



Archaeological evaluation on land off Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire July 2014

Report No. 14/157

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Illustrator: James Ladocha



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Accession number: OXCMS:2014.180

Site Code: OABR14

Report No. 14/157

Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	7/8.14	Pat Chapman	Adam Yates	Andy Chapman	Draft for client review

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		Oasis No. molanort1-187632	
Project title	Archaeological evaluation on land off Banbury Road, Adderbury		
Short description	Eleven trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. Three trenches contained no archaeological remains, the other eight contained a low volume of features producing a very small finds assemblage. The form of the features and nature of the few recovered artefacts indicates occupation likely to date from either the Bronze Age or Iron Age.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation		
Site Status			
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (Dawson 2013)		
Current land use	Pasture		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type and period	Ditches and pits; prehistoric		
Significant finds	Pottery, flint		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Oxfordshire		
Site address	Land off Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire		
Post code	N/A		
OS co-ordinates	NGR SP 4719 3659		
Area (sq m/ha)	1.2 hectares		
Height aOD	115m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Richard Oram, Oxfordshire County Council		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock (MOLA)		
Project Managers	Liz Muldowney (MOLA)		
Sponsor or funding body	Gracewell Healthcare		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	8 July 2014		
End date	11 July 2014		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Contents	
Physical	Oxford Museums	Pottery; flint	
Paper	OXCMS.2014.180	Site records	
Digital		Survey data, report, photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)		
Title	Archaeological Evaluation on land off Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire July 2014		
Serial title & volume	14/157		
Author(s)	Liz Muldowney		
Page numbers	26 pages, 10 figs		
Date	August 2014		

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Archaeological evaluation on land off Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire July 2014

Abstract

Eleven trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. Three trenches contained no archaeological remains, the other eight contained a low volume of features producing a very small finds assemblage. The form of the features and nature of the few recovered artefacts indicates occupation likely to date from either the Bronze Age or Iron Age.

1 INTRODUCTION

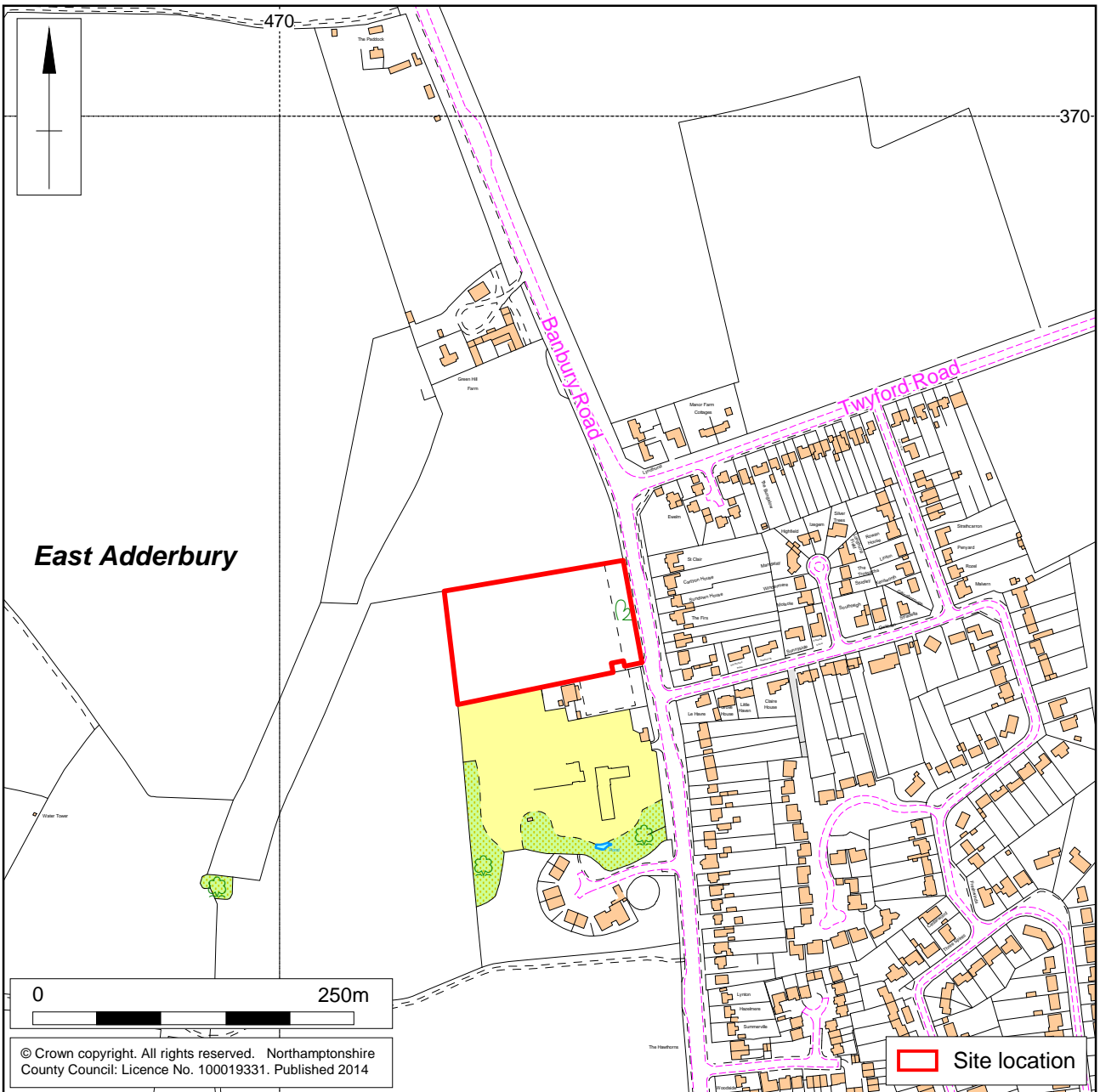
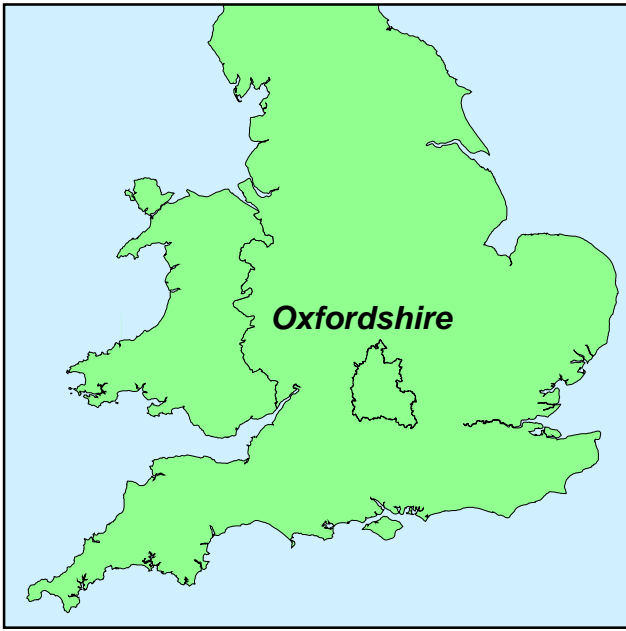
MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land off Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4719 3659; Fig 1). The work is intended to inform a planning application for development of the land (13/01672/HYBRID). The works were carried out accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012).

