Cox and Mays, 2000). Completeness was estimated by recording as a percentage the amount of bone present and placing it into one of the four categories laid out in the table below:

Category	Percentage of bone
1	0-25%
2	25-50%
3	50-75%
4	>75%

Table 17: Categories of bone completeness

C.1.10 Fragmentation was scored as either high, where most of the bones were fragmented; medium, where around half of the bones were fragmented; or low, where very few of the bones were fragmented.

C.1.11 Surface condition was assessed using the scoring system devised by McKinley (2004), where the level of surface erosion on the bone was graded on a level between 0 and 5; grade 0 being no erosion and grade 5 being heavily eroded.

C.1.12 Provisional observations relating to sex and age estimation were made.

C.1.13 The potential to make more precise estimates of age and sex during a full analysis was explored by assessing the presence of diagnostic features; primarily in the pelvis, skull and mandible for sex estimation; and pelvis and dentition for adult age estimation.

C.1.14 Ageing using tooth wear has been avoided where possible with this assemblage as tooth wear can also be heavily influenced by diet and indeed even those aged to be young adults in this population have teeth which would suggest a much older age. Where there were no other means available however age was assessed using teeth (Miles 1963).

C.1.15 The skeletons were also assessed for their potential to yield information on the physical attributes of the individual, in particular their stature and robustness using metric measurements, but also information on non-metric traits. Potential for gaining metric data was scored on a scale of one to five using a percentage of the forty three post-cranial measurements, laid out in Buikstra and Uberlaker (1994), as a guideline. As very few of the skeletons had skulls complete enough to allow cranial metrics these have been noted separately.

C.1.16 Any dental conditions, pathology or bony abnormalities were noted in passing. Particular attention was given to the presence of any conditions that might require detailed specialist examination and/or the application of analytical techniques, such as radiography and histology.

Results

The Disarticulated Remains

C.1.17 The disarticulated bone is presented in Table 18:

Skeleton	Context	Cut	Feature type	Remains	Prov. Phase	Location
	523		Robber cut	Skull fragment	Post Occupation	Isolated in robber trench
	684		Robber cut	Skull fragment	Post Occupation	Isolated in Robber trench
	889	890	Robber cut	Neonate tibia	Post Occupation	In robber trench close to 2218 and 2254
	1632		Layer	Neonate humerus	Post Occupation	Close to (2218) and 2254
2218	2286	890	Robber cut	Neonate tibia	Post Occupation	Close to tibia in (889) and (2254)
2254	2286	3353	Post hole	Neonate femur	Occupation	In post hole cutting 890
2292	190		Ditch	Adult phalanx		Isolated in ditch
2293	1317		Layer	Neonate fibula	Occupation	In layer close to cut 890

Table 18: Disarticulated human skeletal remains

C.1.18 The adult disarticulated remains were recovered from robber trenches and were fully isolated with no skeletons nearby that they could be re-associated with. These are most likely the result of soil movement and animal activity during original usage of the site. The skull from context 523 has been discussed in the post-occupation section of this report. The disarticulated neonate remains were all recovered from the same area, some scattered throughout robber trench 890. It is possible that these remains may be part of the same skeleton which has been disturbed by later activity.

The Crouched Burial

C.1.19 A single Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age crouched burial was recovered (1351) This was badly fragmented and incomplete; having been truncated in the middle by a later Iron Age ring ditch which had removed all of the individuals' ribs and vertebrae. The upper few cervical vertebrae did survive but are fragmented. The condition of the remaining bone was assessed to represent McKinley's grade 2 (2004, 16). The skeleton was assessed to be a female adult and a more detailed age can be determined from the auricular surface of the pelvis and the teeth. A stature estimate was possible with this skeleton as the right tibia is complete. Due to the high level of fragmentation the potential for other non metric data was limited and there was no potential for cranio-metrics.

The Occupation Phase (Neonates)

C.1.20 An unusually high number of neonates were recovered from the site, there being eighteen burials and two disarticulated fragments recovered in total. The articulated skeletons were recovered primarily from the courtyard areas. It is probable that some of these skeletons actually belong to the post-occupation phase of the villa.

C.1.21 Skeleton 424 was recovered from an Iron Age ditch in a tightly curled foetal position, as to suggest that it may have been buried inside a bag. While it is common for neonates to be buried below or outside Roman buildings (Stead and Rigby 1986), the high number found here is unusual and radiocarbon dating is therefore recommended to determine the date of these skeletons.

C.1.22 The neonates also have a high potential for metric analysis as sixteen of the eighteen skeletons have complete long bones and eleven of those also retain some teeth.

The Post-Occupation Skeletons

C.1.23 The burials of thirteen adults and one juvenile associated with this phase were found, along with five disarticulated bones. The juvenile, as previously stated, was found within demolition layers of a well (611), related to the villa complex and was therefore attributed, during the excavation, to the post-occupation phase. It is unclear whether these individuals are Roman or Anglo-Saxon and unfortunately no grave goods were recovered with which to date the burials. The majority of the burials did have a distinct grave cut implying that some care was taken in the funerary rites and the bodies were not merely discarded.

C.1.24 The skeletons were for the most part relatively complete with six of the thirteen skeletons being over 75% present. On a whole the condition of the bones was very good, consistant with McKinley's (2004, 16) grade 2. There was some erosion, primarily by root action, but none of the detail has been lost or grade 3 where some of the detail had been masked by further erosion. The fragmentation level of the skeletons ranged from low to moderate. However a stature estimate is possible on eight out of the eleven individuals, as many of the long bones are complete (Trotter 1970). Once again, as with the higher placed Saxon skeleton (109), the main areas of fragmentation are represented by the ribs, pelvis and skull.

C.1.25 The sex of the majority of the adults could be provisionally estimated, with only three individuals having no sexually dimorphic traits present. The pelvis in most of the adults was intact enough for age to be estimated, primarily from the auricular surface (Buckberry and Chamberlain 2002) or pubic symphysis. The assessment suggests the presence of four males, six females and three unknown.

The Juvenile (sk 1945)

C.1.26 There was only one Juvenile among the assemblage. Skeleton 1945 was diagnosed as a juvenile by both the level of epyphiseal fusion (Schleur and Black) and tooth development (Uberlaker 1989 in Buikstra and Uberlaker 1994). The individual was found within well 661. Due to the level of disturbance, no grave cut was visible and it is unclear whether skeleton (1945) was buried within one, or was simply thrown into the disused well. The skeleton was fully articulated although some disturbance had taken place, most likely due to slumping of debris inside the well. A large deposit of cattle bone was also recovered from this fill (611). The condition of the skeleton was determined to be in accordance with McKinley's grade 3 (2004, 16). Both the mandible and maxilla were recovered allowing tooth development to be used as the primary ageing method. Unlike other dental methods, attrition has no bearing on the age of tooth eruption and so does not suffer the inaccuracies previously mentioned in the methodology. In both the maxilla and mandible the first molars had erupted but not the second and no permanent dentition was present.

The Anglo-Saxon Skeleton (109)

C.1.27 Skeleton 109 is unusual in that it was the only skeleton found with grave goods of any kind. Two brooches, a small copper strip and some amber beads, presumably from a necklace, were recovered with the skeleton. The burial was one of three recovered from outside of an earlier Iron Age enclosure ditch and not within the robber trenches of the villa. The burial could be associated with skeletons 112 and 652 which were also outside the same enclosure ditch, although neither of these graves contained any grave goods. This was one of the more poorly preserved skeletons, being highly fragmented and assigned to grade 3 of bone surface preservation (McKinley 2004, 16).

C.1.28 Due to the highly fragmented nature of the remains the potential for gaining metric or non-metric data was scored as category 2. Only a few of the forty three postcranial measurements laid out in Uberlaker (1994) could be taken and there is no potential for stature estimate or cranio-metrics.

