Northamptonshire Archaeology

Rutland Water Habitat Creation, Lagoon B
An Iron Age enclosure and Romano-British shrine near Egleton, Rutland
May to July 2008

Assessment report and updated project design

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Front cover: General view of Romano-British building (Site 2), looking south-west

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Rutland Water Habitat Creation, Lagoon B	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Two archaeological sites (Sites 1 and 2) were excavated prior to the construction of a new lagoon (Lagoon B) by Anglian Water Services. Site 1 was a large, sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure with a small ring ditch, probably the remains of a roundhouse, located outside the entrance on its eastern side. Pottery from the enclosure ditch suggests that it dates to the end of the middle Iron Age, the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. Approximately 150m to the south-west of Site 1 were the remains of a circular stone building, probably a Romano-British shrine (Site 2). It was constructed in the 2nd century AD and was surrounded by a rectangular enclosure. The building contained over 200 Roman coins, part of a bronze figurine, probably of the goddess Minerva or the god Mars; a lead curse tablet; Roman pottery vessels; and animal bone, some of it articulated. At the end of the 2nd century the enclosure was replaced by a more substantial ditched enclosure and an additional, smaller enclosure, containing a small rectangular timber building, was constructed to the north. The shrine fell out of use towards the end of the 4th or early in the 5th century AD. A grave in the centre of the circular building, containing the remains of a young adult male, probably dates the 5th or 6th century AD. The furrows of a medieval open-field system were also identified.	
Project type	Excavation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Trial trench evaluation (Jones 2008)	
Current land use	Pasture	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/period	Iron Age enclosure and Romano-British building and enclosures	
Significant finds	Roman pottery, coins, bronze figurine fragment and lead 'curse' tablet	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Rutland	
Site address	Egleton	
Study area	1.3ha	
OS Easting & Northing	4881 3080	
Height OD	86m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Halcrow (2005)	
Project design originator	NA	
Director/Supervisor	Chris Jones (NA)	
Project Manager	Andy Mudd and Simon Carlyle (NA)	
Sponsor or funding body	Mott MacDonald	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	May 2008	
End date	July 2008	
ARCHIVES	**Location**	**Content**
Physical	Rutland Museum, accession no. OAKRM.2009.14	Flint, pottery, animal bone, human bone, Cu objects, Fe objects, glass and wall plaster
Paper		Site records
Digital		Photos, maps, reports
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report	
Title	Rutland Water Habitat Creation, Lagoon B,: an Iron Age enclosure and Romano-British shrine near Egleton, Rutland. Assessment report and updated project design	
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AN IRON AGE ENCLOSURE AND ROMANO-BRITISH SHRINE
NEAR EGLETON, RUTLAND

MAY TO JULY 2008

ACCESSION NO. OAKFM:2009.14

Assessment report and updated project design

Abstract

Between May and July 2008, Northamptonshire Archaeology excavated two archaeological sites (Sites 1 and 2) prior to the construction of a new lagoon (Lagoon B) by Anglian Water Services. The lagoon, which forms part of the Rutland Water Habitat Creation scheme, is located in the Vale of Catmose to the west of Rutland Water, near the village of Egleton, Rutland. Site 1 was a large, sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure with a small ring ditch, probably the remains of a roundhouse, located outside the entrance on its eastern side. Pottery from the enclosure ditch suggests that it dates to the end of the middle Iron Age, the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. Approximately 150m to the south-west of Site 1 were the remains of a circular stone building, probably a Romano-British shrine (Site 2). It was constructed in the 2nd century AD and was surrounded by a rectangular enclosure. The building contained over 200 Roman coins, part of a bronze figurine, probably of the goddess Minerva or the god Mars; a lead curse tablet; Roman pottery vessels; and animal bone, some of it articulated. At the end of the 2nd century the enclosure was replaced by a more substantial ditched enclosure and an additional, smaller enclosure, containing a small rectangular timber building, was constructed to the north. The shrine fell out of use towards the end of the 4th or early in the 5th century AD. A grave in the centre of the circular building, containing the remains of a young adult male, probably dates the 5th or 6th century AD. The furrows of a medieval open-field system were also identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location and project background

Between May and July 2008, an archaeological strip and record excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) on farmland to the west of Rutland Water, near the village of Egleton, Rutland (NGR: SK 881 080; Fig 1). The work was carried out prior to the construction of a new lagoon (Lagoon B), one of a number of lagoons being constructed by Anglian Water Services (AWS) as part of the Rutland Water Habitat Creation scheme. The main purpose of the lagoons is to maintain the wetland environments created by the reservoir during periods of increased abstraction by holding back water when the levels in the main body of the reservoir drop, thereby protecting the valuable wetland habitat that supports a large number of water birds and other wildlife. Rutland Water, through its designation as a *Ramsar Site,* has been recognised as an internationally important nature conservation area and holds *Site of Special Scientific Interest* (SSSI) and *Special Protection Area* (SPA) status.

The Environmental Statement (ES) on the impacts of the scheme (Halcrow 2005) included a cultural heritage assessment based on a desk-based assessment of the site and surrounding area prepared by Lindsey Archaeological Services (Tann 2004). This identified a number of areas of archaeological potential where construction would impact on buried remains. The area designated for the construction of Lagoon B was considered to have archaeological potential, so a programme of archaeological evaluation was implemented, in line with AWS's *Code of Practice* and standard practice, as outlined in *Planning Policy Guidance note 16* (PPG 16).

The evaluation, comprising geophysical survey (Butler 2007; Butler *et al* 2008) and trial trenching (Jones 2008), was carried out by NA in 2007 and 2008. This identified the remains of a large, sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure (Site 1), Roman enclosures (Site 2) and a medieval open-field system. Based on the results of the evaluation and following discussions held between AWS, their environmental consultants, Mott MacDonald, and Richard Clark, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC), mitigation measures were set in place to excavate the Iron Age and Roman remains. NA was commissioned by Mott MacDonald, acting on behalf of AWS, to undertake this work, which was carried out between May and July 2008.

This report assesses the results of the excavation and presents a programme of further work and revised research objectives to bring the project to publication. It has been prepared in accordance with Appendix 5 of the English Heritage procedural document *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991), relevant sections of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (EH 2006), and appropriate national standards and guidelines, as recommended by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

1.2 Topography and geology

The sites were situated in the area now occupied by Rutland Water Habitat Creation, Lagoon B, which is located in the Vale of Catmose, *c* 1.0km to the north-east of the village of Egleton, Rutland (Fig 1). The lagoon covers an area of 32.5ha and has been constructed on farmland that was largely under pasture at the time of the excavation. The ground, which slopes gently to the south-east, lies at *c* 86m aOD; higher ground on either side of the Vale of Catmose lies in the direction of Upper Hambleton to the east, Burley Wood to the north and Gunthorpe to the south-west. Two small streams, tributaries of the River Gwash, pass through Egleton to the south and the southern outskirts of Oakham to the north. Rutland Water reservoir, which was built in the 1970s and is filled with water pumped from the Rivers Welland and Nene, now occupies this section of the River Gwash valley and its tributaries to a height of *c* 84m aOD.

The underlying bedrock is of Jurassic age and comprises Upper Lias Clay (BGS 1978). The soils on the site belong to the Denchworth Soil Association (712b), comprising slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

1.3 Historical and archaeological background

The historical and archaeological background of the site has been presented in detail in the desk-based assessment prepared by Lindsey Archaeological Services (Tann 2004), the results of which were incorporated into the Environmental Statement (Halcrow 2005). Although there were no recorded sites within the area of Lagoon B, a number of sites, dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, were identified in the surrounding area. The locations of these sites, information on which was originally obtained from the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER), are shown in Figure 1 (in text, HER numbers in brackets).

The earliest remains in the study area have been located *c* 1km to the north-west of the site, near the junction of the A606 Stamford Road and Burley Park Way, Oakham. They date to the middle to late Iron Age and comprise an enclosure containing a hearth and a possible kiln (8342). A further enclosure of a similar date has been identified from cropmarks in a field *c* 0.5km to the north-west of this site (5087).

Roman settlement and activity has been identified to the north-west of the site, in and around Oakham, where a Roman enclosure with a hearth has been excavated at the south end of Burley Park Way (8343) and scatters of Roman pottery have been found nearby (5609 and 5618). A scatter of Roman pottery was also recovered in the 1970s from a field that now lies under the waters of the reservoir (5353).

Although no Saxon settlement remains have been recorded in the study area, there is evidence for Saxon activity near to the site. This has been identified *c* 1.5km to the north-west, where a scatter of Saxon pottery was recovered by a fieldwalking survey (5155); slag and pottery recovered from the adjacent field suggests the presence of Saxon ironworking in this location (5156). Saxon pottery has also been recovered from near Nether Hambleton; the latter is the site of a deserted medieval village that was investigated prior to the construction of the reservoir.

In addition to the deserted medieval village at Nether Hambleton, earthworks and other features of medieval date relating to village settlement have been recorded at Egleton (5150 and 5159). Other medieval sites include a house that was excavated near Nether Hambleton in the 1970s, prior to the construction of the reservoir, and the site of a mill and dam to the east of Oakham (5598 and 5599).

The first documented references to the village of Egleton date to 1209 and 1218, where it is called *Egiltun* and *Egolvestun* respectively. The name probably derives from the Old English for ‘Ecgwulf’s estate’. In the 11th century the village formed part of the royal manor of Oakham, but by the 14th century the village is referred to as a hamlet and was assessed independently. The parish church of St Edmund’s dates from the 11th century and has a fine Norman tympanum (5151). The remains of medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks in several fields around Egleton, and ridge and furrow has been identified in the areas of Lagoons B and C by geophysical survey (Butler 2007; Butler *et al* 2008; Fisher 2009) and trial trenching (Jones 2008; Carlyle 2010).

1.4 Excavation strategy

The sites were marked out by NA using Leica System 1200 GPS surveying equipment. The areas were stripped under archaeological supervision using 360° tracked mechanical excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets. The topsoil and subsoil were removed in separate operations and stored in temporary bunds at the edges of the sites.

Once the area had been opened up and the archaeological surface cleaned sufficiently to enhance the features, a grid was established and a digital base plan was produced using GPS, with the grid and site datum related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. The general site plan was hand drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100.

Discrete features were half-sectioned, or fully sectioned if features were part of recognisable structures, contained deposits or artefacts of particular value or were likely to hold significant artefact or environmental assemblages. Intersections were investigated to establish stratigraphic relationships. Representative sections of linear and curvilinear features were sample excavated away from intersections with other features or deposits, to obtain unmixed samples of material. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Recording followed the procedures outlined in the *Northamptonshire Archaeology Fieldwork Manual* (NA 2006).

Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (Watkinson and Neal 1998). The stripped areas and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. All finds have been catalogued and boxed by material type.

Samples of between 20 and 40 litres (volume dependant on deposit size) were taken for flotation from dateable contexts with the potential for the recovery of charcoal and charred plant remains.

A photographic record of the project was maintained using 35mm black and white negative and colour transparency film, supplemented with digital images. All records were compiled during fieldwork into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive.

All works were conducted in accordance with the method statement prepared by NA (2008) and the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (1995, revised 2008) and *Code of Conduct* (1985, revised 2008). Health and Safety considerations complied with the Health and Safety Policy of Northamptonshire County Council.

2 SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION

2.1 Site 1: Iron Age enclosure and ring ditch

The site comprised part of a large, sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure and a small ring ditch, probably the remains of a roundhouse, which was located outside the entrance to the enclosure on its eastern side (Figs 2 and 3).

Three sides of the enclosure were investigated; the fourth, northern side was truncated by a modern drainage ditch and filter beds. The surviving part of the enclosure measured 75m north to south by 81m east to west and enclosed an area of at least 0.61ha. The enclosure ditch, 21, was approximately 4.0m wide by 1.5m deep and it had been recut on at least one occasion. The entrance to the enclosure, which was 7.5m wide, was centrally placed on its eastern side. A small, shallow slot or gully, 52, extending between the terminals at the entrance may have served as a drain or as a slot for a gate (Fig 4). Approximately two-thirds of the internal area of the enclosure was excavated but no internal features were encountered. The absence of features within the enclosure may be due to the truncation of shallow features by ploughing, but the lack of finds from the enclosure ditch away from the entrance suggest that there were few, if any internal features.

Located approximately 20m to the south-east of the enclosure entrance was a small ring ditch, 7, that was probably the gutter surrounding a roundhouse. The ring ditch had an internal diameter of 9.8m and an east-facing entrance. The ditch varied between 0.8m and 1.9m wide by 0.30m and 0.53m deep. There were no internal features associated with the roundhouse.

The pottery and animal bone tended to be concentrated near the entrances to the roundhouse and the enclosure. In addition, a small quantity of metal working debris was recovered, indicating that bronze casting was being carried out. The pottery suggests that the settlement dates to the end of the middle Iron Age, to the 2nd and 1st centuries BC.

2.2 Site 2: Roman circular stone building and enclosures

Approximately 150m to the south-west of the Iron Age site was a circular stone building, situated near the centre of a rectangular enclosure formed by a number of small gullies (Figs 2 and 6). A more substantial enclosure was subsequently built around the stone building and an additional enclosure, containing a small rectangular timber building, was built to the north. The site, interpreted as a Roman shrine, was probably established in the 2nd century AD and continued in use until the late 4th or early 5th century. The remains of a young adult male, who died in his early 30s, was buried in a grave in the centre of the stone building. At present the date of this burial is uncertain, but it probably dates to the 5th or 6th century AD.

Circular stone building

Close to the western edge of Site 2 was a circular stone building with an external diameter of *c* 12.0m and an internal floor space measuring 10.5m in diameter (Fig 7). Finds from the floor layers and demolition deposits suggest that it dates from

the 2nd to the late 4th centuries AD.

The foundation trench for the wall was 0.8m wide and cut into the natural clay to a depth of 0.2m. The foundation courses were composed of pitched ironstone rubble, bonded with clay (Fig 8). They supported a limestone rubble wall, which in places survived up to four courses high, with the inner and outer faces of the wall constructed from roughly dressed slabs and the core filled with smaller pieces of limestone rubble and clay. The inner face of the wall was finished with plaster decorated with red and white paint. On the northern side of the building the thickness at the base of the wall was increased with an additional layer of masonry; this may have been added to shore up an unstable wall or it may have been constructed to create a ledge or bench (Fig 9).

