



**Northamptonshire  
County Council**

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## Northamptonshire Archaeology

**A Romano-British 'Ladder' Enclosure  
at Milton Ham, Northampton**

**Assessment Report and Updated Project Design**



Simon Carlyle

July 2008

Report 08/118

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**QUALITY CONTROL**

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(Front cover illustration: Coin of Magnentius, AD 351-353; found in enclosure ditch at Milton Ham)

**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project title	A Romano-British 'Ladder' Enclosure at Milton Ham, Northampton: Assessment Report and Updated Project Design	
Short description (250 words maximum)	A Romano-British 'ladder' enclosure was excavated at Milton Ham, Northampton. The earliest evidence for activity on the site dates to the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD and comprised a number of small gullies, possibly forming a series of livestock pens, and a small oven. Two human cremation burials, which are currently undated but probably date to the same period, were recovered from the southern part of the site. The 'ladder' enclosure, which dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, consisted of a sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned north to south and measuring approximately 150m long and 35m wide, divided into a number of small sub-enclosures. There was a triangular annexe on the east side of the settlement, defined by two boundary ditches extending from the corners of the main enclosure. Access to the annexe and 'ladder' enclosure appears to be from the east. The settlement was probably primarily used to hold livestock, although the northern part of the settlement, which had been extensively modified, may have had other agricultural uses. There was no clear evidence for habitation within the enclosure or annexe, although the pottery, glass and building material recovered from the site suggest that there was a building, possibly a small villa, nearby. Medieval plough furrows and a possible headland were also identified.	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (WYAS 2002) and trial trench evaluation (Thorne and Carlyle 2002)	
Future work	Watching brief	
Monument type and period	Romano-British 'ladder' enclosure	
Significant finds	Roman pottery, tile, glass and metalwork	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Milton Ham, Northampton	
National grid reference	4730 2573	
Area	Overall area 14.9 hectares, excavation area 0.62ha.	
Height aOD	75-68m	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	-	
Project Design originator	Waterman CPM	
Director/Supervisor	Anne Foard-Colby, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Parkridge (Milton Ham) Ltd	
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	28th January 2008	
End date	31st March 2008	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)</b>
Physical		
Digital		
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	A Romano-British 'Ladder' Enclosure at Milton Ham, Northampton: Assessment Report and Updated Project Design	
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**A ROMANO-BRITISH ‘LADDER’ ENCLOSURE  
AT MILTON HAM, NORTHAMPTON  
JULY 2008**

**Assessment report and updated project design**

***Abstract***

*In February and March 2008, Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out the excavation of a Romano-British ‘ladder’ enclosure at Milton Ham, Northampton. The earliest evidence for activity on the site dates to the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD and comprised a number of small gullies, possibly forming a series of livestock pens, and a small oven. Two human cremation burials, which are currently undated but probably date to the same period, were recovered from the southern part of the site. The ‘ladder’ enclosure, which dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, consisted of a sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned north to south and measuring approximately 150m long by 35m wide, divided into a number of small sub-enclosures. There was a triangular annexe on the east side of the settlement, defined by two boundary ditches extending from the corners of the main enclosure. Access to the annexe and ‘ladder’ enclosure appears to be from the east. The enclosure was probably primarily used to hold livestock, although the northern part of the settlement, which had been extensively modified, may have had other agricultural uses. Although there was no clear evidence for habitation within the enclosure or annexe, the pottery, glass and building material recovered from the site suggest that there was a building, possibly a small villa, nearby. Medieval plough furrows and a possible headland were also identified.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Site location and project background**

In February and March 2008, Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) carried out a strip, map and record excavation of a Romano-British ‘ladder’ enclosure at Milton Ham, Northampton (NGR SP 7311 5735; Fig 1). A watching brief is due to be undertaken when groundworks associated with the development of the site commence.

The work was commissioned by Waterman CPM Ltd (WCPM), acting on behalf of Parkridge (Milton Ham) Ltd, and was undertaken in order to fulfil the archaeological condition proposed to be attached to a previous scheme for outline planning permission for a mixed employment development (planning application no. WN/2006/0061 refers – deferred December 2007). The condition had been requested by Northamptonshire County Council’s Archaeological Advisor, in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)*, section 30 and local planning guidelines. The request was based on the findings of an archaeological evaluation (WYAS 2002; Carlyle and Thorne 2002), which had identified the remains of the Romano-British settlement and peripheral Iron Age activity. The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to mitigate against the impact of the development on buried archaeological remains within the development area.

The mitigation strategy was set out in the *Specification for Archaeological Mitigation Works* issued by WCPM (2007). This assessment report and updated project design meets the requirements of the specification and has been designed in accordance with Appendices 4 and 5

of *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and appropriate national standards and guidelines, as recommended by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

## 1.2 Topography and geology

The overall development area, which covers an area of approximately 14.9 hectares, comprises five fields of pasture at Milton Ham, immediately to the east of Junction 15a of the M1 motorway, on the south-western outskirts of Northampton (site centred on NGR SP 730 573; Fig 1). The demolished remains of the farm of Milton Ham lie in the south-west corner of the area.

The development area is bounded to the south by the M1 motorway, to the west by the A43, by a fence along the northern perimeter, and a hedgerow and a small stream to the east and south-east respectively. The area straddles the northern end of a spur of high ground which overlooks a small stream, a tributary of the River Nene, to the north and east. The ground descends from 75m aOD in the south-west corner of the area and slopes gradually to the north-west, north and east, to approximately 68m aOD.

The excavation area covers *c* 0.62 hectares and lies close to the northern edge of the development area, adjacent to a small copse of trees. It is situated on the east facing slope of the spur, the ground descending from *c* 71m aOD along the western edge of the excavation to *c* 68m aOD at the eastern boundary.

The underlying geology is Boulder Clay (BGS 1969). The soils across the excavation area were predominantly of the Hanslope soil association, comprising slowly permeable, non-calcareous clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

## 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Reference to the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) identified 28 sites of relevant archaeological interest within the chosen study area, which covered the development area and its environs (a 2km radius centred on the site). These were related to human activity and settlement in the area from the late Iron Age through to the early/middle Saxon period. These sites are generally representative of the wider distribution of archaeological sites found in the immediate area, reflecting rich the Iron Age, Roman and medieval landscapes, which developed over time into the modern landscape seen today. Many of the sites lie in the northern half of the study area, the bias largely reflecting the pattern of modern development, with attendant archaeological investigation, in this area.

The development area has been subject to two phases of evaluation, both of which were commissioned by WCPM. The first phase was a detailed gradiometer survey carried out by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS 2002), the results of which were used to inform a programme of targeted trial trenching undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Carlyle and Thorne 2002). The evaluation identified the remains of a multi-phase Romano-British 'ladder' enclosure, measuring approximately 150m long by 35m wide, a possible Iron Age ditch, several undated features, and remnant medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.

## 1.4 Excavation strategy

The location of the excavation area was established by NA using Leica System 1200 RTK GPS surveying equipment. The area was stripped under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were removed to reveal any significant archaeological remains or, where these were absent, the natural substrate. Initially, the topsoil and subsoil were moved to the edge of the site in 30-tonne dumper trucks and stored separately in temporary bunds. However, due to wet weather and poor ground conditions, the dumpers were taken off to avoid rutting and the remainder of the soil was cast over by the excavator (hay-making). In selected areas, a JCB-type excavator was used to strip back a buried soil layer to clarify and confirm the continuation and relationships of the larger ditches.

Once the areas had been opened up and the archaeological surface cleaned sufficiently to enhance the features, a grid was established and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by GPS. The general site plan was hand drawn at a scale of 1:100 and selected features were planned at a scale of 1:20.

Discrete features were half-sectioned and where they were shown to form part of recognisable structures, contain deposits of particular value or significant artefact or environmental assemblages, they were fully excavated. 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. All levels have been related to Ordnance Survey Datum.

Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not collected. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. Significant finds (small finds) were recorded individually and the details have been entered on an Access database. A basic catalogue has been compiled, comprising material type and object identifications, together with stratigraphic information. All finds have been boxed by material type.

Samples of between 20 and 40 litres were taken for flotation from dateable contexts with a potential for the recovery of charcoal and carbonised plant remains. Human remains were excavated following receipt of the appropriate permission from the Department of Constitutional Affairs.

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.

The project was overseen by WCPM, acting on behalf of Parkridge (Milton Ham) Ltd. WCPM were responsible for liaison with the curatorial authority (NCC Archaeological Advisor), who monitored the works, to ensure that all aspects of the project were undertaken to a satisfactory standard. All works were conducted in accordance with the *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (1995, revised 2001)* and the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1985, revised 2007). In addition, all works complied with the guidelines detailed in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2002).



## **2 SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION RESULTS**

### **2.1 Site summary**

The earliest evidence for activity on the site dates to the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD and comprised a number of small gullies, possibly forming a series of livestock pens, and a small oven (Fig 2). Two human cremation burials, which are currently undated but probably date to the same period, were recovered from the southern part of the site. The 'ladder' enclosure, which dates to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, consisted of a sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned north to south and measuring approximately 150m long by 35m wide, sub-divided into a number of small, rectangular sub-enclosures (Fig 3). The geophysical survey results suggest an open, triangular annexe on the east side of the 'ladder' enclosure, defined by two ditches, one extending north-eastwards from the south-east corner of the 'ladder' enclosure, the other south-westwards from the north-east corner. Access to the annexe and ladder enclosure appears to be from the east. The settlement was probably primarily used to hold livestock, although the northern part of the settlement, which had been extensively modified, may have had other agricultural uses.

Although there was no clear evidence for habitation within the enclosure or annexe, the pottery, glass and building material recovered from the site suggest that there was a building, possibly a small villa, nearby. Limestone rubble that had been cast up by a geotechnical test pit to the west of the settlement, and thought initially to perhaps be part of a stone building, was subsequently shown by the excavation of a 20m trial trench to be of natural occurrence.

