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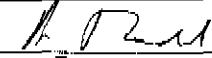

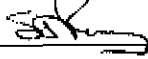
A6 ROTHWELL AND DESBOROUGH BYPASS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: STAGE 6
TRIAL TRENCHING
DECEMBER 2001

VOLUME 1: TEXT

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Appendix I CONTEXT INVENTORY

Illustrations (Volume 2)

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**A6 ROTHWELL AND DESBOROUGH BYPASS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: STAGE 6
TRIAL TRENCHING**

Summary

As a further stage of archaeological mitigation within the corridor of the proposed A6 Rothwell and Desborough Bypass, a programme of trial trenching was undertaken. The trenches were located along the whole length of the route, targeted particularly at suspected archaeological sites highlighted from the previous surface collection and geophysical surveys. The results confirmed the presence of three sites of archaeological interest; an Iron Age settlement (Site 9), Roman enclosures and Iron Age pit alignment (Site 15) and an undated trackway (Site 11). There were few associated finds. No sub-surface remains were found associated with other previously identified sites, and it appears unlikely that other substantial archaeological features survive within the route corridor.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook a sixth stage of archaeological fieldwork along the route of the proposed A6 Rothwell and Desborough Bypass, Northamptonshire (Fig 1a & b). This comprised a series of 43 trial trenches in areas of the road, a length of approximately 6 km. Detailed geophysical survey had previously been undertaken in a 40 m-wide corridor along most of the route. The trial trenching was undertaken in order to test known or suspected sites, and to examine apparently blank areas. The trenching strategy was approved by Highways Agency's Archaeological Adviser as an appropriate archaeological mitigation response.

1.2 The work was undertaken on behalf of URS Thorburn Colquhoun as part of the Environmental Assessment of the impacts of the proposed new road. The road corridor investigated was taken from the Highways Agency's Compulsory Purchase Order (M No. 2) 1997.

1.3 The fieldwork was carried out in December 2001 in generally good field conditions.

2 *METHOD*

- 2.1 The trenches were opened up under archaeological supervision using a JCB mechanical excavator equipped with a 5-foot toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were machine-excavated as far as the surface of natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were found to survive only as features cut into the natural substrate, all overlying stratigraphy having been truncated.
- 2.2 The trenches were hand-cleaned as necessary to define potential archaeological features. Where features were present, the trenches were planned at 1:50 or 1:100. All potential archaeological features were sampled by hand excavation so as to define their character and retrieve finds for dating purposes. Soil samples were taken from a selection of features in order to establish the potential of the site for palaeo-environmental material.
- 2.3 Spot heights were taken and reduced to Ordnance Datum levels. A colour transparency and monochrome photographic record was taken of selected trenches and features. Material not presented in this report is kept in archive for deposition in a suitable repository.

3 *RESULTS*

3.1 *GENERAL*

- 3.1.1 A total of 43 trenches were approved, but one of these (Trench 18) was abandoned as it proved to have been targeted on a water pipe (Fig. 4). Of the remaining 42 trenches excavated, 33 contained no remains of archaeological interest. Details of these are presented in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1) but they are not described in the body of this report. The trench number is included as a prefix within each context number (eg. 900s = Trench 9, 1000s = Trench 10 etc.).
- 3.1.2 The unproductive trenches include those positioned to examine two of the sites identified in the geophysical survey - Sites 13 and 14. These can now be dismissed as being of no archaeological interest. The anomalies labelled Site 13 (Fig 2) were probably geological in origin. Here, Trench 1 revealed bands of sand within the clay substrate which may have

caused the geophysical variations. It is also possible that the installation of an artesian water pump at the edge of the field (information from Mr Howes, landowner) caused a certain amount of disturbance to the surrounding area which registered on the magnetometer survey. The apparent scatter of pits, labelled Site 14, were not located in Trench 7 (Fig 7), and the anomalies here can probably be accounted for by geological variations or ferrous objects in the ploughsoil.

