

## RENNY LODGE, NEWPORT PAGNELL, MILTON KEYNES

### Fieldwork Assessment Report

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## Summary

Between August and December 2005 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Partnerships, through their agents Pell Frischmann, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations in advance of construction of affordable housing and associated ancillary works at the former Renny Lodge Hospital site, London Road in Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. The site is situated on the south-eastern edge of Newport Pagnell, and to the north-east of Milton Keynes (OS NGR 488670 243250) and bounded by London Road and North Crawley Road to the west and north respectively, with a combination of residential and light industrial development to the south and east.

On the basis of a previous desk-based assessment carried out by Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned in August and September 2005 to carry out a building survey of the demolished remains of Renny Lodge Hospital, as well as a strip and record excavation of a proposed new access road crossing the site from North Crawley Road to the industrial estate to the south. The access road excavation revealed well-preserved Late Iron Age/ Romano-British, medieval and pre-Renny Lodge post-medieval activity at the site, including a Romano-British enclosure and road bounded by flanking ditches. As a result, an archaeological evaluation of the remainder of the site was requested by the Milton Keynes District Archaeological Officer, and carried out by Wessex Archaeology in October 2005. The evaluation confirmed the extent of the archaeological remains previously identified, and determined the scope and extent of the main phase of archaeological excavation, carried out during November and December 2005.

The excavation identified at least three phases of Late Iron Age/ Romano-British activity on the site, as well as medieval archaeology and pre-Renny Lodge post-medieval features. The first phase of Romano-British activity (dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) comprised the remains of a field system and/or sub-square enclosure, with limited structural evidence including a shallow curvilinear ditch and an area of cobbling, the latter possibly associated with the ephemeral remains of a putative sub-rectangular enclosure/ structure. Although no evidence was recorded to suggest the roadside ditches that defined the Roman road originated in this phase, it is nevertheless almost certain that the route itself was in use by this period.

Archaeologically, the second phase was the most coherent period of activity at the site, characterised by up to three ditched enclosures, incorporated into the established field system. This is also the earliest recorded phase for the roadside ditches that formalise and define the Roman road. Although few structural remains were recorded from this phase, the nature of the features identified combined with the recovery of a substantial quantity of artefacts, suggest the remains represent a small 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD roadside settlement. The final phase of Romano-British activity on the site comprised re-cutting of some of the principle ditches, as well as alterations to the layout of features assigned to the previous phase. Although recorded as an independent phase of activity, these remains are perhaps more likely to represent a sub-phase of Phase II, continuing activity at the settlement into the 3<sup>rd</sup> and possibly even 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

The medieval phase of activity on the site predominantly comprised field system ditches, including a double-ditched arrangement. In addition, a number of tree-throws are attributable to this phase, all apparently associated with either the medieval ditches, or more significantly, on or close to the alignment of earlier Romano-British ditches. It is probable that the principle ditches of this phase define a track or road, perpendicular to the earlier Roman road.

Although limited evidence for post-medieval activity was recorded that pre-dated the construction of a workhouse at Renny Lodge in *c.* 1836, the archaeology of this period was dominated by the development and expansion of the workhouse, which admitted its first inmates in 1837. In 1929 workhouses were abolished, and Renny Lodge became a hospital caring for the elderly and chronically sick, initially under the control of local government, and then the National Health Service when created in 1948. The hospital was finally closed in 1992 and demolished two years later in 1994.

## **Acknowledgements**

The archaeological works were commissioned by Pell Frischmann, in consultation with Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd (who produced the original desk-based assessment), on behalf of English Partnerships. Wessex Archaeology is extremely grateful to both Pell Frischmann and English Partnerships, and in particular Duncan Clarke and Jonathan Morris of the respective organisations, for the assistance, co-operation and pragmatism they had shown throughout the project. In addition, Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance provided by Alan Thomas of Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd. Wessex Archaeology would also like to extend thanks to Brian Giggins, Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes District Council, again for his pragmatism, and for the benefit of his extensive knowledge of the archaeology of the area throughout.

The archaeological investigations were managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Crockett, and the fieldwork directed by Caroline Appleton, Susan Clelland and Kevin Ritchie, assisted by Steve Beach, Jerry Bond, Dave Budd, Claire Davies, Neil Fitzpatrick, Eoin Fitzsimmons, Barry Hennessey, Dave Murdie, Lee Newton, John Smith, Jane Roberts and Gemma White.

This report was compiled by Caroline Appleton and Andrew Crockett, and based on preliminary analysis undertaken by Caroline Appleton. The pottery assessment was undertaken by Lorraine Mepham and animal bone by Jessica Grimm. The environmental samples were processed by Hayley Clark under the supervision of Sarah Wyles and assessment undertaken by Chris Stevens and Michael J. Allen. The plans of the excavation were prepared by Caroline Appleton and are based on a site survey undertaken by Caroline Appleton, Dave Budd and Steve Beach. Linda Coleman prepared the illustrations for this report, predominantly based on digital site survey data.

**Project Metadata**

Item	Description
Site Name	Renny Lodge, Newport Pagnell
OS Grid Reference	488670 243250
Site Type	Strip and Record Excavation; Building Recording; Archaeological Evaluation; Excavation
Project Start Date	22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2005 (Strip and Record/ Building Recording); 24 <sup>th</sup> October 2005 (Evaluation); 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2005 (Excavation)
Project Duration	One month (Strip and Record/ Building Recording); one week (Evaluation); one month (Excavation)
WA Site Code	60830 (Strip and Record Excavation/ Building Recording); 60831 (Evaluation); 60833 (Excavation)
Museum Accession no.	2005.123
MKDC Event no.	995 (Strip and Record); 996 (Building Recording); 1007 (Evaluation/ Excavation)
Area of site	c. 1.5 hectares
Summary	<p>Between August and December 2005 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Partnerships, through their agents Pell Frischmann, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations in advance of construction of affordable housing and associated ancillary works at the former Renny Lodge Hospital site, London Road in Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. The site is situated on the south-eastern edge of Newport Pagnell, and to the north-east of Milton Keynes (OS NGR 488670 243250) and bounded by London Road and North Crawley Road to the west and north respectively, with a combination of residential and light industrial development to the south and east.</p> <p>On the basis of a previous desk-based assessment carried out by Archaeology &amp; Planning Solutions Ltd, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned in August and September 2005 to carry out a building survey of the demolished remains of Renny Lodge Hospital, as well as a strip and record excavation of a proposed new access road crossing the site from North Crawley Road to the industrial estate to the south. The access road excavation revealed well-preserved Late Iron Age/ Romano-British, medieval and pre-Renny Lodge post-medieval activity at the site, including a Romano-British enclosure and road bounded by flanking ditches. As a result, an archaeological evaluation of the remainder of the site was requested by the Milton Keynes District Archaeological Officer, and carried out by Wessex Archaeology in October 2005. The evaluation confirmed the extent of the archaeological remains previously identified, and determined the scope and extent of the main phase of archaeological excavation, carried out during November and December 2005.</p> <p>The excavation identified at least three phases of Late Iron Age/ Romano-British activity on the site, as well as medieval archaeology and pre-Renny Lodge post-medieval features. The first phase of Romano-British activity (dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) comprised the remains of a field system and/or sub-square enclosure, with limited structural evidence including a shallow curvilinear ditch and an area of cobbling, the latter possibly associated with the ephemeral remains of a putative sub-rectangular enclosure/ structure. Although no evidence was recorded to suggest the roadside ditches that defined the Roman road originated in this phase, it is nevertheless almost certain that the route itself was in use by this period.</p> <p>Archaeologically, the second phase was the most coherent period of activity at the site, characterised by up to three ditched enclosures, incorporated into the established field system. This is also the earliest recorded phase for the roadside ditches that formalise and define the Roman road. Although few structural remains were recorded from this phase, the nature of the features identified combined with the recovery of a substantial quantity of artefacts, suggest the remains represent a small 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD roadside settlement. The final phase of Romano-British activity on the site comprised re-cutting of some of the principle ditches, as well as alterations to the layout of features assigned to the previous phase. Although recorded as an independent phase of activity, these remains are perhaps more likely to represent a sub-phase of Phase II, continuing activity at the settlement into the 3<sup>rd</sup> and possibly even 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.</p> <p>The medieval phase of activity on the site predominantly comprised field system ditches, including a double-ditched arrangement. In addition, a number of tree-throws are attributable to this phase, all apparently associated with either the medieval ditches, or more significantly, on or close to the alignment of earlier Romano-British ditches. It is probable that the principle ditches of this phase define a track or road, perpendicular to the earlier Roman road.</p> <p>Although limited evidence for post-medieval activity was recorded that pre-dated the construction of a workhouse at Renny Lodge in c. 1836, the archaeology of this period was dominated by the development and expansion of the workhouse, which admitted its first inmates in 1837. In 1929 workhouses were abolished, and Renny Lodge became a hospital caring for the elderly and chronically sick, initially under the control of local government, and then the National Health Service when created in 1948. The hospital was finally closed in 1992 and demolished two years later in 1994.</p>
Monuments identified	ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT, ROAD; PIT; WORKHOUSE; HOSPITAL
Location of Archive	Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 In May 2005 English Partnerships (EP), through their agents Pell Frischmann (PF), commissioned Archaeology & Planning Solutions Ltd (APS) to produce a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the former Renny Lodge Hospital site at the junction of North Crawley Road and London Road, situated on the south-east edge of Newport Pagnell (**Figure 1** – inset), centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR) 488670 243250, to the east of Milton Keynes. The site is proposed for redevelopment to provide affordable housing with access to North Crawley Road to the north.
- 1.1.2 The DBA identified few archaeological remains specifically within the site, with the exception of the conjectured line of a Roman road passing south-south-west to north-north-east through the site. However, the former hospital was constructed as a workhouse in 1836, and the DBA highlighted the local historical significance of the remnant walls and floor levels that were demolished to ground level in 1994 (APS 2005a).
- 1.1.3 In light of the DBA results the local planning authority, Milton Keynes District Council (MKDC) requested that a programme of archaeological works, comprising building recording of the former infirmary footings, coupled with a strip and record excavation of the proposed access road route, be carried out (**Figure 1**). The strip and record excavation and building recording were undertaken in accordance with written schemes of investigation (WSI), prepared by Archaeology & Planning Solutions Limited (APS 2005b and 2005c respectively) and approved by the archaeological officer for MKDC (Mr B Giggins).
- 1.1.4 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the specified archaeological works during August and September 2005. The strip and record of the proposed access road revealed a relatively complex array of archaeological features (WA 2005a), including:
- *The north-east corner of a putative Late Iron Age/ Romano-British large ditched enclosure with a single internal post-hole, the enclosure apparently extending south and west across the site;*
  - *The route of a possible Roman road passing to the east of the enclosure on a south-south-west to north-north-east alignment, evidenced by flanking ditches approximately 14-15m apart;*
  - *At least two other ditches perpendicular to the line of the Roman road, broadly contemporaneous with the other Late Iron Age/ Romano-British features, but indicating that the activity from this period is represented by at least two phases of activity;*
  - *Post-medieval features, including a ditch co-aligned with the early medieval road and pre-dating the construction of Renny Lodge itself in 1836; and*
  - *A number of undated discrete features include a pair of intercutting pits and a post-hole; these may be contemporaneous with the Late Iron Age/ Romano-British activity.*
- 1.1.5 As a result, the MKDC archaeological officer requested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out throughout the remainder of the site (**Figure 1**). This was commissioned by English Partnerships and carried out by Wessex Archaeology in October 2005. The evaluation, comprising 16 evaluation trenches investigating approximately five percent of

the site surface area, revealed a central core of archaeological activity, focussed predominantly beneath the footprint of the former hospital. The evaluation appeared to confirm and corroborate the findings from the access road, suggesting the presence of a small Late Iron Age/ Romano-British enclosed settlement alongside the Roman road, and less clearly defined medieval activity also at the site.

- 1.1.6 A site meeting was conducted on Thursday 27<sup>th</sup> October 2005 to review the results of the evaluation in the field, attended by Brian Giggins (MKDC), Alan Thomas (APS – archaeological consultant), Jonathan Morris and Caroline Madden (English Partnerships), and Susan Clelland and Andrew Crockett (Wessex Archaeology). The meeting confirmed that there would be a requirement for detailed archaeological excavation of part of the site prior to MKDC awarding planning consent. The meeting also agreed the approximate size and extent of the archaeological excavation (c. 0.2-0.3ha; **Figure 1**), and the required level of contingency attached to such works (+20%).
- 1.1.7 In order to expedite all archaeological works at the site, and make best use of available resources within a compressed timeframe, it was also agreed that machine stripping for the excavation would commence as soon as all fieldwork associated with the evaluation had been completed. Although all necessary processing *etc.* would be carried out on the evaluation archive, any further reporting on the evaluation would be subsumed into the assessment and analysis of the archaeological excavation. The archaeological excavation was carried out during November and December 2005.

## **1.2 Document Scope**

- 1.2.1 This report assesses the results of the archaeological fieldwork at Renny Lodge, collating the results of the access road strip and record excavation, machine trench evaluation and subsequent main phase of excavation. The assessment report will conclude with statements of potential for further analysis and dissemination, including publication proposals.
- 1.2.2 Although not considered in detail within this assessment report, the results of the Renny Lodge building survey will also be incorporated where relevant, and in particular with regard to any publication proposals.



## 2 RENNY LODGE

### 2.1 Location, Geology and Topography

2.1.1 Renny Lodge is situated on the south-eastern edge of Newport Pagnell and covers a roughly rectangular parcel of land, approximately 1.5 hectares in area, at the junction of London Road and North Crawley Road. It is bounded to the south by a housing estate and to the east by industrial units (**Figure 1**). The site was formerly most recently occupied by Renny Lodge Hospital, which was demolished in 1994.

2.1.2 The drift geology consists of Valley Gravel overlying Oxford Clay (Geological Map Sheet 203, Bedford, 1:50,000). Although not mapped by the BGS, the site may also contain more recent alluvial deposits associated with the present course of the River Ouzel or Lovat approximately 0.1km to the south-west. The site occupies relatively level ground at around 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD; Newlyn).

### 2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The DBA identified the following archaeological remains either within or near to the site at Renny Lodge. Prehistoric remains include findspots of Palaeolithic worked flint found to the east of the site, as well as flint arrowheads of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. A variety of other flint objects of Neolithic date had also been found in close proximity to the site. Two Iron Age sites had also been recorded to the east of the site on Crawley Road along with a prehistoric enclosure to the south of the site.

2.2.2 Romano-British remains including a riverside dwelling, settlement area and burials are all recorded in close proximity to the site, whilst pottery was also recovered during an archaeological evaluation to the south. A Romano-British road (Viatores Road 175) connecting the settlement and fort of *Magiovinium* (Fenny Stratford) with Irchester, was considered to pass close to or through the site.

2.2.3 The site is located to the south-east of the Saxon settlement of Newport Pagnell, which was probably established in the 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century AD. A cemetery of Saxon date was found during gravel extraction at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, immediately to the east of the site. Several skeletons were noted with associated grave goods. A small group of up to eight burials was found at Tickford Field Farm, probably also part of the cemetery.

2.2.4 During the medieval period the site probably lay within an agricultural landscape. Aerial photographs taken in the 1940s show traces of ridge and furrow earthworks on the site. Medieval pottery has also been found in the vicinity of the site. Although not inspected for the DBA, some of the earliest 18<sup>th</sup> century maps known of the area appear to indicate a trackway or road passing diagonally through the site, from the present junction of London Road and North Crawley Road to beyond the south-east corner of the site (Giggins pers. comm.).

2.2.5 The original workhouse at Renny Lodge was designed by William Roote, and built at some point during c. 1836, when the Newport Pagnell Poor Law Union was formed, with its first inmates admitted on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1837. The workhouse underwent various alterations during the remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in 1929 became a Public Assistance Institution when workhouses were abolished by Government. With the establishment of the National Health Service in 1948, many former workhouses and other care institutions became hospitals, and this is the case for Renny Lodge. The hospital closed in 1992 and was demolished in 1994.

### 3 AIMS AND METHODS

#### 3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 With due regard to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (IFA 1995 (revised 1999), 2) the generic aim of the project can be defined as;

- *To examine the archaeological resource present on the site within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource, to analyse and interpret the results, and disseminate them.*

3.1.2 In the absence of a published research agenda for the region, to achieve the project aim as outlined above, the following generic objectives were defined for the evaluation:

- *To determine the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any archaeological remains that survived on the site; and*
- *To assess the extent of modern truncation that may have previously impacted upon the archaeological resource.*

3.1.3 Following this initial evaluation the project objectives were further augmented for excavation as follows:

- *To determine the nature, character, extent, date, integrity and relative chronology of the archaeological remains that survived at the site;*
- *To determine the palaeo-environment and palaeo-economy associated with the archaeological remains on the site; and*
- *To place the archaeological remains into a local, regional and where relevant national context.*

#### 3.2 Methods

##### *Introduction*

3.2.1 The fieldwork methods are described in detail within the relevant WSIs (APS 2005b and 2005c; WA 2005b and 2005c) and will not be repeated *verbatim* here. Brian Giggins, the archaeological officer for Milton Keynes Council, reviewed and approved all WSIs in consultation with English Heritage, and monitored all archaeological fieldwork on behalf of the local planning authority. In summary, the following methods were adhered to.

##### *Renny Lodge Hospital Building Recording*

3.2.2 A wheeled hydraulic excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove overburden from the visible building footprint to expose the remains of walls, wall footings and floor surfaces, under constant archaeological supervision. The building remains were hand-cleaned, subjected to limited investigation to define, for example, structural relationships, and then digitally planned using a total station theodolite (TST). All remains were recorded, including detailed geo-referenced photographs of features of note. A representative sample of bricks *etc.* was retained from various structural elements identified in the field.

*Access Road Strip and Record Excavation*

- 3.2.3 The access road footprint area was machine stripped with a toothless bucket working under the direction at all times of an experienced archaeologist, to reveal the uppermost archaeological horizon or, where these were absent, natural deposits. The exposed surface was then cleaned where necessary and planned.
- 3.2.4 All further investigation sought to establish relative chronology of exposed archaeological features, and obtain where possible diagnostic material for dating purposes, in association with environmental samples to inform a consideration of palaeo-economy and palaeo-environment. In summary, this comprised the excavation of all feature intersections and at least one other section through each feature, to a minimum of 10% by length of all linear features and 50% by area of all discrete features exposed.