All works were undertaken in accordance with *the National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and followed a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Muldowney 2014).

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The proposed development area comprises 1.2ha of pasture on the northern side of Adderbury, to the west of Twyford (NGR SP 4719 3659). It is bounded to the east by the Banbury Road, to the north and west by agricultural land and to the south by Greenhill House. The eastern edge of the development area, adjacent to the road was covered by a band of trees at the time of the evaluation.

The site is generally flat, at a height of approximately 115m above Ordnance Datum, in an area characterised by a series of low ridges. The bedrock geology is recorded as Lias Group – Mudstone, Siltstone, Limestone and Sandstone, superficial deposits were not recorded (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 20/06/14). The evaluation showed that the geology mapping is accurate and that the upper horizon comprises partially eroded, sandy stone brash.



Scale 1:5000

Site location Fig 1

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the investigation was to determine if archaeological remains were present within the application area.

The specific objectives of the project were to provide further information on the following:

- The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site;
- The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site.

The project addressed the research aims and made reference to the following documents as appropriate:

- Hey, G, & Hind, J, (eds) 2014 *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment*, Oxford Wessex Monog, **6**

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment for the site has been compiled by CgMs (Dawson 2013). The results are summarised below, further information has been taken from the project brief (Oram 2014).

The site is located in an area where little archaeological intervention has taken place and therefore there are few records of archaeological sites in the vicinity. A number of undated ditches, as well as a possible late medieval ditch and small number of post-medieval ditches and trackways were recorded during an evaluation undertaken by MOLA (then trading as Northamptonshire Archaeology) 900m to the south-east of the development area (Muldowney 2013).

4.1 Prehistoric

There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the development area although a possible Neolithic, cursus-like, linear feature has been identified from an aerial photograph 540m to the north-east (PRN 5700). Two Neolithic pits were recorded 1km to the north during an evaluation (PRN 26492) in association with a small settlement dating from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period.

4.2 Iron Age and Roman

No Iron Age finds or activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the development area. Roman pottery and human remains were recorded 600m to the north.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

No Anglo-Saxon remains have been recorded in the vicinity. The village of Adderbury is first mentioned in the 10th century and by the 11th century it had become one of the centres of a large royal estate. In the medieval period the development area is likely to have been set within the open fields associated with the settlement. Ridge and furrow cultivation is visible in satellite imagery in the adjacent fields although it is likely to have been significantly eroded by arable farming practice in the post-war period.

4.4 Post-medieval

The earliest mapping showing detail for the area is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the sequence of maps shows gradual encroachment of development towards this area from the early 20th century. Until the late 20th century the development area was part of a larger irregular shaped field.

5 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

A programme of evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Muldowney 2014) in response to a brief (Oram 2014) provided by the Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist (OCCPA). This required the excavation of eleven trenches, planned to investigate the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains within the development area. There had been no previous investigative work within the development area and thus the trench plan was designed to cover as much of the available area as possible whilst maintaining active footpaths and avoiding overhead/underground services (Fig 2).

The trenches were set out using differential GPS (Leica Viva) operating to an accuracy of +/- 0.05m. Trenches 1, 7, 10 and 11 were moved slightly from their planned positions to maintain active footpaths.

All trenches were excavated using a wheeled excavator, fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket, operated under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were all 30m in length.