- 3.1.3 In the northern part of the route, Trenches 2 and 3 on the periphery of Site 8, also failed to identify any archaeological features. It seems likely that this Iron Age/Roman occupation identified from the surface scatters of material, lies exclusively to the west of the road corridor.
- 3.1.4 The trial trenches positioned in area of surface flint concentrations at the southern end of the route (Fig. 8, Trenches 37-38, Site 10) did not reveal any associated prehistoric features. The putative cropmark enclosure (Site 7) can also be seen to have been misinterpreted and was almost certainly caused by natural variations. The concentration of medieval pottery at Site 12 (Fig 8, Trenches 35-36) also appeared not to be associated with sub-surface features, and the nature of this site remains enigmatic. It would appear either to relate to a site mostly or entirely ploughed out, or else represent a peculiarly dense deposit of dumped material.
- 3.1.5 The flint scatter at Site 11 (Trenches 30-32) does not appear to be associated with prehistoric features. The trackway at this site, identified on the geophysical survey (Trench 32), remains inconclusively dated.
- 3.1.6 Several sites, identified in the geophysical survey can now be confirmed to be of archaeological significance.
- Site 15: trackway, enclosures and pit alignment (Fig 6)
 - Site 11: trackway with probable enclosure outside the road corridor (Fig 6)
 - Site 9: enclosures (Fig 7)

3.2 *SITE 15*

Trench 27 (Fig 9)

- 3.2.1 A ditch [2708] encountered at the north-eastern end of this trench formed the western edge of a trackway aligned NW-SE. The ditch formed a shallow wide U-shape measuring 1.0 m wide and 0.35 m in depth; the fill (2707) was sandy silt with frequent ironstone and charcoal. Several sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved from this ditch. The ditch forming the eastern edge of the trackway was not observed in the trench but was shown to be situated c. 9.0 m away from the first ditch on the geophysical survey. A large ovoid pit [2705] was located towards the centre of the trench measuring 1.8 m in width and 0.66 m in depth and filled by sandy silts with frequent ironstone (2704). The pit was undated, but possibly Roman on the basis of its location. Some animal bone was retrieved, but a soil sample (Sample 1) was largely sterile.

Trench 28 (Fig 9)

- 3.2.2 Three ditches were observed in this trench, all these were aligned roughly east-west. The southern-most of these ditches [2808] formed part of a rectilinear enclosure identified in the geophysical survey. This ditch measured 1.05 m in width and 0.35 m in depth and had a shallow concave profile. The second ditch [2806], situated 3.0 m from [2808], was 0.6 m wide and 0.35 m deep, and had steep sides with a flat base. This ditch was not identified by the geophysical survey and may form part of the trackway. The third ditch [2804] had a wide V-shaped profile and measured 1.1 m in width and 0.4 m in depth. It would appear to define the southern side of an enclosure identified in the geophysical survey. East of the trench, it appears to make a sharp turn to the north-west and would seem to be equivalent to the Roman ditch [2708], encountered in Trench 27.

Trench 29 (Fig 9)

- 3.2.3 The pit alignment was encountered beneath 1.2 m of colluvium. The trench was widened to expose the full extent of one of the pits [2907]. This was sub-rectangular in shape, and about 0.85 m deep (Fig 10, Section 6). The primary fill of the pit (2906) consisted of a sandy silt with frequent ironstone fragments, while the upper fills (2905 and 2906) contained very little ironstone and may represent a final slow silting episode. There were no indications that the pit had once held a post, although had the post been withdrawn and the pit infilled again it would not necessarily have left any trace of its presence. A further pit in the alignment [2910] was visible at the eastern edge of the trench and was situated c.0.7 m from the excavated pit. A

shallow gully [2909] was encountered at the southern end of this trench. This gully measured 0.65m in width and 0.17m in depth and was aligned east to west across the trench. It may correspond to one of the faint anomalies on the geophysical survey running at a slight angle to the pit alignment. It was without finds.