The position of the entrance is uncertain due to later damage, although it may have been located on the eastern side as an area of compacted clay and pebbles was recorded immediately outside the building in this area. This metalled area corresponded with a pair of postholes on the inside of the wall which may have held a frame for a doorway. If the entrance was in this location, the threshold would have been raised. The remains of at least two clay floors survived within the building and there were several postholes that probably held timbers to support the roof. A sizeable assemblage of Roman objects were recovered from the floor layers, from internal pits and the overlying demolition layer, including: over 200 Roman coins; pottery; animal bone; glass (including a gaming piece); a lead curse tablet; Roman pottery vessels; and a large number of iron nails, probably from the construction of the roof.

Outside of the building and close to the possible doorway on the eastern side was a rectangular patch of mortar and limestone slabs, measuring 1.1m by 0.9m. A fragment of a bronze Corinthian helmet from a figurine or bust of the goddess Minerva or god Mars was found next to this feature, suggesting that it may have been a plinth or altar.

In the centre of the building there was a shallow, sub-circular grave, containing the remains of a young adult male. The date of the burial is uncertain as there was no artefactual dating evidence in the grave, although it is likely to date to the 5th or 6th century AD; a fragment of leg bone has been submitted for radiocarbon determination to confirm its date. Cattle bones, including part of an articulated spinal column, were found in association with the grave.

The building and surrounding area was covered with a layer of limestone rubble derived from the demolition or collapse of the building. The southern edge of the building had been removed by ploughing in the medieval period and by the construction of a modern path.

Enclosure complex, 2nd century AD (Enclosure 1)

Surrounding the stone building was a regular arrangement of shallow, linear gullies. It is likely that the gullies are contemporary with the circular stone building and may have formed part of the original enclosure complex (Enclosure 1) surrounding the building prior to the construction of Enclosures 2 and 3 in the late 2nd century (Fig 6). The pottery recovered from the gullies, which dates to the 2nd century AD, is broadly the same date as that recovered from the later enclosure ditches, suggesting that they predate them by only a short period. Gully 83, which was subsequently truncated by the southern ditch of Enclosure 3, may have formed the northern side of this complex.

The main axis of the gully system was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and was formed by gully 245, which measured 0.85m wide by 0.20m deep and extended *c* 33m from the western edge of the site and then turned at right-angles to the north-north-east for a distance of 7m before terminating. There was a short spur, 161, measuring *c* 3m long, near the terminal. Two parallel gullies, 108 and 270, spaced 5m apart, extended off the main axis to the north-north-east for a distance of 29m. Roughly parallel and to the south of gully 245 was a further gully, 272, that extended 23m from the western edge of the site and was truncated at its eastern end by enclosure ditch 128.

Southern enclosure, late 2nd to 4th century AD (Enclosure 2)
After a relatively short period, towards the end of the 2nd century AD, the original enclosure (Enclosure 1) was replaced by a more substantial ditched enclosure (Enclosure 2). The sub-rectangular enclosure measured 45m north to south by approximately 35m east to west and had an internal area of 0.16ha (Fig 6). The western side of the enclosure had been removed by modern activity, although part of the north-west corner survived.

The entrance to the enclosure, which was 8m wide, was on the eastern side, where the ditch, 135, was fairly substantial, measuring 1.5m wide by 0.75m deep. The north and south ditches had a maximum width of 1.4m and depth of 0.6m and tapered significantly to the west.

Two shallow pits, 145 and 243, were in the south-east corner of the enclosure; these are undated but they are probably Roman.

Northern enclosure, late 2nd to 3rd century AD (Enclosure 3)
Enclosure 3 was to the north of Enclosure 2, leaving a 5m wide corridor between the two. It measured approximately 23m east to west by 21m north to south; its western and part of its northern side had been removed by ploughing and modern disturbance. The enclosure would have covered an area of approximately 0.04ha. The position of the entrance is uncertain, but it may have been on the northern side. The enclosure ditch, 71, had a U-shaped profile and measured up to 0.75m wide by 0.25m deep. On the eastern side a new ditch, 90, with a similar width and depth ran parallel with the original outer ditch and continued for 5m along the northern side. The pottery recovered from the enclosure ditch dates from the mid 2nd century to the 3rd century AD, suggesting that this enclosure fell out of use before the shrine was abandoned in the late 4th or early 5th century AD.

Near the centre of the northern enclosure was a group of four postholes, arranged in a rectangular formation and spaced 4m apart north to south and 2.5m apart east to west. They had an average diameter of 0.85m and depth of 0.25m. The postholes contained ironstone cobbles that probably acted as packing around timber posts. No artefactual dating evidence was recovered from the postholes but they are probably the remains of a small rectangular timber building associated with the shrine.

2.3 Medieval furrows

Plough furrows, the remains of a medieval open-field system, were encountered across both excavation areas, although they were shallow and poorly preserved and were largely removed when the sites were stripped. In the area of Site 1 the furrows were aligned north to south and in the area of Site 2, where four furrows survived within the excavation area, they were aligned east to west. The furrows were spaced approximately 9m apart and were up to 2m wide and 0.25m deep. Several medieval and post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil.

2.4 Quantification of the site archive

Site 1 (RWBL 08)

Site records
Plans: **5** A2 sheets at 1:100
Sections: **5** A2 sheets at 1:10 and 1:20
Contexts: **59** on individual *pro-forma* record sheets
Supporting records: **14** on individual *pro-forma* record sheets
Colour slides: **36**
Black and white negatives: **36**

Finds (boxes)
Pottery and other finds: **1**
Animal bone: **1**

Environmental samples
Bulk soil samples (20-40 litres per sample): **7**

Site 2 (RW2 08)

Site records
Plans: **9** A2 sheets at 1:100
Sections: **7** A2 sheets at 1:10 and 1:20
Contexts: **208** on individual *pro-forma* record sheets
Supporting records: **43** on individual *pro-forma* record sheets
Colour slides: **36**
Black and white negatives: **36**

Finds (boxes)
Pottery: **2** (1 box lost by courier)
Animal bone: **4**
Human bone: **1**
Small finds: **5** (large), **2** (small)

Environmental samples
Bulk soil samples (20-40 litres per sample): **23**

3 FINDS ASSESSMENT

3.1 **Worked flint** by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

Eight pieces of worked flint (21g) were recovered as residual finds from Iron Age and Roman deposits. All of the flint was sourced from local gravel deposits. Technologically, the artefacts did not conform to any particular period, but broadly date from the Neolithic to the early Bronze Age.

The flints from Iron Age contexts consist of a flake and a blade fragment from the ring ditch, 7, and a flake from the enclosure ditch, 21. The material was a vitreous flint of light to mid greyish-brown colour and there was one opaque flint of mid grey colour. One flake had a small amount of light cream coloured cortex present on its dorsal surface. They have white patinated surfaces and post-depositional edge damage is evident as occasional nicks to the edges.

The five pieces of flint from Roman contexts included four flakes and one flake fragment. The raw material was a vitreous flint ranging in colour from light to dark greyish-brown to mid grey. Two flakes had small amounts of light grey cortex remaining on their dorsal surfaces. There was little post-depositional edge damage on the flakes and one flake was slightly patinated.

3.2 **Iron Age pottery** by Andy Chapman

There are a total of 158 sherds, weighing 790g, of hand-built Iron Age pottery from the enclosure ditch and the adjacent ring ditch. The majority of the pottery (97.5%) has come from the two ditch terminals flanking the eastern entrance (see Table 1 below). There is 280g from the northern terminal, with the greater part coming from a single scored ware vessel, while the southern terminal contained 490g of pottery, with much of this from another scored ware vessel. Beyond the entrance there is only a further 15g of pottery from the south-eastern corner of the enclosure ditch, 17, and 5g from the southern terminal of the ring ditch, 9. In both the smaller and larger groups the sherds are all from only one or two vessels. The total count of 12 sherd families provides an indication of the total number of vessels present, although in each group containing two sherd families these are dominated by a single vessel, with the second group comprising only between one and four sherds.

Table 1: Quantification of Iron Age pottery

Fill/Cut	Type	Sherds	Weight (g)	Sherd families
8/9	Ring ditch, S terminal	2	5	1
15/17	Enclosure, SE corner	7	15	1
22/24	Enclosure, N terminal (upper fill)	22	80	2
23/24	Enclosure, N terminal (lower fill)	31	200	2
33/35	Enclosure, S terminal (upper fill)	45	87	2
34/35	Enclosure, S terminal (lower fill)	43	370	2
36/39	Enclosure, S terminal (lowest fill)	8	33	2
Totals		**158**	**790**	**12**

The average sherd weight is only 5g. However, the larger groups comprise a mixture of larger sherds together with small sherds and crumbs from sherds that have fragmented as a result of containing dense large shell inclusions, with some of this breakage caused during excavation and processing of the friable material. The assemblage from the fill (34) of ditch 35 has a larger average sherd weight of 8.6g, as the sherds are less fragmented.

All of the sherds are shell tempered, with this varying from dense coarse shell (2-7mm), through moderate medium shell (1-2mm), to sparse small shell (<0.5mm). The moderate and dense coarse shell groups predominate. The fabrics typically have grey-black cores with grey-black inner surfaces, while the outer surfaces are either dark grey or dark grey with brown mottles.

The sherds range in thickness from a few thin-walled vessels, only 5-6mm thick, probably from smaller jars or bowls, to thicker-walled vessels, 7-13mm thick, probably larger jars.

The assemblage is dominated by plain body sherds, but in the larger groups it is possible to characterise the vessels present. From the southern terminal of the ring ditch, 9, there is a single sherd from a scored ware vessel, probably a small jar form, as the sherd is only 6mm thick.

The upper fill (22) of the northern terminal of the enclosure, 24, also contains sherds from a scored ware vessel, along with a single sherd from thicker-walled vessel, 10mm, in a fine fabric, black throughout, containing sparse small shell, with a burnished surface. The lower fill (23) of the same ditch contains sherds from a scored ware jar with an upright, flat-topped rim. It is thin-walled, 5-6mm, with a grey core and inner surface and mottled grey to light brown outer surface. The scoring has been deeply incised to the extent that many sherds have fractured along the scored lines.

The upper fill (33) of the southern terminal, 35, contains a scored ware sherd and a round rim from a thick-walled vessel, 13mm thick. The lower fill (34) of the southern terminal contains sherds from the full profile of a small scored ware bowl. The fabric is grey-black throughout, containing dense large shell inclusions. It has a flat base, 90mm diameter, and the scoring on the body runs near vertically. The rim is slightly everted above a concave neck and has a diameter of *c* 200mm. The vessel was an open bowl form, perhaps standing some 150mm high, and around a quarter to a third of the vessel has been deposited in the ditch fill.

The occurrence of several scored ware vessels indicates that this assemblage is in the middle Iron Age tradition of the central Midlands, with scored wares occurring throughout Leicestershire and Northamptonshire and also into the neighbouring counties to the west, south and east, with distribution centred on the watersheds of the Rivers Nene and Welland. The predominance of shelly fabrics is typical of assemblages throughout Northamptonshire and also including the Welland watershed in Leicestershire and Rutland. While the assemblage could date to any time between the 4th and 1st centuries BC, the occurrence of a single sherd from a burnished bowl in a black fabric with only sparse small shell inclusions might suggest that the date is more likely to lie towards the end of the tradition, perhaps the 2nd and 1st centuries BC.

3.3 **Copper alloy working debris** by Andy Chapman

The upper fill (33) of the enclosure ditch 35 at the southern terminal of the eastern entrance contained the conical base of a triangular crucible used for the lost-wax casting of copper alloy objects. The fragment weighs 8g and has a uniform grey vesicular fabric typical of such crucibles. There are also three small fragments from the body of the crucible.

The same context also produced three small fragments, weighing 6g, of vesicular fuel ash slag, as well as three pieces from a fragment of hard fired clay, weighing 20g, with smooth brown surfaces and a black core. The underlying ditch fill (34) contained a further small fragment, 12mm thick and weighing 4g, with a similar fabric to the crucible base, perhaps from the wall of a further but larger crucible. There were also fragments of thin-walled fired clay, weighing 70g, perhaps from a hearth lining.

In addition there is a mystery object: a carefully fashioned ceramic 'egg', 40mm long by 25mm diameter, with a grey core and light brown surfaces (Fig 5). It is suggested that this is the clay core from a mould for the casting of a hollow object, but presumably unused.

All of the debris from the southern terminal of the enclosure comes from high temperature processes, and it is all likely to be connected with copper alloy casting.

A further four fragments of fuel ash slag, weighing 29g, came from the upper fill (22) of the northern terminal 24, along with a small piece of fired clay. There is a single small fragment of fuel ash slag, weighing 1g, from the underlying fill (23). There are three small pieces of fuel ash slag, and two small pieces of fired clay from the fill (31) of enclosure ditch 32, near the south-west corner of the enclosure.

Four pieces of fired clay, weighing 43g, with two of the pieces highly vesicular through over-heating, and almost constituting fuel ash slag, came from the fill (6) of the northern terminal, 7, of the ring ditch. These other small groups of fuel ash slag and fired clay may also have been associated with the copper alloy casting, although none of the fragments of fired clay is certainly from a broken-up casting mould.

3.4 **Roman pottery** by Jane Timby

Introduction and methodology

The following report details an assemblage of 1,528 sherds (188kg) of pottery recovered from the excavation of a Romano-British site (Site 2) near Egleton, Rutland Water. Unfortunately, the pottery from Site 1 contexts 6-72 and Site 2 contexts 196-266 was lost in transit by the courier and could not be recovered. The recorded assemblage was moderately-fragmented, reflected in the overall average sherd weight of only 12g. However, there were three complete small vessels from layer (194) and a number of instances of multiple sherds from single vessels. Many of the sherds are quite abraded and surface treatments, such as colour-coating, poorly preserved, possibly a reflection of fairly soft fabrics and slightly adverse ground conditions. Following a comment on the methodology, the fabrics and forms present are briefly described. The assemblage is then discussed

chronologically.