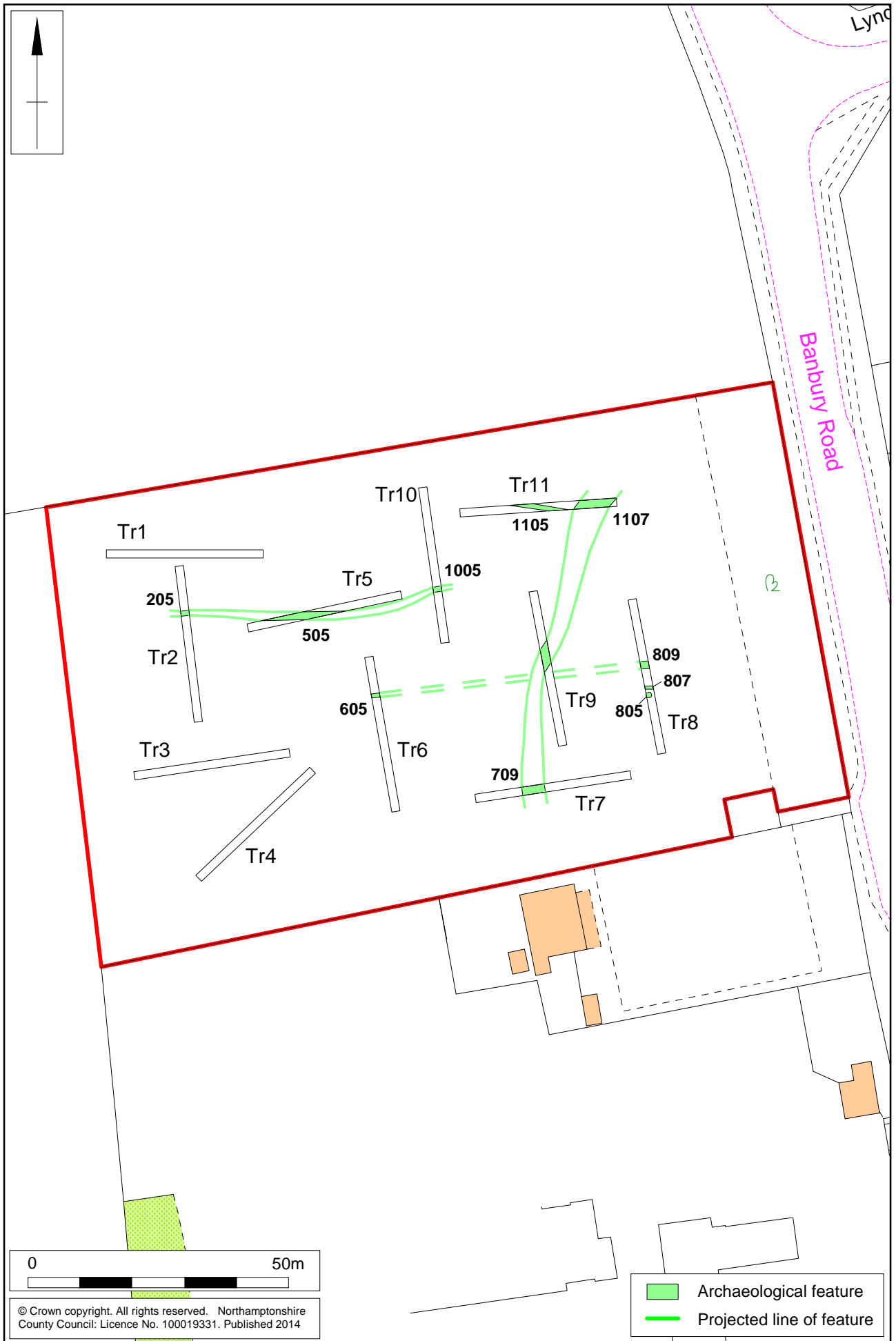
The excavation and recording were carried out in accordance with MOLA guidelines and all records were created using MOLA pro-forma (MOLA 2014). Photographs were taken of all trenches and all relevant deposits on 35mm monochrome print film, high resolution digital images were also taken. Work was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

The trenches were excavated to the top of the natural geological horizon or the upper archaeological levels, whichever was the highest.

Levels in metres above Ordnance Datum were established for all trenches and excavated features using a dumpy level from temporary bench marks (TBMs) established using GPS.

Artefacts were recovered from individual contexts and stored and packed according to type.

All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the English Heritage procedural document, *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991).



Scale 1: 1000

Trench plan showing all features Fig 2

6 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

Archaeological features were recorded in eight of the eleven excavated trenches (Trenches 1, 3 and 4 contained no archaeological remains). The natural horizon across the majority of the site comprised Limestone and Sandstone Cornbrash as identified in the British Geological Survey.

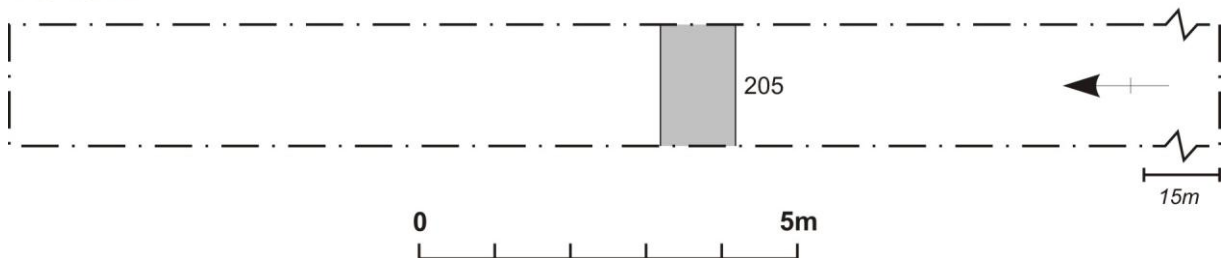
Unless otherwise stated all recorded features cut the natural horizon and were sealed by subsoil. This soil horizon varied in hue and comprised firm sandy silt approximately 0.09m thick. The subsoil was sealed by generally light orange-brown friable sandy silt topsoil measuring approximately 0.20m thick. Full context information is included in appendix 1.

6.1 Trench 2

This trench was located towards the western end of the development area and aligned north to south. It was 30m long and 0.32m deep and contained an unexcavated linear ditch (Figs 2 and 3).

A linear ditch [205], aligned east to west, was 1.0m wide. It continued in Trench 5 and Trench 10 as ditches [505] and [1005]. Its overall form suggests a slight curve. No artefacts were recovered from the surface of fill (204), which was similar in appearance to the fill (504) in ditch [505].