3.3 *SITE 11*

Trench 32 (Fig 9)

- 3.3.1 The trackway was delineated by two parallel gullies aligned NE-SW, situated 5.5 m apart. Both the gullies, [3204] and [3206], were similar in form, being steep sided with concave bases and measuring 1.0 m wide and 0.3 m deep. No finds came from the gullies and these features remain undated. No further features were observed in this trench.

3.4 *SITE 9*

Trench 9 (Fig 10)

- 3.4.1 The enclosure ditch was encountered in the western end of Trench 9, was aligned east to west and formed part of the north-east section of a large rectangular enclosure identified in the geophysical survey. The enclosure ditch was found to have been dug in two phases (Fig 10, Section 16). The original ditch [911] was cut 1.5 m in depth below the topsoil and was V-shaped in form with steep sides. The fill (912) was a sandy clay with frequent ironstone fragments and occasional cobbles. The later re-cut [909] was a shallower wide U-shape and was 3.2 m in width and 1.05 m in depth. This ditch was filled with sandy clay with moderate ironstone inclusions (910), and some evidence of tip-lines coming in from the western (ie. inner) edge of the ditch. A small sherd of Iron Age pottery and a lump of fired clay were recovered. This later phase was offset slightly to the east of the original cut. Two further small features were also found in this trench located outside the enclosure. One of these [903] contained a sherd of pottery dating to the Iron Age and was situated to the east of the trench. The second feature [905] was less well defined and may have been a tree throw hole.

Trench 10 (Fig 9)

- 3.4.2 A substantial ditch was found 10 m from the northern end of this trench. This ditch [1007] measured 2.3m in width and 1.2m in depth and was aligned NE-SW (Fig 10, Section 14). It had been identified in the geophysical survey as a curvilinear field boundary. The fill of the ditch (1008) consisted of sandy silt with moderate quantities of ironstone evident as tip lines. This feature cut an earlier ditch [1003] that could not be observed in its entirety due to the width of the trench. The earlier ditch was 1.4 m in depth and may have been on a slightly

different alignment to [1007]. The upper fill (1006) yielded some Iron Age pottery and worked flint.

4 FINDS

4.1 WORKED FLINT

Six pieces of worked flint were recovered. There were three blades, two flakes and one core. All were either unstratified or found residually in later features. They represent a heterogeneous background scatter of prehistoric flint work

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1006	fill of ditch 1003	2 blade fragments and 1 flake fragment; all sharp and unpatinated
2906	fill of pit 2907	1 blade; thin abraded cortex; moderately patinated
3502	subsoil	1 rough, thick flake; abraded cortex; moderately patinated
4103	colluvium	multi-platform pebble core; sharp and unpatinated

4.2 POTTERY

Iron Age (c. 600 BC – AD 50)

4.2.1 Six sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the evaluation. None are particularly informative or chronologically diagnostic. The predominant inclusions in the fabric of the pottery are grog and ironstone. Neither is indicative of date and it is usual to find the latter as an inclusion in Iron Age pottery where much of the bedrock consists of Northampton Sand and Ironstone. The flint-tempered sherd from 1006 may be early Iron Age. The others could be any date within the Iron Age.

4.2.2 There are no profiles or rim forms but the thin-walled sherds suggests bowls may be present. There are two joining sherds from a probable bowl decorated with at least two parallel grooves. The sherds are too small to tell if the decorative style dates to the earlier Iron Age (PIDR decorated wares) or to the later La Tene period.

- 4.2.3 To date there are no good assemblages of Iron Age pottery from the Desborough/Rothwell area for comparison, and it is therefore difficult to assess the date of the pottery from the general appearance of the sherds. Nevertheless, some of the sherds look similar to pottery from early Iron Age sites in north Northamptonshire, such as Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985) and may date to this period.