At present, it has only been possible to identify three broad phases of activity associated with the settlement; further analysis of the pottery, stratigraphy and form of the settlement may define further phases in due course and provide a more detailed picture of how the settlement developed throughout its period of occupation.

Later activity on the site comprised medieval plough furrows and a possible headland, and post-medieval and modern land drains. A summary of the features and associated contexts is provided in Appendix 1.

### **2.2 General stratigraphy**

The natural substrate comprised light to mid brownish yellow silty clay with occasional patches of bluish grey silty clay. Towards the eastern edge of the excavation area, on the edge of the floodplain, the natural substrate changed to alluvial gravel in a mid brownish yellow sandy silty clay matrix. Overlying the drift deposits in the central and northern part of the site there was an intermittent buried soil horizon, comprising mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional to moderate pebbles. A small number of archaeological features were sealed by this deposit, although for the most part they were cut into it, suggesting that the horizon was formed by earthmoving activity associated with the cutting or recutting of the main enclosure and sub-enclosure ditches. The subsoil, which sealed the archaeological remains, varied in thickness from 0.1m to 0.45m and comprised mid brown clayey silt with occasional to moderate pebbles. The topsoil was approximately 0.3m thick across the entire excavation area and consisted of mid to dark brownish grey slightly clayey silt.

### **2.3 Initial settlement (late 2nd/early 3rd century AD)**

The earliest dated features consisted of a regular though fragmented pattern of small, shallow gullies in the central part of the excavation area, three pits and a possible oven (Fig 2). Pottery

recovered from these features dates to the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD. The regular layout of the gullies, on the same general alignment as the later 'ladder' enclosure, suggests that they immediately preceded the establishment of the main settlement. They may have been lined with hedges to form a series of small, rectangular livestock-pens. The oven [397] was located in the southern half of the site and comprised a small pit, with scorching around the edge, and contained charcoal, quern fragments and fired clay. The fired clay is probably the remains of the oven's superstructure.

Two human cremations, buried in small pits, may date to this phase of activity (see Section 2.6 below).

## **2.4 The 'ladder' enclosure and annexe (3rd and 4th centuries AD)**

The 'ladder' enclosure and the annexe dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The 'ladder' enclosure appears to be formed of two main parts: a sub-rectangular enclosure at the northern end of the settlement; and an adjoining longer, narrower enclosure, subdivided into at least four sub-enclosures, extending to the south. The main boundary ditch and the internal ditches separating the individual cells within the southern part of the enclosure had been recut on at least one occasion, suggesting continued use throughout the 3rd and 4th centuries. The layout of the northern part of the settlement had been extensively modified, perhaps reflecting a change in use of this part of the site during this period.

It is probable that the annexe on the east side of the 'ladder' enclosure was added after the main enclosure was established, with access apparently through a wide opening at the bottom of the slope to the east. However, the exact layout of the entrance and the relationship of the annexe with the main enclosure could not be determined as the eastern edge of the settlement lay beyond the limits of excavation. The geophysical survey plot indicates that the southern half of the annexe was divided into a number of small sub-enclosures.

There was little or no evidence for habitation within the enclosure or annexe, in the form of pits, postholes, hut circles or beam slots. However, the relatively large assemblage of pottery, fragments of glass and pieces of roof and box flue tile from the site suggest a building, possibly a small villa, nearby, although the geophysical survey has shown that this is not within the footprint of the proposed development. Quantities of charred cereal grain and several iron tools recovered from ditch deposits indicate agricultural activities and crop processing being carried out on or near the site.

## **2.5 Late Roman activity (4th century AD)**

To the east of the 'ladder' enclosure, near the centre of the annexe, there was a cluster of features that contained predominantly 4th century pottery. The features comprise a short slot, three ditches and two pits or ditch terminals. The latter extended beyond the limits of excavation and their nature and full extent could not be determined. The entire site appears to have been abandoned towards the end of the 4th century AD.

## **2.6 Undated features**

There were a number of features that contained no artefactual dating evidence, but the majority of these, primarily small gullies, are probably associated with the 'ladder' enclosure. However, there were two cremation burials and several small pits and postholes that cannot be dated at present. If the cremations date to the Roman period and relate to the settlement of the site, they probably

date to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD, before inhumation became the preferred burial rite in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. However, probable Iron Age activity was identified *c* 90m to the south-west of the 'ladder' enclosure by the trial trench evaluation (Carlyle and Thorne 2002); a radiocarbon date should be obtained to clarify their age.

## 2.7 Medieval and later features

The remains of ridge and furrow ploughing were identified along the western edge of the site. The furrows were spaced *c* 8m apart and were aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. The furrows originally extended further to the east, but were removed by machine as they masked extensive areas of the Romano-British settlement. The degree of truncation of archaeological remains caused by the furrows was moderate, with much of the damage being caused to shallow gullies and ditches.

The thick deposit of subsoil overlying the eastern edge of the 'ladder' enclosure and the slight ridge seen on the surface, running southwards across the field from the copse, indicate a possible headland.

The only post-medieval and modern features within the excavation area were the networks of stone rubble and ceramic land drains, associated with the farm of Milton Ham, that were used to improve the drainage of the relatively impermeable ground.

## 2.8 Quantification of the site archive

### *Site records*

Plans: A2 sheets at 1:100 **5**

Sections: A2 sheets at 1:10 and 1:20 **13**

Contexts: **411** on individual *pro-forma* record sheets

Supporting records: **38** on individual *pro-forma* record sheets

Colour slides: **167**

Black and white: **5** films

### *Finds*

Roman pottery (boxes): **5**

Animal bone (boxes): **2**

Tile (boxes): **4**

Worked stone (boxes): **2**

Small finds (boxes): **2** (small)

### *Environmental and dating samples*

Bulk soil samples (20-30 litres): **41**

Radiocarbon samples (to be obtained from charcoal in soil samples)

### 3 FINDS ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Worked flint by Andy Chapman

A total of 39 pieces of flint was recovered, including an irregular chunk of burnt flint. The group is typical of material from the Nene valley, comprising mainly small pieces, rarely more than 40mm long. These are mainly in vitreous flint, brown to dark grey-black in colour, often with areas of brown, iron-stained, cortex surviving, although some pieces are in grey opaque, stony flint. The group has not been quantified, but it evidently comprises a mixture of short, squat and irregular flakes, hard hammer struck, and larger shattered pieces.

There is a single small prismatic core, 33mm high, with a single striking platform that has been used for striking small blades, and would be appropriate to a late Mesolithic or early Neolithic assemblage. There is a single blade-like flake, 43mm long, from a prepared blade, probably of early Neolithic date. The only tool is a blunt piercer, probably worked from a blade core. There are also two flakes with edge retouch.

As a whole the group can be broadly dated from the late Mesolithic onwards, and probably also includes later material resulting from accidental shattering of flint pebbles. It can all be regarded as residual and is typical of the background scatter recovered from later settlements in the area.

#### 3.2 Roman pottery by Ed McSloy

##### *Introduction*

Pottery amounting to 1,928 sherds (33.9kg) was recovered from 145 separate contexts. The large bulk of pottery was recovered from ditches or gullies (1498 sherds; 78% of the total), with the remainder mostly from pits/postholes (351 sherds or 18%), and with small quantities from layers, including topsoil and subsoil horizons.

The condition of the pottery can be described as good. This is reflected in a mean sherd weight of 17.63g which is moderately high for a Roman assemblage and not indicative of high levels of disturbance. Surface preservation, including of slipped fabrics which can be susceptible to weathering, is also good.

The recovered pottery dates primarily to the later Roman period, between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Material from selected contexts, including a large group from pit/oven 397 is earlier, dateable to the mid/late 2nd century AD. Pottery of similar date and very small quantities probably of 1st century AD dating was present as residual material.

##### *Methodology*

The pottery was scanned by context and quantified by sherd count and weight per context. As an additional measure, vessels identifiable to form (mostly rim sherds) were recorded for each context by fabric. A list of fabrics present within each context and context dating, expressed as a *terminus post quem*, were recorded on to an MS Access database. The samian pottery was separated and quantified in advance of fuller consideration at the analysis stage.

The type codes listed in Table 1 are adapted from the pottery fabric type series devised for use with Roman pottery from Northamptonshire and used successfully for large assemblages from Ashton (Aird and MacRobert forthcoming) and Stanwick (Perrin 2006; McSloy *et al.*

forthcoming). Where applicable the codings of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) have been applied (Table 1).

### *Assemblage range and variety*

#### *Coarse pottery*

Coarsewares, the majority of which originate locally, make up the bulk of the assemblage. Several varying traditions are represented (Table 1 and Appendix 2), of which the most common are sandy reduced wares, most of which are local, the products of kilns in the Upper Nene valley. Among this material fabrics C4 and C11 are the types those most closely identifiable with the kilns to the east of Northampton (Johnston 1969). Forms are mainly medium or wide-mouthed necked jars, with some neckless channel-rim jars, and utilitarian dishes and bowls.