Trench 2



6.2 Trench 5

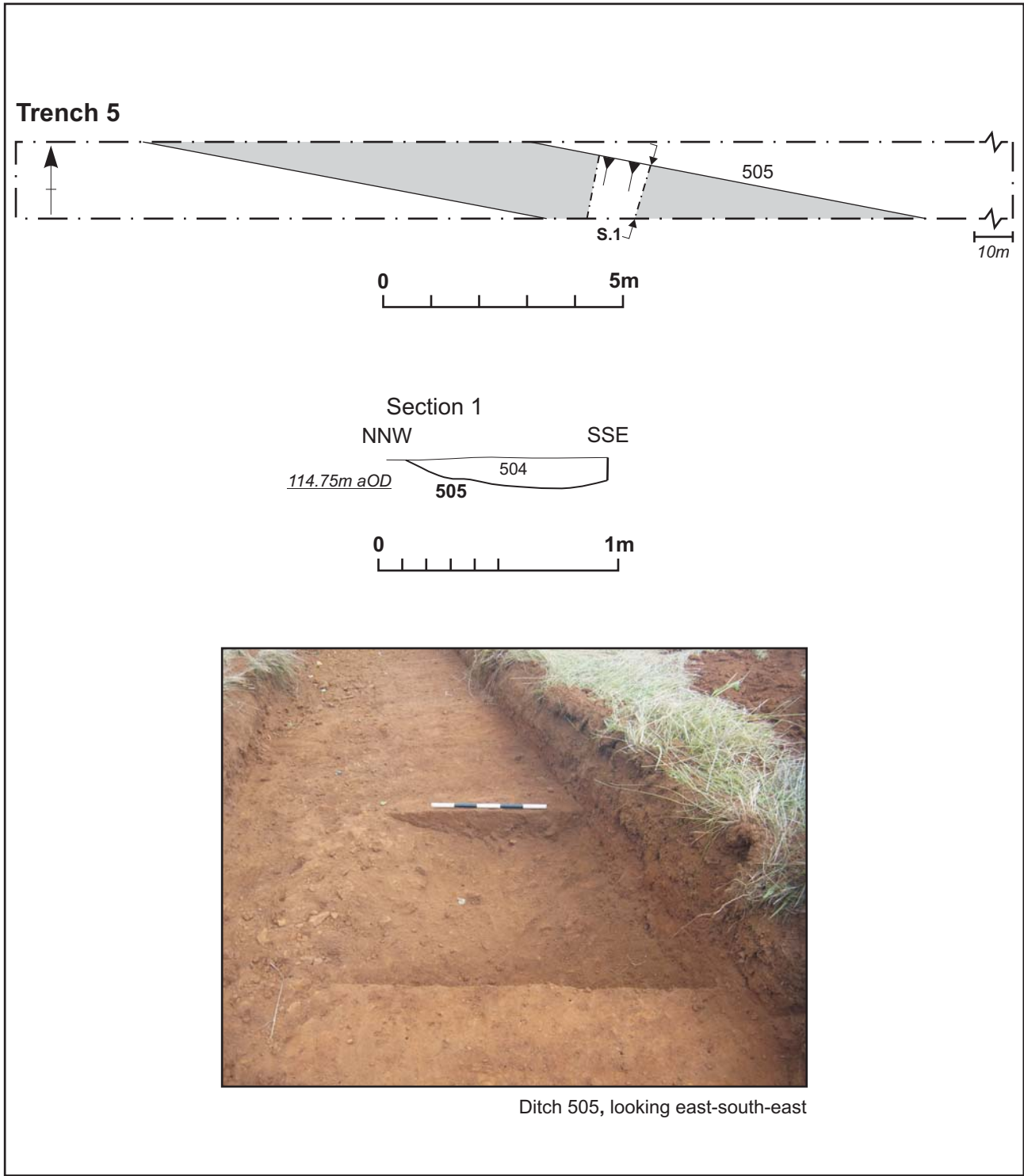
This trench was located towards the centre of the development area and was 30m long and 0.28m deep, aligned west-south-west to east-north-east. A linear ditch was identified at an oblique angle (Figs 2 and 4).

A shallow linear ditch [505], aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, was 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep with a wide U-shaped profile (Fig 4, Section 1). No artefacts were recovered from the in-washed fill (504). The ditch probably continued to the west in Trench 2 as ditch [205] and to the east in Trench 10 as ditch [1005].

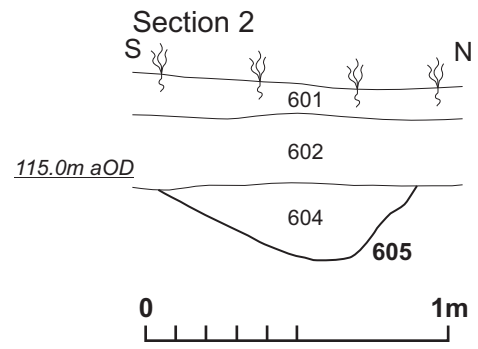
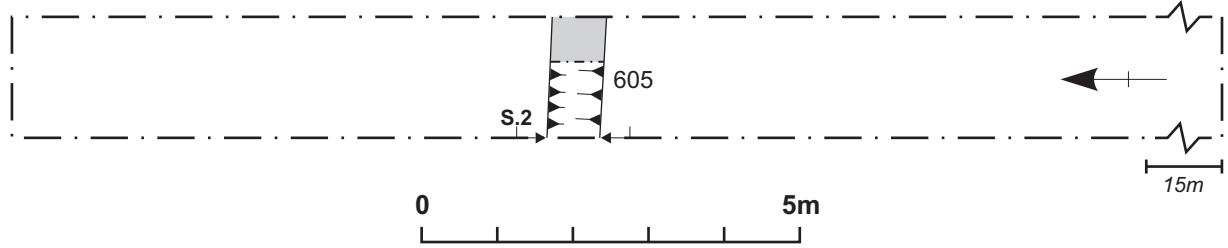
6.3 Trench 6

This trench was located towards the centre of the development area and was 30m long and 0.33m deep, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. A linear ditch was identified (Figs 2 and 5).

A linear ditch [605], aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, was 0.77m wide and 0.25m deep with an eroded U-shaped profile (Fig 5, Section 2). No artefacts were recovered from the in-washed fill (604). This ditch was similar to, and aligned with ditch [809] in Trench 8 to the east and the two may have been associated.



Trench 6



Ditch 605, looking west

6.4 Trench 7

This trench was located towards the south-eastern end of the development area and was 30m long and 0.27m deep, aligned west-south-west to east-north-east. A wide ditch was identified (Figs 2 and 6).

A wide and relatively deep linear ditch [709], aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, lay in the centre of the trench. It measured 4.54m wide and 1.13m deep with a slightly irregular profile, the upper sides had eroded slightly, the steeper lower sides were slightly stepped where the ditch cut into the increasing solid sandstone substrate, the flat base of the ditch coincided with the solid stone horizon (Fig 6, Section 4).

The lowest fill (708), measuring 0.20m at its deepest was derived from initial silting from the unstable sides of the ditch. Three small sherds of undated although possibly prehistoric pottery, derived from a single vessel, were recovered from this in-washed deposit. This was below fills (706 and 707) that had accumulated against either edge of the ditch, probably fairly rapidly after its construction. Fill (705) overlay these in-washed fills and was darker in hue with an increased amount of angular sandstone fragments. This fill accumulated from the west side of the ditch and was sealed by upper fill (704) which contained a further increase in sandstone fragments. The upper fill contained a flint blade-like flake with some evidence for possible partial retouch along one edge.