*Archaeological Evaluation*

- 3.2.5 The archaeological evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 16 evaluation trenches arrayed at random locations and alignments throughout the site. Each trench measured approximately 15m by 2m with the exception of Trenches 22, 24 and 25 which were shortened due to the constraints at their specified locations (undergrowth, utilities *etc.*).
- 3.2.6 The evaluation trenches were stripped to either the surface of *in situ* geology or the surface of archaeological remains, using a tracked hydraulic excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. All archaeological remains were hand-cleaned, investigated and recorded in order to address the aims and objectives outlined above. On completion, the evaluation trenches were backfilled for safety reasons and to facilitate machine stripping of the subsequent excavation area.

*Main Phase Excavation*

- 3.2.7 The archaeological works comprised machine stripping and excavation of an area extending to approximately 0.25ha, centrally located within the site, on the west side of the access road.
- 3.2.8 The overlying topsoil, made-ground (and other building remains associated with Renny Lodge Hospital) and subsoil, were stripped using a tracked hydraulic excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.2.9 All exposed archaeological remains were cleaned where necessary and then digitally surveyed to produce a scale plan of all features, and presented for consideration at a site meeting following completion of the machine stripping. The site meeting identified two small additional areas that required stripping, and confirmed the required level of investigation for feature types, complying with the original Access Road Strip and Record specification (APS 2005b).
- 3.2.10 All archaeological remains were hand-cleaned, investigated and recorded in order to address the aims and objectives outlined above. On completion the site was left open for hand-over to the construction team.

## 4 STRATIGRAPHY

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The project archives, including fully cross-referenced site records, are currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB, under the project site codes 60830 (access road excavation and building survey), 60831 (evaluation) and 60833 (main phase excavation).

### 4.2 Results

#### *Introduction*

4.2.1 The archaeological remains for all phases discussed below are shown in plan on **Figure 2**. A summary of all context numbers, and associated group/ trench numbers where assigned is provided in appendix (**Appendix 1**).

4.2.2 In general, where separate contexts had been obtained from sample excavation of a single feature, these had been grouped together and are described in text by their feature (F) group number. However, where uncertainty remains, in certain circumstances grouping of possibly associated contexts has not yet been carried out. All potential groupings will be reviewed in detail during post-excavation analysis.

4.2.3 Overall, approximately 0.7m of material was removed to expose the archaeological remains surviving beneath Renny Lodge. The overburden primarily comprised building foundations, floors *etc.* associated with Renny Lodge, and undifferentiated homogenous subsoil.

4.2.4 The northern portion of the site had been significantly truncated by post-medieval activity (to a depth of at least 1.2m below modern ground surface) effectively removing any earlier archaeological remains that may have existed. This truncation was initially observed during the excavation of the access road corridor, and subsequently confirmed during the machine trench evaluation in this area (Trenches 10 and 11).

4.2.5 The correlation between the area of disturbance and the range of buildings, yards *etc.* mapped to the north of the former Renny Lodge building complex is of note. The truncation perhaps therefore reflects the many and varied alterations to the grounds and outbuildings in this area as mapped during the lifespan of Renny Lodge, whilst the main complex remained relatively constant and unchanged. In order to present a complete account of the site, a summarised version of the building report for the Renny Lodge Workhouse/ Hospital will be included below, with reference to the associated subsurface features encountered during the main phase of excavation where appropriate.

4.2.6 The results of evaluation trenches that contained archaeological remains had been incorporated into the following site narrative. In addition, Trenches 10, 11, 12, 18, 20 and 22 contained no archaeological features, whilst excavation of Trench 13 was suspended due to the discovery of a number of modern services at this location.

#### *Romano-British*

##### PHASE I (1<sup>ST</sup> – MID 2<sup>ND</sup> CENTURY AD)

4.2.7 The first phase of Romano-British activity (**Figure 3**) comprised a series of ditch fragments that had survived significant truncation by later activity. These appeared to form the remains of a field system and/or sub-square enclosure. A shallow curvilinear ditch to the south-west and two central areas of cobbling provided the main structural evidence for the phase, the latter possibly associated with short gully/ ditch segments that may represent the ephemeral

remains of an adjacent sub-rectangular enclosure or possibly even structure. Although no evidence was recorded to suggest the road ditches originate in this phase, it is nevertheless almost certain that the route itself was in use by this period.

- 4.2.8 Ditch F1306 was potentially the most substantial of the features, measuring 1.47m wide and 0.5m deep, and survived as a southern terminal of a south-south-west to north-north-east aligned ditch. Significant re-cutting of this feature throughout the Romano-British period had removed any evidence of the full extent of this ditch, but it is possible that it originally extended beyond the site limit to the north. Associated with this ditch was the northern terminal of co-aligned smaller ditch/ elongated pit 1255, the terminals abutting each other. The southern extent of this feature is unknown, as it was truncated by drainage features associated with Renny Lodge, though it is likely that the feature was not significantly longer than the section exposed.
- 4.2.9 Perpendicular to the alignment of F1306/ 1255 was ditch 1031/ 1029. Again, significant truncation from later phases of activity had removed any evidence of the precise extent of this ditch, but it had survived re-cutting at the two locations shown. At the west end of this ditch was ditch/ gully F1290, a north to south aligned feature, the southern extent of which had been truncated by the re-cutting of ditch 1031/ 1029. Hence, the relationship between these ditches is unknown, though it is possible that they were actually components of the same feature.
- 4.2.10 A third feature (1070), partially truncated by later activity, was recorded parallel and to the east of F1306. The feature is likely to have been either a short ditch or elongated pit, and possibly formed part of the east side of a sub-square enclosure also defined by F1306/ 1255 and 1031/ 1029. If so, the enclosure would have been c. 18-19m wide (east to west) and at least 20m long (north to south).
- 4.2.11 Towards the centre of the site was an area of cobbling (F1304 and F1311), bisected by medieval ditch F1282. Although it is likely that they two patches of cobbling were originally part of the same spread, they are currently grouped as separate spreads to reflect their slight differences in layout. Area F1304 (**Figure 9; Plate 3**) was roughly rectangular and measured approximately 2.7m long by 2m wide whereas area F1311 was more irregular and measured approximately 3.6m long by 2.4m wide.
- 4.2.12 It is likely that the cobbling was used for hard standing, perhaps associated with structures on the site. The surviving extent of the cobbling correlates with softer clayey variations in the underlying geology. It is therefore likely that either the cobbles had been laid specifically to firm up softer ground, or perhaps more likely that the cobbling was originally more extensive and has only survived later truncation where it has compressed into softer ground.
- 4.2.13 To the north and east of this cobbling were the ephemeral remains of three shallow gullies (F1299, F1305 and F1307) that collectively define an approximately rectangular area measuring 14m by 8m. Although it is possible that these features may represent structural remains (i.e. beam slots, eaves drip gullies *etc.*), no other confirmed structural remains were recorded to corroborate this interpretation. To the south of this possible structure was tree-throw 1131.
- 4.2.14 An undated short section of south-south-west to north-north-east aligned gully (1086) was also recorded in this area, truncated by the Romano-British Phase II enclosure F1291. This feature has therefore been provisionally assigned to the Romano-British Phase I, and may potentially be associated with the possible structure.

- 4.2.15 Further evidence of structural remains was suggested by curvilinear gully F1298 (**Figure 9; Plate 1**). The gully measured approximately 3.25m long by 0.34m deep, and if projected to form a complete circle would represent a ring-ditch measuring *c.* 5m in diameter. Although the feature may have formed part of a round-house, no associated remains such as post-holes, central hearth *etc.* were found.
- 4.2.16 To the south-west, Trench 17 revealed the west side of a truncated south-south-west to north-north-east aligned ditch (1709). No further evidence for this ditch was recorded within the main phase excavation, though it is possible that it had been wholly re-cut by enclosure ditch F1293 (see below). In addition, east-south-east to west-north-west aligned ditch F377 within the access road excavation predated the Phase II roadside ditches (see below), and is therefore included within Phase I.

PHASE II (2<sup>ND</sup> CENTURY AD)

- 4.2.17 Archaeologically, this was the most coherent period of activity at the site, characterised by up to three ditched enclosures, including the field system established in the previous phase (**Figure 4**). This is also the earliest recorded phase for the roadside ditches. Although few structural remains were recorded from this phase, the nature of the features identified combined with the recovery of a substantial quantity of artefacts, suggest the remains represent a small roadside settlement.
- 4.2.18 Ditch F1295 may have formed the western boundary to the site, measuring approximately 0.9m wide by 0.7m deep and extending beyond the site to the north, re-cutting phase I ditch F1306 and subsequently re-cut itself by phase III ditch F1296 (**Figure 9; Plate 2**). The ditch contained a large quantity of late 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and appeared to be respected by ditch F1280, also containing a similarly dated substantial pottery assemblage including an almost complete *Verulamium* region *mortarium* (see front cover). Although it is tempting to interpret the interval between these two ditches as a small north-facing entrance into the enclosure, it is also possible that the interval represents the location of an upcast bank associated with ditch F1295. The south side of the enclosure is perhaps indicated by the position of short gully F1303, though no other remains could be attributable to this phase on the same alignment.
- 4.2.19 The east and south side of the enclosure was formed by ditch F1291, measuring approximately 1.9m wide by 0.4m deep and combining with ditches F380 and F381 from the access road excavation to form an continually-ditched second enclosure measuring 24.9m long by 14m wide, aligned north-east to south-west and therefore parallel to the adjacent road. The northern end of the enclosure (F381) was co-aligned with the adjacent ditch F1280, though the relationship between the two features had been removed by post-medieval drainage features associated with Renny Lodge.
- 4.2.20 Although no internal features were identified within the main phase of excavation to confirm whether a structure originally stood within the enclosed area, it is considered possible that such did originally exist. Trench 16 revealed an irregularity on the inside southern edge of the enclosure ditch (as feature 1607), the function of which is currently uncertain. In addition, the access road excavation identified a single internal post-hole (364) at the intersection of the east (F380) and north (F381) sides of the enclosure.
- 4.2.21 To the south-west the north-west corner of a third enclosure was recorded (F1293), which extended into Trench 17 as ditch 1707, re-cutting earlier ditch 1709 in the process (**Figure 11; Plate 7**). Ditch F1293 measured approximately 1.9m wide by 0.5m deep and was of a similar broad relatively shallow profile as F1291. Due to the limits of the excavation area and modern truncation, the full extent of this possible enclosure could not be defined. Again,

no internal features were recorded within the area of the enclosure exposed during the excavation.

- 4.2.22 As noted above, parallel and approximately 4m to the east of enclosure F1291 was the western roadside ditch F1309, broadly parallel with slightly sinuous ditch F1313, forming the eastern roadside ditch, the two ditches being approximately 14-15m apart. As originally observed during the excavation of the access road, no evidence for a road *per se* (e.g. metalling, agger, foundations *etc.*) was recovered. Ditch F1309 appeared to extend into Trench 25 as ditch 2508, though the distance between the two features demands caution with regards to this association. Similarly, ditch F1313 appeared to continue into Trench 24 (as ditch 2406), although again, partly due to the distance and partly due to the sinuous nature of the ditch observed in the access road, the association must be viewed with caution.
- 4.2.23 Other features attributable to this phase include large waterhole F1308 (**Figure 10; Plate 4**) opposite the southern end of enclosure F1291, a substantial post-hole (1146) to the west, a short section of ditch (F1281) co-aligned with the east side of enclosure F1291/ F380 and a tree-throw (1129) outside the south-west corner of enclosure F1291. Health and Safety constraints prevented the full excavation of the waterhole.
- 4.2.24 Ditch F1281 in particular was notable as it contained the coursed remnants of what appeared to be unworked/ rough hewn stone foundations, as well as large pieces of similar stone within the feature backfill. There were no other features associated with these remains to indicate the presence of a building, and it is therefore possible that the feature either represents the remains of a boundary wall or stone-lined drainage feature parallel to the adjacent road. The northern extent of this feature had been removed by a brick-lined chamber associated with Renny Lodge, but it is possible it originally extended as far ditch F1291.
- PHASE III (3<sup>RD</sup> CENTURY ONWARDS)
- 4.2.25 The final phase of Romano-British activity on the site is characterised by the re-cutting of the principle ditch along the west edge of the site, as well as alterations to the layout of the associated features from Phase II. Although recorded as an independent phase of activity, these remains are perhaps more likely to represent a sub-phase of Phase II. Therefore, the figure demonstrating the distribution of features includes those from Phase II that are considered relevant to Phase III (**Figure 5**).
- 4.2.26 An approximately south-west to north-east aligned ditch F1292 (**Figure 10; Plate 5**) cut across the north-west corner of the earlier enclosure F1293, suggesting the latter was no longer in use by this phase. The northernmost extent of this slightly curving ditch was co-aligned with F1296, forming a 14m wide interval that was broadly in line with the southern end of Phase II enclosure F1291.
- 4.2.27 Ditch F1296 comprised the final re-cutting phase for the ditch along the western site boundary, measuring approximately 1.1m wide by 0.65m deep and again extending beyond the site to the north. A second broadly parallel ditch (F1285) was recorded to the west of F1296, at the very northern extent of the site. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.27m deep (**Figure 10; Plate 6**) and defined a corridor approximately 3m wide between the two ditches.
- 4.2.28 The truncated remains of a broadly east to west aligned second curving ditch (F1302) extended from the intersection of Phase II features F1281 and enclosure F1291, apparently aligned to merge with roadside ditch F1309, though this relationship was not observed. In addition, a narrow approximately north to south aligned 0.4m wide and 4.4m long gully (F1297) was recorded, extending south from the south-west corner of enclosure F1291, and cutting across an earlier tree-throw.

*Medieval*

- 4.2.29 The medieval phase of activity on the site predominantly comprised ditches that appear to represent part of a field system and/or road, including a double-ditched arrangement (**Figure 6**). In addition, a number of tree-throws are attributable to this phase, all apparently associated with either the medieval ditches, or more significantly, on or close to the alignment of earlier Romano-British ditches.
- 4.2.30 The principle feature was ditch F1282, aligned approximately east- south-east to west-north-west across the entire site, and also recorded within the access road excavation (as ditch 332). The ditch had cut across the southern end of the former Romano-British enclosure, and also passed through the intersection of ditch F1302 and the westernmost Romano-British roadside ditch (F1309). A shallow undated ditch (2414) on broadly the same alignment was also recorded in Trench 24 (see **Figure 8**), though as ditch 2414 and ditch F1282/ 332 are not exactly co-aligned, it is by no means certain that they are components of the same feature.
- 4.2.31 Ditch F1282/ 332 does, however, align with the site boundary in the south-east corner, suggesting that the boundary is a relict component of the medieval landscape. To the west, the ditch appears to be turning slightly to head more due west, towards the former entrance into Renny Lodge, again suggesting that the entrance is also a relict feature of the medieval landscape. Tree-throw 1052 was situated immediately to the south of ditch F1282, perhaps not coincidentally situated over the infilled former Romano-British enclosure ditch.
- 4.2.32 Ditch F379 was situated to the south of ditch 332 in the access road excavation, and considered to be the south side of a trackway formed by the two ditches, and demonstrated on **Figure 6**. However, the subsequent main phase of excavation has demonstrated that unlike ditch F1282, this feature did not extend across the site. It is therefore possible that this is a drainage feature associated with the natural alluvium-filled hollow F1312 (**Figure 8**) in the south-east corner of the site.
- 4.2.33 Parallel ditches F1294 and 1093, situated within the south-west corner of the excavation, appeared to form the south-west corner of a double-ditched field boundary (they are too close together to represent a trackway). However, significant truncation associated with Renny Lodge has removed any evidence of the full extent of these features within the excavation area.
- 4.2.34 The other major feature attributed to this phase is north to south aligned ditch F1289, extending into the excavation area from the north towards main ditch F1282. The southern terminal of this ditch had been truncated by drainage features associated with Renny Lodge, though it was apparent that the ditch did not extend beyond the post-medieval truncation, and hence did not significantly extend significantly further south than as recorded.
- 4.2.35 In addition, an area of cobbling (1228), similar to the Romano-British example(s) within the centre of the site, was recorded overlying the infilled remains of the multi-phase Romano-British ditch along the western boundary of the site. The cobbling extended over an area of approximately 5.2m by 1.2m, sealing the fill of both the Romano-British Phase II and Phase III ditches along the western site boundary. It is likely that the cobbles were laid to firm up the ground surface, which would undoubtedly have been softer along the line of the backfilled ditches.
- 4.2.36 The remaining three features were all tree-throws, two (1106 and 1114) situated on the infilled remains of the major Romano-British ditch along the western boundary of the site, and a small tree-throw (1034) similarly located towards the western terminal of Romano-British ditch 1280. Although the Romano-British ditches were clearly backfilled by this time, the location of these tree-throws perhaps suggests that some form of extant boundary, such



as a hedge or denuded bank preserved the line of these boundaries into at least the medieval period.

*Post-medieval*

AD 1500 – 1836

- 4.2.37 Four features had been identified as post-medieval in date (**Figure 7**) that pre-date the construction of Renny Lodge. These comprise ditches F1314 (recorded in Trench 25 as ditch 2510) and F1286 – the latter re-cutting medieval ditch F1289. Ditch F1314 (formerly numbered ditch 357 during the excavation of the access road) bisects and truncates two other post-medieval features, comprising a small ditch/ gully (383) to the south, and larger subrectangular feature of unknown function to the north (355).