*Table 1: Roman pottery fabrics*

Code	NRFRC Code	Description	Occurrence
A	-	Belgic type grog-tempered	rare
A8	-	Belgic type grog/quartz-tempered	rare
A1	-	UNV Hard cream grogged	moderate
A2	PNK GT	Pink-grogged	common
A3	-	UNV Harder cream grogged	moderate
B	-	General shelly	common
B4	HAR SH	Harrold shell-tempered	common
C	-	Unclassified reduced	moderate
C1	-	LNV reduced	rare
C4	-	UNV grey	common
C8	DOR BB 1	Dorset Black-Burnished	common
C11	-	UNV grey (dark surfaces)	common
C15	-	Grey with reddish core	rare
C17	-	Grey with 'sandwich' core	rare
C19	-	Dark grey, coarse	rare
C20	-	Self-coloured grey	rare
C24	-	Grey with oxidised surfaces	rare
D	-	Unclassified oxidised	moderate
D1	-	LNV colour-coated (white/cream)	moderate
D2	-	Local/LNV cream	rare
D4	OXF RS	Oxfordshire red-slipped	moderate
D6/9	-	Local gritty white	rare
D24	-	LNV colour-coated (orange)	rare
D27	OXF PA	Oxfordshire parchment ware	rare
BAT AM	BAT AM	Baetican amphora	rare
SA	-	Samian (most Central Gaulish)	moderate
OXF	OXF WH	Oxfordshire white mortaria	rare
WHm			
MH	MAH WH	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria	rare

Shell-tempered wares (fabrics B and B4) almost certainly were sourced locally, with most the products of the kilns at Harrold, Bedfordshire, approximately 17km to the east. Forms are mainly necked jars with occasional large flanged bowls and plain-rimmed dishes, all of which are known to have been produced at Harrold (Brown 1994).

White or cream-firing grogged wares (fabrics A1/A3) occur commonly in the area of the middle/upper Nene valley, with large quantities occurring at Stanwick, Northamptonshire among earlier Roman (later 1st and 2nd century) phases (McSloy *et al.* forthcoming). Forms among fabrics A1/A3 consist of channel-rimmed jars of local type. Pink-grogged type (fabric A2) belongs to a separate, later tradition, with manufacture known from north Buckinghamshire and

greatest use in the area of Milton Keynes and Towcester, Northamptonshire (Booth and Green 1989). Forms in this type consist of necked jars/bowls, large storage jars and, more unusually, an indented beaker.

Coarsewares originating beyond the region comprise quantities of Dorset Black-Burnished wares and a single Lower Nene valley greyware sherd. Incidence of the former is moderately high (Table 2). This contrasts with the nearby assemblages at Quinton (Friendship-Taylor 1979), Brixworth (Woods 1970) and Grange Park, Courteenhall (Hancocks 2006, 131) where occurrence was limited. Forms comprise conical flanged bowls (five), plain-rimmed dishes and jars (three) and one oval fish dish.

The majority of Romano-British finewares are regional imports from the Lower Nene valley (types D1/D24) or from Oxfordshire (types D4, D27). Identifiable forms among the Lower Nene valley wares consist mainly of beakers including bag-shaped, indented and funnel-necked forms. Of note are two examples of underslip barbotine decoration, including one probable example with a figural subject. Forms among the Oxfordshire red-slipped wares consist of bowls, a single example of a beaker and a face flagon. Mortaria were also sourced from outside of the region, either from Oxfordshire or from Mancetter-Hartshill, Warwickshire.

#### *Samian and amphorae*

A total of 59 sherds of samian were recovered. The samian comprises mainly (or wholly) Central Gaulish material, dateable to the 2nd century AD. With the exception of a small sherd from a Drag. 37 bowl, the assemblage comprises plain forms including cups (Drag. 33) with fewer dish/bowls (Drag. 18/31; 18/31r; Drag. 31). Of note is a group of 29 sherds representing three substantially complete vessels (Drag. 18/31r; Drag. 33 and Drag. 31) from a pit/oven 397, some of which are burnt. A partial stamp from this group JLLIM cannot at this stage be identified although a Hadrianic/early Antonine date is suggested by the form. A further stamp noted on a Drag. 18/31 vessel is indistinct (?AISTIVIM), but may possibly be attributable to the Lezoux potter Aestivius (Dickinson 1986, 202).

A single fragment of Baetican (southern Spanish) amphora is likely to date to between the mid 1st and 3rd centuries AD and was residual in its context.

#### *Dating indicators*

Chronological indicators are provided by the samian (above) although a significant proportion of this is residual.

Further date markers are present in the form of Romano-British traded finewares and mortaria. Most numerous are colour-coated wares from the Lower Nene valley which occur primarily as later 2nd and 3rd/early 4th century beaker forms with fewer 'coarseware' type forms indicative of dating after the later 3rd century AD. Also moderately common are Oxfordshire red-slipped wares, all of which date after *c* AD 240, with some forms indicating mid/late 4th century dating.

Typically broader indications of dating are provided by local or regionally-traded coarsewares. Significant in this respect were the quantities of pink-grogged wares (type A2), a fabric not thought to be produced before the late 2nd century and mainly dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries. Dorset Black-Burnished wares occur as late (after *c* AD 250) jar and dish/bowl forms (the oval 'fish dish' is also of this date), and within this region the main period of currency is between the mid 3rd and earlier 4th centuries.

#### *Site chronology*

Material of 1st century AD date is almost entirely lacking from this site, confined to 'Belgic' type grog-tempered sherds, all of which appear to be re-deposited. Sizeable 2nd century AD groups

are restricted to that from oven/pit 397 and probably one other pit. Samian and other early Roman material occurs elsewhere as residual material and testifies to activity of this date in the area.

There is limited evidence from the pottery for the cutting of enclosure as early as the 2nd century. The emphasis of the site is clearly with the 3rd and 4th centuries, and most likely between the mid 3rd and earlier 4th centuries. The bulk of pottery from main enclosure features is consistent with such dating. Similarly larger pottery groups (producing between 30 and 55 sherds) belong to this period.

There are very few indicators of dating to the second half of the 4th century. These might be expected to occur as larger numbers of late jar forms in Harrold shell-tempered ware and as rosette-stamped or white painted Oxfordshire red-slipped ware products. Interestingly the small number of forms occurring mid/late 4th century types, including a face flagon in Oxfordshire red-slipped fabric; and late style Harrold hooked-rim jars occur in a small area of the site.

#### *Pottery use and site status*

Some indications of pottery use were recognised in the form of carbonised residues, although incidence was not quantified at this stage. The range of forms represented reflects 'utilitarian' usage with jar/bowl/dish forms expected to have been used for kitchen-related tasks including cooking and storage. Some pottery, including samian vessels from a pit/oven 397, had been subjected to burning at the time of deposition.

Assessing social status from pottery assemblages poses some difficulties. Some evidence for this is from the samian, though this applies largely to the period before *c* AD 200. At Milton Ham this is confined to plainware forms, a probable signifier of lower status and a feature shared with assemblages from most non-urban or military assemblages. Less investigation has been undertaken on the relative status of later Roman assemblages seen through the occurrence of fineware or other fabrics. On the basis of the forms represented, the later Roman assemblage appears utilitarian in character and not suggestive of higher status.

### **3.3 Ceramic building materials** by Pat Chapman

#### *Ceramic tile*

This is an assemblage of 351 sherds of mainly roof tile, weighing 37,017g. At present 115 of these tiles have been identified, comprising 85 roof tile sherds, 62 *tegulae* and 23 *imbrices*, together with 18 combed flue tiles and 12 floor or *bessalis* type tiles.

The sherds are small to medium in size and many show signs of abrasion. This would tend to imply that while the tile is probably fairly close to the building of origin, it has become scattered and subject to erosion and plough damage.

A quick scan of the material has identified three main fabrics, of which two accounts for about half of the assemblage. One has a brownish slightly shelly fabric with a 'soapy' feel often with a black core, the other fine sandy clay slightly soft and orange in colour. Slightly less frequent is a coarser sandy fabric. Other fabrics account for a few sherds each.

Among the *tegulae* are three which have been stained black for decorative purposes. This use of colour design on roof tiles, also including maroon, is known from villas in the region, such as Wootton villa, Croughton villa and Piddington villa, all in Northamptonshire. Four tiles also have a cutaway on the flange, used to key in the adjacent *tegula*, which may give an indication of dating. One of the *imbrices* has worn decorative wavy lines on the upper surface.

The *bessalis* type tiles are thicker than the roof tiles and are used in hypocaust systems, in conjunction with the flue tiles.

### ***Fired clay***

This assemblage of 81 fragments of fired clay weighs 2,038g. Three-quarters by weight, comprising 72 fragments, derives from an oven [397], with only a few pieces from the rest of the site. They are typically made from sandy clay fired to red orange, with some smaller pieces brown in colour. Well-defined wattle impressions, 10-18mm in diameter and some smooth outer surfaces are present on seven fragments, including four unusually large pieces. The assemblage from the oven is most likely from the remains of the superstructure.

## **3.4 Querns by Andy Chapman**

There is a collection of fragments from small rotary querns, with the upper stone fragments all from flat-topped querns typically of the Roman period. The stones are all in a sandstone conglomerate, which frequently contains large quartz crystals. It is probably a Millstone Grit from the Peak District of Derbyshire.

The group includes a virtually complete lower stone (SF 57), 330mm diameter, with a domed grinding surface, and a central conical spindle socket, 25mm diameter by 37mm deep.

There are also three joining fragments (SF 43) making up just under a half of a flat-topped upper stone, 450mm in diameter, which had been well-used, reduced to 25mm thick at the centre. This has a broad central eye, 100mm diameter, surrounded by a recessed collar. From the same context, there are also some fragments that come from what was probably the matching lower stone (SF 49).

All of the other sandstone fragments probably come from stones of similar size to the two most complete examples, at 330-550mm diameter. There are therefore no pieces that are certainly from larger-diameter millstones, as used in animal-powered mills.

The grinding surfaces are typically heavily worn and smooth, although in one instance there are remnant dimpled tool marks on the grinding face of a slightly thicker stone, which had not been as heavily worn as the others. The upper surfaces of the upper stones are typically roughly finished and some have remnant dimpled tool marks.

There is a collection of worn and eroded fragments of lava, with a total weight of 5.6kg, which are assumed to derive from broken-up lava querns. A summary of the querns is given in Table 2 below.