This ditch was observed curving gently to the north-north-east through Trench 9 as ditch [906] and into Trench 11 as ditch [1107].

6.5 Trench 8

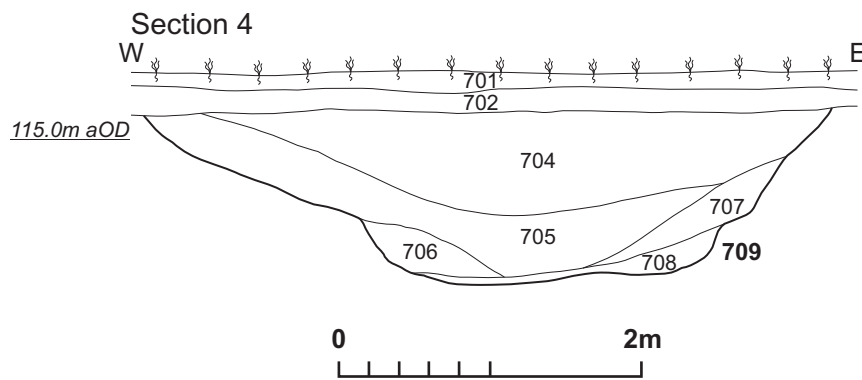
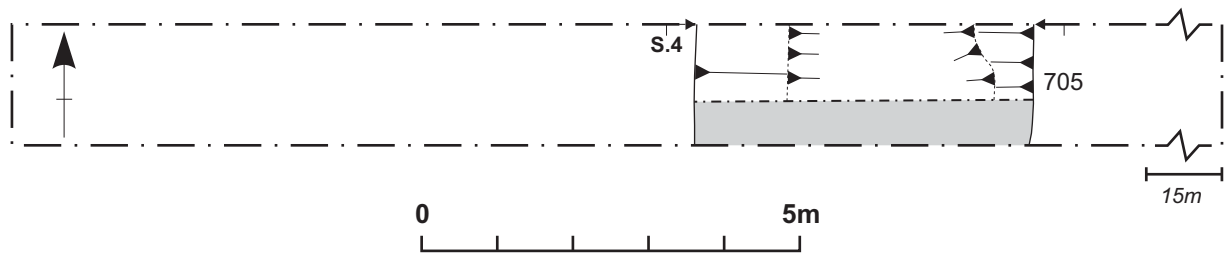
This trench was located towards the eastern side of the development area and was 30m long and 0.28m deep, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. Two ditches and a pit were identified (Figs 2 and 7).

A shallow sub-circular pit [805], 0.88m wide and 0.13m deep, was truncated almost to its flat base (Fig 5, Section 8). No artefacts were recovered from the in-washed fill (804).

A narrow ditch [807], aligned north-west to south-east, lay immediately to the north of possible pit [805]. It was 0.42m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped profile (Fig 5, Section 7). No artefacts were recovered from the in-washed, relatively unmodified silt, fill (806).

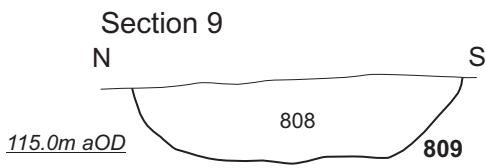
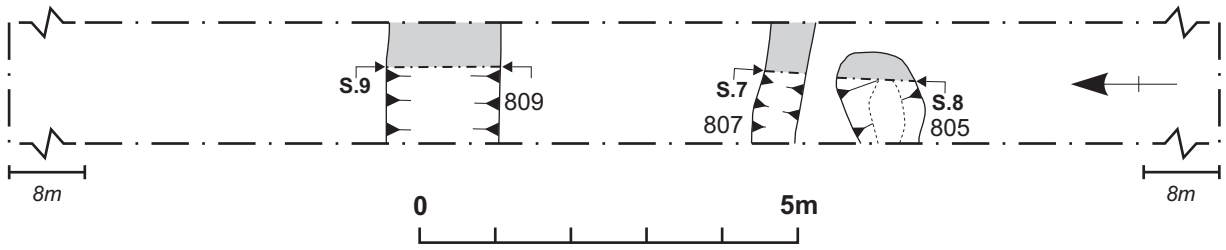
A ditch [809], aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, was 1.19m wide and 0.25m deep with a steep-sided and flat-based profile (Fig 5, Section 9). No artefacts were recovered from the in-washed fill (808). This ditch was similar to, and aligned with ditch [605] in Trench 6 to the west and the two may have been associated.

Trench 7

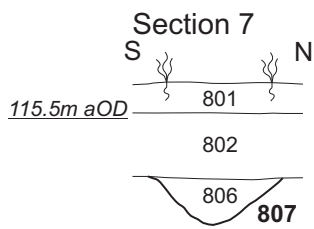


Ditch 709, looking north-west

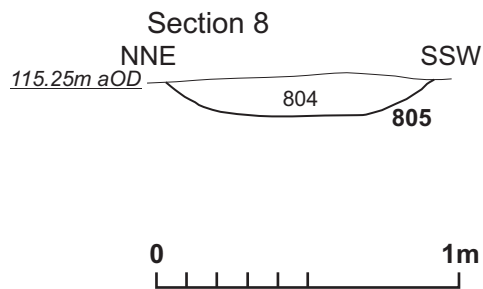
Trench 8



Ditch 809, looking east



Ditch 807, looking west



Ditch 805, looking east

6.6 Trench 9

This trench was located towards the east side of the development area and was 30m long and 0.31m deep, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. A wide ditch was identified at an oblique angle and excavated sufficiently to determine its upper profile, it was not possible to excavate it to the full depth within the confines of the trench (Figs 2 and 8).

A wide and relatively deep linear ditch [906], aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, lay at an oblique angle in the centre of the trench. It measured more than 2.3m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.95m, the full profile could not be established due to the position of the trench. The upper part of the ditch had a slightly eroded, steep eastern side (Fig 8, Section 6). Lower fill (905) contained no artefacts, upper fill (904) contained a broken flint blade likely to date from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

The profile and alignment of this ditch indicates that it is the continuation of ditch [709] recorded to the south and was likely to continue as ditch [1107] to the north in Trench 11.