AD 1836 – 1929

- 4.2.38 In 1834 the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed with the intention of deterring the able bodied from poor relief and to provide a refuge for the sick and homeless. As a result Newport Pagnell was one of many locations to be formed into a Poor Law Union. A locally elected Board of Guardians managed the Newport Pagnell Poor Law Union, which was formed in 1835. The Board decided upon a workhouse design by William Roote, who had previously designed workhouses in Leighton Buzzard and possibly Newmarket. A site was agreed on the outskirts of Newport Pagnell and the first inmates entered the Newport Pagnell Union Workhouse on the 8<sup>th</sup> April 1837 (APS 2005a).
- 4.2.39 The earliest structural phase at Renny Lodge comprised four wings surrounding a central rectangular courtyard. Attached to the rear (east) of the main structure was a further four adjoining blocks, forming a semi-octagonal range of outbuildings around a second courtyard area to the rear of the east wing. It is known from contemporary accounts, photographs, *etc.* that the entire main complex was two-storey, it is likely the semi-octagonal range to the rear was single storey.
- 4.2.40 The west wing formed the main access to the building via a central driveway from London Road and hence included the central arched reception area to the building complex, an imposing edifice made up of a square building with a pediment and decorative corner porticos in a semi-classical style. The workhouse had two symmetrically placed pedestrian arched corridors on either side of the main central archway in the western wing; these provided separate access from the outside to each of the wings, facilitating the segregation of male (north side) and female (south side) occupants.
- 4.2.41 The south wing measured 33.5m by 5.5m and appears to have been divided into at least four separate rooms on the ground floor, comprising three rooms of unknown use and a scullery / boiler room. The southern half of the workhouse was reserved for female occupants who would have been employed in domestic duties including work in the scullery.
- 4.2.42 Although the north wing was a mirror image of the south wing, no evidence survived to confirm the original layout of rooms within this wing. The northern half of the workhouse was reserved for male occupants who would had been employed in agricultural labour and general chores relating to maintenance of the fabric of the building itself.
- 4.2.43 The east wing incorporated the main administrative block and masters quarters, comprising in plan a subrectangular lozenge shaped structure (174) measuring 15.4m by 9.2m and centrally located within the wing. The structure was surrounded on all sides by a wall, probably forming the outer wall of a covered walkway approximately 3m wide. The rooms forming the remainder of the east wing to either side of the administration block contained evidence of chimney stacks.

- 4.2.44 The semi-octagonal eastern range comprised four adjoining blocks, each measuring approximately 14.5m by 5m. The range would have been accessed from where it joined the eastern wing at either end, as well as via a central walkway that ran from the administrative block across the annex courtyard. The north and south blocks of the range were paved in red brick, whilst the central pair of rooms had wooden floors.
- 4.2.45 The main courtyard, enclosed by the north, south, east and west wings, measured 40m by 27.5m and contained a central path between the reception area and the administration block. The majority of the brick culverts and drains that were recorded during the main phase of excavation were laid down the centre of this walkway, with drains feeding from the north and south side of the administration block, the north side of the main courtyard and drain runs that presumably fed storm water from guttering along the inside of the west wing.
- 4.2.46 A large circular feature (1279), measuring *c.* 3.2m in diameter, was also identified within the main courtyard, truncating earlier medieval and Romano-British features. This feature was not fully excavated, but was almost certainly contemporaneous with Renny Lodge, and contained a variety of post-medieval/ modern building refuse, including the broken remains of a chamber pot. Its location within the main courtyard would suggest it is perhaps likely to have been a well.
- 4.2.47 The other principle drain run, which would have been laid in advance of the construction of Renny Lodge, drained from the scullery in the south-east corner of the south wing towards the entrance into the site from London Road. A number of subsidiary drains appeared to feed into this drain run, particularly as it passed beneath the west wing. It is of note that this drain run was approximately parallel to and 8m to the south of the principle ditch F1282, considered to form the north side of a medieval road. Although possibly a coincidence, this may be indicative that the medieval road was still in use, or at least visible, into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and that the drain run has been laid along its southern edge.
- 4.2.48 The maternity ward, a separate rectangular building located to the south-east of the main complex, was also recorded. The structure is visible on maps of the workhouse and is also mentioned in documentary evidence, and measured approximately 22m by 7m.
- AD 1929 – 1948
- 4.2.49 Towards the end of the lifespan of the workhouse, the main alterations were the addition of a group of buildings expanding the southern wing, as well as alterations to the associated ancillary structures. In 1929 the Local Government Act abolished workhouses and transferred responsibilities to local authorities. As a result of this the workhouse became known as Renny Lodge Hospital, primarily caring for the elderly and chronically sick.
- 4.2.50 At ground level at least, the reception area housing the arched entrance through the west wing was extended out towards London Road, resulting in a rectangular ground plan for the reception area measuring 13m by 9m. The precise nature of this alteration is uncertain, and cannot be discerned from available photographic evidence. What is clear is that the pedestrian archways were closed off with blocking and windows, and it is likely that they had been converted to reception rooms either side of the open main arched entrance.
- 4.2.51 A new block measuring 19.5m by 4.8m was constructed against the south wall at the east end of the south wing. The addition approximately doubled the width of the wing at this location to 10.30m. The extension included internal partitions that appeared to divide that portion of wing into three rooms aligned north to south. Mapping evidence suggests that this block was a separate structure, though the partitions appear to suggest otherwise. The former scullery west wall appears to have been utilised and extended as one of the new partitions.

4.2.52 Possibly associated with the extension to the south wing noted above, a rectangular structure measuring 6.5m by 3.5m was built within the south-east corner of the main courtyard, as well as a blue brick pathway. In addition, a brick-lined cellared chamber, measuring 4.8m by 3.2m, was constructed towards the middle of the southern half of the main courtyard. This does not correlate with any mapped remains or documentary sources; it is possible that it could be a small air-raid shelter from World War II.

AD 1948 – 1994

4.2.53 Renny Lodge Hospital was handed over to the National Health Service in 1948, though continued to house the elderly and chronically sick until the hospital was closed in 1992, and demolished in 1994.

4.2.54 The southern wing was extended to join with the maternity ward and closed off from the semi-octagonal range, the southern portion of which was demolished. Various concrete pathways were constructed around the grounds, although only fragments of these survived. A lift shaft was also constructed against the southern wall of the south wing, the sump of which survived.

4.2.55 A square structure was constructed in the north-west corner of the main courtyard. The structure measured 5.5m by 5.3m and contained evidence for pipework, perhaps suggesting it was associated with central heating for the infirmary. According to contemporaneous mapping, the walkway that connected the west and east wings was removed during this phase, possibly to create a larger central garden for patients to enjoy. Again, concrete paths were constructed around the perimeter of the area, fragments of which survived.

UNCERTAIN

4.2.56 Two post-medieval ditches were recorded within the evaluation, comprising south-east to north-west aligned ditch 2105 (Trench 21) and east to west aligned feature 2308/ 2310 (Trench 23). The latter comprised a broad shallow ditch (2308) with a central deeper narrow gully (2310) along its base, containing the remnants of a clay lining. It is likely that this is a drainage feature, and may therefore be associated with the medieval drainage ditch F379 recorded on a similar alignment to the west in the access road excavation.

4.2.57 Ditch 1501 was recorded within evaluation Trench 15, and was considered at the time to represent the northern edge of an east to west aligned ditch, producing pottery contemporaneous with the Romano-British Phase I activity at the site. However, this feature could not be relocated during the excavation, and it is therefore likely that it related to disturbance associated with the construction of the Renny Lodge drainage features, the pottery therefore being residual.

*Undated / Unphased*

4.2.58 With the exception of undated features that have been phased on stratigraphic or morphological/ spatial relationships, a number of undated and/or unphased features remain at Renny Lodge (**Figure 8**).

4.2.59 Although no remains of prehistoric date were recorded within the site boundary, a number of features have been identified as pre-Roman in date on the basis of stratigraphy, primarily comprising tree-throws 1012, 1161, 1167, 1172 and F1310, but included the truncated remains of a pit (1709) recorded in Trench 17.

4.2.60 A short section of east-south-east to west-north-west aligned ditch (F1283), producing undiagnostic Romano-British pottery, was recorded on the west edge of site. The pottery could not be confidently assigned to any of the Romano-British phases of activity on the site,

though if Phase I curved gully F1298 was originally part of a circular structure, then ditch F1283 is unlikely to be contemporaneous.

- 4.2.61 Four other tree-throws, shown as natural on **Figure 8**, were identified as such during fieldwork prior to recording, and were therefore not allocated context numbers. Three of these tree-throws have been truncated by medieval ditch F1282. In addition, feature F1312 was considered to be an alluvium-filled natural hollow towards the south-east corner of the excavation area.
- 4.2.62 A number of ditches recorded during the evaluation have yet to be assigned to phase, these include:
- *Ditches 1711 and 1713 – a pair of north to south aligned parallel ditches passing through Trench 17;*
  - *Ditch 2312 – an east to west aligned ditch passing through Trench 23;*
  - *Ditch 2414 – a south-east to north-west aligned ditch passing through Trench 24, and approximately co-aligned with medieval ditch F1282 (recorded as 332 within the access road excavation); and*
  - *Ditch 2504 (**Figure 11; Plate 8**) and Gully 2506 – parallel south-west to north-east features passing through Trench 25, and co-aligned with the east side of Romano-British Phase II enclosure F1291 (recorded as F380 within the access road excavation).*
- 4.2.63 Two discrete features remain undated, comprising pit 1192 on the southern boundary of the site and tree-throw 1007 immediately to the east of the pit. The pit contained flat stones laid in the base, possibly as a post-pad, and similar to those within ditch F1281. It is therefore possible that the pit is a component of the Romano-British activity on the site.

## 5 ARTEFACT REPORTS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section considers the finds recovered from all stages of archaeological work at Renny Lodge. Finds from the first stage of work (archaeological building recording and access road excavation) have already been reported on (WA 2005a), this information is therefore only summarised below.

5.1.2 The fieldwork has produced a finds assemblage of moderate size, in which pottery and animal bone are the most commonly occurring material types, other types represented by much smaller quantities. The date range of the assemblage, apart from the building materials recovered from the site of the 19<sup>th</sup> century workhouse, is almost entirely Romano-British, with a very small amount of post-Roman material, and a handful of prehistoric worked flints.

5.1.3 All finds had been quantified by material type within each context and are given in **Appendices 2, 3 and 4**, and totals by material type for each stage of fieldwork are given in **Appendix 5**.

### 5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Pottery has provided the primary dating evidence for the site, on which the preliminary phasing is based. The assemblage is almost entirely of Romano-British date, with an emphasis on the early Roman period. There is also a small quantity of post-medieval material.

5.2.2 The whole assemblage has been quantified by ware type within each context; much of the courseware had been broadly grouped (e.g. greyware, shelly ware) with no attempt at this stage to separate individual fabric types or to assign them to specific sources/source areas. Spot dates had been recorded by context, and the presence of diagnostic vessel forms noted. **Appendix 6** gives the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type.

#### *Imports*

5.2.3 Imports are restricted to a single sherd of amphora (Spanish Dressel 20), and a small quantity of samian. Forms identified amongst the samian include 18, 18/31, 18/31R and 31 platters, 33 and 35 cups and one 36 bowl. There are no pre-Flavian forms and indeed, apart from two possible form 18 platters, nothing which need be earlier than the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

#### *British Finewares*

5.2.4 Other finewares are scarce, comprising a handful of colour coated sherds, probably all from the Nene Valley production centre, and two joining sherds of British glazed ware. The latter (from ditch F1296) falls within Arthur's South-East English group, with a date range of AD 70-120 and one possible source at Staines (Arthur 1978); these sherds derive from a globular beaker with an angular shoulder and vertical white barbotine decoration (*ibid.*, fig. 8.2, type 2).

5.2.5 One other vessel falls within the fineware category – a hemispherical bowl of 'London ware' type (ditch F1280). This vessel, of which about half survives, is in a very fine, silty grey fabric with incised (including compass-drawn) decoration. 'London ware' types had a wide distribution and variations in fabric suggest several different sources, including Kent, London, Oxfordshire and the Nene Valley (Tyers 1996, 170); the hemispherical bowls (copying samian form 37) with compass-drawn decoration are amongst the most common vessel forms (Marsh 1978, 176, fig. 6.18, type 42). The date range is mid 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup>

century AD. At least one other such bowl, in a similar fabric, is known from Milton Keynes, from a mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century pit (Marney 1989, 137-8, fig. 12, 35).

#### *Coarsewares*

- 5.2.6 Three broad groups comprise the bulk of the coarseware assemblage: shelly wares, grog-tempered wares and reduced sandy wares. All three groups are likely to be largely of local manufacture, and had their origins in the local Late Iron Age 'Belgic' ceramic traditions. All three occur in lid seated bead rim jar forms. For grog-tempered and shelly wares, these are the most common vessel forms represented, and show the development from deeply lid-seated examples of the later 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD to those of the mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century with a mere skeuomorphic groove (Marney 1989, 58). Sherds making up a large part of one of the later variants (in shelly ware) came from ditch F1296. Another lid-seated shelly ware vessel (context 1402; ditch F1296) has two post-firing repair holes below the rim, and another post-firing perforation in the centre of the base.
- 5.2.7 The grog-tempered wares also include a few cordoned jars, and are likely to fall largely into a date range of mid 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century (there is no evidence here of any pre-conquest groups), although at least one storage jar (again from ditch F1296) is more comparable to the 'soft pink grogged wares' which had a longer currency in the area, dominating assemblages in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (*ibid.*, 64-9, fig. 27, 1-2).
- 5.2.8 Shelly wares likewise had a lengthy currency, spanning the Roman period. The nearest known kiln source was at Harrold in Bedfordshire. In this instance there are a few everted rim jar forms (ditches F1285, F1296) which could be 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, but no identifiable instances of the characteristic 'hooked rim' jars, frequently with horizontal rilled decoration, of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.2.9 The reduced sandy wares include similar everted rim jars, one cordoned jar, one lipped bowl, and an imitation Gallo-Belgic platter (the latter from cobbled areas F1304/ F1311). The only example of a late Roman form came from ditch 1296 – a dropped flange bowl of later 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century type.
- 5.2.10 Oxidised and whitewares make up a small component of the coarseware assemblage. Both have been broadly classified here, and are likely to include the products of more than one source, although identifiable examples of Verulamium region and Oxfordshire whitewares had been separately quantified. A large part of one Verulamium region mortarium came from ditch 1280, a deeply flanged form of later 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century type with rim stamp FECIT (although not, unfortunately, the maker's name). A large flagon rim in the same ware came from waterhole F1308, again of later 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. Oxfordshire whitewares are represented by a single mortarium base (ditch F1295), although further sherds (and those of Verulamium region products) are likely to be present amongst the miscellaneous whitewares. The Nene Valley is another potential source of whitewares.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.2.11 Three sherds have been dated as medieval. These are all from one context (341; ditch F379) and derive from two rims, both from relatively straight-sided jars, one in a shelly fabric and one in a sandy/flint-tempered fabric. On the grounds of fabric and form these sherds have been dated as early medieval (11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century).

#### *Post-Medieval*

- 5.2.12 The remaining 14 sherds are post-medieval, 11 from pit F1279 (ten sherds from a 19<sup>th</sup> century yellow ware chamber pot and one coarse white earthenware), two as intrusive finds within fill 354 of ditch F380 (coarse redware and creamware), and one from ditch F1286 (coarse redware).

### 5.3 Ceramic Building Material

#### *Excavated artefacts*

- 5.3.1 A few fragments of ceramic building material can be identified as Romano-British. These include three tile fragments, one a possible *tegula*, in shelly and grog-tempered fabrics (post-hole 1146, ditches F1302 and F1296). One brick fragment in a poorly wedged fabric could also be of similar date, recovered from the surface of natural depression 1085. Other fragments are either undiagnostic (ditch F1293), or definitely post-Roman, including brick, roof tile and field drain (354, 1202, 2309, 2313, ditch F1291 (fills 1041, 1150), ditch F1286 (fill 1268), pit 1279), some recovered as intrusive finds in earlier features.

#### *Workhouse structure*

- 5.3.2 During the recording of the 19<sup>th</sup>/ 20<sup>th</sup> century workhouse building, a number of bricks were collected on site, taken as samples from specific structural elements, as well as a small number of other ceramic building material types (floor or paving tiles). This assemblage, which comprised 43 bricks, three ‘specials’, four paviors, and one quarry tile, has already been reported on (WA 2005a). The bricks were almost exclusively of a simple, hand-made type which would be consistent with the construction of the workhouse in the late 1830s but which could date anywhere from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Overall, the impression gained is of relatively poor quality bricks, including some which could be described as ‘seconds’, which could indicate a use in footings or in garden walls – in other words, in places where their appearance was not so important. There are only a handful of specials to give an idea of more decorative detail.

### 5.4 Fired Clay

- 5.4.1 Alongside small, abraded and featureless fragments of uncertain date were fragments of several objects. One of these could be a triangular loomweight of Iron Age/Romano-British type (ditch F1293), while others appear to derive from slabs or blocks in organic-tempered fabrics, possibly briquetage or kiln furniture (ditches F378, F1280 and F1293). One small fragment, also in an organic-tempered fabric, appears to be a briquetage vessel rim (ditch F1296).

### 5.5 Stone

- 5.5.1 Three pieces of stone were recovered, all from context 353 (ditch F380). Two are of limestone and the third is a large rounded piece of fine-grained sandstone. All are apparently unworked and unutilised.

### 5.6 Metalwork

- 5.6.1 Metalwork comprised objects of copper alloy and iron. The single copper alloy object is a brooch pin, from a Romano-British brooch of unknown type (ditch F1291; see rear cover). Iron objects are either nails, or remain unidentified at this stage; none are closely datable although associated finds suggest a Romano-British date.

### 5.7 Other Finds

- 5.7.1 Other finds comprise a small number of struck flints, all broken flakes or broken blades of uncertain prehistoric date (all residual in later contexts); a fragment of post-medieval roofing slate; post-medieval bottle glass; a small amount of light, vesicular slag, deriving from an unknown industrial process; and one oyster shell.

## 5.8 Animal Bone

### *Methods*

- 5.8.1 Only the animal bone from the excavation fieldwork is assessed here. The potential of the assemblage to provide information about husbandry patterns, population structures and consumption practices was ascertained from the number of bones that could give information on the age and sex of animals, butchery, burning and breakage patterns. The number of bones that could provide metrical information was also counted.
- 5.8.2 Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. No attempt was made to identify ribs or vertebrae (except the atlas and axis) to species.
- 5.8.3 The extent of mechanical or chemical attrition to the bone surface was recorded, with 1 indicating very poor condition, 2 poor, 3 fair, 4 good and 5 very good. The numbers of gnawed bone were also noted. Marks from chopping, sawing, knife cuts and fractures made when the bone was fresh were recorded as butchery marks.