Table 2: The querns

Small find no	(Context) [feature]	Geology	Dimensions	Comment
32	(337) [338] Pit	Millstone Grit?	c 550mm diam. 50-63mm thick	Fragment from circumference of upper stone. Flat quern, dimpled upper surface and grinding surface No further work
43	(391) [392] Pit	Coarse Sandstone Conglomerate Millstone Grit?	c 400mm diam 35-50mm thick	Fragment from circumference of upper stone. Flat quern, dimpled upper surface No further work
47	(395) [397] Oven	Coarse Sandstone Conglomerate Millstone Grit?	-	Large irregular fragment, lost surfaces, but evidently from either SF 49 or SH 53
49	(395) [397] Oven	Coarse Sandstone Conglomerate Millstone Grit?	diameter not measurable 20-60mm thick	Fragments from circumference of lower stone, probably paired with SF53, but too incomplete to be certain
53	(395) [397] Oven	Coarse Sandstone Conglomerate Millstone Grit?	450mm diam. 25-35mm thick	Fragments making up 45% of upper stone. Flat quern, recessed central collar, well-worn Draw and photograph
57	(431) [432] Ditch	Coarse Sandstone Conglomerate Millstone Grit?	330mm diam. 40-100mm thick	Near complete bottom stone. Central pivot socket intact, some damage to circumference. Draw and photograph
63	(469) [470] Ditch	Coarse Sandstone Conglomerate Millstone Grit?	diameter not measurable 50mm thick	Fragment from circumference of upper stone. Flat quern No further work
66	(237) [238] Pit	Fine Sandstone Conglomerate Millstone Grit?	c 500m diam 20-35mm thick	Fragment from circumference of upper stone. Flat quern Dimpled upper surface No further work
--	396 [397] Oven	Lava	30mm	Small fragment from lava quern No further work
--	395 [397] Oven	Lava	5.6kg up to 55mm thick	Rounded and eroded fragments, no diagnostic pieces survive

### 3.5 Glass by Simon Carlyle

Six fragments of vessel glass (32g) were recovered. All of the fragments are Roman in date, with the possible exception of one thin fragment of pale green blown glass from a buried soil horizon, which may be post-medieval and is therefore intrusive.

All of the Roman glass is colourless or blue/green in colour and two of the fragments have diagnostic features to enable identification. One is a blue/green fragment from the base of a square prismatic bottle, which were commonly produced between the late 1st and late 2nd centuries AD (Price and Cottam 1998, 194). The other is a colourless rim fragment from a funnel-mouthed cylindrical bottle, of a type which were in use in the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries; the stump of the handle is visible just below the rim (*ibid*, 202, fig 92). A third fragment, probably

from the base of a colourless beaker or cup, bears a small circular scar that may be a pontil mark or the attachment point of a stem.

### 3.6 Coins by Ian Meadows

Thirteen Roman coins were recovered from the Romano-British settlement at Milton Ham, Northampton. With the exception of two unstratified coins, the remainder derive from ditch fills in the central and northern part of the settlement; the majority of these came from upper ditch fills. Following cleaning, the coins were identified with reference to Hill and Kent (1960) and Carson and Kent (1960). The catalogue (Appendix 3) has been prepared in accordance with the English Heritage guidelines outlined in *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports* (Brickstock 2004). A summary of the catalogue is provided below.

Small find no.	Context no.	Description	Date
2	122	Constans	341-346
6	175	Magnentius	351-353
8	177	Claudius Gothicus	'270'
9	179	Radiate	Mid 4th century
67	u/s	Illegible flan	3rd/4th century
68	491	Constans	341-346
69	480	Minim	4th century
70	u/s	Radiate	3rd century
71	444	Radiate (Victorinus or Tetricus I)	3rd century
72	308	Constantine II	330-335
73	501	Illegible flan	4th century
74	181	Victorinus	'268-270'
75	213	Illegible flan	4th century

All of the coins are low denomination bronze issues in a moderate or poor condition. They date to the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The 4th century issues date to the first half of the century; the absence of late 4th century issues, which are commonly found on late Roman rural sites, suggests that the site had been abandoned by that time. This is reflected in the pottery assemblage, where late 4th century wares are almost entirely absent.

### 3.7 Metal objects by Tora Hylton

#### *Copper alloy*

Two fragments of copper alloy were recovered. One is a small fragment of wire (SF15), 8mm long with a diameter of *c* 1mm; the other is a piece of thin rod (SF12), 39mm long with a diameter of *c* 4mm.

#### *Iron*

The assemblage of iron objects is dominated by nails (44), a small number of which are examples of hobnails for use on footwear. Other identifiable objects include a hoe, or possibly a pruning hook (SF33), a knife (SF56) and a possible swivel loop (SF76). There are a number of unidentifiable objects and undiagnostic fragments.

### *Lead*

There are two items manufactured from lead: a thin, rectangular piece of lead sheet, approximately 27mm long, 10mm wide and 0.4mm thick (SF45); and a misshapen, roughly circular disc of lead, *c* 30mm in diameter and 7mm thick (SF7). The latter has a deep groove around the edge, formed when the lead was molten, suggesting that it may have been used to make a repair, perhaps to a vessel of some kind.

## **4 HUMAN BONE by Sarah Inskip**

### *Summary*

Two deposits of cremated human bone, which had been buried in two small pits [203 and 205], and a single fragment of human skull recovered from a ditch were received for macroscopic osteological analysis by Sarah Inskip of the University of Southampton in May 2008. The cremated deposits probably date to the early Roman period, or possibly the Iron Age, whereas the skull fragment dates to the 3rd or 4th century AD.

Both cremations were uniformly white/cream in colour suggesting a cremation temperature above 600° C. The cremated deposit from pit [205] contained 14g of long bone and skull as well as unidentified fragments that could only be identified as human. The other deposit, from pit [203], contained 822g of material, slightly under the average quantity for a modern complete adult cremation. Every major element of the skeleton was represented suggesting that the entire individual was placed in the pit. Very little information on age was recoverable but all visible epiphyses were fused suggesting that the remains were adult. The only pathological change noted was extra bone growth on the odontoid peg. The skull fragment was a piece of left parietal that had no pathological, peri-mortem or ante-mortem modifications.

## **5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

### **5.1 Animal bone by Karen Deighton**

#### *Introduction*

A total of 11.1kg of animal bone was recovered during the course of the excavation of a Romano-British settlement at Milton Ham, Northampton. The material was assessed to establish the overall presence, survival, condition and potential of the assemblage, and to determine its potential for further analysis. Bone from sieved samples was included in the analysis. Bones were identified using the author's reference collection, and further guidelines from Bass (1995), Cohen and Serjeantson (1996), Hillson (1992) Prummel (1988) and Schmidt (1972). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification using guidelines from Prummel and Frisch (1986) or Payne (1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small: rodent/rabbit sized; medium: sheep/pig/dog sized; or large: cattle/horse size). Ribs were not identified to species.

Tooth wear and eruption were noted using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Amorosi 1989, Silver 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy,

side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), pathology, butchery, bone working and condition (Lyman 1994) of the bones.

### **Results**

The state of preservation of the bone is generally considered to be moderate to good. The animal species present are shown in Table 3. Fragmentation was heavy with only 7 (5%) of long bones complete. Canid gnawing was noted on approximately one fifth (19.5%) of the bone, suggesting some small bones could have been lost to the activities of scavengers (Payne and Munson 1985). There was little evidence of butchery (7.2%); butchery marks were consistent with dismembering and chopping. Some of the bone from a pit had been burnt.

*Table 3: The animal species present*

<b>Species</b>	<b>No. of fragments</b>	<b>%</b>
Cow ( <i>Bos</i> )	69	47.9
Sheep/goat (Ovicaprid)	51	35.4
Pig ( <i>Sus</i> )	7	4.9
Horse ( <i>Equus</i> )	15	10.4
Domestic fowl ( <i>Gallus</i> )	2	1.4

### **Ageing and sexing**

One neonatal bone element was present along with two bones which were categorized as ‘young’. Fusion was largely recorded as indeterminate. Only eleven mandibles were available for ageing, which is too few to establish any kill-off patterns (Table 4). No evidence for sexing was observed.

*Table 4: Mandibles by age group*

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Side</b>	<b>TWS*</b>	<b>Approx age</b>
Cow	Right	A	0-1months
Sheep/goat	Left	D	1-2years
Cow	Left	D	18-30months
Sheep/goat	NA	A	0-2months
Sheep/goat	Right	D	1-2year
Cow	Left	G	Adult
Sheep/goat	Left	G	4-6year
Cow	Right	E	30-36months
Cow	Left	D	18-30months
Cow	Left	A	0-1month
Sheep/goat	Left	D	1-2years

\* TWS tooth wear stage

### **Discussion**

Any statements are tentative due to the small size of the assemblage. The assemblage is dominated by cattle, followed by sheep/goat; this is fairly typical for the Roman period in this region. Comparisons with other local sites are cursory due to the scarcity of data, although a similar range of species and a similar order of dominance were observed at Wootton villa (Deighton 2005). Although no dog bones were included in the assemblage, the gnawing of bone attests to the presence of dogs at the settlement. The low numbers of pigs is again typical for the period and could be due to the species’ lack of secondary products.

## 5.2 Charred plant remains by Wallis Lord-Hart

Forty-one soil samples were taken, covering a variety of different contexts, including pits and ditches. Two of these samples came from likely cremations.

### Methods

All samples were processed by flotation with a 1mm sieve used for the residue in a modified siraf tank, and then agitated in order to assist in separation. The floating fraction (flot) was collected into a 500 micron mesh. This fraction was then dried and scanned using a binocular microscope with a magnification of up to x 20. Seeds were then identified using several different sources.