The pottery was sorted into broad fabric groups based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. Known regional or traded wares were coded following the system advocated for the National Roman reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Local wares were coded according to firing colour and fabric characteristics. The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Forms were recorded for rims, which were also measured for estimated vessel equivalence (EVE). The data has been entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet a copy of which is deposited with the site archive. A quantified summary by fabric is presented in Appendix 2.

Description of Roman fabrics and forms

Imports

Samian: Nineteen sherds of samian were recorded of which two tiny pieces are from South Gaul (LGF SA) and the remainder Central Gaul (LEZ SA). The sherds all appears to be from plain vessels and include at least three cups (Drag 33) and two dishes (Drag 31). Amongst the lost material is at least one decorated bowl (Drag 30).

Moselkeramik black-slip ware (MOS BS) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 460). A single small sherd from ditch recut 141.

Baetican amphora (BAT AM2) (ibid, 84). Twelve sherds of later Baetican amphorae were present including one rim similar to Martin-Kilcher (1983) type 33-4 dated to the later 2nd century. Also present is a reused handle ground down at the end, possibly to use as a mortar, from gully 159.

Regional imports

Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127). Four sherds were recovered, including a plain-walled dish of later Roman date.

Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (OXF RS) (ibid, 176). A single small sherd from re-cut 141.

Verulamium white ware mortarium (VER WH) (ibid, 154). A single *mortarium* with a reeded rim came from feature 135.

Lower Nene Valley wares (ibid.117-9). Products of the Lower Nene Valley are well represented, collectively accounting for 67.7% of the assemblage by count, 68.2% by weight. Reduced grey ware (LNV RE) alone account for 30.8%, making it the commonest ware in the assemblage, followed by colour-coated ware (LNV CC) at 27.6%.

Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC). The date of the earliest production of colour-coated wares is not known precisely but the industry appears to have become fairly well-established by the later 2nd century (Perrin 1999, 87), when the principal products were beakers, flagons and boxes. The assemblage here is dominated by beakers which account for 43.9% EVE followed by bowls, most of which are flanged rim types and these account for a further 27%. Jars contribute 14%, dishes 13.2%, flasks 3.2% and a single lid 1.4% EVE. Also present is a single colour-coated *mortarium*. The beakers feature three complete examples. Most of the forms are typical of the later 3rd to 4th century.

Lower Nene Valley grey wares (LNV RE) are well represented. This industry, established by the second quarter of the 2nd century, continued through until the late 3rd or early 4th century (ibid, 78). The vessel repertoire is dominated by jars, which account for 43% EVE of the ware category, the commonest forms being everted simple or rolled rim types. Dishes account for a further 28.3%, bowls for 6.9% and beakers for 21.8%. Amongst the designated beakers is a small body with what appears to be a ground off rim masking a break. The vessel wall has a single hole drilled through the side.

Lower Nene Valley white wares (LNV WH) are less well represented compared to the other products from this industry, accounting for just 7.7% of which 4.1% are *mortaria*. Other featured sherds include a bowl, jar and possible tazza.

Lower Nene Valley oxidised ware (LNV OX). A single bodysherd and ten *mortaria* sherds, mainly from one vessel with a reeded rim, typical of the later 3rd to 4th century.

Local wares
Shelly ware**:** most of the shelly ware appears to belong to the later Roman tradition (ROB SH) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212) although there may be some earlier pieces included in the group. This is the third commonest ware in the assemblage accounting for 21.1% by count, 15.3% by weight. It is quite friable, hence the greater sherd count. Vessels include both hand-made and wheel-made forms. A single channel rim jar recovered from Group 164 is probably of earlier Roman date. All the remaining rim sherds come from jars more typical of the later Roman period: triangular-rimmed, everted, rolled and hook-rimmed.

Sandy***:*** a range of sandy ware was present, largely separated on the basis of firing colour. A small number of vessels have been deliberately blackened on the exterior, for example a burnt white ware (BWHSY) and a burnt pink sandy ware (BPNKSY); in addition there are black (BWSY), orange (OXID) and grey (GYSY) sandy wares. Collectively the sandy wares only account for 6.4% count, 5.6% by weight of the Roman assemblage. Forms include jars, flanged rim bowls and curved plain wall dishes. Two additional sub-divisions made within the sandy group are fine sandy wares and micaceous sandy wares, both groups with grey, black and oxidised variants. These only formed a minor component to the assemblage with no featured sherds.

Grog-tempered: a single sherd of grey ware with fine grog tempering came from context (186).

General discussion
The assemblage reported on here came from a total of 34 contexts of which just four, layers (189), (186), ditch 135 and gully 90 account for 69% by count of the total group. Overall the assemblage appears to range in date from the mid-later 2nd century through to the 4th century. All the pottery recorded here came from Site 2. The northernmost enclosure produced just three sherds from the outer ditch but a more substantial assemblage of 209 sherds from the inner ditch, 90/98. This comprised a mixture of LNV RE, LNV CC and LNV WH with nine shelly ware sherds and a fine grey ware. The colour-coated wares suggest a date either in the later 2nd or 3rd centuries. There are two small flakes of samian and the re-used greyware beaker.

The earliest enclosure (Enclosure 1) produced a small assemblage of six sherds

from 108, including two Central Gaulish samian sherds suggesting a 2nd century or later date. The outer ditch of the larger enclosure overlying this yielded a substantial assemblage of some 322 sherds weighing 4,805g to which can be added a further 167 sherds from recut 141 and 31 sherds from recut 138. The group mainly comprised Lower Nene Valley wares and shelly wares indicating a likely date in the later 3rd-4th centuries alongside a smattering of residual earlier wares and one small intrusive late medieval or early post-medieval piece. A further indicator of a likely later date is the fact that bowls/dishes account for 56% EVE of the group whilst jars make up just 32.9% (Table 2), a later Roman trend.

Demolition/collapse layers (186) and (189), associated with the circular building, yielded 241 and 452 sherds respectively. The material from (186) was slightly less fragmented with an average sherd size of 12.7g compared to 9.3g from (189). Both deposits contained a similar spectrum of wares dominated by LNV CC followed by LNV RE and shelly ware and date to well within the 4th century. The vessel profile from (189) shows a dominance of bowls and dishes at 47.2% EVE compared to 37% jars and 13.3% beakers (Table 2), a broadly similar vessel profile to that from the main enclosure ditch.

Table 2: Summary and comparison of Roman pottery forms

Form	Layer 189	Enclosure ditch	Higham Ferrers Phase 5
	EVE %	EVE %	EVE %
Jar	37	32.9	47.2
Dish/bowl	47.2	56	34.7
Beaker	13.3	7.65	10
Lid	2.5	0	0.9
Mortaria	0	0.9	2.6
Tazza	0	2.55	0
Flagon/flask	0	0	3
Cup	0	0	1.3
Box	0	0	0.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

The overall character of the assemblage from the site is fairly rural. Although imports are present these form a very minor component; samian wares for example only contributing 1.3% by sherd count, a typical percentage for a rural site although this could also reflect the later date of the site. This is in complete contrast with, for example, the small roadside settlement at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire with various religious foci, where samian contributed 3.9% to the much larger assemblage (Timby 2009). The local wares are very typical of the Midlands but the lower incidence of grog-tempered wares, a distinct local tradition of the 1st and 2nd centuries, suggests these were no longer current when the site at Rutland was active, placing its use to the later end of the 2nd century onwards.

The national trend for Roman sites in Britain appears to show a general decline in the proportion of jars to other vessels through the Roman period with an increase in bowls and dishes. It is also usually the pattern that on rural sites jars, although declining in number still tend to dominate at over 50%, whilst it has been suggested that more ‘urban’ sites show a higher overall proportion of bowls/dishes (Evans 2001, 370). The vessel repertoire at Rutland is quite restricted and may be biased by the missing material but perhaps unusually bowls/dishes are present in

significantly higher percentages to jars from the latest contexts on the site, the main enclosure ditch and the interior upper layer within the circular shrine. Although the trend at Higham Ferrers was also a decrease in jars this was not as marked in the latest phase (Phase 5, later 3rd-4th century) of the site (Timby 2009, table 5.4) with 47.2% jars compared to 34.7% bowls/dishes (Appendix 2). Beakers are well-represented at both sites in the later periods, which again may have some significance in terms of religious practices or may simply reflect a fashion trend. It is difficult to know whether the high percentage of bowls/dishes is typical of rural sites in this area or is a reflection of the nature of the site and how it functioned. It might point to a non-domestic role where jars, particularly storage jars were not in regular use for the processing or storage of domestic produce.

3.5 **Rubbing stone** by Andy Chapman

Just under a half of an oval rubbing stone came from the upper fill (30) of the Iron Age enclosure ditch, 32, at the western end of the southern arm. The stone is 65mm thick, 170mm wide and has a surviving length of 120mm; the estimated original dimensions are *c* 200mm wide by *c* 300mm long. The stone is a medium coarse Millstone Grit, with only the occasional quartz grain up to 5mm long. The rubbing/grinding surface is slightly convex and the top is steep-sided and domed. It would probably have been used as a rubbing stone on a large saddle quern.

3.6 **Fired clay** by Pat Chapman

Only seven fragments of fired clay, weighing 63g, were recovered from the Iron Age settlement (Site 1). Two of the four from context (6) are small and irregular but very light, vesicular, black and red, as a result of contact with high temperatures. The large fragment from context (6) is hard and brittle, coarse, irregular and fired to pale orange with cream streaks. The other piece is small, fine and slightly soft, pale orange and black.

The three fragments from context (33) comprise one large piece with two tiny fragments that have broken off from it. The piece is a small, hard, fine irregular cuboid, fired to brown with a black core. The surfaces are smooth.

From the Roman shrine (Site 2) came a small assemblage of nine fragments of fired clay and ten small pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), in total weighing 226g. The fired clay was generally small and non-diagnostic although one piece from (189) had been burnt and may have been part of an oven. Eight of the CBM pieces came from layer (189), one from (186) and one from enclosure ditch 143.

3.7 **Small finds** by Tora Hylton

Introduction

The excavations produced a collection of finds, most of which date to the Roman period. The presence of a large number of coins, together with a small number of items which may be associated with religious belief and practises, suggests that the circular stone building may have had a religious use.

Quantity of material

The excavations produced over a three hundred (364) individual or group recorded small finds, making a total number of 643. The small finds may be quantified by material type as follows:

Silver	1
Copper alloy	236
Iron	376
Lead	5
Stone	3
Bone	2
Ceramic	8
Glass	6

Data collection

All finds were recorded on site following Northamptonshire Archaeology guidelines. The majority of finds were recovered by hand, while smaller numbers were located by a metal detector. The use of a metal detector increased the recovery of metal objects, particularly copper alloy objects including coins. The position of all excavated finds was recorded by three-dimensional co-ordinates and the metal detected finds were given co-ordinates where possible.

The finds have been entered on to a computerised database (ACCESS) and a basic catalogue has been compiled, comprising material type, object identifications and description, together with stratigraphic information. All finds have been boxed by material type, in numerical small find order.

Condition

The copper alloy is in a stable condition and will require no further work. The ironwork is in a reasonable state of preservation, but much of it is encrusted in corrosion products. All the ironwork, with the exception of nails and small undiagnostic fragments, has been X-rayed by Kelly Abbot of Wiltshire Conservation Service; this not only provides a permanent record, but aided the identification of the objects and highlighted features of interest.

Summary of material recovered

Roman

The majority of the small finds were recovered from floor and demolition layers associated with the circular stone building. With the exception of the Roman coins, the assemblage is dominated by iron nails. Other items of particular interest include: a small quantity of painted wall plaster, signifying a structure worthy of internal décor; a lead curse tablet; and part of a copper alloy Corinthian helmet from a figurine or bust. Other finds worthy of note include a range of items for personal adornment and grooming, together with items for recreational use and weaponry.

Medieval and post-medieval

There are a small number of medieval and post-medieval objects that were recovered from the ploughsoil. The former is represented by a strap-end and horseshoe nail and the latter by a range of dress fittings, a horseshoe and a knife.

Copper alloy
Identifiable objects stylistically datable to the Roman period fall into three main categories: personal ornament (four armlets and a finger ring); toiletry equipment (a cosmetic set complete with tweezers, nail cleaner and possible spoon); and items associated with religious belief. The latter category is of particular interest and is represented by a double-crest from a Corinthian helmet originating from a figurine or bust of the goddess Minerva or god Mars. The piece is silvered and in a good condition, but where exposed edges are damaged, signs of corrosion are visible. The outer edge of the crest is scalloped and the faces either side of the crest are decorated with deep-set grooves representing stylised feathers. A vertical integral support protrudes form the underside of the crest; this would have been attached to the head of the figurine. The piece is of intrinsic interest and further research is suggested.

Iron
Ninety-seven individual or group recorded iron objects were recovered, comprising 376 individual objects. Over half that number is made up of single examples or groups of nails (359 individual examples). The majority of nails recovered would have been for building use; a small number are complete, most are fragmented and some are just shank fragments. The assemblage also includes two hob nails for use with shoes. Other finds stylistically Roman in date include one complete leaf-shaped spearhead and a socket from another. In addition there are two knife blades and a hinge pivot, but these may be of later date.

There are three objects which are medieval/post-medieval in date; they include a knife, part of a horseshoe and a horseshoe nail.

Lead
The assemblage comprises five amorphous fragments of lead sheet and metal working debris in the form of molten driblets of lead, and a rolled tube of lead. The latter has been formed from a thin lead sheet which has been rolled to form a tube measuring *c* 8mm in diameter and then folded in half. This piece displays similarities to excavated examples of curse tablets, an inscribed piece of sheet lead, addressed to the gods and used as a spell. Such objects are generally recovered from shrines and the majority of examples recovered in Britain appear to have been prompted by theft. Further research is required on this piece.

Worked bone
Part of a bone pin, probably a hair pin, was recovered. It has a circular-sectioned shank surmounted by a groove and collar, and a scar on top of the collar suggests that part of the head is missing.

Glass
The glass assemblage consists of: a counter; two small fragments of vessels glass; two amorphous pieces, one possibly from another counter; and a short length of glass cane with sub-circular cross-section. The counter is made from opaque black glass and it would have been used as a gaming piece. The vessel fragments comprise: a rim fragment in blue-green glass (19mm x 5mm), the rim rounded with a slight concavity, suggesting that it may be slightly inturned; an undiagnostic body sherd in colourless glass (36mm x

18mm), just 1mm-2mm thick, suggesting a vessel of some quality. The glass cane may have been used as applicator with a small bottle of scent.