C.1.29 The skeleton was estimated to be an adult female using observations of the sciatic notch and the mental eminence as described in Buikstra and Uberlaker (1994). Limited diagnostic fragments were available for a more detailed age estimation. This was once again due to the fragmentary nature of the remains. Very little pathology was noted in passing; minimal osteophytes, extra bone growth, on the right tibia and femur with some very minimal eburnation on the right femur was found.

Pathology

C.1.30 Any pathology observed on individuals from all phases was noted. This was primarily confined to the post-occupation skeletons. All pathologies are summarised in the table below:

Pathology	Number of skeletons
Osteophytes	7
Porotic hyperostosis	1
Cribra orbitalia	1
Spondyloarthropathy	2
Osteomyelitis	1
Schmorl's nodes	1
Button osteoma	1
Blunt force trauma	1
Non-specific infection	2

Table 19: Summary of pathologies observed

C.1.31 The most frequent pathological condition observed on the skeletons were the presence on small osteophytes on joint surfaces. These can represent the beginnings of osteoarthritis, however the other signs of osteoarthritis which include porosity in the bone and eburnation or polishing of the affected area were absent in the majority of the individuals. Only skeleton 371, where there was very slight eburnation on the tibia and skeleton 109 which had a slight eburnation on the femur, showed signs of osteoarthritis. The osteophytes may simply be the result of a population who led a life involving a high level of physical activity.

C.1.32 The disarticulated skull from context (523) showed signs of hyperostosis frontalis which is a condition that can occur in post-menopausal females. The skull was provisionally estimated to be female primarily from observations of the brow ridge and orbits (Ortner 2003, 373).

C.1.33 Skeleton 348 shows possible signs of osteomyelitis on the right tibia however the area is affected by root disturbance and an x-ray is recommended at full analysis in order to further examine this condition.

C.1.34 Skeleton 468, an adult male, has two fused cervical vertebrae which may imply the onset of a spondyloarthropathy, such as anklyosing spondoliosis.(Aufderhseide 1998, 97). This is a disease where the vertebrae fuse together, usually the thoracic and lumber vertebrae. In skeleton 468, only the cervical vertebrae are fused. The sacroilliac joint does show signs of possible beginnings of fusion and this should be examined in

more detail during full analysis. In addition the lumbar vertebrae also display signs of Schmorl's nodes. Small osteophytes or extra bone growth (Waldron 2009, 27) is present on all of the vertebrae and also on the proximal ends of both femurs and patella.

C.1.35 There is only one clear example of trauma which was noted on the skull of skeleton (2021). The signs of a well healed wound can be seen on the occipital bone and this should be examined further at full analysis. The skeleton also shows signs of cribra orbitalia or pitting in the right orbit and non-specific infection on the left ulna.

Dental pathology

Dental condition	No. Skeletons
Calculus	9
Periodontal	4
Ante mortem tooth loss	3
Caries	5
Staining	2

Table 20: Dental pathologies

C.1.36 Only the post occupation skeletons had enough dentition remaining to asses their dental health, which was on the whole relatively poor with most of the individuals showing signs of calculus, dental caries, periodontal disease and ante mortem tooth loss; primarily of the molars and pre-molars. Most of the adults had teeth worn down to the dentine. The pattern of wear appears to be consistent throughout this assemblage implying that, for this population, tooth wear could be used as an age indicator although caution is advised. Two individuals display signs of a black staining on the teeth, particularly the incisors, although it is unclear whether this is due to taphonomic factors rather than any pathological conditions. Perhaps the most severe dental condition noted at this stage is in skeleton 1661 where the right third maxillary molar is unerupted and aligned almost horizontally, causing infection in the bone.

Statement of Potential and Method Statement

C.1.37 The Itter Crescent skeletons show a continuation of burial over several different phases ranging from the Iron Age to the Saxon period. The use of the villa as a burial ground is unusual and a full analysis, in accordance with the guidelines set out by BABAO/IFA (Brickley and McKinley 2004) is recommended in order to fully explore the history of this site.

C.1.38 The completeness and condition of the skeletons allows for a detailed inventory of the remains, estimation of sex and age that takes into consideration a standard range of indicators, metrical and non-metrical recording and the calculation of stature and skeletal indices. Pathological lesions (dental and skeletal) would be recorded macroscopically and will be described and interpreted with reference to standard texts (for example Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 1998).

C.1.39 This assessment has revealed a range of pathological conditions, none particularly severe, however a more detailed analysis is necessary in order to provide a full picture of the health of the population. In particular skeleton 348 would benefit from microscopic examination and an x-ray of the possible osteomyletis on the right tibia. Radiography is also recommended for skeleton 468, which displays the possible beginning of one of the spondyloarthritides diseases.

C.1.40 While even the more intact skulls are too badly fragmented to use cranial metrics in order to determine race or origin, there are a number of post-cranial measurements which can be taken on most of the skeletons in order to determine stature and robustness. This would be useful in interpreting the lifestyle of the post-villa population.

C.1.41 There is a distinct lack of juvenile burials in the post-occupation phase and it would appear from a rapid scan that there is no pattern of any specific age range being represented. A more thorough analysis would allow certain estimations to be made on a range of social and economic factors, such as the general lifespan of the population.

C.1.42 It is unclear at this point whether the individuals within the demolition layers are late Roman or Anglo-Saxon, or a range of both, and carbon dating therefore is recommended. This will establish for how long the villa was used as a burial area. It is also recommended that the neonate skeletons, thought to be from the occupation of the villa, be radiocarbon dated in order to confirm this assumption.

Further Work

C.1.43 It is estimated that it will take a total of 30 days to undertake analysis and produce a full specialist report on the skeletal remains.

- Analysis of skeletons (20 days)
- Research and report writing (7 days)
- Management (1 day)
- C14 testing (x4 samples)
- Radiography (1 day)

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Quantification and Methodology

C.2.1 The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 103.7kg.

C.2.2 Faunal material was scanned with all “countable” bones being recorded on a MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in Table 21. The numbers of ageable mandibles and epiphyses are recorded in Tables 22 and 23. Available measurements and sexable bones are recorded in Tables 24 and 25. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant 1982). Bird, fish and small mammal remains were noted but not identified to species at this stage. The bones forming this assessment were collected by hand. No material from environmental samples was available for examination at the time of writing.

Context

C.2.3 Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including pits and ditches dating from the Late Iron Age to Saxon periods, with the majority being obtained from Late Iron Age and Roman features. Faunal material was also recovered from contexts associated with the Roman villa. Residuality or contamination is thought to be minimal.

Preservation

C.2.4 The preservation of the assemblage is generally good, although fragmented due to butchery.

The Assemblage

C.2.5 By far the largest number (NISP: 1104) of animal bone was recovered from Roman contexts with smaller numbers from Late Iron Age deposits (Table 21). A smaller amount was recovered from Saxon phases, with this largely being attributable to the presence of articulated skeletons (see below). Negligible amounts were recovered from post-medieval furrows. In terms of species distribution the assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with sheep being the prevalent taxon in both Iron Age and Roman phases. Articulated remains of at least three animals were recovered from a Late Iron Age gully fill **148**. Cattle are the dominant species in Saxon contexts, especially if one considers the majority of sheep remains from this phase are articulated. Although not the dominant taxon in either of the two earlier phases their prevalence proportional to sheep is greater in the Roman phase than in the Iron Age (although again this may be due to the presence of articulated animals in the Iron Age sample).

C.2.6 Pigs are a minor taxon in all phases, with numbers of horses being proportionally quite high in relation to other domesticates (horse is the third most prevalent species in Iron Age contexts). Small numbers of dog remains were recovered from Roman and Saxon contexts. Wild animal remains are limited to a single portion of red deer antler from Late Iron Age context **680**, a badger mandible from context **298** (also Iron Age) and two fragments of rabbit (which was almost certainly intrusive). Bird remains were recovered from both Iron Age and Roman contexts, along with a single fish vertebra from Iron Age pit fill **1216**.