### *Results*

- 5.8.4 177 bones were hand-recovered and no sieving was carried out. All bones derive from mammals or birds. No bones from fish or amphibians were present. All contexts are assumed to be Romano-British (1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD).

### *Condition and preservation*

- 5.8.5 Most of the bone fragments were moderately well preserved, with 26% in poor condition. As a result of the poor preservative conditions, it is likely that the bones of large mammals are overrepresented. 54% of the material was not identified to species (**Appendix 7**). Loose teeth were abundant in the material, attesting to the poor preservation and the high proportion of mammal jaws present. Gnawing was not seen and this indicates that scavenger destruction was not a significant biasing factor.

### *Animal husbandry*

- 5.8.6 Of the domestic mammals, cattle dominate with low proportions of sheep/goat and horse. No pig bones were identified (**Appendix 8**). The metatarsus II of a dog or fox was fox-sized with a GL of 46.1 mm. No bird, amphibian or fish bones were present in the material. It is highly likely that the material is biased because of the poor preservative conditions and the non-sieving of contexts. A fair number of bones could be aged (23), and included cattle of 5-6 month, <20-24 month, 24-28 month, 2 >36 month and 2 >36-42 month of age at death. Furthermore, the remains of at least one adult horse, one adult dog/fox and a lamb were found.
- 5.8.7 A significant proportion of bones could be measured (21), and included a cattle metatarsus (GL 204 mm) with an estimated height at the withers of 108-114 cm (Driesch and Boessneck 1974). The metatarsus of a horse recovered measured 275 mm which leads to an estimated height at the withers of 144 cm and makes it an average large horse (Vitt 1952; May 1985). Context 117 contained a piece of skull with attached horn core of a large cattle, probably oxen (M44: 246 mm/M45: 92 mm/M46:55 mm; after Driesch 1976).

### *Consumption and deposition*

- 5.8.8 Butchery marks were only seen on one bone; a cattle pelvis had chopping marks on the shaft. These chopping marks occur when the meat is removed from the bone. No bones with traces of burning were found.



## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Thirty-four bulk samples were taken during the main phase of excavation at Renny Lodge. The samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoals with summary quantification provided in **Appendix 9**.

### 6.2 Charred Plant Remains

- 6.2.1 The flots were generally small with very little charred material. The presence of modern rooty material was relatively high overall, indicating the possibility of contamination by intrusive material.
- 6.2.2 Most of the samples contained cereal remains, comprised predominately of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glume bases. None of the samples were exceptionally rich with most containing less than twenty of such items. On a few occasions spikelet forks and glume bases of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) were present. Spelt wheat is known from Roman Milton Keynes, Heelands and Windmill Hill and Bierton (Jones 1987, 1988), although emmer wheat is not recorded from any of these sites. Grains of free-threshing wheat were present in a few samples, as at Bierton (Jones 1988), but as with the latter, given the degree of rooting they may be more recent intrusions (cf. van der Veen and O'Connor 1998). The sample from ditch 1233 (F1296) was quite rich with high levels of poorly preserved small chaff fragments present indicating that some processing was taking place on site.
- 6.2.3 Weed seeds were scarce in most of the samples, and dominated by larger seeded species, vetches/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). The sample from ditch 1009 (F1291) yielded seeds of blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* cf. *repens*), both associated with the cultivation of wetter soils.
- 6.2.4 The three samples from ditches 1400, 1104 (both F1296) and 1118 (F1293) contained seeds of field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*) and corn spurry (*Spergula arvensis*) both common weeds of drier, sandier conditions, in conjunction with seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*). Flax can be grown on drier sandier soils, and it would seem probable that these species were associated with the cultivation and harvesting of this crop. The sample from ditch 1195 (F1302) contained high numbers of flax seeds in conjunction with tubers, stems and rootlets of false-oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum*) which can also be associated with the harvesting of flax.

### 6.3 Charcoal

- 6.3.1 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 9**. Generally very little charcoal was recovered from the features, with just odd fragments present.

### 6.4 Summary

- 6.4.1 From the evidence recovered, it would appear that spelt wheat was the predominant cereal crop associated with Romano-British activity at the site. Evidence was also recovered to suggest that emmer and free-threshing wheat were also cultivated. The cereal remains appeared to have been stored on site and dehusked prior to use and consumption.

## **7 STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 The investigations at Renny Lodge have revealed a relatively complex archaeological sequence, representative of periods that are perhaps poorly understood (or often overlooked in the case of the workhouse/ hospital) in the area.

### **7.2 Stratigraphy**

7.2.1 There is clear potential for the remains to contribute to a wider understanding of the Romano-British occupation of the area. The confirmed presence of a hitherto only suspected Roman road passing through the site is not only an important discovery in the context of Renny Lodge, but may contribute to a wider understanding of the archaeological landscape of Newport Pagnell (e.g. the nearby Saxon cemetery for instance).

7.2.2 From a structural perspective, the results are limited, and it is unlikely that a clearer impression of the precise nature of the remains will be gleaned from detailed analysis, though comparing and contrasting with similar sites in the vicinity may suggest appropriate interpretations.

7.2.3 Of note, however, is the apparent longevity of some of the landscape features, not just within the most coherent Romano-British period, but through until at least the medieval and potentially even modern day landscapes. This may have implications for future archaeological investigations in the region.

### **7.3 Artefacts**

7.3.1 The potential of the artefact assemblage to contribute to the site narrative and to a wider understanding of the Romano-British period at Renny Lodge and beyond may be limited by the quantities recovered. Whilst the finds assemblage is of moderate size, it is dominated by pottery, with animal bone the only other material type represented in any significant quantity. The faunal assemblage is probably biased by the preservative conditions, and further analysis is unlikely to reveal new information. Other material types occurred in insufficient quantities to warrant further analysis.

7.3.2 The pottery assemblage has already provided the chronological framework for the site, and further analysis is unlikely to refine that dating significantly, although re-examination within targeted stratigraphic groups could elucidate some relative phasing. A more detailed fabric and form analysis would provide a basic minimum archive for the site, and help to set the site within its local and regional context in terms of sources of supply.

### **7.4 Environmental remains**

7.4.1 No further work on the majority of the charred remains is proposed, with the exception of Romano-British Phase II samples 70, 75 and 82 and Romano-British phase III sample 57. The analysis will inform a consideration of the palaeo-economy and palaeo-environment of the site during these phases.

7.4.2 In addition, it is proposed that charcoal analysis is carried out on Romano-British Phase II sample 82.

## **7.5 Overall**

- 7.5.1 It is perhaps valid to suggest for Renny Lodge that from a holistic perspective, the overall potential is greater than the sum of its parts. The various investigations at Renny Lodge, including the preliminary desk-based assessment, have demonstrated sustained periods of activity at the site throughout the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods, all of which will make a significant contribution to the understanding of the archaeology of those periods in the region.
- 7.5.2 It is particularly appropriate that the archaeology of the site culminates in the remains of Renny Lodge itself, demolished in 1994. Publication therefore offers the opportunity to provide a narrative of the history of an important element of the development of post-medieval/ modern Newport Pagnell.
- 7.5.3 From a development control perspective, these investigations are also a fine example of how client, contractor, consultant and curator can work with pragmatism and accord to allow complex archaeological works without undue hindrance to development. The site, as a phased programme of archaeological works, therefore has the potential to contribute to a wider debate regarding archaeology and planning.

## 8 PROPOSALS

- 8.1.1 The results of the project can make a significant contribution to the understanding of the archaeology of the area. Investigations had revealed relatively complex multi-phase activity at the site from the Romano-British period through to the 19<sup>th</sup>/ 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the development of Renny Lodge itself.
- 8.1.2 It is therefore recommended that a report detailing the archaeology of the site, and including account of the development and history of Renny Lodge, should be compiled and published, preferably in the *Records of Buckinghamshire*. The article will present the site history in its local/ regional context, and will also address the artefact and environmental potential demonstrated from the assessment.
- 8.1.3 A costed *Post-Excavation Project Design* for analysis and publication based on this assessment report will be presented in due course. The *Post-Excavation Project Design* will detail the task list, resourcing and programme of works considered necessary to complete the analysis and dissemination of results.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Context inventory

*Inventory is arranged in context order by Area (Access Road, Evaluation and then Main site excavation)  
Dimensions are only cited where relevant and/ or known; all dimensions are in metres.*

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
320	Access Road	Deposit		Modern	Machine stripped overburden			0.30
321	Access Road	Deposit		Natural	Natural			not excavated
322	Access Road	Cut		Pre Med (RB?)	Pit	1.80	1.80	0.15
323	Access Road	Fill		Pre Med (RB?)	Fill of Pit 322			0.14
324	Access Road	Cut		Pre Med (RB?)	Ditch	2.40	0.48	0.20
325	Access Road	Fill		Pre Med (RB?)	Fill of Ditch 324			0.20
326	Access Road	Cut	F379	Med	Ditch – part of south side of medieval roadside Ditch		0.47	0.07
327	Access Road	Fill	F379	Med	Fill of Ditch 326			0.09
330	Access Road	Cut		Pre Med (RB?)	Ditch	1.2+	0.35	0.21
331	Access Road	Fill		Pre Med (RB?)	Fill of Ditch 330			0.21
332	Access Road	Cut		Med	Ditch – north side of medieval roadside Ditch	7.6+	2.04	0.57
333	Access Road	Fill		Med	Fill of Ditch 332			0.11
334	Access Road	Fill		Med	Fill of Ditch 332			0.18
335	Access Road	Fill		Med	Fill of Ditch 332			0.29
336	Access Road	Cut	F382	RBII	Ditch – part of west side of Romano-British roadside Ditch		0.80	0.41
337	Access Road	Fill	F382	RBII	Fill of Ditch 336			0.41
338	Access Road	Cut	F378	RBII	Ditch – part of east side of Romano-British roadside Ditch		0.33	0.22
339	Access Road	Fill	F378	RBII	Fill of Ditch 338			0.22
340	Access Road	Cut	F379	Med	Ditch – part of south side of medieval roadside Ditch		0.80	0.21
341	Access Road	Fill	F379	Med	Fill of Ditch 340			0.21
342	Access Road	Cut	F377	RBII	Ditch		0.70	0.20
343	Access Road	Fill	F377	RBI	Fill of Ditch 342			0.20
344	Access Road	Cut	F382	RBII	Ditch – part of west side of Romano-British roadside Ditch		0.95	0.32
345	Access Road	Fill	F382	RBII	Fill of Ditch 344			0.32
346	Access Road	Cut		Undated	Pit	0.60	0.60	0.12
347	Access Road	Fill		Undated	Fill of Pit 346			0.12
348	Access Road	Cut	F381	RBII	Ditch		1.30	0.50
349	Access Road	Fill	F381	RBII	Fill of Ditch 348			0.06
350	Access Road	Fill	F381	RBII	Fill of Ditch 348			0.23
351	Access Road	Fill	F381	RBII	Fill of Ditch 348			0.26
352	Access Road	Cut	F380	RBII	Ditch – part of main enclosure Ditch		3.25	0.79

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
353	Access Road	Fill	F380	RBI	Fill of Ditch 352			0.60
354	Access Road	Fill	F380	RBI	Fill of Ditch 355			0.15
355	Access Road	Cut		Post-med	Ditch	4.6+	1.72	0.15
356	Access Road	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Ditch 357			0.25
357	Access Road	Cut		Post-med	Ditch	10+	0.55	0.25
358	Access Road	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Ditch 352			0.20
359	Access Road	Cut	F381	RBI	Ditch		1.40	0.20
360	Access Road	Fill	F381	RBI	Fill of Ditch 359			0.20
361	Access Road	Cut	F380	RBI	Ditch – part of main enclosure Ditch		0.68	0.52
362	Access Road	Fill	F380	RBI	Fill of Ditch 361			0.20
363	Access Road	Fill		RBI	Fill of Post-hole 361			0.38
364	Access Road	Cut		RBI	Post-hole	0.73	0.73	0.38
365	Access Road	Fill	F379	Med	Fill of Ditch 364			0.11
366	Access Road	Cut	F379	Med	Ditch – part of south side of medieval roadside Ditch		0.60	0.15
367	Access Road	Fill	F378	RBI	Fill of Ditch 366			0.15
368	Access Road	Fill	F378	RBI	Fill of Ditch 370			0.21
369	Access Road	Fill	F378	RBI	Fill of Ditch 370			0.02
370	Access Road	Cut	F378	RBI	Ditch – part of east side of Romano-British roadside Ditch		0.25	0.21
371	Access Road	Fill	F377	RBI	Fill of Ditch 372			0.13
372	Access Road	Cut	F377	RBI	Ditch		0.70	0.13
373	Access Road	Cut	F378	RBI	Ditch – part of east side of Romano-British roadside Ditch		0.86	0.21
374	Access Road	Fill	F378	RBI	Fill of Ditch 373			0.21
375	Access Road	Cut	F377	RBI	Ditch		0.74	0.15
376	Access Road	Fill	F377	RBI	Fill of Ditch 375			0.15
383	Access Road	Cut		Post-med	Ditch	1.6+	0.60	not excavated
F377	Access Road	Group		RBI	ESE-WNW aligned LIA/RB ditch	6+	0.74	0.20
F378	Access Road	Group		RBI	SSW-NNE aligned LIA/RB ditch, eastern roadside ditch for Roman road	15.6+	0.86	0.21
F379	Access Road	Group		Med	ESE-WNW aligned medieval ditch	8.2+	0.80	0.21
F380	Access Road	Group		RBI	SSW-NNE aligned large enclosure ditch, contemporaneous with F381	14+	3.20	0.79
F381	Access Road	Group		RBI	WNW-ESE aligned enclosure ditch, contemporaneous with F380	6.8+	1.40	0.50
F382	Access Road	Group		RBI	SSW-NNE aligned LIA/RB ditch, western roadside ditch for Roman road	11+	0.75	0.41
1000	TR10	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.20
1001	TR10	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.20
1002	TR10	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.70
1003	TR10	Deposit		Post-med	Subsoil with re-deposited gravel			0.70
1004	TR10	Deposit		Natural	Natural gravel			not excavated
1101	TR11	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.20
1102	TR11	Deposit		Modern	Buried topsoil			0.16
1103	TR11	Deposit		Post-med	Subsoil			0.34



Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1104	TR11	Deposit		Natural	Course gravels			not excavated
1105	TR11	Deposit		Natural	Fine gravels			not excavated
1106	TR11	Cut		Modern	Pipe trench	0.86	0.60	not excavated
1107	TR11	Fill		Modern	Fill of Pipe trench 1106			not excavated
1108	TR11	Cut		Modern	Pipe trench	0.72	0.15	not excavated
1109	TR11	Fill		Modern	Fill of Pipe trench 1108			not excavated
1200	TR12	Deposit		Modern	Topsoil			0.35
1201	TR12	Cut		Modern	Land Drain			not excavated
1202	TR12	Fill		Modern	Fill of Land Drain 1201			not excavated
1203	TR12	Deposit		Post-med	Subsoil			0.30
1204	TR12	Deposit		Post-med	Interface layer			0.15
1205	TR12	Deposit		Natural	Gravel			not excavated
1400	TR14	Cut	F1296	RBIII	Ditch	2.60	0.70	0.58
1401	TR14	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.20
1402	TR14	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1400			0.58+
1403	TR14	Deposit		Natural	Natural gravel			not excavated
1500	TR15	Deposit		Modern	Modern Tarmac			0.06
1501	TR15	Cut		RBI	Ditch	4.60	0.56	0.50
1502	TR15	Fill		RBI	Fill of Ditch 1501			0.50
1503	TR15	Deposit		Post-med	Subsoil			0.52
1504	TR15	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.29
1505	TR15	Deposit		Modern	Modern construction debris			0.03
1601	TR16	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.15
1602	TR16	Deposit		Post-med	Subsoil			0.15
1603	TR16	Deposit		Post-med	Sand deposit			0.02
1604	TR16	Deposit		Post-med	Sandy clay deposit			0.58
1605	TR16	Deposit		Post-med	Sandy clay deposit			0.14
1606	TR16	Deposit		Natural	Natural blue – grey clay			not excavated
1607	TR16	Cut	F1291	RBII	Ditch	1.24	0.83	0.30
1608	TR16	Fill	F1291	RBII	Grey clay deposit fill of Ditch 1607			0.30
1701	TR17	Deposit		Modern	Topsoil			0.25
1702	TR17	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.40
1703	TR17	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.20
1704	TR17	Deposit		Post-med	Subsoil			0.15
1705	TR17	Deposit		Natural	Natural gravels			not excavated
1706	TR17	Fill		RBII	Fill of Ditch 1707			0.26
1707	TR17	Cut		RBII	Ditch	3.00	0.80	0.35
1708	TR17	Fill		RBI	Fill of Ditch 1709			0.25
1709	TR17	Cut		RBI	Ditch, truncated	2.70	0.30	0.25