Shale
Part of a shale spindle whorl was recovered, measuring 29mm x *c* 16mm. Although incomplete, the form and the size of the piece equates with excavated examples from Silchester (Lawson, 1976, fig14, e).

Wall plaster
The excavation produced 41 individual fragments of wall plaster, weighing 218g. The assemblage was recovered from rubble/demolition deposits (241), (248) and (254). The condition of the plaster is good, albeit fragmentary, and eleven pieces retain vestiges of the original painted surface. The painted fragments range in size from 10mm to 60mm square. Although this represents a very small amount of what would have existed originally, its presence alludes to a structure worthy of internal décor.

The plaster was cleaned by careful dry-brushing or wiping with a soft damp sponge to remove excess soil deposits which had adhered to the painted surface. The plaster was left to dry at room temperature, then treated with a dilute solution of PVA applied by brush.

The total area of painted plaster recovered is 0.024m², the majority of which was recovered from (241). The surface of the plaster is fairly smooth and it has not been polished. The backing of the painted wall plaster, which appears to be generally uniform and was applied in a single application, comprises a fine grained off-white/yellow sandy fabric with grit inclusions. The pieces are backed with up to 30mm of plaster. Two colours are represented, red painted plaster over a white base coat (0.008m²) and white painted plaster (0.016m²), these colours presumably attesting to single coloured expanses in red and white.

3.8 **Roman coins** by Ian Meadows

The assemblage comprises 218 coins ranging in date from the mid 2nd century to the later 4th century, with the majority dating to the mid 3rd century onwards. The entire assemblage consists of copper alloy coins, with the single exception of a silver *denarius* of Septimus Severus. Some of the copper alloy coins may have been silver- or tin-washed, although no surviving examples were identified.

All the early coins showed high levels of surface wear, often to the point that the only element for identification was the obverse bust. This level of wear is not unusual and reflects the prolonged circulation these issues often had prior to their ultimate deposition. Unfortunately, the remaining coins had suffered from a high level of post-deposition corrosion, probably as a result of the prevailing ground conditions. Consequently, 28% were completely illegible with a further 5% assignable to the 3rd century solely on the grounds of flan size and the occurrence of a radiate bust, with a further 31% identified no closer than 4th century on the grounds of the presence of the distinctive bust type (see Table 3 below). This, along with the 1% identified as being of 2nd century date, means 65% of the assemblage could not be identified to any close degree.

Of the coins that could be identified it was often only to type, with the precise

identification of either emperor or mint rendered impossible by the poor preservation of the legends. Most of the coins were of the small bronze described by some authors as AE3, although some were of the very small minim types. As the coins were seldom well-preserved it was not often possible to apply subjective judgements as to whether they were official issue or contemporary (or near contemporary) copies.

As a pattern of coin loss the current assemblage can on a cursory examination be considered in two ways. The first is in terms of the total site percentage, but as so many were illegible or only identifiable to a century this is fairly meaningless. The other approach is in terms of the percentage within the identifiable coins. This latter approach assumes the unidentifiable coins would be of the same proportions as the identifiable one. The results of this analysis show the coins are consistently below the British averages (Reece 2002, 145), except in the early issues where the results are marginally higher and in Reece phases 15, 17, 19 and 21, in particular in Phase 15, where the Rutland coins represented more than 8% higher than the national average and Phase 17 where it reached over 18% more than the national average. Clearly the statistics themselves are fairly meaningless and the assemblage should in the next stage of analysis be compared to the pattern typical of shrine or temple sites.

Table 3: Coarse statistical analysis of the Roman coins

Reece phase	Date range (AD)	No of coins	Total site find %	Identifiable to phase site find %	British average
1	To 41	0	0	0	0.6
2	41-54	0	0	0	1.2
3	54-69	0	0	0	0.6
4	69-96	0	0	0	3.1
5	96-117	0	0	0	2
6	117-38	0	0	0	1.6
7	138-61	3	1.5	3.9	1.9
8	161-80	2	1	2.6	1.2
9	180-92	0	0	0	0.5
10	193-222	1	0.5	1.3	1.5
11	222-38	0	0	0	0.7
12	238-59	0	0	0	0.8
13	260-75	7	3	9.1	14.4
14	275-96	4	2	5.2	12.1
15	296-317	8	3.5	10.4	1.7
16	317-30	1	0.5	1.3	4.4
17	330-48	33	15	42.8	24.6
18	348-64	7	3	9.1	98
19	364-78	10	4.5	13	11.8
20	378-88	0	0	0	0.5
21	388-402	1	0.5	1.3	5
Generic C2		2	1	N/A	N/A
Generic C3		11	5	N/A	N/A
Generic C4		67	31	N/A	N/A
Illeg		61	28	N/A	N/A
Total			**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The coin catalogue has not been able to consider issues such as the stratigraphic and locational position of the coins recovered. It would be useful in further analysis to plot the find spots within key stratigraphic horizons in order to assess and spatial concentrations. such as perhaps may denote the existence of a shrine or even an *aedicula.* This process would also allow for the refinement of the catalogue in terms of coins from within and without the building and also examples that are unstratified finds.

4 HUMAN BONE ASSESSMENT by Sarah Inskip

Introduction

The remains of a human skeleton were recovered from a grave cut into the centre of a Roman circular stone building. The body was found supine with the arms flexed at the elbow, the right hand being placed below the chin and the left positioned on the chest. The body was extended and orientated east west. The individual was found with some articulated animal bone. The purpose of this report is to describe the human remains including age, sex, pathology and any unusual traits within the context of the site and period.

Methodology

The skeleton was aged and sexed following standard procedures as outlined by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Skeletal Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Skeletal inventories were taken following Appendix 5, attachments 3a and 14a in the standards. Due to the fragmentary nature of the burial metric measurements were not taken.

Preservation and completeness

The majority of the skeleton was excavated with over 75% of the bones recovered. The bone was a reddish-brown colour with occasional patches of dark brown/black soil staining. The bone was well-preserved with the majority falling into Stage 1 of the Behrensmeyer (1978) weathering scale (some cracking in the direction of fibre orientation). Most cortical bone surfaces were available for pathological analysis. The articular ends of some bones suffered from some more extensive weathering. This is likely to be due to the cancellous (spongy bone) found at long bone joint surfaces and thinner compact (sub-chondrial bone) which easily disintegrates and falls apart. All major long bones were present, albeit fragmented. Over half of the remaining vertebrae were identified to type and position. Many of the small bones are absent (foot bones, some hand bones, coccyx, upper front incisors).

Overall the patterns of completeness and preservation are not unusual for an inhumation burial. There are no observable cut marks, gnawing marks or evidence for burning or cremation.

Age and sex

The skeleton was aged using dental development and the progression of dental wear based on Brothwell (1981). The auricular surface was assigned an age following Lovejoy *et al* (1985).

The eruption of the third molars usually takes place around 21 years of age (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). All third molars have erupted in this individual and

have substantial surface wear. This indicates that the individual is at least adult. Brothwell (1981) has suggested that wear patterns have varied little in Britain from the Neolithic to the medieval period. As no other individuals were excavated, it is not possible to calibrate a tooth wear pattern specific to this skeleton. It is deemed that Brothwell's (1981) wear method provides a reasonable estimate of age for this individual. The wear on the molars places the individual at 25 - 35 years of age.

The auricular surfaces indicate a young/middle aged adult as both are coarsely granular and no billowing is seen. This individual has been placed in Phase 4 (30 - 34 years of age).

As the most sexually dimorphic region of the skeleton, sex assessments are usually based on the pelvis (Roberts 2002, 107). The traits recorded are scored on a sliding scale from 1 (female), 2 (probably female), 3 (unknown), 4 (probably male) and 5 (male). The sciatic notch scored 4 or probably male. The pre-auricular salcus was absent on the right ilium; a further indicator of a male individual.

The skull is the second most sexually dimorphic region (Roberts 2002, 107) and a number of cranial features are assessed on the same scale as the pelvis. The following features were assessed in this individual: mental eminence, supra-orbital margins, mastoids and the glabella. All were scored as probable male (4) except the glabella which was scored as male (5). The presence of gonial flaring also suggests a male individual.

The overall skeletal appearance and age and sex indicators suggest that this is young male, aged about 30 years at death.

Pathology
There were no unusual pathologies observed on this individual.

Osteoarthritis
Osteoarthritis of the costal facets of the ribs and thoracic vertebrae was recorded. This was scored following Rogers and Waldron (1995) where two or more osteoarthritis indicators need to be present to score as a positive for the disease. In this case marginal lipping and pitting of the articular surface was very minor in its severity. It is not possible to state exactly the position along the spine due to incompleteness of the column. No major joints (ankle, knee, hip, wrist, elbow, shoulder or temporomandibular) had osteoarthritis. Considering the age of the individual, the level of osteoarthritis was not unusual.

Other
Schmorls nodes are caused when the intervertrebral disc herniates, placing pressure on the vertebral body (Schwartz 1995, 240). This results in depressions of varying shape in the centrum surfaces. Many Schmorl's nodes were present in the lumbar and thoracic vertebra. Unfortunately, like the osteoarthritis, due to the fragmentation of the vertebrae it was not possible to position the lesions.

Calculus is mineralised plaque deposited on the teeth and is a common finding in archaeological material. Most of the teeth had a small amount of calculus (Grade 1 according to Brothwell (1981)) adhering to the buccal and lingual tooth surfaces. The lower right second molar had a more substantial layer scoring Grade 2. It is not possible to comment on dental health as it is not known whether all the calculus is present; fragments can easily be lost post-mortem during excavation or cleaning.

The anterior teeth (all lower incisors and upper second incisors) show signs of substantial occlusial wear. The upper central incisors are absent and it is not possible to say whether this is due to ante- or post-mortem loss as the relevant portion of the maxilla is absent. This wear may indicate the use of the mouth in an activity requiring a third hand and is seen in many populations who use the mouth to help manipulate objects (i.e. skins/leather) (Larsen 1997, 258).

Discussion

The skeletal remains are those of a young adult male who probably died in his early 30s. There are no indicators for cause of death or for any significant pathology. Although cremation predominated in Britain until the 2nd century AD, inhumation began to become more commonplace (Jupp and Gittings 1999, 55). Inhumation burial in an east to west orientation in a supine position is therefore normal for the period. However, the burial within a stone shrine is somewhat unusual.

It appears that the shrine type is not unique in Roman Britain, with similar examples found at Brigstock, Northamptonshire and Pineham Barn, Northampton (Carlyle pers comm.) Burials associated with temples and shrines are frequent in the Roman period, as demonstrated by many examples of children and infants being interred in proximity to shrines. Such an example is found at Ivy in Essex where four neonates were buried in each corner of a temple building (Penn 1960). Cemeteries can also be associated with abandoned religious sites including Henley Wood in Somerset (Watts and Leach 1996) and Blaise Castle Hill, Bristol where a small cemetery is over and adjacent to a disused abandoned temple (Rahtz and Clevedon 1958). Regardless of this evidence an adult burial in association with a circular shrine appears to be infrequent. One exception is at Cannington where a Roman circular shrine has an adult burial but it dates from the late 5th to early 6th century.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 **Animal bone** by Philip Armitage

Introduction

Over 2,520 hand-collected and sieved animal bone elements/fragments were recovered from an Iron Age ring ditch and sub-rectangular enclosure and a Roman shrine complex.

Identification of the bone followed standard zooarchaeological methodological procedures (as described in Armitage 1999, 102-103). For the purposes of assessment, spreadsheets were prepared summarising the numbers of identified bone specimens for each species represented (see list below) as well as the unidentified bone, grouped according to site/context (Appendix 3, tables 1 to 3). From these data it is seen that 917 (36.4%) of the submitted bone specimens are identified to taxon/anatomy (part of skeleton) and 1,603 (63.6%) remain unidentified owing to the absence of diagnostic features. The disproportionately high frequency of unidentified material reflects the presence of highly fragmented “very scrappy” bone, especially in the sieved samples (Appendix 3, table 4). Certain leached/”brittle” cattle and sheep bone specimens had become

fragmented either *in situ* (during post-depositional burial) and/or during post-excavation handling. In order therefore to establish accurate bone counts (NISP) the fragments of shafts and/or epiphyses recognised as deriving from the same element are recorded as a single "unit". Likewise, reconstructed parts of jawbones or maxillae (in some cases with associated loose teeth) are counted as single elements. Ageing of the mandibular teeth is based on the criteria of Bond and O'Connor (1999) for cattle and pig (Appendix 3, tables 5.1 and 5.3) and Payne (1973 & 1985) for sheep (Appendix 3, table 5.2). Neonatal sheep and pig bones, identified with reference to Amorosi (1989) are listed in Appendix 3, table 6. Sexing of the pig lower canine teeth (Appendix 3, table 7) is based on the morphological criteria of Mayer and Brisbin (1988). Innominate bones are sexed (Appendix 3, table 8) using the criteria of Armitage (1977, 75-81) for sheep and Grigson (1982) for cattle.

The species identified are listed as follows:

Mammals:
Horse, domestic (*Equus caballus*)
Cattle, domestic (*Bos*)
Sheep/goat, domestic (*Ovis*/*Capra*)
Pig, domestic (*Sus*)
Dog, domestic (*Canis*)
Brown hare (*Lepus capensis*)
House mouse (*Mus musculus domesticus*)
Common shrew (*Sorex araneus*)
Field (short-tailed) vole (*Microtus agrestis*)

Birds:
Domestic fowl , domestic (*Gallus gallus*)
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Fish:
Freshwater eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)

Amphibian:
Common frog (*Rana temporaria*)

Preservation and taphonomic modifications
Overall the preservation of the bone is assessed as good but many of the bones are fragmented, notably from Site 1, context (33) (see Appendix 3 table 1). There is a concentration of burnt/calcined bone fragments from Site 2, context (106). Other groups of burnt bone are detailed in Appendix 3, tables 3 and 4, together with occurrences of dog-gnawed bones.