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
904	fill of Pit 903	1 large grog-tempered sherd from flat-based jar
910	fill of Ditch 909	1 small grog-tempered bodysherd with shallow incised decoration on exterior surface
1006	fill of Ditch 1003	1 tiny sandy sherd in a dark grey fabric 1 small flint- and sand-tempered bodysherd 1 thin leached bodysherd, oxidised interior and exterior
2906	fill of Pit 2907	1 small grog-tempered sherd, very croded

Roman (c. AD 50–400)

- 4.2.4 A number of sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. Only those sherds from Context 2707 (Ditch 2708) represent finds from a Roman feature. These comprised several sherds from just two vessels of probable 2nd century date. The remaining sherds were from superficial deposits and were highly abraded.

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
2707	fill of Ditch 2708	7 sherds from a necked greyware jar with rilling on neck. 2 nd century AD? Many small sherds from a greyware dish with black surfaces. 2 nd century AD?
3402	subsoil	1 small abraded oxidised sherd
4103	colluvium	2 small abraded oxidised sherds
4203	colluvium	4 tiny abraded sherds, possibly all Roman

Medieval and later (c. AD 1000 onward)

- 4.2.5 There were 16 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. None were from sealed deposits and the unglazed pottery was extremely abraded. The pottery represents no more than a background scatter resulting from the manuring of arable fields and perhaps casual losses.

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
301	topsoil	1 sherd of medieval coarseware
801	topsoil	1 sherd of possible medieval Lyvedon/Stanion B ware
3402	subsoil	1 sherd of Midland Yellow glazed ware
3502	subsoil	2 sherds of possible medieval Lyvedon/Stanion B ware
3702	subsoil	2 sherds of medieval St Neots Type ware
3902	subsoil	2 sherds of Midland Yellow glazed ware
4103	colluvium	3 sherds of medieval Lyvedon/Stanion ware 1 sherd of Midland Black ware 1 sherd of Midland Yellow ware 1 sherd of glazed earthenware sherd of post-medieval pancheon

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

4.3.1 Three hand-collected 10-litre soil samples were retained and processed using a 'siraf' tank. The resulting floats were scanned for charred plant remains and molluscs.

Sample 1. Context 2704 (Pit 2705), Site 15. This yielded only a few *Chenopodium album* (fat hen) seeds. The fresh and lustrous appearance of the seeds suggested they were modern and therefore intrusive.

Sample 2. Context 2904 (Upper fill of Iron Age pit 2907), Site 15. This yielded apparently modern *C. album* seeds and two *Ceciliodes asicula* (molluscs). This is a burrowing species and should therefore be viewed as intrusive. A moderate amount of charcoal was also noted however the fragments appear to be too small to allow further identification.

Sample 3. Context 2906 (lower fill of Iron Age pit 2907), Site 15. The sample proved to be sterile.

4.3.2 All three samples contained no material of interest and have little potential for further work. It is doubtful whether useful molluscan evidence survives anywhere in the acidic ground conditions of the Northampton Sand geology.

4.4 ANIMAL BONE

4.4.1 Animal bone was recovered from just two contexts, the upper and lower fills (2703 and

2704) of Pit 2705 (Site 15).

4.4.2 A total of two pieces of bone with a total weight of 610g were identified to species. All elements were identifiable. They were both of a mature cow (*Bos*), possibly the same animal:

(2703) cow proximal radius

(2704) cow mandible

4.4.3 The bones were well preserved with no evidence for gnawing or butchery. It is not possible to draw any conclusions from this small assemblage other than the identification provided.

4.4.4 Bone does not survive well in the acidic soils of Northampton Sand, and this may account for the lack of bone at Site 9 where, in a settlement context, it would be expected to have been deposited. In the sites more peripheral to settlement, bone is unlikely to have been deposited in great quantities anyway.