C.2.7 In terms of ageing the population there are sufficient numbers of epiphyses and ageable mandibles in both Iron Age and Roman phases for a statistically significant comparison between phases (see Tables 22 and 23). Although it must be noted that the articulated skeletons discussed above may have artificially raised the numbers of ageable epiphyses. Although smaller in sample size ageing of the Saxon material is also possible.

C.2.8 Measurable bones are somewhat limited given the fragmented nature of the assemblage, however, enough robust elements (such distal tibia and loose teeth) remain to provide information on stature and ascertain possible changes in domestic stock over time. Limited sexing data (*i.e.* metapodia) is available, being primarily confined to Roman cattle. Metrical data may also however aid in sexing the population.

Statement of Potential and Further Work

C.2.9 This is a medium to large sized assemblage with significant potential for further work Others villas are known within the surrounding area such as Orton Longueville, Castor and Barnack but little fieldwork has been carried out, leaving this faunal assemblage the largest yet recovered from a local villa site. It is also important in shedding light on the wider local economy both pre- and post-conquest. Full recording of the assemblage is therefore recommended.

C.2.10 The estimated timescales are as follows:

- Recording (12 days)
- Data analysis (2.5 days)
- Report writing (5 days)
- Total = 19.5 days

	Phase				
	Late Iron Age	**Roman**	**Saxon**	**Post-Medieval**	**Total**
Cattle (*Bos*)	99	253	94	1	447
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/ Capra*)	256 (3)	298	62 (2)	0	616
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	21	46	5	0	72
Horse (*Equus*)	39	32	2	0	73
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	0	5	3	0	8
Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	1	0	0	0	1
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	0	2	0	0	2
Badger (*Meles meles*)	1	0	0	0	1
Bird	0	8	4	0	12
Fish	0	1	0	0	1
Large Mammal	160	297	132	0	589
Medium Mammal	98	162	42	0	302
Total	**675**	**1104**	**282**	**1**	**2124**

Table 21: Number of countable animal bones

	Late Iron Age	**Roman**	**Saxon**	**Post-Medieval**
Cattle (*Bos*)	86	200	64	0
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	216	274	62	2
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	12	32	3	0
Horse (*Equus*)	1	12	0	0
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	2	18	2	0
Bird	0	13	6	0
Total	**317**	**549**	**137**	**2**

Table 22: Number of ageable epiphyses

	Late Iron Age	Roman	Saxon	Post-Medieval
Cattle (*Bos*)	7	13	7	0
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	30	23	7	1
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	3	13	1	0
Total	**40**	**49**	**15**	**1**

Table 23: Number of ageable mandibles

	Late Iron Age	Roman	Saxon	Post-Medieval
Cattle (*Bos*)	8	42	21	2
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	48	47	10	0
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	7	10	1	2
Horse (*Equus*)	2	3	0	0
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	0	7	1	0
Bird	0	1	1	0
Total	**65**	**110**	**34**	**4**

Table 24: Number of measurable bones

	Late Iron Age	Roman	Saxon
Cattle (*Bos*)	0	14	8
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	2	4	2
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	3	1	1
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	1	0	0
Total	**6**	**19**	**11**

Table 25: Number of sexable elements

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 291 bulk samples were taken from deposits associated with Iron Age features, a Roman villa complex and features that are thought to post-date the occupation of the villa. Of these, 237 samples were taken to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

C.3.2 A further fifty-four samples were taken from deposits which contained human skeletal remains to ensure maximum retrieval of bone elements.

C.3.3 Crop plants identified from Iron Age and Roman deposits are mainly spelt wheat and barley with the majority of the assemblages representing a background scatter of small amounts of charred grain and weed seeds that have spread across the site. The larger volumes of flots are predominantly charcoal recovered from ovens and flues of hypocausts.

	Iron Age (Period 3)	Villa occupation (Period 4 (A and B)	Late Roman (Period 4 (C))
Pit	24	51	6
Ditch	12	9	0
Post hole	9	11	1
Oven/hearth/furnace	8	50	2
Layer	2	29	3
Grave	9	18	27
Beam slot/wall trench	0	9	1
Buried soil	0	5	0
Vessel contents	0	5	0
Total	64	187	40

Table 26: Features sampled for plant macrofossils and other remains

Methods

C.3.4 For this initial assessment, approximately ten litres (one bucket) of each of the bulk environmental samples were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. Any artefacts present were noted and their presence recorded in the site database. Only metalwork and small finds were removed at this stage. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Tables 27-29. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

C.3.5 The entire volume of each of the samples taken from graves or those thought to contain human skeletal remains was processed using the method above. All bone elements were picked out of both the residue and the flot and they were reintegrated with the hand-excavated remains.

Quantification

C.3.6 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.3.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

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

b = burnt fg = fragment cf = cotlyedon fragment

Results

C.3.8 The results are shown by period in Tables 27-29 (on CD).

C.3.9 Preservation is by carbonization (charring) in which the plant remains have been burnt in a reducing atmosphere (such as in ovens/hearths/hypocaust). None of the features

were waterlogged although a well thought to be contemporary with the villa was found on site but could not be sampled due to safety considerations.

C.3.10 There was no preservation by mineralization in which plant and, commonly, insect remains become fossilized by mineral (calcium phosphate) replacement.

C.3.11 Charcoal is present in the majority of the samples apart from some of the grave samples. Several of the Period 4 samples are charcoal rich; these are mostly hearth samples and also include some pit deposits that most likely represent disposal of burnt fuel used for the hypocaust. Charcoal is also common in several of the Period 3 and Period 4(B) deposits but to a lesser extent. Many of the residues retain significant quantities of charcoal that would be more likely to float on subsequent processing.

Economic/food plants

C.3.12 Cereals are the most commonly encountered food remains with charred grains present in approximately half of the samples. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), in particular the hulled spelt (*T. spelta*) wheat, predominates. Free-threshing wheat occurs rarely other than in Sample 102, fill 800 of Period 4 pit 799. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is less common and oats (*Avena* sp.) only occur occasionally. Chaff elements are comparatively rare; the glume bases and spikelet forks of spelt wheat were noted in only 5% of samples. The only samples that contains an assemblage of charred grain, chaff and crop weed seeds which may be interpreted as crop processing waste is Sample 284, fill 2167 of Iron Age post hole 2168**.**

C.3.13 Small legumes (Fabaceae) including fragments of peas (*Pisum sativum*) and beans (*Vicia faba*) are also very rare. Tentative identification has been made of lentil (*Lens culinaris*) in Sample 25, fill 149 of Period 4 pit 150.

Weeds

C.3.14 Many of the weed seeds recovered are of common segetal (arable) species including brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), knapweeds (*Centaurea sp.*), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), grasses (Poaceae), wild radish pod fragments (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and tare/vetchling (*Vicia* sp.). Brome fruits which are of a similar size to grains, occur more frequently within the cereal rich assemblages. Vetches are found in significant quantities in a variety of Period 4 features including pit 550, layers 1539 and 1733 and (Period 4(B)) oven 1364.

C.3.15 Seeds of plants that have a more general (ruderal) habitat and can be found growing around settlements and disturbed ground include orache (*Atriplex prostrata/patula*), Goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.), grasses (Poaceae), nettles (*Urtica dioica, U.urens*), and knotgrass (*Polygonum* aviculare).

C.3.16 Many of the seeds recovered represent plants that have more diverse habitats and can be found on arable or waste ground such as black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and goosegrass (*Galium aparine*). Plants that may represent pasture and grassy places include greater plantain (*Plantago major*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), selfheal (*Prunella* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.) and buttercup (*Ranunculus repens/acris/bulbosus*).

Wetland plants

C.3.17 Seeds of a number of plants that can be found growing in wet/damp soils include rushes (*Juncus* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and a single nutlet of great-fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*).

Trees and shrubs

C.3.18 The only evidence of trees/shrubs is a single nut of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).