### Results

Most of the samples taken had charred seeds recovered from them, although only three (7, 10 and 31) had a very large number of seeds (more than 20). Most of the others had on average three seeds. The most common seeds recovered were cereal grains (*Triticum turgidum*, *Hordeum vulgare* and some *Triticum spelta*), the glume bases of *Triticum spelta* and the weeds Fat Hen (*Chenopodium album*) and Speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*). One pit deposit contained seeds of plants typically found in coastal areas. A large proportion of the seeds were identifiable and in a good condition. Only a few seeds were fragmentary. A summary of the seeds identified is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Seed quantification summary

Seed type	Number
Spelt - <i>Triticum spelta</i> (Glume Bases)	56
Possible Spelt - <i>Cf Triticum spelta</i>	2
Barley - <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	65
Wheat - <i>Triticum turgidum</i>	4
Six rowed Barley – <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1
Possible Barley - <i>Poss Hordeum vulgare</i>	4
Barley - <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (rachis fragment)	1
Oat- <i>Avena sativa</i>	7
Possible Oat - <i>cf Avena sativa</i>	1
Cereal Indet	11
Indet Glume base	8
<b>Total cereal grains</b>	<b>160</b>
Carrot family – <i>Apiaceae</i>	1
Hemlock – <i>cf Conium maculatum</i>	1
Stinking Mayweed – <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	2
Chickweed – <i>Stellaria media</i>	2
Fat Hen- <i>Chenopodium album</i>	57
cf Geranium family	29
Rye Grasses – <i>Lolium</i>	9
Indet grass	1
Bromes – <i>Bromus</i>	1
Black Bindweed - <i>Fallopia convulvus</i>	3
Sheep's Sorrel - <i>Rumex acetosella</i>	19
Speedwell- <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	19
Currently unidentified seeds	132
Indet seed	5
<b>Total seeds</b>	<b>441</b>

## Discussion

Identification and quantification of the seeds that have been recovered from the 2nd to 4th century AD deposits at the Romano-British settlement at Milton Ham demonstrates that grain processing was being carried out on or in close proximity to the settlement. The evidence points to several different types of grain being processed, based on the recovery of rachis fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and glume bases of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). The range of charred seeds (mainly cereals and weeds associated with cultivation) and the small quantities recovered suggest that the assemblage largely consists of crop processing waste, a small proportion of which was deliberately discarded, with the remainder blown or trampled across the settlement. The seeds of coastal plants from a pit may have been introduced to the settlement in the form of packing material, which was then disposed of in the pit; further analysis is required to establish the range of coastal plant species present in the pit.

### 5.3 Charcoal by Dana Challinor

#### Introduction and methodology

Eleven samples were submitted for the assessment of the charcoal, from pits, ditches, gullies and an oven, dating to the Romano-British period. The charcoal was scanned under a binocular microscope at up to x45 magnification. Fragments >2mm were considered identifiable and quantified; for larger samples, random fragments were extracted, fractured if necessary and examined in transverse section. This method is reliable for the identification of ring-porous wood, but diffuse porous fragments often require further examination at high magnification (up to x400). In order to confirm the species list, some diffuse fragments were identified in full.

Table 6: Results of the charcoal assessment

Sample no.	Fill no.	Feature type	Quantity	Identifications	Notes
4	112	Pit or ditch terminus	++++	Maloideae r-w <i>Quercus</i> r-w	Large fragments
31	237	Pit	++	<i>Quercus</i> Maloideae r-w	
5	244	Ditch	-		Coal
30	295	Ditch	++	<i>Quercus</i> r-w Maloideae	
16	337	Pit	+	Maloideae r-w, <i>Prunus</i> r-w	Non-charcoal material
-	355	Ditch	1 frag.	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> r-w	
6	371	Gully	++	<i>Quercus</i> r-w Maloideae	
-	387	Ditch	3 frags	<i>Quercus</i>	Knotty, fast grown
8	395	Oven	++	<i>Quercus</i> r-w	Some slow grown
10	423	Gully	+	<i>Corylus</i> <i>Quercus</i>	Non-charcoal material
33	469	Ditch	3 frags	<i>Corylus</i> <i>Quercus</i>	

+ = present; ++ = occasional; +++ = common; ++++ = abundant; r-w = roundwood

## **Results**

The results of the assessment are given in Table 6 above. The samples were generally poor in charcoal, with only one producing a reasonable quantity of more than 50 fragments. A narrow range of five taxa was identified: *Quercus* sp. (oak); *Corylus avellana* (hazel); Maloideae (hawthorn, apple, pear etc.); *Prunus* sp. (cherry/blackthorn); and *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash). The *Corylus* was checked at high magnification to distinguish it from *Alnus* (alder). Roundwood fragments were observed in most samples and the general impression gained was that young wood had been used. Several contexts contained *Quercus* roundwood, and no tyloses were noted in any of the oak fragments examined. Sample 4 produced a large assemblage dominated by Maloideae (hawthorn group) roundwood fragments, some of which were of a decent size (>20mm). The little oak in this sample was from small twigs. Several of the samples contained non-charcoal material (mostly stone) but Sample 5 was entirely composed of coal fragments. There were no significant temporal differences in the assemblages, although the dataset was limited.

## **Discussion**

The provenance of the charcoal is likely to be from fuelwood remains from domestic-type fires. The range of taxa is typical for Romano-British sites, where oak tends to predominate, with hazel, hawthorn group and ash. At other sites (e.g. Higham Ferrers, Challinor forthcoming) it is suggested that fuelwood was derived from hedgerow species (hawthorn group, blackthorn) in conjunction with coppiced/pollarded woodland trees (oak, ash, hazel). The dataset at Milton Ham is too small to confirm this, but it is interesting that a large number of many of the samples comprised roundwood fragments typical of such gathering practices.

The coal from Sample 5 was present in enough quantity to suggest that it may have been utilised as a fuel for a specific function. Most commonly, coal seems to have been used for metallurgical fires or domestic heating (Dearne and Branigan 1995), but the context from Milton Ham was not conclusive. Similar deposits from other Roman sites in Northamptonshire are thought to have derived from an outcrop of the Warwickshire coalfield (Smith 1997) and it is likely that the coal from Milton Ham has a similar provenance.

## **6 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND PROPOSALS FOR ANALYSIS**

### **6.1 Review of original research objectives**

The general aims of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the *Specification for Archaeological Mitigation Works* issued by WCPM (2007), were to:

- Record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered, in terms of their physical composition and their archaeological formation.
- Assess the overall presence and survival of structural remains relating to the main periods of occupation and the potential for the recovery of additional structural information given the nature of the deposits encountered.
- Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence and its condition, given the nature of the deposits encountered.
- Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence, its condition and potential, given the nature of the deposits encountered.

The specific objectives of the excavation were to:

- Record any evidence of prehistoric/Romano-British settlement or other land use.
- Determine the extent of the enclosure complex.
- Record whether activity continued between the Iron Age and Roman periods or between this and subsequent periods.
- To sample and analyse environmental remains in order to create a better understanding of past land use.

## 6.2 Revised research objectives

The assessment has demonstrated that the excavation has produced sufficient evidence to broadly attend to the original research objectives, as outlined in section 6.1 above. This is with the exception of the environmental objectives, where assessment of the faunal assemblage and environmental samples has shown limited potential, due to the small size of the assemblages. However, a comparative environmental study can be made with other Romano-British rural settlements in the area.

In the light of the excavation and subsequent assessment, it is now possible to revise the original generic research objectives and focus on specific aspects of Romano-British social, cultural and economic activity associated with the settlement remains on the site. However, it should be borne in mind that although a large part of the settlement was excavated, the eastern side of the enclosure and much of the annexe has only been investigated by geophysical survey and a single trial trench. In addition, no clear evidence for habitation was identified within the ladder enclosure or annexe and the location of the Roman building, which probably lies beyond the development area, remains unknown. Understanding the function of the site and its relationship with its agricultural hinterland is therefore limited to a certain degree. Nonetheless, there is still plenty of scope to examine the role of the settlement in the local Roman agricultural system.

With reference to regional research frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Gurney 2002; Cooper 2006), the revised research objectives are listed below.

- i. The settlement will be set in the context of the wider Roman 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 layout of the settlement is unusual for the region, although other Romano-British 'ladder' enclosures have been identified and at least one, at Little Paxton in Cambridgeshire, has been excavated. Where possible, the settlement at Milton Ham will be compared with other type-sites in the region to contribute to the understanding of how they operate within the Roman agricultural system.
- iii. As only part of the site has been excavated, the geophysical survey results will be used to produce an overall plan of the settlement to assist in the interpretation of how the settlement may have functioned.
- iv. With the assistance of the site records and further analysis of the pottery, the phasing of the settlement will be refined to determine how it developed over time. An attempt will be made to determine the period of its initial construction and to identify subsequent additions and alterations.



- v. A radiocarbon date will be obtained for the two human cremations to determine if they are associated with the Romano-British settlement or date to the Iron Age. If they prove to be Iron Age in date, they will be related to other contemporary funerary sites in the area.

### 6.3 Proposals for further analysis

#### *Worked flint*

There are no pieces of any intrinsic interest and no further work is required.

#### *Roman pottery*

The Roman assemblage, though comparatively modest in size, is of significance at a local/regional level. It remains the case that despite the high levels in archaeological work which has been undertaken, there has been relatively little publication of pottery assemblages from what is a ceramically diverse region. The assessment has highlighted a number of aspects of the assemblage which are of interest at a regional level. The seemingly high incidence of Dorset Black-Burnished ware is at odds with three published assemblages from nearby sites, though comparable with the small town at Towcester (Brown *et al.* 1983, 79). It is hoped that further research may resolve whether this pattern relates to chronology or to other factors.