6.7 Trench 10

This trench was located towards the centre of the development area and was 30m long and 0.29m deep, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. Two intercutting ditches were identified (Figs 2 and 9).

A shallow linear ditch [1008], aligned east to west, was more than 0.33m wide and 0.20m deep with a U-shaped profile and a concave base (Fig 9, Section 3). No artefacts were recovered from the relatively stone free in-washed fill (1007). The ditch was truncated by a deeper ditch [1005] and could have been either an earlier version of that ditch not seen in Trenches 2 and 5, or an unrelated feature.

A linear ditch [1005], aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, measuring 0.68m wide and 0.28m deep was U-shaped with steepish sides and a concave base (Fig 9, Section 3). No artefacts were recovered from either the stony lower fill (104) or the upper silty fill (1006). The ditch truncated southern side of ditch [1008] and probably continued to the west in Trenches 2 and 5 as ditches [205] and [505].

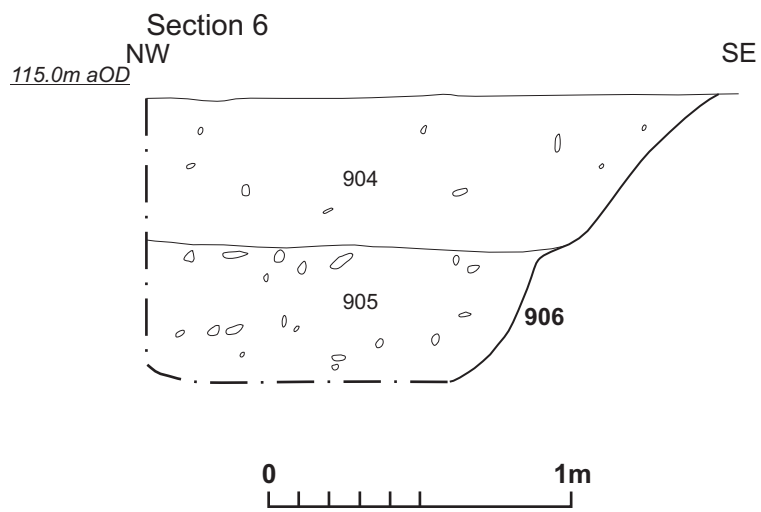
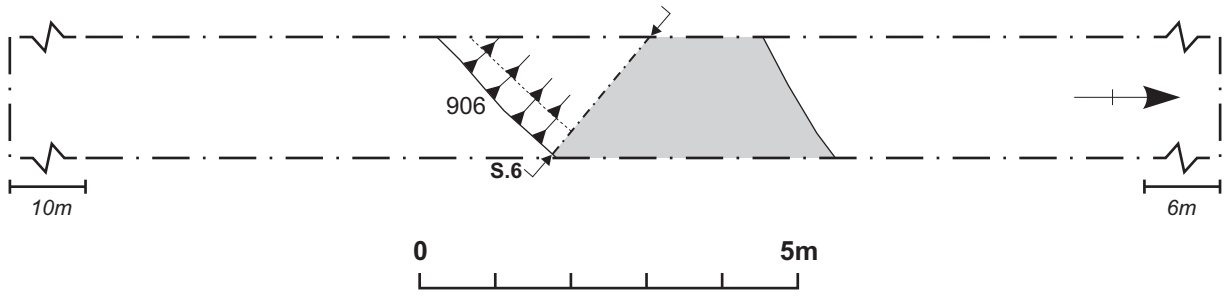
6.8 Trench 11

This trench was located towards the north-east corner of the development area and was 30m long and 0.33m deep, aligned west-south-west to east-north-east. Two ditches were identified (Figs 2 and 10).

A wide ditch [1107], north-north-east to south-south-west aligned was identified at the eastern limit of the trench but not excavated. It measured 5.5m wide and was the continuation of the slightly curved ditch seen in both Trenches 9 and 7 to the south. An unfinished flint scraper dating from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age was recovered from the fill (1106) at the ditch surface.

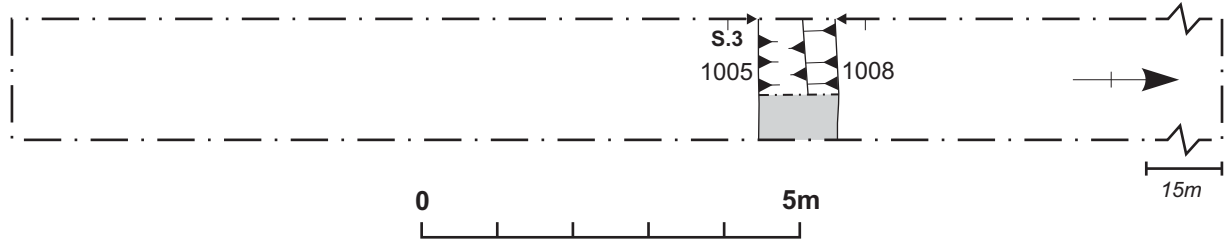
Narrow ditch [1105] was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 0.81m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a flat-based, U-shaped profile (Fig 10, Section 5). An un-worked flint flake was recovered from the in-washed, relatively unmodified silt fill (1104). The relationship between this ditch and ditch [1107] could not be established within the trench.