Smithing Waste

C.3.19 Smithing waste (*i.e.* ferrous globules and hammer scale) was noted in a few of the flots and hammerscale was recovered from many of the residues (see Appendix B.18).

Discussion

C.3.20 The initial assessment of environmental samples from Itter Crescent has shown that charred plant remains are preserved. Many of the samples are charcoal rich, particularly from those features relating to the Roman villa. Charred cereal grains have been recovered but mostly in numbers of less than ten suggesting a background scatter of these items rather than deliberate deposits.

C.3.21 Spelt is the main type of wheat grown in the later Iron Age and Roman period as is seen on most sites of this date in East Anglia (Murphy 1997, Greig 1981). Spelt is a hulled wheat in which the grain is tightly enclosed in spikelets. The process of dehusking cereal grains involves several stages of processing to release the grain and each stage produces a characteristic assemblage of grain, chaff and weed seeds as described by Hillman (1981). Spikelets of wheat are broken off of the cereal ear during the first stages of crop processing (threshing, winnowing and sieving) and are a convenient form in which to transport and store the wheat until it is required (Stevens 2003). The second stage of crop processing involved parching and/or pounding the spikelet to release the grain. Parching of the spikelets often resulted in some of the grain becoming accidentally charred in the process. The ovens excavated at Itter Crescent did contain cereal grains and may have been used for the parching process but the evidence is scant as these processes produce diagnostic waste elements of chaff including glume bases and spikelet forks and weed seeds of which there are low quantities recovered. The single assemblage of possible crop processing waste from the Iron Age probably indicates that small-scale processing was carried out on site during this period. The general lack of chaff during the time of occupation of the villa suggests that crops of spelt wheat were mostly brought into the site fully processed or dehusked. The inclusion of a moderate density of charred cereal grains could be interpreted as separate deposits of grain that have been accidentally burnt.

C.3.22 Querns and mill stones (Appendix B.8) provide evidence for the processing of the grain to enable the production of flour for bread. Occasional grains of free-threshing wheats at Itter Crescent have been identified based on their compact, rounded morphology although without the diagnostic chaff elements, it is not possible to fully identify bread wheat at this stage.

C.3.23 Barley does not have to be parched and subjected to the extensive stages of processing as wheat does if its primary use is for animal fodder. Barley grains are commonly used in soups, stews and also for malting/brewing although no germinated grains were recovered as evidence of brewing on site. Oats also occur infrequently and may have been the wild type (*Avena fatua*) rather than the cultivated type (*A. sativa*), the characteristic floret

bases that distinguish the two types being absent.

C.3.24 Pulses are not well represented as they are less likely to be exposed to fire as cereals are. Both peas and beans were noted in several samples, most commonly as single cotyledon fragments. Of more interest are the possible remains of lentil. Lentil has been found on occasional Roman sites including Stonea, Cambridgeshire (van der Veen 1996). It is interesting that there is little evidence of other imported foodstuffs such as figs, olives, grapes and flavourings or the exploitation of wild plants such as apples, plums/damsons and hazelnuts. It may be that these remains have not been preserved or it may reflect on the tastes/wealth of the villa inhabitants.

C.3.25 Despite a relatively wide range of taxa, weed seeds are not abundant in the charred plant assemblages. Many of the weed seeds recovered are consistent with the final stages of crop processing in which the semi-cleaned grain would sieved and hand picked to remove contaminating seeds that are of a similar size to the actual grains such as corn gromwell and brome. Brome seeds are often found in charred grain assemblages as the plants grow to the same height as the cereal crop and the seeds are a similar size to the cereal grain, meaning that they are difficult to avoid. They could have been tolerated as a crop contaminant as they are unlikely to greatly affect quality of flour. The most abundant seeds within individual assemblages appear to be those of vetch. The species has not yet been identified but vetches are leguminous weeds that could be crop contaminants or were possibly grown as a fodder or nitrogen-fixing crop to improve soil conditions.

C.3.26 The species of weed plants recovered from the site is more extensive in the Roman period which most likely reflects increased occupation, and importation of grain. Corncockle seeds were found in Period 4(B) oven 1364 . This plant is thought to have arrived in England during the Roman period as grain contaminants and became established within native fields as a troublesome common crop weed (Godwin 1984). It grows to a height of 60cm and would have been harvested with the crop. The large, black seeds are a similar size to cereal grains and contain a toxin (saponin) that is poisonous to both humans and livestock, even if cooked, so any contaminating seeds should be removed prior to consumption.

C.3.27 Wetland species are quite common and include rushes and sedges, both of which are large groups of species which include plants of damp ground commonly associated with river banks and water-filled ditches. It is possible that they were growing on the margins of wet fields and were harvested with a cereal crop. Alternatively they may have originated from burnt flooring or thatch material. Grassland plants include grasses and plantain indicate pasture and may have been brought in with hay as animal fodder or bedding.

C.3.28 Mineralisation tends to occur in deposits that contain cess. The absence of this type of preservation at Itter Crescent suggests that any food waste would have been disposed of by burial or in midden pits placed far enough away from the villa so as not to cause smells/attract vermin. The presence of rodent bones in the samples is low, corroborating that the area was kept reasonably clear of rotting food.

C.3.29 No coal was recovered from the samples and the charcoal recovered appears to be that of wood. The presence of seeds of wetland plants in Period 4(B) oven 1364 may indicate the use of rushes and sedges as fuel. Chaff was often used as kindling during the Roman period. The general lack of chaff in the charcoal assemblages is yet another indication that cereal processing is not taking place in the villa occupation phase. The

recovery of hammerscale from a number of sample residues suggests that iron smithing was taking place on site.

Statement of Potential

C.3.30 The plant assemblages recovered from Itter Crescent are predominantly from an Iron Age settlement which pre-dates a Roman villa complex. Both phases of occupation have produced charred plant remains that have archaeobotanical potential. The few samples taken from features that post-date the villa (Period 4(B)) produced a small assemblage of charred plant remains that have no potential especially as many are from grave samples and are most likely to be residual.

C.3.31 Further analysis of a selection of these assemblages has the potential to provide information on the diet, rubbish disposal and economy of the site throughout the two main phases of occupation with specific reference to crop-processing activities in the Iron Age and the possible importation of processed grain in the Roman period.

C.3.32 The densities of charred plant remains from both phases is low with a large proportion of the samples containing charcoal only. This is most likely due to the non-disposal of food waste within the immediate vicinity of the settlement but comparisons with the animal bone distribution and any other dietary evidence such as oyster shell needs to be considered.

C.3.33 Comparisons with contemporary villa sites in the area such as *Durobrivae* and Castor, is limited as environmental sampling was not performed when these sites were excavated. Large scale sampling at the Roman town at Stonea produced similar results in which charred plant densities were low and there was an absence of imported foodstuffs other than lentil and fig. In their review of plant macrosfossils from archaeological sites in the Eastern region, Murphy and De Moulins (2002) noted that Spelt is the dominant crop and that there is little evidence of the importation of exotic plant products into the Eastern region.

C.3.34 The large quantities of charcoal recovered suggests large scale burning of wood to heat the hypocaust and also as fuel for the numerous ovens/hearths that were found. Any blacksmithing activities would also have required considerable amounts of fuel. Further investigation of the charcoal is recommended as identification of species could provide information on fuel use and the use of woodland resources.

Recommendations for Further Work

C.3.35 The rapid assessment of these samples has highlighted those with the potential for further archaeobotanical study. Further processing of selected samples will produce additional material for identification of plant species. It is recommended that the following samples are submitted for full analysis based on their archaeobotanical potential.