The assessment demonstrates that there is good potential to construct the internal site chronology utilising diagnostic pottery fabrics and forms. This might be achieved through full recording of the assemblage to the standards recommended by the Study Group for Roman pottery (SGRP 1994) and the integration of pottery records with the site stratigraphic sequence. Recommended recording will consist of the systematic recording of vessel form (based mainly on rim sherds), and measurement of rim percentage (Rim EVEs). Additionally the recording of attributes such as sooting or use wear will permit investigation of vessel use and when tied to form, inform wider aspects of site use and relative status. As part of the recording process it is recommended that a full catalogue of the samian should be undertaken to include identification of the samian stamps. It is proposed that this work be undertaken by specialists in this field (Geoffrey Dannel and Brenda Dickinson).

It is recommended that a relatively small number of pottery vessels are drawn, to include intrinsically interesting vessels (the face flagon) and a representative sample from the oven/pit 397.

#### *Ceramic building material*

Although the ceramic building material assemblage is of a reasonable size, and includes Roman roof, box-flue and floor tile, the absence of an associated structure precludes the necessity of carrying out any further work on it. However, further research to establish the date of the four pieces of tile with cutaways would be worth while. No further work on the fired clay is necessary. A summary and catalogue of the ceramic building material and fired clay should be included in the final report.

### ***Querns***

The complete bottom stone and the partial upper stone should both have simple line drawings to show their form and dimensions, accompanied by photographs to show stone texture and finishing.

### ***Glass***

The small assemblage of five fragments of Roman glass, only two of which are diagnostic, is too small to warrant any further work, although a summary and catalogue of the Roman glass should be included in the final report.

### ***Roman coins***

The coins are in a stable condition and require no specialist conservation. They are typical of the range of low denomination coins found on Roman rural sites dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD and further work would provide no further information. A summary and catalogue of the Roman coins should be included in the final report.

### ***Metal objects***

When the iron objects have been X-rayed and returned, they will be identified and recorded, where possible, with reference to Manning (1985) and a full catalogue of the iron objects will be produced. It is recommended that the hoe/pruning fork (SF33) is drawn. No further work is required on the lead and copper alloy fragments.

### ***Cremated human bone***

Little more can be gained from any further work on the cremated bone. However, in the absence of any form of artefactual dating evidence associated with the burials, it is advised that charcoal obtained from cremation [205] should be submitted for radiocarbon age determination. It may then be possible to set the cremations in context. In the light of the radiocarbon date, the report prepared for this assessment should be revised and included in the final report.

### ***Animal bone***

The small size of the assemblage limits the scope of any further analysis, although a comparative approach, looking at the range of species present at the settlement with other contemporary rural sites in the area, may assist in shedding light on what form of animal husbandry was being practiced here. Given that the layout of the settlement at Milton Ham is relatively unusual, although not unknown, in the East Midlands region, an understanding of the economic base of the settlement is of significant importance.

### ***Charred plant remains***

In general, the potential of the charred plant remains from Milton Ham is low, largely due to the small number of seeds recovered from the bulk of the samples. However, several samples produced significant quantities of charred grain and some chaff, and one sample contained seeds of coastal plants. Further work should compare the seed assemblage with those of other late Roman rural sites in the local area to determine if the assemblage is typical of the range of material recovered from such sites, or if it differs to explain the possible reasons for this. The seeds of coastal plants from a pit should be examined in greater detail and attempts made to explain how the seeds of coastal plants may have been deposited here.

### ***Charcoal***

Further work on the charcoal samples is not merited, but it is recommended that a short note on the basis of this assessment report should be included in the final publication.

### ***Radiocarbon dating***

Two human cremations were contained in small, isolated pits [203 and 205], which could not be stratigraphically linked to any other features, and they were not accompanied by any artefactual dating evidence. It is likely that they date to the early Roman period, although there is some background Iron Age activity in the area. It is proposed that a radiocarbon date should be obtained from charcoal from the fill of pit [205] to establish the date of the burials and set them in context.

## **7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE**

### **7.1 The report**

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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**Project background**

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**Archaeological and historical background**

**Excavation strategy**

**Location of archive**

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**Initial settlement (late 2nd/early 3rd century AD)**

**The 'ladder' enclosure and annexe (3rd and 4th centuries AD)**

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**Other features**

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**Glass**

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## **THE HUMAN CREMATIONS**

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### **RADIOCARBON DETERMINATION**

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### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **APPENDICES**

#### **7.2 Provisional publication proposals**

It is proposed to publish the results of the excavations in a future volume of the county journal *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, to be submitted by June 2009.

#### **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

A microfilm copy of the site archive and narrative will be made to RCHME standards and submitted to the National Archaeological Record. The final report will be uploaded onto the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and will include the OASIS summary form and reference number.

The site archive will comprise all written, drawn and photographic records, and 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, the original drawings and all other records generated in the analysis of the site archive. The archive will be fully catalogued and stored to the requirements of the NCC Archaeological Advisor. It will not contain material requiring special curation. The location for the long-term storage of the site archive has yet to be arranged.

#### **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, and the preparation of the interim report and assessment report and updated project design.

## 9.2 Proposed work and completion dates\*

Tasks	Personnel	Timetable
Structural site narrative	Simon Carlyle	Dec 2008
Roman pottery	Ed McSloy	Oct 2008
Ceramic building material	Pat Chapman	Oct 2008
Metal objects	Tora Hylton	Oct 2008
Animal bone	Karen Deighton	Oct 2008
Charred seeds	Wallis Lord-Hart	Oct 2008
Illustrations	NA drawing office	Jan 2009
Integration of specialist reports	Simon Carlyle	Jan 2009
Report digest and discussion	Simon Carlyle	Feb 2009
Editing	Andy Chapman	Mar 2009
Preparation of research archive	Simon Carlyle	Aug 2009

\*Subject to approval of this document by the end of September 2008.

## 9.3 Key personnel

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

<b>Simon Carlyle</b>	Senior Project Officer (NA)
<b>Ed McSloy</b>	External specialist, Roman pottery
<b>Tora Hylton</b>	Finds Manager (NA)
<b>Pat Chapman</b>	Finds Supervisor, CBM specialist (NA)
<b>Andy Chapman</b>	Senior Archaeologist (NA)
<b>Karen Deighton</b>	Environmental Manager (NA)
<b>Wallis Lord-Hart</b>	Environmental Assistant (NA)

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**APPENDIX 1: Summary of features****Abbreviations**

F flint; P pottery; T tile; Br brick; Fc fired clay; G glass; B bone; c coin; sf small find (details in **Comments** column); r recut; u/s unstratified

Pottery dates: E early; M mid; L late; C century

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Finds	Date of pottery
101	Topsoil		-	
102	Subsoil		-	
103	Natural substrate		-	
104 [105]	Gully	Sealed by 102	-	
106 [107]	Posthole	Sealed by 102	-	
108 [109]	Pit or ditch terminus		P T	MC3-C4
110 [111]	Modern land drain		P	MC3-C4
112 [113]	Pit or ditch terminus	[113] cuts gullies [115] [234]. Two Fe nails and copper wire fragment	P B T sfs	MC3-C4
114 [115]	Gully	Cut by [113]. Fe hobnail	P B T sf	MLC4
116 [117]	Ditch	See [230].	P	RB
118 [119]	Gully	Cuts gullies [214] [216]	P	LC2-C4
120 [121]	Gully	Cuts buried soil 187.	F P	RB
122 [123]	Gully	Short curvilinear. Coin of Constans AD341-346	F P B T c	LC2-C3+
124 [125]	Gully	Fe nail See [222]	P B T sf	LC1-C2
126 [127]	Ditch	Fe nail See [259]	P B sf	LC2-C4
128 [129]	Ditch		P	MC3-C4
130 [131]	Gully	Cut by [135], sealed by 187. Fe nail, glass frag. See [510]	P T G sf	C2+
132 [133]	? pit		T	RB
134 [135]	Ditch	Same as ? [137]. Sealed by 187	P	MC3-C4
136 [137]	Gully	Same as [268]. Cut by [238] [261] [264] [270] [272]	P	C2+
138 [139]	Gully	Cuts 278. Sealed by 187	F P T	C2-C3+
140 [141]	Modern land drain		T	
142 [143]	Gully	Sealed by 187. Fe hobnail	P sf	RB
144 290 [145]	Main enclosure ditch		P	C2-C3+
146 [147]	Ditch		F P	RB
148 [149]	Ditch with terminus	Cuts posthole [159]	B T	
150 [151]	Pit		P	LC2-C4
152 [153]	Furrow	Iron knife blade	sf	
154 [155]	Furrow		-	
156 [157]	Furrow		-	
158	Posthole	Cut by ditch terminus [149]	-	