Descriptions of the species
Cattle. Small horned (so-called "Celtic") cattle typical of the Iron Age (see Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976) are represented by short stumpy horn cores from Site 1 contexts (8) and (34). The presence of small/dwarf animals among the Iron Age cattle (Site 1) is further evidenced by the post-cranial elements (Appendix 3, table 9.1), including three astragali whose greatest lateral lengths (GLl) 55.4mm, 56.4mm and 59.0mm are smaller/comparable to the modern Dexter steer documented by Noddle (1988) (GLl = 59mm). The one Roman cattle astragalus with GLl 61.1mm, from Site 2, context (252), falls within the size range documented by Jewell (1963, 84) for three Chillingham cattle (GLl 60mm-74 mm).

Stature (withers height) in one of the Roman cattle represented by a metacarpal bone from Site 2, context (241), is calculated from the greatest length (GL = 193mm) at 118.3 cm (method of Fock 1966, see von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974); and may be compared against the withers heights (110.1cm and 108.4cm) in two of the Iron Age cattle, based on the greatest lengths in their radii (GL 256mm and 252mm) (method of Matolcsi 1970, see von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) from contexts (22) and (33). An even smaller Iron Age animal is represented by a tibia from (34), whose withers height is calculated from GL 293 mm at 101.1cm.

Sheep. There is no evidence for the presence of goat at either site. All of the teeth examined are attributable to sheep based on the criteria of Payne (1985) and Zeder and Pilaar (2010) and the more complete/semi-intact post-cranial elements are also recognized as sheep, based on the criteria of Boessneck, Müller and Teichert (1964).

Pig. All animals are identified as domestic and no wild pigs are represented. All of the lower canine teeth (tusks) are recognized as male and no female specimens are present in the submitted samples.

Horse. A lower second premolar from Site 2, context (109), comes from an animal aged 16-17 years old at time of death (aged from height of the crown 9.8mm; method of Levine 1982).

Domestic fowl. The domestic fowl from the Roman contexts are all bantam sized.

Mallard. As discussed by Albarella (2005, 255), there is no evidence for duck breeding in Roman Britain and the humerus from Site 2, context (196) must be a wild mallard rather than a domestic reared duck.

Descriptions and discussions of selected assemblages

Site 1: Context (34), fill of sub-rectangular enclosure, associated (articulated) bone group. The cattle bone from this context includes the articulated remains of a right hind leg and foot from an animal with an estimated withers height of 101.1cm, represented by the tibia, astragalus, calcaneum, os centrotarsale, tarsal (cuneiform), metatarsus and two first phalanges. The calcaneum appears to have been gnawed by a dog. From the same context there is a badly smashed/highly fragmented skull of a small/short horned ox, aged over 72 months (based on wear in the upper molar teeth, method of Davis and Payne 1993, 18).

Site 2: Context (126), fill of Enclosure 2, associated bone group. This bone assemblage includes the following nine elements from an adult domestic fowl: scapula (R), coracoid (L), humerus (R & L pair), radius (shaft fragment), ulna (R), femur (R & L pair), and tibiotarsus (L).

Site 2: Contexts (164), (188) and (189) deposits associated with circular building, possible evidence of ritual seasonal sacrifice of lambs. In view of the suggestion that the circular building was a Roman shrine, it is of interest that deposits associated with this structure include the following isolated teeth (dp4) of young lambs (Table 4):

Table 4: Age at death of sheep/lambs from deposits in or above circular building

Context	dp4 wear stage	Suggested age (Payne 1973)	Suggested age (Baxter 2005)
164	B (2 specimens)	2 – 6 months	1-4 months
188	B	2 – 6 months	1-4 months
189	C (2 specimens)	6 – 12 months	3-13 months

In his review of the age distribution in the sheep mandibles from the Great Chesterfield Roman Temple site, Baxter (2005 in press, 5) draws attention to the high frequency of juveniles with wear stage B mandibles, and the significant numbers of sub-adults with stage C mandibles, arguing that this is evidence for seasonal (autumn) sacrifice of the young animals as votive offerings.

Site 2, other bones. Among the cattle remains from Site 2, context (189), are the fragmented parts of a skull from an animal aged *c* 15 months (aged on wear in the upper molar teeth, method of Davis and Payne 1993, 18) and part-articulated bones of a right hind foot of a sub-adult animal. Although the site yielded a solitary hare radius (context 189) its association with the circular building is of interest as this species (found together with red deer, fox, dog and horse) at the late Roman circular shrine at Bancroft, Buckinghamshire was interpreted as possible evidence of a "hunting element in the cult" practiced at that particular site (King 2005, 346-347).

Site 2: Context (191), layer (north-east), level 3: cattle metacarpal bones. There are three metacarpal bones, all from left forefeet of cattle. One of these has the associated first and second phalanges and hoof cores, as well as four carpal bones, two of which (lunar and scaphoid) exhibit transverse chop marks, evidence of primary butchery involving removal of the lower part of the leg/with hooves.

Site 2: Context (248), animal bone found in association with grave 248, associated (articulated) bone group. The cattle bones from this context are notable for including the articulated vertebrae from the same animal (5 cervical (including C7), 13 thoracic, 6 lumbar and 1 sacrum). There is evidence of unilateral chopping having taken place along the left side of the spinal column. One of the cervicals has also been chopped transversely through the centrum (possibly primary butchery during removal of part of the neck and head).

According to Baxter (referencing Vila 2000) in his forthcoming report on the faunal remains from the Great Chesterfield Roman Temple (Baxter in press 2005, 11) the spinal column was considered to be a significant part of the body which was given to important persons. In the context of the Rutland Water human burial could the cattle spinal column represent a ritual food offering for the deceased person or debris from ritual feasting by an important member of the funeral attendants?. Context (248) also produced a chopped cow innominate bone.

Micro-fauna from a possible owl pellet was recovered from a soil sample taken from (191). It produced the following bones: Field (short-tailed) vole, 1 mandible, 1 humerus (distal part only) and 1 femur (shaft); Common shrew, 1 mandible (ascending ramus only); and Common frog, 1 radio-ulna.

Based on the species represented and pattern of breakage in the bone elements, this small assemblage is possibly the remains of a regurgitated Barn owl (*Tyto alba)* pellet (see Glue 1970; Dobson & Wexlar 1979; Kusmer 1990). If so, the owl may have produced this pellet after digesting prey whilst perched in a "casual settling place" (see West & Milne 1993, 35) inside an abandoned/partly derelict building/structure that still retained vestiges of its walls and roof, similar in circumstance to that documented at Drayton II Roman Villa, Leicestershire, by Baxter (1993, 5).

5.2 Plant macrofossils by Karen Deighton

Twenty-eight soil samples were collected by hand during the course of excavation. These were assessed to determine the presence, level of preservation and nature of ecofacts and to ascertain the potential for further work. The contribution to the understanding of the economy and function of the site was also considered.

The samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 250micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots were dried and examined under a microscope (10 x magnification). The residues were scanned for ecofacts and to check the effectiveness of the flotation process. Plant macrofossils were identified with the aid of the author's reference collection and seed atlases (Jacomet 2006 and Cappers *et al* 2006).

Results

Preservation was exclusively by charring for plant remains. Fragmentation was at a reasonable level; however identification of charred grains and seeds was adversely affected by surface abrasion. Samples 28 and 29 were sterile.

The cereal taxa present included naked barley *(Hordeum vulgare* var nudum), possible spelt (*Triticum cf spelta)* and possible hulled barley. The weed taxa included fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), dock (Rumex sp) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) all of which are common crop weeds.

The presence of small quantities of cereal grain and weed seeds could be the result of burning straw as fuel as most grains and seeds appear in samples with larger amounts of charcoal. Roman samples were apparently more productive than Iron Age samples which could suggest an increase in activity.

6 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND PROPOSALS FOR ANALYSIS

6.1 Review of original research objectives

There were no specific research objectives in the method statement for the excavation of Sites 1 and 2, although the methodology was designed to attend to the general requirements for archaeological excavation outlined in the ES (Halcrow 2005). The general objectives were to:

- Determine the nature, character and date of any archaeological remains present,
- Place the archaeology within its local, regional and national context,

- Construct models of past human activity on the sites and relate this activity with the palaeoenvironment,
- Further the archaeological knowledge and understanding in the region.

6.2 Revised research objectives

The assessment has demonstrated that the excavations have produced sufficient evidence to broadly attend to the original objectives, as outlined in Section 6.1 above. This is with the exception of the environmental evidence, where assessment of the soil samples has shown limited potential, due to the small size of the assemblages. However, a comparative environmental study can be made with other late middle Iron Age rural settlements and Romano-British sites in the region.

With reference to regional research framework for the East Midlands (Cooper 2006), the assessment of the excavation results allows specific research aims to be set out and addressed in the preparation of the final report. These are as follows:

Iron Age enclosure and ring ditch (Site 1)

i. The Iron Age settlement will be set in the context of the local and regional middle/late Iron Age rural landscape and attempts will be made to understand the function of the site in terms of its economic base and its organisational structure. This will be assisted by the further analysis, where recommended, of the artefactual and environmental evidence.

ii. The distribution of finds will be plotted and analysed to assist in defining areas of activity (e.g. domestic, industrial etc).

iii. As a type-site, characterised by a rectangular enclosure with an external ring ditch, the settlement will be compared with other similar settlements in the region.

Roman circular stone building and enclosures (Site 2)

iv. With the assistance of the site records and further analysis of the pottery and other finds, the phasing of the building and enclosures will be refined to determine how the site developed over time. An attempt will be made to determine the approximate date of its initial construction and the date of subsequent additions and alterations.

v. Consideration will be given to the interpretation of the site as a shrine, assisted by further examination of the nature of the finds assemblages and the structural evidence.

vi. The distribution of the pottery, animal bone and other finds will be plotted to identify, where possible, areas of specific activity within the building and in the surrounding enclosures to determine how the site functioned.

vii. The topographical setting of the building and the site in general will be considered

viii. A comparative study will be made with other Romano-British shrines in the region to assist in the understanding of small rural shrines in the landscape and their place within the communities that they served.

6.3 Proposals for further analysis

Flint
No further work is recommended.

Iron Age pottery
No further work is required on this assemblage. The scored ware bowl from the fill (34) of the southern terminal, 35, of the enclosure is the only vessel with a complete enough profile to be drawn.

Copper alloy working debris
The ceramic 'egg', possibly a core intended for use in a lost-wax, copper alloy casting mould has been photographed and should be included in the final report.

Roman pottery
No further work is required on this assemblage, although the following sherds should be illustrated:

1. Thickened rim, necked jar. Fabric: LNV RE. Gully 77, (75).
2. Small vessel, probably originally a beaker broken at the neck and subsequently ground smooth. The surfaces are quite pitted and a small hole has been drilled through the wall. Fabric: LNV RE. Gully 90, (87), SF 11.
3. Lid with a red-brown colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Recut 138, (136).
4. Complete colour-coated beaker. White fabric originally with an orange-red colour-coat since lost. Fabric: LNV CC. Layer (194), SF 248A.
5. Complete colour-coated beaker. White fabric with a patchy orange-brown colour-coat worn away at the rim. Fabric: LNV CC. Layer (194), SF 248B.
6. Complete colour-coated beaker. Pale orange fabric with a brown colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Layer (194), SF 248C.
7. Flanged-rim bowl. Fabric: BWSY. Layer (189).
8. Necked, cordoned jar with a triangular rim. Black colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Layer (189).
9. Beaded rim bowl. Black colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Gp 164.
10. Reeded-rim mortaria with ironstone grits. Fabric: LNV OX. Context (186).
11. Flanged-rim bowl. Black colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Recut 141, (139).
12. Necked beaker. Slightly sandy buff fabric with traces of a red colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Recut 141, (139).
13. Triangular-rimmed jar. Fabric: ROB SH. Ditch 135, (134).

Rubbing stone
No further work is required.

Small finds
Further work is recommended on items of religious significance, on the nail types represented and the spatial distribution of the finds.

Roman coins
No further work is required on the coins and no specialist conservation measures are necessary, although the horizontal and vertical distribution of the coins should be plotted and related to deposits and features to assist in the dating of the circular building and any alterations.

Human remains
No further work on the human bone is required, although in the absence of any other means of dating the burial, a fragment of the bone should be radiocarbon dated.

Animal bone
Despite the high levels of fragmentation in certain contexts, overall the bone from the two sites has sufficient well-preserved material to allow further more detailed examination of aspects of the local animal husbandry practices and diet in the late Iron Age and Roman periods. Of special interest is the faunal evidence of possibly (?) ritual activities associated with the Roman circular building, which merits further research and comparison with known Roman circular shrines, including those at Bancroft (Buckinghamshire), Brigstock (Northamptonshire) and Wanborough (Surrey) reviewed by King (2005). The Site 2 faunal material has the potential to shed further light on aspects of Romano-British religious practices involving animals.

Plant macrofossils
Unfortunately the value of further analysis on the charred seeds is limited by the paucity of material and poor preservation. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any report or publication of data from the site. A proportion of the charcoal fragments from contexts (106), (139), (144), (191) and (232) would be large enough to permit further identification, therefore giving an insight into the nature of fuel used at the site and local woodland exploitation.

Radiocarbon dating
Due to the lack of artefactual dating evidence and the impact of ploughing on the upper horizons of archaeological deposits it was not possible to establish the date or stratigraphic relationship of the human burial to the circular building. It is therefore recommended that a radiocarbon date should be obtained from the human bone to determine the date of the burial and its association with the building.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

7.1 Report synopsis

The synopsis provided below will form the basis for both the full report and the report digest prepared for final publication.

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ROMANO-BRITISH CIRCULAR BUILDING AND ENCLOSURES (SITE 2)
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APPENDICES

7.2 Provisional publication proposals

A client report will be prepared and distributed in accordance with the instructions set out in the method statement (NA 2008). A summary note with a general plan will be submitted to CBA Midlands for inclusion in their archaeological notes section and the client report will be entered on to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) through OASIS. It is tentatively proposed to offer a report digest for publication in a future volume of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

A microfilm copy of the site archive and narrative will be made to EH standards and submitted to the National Archaeological Record. The site archive will comprise all written, drawn, photographic and digital records, all material finds and processed sample residues recovered from the excavation. The site archive will be accompanied by the research archive which will comprise the text, tabulated data, original drawings and all other records generated in the analysis of the site archive. The archive will be fully catalogued and deposited with Rutland County Museum with the Accession Number of OAKRM.2009.14.