Sample Number	24	86	261	284	248	295	92	102	25	194	215	238	239	275	138	148	151	141
Context Number	173	544	2001	2167	1789	2220	557	800	149	1420	1539	1733	1743	2068	1023	1109	1129	1033
Feature Number	172	501	2002	2168	1747	2207	550	799	150	1422	1539	1733	1743	2069	1364	1364	1364	1364
Feature Type	pit	pit	pit	Posthole	ditch	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	layer	layer	oven	oven	oven flue	oven	oven
Period	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4A	4B	4B	4B	4B

Table 30: Samples recommended for further work

C.3.36 Sample residues are available for artefact retrieval should this be required.

C.3.37 Estimated timescales for the analytical stage are as follows:

- Flotation of remaining soil (1.5 days)
- Sorting of selected residues (3-5 days)
- Analysis of 18 samples (8 days)
- Discard of remaining soil and washing buckets (3 days)
- Archiving of material (1 day)
- Charcoal analysis (to be confirmed)

Appendix D. Product Description

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

Product number: 2
Product title: Archive completion
Purpose of the Product: To collate all elements of the physical and paper archive and deposit them with the appropriate body
Composition: Paper records, artefacts, ecofacts
Derived from: Original site records, artefacts and ecofacts collected on site
Format and Presentation: Appropriately packaged
Allocated to: TBC
Quality criteria and method: TBC
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: TBC

Appendix E. Risk Log

Risk Number: 1
Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems
Probability: Medium
Impact: Variable
Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner: JDM
Date entry last updated: September 2012

Risk Number: 2
Description:non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors
Probability: Medium
Impact: Medium - High
Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner: JDM
Date entry last updated: September 2012

APPENDIX F. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-127802		
Project Name	Excavation at Itter Crescent, Peterborough		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-08-2011	Finish	28-02-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PETITC11	**Planning App. No.**	11/00836/FUL
HER No.	TBC	**Related HER/OASIS No.**	N/A

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Villa	Roman 43 to 410	Pot, tile, metalwork	Roman 43 to 410
Bath House	Roman 43 to 410	Pot, tile, metalwork	Roman 43 to 410
Settlement	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pot, bone, metalwork	Iron Age -800 to 43

Project Location

County	Peterborough U.A	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	Land off Itter Crescent Peterborough PE4 6SW
District	Peterborough U.A		
Parish	Paston		
HER	Peterborough		
Study Area	0.5 hectares	National Grid Reference	TF 182 018

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Rebecca Casa-Hatton, Peterborough Museum
Project Design Originator	Myk Flitcroft, CgMs Consulting Ltd
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Alexandra Pickstone

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Peterborough Museum	OA East	Peterborough Museum
PETITC11	PETITC11	PETITC11

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

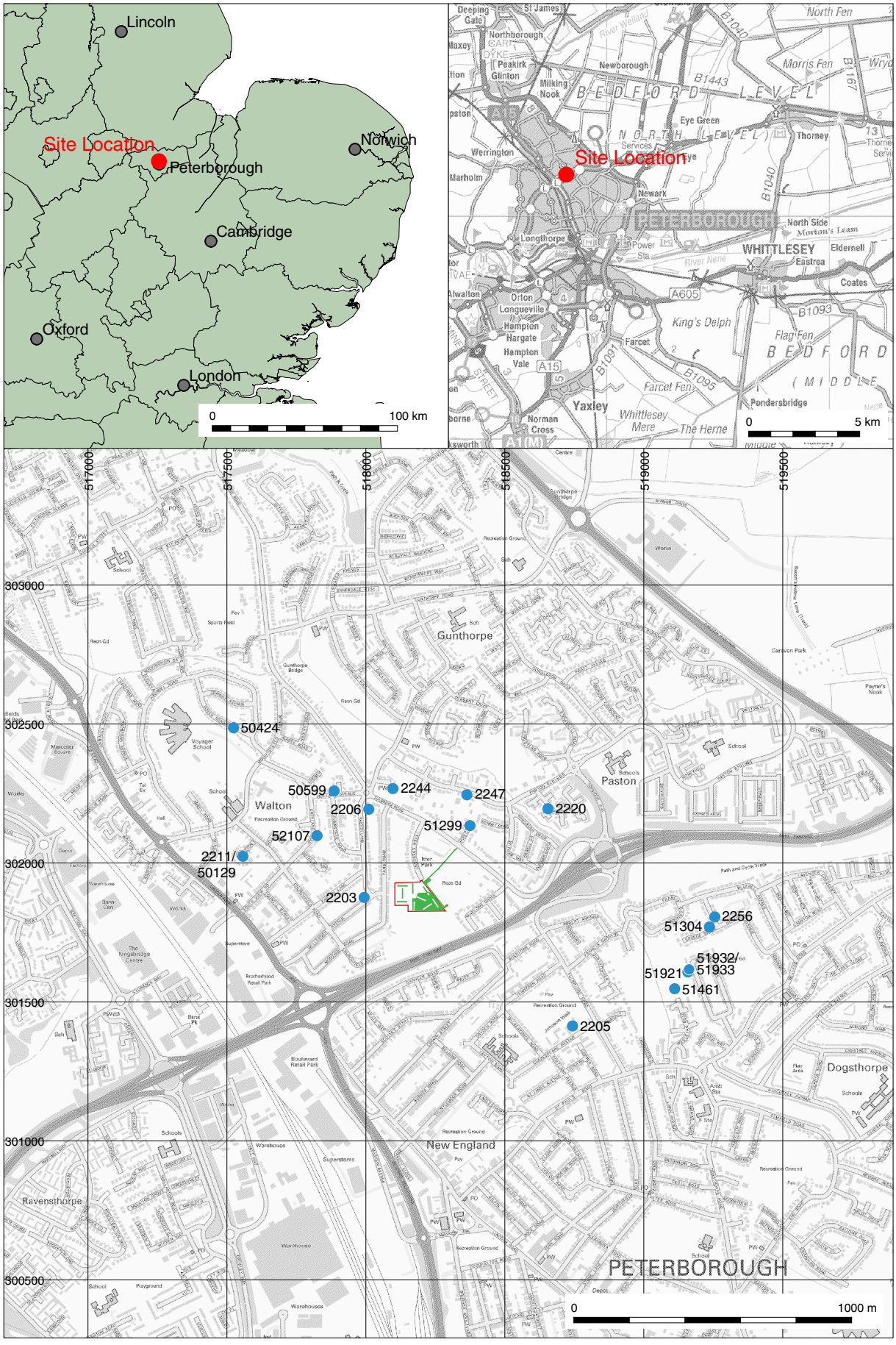


Figure 1: Site location, showing the development area, excavation trench and surrounding sites (from HER data)