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1710	TR17	Fill		Undated	Fill of Ditch 1711			0.15
1711	TR17	Cut		Undated	Ditch	2.50	0.60	0.15
1712	TR17	Fill		Undated	Fill of Ditch 1713			0.20
1713	TR17	Cut		Undated	Ditch	2.40	0.50	0.20
1714	TR17	Deposit		Post-med	Re-deposited clay			not excavated
1800	TR18	Deposit		Modern	Modern Tarmac			0.13
1801	TR18	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.29
1802	TR18	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			not excavated
1803	TR18	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			not excavated
1900	TR19	Deposit		Modern	Tarmac and modern overburden			0.50
1901	TR19	Cut	F1309	RBI	Ditch	1.96	1.95	not excavated
1902	TR19	Deposit	F1309	RBI	Grey sandy clay - fill of Ditch 1901			not excavated
1903	TR19	Cut		Post-med	Cut for Drain shaft			0.5+
1904	TR19	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Drain shaft 1903			0.5+
1905	TR19	Cut	F1312	Pre RB	Sub-circular feature			0.15
1906	TR19	Fill	F1312	Pre RB	Charcoal rich clay fill of 1905			0.15
1907	TR19	Deposit		Post-med	Sandy clay			0.30
1908	TR19	Deposit		Post-med	Brown – grey clay			0.40
1909	TR19	Deposit		Natural	Natural sandy clay gravel			not excavated
2000	TR20	Deposit		Modern	Topsoil			0.36
2001	TR20	Cut		Post-med	Pipe trench			not excavated
2002	TR20	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Pipe trench 2001			not excavated
2003	TR20	Deposit		Post-med	Subsoil			0.10
2004	TR20	Deposit		Natural	Gravel deposit			0.39
2005	TR20	Deposit		Natural	Natural gravels			not excavated
2100	TR21	Deposit		Modern	Topsoil			0.10
2101	TR21	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Land Drain 2102			0.50
2102	TR21	Cut		Post-med	Land Drain			0.50
2103	TR21	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Ditch 2105			0.38
2104	TR21	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Ditch 2105			0.30
2105	TR21	Cut		Post-med	Ditch	1.97	0.76	1.05
2106	TR21	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Ditch 2105			0.37
2107	TR21	Deposit		Natural	Natural clay			not excavated
2108	TR21	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Land Drain			not excavated
2109	TR21	Cut		Post-med	Land Drain			not excavated
2200	TR22	Deposit		Modern	Topsoil			0.40
2201	TR22	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.50
2202	TR22	Deposit		Natural	Natural sandy gravels with clay lenses			not excavated
2203	TR22	Cut		Post-med	Wall			not excavated

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2204	TR22	Structure		Post-med	Wall			not excavated
2205	TR22	Structure		Post-med	Concrete plinth			not excavated
2301	TR23	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.44
2302	TR23	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.18
2303	TR23	Deposit		Natural	Natural clay			not excavated
2304	TR23	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.27
2305	TR23	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.37
2306	TR23	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.10
2307	TR23	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.08
<b>2308</b>	TR23	Cut		Post-med	Ditch	2.00	1.75	0.19
2309	TR23	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Ditch 2308			0.19
<b>2310</b>	TR23	Cut		Post-med	Ditch	2.00	0.30	0.39
2311	TR23	Fill		Post-med	Fill of Ditch 2310			0.39
<b>2312</b>	TR23	Cut		Undated	Ditch	2.05	1.20	0.10
2313	TR23	Fill		Undated	Fill of Ditch 2312			0.10
2401	TR24	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.67
2402	TR24	Deposit		Post-med	Dark grey clay deposit			0.19
2403	TR24	Deposit		Post-med	Light grey clay deposit			0.14
2404	TR24	Deposit		Natural	Natural gravels			not excavated
<b>2406</b>	TR24	Cut	F1313	RBII	Ditch		0.47	0.14
2407	TR24	Fill	F1313	RBII	Fill of Ditch 2406			0.14
<b>2408</b>	TR24	Cut		Undated	Cut assigned to animal burrow	0.45	0.08	0.14
2409	TR24	Fill		Undated	Fill of animal burrow 2408			0.14
<b>2410</b>	TR24	Cut		Undated	Cut assigned to animal burrow	2.00	0.14	0.08
2411	TR24	Fill		Undated	Fill of animal burrow 2410			0.06
<b>2412</b>	TR24	Cut		Undated	Cut assigned to animal burrow	2.00	0.14	0.09
2413	TR24	Fill		Undated	Fill of animal burrow 2412			0.09
<b>2414</b>	TR24	Cut		Undated	Ditch	2.10	0.50	0.30
2415	TR24	Fill		Undated	Fill of Ditch 2414			0.30
2501	TR25	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.16
2502	TR25	Deposit		Post-med	Cultivation layer			0.48
2503	TR25	Deposit		Natural	Natural gravels			not excavated
<b>2504</b>	TR25	Cut		Undated	Ditch	1.84	0.86	0.28
2505	TR25	Fill		Undated	Fill of Ditch 2504			0.28
<b>2506</b>	TR25	Cut		Undated	Gully	1.60	0.18	0.17
2507	TR25	Fill		Undated	Fill of Gully 2506			0.17
<b>2508</b>	TR25	Cut	F1309/F382	RBII	Ditch		0.70	0.20
2509	TR25	Fill	F1309/F382	RBII	Fill of Ditch 2508			0.20
<b>2510</b>	TR25	Cut	F1314	Post-med	Ditch		0.34	0.10

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2511	TR25	Fill	F1314	Post-med	Fill of Ditch 2510			0.10
1000	Main site	Deposit		Modern	Modern overburden			0.35
1001	Main site	Deposit		Post-med	Subsoil/ Cultivation layer			0.45
1002	Main site	Deposit		Natural	Natural geology			not excavated
1003	Main site	Cut	F1286	Post-med	Ditch		1.01	0.22
1004	Main site	Fill	F1286	Post-med	Fill of Ditch 1003			0.22
1005	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1006			0.33
1006	Main site	Cut	F1280	RBII	Ditch		0.68	0.33
1007	Main site	Cut		Undated	Tree-throw	3.04	1.48	0.24
1008	Main site	Fill		Undated	Fill of Tree-throw 1007			0.24
1009	Main site	Cut	F1291	RBII	Ditch		1.50	0.40
1010	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1009			0.30
1011	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1009			0.20
1012	Main site	Cut		Pre RB	Tree-throw	1.12	0.49	0.13
1013	Main site	Fill		Pre RB	Fill of Tree-throw 1012			0.13
1014	Main site	Cut	F1308	RBII	Waterhole	4.18	0.68	0.25
1015	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1014		0.68	0.25
1016	Main site	Cut	F1280	RBII	Ditch		0.45	0.32
1017	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1016			0.22
1018	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1016			0.17
1019	Main site	Cut	F1286	Post-med	Ditch		0.54	0.11
1020	Main site	Fill	F1286	Post-med	Fill of Ditch 1019			0.11
1021	Main site	Cut	F1305	RBI	Ditch		0.35	0.10
1022	Main site	Fill	F1305	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1021			0.10
1023	Main site	Fill	F1309	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1024			0.42
1024	Main site	Cut	F1309	RBII	Ditch		1.45	0.42
1025	Main site	Cut	F1283	Unphased RB	Ditch		0.96	0.53
1026	Main site	Fill	F1283	Unphased RB	Fill of Ditch 1025			0.53
1027	Main site	Cut	F1283	Unphased RB	Ditch terminus		0.25	0.10
1028	Main site	Fill	F1283	Unphased RB	Fill of Ditch terminus 1027			0.10
1029	Main site	Cut		RBI	Ditch segment, truncated	1.94	0.58	0.31
1030	Main site	Fill		RBI	Fill of Ditch segment 1029		0.58	0.31
1031	Main site	Cut		RBI	pit / Ditch segment, truncated	2.70	0.36	0.19
1032	Main site	Cut	F1280	RBII	Ditch terminus		0.38	0.12
1033	Main site	Cut	F1290	RBI	Ditch		0.19	0.15
1034	Main site	Cut		Med	Tree-throw	0.85	0.76	0.18
1035	Main site	Fill		Med	Fill of Tree-throw 1034			0.18
1036	Main site	Fill		RBI	Fill of Pit / Ditch segment 1031			0.14
1037	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch terminus 1032			0.12

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1038	Main site	Fill	F1290	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1033			0.15
1039	Main site	Fill	F1283	Unphased RB	Fill of Ditch 1025			0.28
1040	Main site	Cut	F1291	RBII	Ditch		1.80	0.25
1041	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1040			0.25
1042	Main site	Cut	F1305	RBI	Ditch		0.35	0.09
1043	Main site	Fill	F1305	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1042			0.09
1044	Main site	Fill	F1295	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1045			0.70
1045	Main site	Cut	F1295	RBII	Ditch		1.00	0.70
1046	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch			0.65
1047	Main site	Cut	F1296	RBIII	Ditch		0.90	0.65
1048	Main site	Fill		Post-med	Fill of modern Drain 1049		0.29	0.11
1049	Main site	Cut		Post-med	modern Drain	2.00	0.29	0.11
1050	Main site	Fill		Med	Fill of Tree-throw 1055			0.10
1051	Main site	Fill		Med	Fill of Tree-throw 1052			0.23
1052	Main site	Cut		Med	Tree-throw	1.99	1.09	0.23
1053	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1055			0.20
1054	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1055			0.30
1055	Main site	Cut	F1291	RBII	Ditch		1.98	0.49
1056	Main site	Cut	F1292	RBIII	Ditch		0.50	0.40
1057	Main site	Fill	F1292	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1056			0.35
1058	Main site	Fill	F1292	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1056			0.26
1059	Main site	Cut	F1293	RBII	Ditch		0.50	0.50
1060	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1059			0.36
1061	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1059			0.18
1062	Main site	Fill	F1312	Pre RB	Fill of puddled feature 1063			not excavated
1063	Main site	Cut	F1312	Pre RB	Puddled feature			not excavated
1064	Main site	Fill	F1290	RBI	Fill of Gully 1065			0.10
1065	Main site	Cut	F1290	RBI	Gully		0.57	0.10
1066	Main site	Cut	F1291	RBII	Gully		2.40	0.30
1067	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1066			0.15
1068	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1066			0.20
1069	Main site	Fill		RBI	Fill of Pit 1070			0.20
1070	Main site	Cut		RBI	Pit, truncated	4.35	1.59	0.20
1071	Main site	Cut	F1280	RBII	Ditch		0.87	0.43
1072	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1071			0.24
1073	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch (pottery) 1071			n/a
1074	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch (over pottery 1073)			n/a
1075	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch (pottery) 1071			n/a
1076	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch (over pottery 1075)			n/a

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1077	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch (pottery) 1071			n/a
1078	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch (over pottery 1077)			n/a
1079	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1081			0.36
1080	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1081			0.10
1081	Main site	Cut	F1291	RBII	Ditch		0.60	0.36
1082	Main site	Fill	F1307	RBI	Fill of Gully 1083			0.10
1083	Main site	Cut	F1307	RBI	Gully		0.20	0.10
1084	Main site	Fill		Natural	Fill of depression 1085		0.75	0.12
1085	Main site	Cut		Natural	Natural Depression	2.17	1.22	0.20
1086	Main site	Cut		Unphased RB	Gully	1.31	0.18	0.10
1087	Main site	Fill		Unphased RB	Fill of Gully 1086			0.10
1088	Main site	Cut	F1293	RBII	Ditch		1.65	0.75
1089	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1088			0.45
1090	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1088			0.62
1091	Main site	Cut	F1294	Med	Gully		0.80	0.24
1092	Main site	Fill	F1294	Med	Fill of Gully 1091			0.24
1093	Main site	Cut		Med	Gully	4.44	0.58	0.31
1094	Main site	Fill		Med	Fill of Gully 1093			0.31
1097	Main site	Cut	F1285	RBIII	Ditch terminus		0.32	0.24
1098	Main site	Fill	F1285	RBIII	Fill of Ditch terminus 1097			0.24
1099	Main site	Cut	F1285	RBIII	Ditch		0.56	0.27
1100	Main site	Fill	F1285	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1099			0.27
1101	Main site	Fill	F1295	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1102			0.65
1102	Main site	Cut	F1295	RBII	Ditch		0.65	0.95
1103	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1104			0.30
1104	Main site	Cut	F1296	RBIII	Ditch		1.12	0.68
1105	Main site	Fill		Post RB (Med?)	Fill of Tree-throw 1106		1.09	0.19
1106	Main site	Cut		Post RB (Med?)	Tree-throw	2.96	1.09	0.19
1107	Main site	Cut	F1297	Post RBII (RBIII?)	Gully		0.38	0.08
1108	Main site	Fill	F1297	Post RBII (RBIII?)	Fill of Gully 1107			0.08
1109	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1047			0.15
1110	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1103			0.24
1111	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1112			0.33
1112	Main site	Cut	F1296	RBIII	Ditch		0.44	0.58
1113	Main site	Fill		Post RB (Med?)	Fill of Tree-throw 1114			0.02
1114	Main site	Cut		Post RB (Med?)	Tree-throw	2.10	1.08	0.02
1115	Main site	Fill		Post-med	Fill of modern Ditch 1116			0.08
1116	Main site	Cut		Post-med	modern Ditch		0.40	0.08
1117	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1118			0.48

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1118	Main site	Cut	F1293	RBII	Ditch		1.65	0.63
1119	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1121			0.63
1120	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1121			0.10
1121	Main site	Cut	F1293	RBII	Ditch		1.65	0.63
1124	Main site	Fill	F1280	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1071			0.28
1125	Main site	Cut	F1282	Med	Ditch		0.69	0.25
1126	Main site	Fill	F1282	Med	Fill of Ditch 1125			0.25
1127	Main site	Cut	F1297	Post RBII (RBIII?)	Gully		0.10	0.08
1128	Main site	Fill	F1297	Post RBII (RBIII?)	Fill of Gully 1127			0.08
1129	Main site	Cut		RBII	Tree-throw	1.42	1.09	0.21
1130	Main site	Fill		RBII	Fill of Tree-throw 1129			0.21
1131	Main site	Cut		RBI	Tree-throw	2.33	1.87	0.20
1132	Main site	Fill		RBI	Fill of Tree-throw 1131			0.20
1133	Main site	Cut	F1308	RBII	Waterhole			1.2+
1134	Main site	Deposit	F1308	RBII	Wood in Waterhole 1133			n/a
1135	Main site	Fill	F1295	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1102			0.30
1136	Main site	Fill	F1295	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1102			0.24
1137	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1104			0.20
1138	Main site	Cut	F1294	Med	Ditch		0.30	0.20
1139	Main site	Fill	F1294	Med	Fill of Ditch 1138			0.20
1140	Main site	Cut	F1293	RBII	Ditch		0.55	0.47
1141	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1140			0.20
1142	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1140			0.15
1143	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1140			0.14
1144	Main site	Fill	F1292	RBIII	Fill of Ditch terminus			0.25
1145	Main site	Cut	F1292	RBIII	Ditch terminus		0.40	0.25
1146	Main site	Cut		RBII	Post-hole	0.97	1.06	0.07
1147	Main site	Fill		RBII	Fill of Post-hole 1146			0.07
1148	Main site	Cut	F1291	RBII	Ditch		2.00	0.50
1149	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1148			0.10
1150	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1148			0.20
1151	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1148			0.20
1152	Main site	Cut	F1298	RBI	Gully		0.20	0.07
1153	Main site	Fill	F1298	RBI	Fill of Gully 1152			0.07
1154	Main site	Cut	F1298	RBI	Gully		0.22	0.10
1155	Main site	Fill	F1298	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1154			0.10
1156	Main site	Cut	F1304	RBI	Cobbled spread		2.00	0.12
1157	Main site	Deposit	F1304	RBI	Overlying silt upon cobbled spread 1156			0.07
1158	Main site	Deposit	F1304	RBI	Cobbled spread		2.00	0.05

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1159	Main site	Cut	F1282	Med	Ditch		1.50	0.24
1160	Main site	Fill	F1282	Med	Fill of Ditch 1159			0.24
1161	Main site	Cut		Pre RB	Tree-throw	0.78	0.67	0.06
1162	Main site	Fill		Pre RB	Fill of Tree-throw 1161			0.06
1163	Main site	Cut	F1311	RBI	possible cobbled area		0.95	0.08
1164	Main site	Fill	F1311	RBI	Fill of possible cobbled area 1163			0.08
1165	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1112			0.25
1166	Main site	Fill		Pre RB	Fill of root disturbance 1167	1.25	0.50	0.13
1167	Main site	Cut		Pre RB	root disturbance			0.13
1168	Main site	Fill	F1293	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1118			0.08
1169	Main site	Fill	F1299	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1170			0.18
1170	Main site	Cut	F1299	RBI	Ditch		0.26	0.18
1171	Main site	Fill		Pre RB	Fill of Pit 1172			0.08
1172	Main site	Cut		Pre RB	Pit	0.30	0.25	0.08
1173	Main site	Fill	F1310	Pre RB	Fill of Tree-throw 1174			0.10
1174	Main site	Cut	F1310	Pre RB	Tree-throw			0.10
1177	Main site	Cut	F1302	RBIII	Ditch		0.60	0.25
1178	Main site	Fill	F1302	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1177			0.10
1179	Main site	Fill	F1302	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1177			0.20
1180	Main site	Cut	F1291	RBII	Ditch		1.00	0.40
1181	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1180			0.10
1182	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1180			0.15
1183	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1180			0.10
1184	Main site	Cut	F1303	RBII	Ditch terminus		0.30	0.12
1185	Main site	Fill	F1303	RBII	Fill of Ditch terminus 1184			0.12
1186	Main site	Cut	F1310	Pre RBII	Tree-throw		1.14	0.30
1187	Main site	Fill	F1310	Pre RBII	Fill of Tree-throw 1186			0.30
1188	Main site	Cut	F1303	RBII	Ditch		0.40	0.08
1189	Main site	Fill	F1303	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1188			0.08
1190	Main site	Cut	F1299	RBI	Ditch		0.35	0.12
1191	Main site	Fill	F1299	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1190			0.12
1192	Main site	Cut		Undated	Pit / natural hollow	1.38	0.98	0.27
1193	Main site	Fill		Undated	Fill of Pit / natural hollow 1192			0.24
1194	Main site	Fill		Undated	Fill of Pit 1192			0.10
1195	Main site	Cut	F1302	RBIII	Ditch		0.97	0.30
1196	Main site	Fill	F1302	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1195			0.30
1197	Main site	Fill	F1302	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1195			0.13
1198	Main site	Fill	F1302	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1195			0.04
1199	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1180			0.10



Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1200	Main site	Fill	F1311	RBI	Fill of mottled area 1201			0.10
1201	Main site	Cut	F1311	RBI	mottled area			0.10
1202	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.25
1203	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.12
1204	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.23
1205	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.09
1206	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.08
1207	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.12
1208	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.13
1209	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.08
1210	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.20
1211	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.12
1212	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.14
1213	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.15
1214	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.14
1215	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.42
1216	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.13
1217	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.07
1218	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.18
1219	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.13
1220	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.08
1221	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.22
1222	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.11
1223	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.16
1224	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.30
1225	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.09
1226	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.10
1227	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1233			0.12
1228	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1233			0.21
1229	Main site	Fill	F1302	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1177			0.02
1230	Main site	Fill	F1291	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1180			0.02
1231	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1233			0.23
1232	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1233			0.22
1233	Main site	Cut	F1296	RBIII	Ditch	1.75		0.60
1234	Main site	Fill	F1295	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1235			0.73
1235	Main site	Cut	F1295	RBII	Ditch	0.35		0.73
1236	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBII	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.11
1237	Main site	Cut	F1299	RBI	Ditch	0.60		0.05
1238	Main site	Fill	F1299	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1237			0.05