9 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

9.1 Work completed

Work completed to-date includes: the consolidation of the site archive; finds and environmental sample processing; assessment of structural evidence, finds and ecofacts; digitization of the site plans; and the preparation of the assessment report and updated project design. A fragment of human bone has been submitted for radiocarbon age determination (result due May 2010).

9.2 Proposed work and completion dates

Tasks	Personnel	Timetable*
Introduction and background	Simon Carlyle	Sept 2010
Structural site narrative	Simon Carlyle & Jason Clarke	Oct 2010
Small finds	Tora Hylton	Oct 2010
Animal bone	Philip Armitage	Oct 2010
Charcoal	Dana Challinor	Oct 2010
Illustrations	NA drawing office	Dec 2010
Integration of specialist reports	Simon Carlyle & Jason Clarke	Nov 2010
Report digest and discussion	Simon Carlyle & Jason Clarke	Dec 2010
Editing	Andy Chapman	Dec 2010
Preparation of research archive	Theodora Anastasiadou-Leigh	Apr 2011

**Subject to approval of this document by the end of July 2010.*

9.3 Key personnel

The key personnel associated with carrying out the tasks detailed in Section 9.2 are as follows:

Simon Carlyle BSc MSc MIfA MIEnvSc	Senior Project Officer (NA)
Jason Clarke BSc MA PIfA	Project supervisor (NA)
Andy Chapman BA MIfA FSA	Senior Archaeologist (NA)
Tora Hylton	Finds manager (NA)
Philip Armitage PhD	External specialist, archaeozoologist
Dana Challinor BA MSc	External specialist, charcoal
Theodora Anastasiadou-Leigh BA MA	Archivist

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APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS AND FEATURES

Abbreviations

P pottery; B animal bone; HB human bone; T tile; G glass; S shell; F flint; Pl plaster; Sg slag; Fe iron; Pb lead; Cu copper alloy

Site 1 (RWLB08), Iron Age enclosure and ring ditch

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
1	Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. 0.23m thick	-
2	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay. 0.11m thick	-
3	Natural	Light blue yellow clay	-
4	Fill	Mid blue brown silty clay. Fill of [5]	B
5	Cut	Cut of ring ditch, filled by (4). 0.96m wide and 0.30m deep	-
6	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [7]	P B
7	Cut	Cut of butt-end of ring ditch. Filled by (6). 1.90m wide and 0.53m wide	-
8	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [9]	P B
9	Cut	Cut of butt-end of ring ditch. Filled by (8). 1.40m wide and 0.42m deep.	-
10	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [11]	B
11	Cut	Cut of ring ditch. Filled by (10). 0.80m wide and 0.39m deep.	-
12	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [13]	B
13	Cut	Cut of ring ditch. Filled by (12). 1m wide and 0.50m deep.	-
14	Fill	Light grey orange silty clay. Overlies (15). Fill of [17]. 1.36m wide and 0.19m deep	-
15	Fill	Light grey orange silty clay. Overlain by (14). Fill of [17]. 3.60m wide and 1m deep.	P B
16	Fill	Mid grey orange silty clay. Fill of [17]. 3.60m wide and 1m deep.	-
17	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (14), (15) and (16). 3.60m wide and 1m deep	-
18	Void		-
19	Void		-
20	Fill	Light grey silty clay. Overlies (53). Fill of [21]. 2.69m wide and 0.94m deep.	P B
21	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (21) and (53). 2.69m wide and 0.94m deep	-
22	Fill	Mid grey brown grey silty clay. Overlies (23). Fill of [24]. 3.50m wide and 0.86m deep.	P B
23	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay, primary fill of [24]	P B
24	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Cuts (25). Filled by (22) and (23). 3.50m wide and 1.40m deep.	-
25	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Cut by [24]. Fill of [26].	-
26	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (25). 1.3m wide and 0.60m deep.	-
27	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Overlies (28). Upper fill of [29]. 2.30m wide and 0.68m deep	B
28	Fill	Light orange brown silty clay. Overlain by (27). Primary fill of [29]. 0.66m wide and 0.82m deep.	-
29	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (27) and (28). 2.30m wide and 1.16m deep.	-
30	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay. Overlies (31). Upper fill of [32]. 2.50m wide and 1m deep.	B quern
31	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (30). Primary fill of [32]. 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep	-
32	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Fill by (30) and (31). 2.50m wide and 1.41m deep.	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
33	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Overlies (34). Fill of [35]. 2.80m wide and 0.78m deep.	P B
34	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Overlain by (33). Primary fill of [35]. 1.40m wide and 0.78m deep.	P B
35	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (33) and (34). Cuts (36). 2.80m wide and 1.34m deep.	-
36	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Overlies (37). Fills [39]. 2.30m wide and 1.46m deep.	P B
37	Fill	Mid grey silty clay. Overlain by (36), overlies (38). Fill of [39]. 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep.	-
38	Fill	Mid orange grey clay. Overlain by (37). Primary fill of [39]. 2.20m wide and 0.20m deep.	-
39	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (36) (37) and (38). 2.30m wide and 1.54m deep.	-
40	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Overlain by (50), overlies (41). Fill of [44]. 3m wide and 0.26m deep.	-
41	Fill	Mid brown orange silty clay. Overlain by (40), overlies (42). Fill of [44]. 3.20m wide and 0.32m deep.	-
42	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (41), overlies (43). Fill of [44]. 2.30m wide and 0.34m deep.	-
43	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Overlain by (42). Primary fill of [44]. 1.50m wide and 0.42m deep	-
44	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (40), (41), (42) and (43). 3.25m wide and 1.35m deep.	-
45	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay. Overlies (46). Fill of [49]. 4.08m wide and 0.90m deep.	-
46	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (45), overlies (47). Fill of [49]. 1.54m wide and 0.40m deep.	-
47	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (46), overlies (48). Fill of [49]. 1.96m wide and 0.72m deep.	-
48	Fill	Light brown grey silty clay. Overlain by (47). Primary fill of [49]. 1.40m wide and 0.50m deep.	-
49	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (45), (46), (47) and (48). 4.08m wide and 1.54m deep.	-
50	Spread	Alluvial spread possibly overlying northern enclosure ditch	-
51	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Fill of [51].	B
52	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (51). 7.50m long, 0.73m wide and 0.28m	-
53	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Fill of [21]. 2.69m wide and 0.94m deep.	-
54	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (55). Fill of [57]. 3.23m wide and 0.46m deep.	-
55	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain (54), overlies (56). Fill of [57]. 2.84m wide and 0.86m deep.	B
56	Fill	Grey orange silty clay. Overlain by (55). Primary fill of [57]. 1.45m wide and 0.69m deep.	-
57	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (54), (55) and (56). Cuts (58). 3.23m wide and 1.47m deep.	-
58	Fill	Grey orange silty clay. Cut by [57], fill of [59].	-
59	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (58). 0.76m wide and 1.47m deep.	-

Site 2 (RW2 08, Roman circular stone building and enclosures

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
60	Fill	Light grey clay. Fill of (61)	-
61	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (60). 0.85m diameter and 0.24m deep.	-
62	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Fill of [063].	-
63	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (062). 0.40m diameter and 0.16m deep.	-
64	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [65].	-
65	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by 964). 1.10m diameter and 0.16m deep.	-
66	Fill	Orange grey silty clay. Fill of [67].	-
67	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (66). 0.60m diameter and 0.20m	-
68	Stone	Post packing.	-
69	Fill	Light grey clay. Overlies (70). Fill of [71]. 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep.	-
70	Fill	Light grey clay. Overlain by (69). Fill of [71]. 0.73m wide and 0.10m	-
71	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (69) and (70). 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
72	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlies (73). Fill of [74]. 0.80m wide and 0.24m deep.	B
73	Fill	Yellow brown silty clay. Overlain by (72). Fill of [74]. 1.36m wide and 0.12m deep	-
74	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (72) and (73). 1.36m wide and 0.36m deep.	-
75	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Overlies (76). Fill of [77]. 0.56m wide and 0.10m deep.	P B
76	Fill	Yellow brown silty clay. Overlain by (75). Fill of [77]. 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep.	-
77	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (75) and (76). 0.90m wide and 0.14m deep	-
78	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (79). Fill of [80]. 0.90m wide and 0.16m deep.	-
79	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlain by (78). Fill of [80].	-
80	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (78) and (79).	-
81	Fill	Light brown orange silty clay. Overlies (82). Cut by [86]. Fill of [83]. 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep.	P Fe nail
82	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (81). Fill of [83]. 0.40m wide and 0.04m deep.	-
83	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by 981) and (82). 0.56m and 0.15m	-
84	Fill	Light orange brown silty clay. 0verlies (85). 0.76m wide and 0.17m deep.	-
85	Fill	Light brown clay. Overlain by (84). Fill of [86]. 0.53m 0.08m.	-
86	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by 984) and (85). 0.76m wide 0.23m deep	-
87	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (88). Fill of [90]. 0.43m wide and 0.27m wide.	F P B
88	Fill	Light orange brown silty clay. Overlain by (87) overlies (89). Fill of [90]. 0.73m wide and 0.14m deep.	-
89	Fill	Light orange brown. Primary fill of [90]. 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep.	-
90	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (87), (88) and (89). 1.05m wide and 0.42m deep.	-
91	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Fill of [92]	-
92	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (91). 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep.	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
93	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (94). Fill of [95]. 050m wide and 0.23m deep.	P B
94	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (93). Fill of [95]. 0.73m wide and 0.33m	-
95	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (93) and (94). 0.73m wide and 0.33m deep.	-
96	Fill	Light orange brown clay. Overlies (97). Fill of [98]. 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep.	P
97	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Overlain by (96). Primary fill of [98]. 0.95m wide and 0.15m deep.	-
98	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (96) and (97). 0.96m wide and 0.45m deep.	-
99	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Overlies (100). Fill of [101]. 0.85m wide and 0.24m deep.	-
100	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Overlain by (99). Fill of (101). 0.65m wide and 0.09m deep.	-
101	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (99) and (100). 0.85m wide and 0.33m deep.	-
102	Fill	Light orange brown silty clay. Overlain by (87) overlies (88). Fill of [90] 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep.	-
103	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (105) and (104). 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep.	-
104	Fill	Light yellow grey clay. Overlain by (105). Fill of [103]. 0.60m and 0.09m deep	-
105	Fill	Light yellow grey clay. Overlies (104). Fill of [103]. 0.70m wide and 0.13m deep.	P
106	Fill	Dark black brown clay. Overlies (107). Fill of [108]. 1.70m wide and 0.10m deep	P B
107	Fill	Light brown grey clay. Overlain by (106). Fill of [108]. 1.45m wide and 0.20m deep.	-
108	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (106) and (107). 1.70m wide and 0.30m deep.	-
109	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (110). Fill of [111] 3.70m wide and 0.73m deep.	P
110	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (109). Filled of [111]. 3.41m wide and 1.14m deep.	-
111	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (109) and (110). 4.20m wide and 1.14m deep.	-
112	Fill	Dark black brown clay. Overlies (113). Fill of [114]. 0.65m wide and 0.02m deep.	-
113	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Overlain by (112). Fill of [114]. 1.64m wide and 0.20m deep.	-
114	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (112) and (113). 1.65m wide and 0.22m deep.	-
115	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (116). Fill of [117]. 1.90m wide and 0.40m deep.	P
116	fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (115). Fill of [117]	-
117	Cut	Cut of furrow.	-
118	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Overlies (119). Fill of [122]. 1.84m wide and 0.14m deep.	P
119	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (118), overlies (120). Fill of [122]. 1.46m wide and 0.22m deep.	P B S Fe object
120	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (119), overlies (121). Fill of [122]. 0.96m wide and 0.14m wide.	Fe object
121	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (120). Primary fill of [122]. 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep.	P B Cu coin Fe object
122	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (118), (119), (120) and (121). 1.84m wide and 0.70m deep.	-
123	Cut	Cut of furrow	-
124	Fill	Fill of [123]	-
125	Fill	Fill of [123]	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
126	Fill	Dark grey brown clay. Overlies (127). Fill of [128]. 2m wide and 0.55m deep.	Cu coin P B
127	Fill	Dark orange brown clay. Overlain by (126). Primary fill of [128]. 0.90m wide and 0.35m deep.	P B
128	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (127) and (127). 1.1m wide and 0.55m deep.	-
129	Fill	Mid grey brown clay. Fill of [130].	P
130	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (129). 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep.	-
131	Fill	Fill of [132]	P
132	Cut	Cut of furrow	-
133	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Overlies (134). Fill of [135]. 1.34m wide and 0.35m deep.	P B
134	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay. Overlain by (133). Fill of [135]. 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep.	P
135	Cut	Butt end of enclosure ditch. Filled by (133) and (134). 1.48m wide and 0.75m deep.	-
136	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Overlies (137). Fill of [138]. 0.43m wide and 0.67m deep.	P B
137	Fill	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Overlain by (136). Fill of [138]. 0.26m wide and 0.08m deep.	P
138	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (136) and (137). 0.43m wide and 0.75m deep.	-
139	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. Overlies (140). Fill of [141]. 2.40m wide and 0.95m deep.	P B S Fe object Cu coin
140	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (139). Fill of [141]. 2.40m wide and 0.95m deep	-
141	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (139) and (140). Cuts (142). 2.40m wide and 0.95m deep.	-
142	Fill	Mid yellow grey silty clay. Fill of [143]. Cut by [141].	P Sg
143	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (142). 2.40m wide and 0.95m deep.	-
144	Fill	Dark grey black silty clay and burnt clay. Fill of [145].	B
145	Cut	Cut of possible kiln. Filled by (144). 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep.	-
146	Cut	Cut of furrow.	-
147	Fill	Light yellow clay. Fill of [146]	-
148	Fill	Light grey clay. Fill of [146]	-
149	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Overlies (150). Fill of [151]. 1.07m wide and 0.48m deep.	P B
150	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Overlain by (149). Fill of [151].	P S
151	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (149) and (150). Cuts (152). 1.36m wide and 0.57m deep.	-
152	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of [153]. Cut by [151].	P
153	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by [152]. 0.82m wide and 0.24m deep.	-
154	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlies (155). Fill of [156]. 2.60m wide and 0.30m deep.	P B Fe nails.
155	Fill	Light grey yellow clay. Overlain by (154). Primary fill of [156]. 0.95m wide and 0.45m deep	P B
156	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (154) and (155). 2.60m wide and 0.73m deep.	-
157	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. Overlies (158). Fill of [159]. Depth 0.09m	Pb
158	Fill	Orange grey silty clay. Overlain by (157). Primary fill of [159]. Depth 0.18m	-
159	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (157) and (158). Cuts (160). 1m exc 0.22m depth	-
160	Fill	Orange grey silty clay. Fill of [161]. Cut by [159]	-
161	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (160).	-
162	Fill	Dark grey brown clay. Fill of [163].	-
163	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (162). 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep.	-
164	Structure	Part of Roman circular stone building	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
165	Structure	Ironstone foundation stone of Roman circular building	-
166	Natural	Clay next to building	-
167	Layer	Mid brown silty clay within Roman stone building. 0.34m	P
168	Layer	Yellow brown clay 0.28m deep	-
169	Fill	Dark brown yellow clay. Fill of [170].	-
170	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (169). 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep	-
171	Layer	Dark grey brown clay. Same as (167).	-
172	Layer	Light orange grey brown. Overlain by (171).	-
173	Structure	Ironstone foundations of Roman circular stone building.	-
174	Layer	Mid sandy brown silty clay. Below (173). Depth 0.26m	-
175	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled (176). 3.60m wide and 1m deep.	-
176	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of [176].	B
177	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (178). 0.55m wide and 0.42m deep.	-
178	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of [177]	-
179	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (180). 0.95m wide and 0.80m deep.	-
180	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of [179].	P B
181	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (182). 0.30m wide and 0.45m deep.	-
182	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of [181]	-
183	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (184). 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep.	-
184	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of [183]	B
185	Fill	Mid orange clay. 0.30m deep.	-
186	Structure	Limestone herringbone and flat bond, western revetment for Roman circular stone building.	-
187	Layer	Mortar layer, 1.10m length and 0.90m wide. (possible base of plinth)	-
188	Fill	Dark grey clay. Fill between plinth and outer wall	P
189	Layer	Level 1 within Roman circular building.	P
190	Layer	Level 3 within Roman circular building	P B G T Cu coins Fe nails
191	Layer	Level 4 within Roman circular building	B
192	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (193), cuts (195). 0.34m wide and 0.97m deep	-
193	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [192]	B
194	Deposit	Three complete vessels, not within any visible cut.	P
195	Void		-
196	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Overlies (254) Fill of [197]	P, B, G, Cu coin Fe object
197	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (196) and (254). 0.57m diameter	-
198	Fill	Mid brown silty clay and mortar. Fill of [200] overlies (199) 1.04m wide and 0.16m deep.	-
199	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlain by (198). Primary fill of [200]. 0.70m wide and 0.07m deep/	-
200	Cut	Cut of possible base of plinth. Filled by (198) and (199). F1.04m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
201	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Fill of [202].	P B
202	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (201). 0.70m diameter and 0.15m deep.	-
203	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [204].	P B
204	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (203). Diameter 0.80m	-
205	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of [206]	-
206	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (205).0.40m diameter and 0.10m deep	-
207	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Cut by [218]. Fill of [208]	-
208	Cut	Cut of beam slot. Filled (207). 0.20m wide and 0.08m deep.	-
209	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Cut by [268]. Fill of [210]	-
210	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (209). 0.35m diameter and 0.10m deep	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
211	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [212].	-
212	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (211).	-
213	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Fill of [214]	-
214	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (213).	-
215	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Fill of [216]	-
216	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (215)	-
217	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [218].	-
218	Cut	Cut of post hole. Cuts (207). Filled by (217). 0.25m diameter and 0.10m depth	-
219	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [220]	-
220	Cut	Cut of beam slot. Filled by (219)	-
221	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of [222].	-
222	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (221). 054m wide and 0.10m deep	-
223	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of [224]	-
224	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (223). 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep.	-
225	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of [226].	P
226	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (225). 0.30m wide and 0.08m deep.	-
227	Fill	Light grey sandy clay. Overlies (228). Fill of [230]. 030m wide and 0.06m deep.	-
228	Fill	Red brown silty clay. Overlain by (227), overlies (229). 0.53m wide and 0.14m deep	-
229	Fill	Dark grey brown clay, burnt material. Overlain by (228). 0.36m wide and 0.14m deep.	B
230	Cut	Cut of pit with signs of heavy burning within it. Filled (227), (228) and (229),. 0.70m wide and 0.14m deep	-
231	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Overlies (323). Fill of [234]. 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
232	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay (area of burning). Overlain by (231), overlies (233). Fill of [234]. 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep.	B
233	Fill	Dark grey red clay. Overlain by (232) fill of [234]. 0.06m wide and 0.25m deep	-
234	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (231), (232) and (233). 0.88m wide and 0.27m deep	-
235	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [236].	-
236	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (235). 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep.	-
237	Layer	Mid brown clay. Overlies (235). 0.16m deep	P G Cu coins Fe nails
238	Layer	Limestone, fragment spread. (possibly natural)	-
239	Fill	Yellow brown silty clay. Fill of [240].	P
240	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (239). 1m diameter and 0.39m deep. (evidence of stone post packing)	-
241	Layer	Level 5 within Roman circular building.	-
242	Fill	Blue grey clay. Fill of [243].	-
243	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (242). 1m long, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep	-
244	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of [245].	-
245	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (244). 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep.	-
246	Surface	Sub rounded limestone and clay surface	P B Fe nail
247	Fill	Dark brown silty clay. Overlies (248). Fill of [249]. 1.90m wide and 0.15m	B Cu coin
248	Fill (Burial)	Light brown silty cay. Fill of human burial [249]. Overlain by (247). 1.90m wide and 0.10m deep.	B HB
249	Grave	Human burial in the centre of Roman circular building. Filled by (247) and (248).	-
250	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Cut by [181]. Fill of [251].	P B