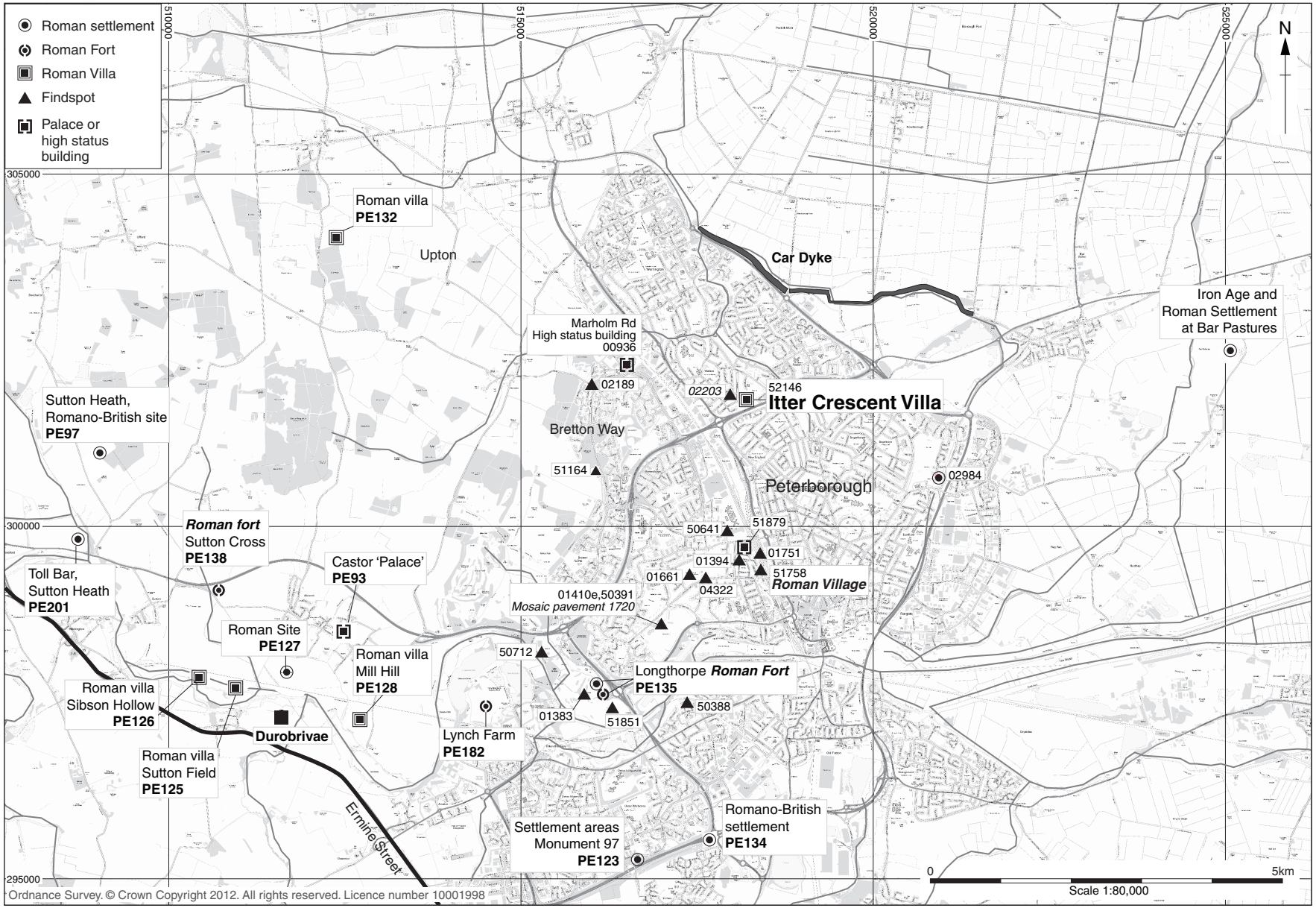


Figure 2. The site in relation to other Roman sites in the vicinity

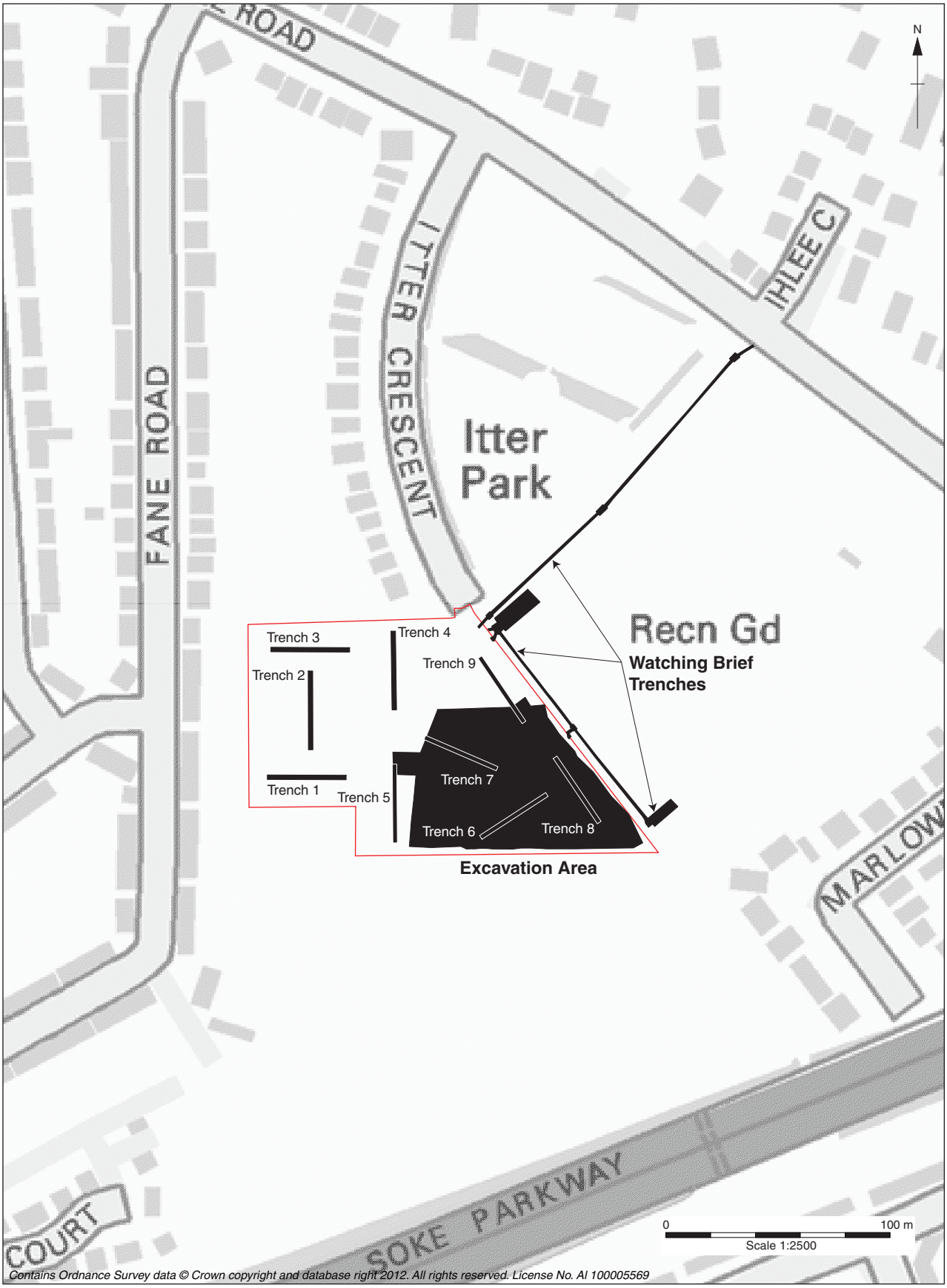


Figure 3: Excavation, evaluation and watching brief trench locations

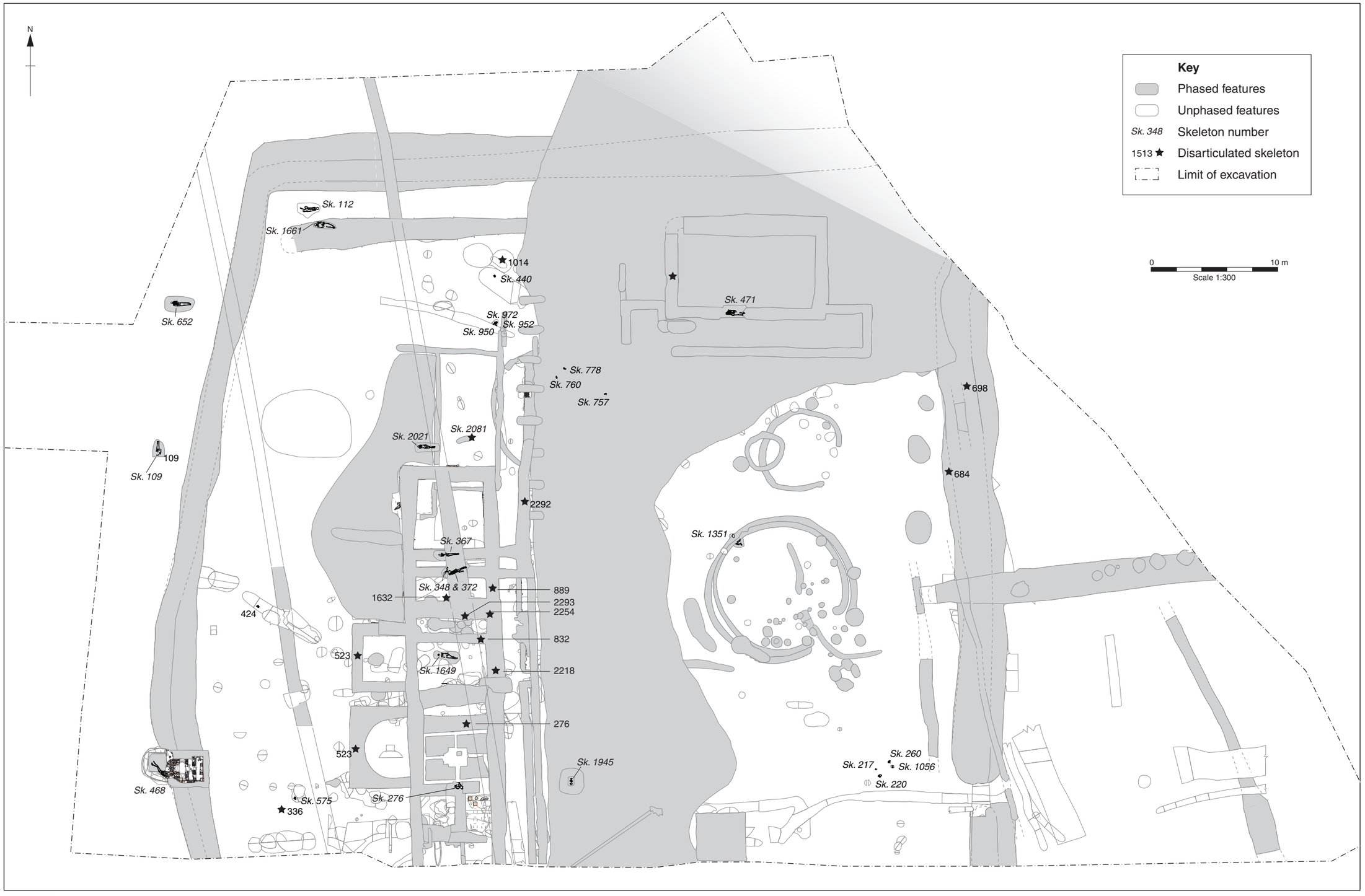


Figure 4: All archaeological features, showing the position of human skeletal remains

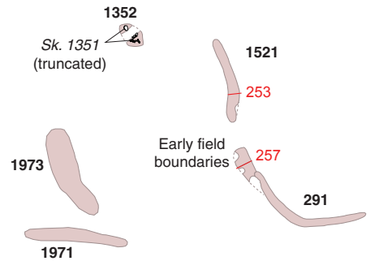
N

0 10 m
Scale 1:300

Key

- Period 2 features
- Limit of excavation
- *Sk. 1351* Skeleton number
- **1521** Cut number
- s.1 Section line & number

The crouched burial (Skeleton 1351) truncated by Late Iron Age Roundhouse 1. Viewed from the north-east.