Trench 9

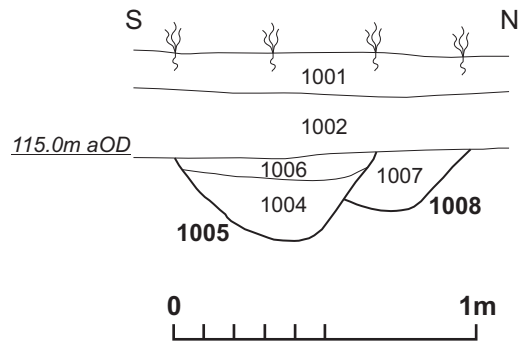


Ditch 906, looking north-east

Trench 10

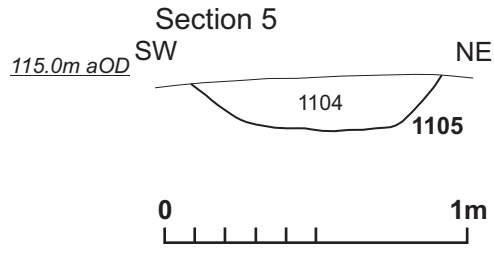
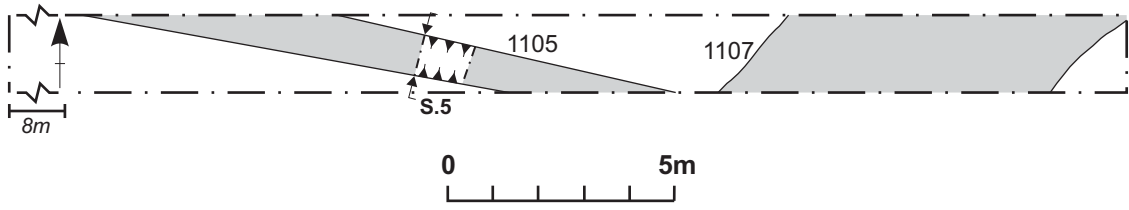


Section 3



Ditches 1005 and 1008, looking west

Trench 11



Ditch 1105, looking north-west

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Worked flint by Andy Chapman

Four pieces of flint were recovered from excavated features and two are unstratified. Three of these are in grey to dark grey-black vitreous flint, with areas of brown cortex surviving on all three; the fourth from excavated contexts is heavily patinated with a cream-coloured surface, and the two unstratified flint are patinated light blue-grey.

Within this small group there is a possible unfinished plano-convex knife and an unfinished discoidal scraper, which are both characteristic of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

From the fill (704) of ditch [709] there is an elongated, blade-like, flake, 42mm long by 20mm wide. Removals along one edge may be either partial retouch or accidental damage. From the fill (904) of ditch [906] there is the proximal end of a broad, thick blade (broken), 29mm wide by up to 10mm thick with a surviving length of 28mm. The dorsal surface shows some rough flake removals, and it is possible that this is an unfinished plano-convex knife, a type that dates to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. From the fill (1106) of unexcavated ditch [1107] there is a short, squat flake with rough removals around the circumference which suggest that it was intended to be a discoidal scraper, up to 35mm in diameter, but left unfinished. This too is a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age tool type.

A small flake, heavily patinated and cream in colour, from the fill (1104) of ditch [1105] is probably of natural origin.

In addition, there are two pieces of unstratified flint. One is a large irregular flake, with light blue-gray surface patination, of probable natural origin. The other is a broad flake with similar blue-gray surface patination, which may come from a prepared core and has a remnant of possible retouch, and a sharp edge with edge damage that may denote either use or later damage.

7.2 Pottery by Andy Chapman

From the fill (708) of ditch [709], there are three small sherds and two crumbs, weighing 9g, from body sherds of a single vessel. The fabric is a uniform grey throughout, with sparse angular inclusions of flint and dense very fine mica-like specks. The sherds are 6-9mm thick, and are disintegrating along laminations. The outer surface is smooth and the inner surface has linear striations, probably finger marks. There are no features or decoration to provide any indication of vessel form or date, only a broad Bronze Age/Iron Age date can be suggested.

8 CONCLUSION

The evaluation established evidence for occupation within the development area likely to date from either the Bronze Age or Iron Age. The activity identified extended across the evaluated area but decreased in density towards the west. A minimum of six ditches and a pit were identified, with limited evidence for recutting, maintenance or replacement.

The most significant feature encountered was a broad, 4.5m to 5.5m wide, gently curving ditch recorded in Trenches 7, 9 and 11. Where fully excavated this ditch was in excess of 1m deep and was significantly broader and deeper than the other features encountered. It was also the only dated feature, containing a small assemblage of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age worked flint and a very small amount of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery. Its form, size and tentative date suggest that it might be part of a prehistoric enclosure probably of Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

A minimum of five further ditches were identified, three of which were broadly east to west aligned. All were less than one metre wide and the deepest element was 0.28m deep. They have all been identified as ditches rather than furrows because they were not well aligned with the traces of the furrows seen in satellite imagery, they were not regularly spaced within the trenches and their profiles were generally not consistent with furrows.

One of the ditches, seen in Trenches 2, 5 and 10, appeared to follow a gentle curve and was the only feature to have evidence for recutting or replacement of an earlier ditch. The single pit recorded within the development area was small, shallow and of unknown function and date.

The general absence of datable material might indicate that all the features were broadly contemporary and dated from the Bronze Age or Iron Age. If they dated from the Romano-British period onwards they would have been more likely to accrue greater volumes of domestic debris.