5 *DISCUSSION*

5.1 The evaluation has identified three areas of archaeological interest, Sites 15, 11 and 9. These sites all lie on ridges of Northampton Sand and Ironstone, close to areas where archaeological material has been reported from former quarries. The sites appear to be quite faithfully defined by the geophysical survey, confirming that the survey was reliable. This includes the alignment of Iron Age pits at the southern end of Site 15, which shows up reasonably clearly on the geophysical survey, despite being buried by over a metre of colluvium.

5.2 Site 15 consisted of shallow-ditched enclosures of Roman date. A pit was encountered in Trench 27, and there are indications from the geophysical survey that other features may be present within the enclosures. The general paucity of finds does, however, suggest that the site does not represent the core of settlement. A soil sample from the pit was largely sterile. The edge of the former quarry (now re-instated land) lies within the northern arm of Trench 26, and, while no archaeological features were found in that trench, it is probable that features generally were present extending into quarried land.

- 5.3 The alignment of pits on the southern edge of the field was found to be well preserved. The single fragment pottery from the excavated pit was not closely datable, but such features represent prehistoric land division often not closely associated with settlement. Neither soil sample from the pit yielded any remains of significance. There were no other features in that trench with the exception of a shallow gully which may not have been related to the pits.
- 5.4 The only subsurface features at Site 11 were a pair of shallow ditches forming a possible trackway towards the bottom of the hill slope. This remains undated, but the ditch fills were not obviously modern, and a Roman date seems the most likely option. No other features were found in the trenches in this field, but several discrete and scattered anomalies show up on the geophysical plot, and it is possible that some of these are archaeological.
- 5.5 Site 9 was confirmed to be Iron Age, although finds were very sparse and precise dating not possible. It may have been long-lived, although the absence of any Roman pottery from anywhere in this field suggests that it is of pre-conquest date. The enclosure ditch in Trench 9 was found to be substantial and of two phases. The ditch in Trench 10 was of a similar size and possibly also of two phases, indicating that it is likely to be Iron Age in date. The fact that the medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was shown to respect the ditch on the geophysical plot had led to the initial suggestion that it was a medieval field boundary. However, the depth of the ditch, together with the presence of sherds of Iron Age pottery, suggests that the feature is Iron Age in origin but was presumably still extant in the medieval period. It may form the southern side of a large enclosure, but if this is the case it is unclear where the northern side might be. The feature in Trench 11 was shown to be a shallow lynchet (a boundary to presumably medieval ploughing). The most likely position for a northern boundary ditch is approximately along the join of the two geophysical grids between Trenches 8 and 11. The medieval ploughing again changes direction in this area. Alternatively, the ditch in Trench 10 may be a linear boundary rather than an enclosure.
- 5.6 Other sites along the route identified in the earlier stages of desk-based and field assessment have been shown to either lack identifiable subsurface features, or lie exclusively outside the road corridor.

- 5.7 Scatters of prehistoric flintwork, such as those in the ploughsoil at Sites 11, 9 and 10, are commonly not found to correlate with subsurface features, although it is possible that occasional pits are present which the relatively low density of trenching failed to find.
- 5.8 Similarly, there may be the occasional feature relating to the concentration of medieval pottery (Site 12), although it remains unclear whether this represents occupation which has been virtually completely ploughed away, or is merely a by-product of manuring fields.
- 5.9 The putative cropmark enclosure (Site 7) was targeted in Trench 40 and the absence of any trace of this feature (confirming the results from a trench dug in 1993) indicates that this site can be dismissed. The Iron Age and Roman pottery from the ploughsoil in this field appears likely to have derived from the known site to the east (Site 6) although again the possibility of isolated features within the road corridor cannot be ruled out.
- 5.10 The cropmark features to the south of Site 6 also appear to be dubious. It is notable that there was a deep build-up of hill-wash in this part of the field, reaching a depth of around 1.5 m in Trenches 42 and 43 (Appendix 1), and it is most unlikely that crop growth would be affected by subsurface features here. It seems probable that the archaeological features are restricted to the northern part of the field.