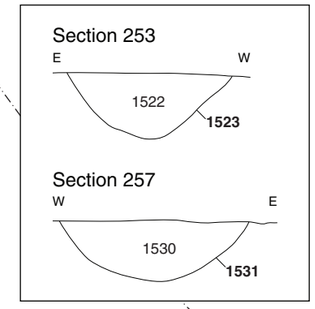


Figure 5: Period 2: Late Bronze Age and Iron Age

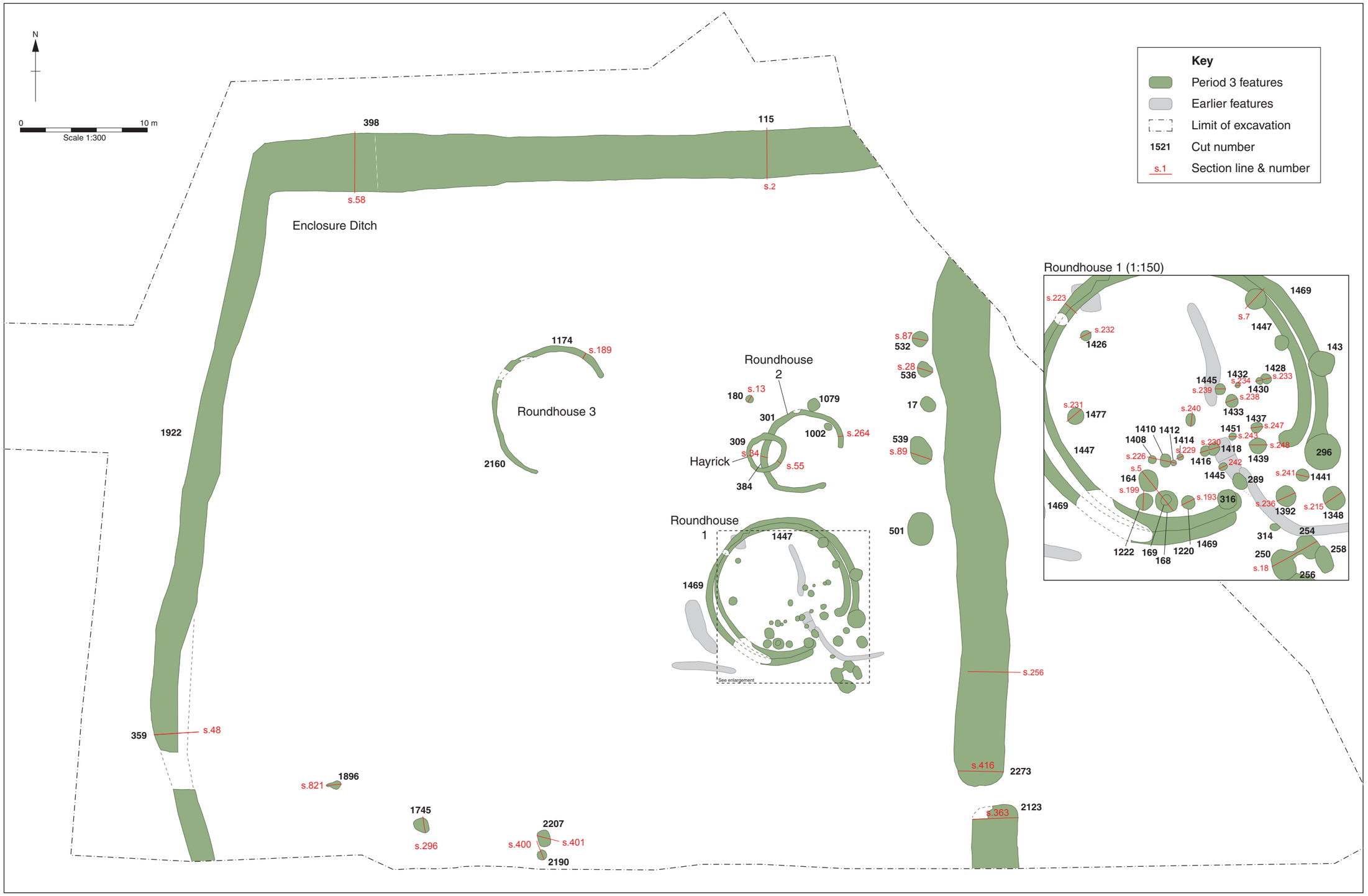


Figure 6: Period 3: Late Iron Age settlement

Figure 7: Period 4(A): Roman. The clay and timber buildings

Figure 8: Period 4(B): Roman. The masonry villa, bath house and tile kiln