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1239	Main site	Cut	F1304	RBI	spread		2.00	0.12
1240	Main site	Fill	F1304	RBI	Fill of spread 1239			0.07
1241	Main site	Cut	F1296	RBIII	Ditch		1.00	0.45
1242	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1241			0.22
1243	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1241			0.17
1244	Main site	Fill	F1296	RBIII	Fill of Ditch 1241			0.13
1245	Main site	Cut	F1306	RBI	Ditch		0.43	0.47
1246	Main site	Fill	F1306	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1245			0.14
1247	Main site	Fill	F1306	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1245			0.17
1248	Main site	Fill	F1306	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1245			0.16
1249	Main site	Cut	F1282	Med	Ditch		0.72	0.24
1250	Main site	Fill	F1282	Med	Fill of Ditch 1249			0.24
1251	Main site	Fill		RBI	Fill of Ditch 1255			0.16
1252	Main site	Fill		RBI	Fill of Ditch 1255			0.24
1253	Main site	Fill		RBI	Fill of Ditch 1255			0.24
1254	Main site	Fill		RBI	Fill of Ditch 1255			0.07
1255	Main site	Cut		RBI	Ditch	1.76	0.80	0.47
1256	Main site	Fill	F1306	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1260			0.11
1257	Main site	Fill	F1306	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1260			0.05
1258	Main site	Fill	F1306	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1260			0.22
1259	Main site	Fill	F1306	RBI	Fill of Ditch 1260			0.15
1260	Main site	Cut	F1306	RBI	Ditch		0.40	0.35
1261	Main site	Cut	F1286	Post-med	Ditch		0.95	0.20
1262	Main site	Fill	F1286	Post-med	Fill of Ditch 1261			0.20
1263	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1266			0.20
1264	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1266			0.20
1265	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1266			0.06
1266	Main site	Cut	F1281	RBII	Ditch			0.40
1267	Main site	Cut	F1286	Post-med	Ditch		0.70	0.18
1268	Main site	Fill	F1286	Post-med	Fill of Ditch 1267			0.18
1269	Main site	Cut	F1289	Med	Ditch		0.50	0.24
1270	Main site	Fill	F1289	Med	Fill of Ditch 1269			0.24
1271	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1274			0.10
1272	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1274			0.10
1273	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1274			0.20
1274	Main site	Cut	F1281	RBII	Ditch		1.10	0.40
1275	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBII	Fill of Ditch 1266			0.20
1276	Main site	Cut	F1281	RBII	Ditch terminus		0.96	0.37
1277	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBII	Fill of Ditch terminus 1276			0.08

Context	Area	Type	Group no.	Phase	Description	Length	Width	Depth
F1278	Main site	Fill	F1281	RBI	Fill of Ditch terminus 1276			0.30
F1279	Main site	Cut		Post-med	Pit	3.20	3.20	0.2+
F1287	Main site	Cut	F1289	Med	Ditch		0.28	0.20
F1288	Main site	Fill	F1289	Med	Fill of Ditch 1287			0.20
F1300	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBI	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.34
F1301	Main site	Fill	F1308	RBI	Fill of Waterhole 1133			0.14
F1280	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to RBI phase linear Ditch	18.00	1.12	0.33
F1281	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to ditch fragment containing possible Wall footings	4.50	0.99	0.40
F1282	Various	Group		Med	Group number given to probable Medieval Ditch	35.00	0.79	0.24
F1283	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to short linear Ditch	4.14	0.50	0.53
F1285	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to short length of linear Ditch	2.75	0.76	0.27
F1286	Various	Group		Post-med	Group number given to Post-Medieval ditch	20.85	0.62	0.18
F1289	Various	Group		Med	Group number given to possible hedge line of tree-throws	n/a	n/a	n/a
F1290	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to a shallow Gully (maybe due to root action), truncated	5.58	0.45	0.10
F1291	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to rectangular enclosure Ditch, truncated	39.64	2.50	0.40
F1292	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to probable RB III phase Ditch	14.64	0.88	0.40
F1293	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to curving enclosure Ditch, truncated	22.59	1.90	0.50
F1294	Various	Group		Med	Group number given to possible Medieval Gully	7.00	0.30	0.24
F1295	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to enclosure Ditch, truncated	25.13	1.33	0.73
F1296	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to linear Ditch	27.68	1.20	0.65
F1297	Various	Group		Post RBI (RBI?)	Group number given to linear Gully	4.37	0.50	0.08
F1298	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to shallow curvilinear Gully	3.07	0.22	0.10
F1299	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to linear Gully	4.58	0.26	0.18
F1302	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to linear Ditch	6.25	1.04	0.30
F1303	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to linear Gully	3.08	0.40	0.08
F1304	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to possible metalled surface/occupation layer	2.05	2.48	0.12
F1305	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to a small linear Gully, truncated	3.41	0.35	0.09
F1306	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to linear Ditch, truncated	1.19+	1.14	0.47
F1307	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to linear Ditch, truncated	4.88	0.22	0.20
F1308	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to Waterhole complex	4.22	2.72	1.20+
F1309	Various	Group		RBI	Group number given to enclosure Ditch	14.76	1.43	0.42
F1310	Various	Group		Pre RB	Group number given to two interventions through the same Tree-throw	2.40	2.52	0.10
F1311	Various	Group		RBI	Possible cobbled spread	4.07	2.13	0.1+
F1312	Various	Group		Pre RB	Group given to area associated with natural pooling water	6.15	5.00	1.25+
F1313	Various	Group		RBI	Group given to sinuous road corridor Ditch	27.48	0.41	0.14
F1314	Various	Group		Post-med	Group given to post med Ditch in road corridor and evaluation	28.00	1.30	0.10

## Appendix 2: Access Road finds by context

Quantification presented by number / weight (in grams)

Context	Animal Bone	Fired Clay	LIA / RB Pottery	Post-RB pottery	Stone	Other Finds
320						2 glass bottles
334			3 / 16			
341				3 / 129		
345	17 / 91					
350			6 / 178			
351	10 / 115		3 / 187			1 worked flint
353			2 / 36		3 / 6286	
354		1 / 11		2 / 4		1 oyster shell; 1 roof tile
356	4 / 20					
358			2 / 25			
360			8 / 299			
363			1 / 25			1 worked flint
374		1 / 80	3 / 11			
376	2 / 5		1 / 18			
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33 / 231</b>	<b>2 / 91</b>	<b>29 / 795</b>	<b>5 / 133</b>	<b>3 / 6286</b>	

### Appendix 3: Evaluation finds by context

*Weight in grams*

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Material	Description	Comments
1202	3	6139	Post-Medieval	uncertain	BRICK/TILE	1 field drain (horseshoe-shaped, stamped DRAIN); 2 unfroged bricks (215x110x70mm)
1402	8	57	Uncertain	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1402	1	20	Uncertain	slag	UNCERTAIN	light, vesicular slag
1402	4	296	Uncertain	stone	STONE	burnt, unworked
1402	58	1428	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1502	3	17	Uncertain	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1502	14	149	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1608	1	3	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1706	5	48	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1706	7	29	Uncertain	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1714	1	3	Uncertain	flint	FLINT FLAKE	
1714	1	10	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
2002	1	13	Uncertain	glass	VESSEL	
2309	1	6	Uncertain	iron	NAIL	
2309	1	1	Post-Medieval	glass	VESSEL	
2309	2	6	Post-Medieval	uncertain	BRICK/TILE	
2313	2	36	Uncertain	tile, roof, ceramic	BRICK/TILE	medieval/post-medieval
2406	4	47	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
2515	1	35	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	

## Appendix 4: Excavation finds by context

Weight in grams

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Material	Description	Comments
1001	1	229	Uncertain	stone	SLATE	
1004	3	15	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1005	21	302	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1005	68	644	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1010	28	459	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1010	3	16	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1017	37	258	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1017	65	543	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1018	26	511	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	organic-tempered, ?briquetage
1018	23	131	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1020	7	59	Uncertain	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1021	2	8	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	featureless
1021	2	17	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1023	3	8	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1023	6	7	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1026	1	117	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1026	1	2	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1030	5	4	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1030	6	121	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1036	6	17	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1041	1	72	Post Medieval	brick	BRICK	reused (mortared)
1041	2	16	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1042	1	4	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1044	1	204	Roman	slag	SLAG	light, vesicular
1044	1	1	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1046	2	56	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1046	8	51	Roman	slag	SLAG	light, vesicular
1046	2	7	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	organic-tempered, briquetage, ?vessel rim
1046	10	352	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1054	32	288	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1054	4	42	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1058	15	262	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1058	1	10	Uncertain	iron	NAIL	
1058	4	25	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1060	2	83	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1060	1	6	Uncertain	iron	UNCERTAIN	Possibly pyrites
1060	20	220	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1061	10	186	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1061	33	429	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1068	1	42	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	featureless
1068	3	22	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1069	2	6	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1072	1	3	Uncertain	flint	BLADE	broken blade
1072	1	94	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	organic-tempered, corner frag. from ?'Belgic brick'
1072	82	1036	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1073	20	132	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1075	7	2665	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	Mortaria
1077	4	51	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1079	1	34	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	shell-tempered; tile?
1079	2	7	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1084	1	9	Post Medieval	glass	BOTTLE	post-med green bottle glass
1084	3	207	Uncertain	brick	BRICK	poorly wedged fabric - Roman?
1089	5	80	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1089	8	80	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Material	Description	Comments
1090	5	9	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1090	26	243	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1098	3	17	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1100	8	47	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1100	10	162	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1101	1	8	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1101	33	458	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1103	1	5	Uncertain	flint	BLADE	
1103	6	238	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1103	106	2006	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	Inc. obj. no. 100 (25 x 866g)
1109	20	387	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1109	1	50	Uncertain	iron	UNCERTAIN	Obj. no. 103, sample no. 83
1109	1	4	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1110	1	14	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1111	3	67	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1111	28	445	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1117	49	1706	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1117	1	17	Uncertain	iron	NAIL	
1117	1	3	Uncertain	brick	UNCERTAIN	undiagnostic
1117	82	1454	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1120	3	70	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1123	1	3	Uncertain	iron	NAIL	
1123	16	111	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1124	2	17	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1130	4	77	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1132	1	38	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1135	16	385	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	Inc. obj. no. 101 (15 x 381g)
1141	4	178	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1141	21	128	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1142	2	12	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1142	2	93	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	1 ?loomweight fragment (oblique perforation); 1 corner frag. from ?'Belgic brick'
1142	1	3	Uncertain	flint	UNCERTAIN	
1142	36	237	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1144	1	7	Uncertain	flint	BLADE	broken blade
1144	3	36	Uncertain	iron	NAIL	Nail, + 2 frags.
1144	26	212	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1147	21	205	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1147	2	75	Roman	tile, roof, ceramic	TILE	shelly
1147	15	115	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1149	11	38	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1150	3	46	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1150	2	37	Post Medieval	brick	BRICK	
1150	3	27	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1151	2	68	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1151	1	5	Roman	copper alloy	BROOCH	Object no. 102: brooch pin
1151	4	54	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1153	2	4	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1153	1	2	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1155	2	4	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1157	39	218	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1157	1	6	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	featureless
1157	32	172	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1164	1	1	Uncertain	flint	UNCERTAIN	broken flake
1164	7	37	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1168	10	72	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1169	3	5	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1169	1	16	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	featureless
1169	5	62	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Material	Description	Comments
1173	6	51	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1178	1	8	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1182	6	13	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1185	2	10	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1185	3	14	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1189	5	18	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1191	5	12	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1196	8	154	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1198	1	373	Roman	tile, roof, ceramic	TILE	shelly; ?tegula
1200	1	35	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1202	22	650	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1202	1	15	Roman	clay, burnt/fired	UNCERTAIN	featureless
1202	11	279	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1215	1	1	Uncertain	flint	BLADE	broken blade
1215	12	18	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1215	1	1	Uncertain	slag	SLAG	light, vesicular
1215	7	18	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1222	7	118	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1224	5	48	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1225	2	6	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1227	18	549	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1227	2	135	Roman	tile, roof, ceramic	TILE	grog-tempered
1227	17	377	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1228	2	296	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1228	2	18	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1232	5	132	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1232	1	44	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1234	6	100	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1238	3	32	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1238	27	371	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1242	3	13	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1242	6	56	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1244	1	22	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1244	2	16	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1246	7	113	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1247	1	10	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1247	6	61	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1248	1	3	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1248	4	25	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1250	4	12	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1251	4	19	Roman	bone, animal	BONE, ANIMAL	
1251	10	88	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1252	1	15	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1262	4	13	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1268	1	98	Medieval	tile, roof, ceramic	TILE	
1270	1	3	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1278	2	8	Roman	pottery, RB	VESSEL	
1279	1	81	Post Medieval	tile, floor, ceramic	TILE	field drain
1279	11	404	Post Medieval	pottery, Post med	VESSEL	



**Appendix 5: Finds totals by material type for all investigations**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Access Road</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Excavation</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Pottery	34 / 928	84 / 1,720	1050 / 15,405	<b>1168 / 18,053</b>
<i>Romano-British</i>	29 / 795	84 / 1,720	1039 / 15,001	<b>1152 / 17,516</b>
<i>Post-Roman</i>	5 / 133	-	11 / 404	<b>16 / 537</b>
CBM	1 / 131*	7 / 6,181	14 / 1,081	<b>22 / 7,393</b>
Fired Clay	2 / 91	-	38 / 826	<b>40 / 917</b>
Worked Flint	2 / 18	1 / 3	6 / 20	<b>9 / 41</b>
Stone	3 / 6,286	4 / 296	1 / 229	<b>8 / 6,811</b>
Glass	2 / 1,044	2 / 14	1 / 9	<b>5 / 1,067</b>
Slag	-	1 / 20	10 / 256	<b>11 / 276</b>
Metalwork (no. objects)	-	1	9	<b>10</b>
<i>Copper alloy</i>	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
<i>Iron</i>	-	1	8	<b>9</b>
Animal Bone	33 / 231	18 / 103	411† / 7,209	<b>462 / 7,543</b>
Marine shell	1 / 2	-	-	<b>1 / 2</b>

(number / weight in grams)

\*does not include CBM recovered during building recording

† note that this is the number of fragments; bone tables (see below) give the number of bones

**Appendix 6: Pottery totals by ware type**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Ware Type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
Romano-British	Samian	35	449
	Amphora	1	66
	Nene Valley colour coat	7	28
	Oxfordshire colour coat	1	3
	British glazed ware	2	15
	'London ware' type	20	132
	Shelly ware	444	5866
	Grog-tempered ware	240	3442
	Reduced sandy wares	314	3466
	Oxidised ware	24	206
	Verulamium region whiteware	12	2885
	Oxon whiteware	1	64
	Misc. whitewares	51	894
	<i>sub-total RB</i>	<i>1152</i>	<i>17,516</i>
Medieval	Coarsewares	3	129
Post-medieval	Redware	2	24
	Coarse whiteware	1	14
	Creamware	1	1
	Yellow ware	10	390
	<i>sub-total post-med</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>429</i>
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>15,426</b>

**Appendix 7: Animal Bone condition as a percentage of total fragments**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Percentage of assemblage</b>
Unidentified	54%
Gnawed	-
Loose teeth	14%
Burnt	-
Measurable	12%
Age-able	13%
Butchered	1%
<b>Total no. of fragments</b>	<b>177</b>

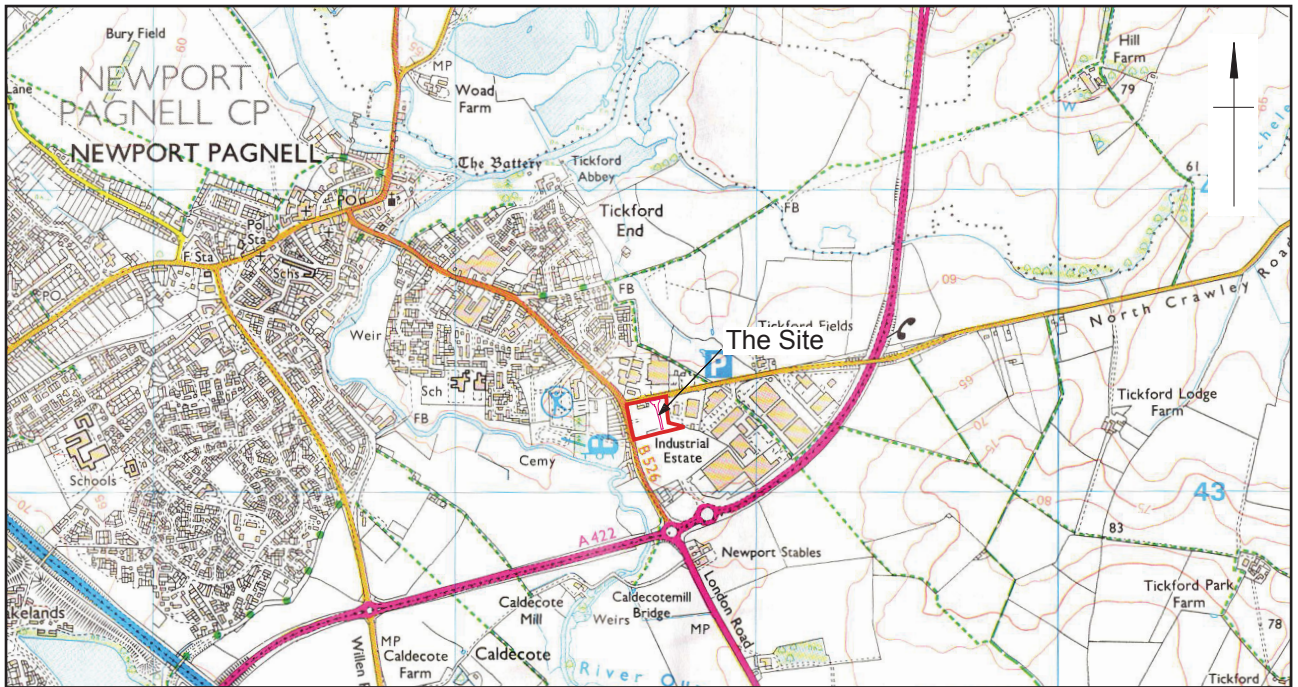
**Appendix 8: Species present as a percentage of identified fragments**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Percentage of assemblage</b>
Horse	5%
Cattle	85%
Sheep/ Goat	9%
Pig	-
Dog/ Fox	1%
<b>Identified fragments</b>	<b>81</b>