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MOLA
August 2014

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	30m x 1.6m, E-W	447139 236622	114.37m	0.29m deep 114.08m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(101)	Topsoil	Light orange-brown topsoil which consists of friable sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a small amount (1%) of sub-angular stones ranging from 0.01m to 0.04m in size.	0.10m	
(102)	Subsoil	Light brown-orange subsoil which consists of firm sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a small amount (2%) of sub-angular stones ranging from 0.01m to 0.54m in size.	0.12m	
(103)	Natural	Mid reddish-brown natural with light brown-orange patches, the natural is friable in nature and composed of sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a large amount (20-40%) of sub-angular iron stone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.1m in size.		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
2	30m x 1.6m, NNW-SSE	447157 236589	115.13m	0.32m deep 114.81m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(201)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.13m	
(202)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.20m	
(203)	Natural	Mainly the same as (103) with the exception of the inclusions which compose 50% of the natural and range in size from 0.01m to 1.5m.		
(204)	Fill of [205]	Mid reddish-brown fill which consists of friable sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a small amount (1%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.06m in size.	L:16m W:1.2m D:0.17m	
[205]	Ditch	Linear ditch, running SE-NW. Shallow U-shape with a slightly concave base.		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	30m x 1.6m, WSW-ENE	447144 236579	115.02m	0.30m deep 114.72m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(301)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.13m	
(302)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.17m	
(303)	Natural	Same as (203)		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	30m x 1.6m, NE-SW	447157 236559	115.10m	0.26m deep 114.84m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(401)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.11m	
(402)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.15m	
(403)	Natural	Same as (203)		
(404)	Fill of [405]	Mid orangey-brown fill which consists of friable sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a large amount (50%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.2m in size.		
[405]	Natural Feature	Oval geological feature, with irregular steep sides and a concave base.		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
5	30m x 1.6m, WSW-ENE	447166 236607	115.15m	0.28m deep 114.87m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(501)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.11m	
(502)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.18m	
(503)	Natural	Same as (203)		
(504)	Fill of [505]	Same as (204)	L:16m W:1.2m D:0.17m	
[505]	Ditch	Same as (205)		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
6	30m x 1.6m, NNW-SSE	447194 236572	115.30m	0.33m deep 114.97m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(601)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.14m	
(602)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.19m	
(603)	Natural	Same as (203)		
(604)	Fill of [605]	Mid reddish-brown fill which consists of friable sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a small amount (2%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.05m in size.	L:1.6m W:0.77m D:0.25m	
[605]	Ditch	Possible linear ditch, running E-W. Steep sided U-shape with a slightly concave base. Possible boundary ditch.		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
7	30m x 1.6m, WSW-ENE	447210 236572	115.39m	0.27m deep 115.12m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(701)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.12m	
(702)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.15m	
(703)	Natural	Same as (103)		
(704)	Fill of [709]	Mid reddish-brown fill which consists of friable silty sand. Inclusions consist of a frequent amount (10%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.05m in size. Some root disturbance.	W:4.16m D:0.60m	1 flint Sample 1, 40 litres
(705)	Fill of [709]	Mid brown fill which consists of friable silty sand. Inclusions consist of a frequent amount (25%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.05m to 0.25m in size.	W:3.70m D:0.40m	
(706)	Fill of [709]	Mid brownie-yellow fill which consists of firm silty sand. Inclusions consist of a occasional amount (10%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.05m in size. Silting fill.	W:0.94m D:0.30m	
(707)	Fill of [709]	Same as (706)	W:1.30m D:0.16m	
(708)	Fill of [709]	Mid yellow-brown fill which consists of friable silty sand. Inclusions consist of a occasional amount (10%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.05m in size. Initial silting.	W:2.04m D:0.20m	Possible prehistoric pottery.
[709]	Ditch	Possible linear ditch, running N-S. Irregular U-shaped ditch with a flat base, also seen in trenches 9 and 11. Erosion/silting from western edge.	W:4.54m D:1.13m	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	30m x 1.6m, NNW-SSE	447245 236583	115.47m	0.70m deep 115.19m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
(801)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.11m	
(802)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.17m	
(803)	Natural	Same as (203)		
(804)	Fill of [805]	Mid brown fill which consists of friable silty sand. Inclusions consist of an occasional amount (10%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.05m in size.	W:0.88m D:0.13m	
[805]	Pit	Possible pit, running N-S. Irregular shallow bowl with a concave base. Irregular in shape could be a pit or a tree throw.		
(806)	Fill of [806]	Mid brown fill which consists of friable silty clay. Inclusions consist of an occasional amount (10%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.05m in size.	L:1.6m W:0.42m D:0.15m	
[807]	Ditch	Possible linear ditch, running W-E. Splayed U-shaped ditch with a concave base. No relationship to other features in trench.		
(808)	Fill of [807]	Dark reddish-brown fill which consists of friable sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a small amount (5%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.15m in size.	L:1.6m W:1.19m D:0.25m	
[809]	Ditch	Possible linear ditch, running W-E. Shallow U-shape with a irregular flattish base. No relationship to other features in trench.		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
9	30m x 1.6m, NNW-SSE	447225 236591	115.59m	0.31m deep 115.28m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(901)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.12m	
(902)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.19m	
(903)	Natural	Same as (103)		
(904)	Fill of [906]	Mid orangey-brown fill which consists of loose silty sand. Inclusions consist of an occasional amount (10%) of angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.05m in size. Occasional charcoal flecks.		1 piece of flint
(905)	Fill of [906]	Mid yellow-brown fill which consists of loose silty sand. Inclusions consist of an occasional amount (10%) of angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.05m in size. Possibly naturally weathered in.		
[906]	Ditch	Possible linear ditch, running NE-SW. Not completely excavated so shape of base is unknown, although the sides were straight and steep. Possible boundary ditch.		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
10	30m x 1.6m, NNW-SSE	447204 236604	115.38m	0.29m deep 115.09m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(1001)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.13m	
(1002)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.16m	
(1003)	Natural	Same as (103)		
(1004)	Fill of [1005]	Friable light grey-brown sandy silt with rare sub-angular sandstone fragments. Lower fill of ditch 1005	0.20m thick	
[1005]	Ditch	East to west aligned with steep sides and a concave base	0.65m wide 0.27m deep	
(1006)	Fill of [1005]	Light brownish-orange sandy silt with rare small sandstone inclusions	0.07m thick	
(1007)	Fill of [1008]	Mid orange-brown sandy silt with rare sandstone fragments	0.20m deep	
[1008]	Ditch	Linear ditch, with steep sides and a concave base.	0.33m+ wide 0.20m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
11	30m x 1.6m, WSW-ENE	447236 236637	115.62m	0.33m deep 115.29m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
(1101)	Topsoil	Same as (101)	0.13m	
(1102)	Subsoil	Same as (102)	0.20m	
(1103)	Natural	Same as (103)		
(1104)	Fill of [1105]	Mid reddish-brown fill which consists of friable sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a small amount (5%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.15m in size.	L:13m W:0.8m D:0.19m	
[1105]	Ditch	Possible linear ditch, running NW-SE. Shallow U-shape with concave base. Likely prehistoric boundary ditch.		
(1106)	Fill of [1107]	Mid reddish-brown fill which consists of friable sandy silt. Inclusions consist of a small amount (2%) of sub-angular ironstone pieces ranging from 0.01m to 0.15m in size.		
[1107]	Ditch	Possible linear ditch, running N-S. U-shaped.		



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