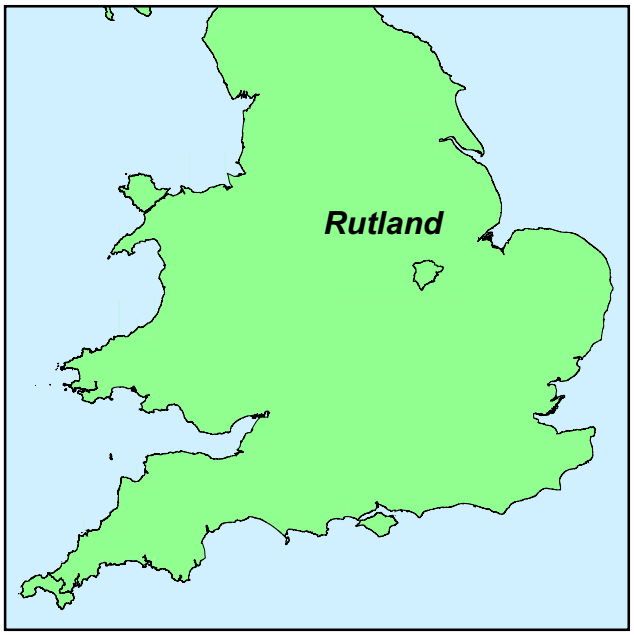
Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
251	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (250). Cuts (180). 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
252	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of [253]. Cut by [183]	P B
253	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (252). 1m wide and 0.30m deep.	-
254	Fill	Orange brown silty clay. Fill of [197].	P B Cu coin Fe nails Pl
255	Layer	Compacted silty clay. (possible floor layer)	-
256	Layer	Medium compacted clay buried soil	-
257	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (191). Fill of [258].	Fe nail
258	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (257). 1.13m wide and 0.28m deep	-
259	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of [260].	-
260	Cut	Cut of post hole. 0.55m diameter and 0.25m wide	-
261	Fill	Dark grey brown clay. Overlain by (255). Cut of [262]. Post packing in fill.	P B
262	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (261). 0.55m diameter and 0.28m deep.	-
263	Natural	Possible floor layer.	-
264	Fill	Mid grey clay. Fill of [265].	P B
265	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (264). 0.20m diameter and 0.35m deep	-
266	Fill	Dark brown silty clay. Fill of [267].	P
267	Cut	Cut of post hole. Filled by (266). 0.29m diameter and 0.44m	-
268	Bonding material	Clay bond of the circular building.	-

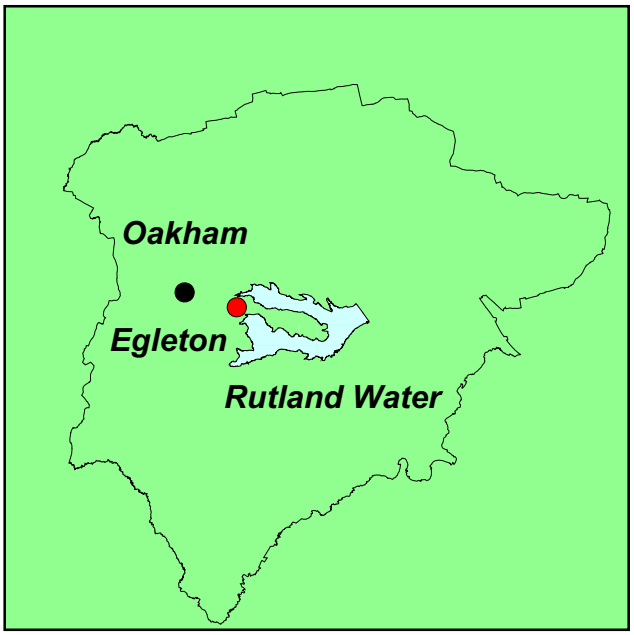
APPENDIX 2: QUANTIFICATION BY FABRIC OF ROMAN POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

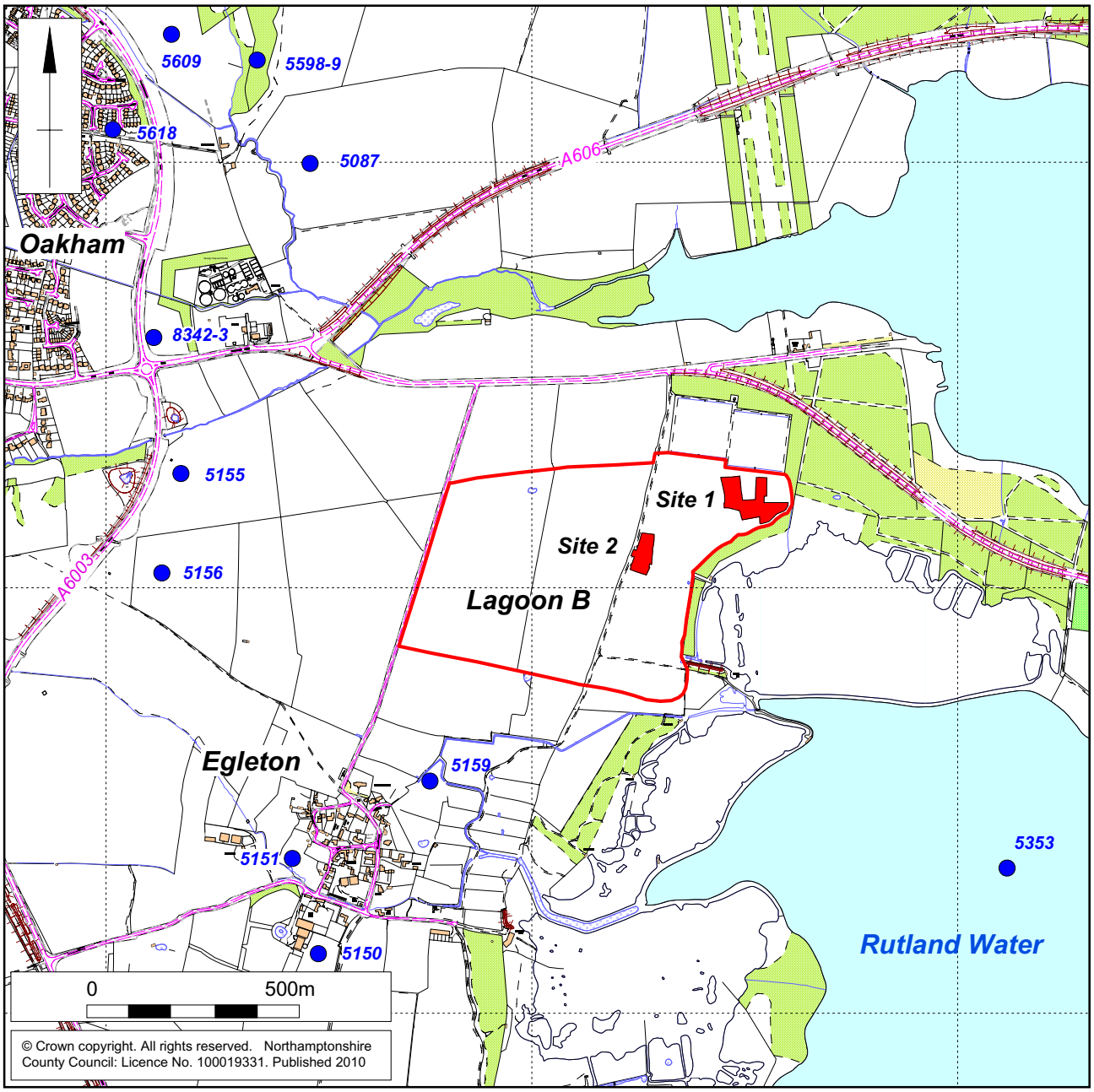
Fabric	Description	No	% No	Wt (g)	% Wt	EVE	% EVE
Imports							
LGF SA	South Gaulish samian	2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0	0.0
LEZ SA	Central Gaulish samian	17	1.2	52.5	0.3	25	1.3
MOS BS	Moselkeramik black slip	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
BAT AM	Baetican amphorae	12	0.8	1660	8.8	15	0.8
REGIONAL							
DOR BB1	Dorset black burnished ware	4	0.3	18.5	0.1	7	0.4
OXF RS	Oxon colour-coated ware	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
VER WHM	Verulamium whiteware mortaria	1	0.1	115	0.6	5	0.3
Nene Valley							
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	408	27.6	5076	27.0	870	45.7
LNV OX	Lower Nene Valley oxidised ware	1	0.1	18	0.1	0	0.0
LNV OXM	Lower Nene Valley oxid mortaria	10	0.7	386	2.1	22	1.2
LNV RE	Lower Nene Valley greyware	454	30.8	5933	31.5	523	27.5
LNV WH	Lower Nene Valley whiteware	115	7.8	659	3.5	36	1.9
LNV WHM	Lower Nene Valley whiteware mortaria	11	0.7	754	4.0	5	0.3
SHELL	hm and wm shelly ware	312	21.1	2882.5	15.3	211	11.1
Local/unknown							
BWH SY	burnt whiteware sandy	1	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0
BPNKSY	burnt pink sandy ware	2	0.1	17	0.1	0	0.0
BWSY	black sandy ware	52	3.5	592.5	3.1	102	5.4
BW MIC	black micaceous ware	1	0.1	7	0.0	0	0.0
GYSY	grey sandy ware	27	1.8	357	1.9	50	2.6
OXID	oxidised sandy ware	14	0.9	95.5	0.5	13	0.7
BWF	black fine ware	9	0.6	52	0.3	0	0.0
GYF	fine grey ware	4	0.3	34	0.2	15	0.8
GYGR	grey with fine grog	1	0.1	29	0.2	0	0.0
GYMIC	grey micaceous ware	3	0.2	23	0.1	0	0.0
GYMISC	misc other grey wares	8	0.5	53	0.3	6	0.3
OXIDF	fine oxidised wares	3	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0
OXIDMIC	micaceous oxidised wares	2	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL		**1476**	**100.0**	**18828**	**100.0**	**1905**	**100.0**