## Appendix 9: Ecofact quantification

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. (litres)	Flot (ml)	Root (%)	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds	Charcoal	Other	Analysis
<b>Romano-British Phase I</b>											
1255	1252	78	8	40	90	B	A	C	-	-	-
F1299	1169	73	18	60	50	B	B	-	-	-	-
F1304	1157	83	10	50	80	C	C	C	-	-	-
<b>Romano-British Phase II</b>											
F1280	1005	50	18	60	80	C	C	C	C	-	-
F1280	1072	55	20	175	95	C	B	-	-	-	-
F1280	1074	51	1	10	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
F1280	1076	52	0.8	40	90	C	-	-	-	-	-
F1280	1078	53	3	40	90	C	-	-	-	-	-
F1280	1124	56	20	250	98	C	-	C	C	-	-
F1291	1010	69	20	175	99	C	C	-	-	-	-
F1291	1011	70	20	200	98	C	A	C	-	-	P
F1291	1053	61	7	2	90	C	-	-	-	-	-
F1291	1054	62	9	5	3	C	-	-	C	-	-
F1291	1149	68	10	15	5	C	B	-	C	-	-
F1291	1150	67	17	10	60	C	B	-	-	-	-
F1291	1151	66	9	15	80	C	C	-	-	-	-
F1293	1117	75	18	30	4	C	B	A	C	-	P
F1295	1135	58	10	25	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
F1295	1234	82	20	50	60	B	B	B	B	-	P C
F1303	1185	74	8	50	90	B	A	-	-	-	-
F1308	1202	59	20	20	90	C	C	-	-	-	-
<b>Romano-British Phase III</b>											
F1292	1057	77	7	40	80	-	-	C	-	-	-
F1292	1058	76	10	40	60	-	-	-	C	-	-
F1296	1103	57	9	25	60	A	A	A	-	-	P
F1296	1228	79	20	20	3	B	B	A	C	-	-
F1296	1231	80	20	15	3	A	A	C	C	-	-
F1296	1232	81	20	30	3	A	A*	C	C	moll-t(C)	-
F1296	1402	1	40	60	70	C	C	C	C	moll-t(C)	-
F1302	1196	65	10	25	95	-	C	-	-	-	-
F1302	1197	64	7	10	80	C	B	-	-	-	-
F1302	1198	63	7	5	80	-	A	C	-	-	-
<b>Medieval</b>											
F1282	1250	60	20	175	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Undated</b>											
1192	1193	72	20	30	80	-	C	-	C	-	-
1192	1194	71	9	15	85	-	-	-	-	-	-

KEY: A\*\* = exceptional, A\* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs; (Analysis) C = charcoal, P = plant



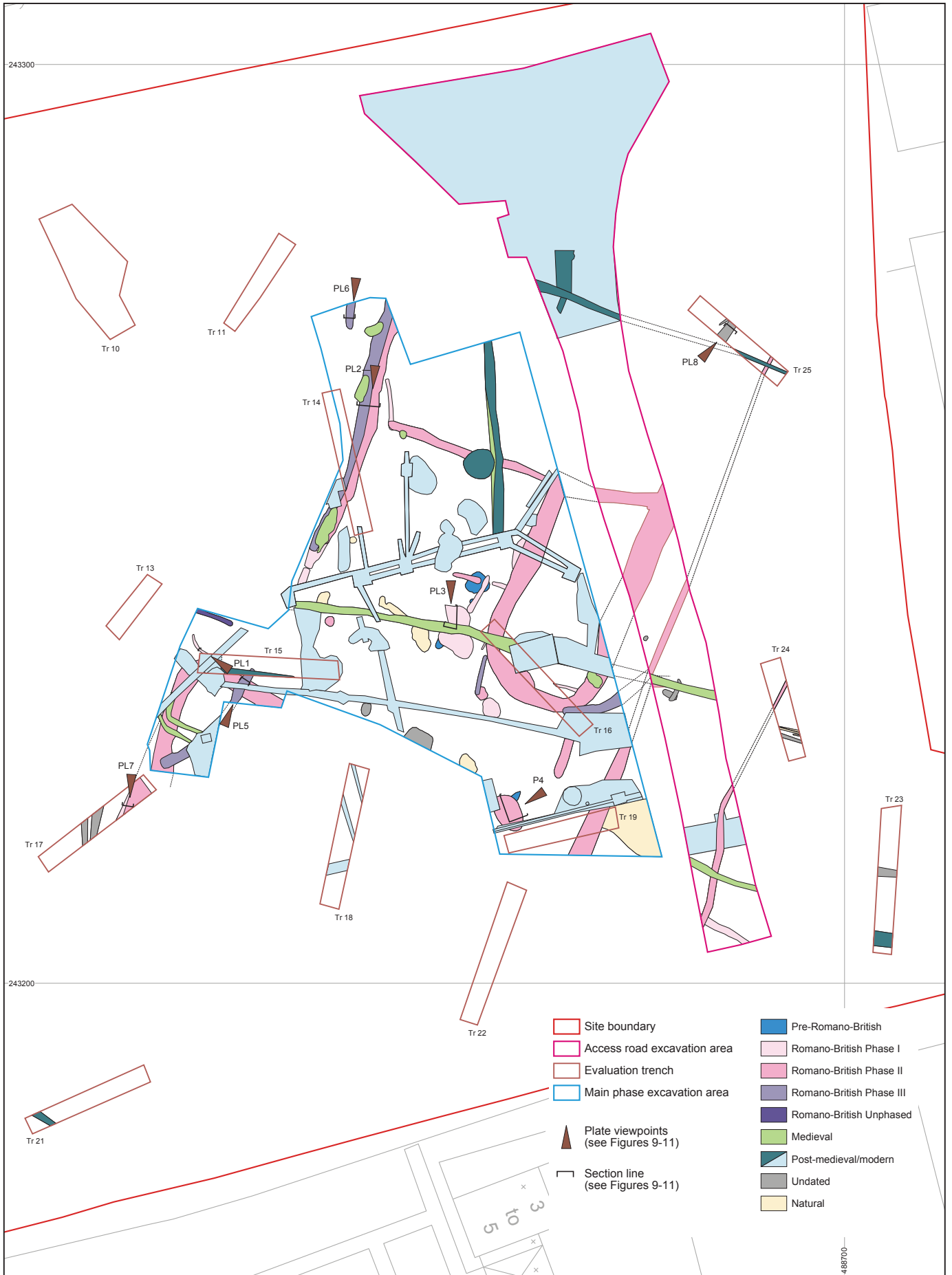
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Site location plan

Figure 1



- Site boundary
- Access road excavation area
- Evaluation trench
- Main phase excavation area
- Plate viewpoints (see Figures 9-11)
- Section line (see Figures 9-11)
- Pre-Romano-British
- Romano-British Phase I
- Romano-British Phase II
- Romano-British Phase III
- Romano-British Unphased
- Medieval
- Post-medieval/modern
- Undated
- Natural

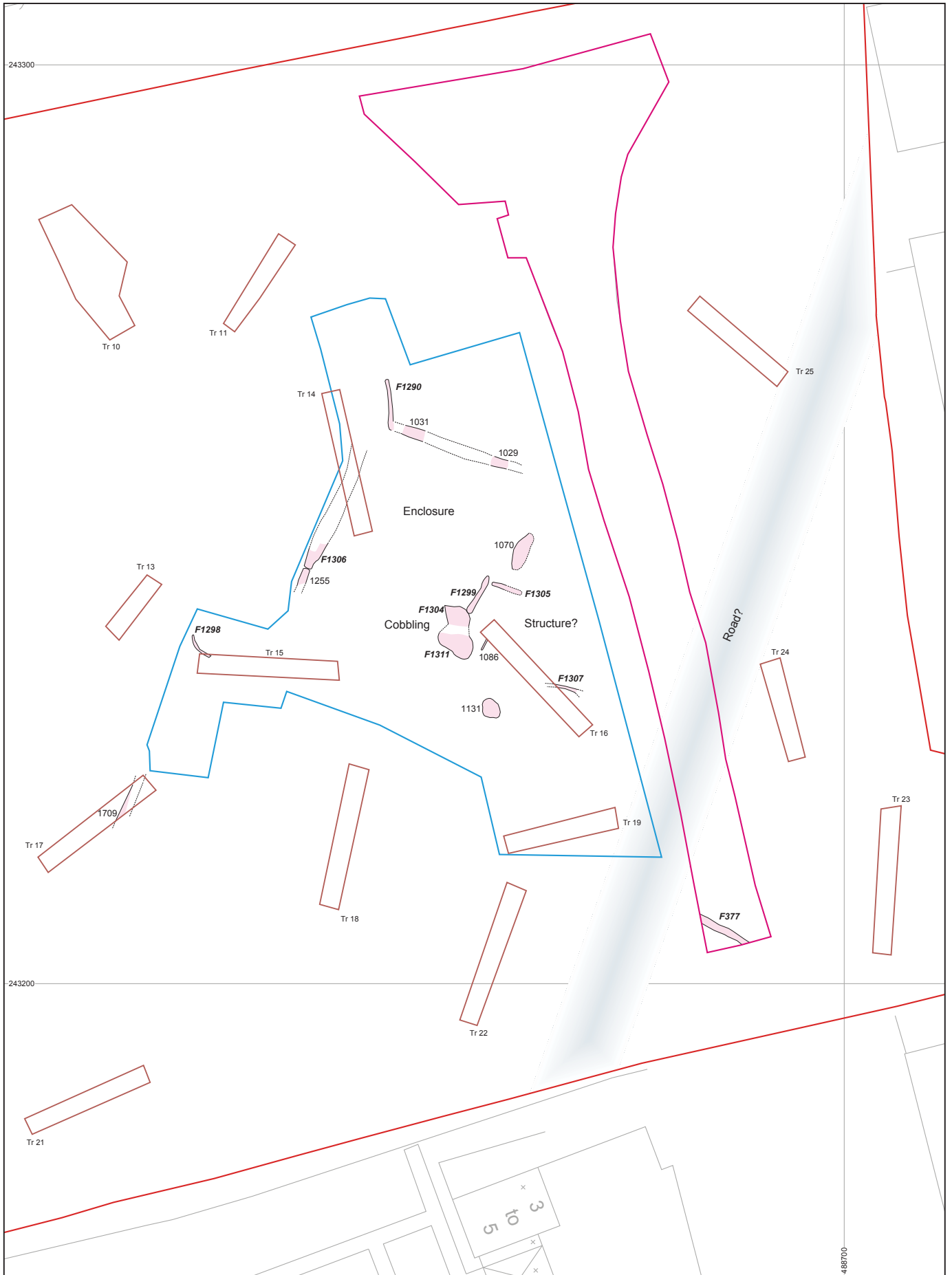


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Phased plan of archaeological remains

Figure 2



**F000** Group number  
0000 Context

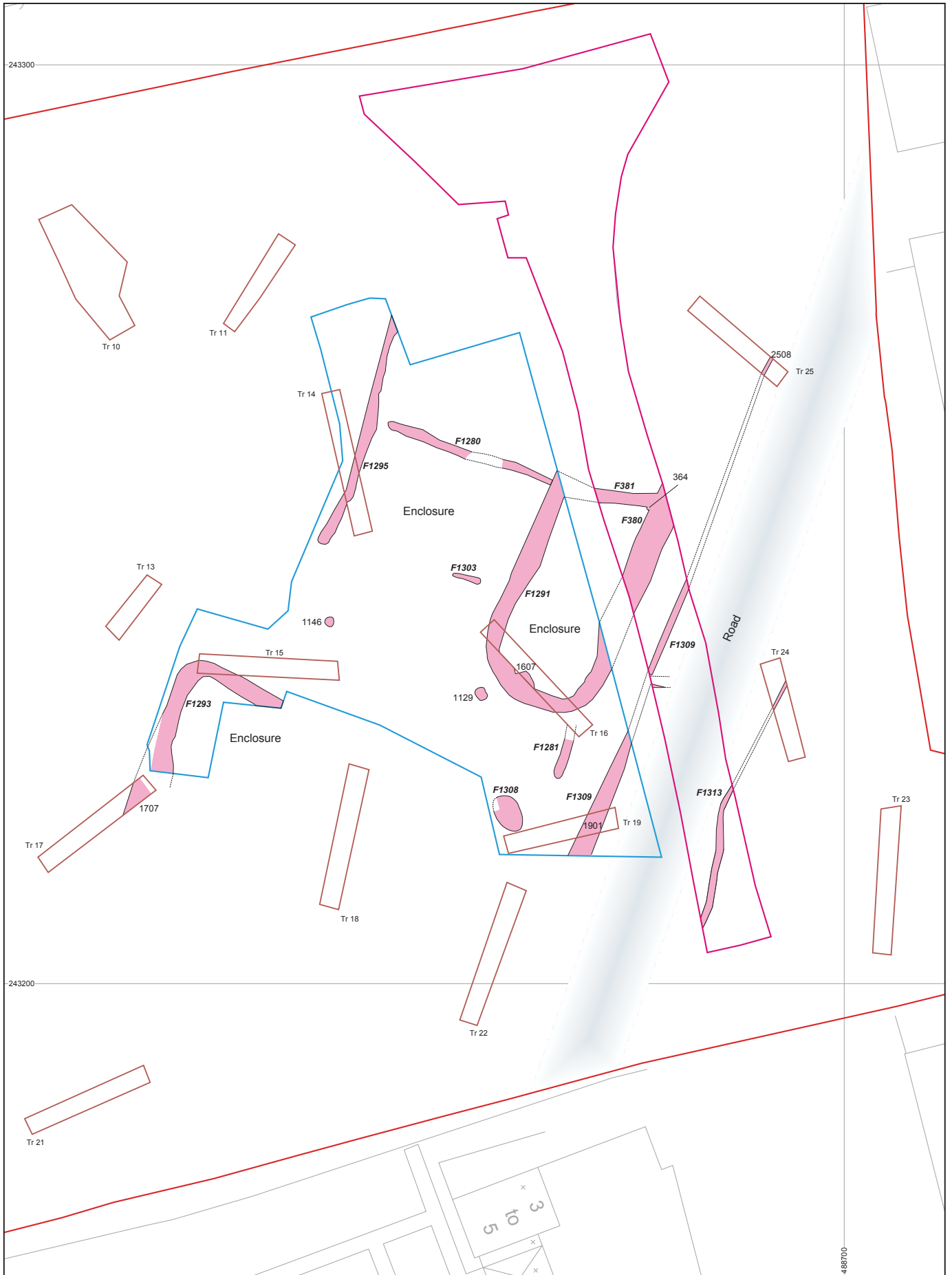


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Romano-British Phase I remains

Figure 3



F000 Group number  
 0000 Context



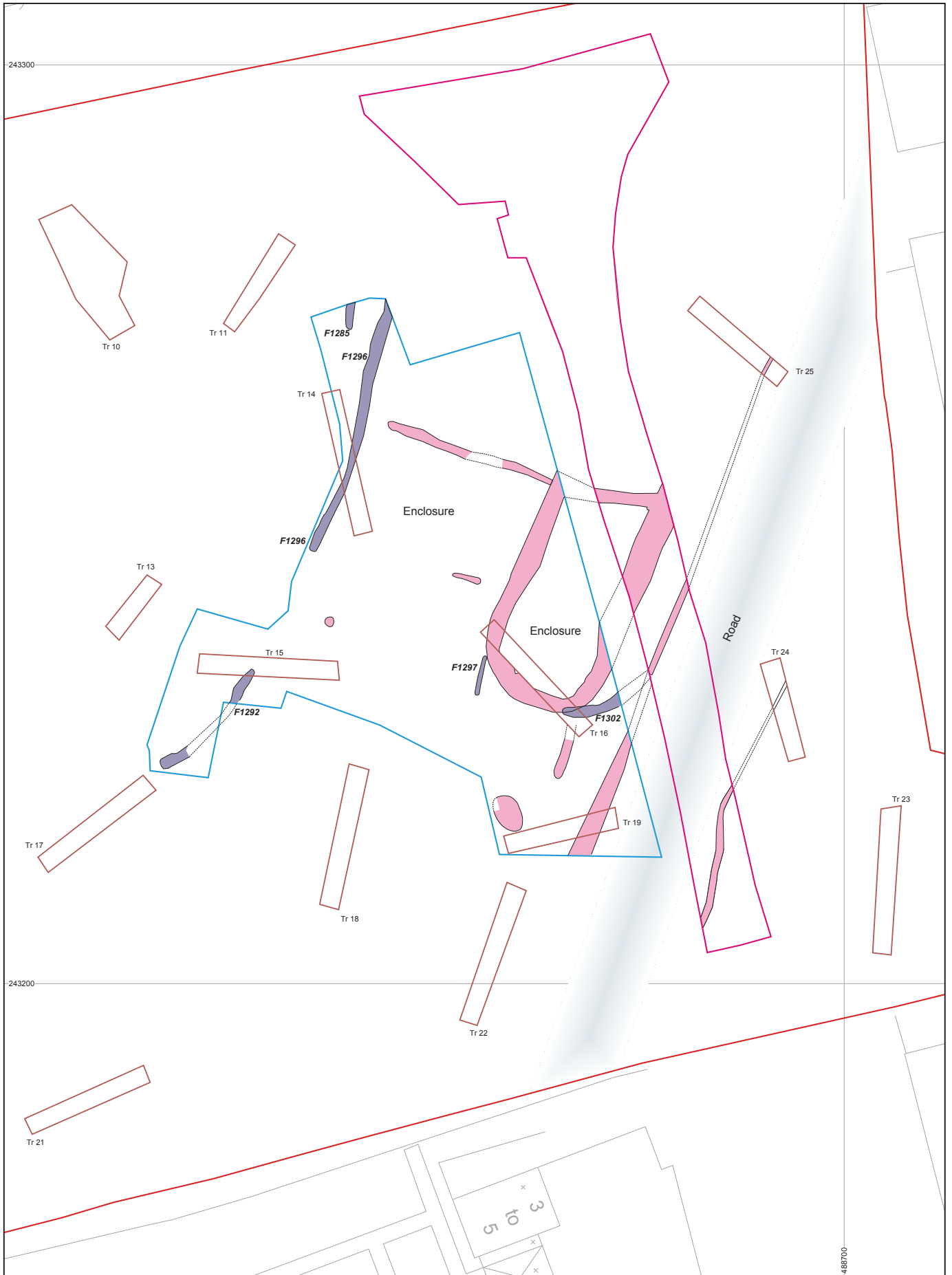
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Romano-British Phase II remains