6 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM ALL PHASES OF WORK

SITE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1	'The Hermitage' moated site and possible cemetery	Outside road corridor
2	Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon site in former Ironstone quarry	300 m east of road corridor.
3	Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British site in former Ironstone Quarry	900 m east of road corridor.
4	Anglo-Saxon cemetery	150 m east of road corridor.
5	Cropmark enclosure and linear	West of road corridor. The projected line of

SITE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
	features	the northern linear feature, a possible trackway, was not found either in the geophysical grid, nor in Trenches 37 and 38. The southern linear feature may be a relict field boundary.
6	Cropmark Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure	50 m east of road corridor. Associated features do not appear to extend into the road corridor either on the western or southern sides.
7	Cropmark enclosure	Not located by geophysical survey or trial trenching and can be discounted. Superficial pottery in this field probably from Site 6.
8	Iron Age and Romano-British site discovered in fieldwalking	Main concentration of pottery lies c.100 m to the west of the road corridor. No features found in geophysical survey and trial trenching. Site probably lies exclusively outside road corridor.
9	Iron Age enclosures and prehistoric flint scatter	Iron Age settlement extends across full width of road corridor. No features relating to surface flint scatters found in trenching.
10	Prehistoric flint scatter	No associated features found in geophysical survey or trenching (Trenches 37-39).
11	Ditched trackway and flint scatter	Trackway crosses road corridor but is undated. No features associated with flint scatter found in trenching.
12	Concentration of medieval pottery discovered in fieldwalking	No associated features discovered in geophysical survey or trial trenching (Trenches 35-38). Any features possibly all ploughed out.
13	Linear geophysical anomalies	Trial Trench 1 did not reveal any features. Anomalies probably natural or caused by modern disturbances. West of Trench 1, a single linear feature may be a ditch.
14	Discrete geophysical anomalies north of Site 9	No features found in Trench 7. Anomalies probably not archaeological.
15	Romano-British enclosures and pit(s): Iron Age pit alignment	Features occupy width of road corridor but do not appear to be dense and are probably marginal to settlement.

7

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A1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

IA Iron Age M medieval PM pot-medieval FC fired clay

Trench No	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Context No.	Finds
1	30	0.5	101 Topsoil 0.25-0.3m thick 102 Natural Boulder Clay 103 Field drain 104 Fill of field drain	
2	30	0.35	201 Topsoil 0.25-0.3m thick 202 Natural Boulder Clay	
3	30	0.5	301 Topsoil 0.3-0.35m thick 302 Natural Boulder Clay	
4	30	0.4	401 Topsoil 0.25-0.3m 402 Natural Boulder Clay	
5	30	0.4	501 Topsoil 0.3-0.35m thick 502 Natural Boulder Clay	
6	40	0.4	601 Topsoil 0.25-0.3m thick 602 Cut of gully 0.4m deep, 0.68m wide, runs E-W 603 Fill of [602] mid brown silty clay 604 Cut of gully 0.3m deep, 0.45m wide, runs E-W to S of [602] 605 Fill of [604] mid brown silty clay 606 Natural Boulder Clay	modern glass
7	30	0.4	701 Topsoil 0.35m thick 702 Natural mixed clays	
8	30	0.4	801 Topsoil 0.2-0.25m thick 802 Natural ironstone and sand	pot (M)
9	30	0.35	901 Topsoil 0.3m thick 902 Natural ironstone and sand 903 Cut of ovoid pit 0.8m wide, 0.2m deep 904 Fill of [903] dark orange grey sandy silt 905 Cut of pit? 0.75m wide, 0.35m deep 906 Fill of [905] mid orange brown sandy silt 907 Void 908 Void 909 Cut of ditch 2.1m wide, 1.05m deep, cuts ditch [911] 910 Fill of [909] mid grey brown sandy clay 911 Cut of ditch 1.5m deep, cut by [909] 912 Fill of [911] light orange brown clay	pot (IA) pot (IA); FC
10	30	0.4	1001 Topsoil 0.3-0.35m thick 1002 Natural ironstone and sand 1003 Cut of ditch 1.4m deep, cut by [1007] 1004 Primary fill of [1003] dark brown sandy silt 1005 Fill of [1003] dark grey sandy silt 1006 Upper fill of [1003] brown sandy silt 1007 Cut of ditch 2.25m wide, 1.25m deep, cuts [1003] 1008 Fill of [1007] dark brown sandy silt 1009 Cut of gully 0.3m deep 1010 Fill of [1009] mid brown sandy silt	pot (IA); flint