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Findings	Date of pottery
[159]				
160 161 [162]r 163 164 165 [166]r 167 [168]	Main enclosure ditch (west side)		P T  P T P  T	C2-C3  MC2-C4 C2+
169 170 171 [172]	Post pit	Contained stones for post packing	-	
173 [174]	Gully		P B T	C3-C4
175 [176]	Main enclosure ditch	Coin of Magnentius AD351-353	sf	
177 [178]	Ditch	Sealed by 187. Cuts ditches [399] [413]. Coin Claudius Gothicus AD270+, spindle whorl frag, Fe nail	P B T sf	LC2-C4
179 [180]	Ditch	Coin MC4	sf	
181 [182]	Ditch	Lead pot mender, coin Victorinus AD 268-70	P sf	LC2-C4
183 [511] 184 [212]	Ditch	See [511]  [212] re-cut of ditch [212]	P B T  B	RB
185 [186]	Ditch		F P T	MC3-C4
187	Buried soil	In patches across site.	P B T G	LC2+
188 [189]	Ditch	See [465]	P sf G	MC3-C4
190 [191]	Ditch	Two sections.	F P	LC2-C4
192 [193] 194 [195] 196 [197]	Ditch	Re-cut of [193]  Re-cut of [193]	P  F P B  F P T	RB  C2-C3+  MC3-C4
198 [199]	Ditch	Sealed by 187. ?Brooch pin	F P B T sf	LC2-C3
200 [201]	Ditch		P B T	C3
202 [203]	Pit	Cremation 1	Burnt bone	
204 [205]	Pit	Cremation 2	Burnt bone	
206 [207]	Pit		Burnt bone	
208 [209]	Post/stakehole	1.00m from [211]	-	
210 [211]	Post/stakehole	1.00m from [209]	-	
[212]	Ditch	Re-cut of [511]. See 184	-	
213 [214]	Short gully	Cut by [119] Coin C4	P	LC2-C3+
215 [216]	Gully	Cut by [119]	F P B T	LC2-C3+
217 [218]	Ditch terminus	Sealed by 187. Cuts [220] [222] & [224]. Possible re-cut of [220]	P B T	LC3-C4
219 [220]	Gully	Cut by [218]	P B T	MC3-C4
221 [222]	Gully	Sealed by 187. Cut by [218]. See[125]	P T	MC2-EC3
223 [224]	Gully	Cut by [222]	-	
225 [226]	Ditch	Stone with tooling marks	P B T sf	MLC4

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Finds	Date of pottery
227 [228] 229 [230]r	Ditch	Re-cut [230]	-	
231 [232]	Ditch		-	
233 [234]	Gully	Cut by [236]	B	
235 [236]	Gully	Cut by [113], Cuts [234]	P B	MC3-C4
237 [238]	Pit	Quern fragment	F P B T sf G	C2; C3-C4
239 [240]	Main enclosure ditch	See [238][247] [257]. Two Fe nails	P B sfs	MC3-C4
241 [109]	Ditch	See [109]	P	LC2-C4
242 [243]	Ditch	Cut by [109]	F P T	MLC3+
244 [245]	Ditch		P	MC3-C4
246 [247]r 255	Main enclosure ditch	See [240] [257]. Fe object	P sf	MC3-C4
248 [249]	Gully		-	
250 251 [252]	Ditch		F P	LC2-C4
253 [254]	Ditch		P B T	LC2-C4
[247]r 255 256 [257]	Main enclosure ditch	See [240] [247]	P B T G	MC3-C4
258 [259]	Ditch	See [127]	P B	MC2-C4
260 [261]	Gully	Cuts [266]	P	RB
262 263 [264]	Gully		T	
265 [266]	Gully	Cut by [261]	-	
267 [268]	Gully		T	
269 [270]r 271 [272]	Gully	Cuts [274]	-	
273 [274]	Gully		-	
275 276 [277]	Gully	Cuts [139] [279] [281]	P T P	MC2-C4 MC3-C4
278 [279]	Gully	See [272]	F P T	MLC3
280 [281]	Gully		P	C3-C4
282 [283]r 284 285 286 [287]	Ditch		P B T  P P	LC3-C4  C2+ C2-C4
288 [289]	Ditch		P B	LC2-C4
140 290 [145]	Main enclosure ditch	See [145].	-	
291 [292]	Pit		P	LC2-C3
293	Posthole		P B	C2

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Finds	Date of pottery
[294]				
295 [296]	Ditch		-	
297 [298]	Gully	Cut by [372], [375]	-	
299 300 [301]	Ditch	Fe nail	P sf	C2
302 [303]	Pit		P	C2
304 [305]	Gully		P	RB
306 [307]	Gully		P	LC2-C4
308 309 [310]r 311 [312]	Ditch	Coin Constantine AD330-335  See [332]	P sf P B  P T	C3+ RB  C2-C3
313 [314]	Pit		-	
315 [316]	Gully	See [318]	-	
317 [318]	Gully terminus	Cuts [316]	-	
319 [320]r 321 322 [323]r 324 325 [326]	Ditch		P B  P T	RB  RB
327 [328]	Gully terminus	See [330]	-	
329 [330]	Main enclosure ditch (West)	Cut by [328]	B	
331 [332]	Ditch	See [312]. Re-cut [354]	P	C2+
333 [334]	Cancelled			
335 [336]	Ditch		-	
337 [338]	Pit	Quern fragment	P B T sf	C3+
339 [340]	Ditch		P T	MC3-C4
341 342 [343]r 344 [345]r 346 [347]	Main enclosure ditch (south)	Re-cuts [343] & [345] branch off from ditch [343] at the south end.	P T  P	LC2-C4
348 [349]	Ditch	Cut by [352]	P B T	LC2-C3+
350 351 [352]	Ditch	Cuts [349]	P P	MLC4 MC3-C4
353 [354]	Ditch	See [332]	-	
355 [356]	Ditch	?Knife blade, Fe object	P B T sfs	LC2-MC3
357 [358]	Ditch	Fe object	P sf	LC2-MC3
359 [360]	Ditch	Fe nail	P B sf	LC2-MC3
361 [362]	Ditch		P	LC2-C3
363 [364]	Ditch		P	MC3-C4
365	Ditch		P	RB

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Findings	Date of pottery
[366]				
367 [368]	Ditch	Tooled stone, Fe nail	P sfs	LC2-C3
369 [370]	Ditch		-	
371 [372]	Gully	Cuts [298]	P B	C2-C3+
373 374 [375]	Ditch	Cuts [298]	P	C2-C3+
376 [377] 378 [379]r 380 [381]r 382 [383]r	Ditch	Cut by [379], [381], [383]	P  P  P	LC2-C4  C2-C4  LC2-C4
384 [385]	Ditch	Cuts [387]	P B	C2-C3
386 387 [388]	Ditch	Cut by [385]. Fe hobnail Fe hobnail, nail	P B T sf P sf	MC3-C4 LC2-MC3
389 [390]	Ditch		-	
391 [392]	Pit	Quernstone, fe object, lead	P B T sfs	MLC3
393 [394]	Pit		P	C2+
395 396 [397]	Pit – possible oven	Three quern frags, 1 worked stone, ? metal frag, Fe nail	P B T sfs	MLC2 C2+
398 [399]	Ditch	Cut by [178], [413]	P	MC3-C4
400 [401]	Ditch		P T	C3-C4
402 [403]	Gully		-	
[420]r 404 [405]	Gully	Cuts [422]. Recut [420]. Fe knife blade	P G sf	C3-C4
406 [407]	Gully		P	LC2-C4
408 [409]	Gully		P	RB
410 [411]	Gully		P B T	MLC3
412 [413]	Ditch	Cuts [178], [399]	P	RB
414 [415]	Gully	See [424]	P	C2-C3
416 [417]	Pit		P	C2+
418 419 [420]r	Gully		P	C3+
421 [422]	Gully	Cut by [405]	-	
423 [424]	Gully	Cuts [426] [428]. See [415]	P	C2+
425 [426]	Gully		-	
427 [428]	Pit	Cut by [424]	-	
429 [430] 431 [432]r	Ditch	Quernstone, Fe object	P B T sfs	C3+
433 [434]	Gully		P	C2-C3
435 436	Main enclosure ditch		P	LC2-C4

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Finds	Date of pottery
[437]r 438 [439]			P T	LC2-C4
440 [441]	Gully		-	
442 [443]	Gully		P	LC3-C4
444 [445] 446 [447] 448 [449]	Ditch	Cut by [338] [477]. Two hobnails, Fe nail, C3 radiate	F P T sfs P T P B T	MC3-C4 C3+ C3+
450 451 [452]	Main enclosure ditch		P T	MLC4
453 [454]r 455 456 [457]	Main enclosure ditch		-	
458 [459]	Ditch	Cut by [470]	P B	MC3-C4
460 [461]	Pit		F	
462 [463]	Gully		P	RB
464 [465]	Gully		-	
466 467 [468]	Ditch	Cut by [470]	P P B	MLC3 C3+
469 [470]	Ditch	Cuts [459] [468]. Fe horseshoe?, quernstone	P B sfs	LC3-EC4
471 [472] 473 474 [475]r	Ditch	Fe object Recut of [472]. Cuts [477]	P P sf	RB LC2-C4
476 [477]	Gully	Cut by [475]		
478 [479]	Ditch		P	LC2-C4
480 [481]	Gully	Coin C4	P	C3+
482 [483] 484 485 [486]r	Main enclosure ditch	Cut by [486]  Cuts [483]	P P	RB MC3-C4
487 [488]	Gully			
489 [490]	Ditch		F P T	LC2-C3
491 [492]	Ditch	Fe nail, coin Constans AD341-346	F P T sf	MLC3
493 [494]	Ditch		P T	LC2-C3+
495 [496]	Ditch terminus		P	MC2-C3
497 [498]	Ditch		P T	C2-C3+
499 [500]	Gully		P	MC3-C4
501 [502]	Gully		P	MLC3+
503 [504]r 505 [506]r 507 [508]	Ditch terminus	Recuts [504], [506]	P	RB  C2-C3+

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Finds	Date of pottery
509 [510]	Pit		-	
183 [511]	Ditch	See 183	-	