APPENDIX 3: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT DATA

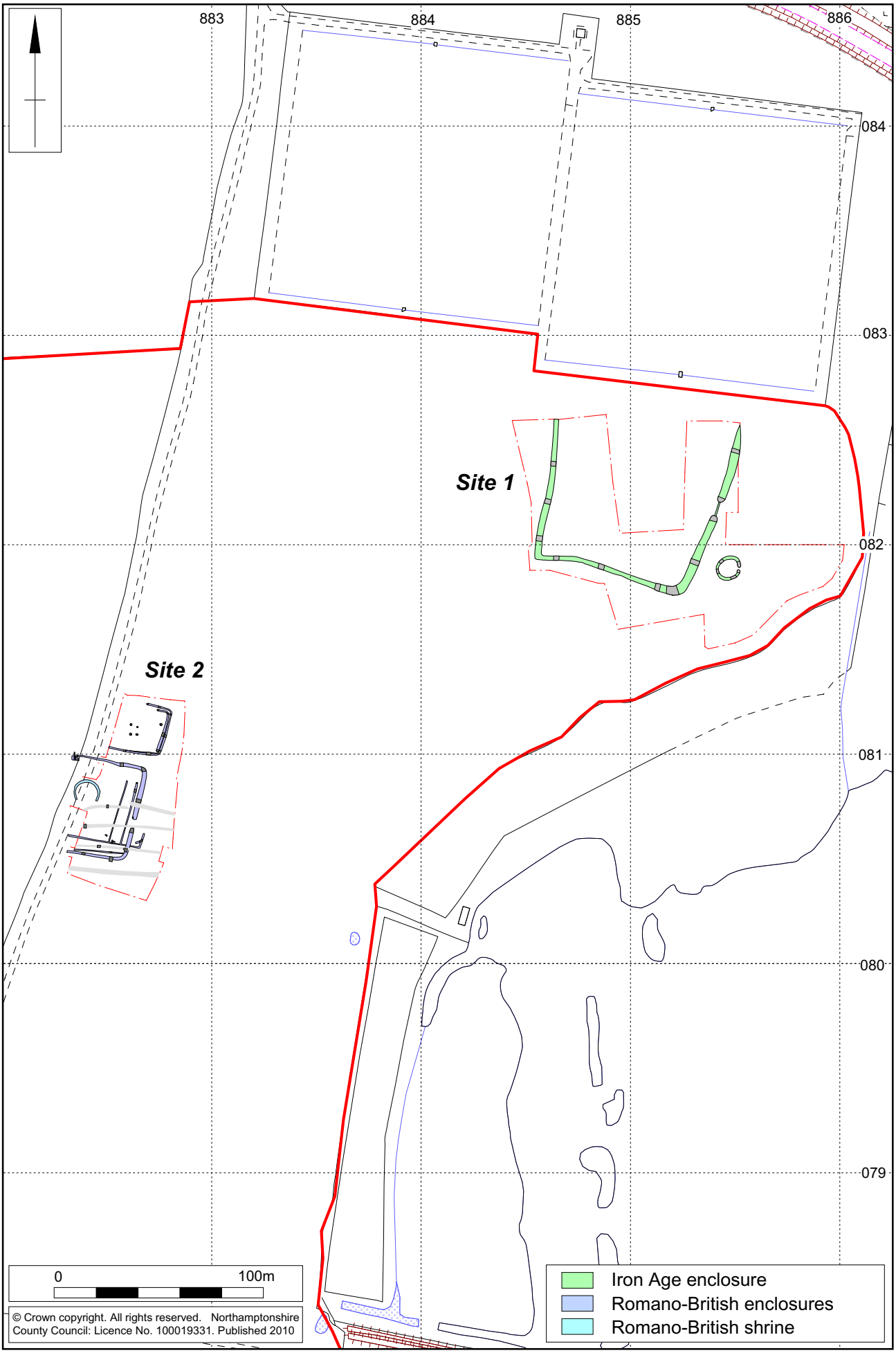
CD 1: Tables 1-9 (Excel 2003-7)





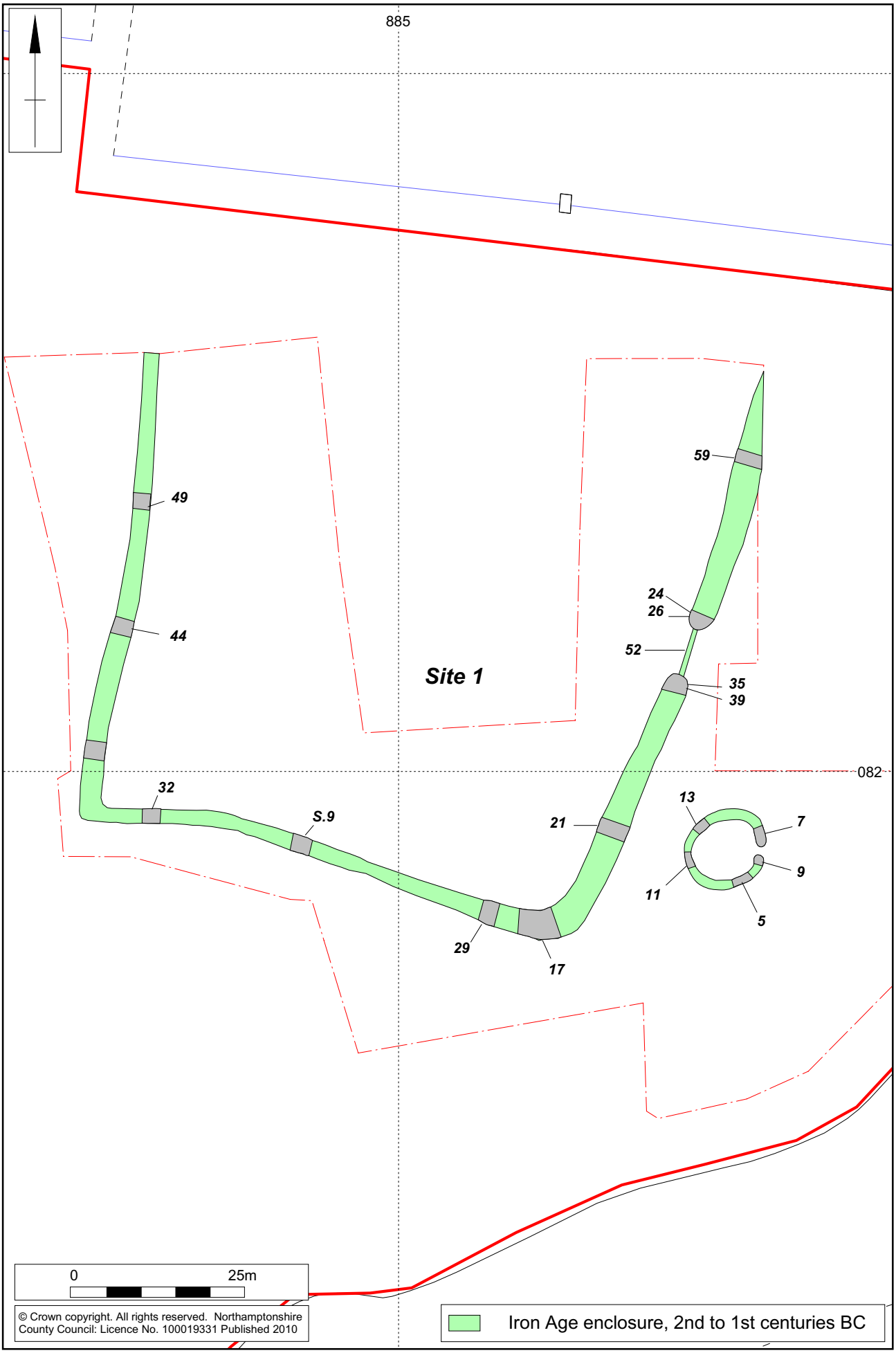


Scale 1:15,000 Site location and Historic Environment Record sites Fig 1



Scale 1:2500

Location of Sites 1 and 2 Fig 2

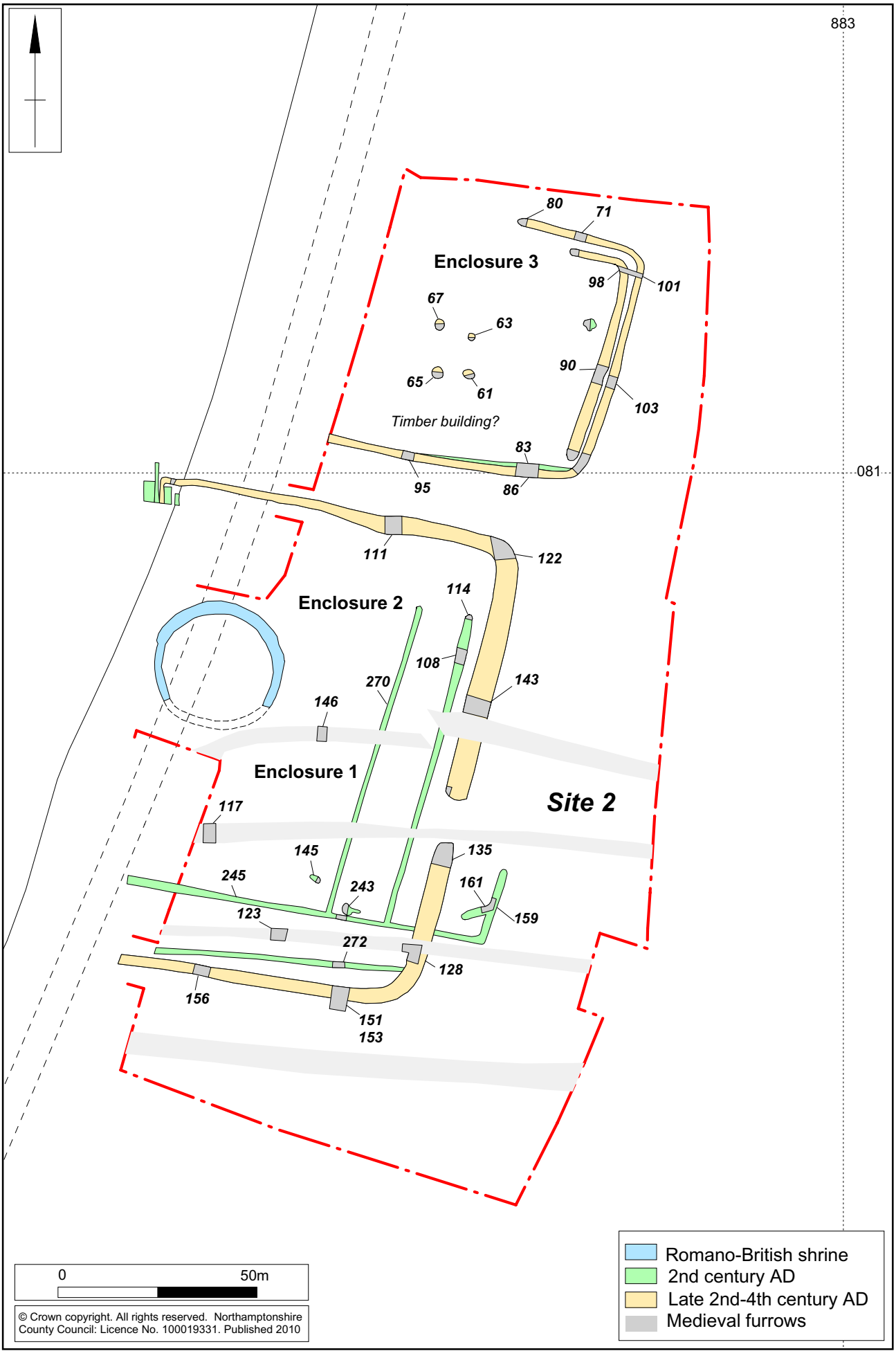


Scale 1:750

Site 1: Iron Age enclosure and ring ditch Fig 3

Entrance to Iron Age enclosure (Site 1), looking north-east Fig 4

(scale 20mm) Ceramic ‘egg’, possibly made for use in a casting mould for a hollow object Fig 5



Scale 1:500

Site 2: Romano-British shrine and enclosures Fig 6

Scale 1:00 Plan of Romano- British shrine Fig 7

Pitched ironstone foundation course of Romano-British building Fig 8

Additional masonry on north side of Romano-British building Fig 9

Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Lead ‘curse’ tablet from Romano-British building (scale 50mm)

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