Trench No	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Context No.	Finds
11	30	0.55	1101 Topsoil 0.3m thick 1102 Natural mixed clays 1103 Layer 9.7 m wide, 0.3 m deep, mid reddish brown sandy silt. Fill of negative lynchet	
12	30	0.55-0.83	1201 Modern overburden 0.18m thick 1202 Buried topsoil 0.25m thick 1203 Subsoil 0.25m thick 1204 Natural boulder clay 1205 Field drain 1206 Ironstone make-up of field drain	
13	30	0.6	1301 Topsoil 0.25-0.3m thick 1302 Natural boulder clays	
14	30	0.6	1401 Topsoil 0.3-0.35m thick 1402 Natural boulder clays	
15	30	0.5	1501 Topsoil 0.25-0.3m thick 1502 Natural boulder clays 1503 Fill of [1504] mid-dark grey brown clay 1504 Cut of drainage gully 0.5m wide, 0.28m deep	
16	30	0.5	1601 Topsoil 0.25-0.35m thick 1602 Natural boulder clays	
17	30	0.55	1701 Topsoil 0.25-0.3m thick 1702 Natural boulder clays	
18			Not dug due to sewer pipe	
19	30	0.4-0.6	1901 Topsoil 0.25-0.3m thick 1902 Natural boulder clays 1903 Fill of [1904] mid grey orange silty clay 1904 Tree throw 1905 Field drain 1906 Ironstone make-up of field drain 1907 Field drain 1908 Ironstone make-up of field drain	
20	31	0.5-0.6	2001 Topsoil 0.25m thick 2002 Natural boulder clays 2003 Field drain 2004 Ironstone make-up of field drain 2005 Field drain 2006 Ironstone make-up of field drain 2007 Field drain 2008 Ironstone make-up of field drain	
21	30	0.55	2101 Topsoil 0.3m thick 2102 Natural boulder clay	
22	31	0.6-0.7	2201 Topsoil 0.3m thick 2202 Natural boulder clays	
23	31	0.6	2301 Topsoil 0.5m thick 2302 Natural boulder clays 2303 Field drain 2304 Make-up of field drain	