Figure 4





488700

**F000** Group number  
 0000 Context

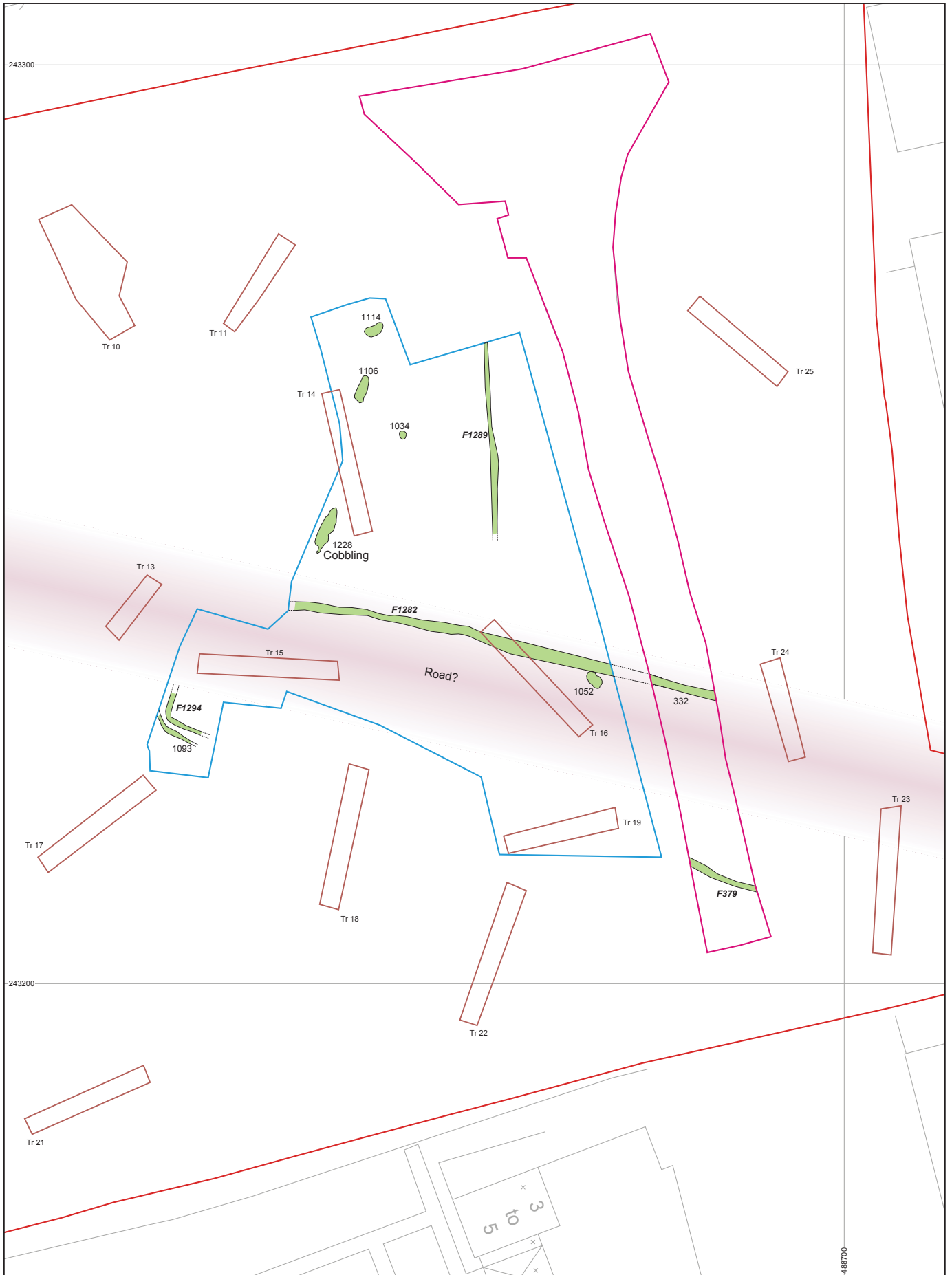


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Romano-British Phase III remains, showing Phase II elements considered to be contemporaneous

Figure 5



**F000** Group number  
 0000 Context

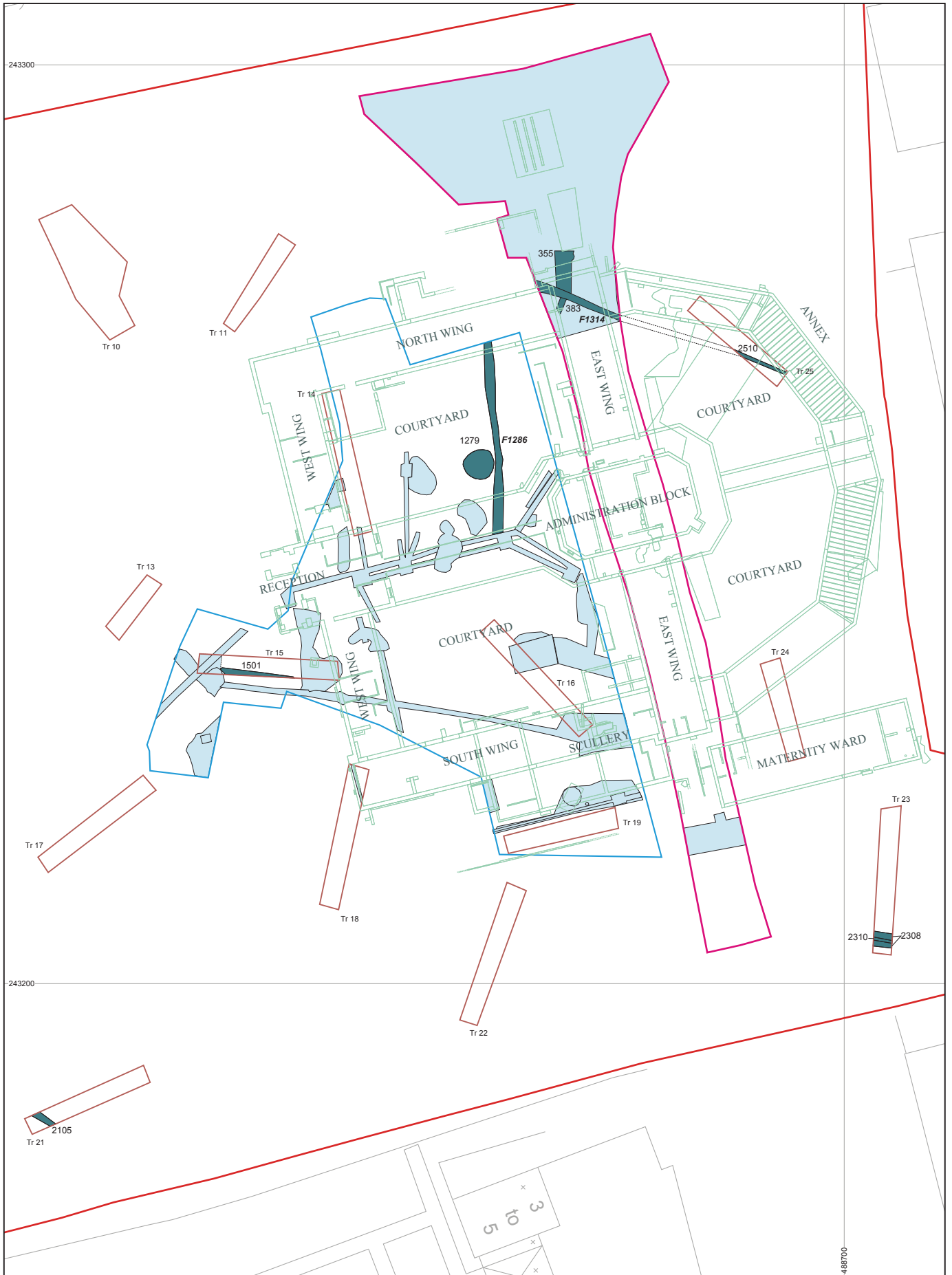


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Medieval remains

Figure 6



**F000** Group number  
0000 Context  
Renny Lodge

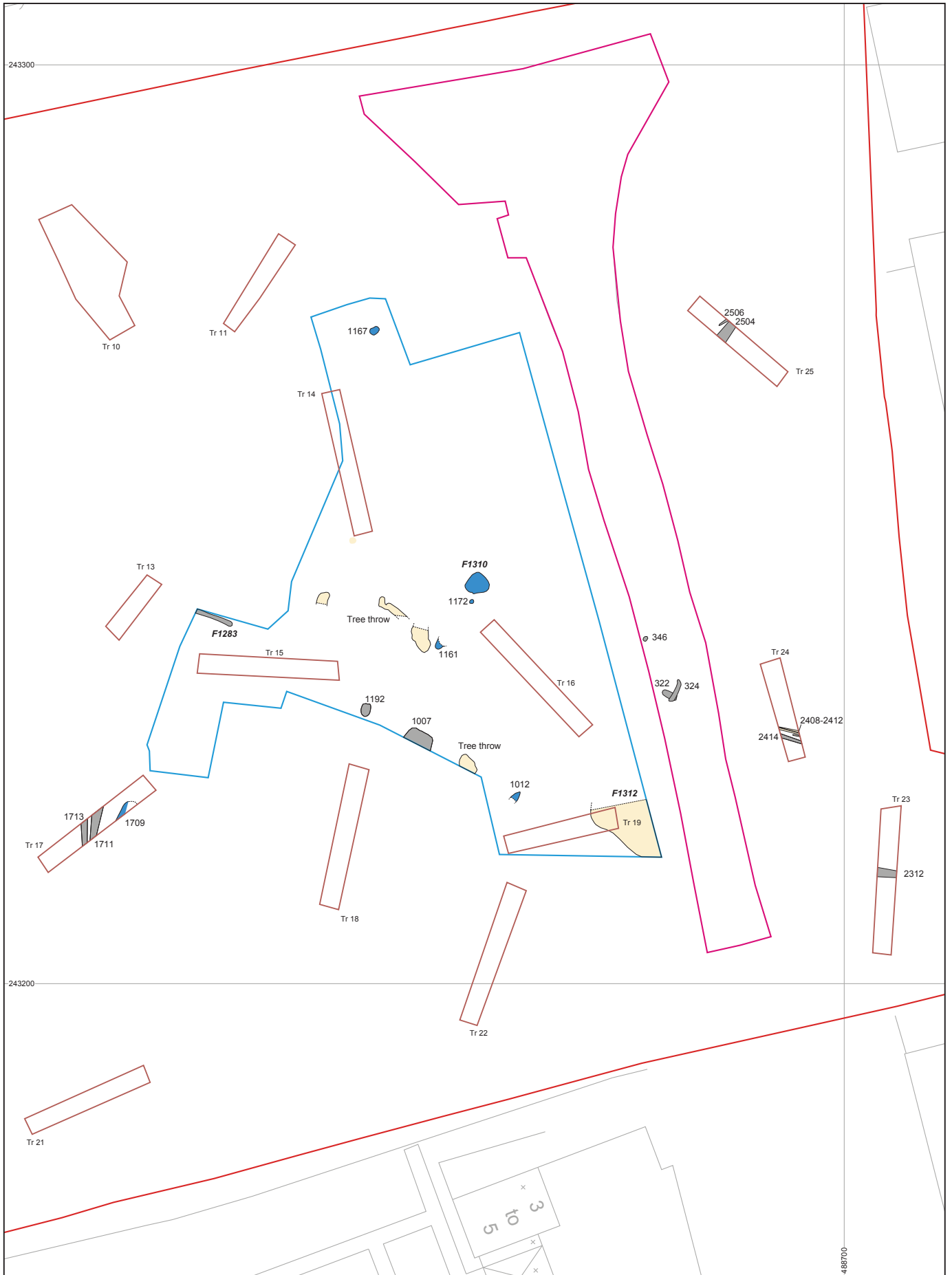


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Post-medieval and modern remains in relation to Renny Lodge footprint

Figure 7



**F000** Group number  
0000 Context

- Pre-Romano-British
- Undated
- Natural



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Undated and unphased remains

Figure 8

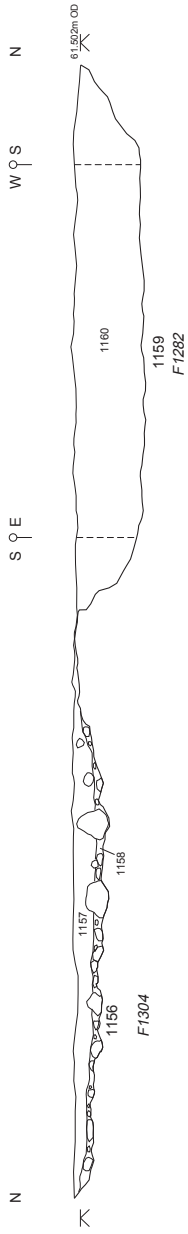


Plate 1: North west facing view of curvilinear Gully F1298



Plate 2: South facing view of Ditches F1295 and F1296

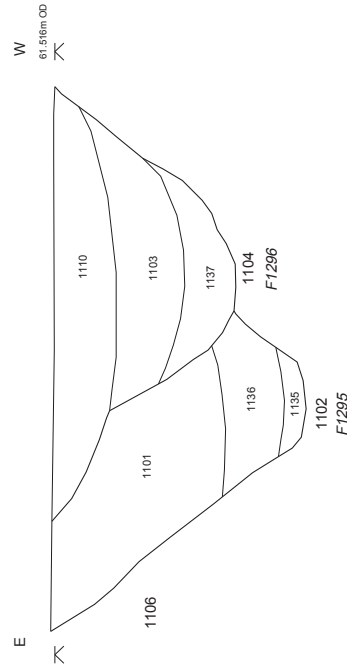


Plate 3: South facing section view of Cobbled surface F1304 and Ditch F1282



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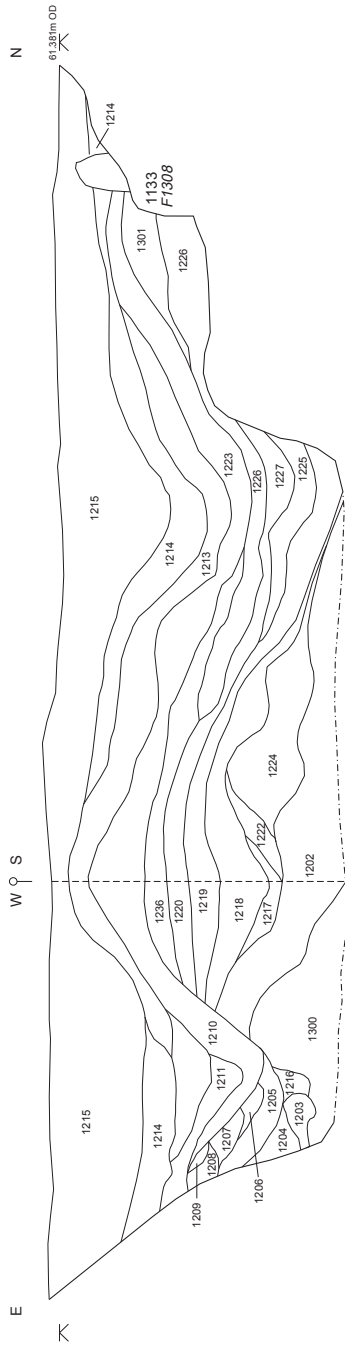


Plate 4: South west facing view of Waterhole F1308



Plate 5: North east facing section of Ditch F1292

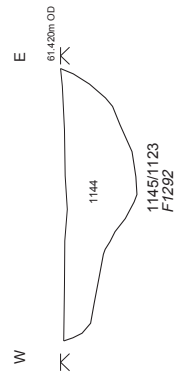
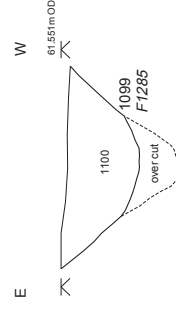


Plate 6: South facing view of Ditch F1285



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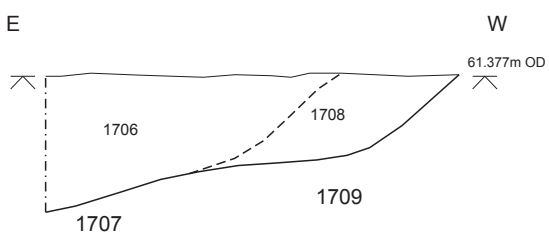


Plate 7: South facing view of Ditches 1707 and 1709

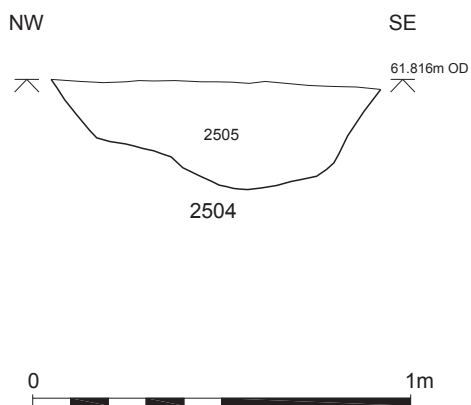



Plate 8: North east facing view of Ditch 2504

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