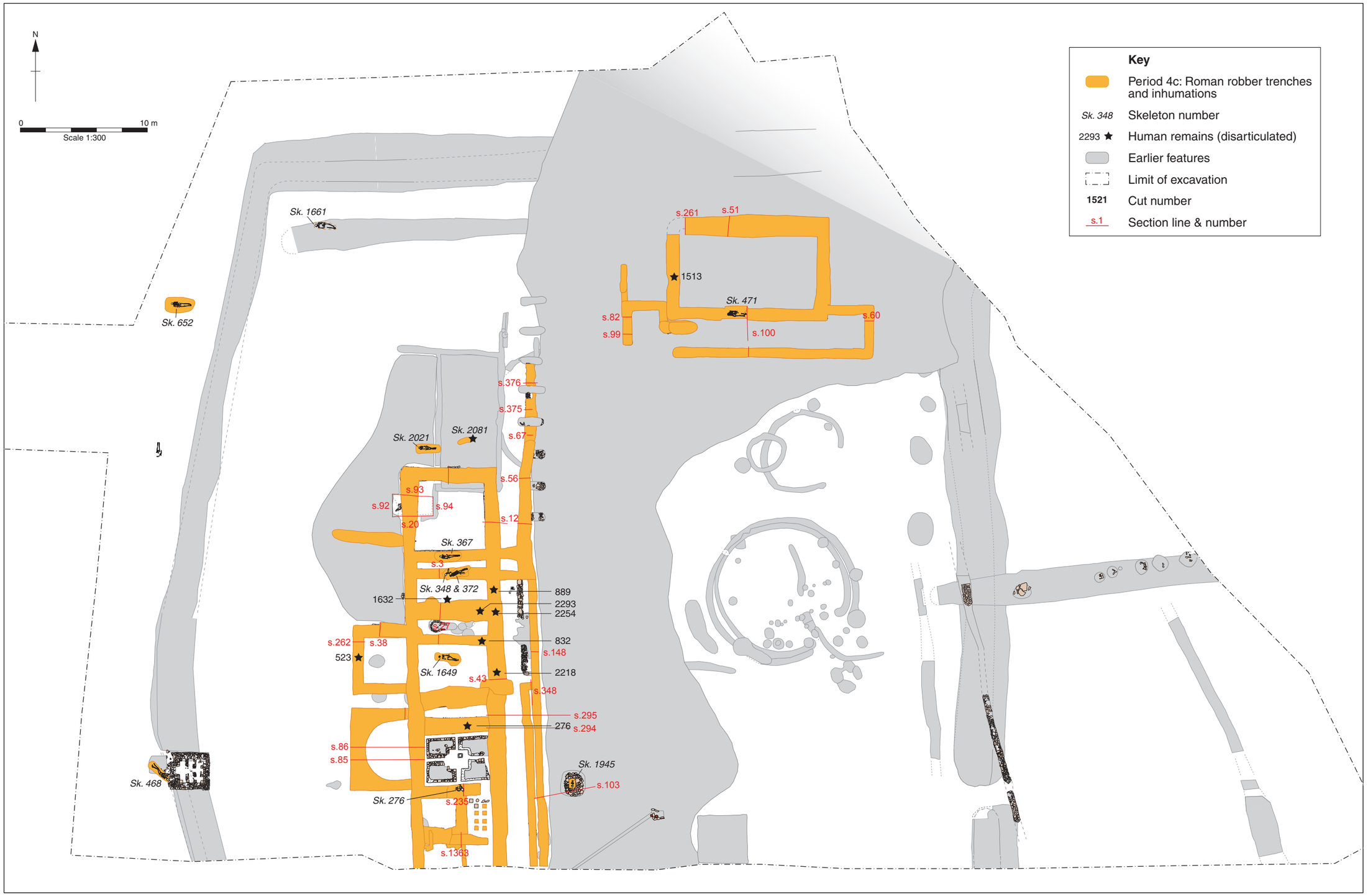
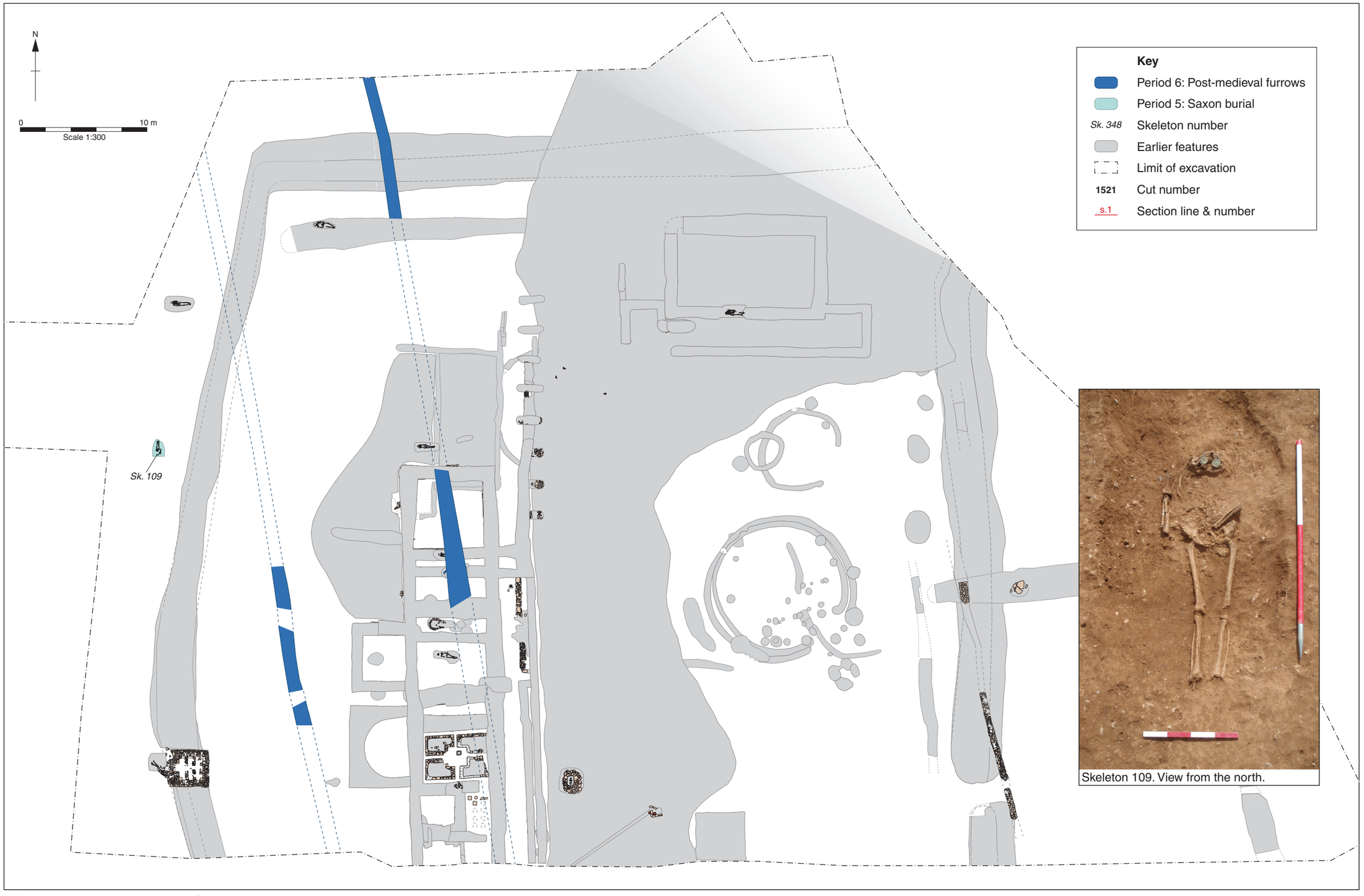


Figure 9: Period 4(C): Roman. Robber trenches and inhumation burials



Skeleton 109. View from the north.

Figure 10: Periods 5 and 6: Anglo-Saxon burial and post-medieval furrows

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