Trench No	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Context No.	Finds
24	32	0.5-0.65	2401 Topsoil 0.25m 2402 Subsoil 0.12m 2403 Natural boulder clay 2404 Field drain 2405 Field drain fill 2406 Field drain 2407 Field drain fill	
25	29	0.55	2501 Topsoil 0.35-0.42m thick 2502 Natural Boulder Clay	
26	33	0.35-0.5	2601 Topsoil 0.29m thick 2602 Subsoil 0.2m thick 2603 Natural Ironstone and sand	
27	32	0.45	2701 Topsoil 0.23m 2702 Subsoil 0.3 2703 Upper fill of [2705] loose grey brown sandy silt 2704 Fill of [2705] loose dark brown sandy silt 2705 Cut of pit 1.8m wide, 0.66m deep 2706 Void 2707 Fill of [2708] dark orange brown sandy silt 2708 Cut of ditch 1.0m wide, 0.35m deep	bone bone Pot (Roman)
28	34	0.4-0.5	2801 Topsoil 0.3m 2802 Subsoil 0.15m 2803 Fill of [2804] mid reddish brown silt 2804 Cut of ditch 1.1m wide, 0.4m deep 2805 Fill of [2806] reddish brown silt 2806 Cut of ditch 0.6m wide, 0.35m deep 2807 Fill of [2808] mid dark reddish brown silt 2808 Cut of ditch 1.05m wide, 0.36m deep	
29	30	0.43-1.25	2901 Topsoil 0.22-0.3m 2902 Subsoil/ hillwash 0.2-1.2m deep 2903 Natural ironstone and sand 2904 Fill of [2907] dark reddish brown silty clay, with lens of charcoal 2905 Fill of [2907] mid brown clay silt 2906 Primary fill of [2907] mid brown silt 2907 Cut of pit 0.86m deep, 1.56m in diameter 2908 Fill of [2909] mid brown clay silt 2909 Cut of gully 0.65m wide, 0.17m deep 2910 Unexcavated sub square pit	Pot (IA); flint
30	30	0.45-0.6	3001 Topsoil 0.3m 3002 Subsoil 0.33m 3003 Natural ironstone and sand	
31	36	0.55-0.7	3101 Topsoil 0.3m 3102 Subsoil 0.6m 3103 Natural ironstone and sand	

Trench No	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Context No.	Finds
32	33	0.4-0.6	3201 Topsoil 0.3m 3202 Subsoil 0.3m 3203 Natural ironstone and sand 3204 Cut of gully 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep, N side of track 3205 Fill of [3204] mid orange brown silty clay 3206 Cut of gully 1.05m wide, 0.28m deep, S side of track 3207 Fill of [3206] mid brown orange silty clay	
33	30	0.35-0.45	3301 Top soil 0.125-0.30m thick 3302 Mixed soils 0.10-0.15m thick. 3303 Natural sub soil clays	
34	30	0.40-0.50	3401 Top soil 0.25-0.30m thick 3402 Mixed soils 0.15-0.20m thick 3403 Natural clays	pot (PM)
35	30	0.50	3501 Top soil at 0.30-0.35m thick 3502 Subsoil 3503 Field drain 3504 Ironstone make up of field drain 3505 Natural mixed clays	pot (M);flint
36	30	0.50	3601 Top soil at 0.30-0.35m thick 3602 Natural clays 3603 Field drain 3604 Ironstone make up of field drain	
37	20	0.55	3701 Top soil at 0.30-0.35m thick 3702 Subsoil 3703 Natural clay	pot (M)
38	40	0.55	3801 Top soil at 0.30-0.35m thick 3802 Natural clay and ironstone 3803 Possible natural water channel 3804 Fill of [3803] 3805 Natural ironstone	
39	30	0.60-1.37	3901 Top soil at 0.35-0.40m thick 3902 Sub soil at 0.20-0.25m thick 3903 Down hill wash deposit up to 1.37m thick at NE end of trench 3904 Natural ironstone and clays	pot (PM)
40	30	0.50	4001 Top soil at 0.25-0.30m thick 4002 Sub soil at 0.20-0.25m thick 4003 Natural clays and ironstone	
41	30	0.70-1.60	4101 Top soil at 0.30-0.35m thick 4102 sub soil at 0.15-0.20m thick 4103 Hill wash at 0.20-1.10m thick 4104 Land drain 4105 Ironstone blocks for land drain 4106 Natural ironstone and sands	pot (PM & M); flint
42	30	0.70-1.25	4201 Top soil at 0.25-0.30m thick 4202 sub soil at 0.30-0.35m thick 4203 Hill wash at 0.20-0.60m thick 4204 Natural ironstone and sands	pot (M)
43	30	0.50-1.60	4301 Top soil at 0.25-0.30m thick 4302 Sub soil at 0.15-0.20m thick 4303 Hill wash at 0.20- 1.10m thick 4304 Natural clays.	