**APPENDIX 2: Roman pottery fabrics (grouped); incidence by context**

Description	Codes	Present in contexts
Belgic type grogged wares	A; A8	101,102,194,241
Romanised grog-tempered (Upper Nene types)	A1/A3	122,124,136,187,237,244,250,285,288,291,293,299,302,339,359,367,368,384,386,387,395,396,416,418,423,433,458,466,467, 484,497
Romanised grog-tempered (Towcester/north Bucks area)	A2	103,112,114,118,122,126,128,150,177,181,187,188,190,196,198,200,213,215,217,219,237,239,241,242,244,246,253,279,280,282,288,306,308,337,339,341,348,350,355,359,367,376,382,386,391,395,398,400,404,406,410,431,436,438,446,448,458,466,469,473,478,484,493,499
Misc. local (Upper Nene valley) reduced wares	C; C4; C11; C15; C17; C19; C20	101,102,103,112,114,116,118,120,122,124,126,128,130,136,138,142,144,160,163,173,177,181,183,185,187,188,190,192,194,196,198,200,213,215,219,221,225,235,237,239,241,242,244,246,253,255,258,260,275,276,278,279,280,282,285,286,288,291,293,302,306,308,309,311,321,337,339,348,350,351,355,357,359,361,363,365,367,368,371,373,378,384,386,387,391,393,395,398,400,404,408,410,412,414,418,423,431,433,442,444,446,448,458,466,467,469,473,478,480,482,484,489,491,493,495,497,499,501,503,508
Local (Upper Nene valley) whiteware	D6/9; D2	142,173,177,188, 293,299,393,395,442,444,446
Local (Upper Nene valley) oxidised	D	101,102,110,116,124,130,144,185,188,194,196,282,299,304,319,351,357,358,361,386,391,395,418,448,501,508
Local/Harrold, Beds shell-tempered	B; B4	112,114,118,120,122,124,128,132,138,146,173,188,191,194,196,198,200,215,217,221,225,235,237,239,242,244,246,253,255,276,282,288,306,311,321,348,350,351,355,357,359,361,368,373,376,384,386,387,391,393,396,398,404,410,412,418,431,436,442,444,448,451,458,462,466,467,469,471,473,478,480,489,491,499,501
Lower Nene grey ware	C1	128
Lower Nene Colour-Coated ware	D1, D24	114,128,163,198,217,219,221,225,246,258,275,282,291,348,351,357,359,361,386,387,391,395,410,418,431,442,446,458,466,467,480,484,489,491
Oxfordshire red-slipped	D4	108,112,114,128,134,191,196,217,219,225,235,239,246,255,282,350,386,398,442,444,484,499
Oxfordshire parchment	D27	363,458,499
Oxfordshire white mortaria	OXF WH	110,173,291,395,410,491
Dorset BB1	C8	112,185,188,200,219,235,237,244,276,279,280,308,337,339,355,361,386,391,400,404,410,442,446,448,466,467,469,480,501
Mancetter-Hartshill mort.	MH WH	187,244,355,359,414,446,466,469,495
Baetican amphora	BAT AM	386
Samian (most Central Gaulish)	SA	126,128,130,164,188,196,198,242,244,282,288,308,331,355,367,378,386,387,423,469,495



## APPENDIX 3

## Coin catalogue

Small find no.	Ruler	Date	Dia.	Wt	Legend
2	CONSTANS Denom: AE Wear: W/W Context: 122 Axis: 1	341-346	16mm		Obv: CONSTAN SFAVG Rev: VICTORIAEDDAVGGQNN Mint: Trier <sup>1</sup>
6	MAGNENTIUS Denom: AE Wear: SW/SW Context: 175 Axis: 12	351-353	20mm		Obv: DN MAGNEN TIVSFAVG Rev: VICTORIAEDDNNNAVGETCAE Mint: Amiens <sup>2</sup>
8	CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS Denom: AE Wear: W/W Context: 177 Axis: 6	'270'	16mm		Obv: DIVO CLAVDIO Rev: CONSECRATIO Mint: - This is a radiate copy of this type.
9	Radiate Denom: AE Wear: C/EW Context: 179 Axis: -	M4C	16mm		Obv: - Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO falling horseman prototype. Mint: -
67	Illegible flan Denom: AE Wear: C/C Context: u/s Axis: -	3/4C	16mm		Obv: - Rev: - Mint: -
68	CONSTANS Denom: AE Wear: W/W Context: 491 Axis: 6	341-346	15mm		Obv: CONSTAN SPFAVG Rev: VICTORIAEDDNNNAVGGQNN Mint: Trier II <sup>3</sup>
69	Minim Denom: AE Wear: C/C Context: 480 Axis: -	4C	10mm		Obv: - Rev: - Mint: -
70	Radiate Denom: AE Wear: EW/EW Context: u/s Axis: 11	3C	16.5mm		Obv: - Rev: - Mint: -
71	Radiate Denom: AE Wear: EW/EW Context: 444 Axis: 11	3C	17mm		Obv: Victorinus / Tetricus I? Rev: - Mint: - Traces of original white metal coating.
72	CONSTANTINE II Denom: Wear: VW/VW Context: 308 Axis: 6	330-335	16mm		Obv: CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC Rev: GLOR IAEXCERC ITVS (2 standards type) Mint: Trier II <sup>4</sup>
73	Illegible flan Denom: AE Wear: C/C Context: 501 Axis: -	4C	15mm		Obv: - Rev: - Mint: -
74	Victorinus Denom: AE Wear: W/VW	'268- 270'	16mm		Obv: IMPCVICTORINVSFAVG Rev: INVICTVS Mint: -

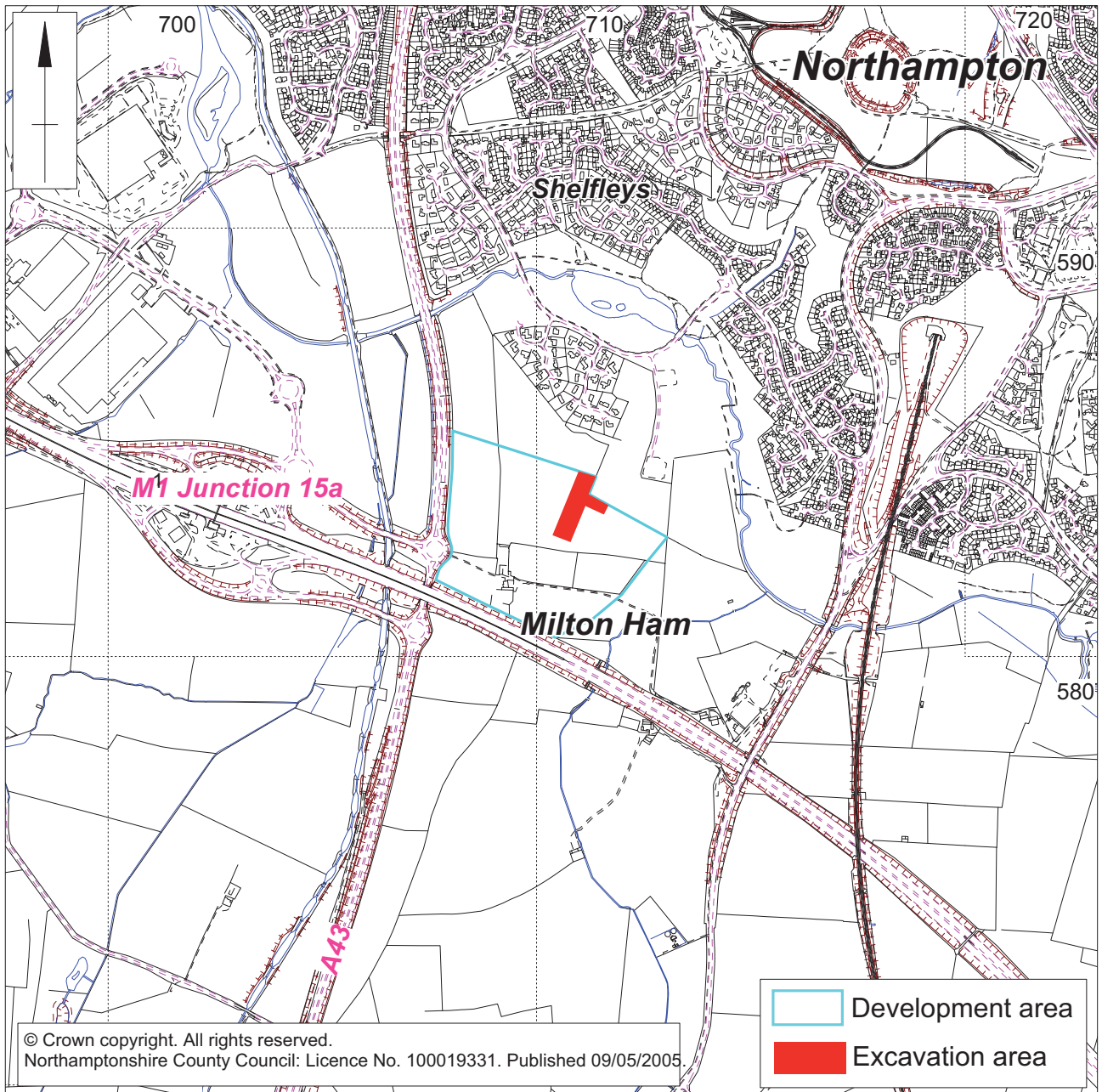
Small find no.	Ruler	Date	Dia.	Wt	Legend
75	Context: 181 Axis: 6 Illegible flan Denom: AE Wear: C/C Context: 213 Axis: -	4C	17mm		This is a radiate copy of this type. Obv: - Rev: - Mint: -

<sup>1</sup> The mint mark was lost off the edge of the flan but the letter O in the field between the facing victories and the obverse type of bust with pearls and diadems would reflect a Trier mint.

<sup>2</sup> The partial mint mark of MB indicated Amiens. The type of the reverse was CK type 1; the issue can be paralleled as CK5-6.

<sup>3</sup> The TRS mint mark and the D in the field indicates Trier second officina HK 148-50

<sup>4</sup> The mint mark TR.S indicates Trier second officina HK 63



Scale 1:15,000

Fig 1

731

574

573








Cremation [205]

Cremation [203]

'Ladder' Enclosure

Oven [397]

Annexe

-  Late 2nd-early 3rd century AD
-  3rd-4th century AD
-  4th century AD
-  Medieval furrow
-  Trial trenches

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Scale 1:500

Romano-British settlement, Milton Ham, site plan Fig 2