



**Trial trench evaluation  
at Kickles Farm, Newport Pagnell,  
Milton Keynes  
August 2014**

Report No. 14/184

Author: Chris Chinnock

Event Number: EMK1243

Illustrator: Amir Bassir



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## OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		<b>OASIS No: molanort1 - 191223</b>	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Kickles Farm, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes		
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Kickles Farm, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes. A geophysical survey had already identified a sub-rectangular enclosure and other less distinct linear anomalies. The trial trenches largely confirmed the presence of the features identified in the geophysical survey but also found additional curvilinear ditches and isolated pits. The large sub-rectangular enclosure is tentatively dated to the Iron Age which follows earlier evidence for early middle Iron Age ditches and pits. Furrows indicative of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were present in the southern half of the field and correlate well with the linear features identified in the geophysical survey.		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical Survey (Gater 2014) Desk Based Assessment (Butler and Smith 2014)		
Current Land use	Pasture and Meadow		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Enclosure, ditches and pits dated from the iron Age to Roman period		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Possible structured deposit of Iron Age pottery.		
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>			
County	West Midlands		
Site address (including postcode)	Kickles Farm, Lakes Lane, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes MK16 8EF		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	Approx. 13ha		
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 8632 4510		
Height OD	Approx. 60-68m aOD		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Senior Archaeological Officer, Milton Keynes Council		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock		
Project Manager	Elizabeth Muldowney		
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting		
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>			
Start date/End date	18/08/14 – 22/08/14		
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location (Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)</b>	
Physical	Buckinghamshire County Museum AYBCM:2014.76	N/A	
Paper	Buckinghamshire County Museum AYBCM:2014.76	Site file	
Digital	Buckinghamshire County Museum AYBCM:2014.76	Mapinfo plans, Word report	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Kickles Farm, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes August 2014		
Serial title & volume	14/184		
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock		
Page numbers			
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# **Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Kickles Farm Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes August 2014**

## **Abstract**

*MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Kickles Farm, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes. A geophysical survey had already identified a sub-rectangular enclosure and other less distinct linear anomalies. The trial trenches largely confirmed the presence of the features identified in the geophysical survey but also found additional curvilinear ditches and isolated pits. The large sub-rectangular enclosure is tentatively dated to the Iron Age which follows earlier evidence for early middle Iron Age ditches and pits. Furrows indicative of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were present in the southern half of the field and correlate well with the linear features identified in the geophysical survey.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

In August 2014, MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land at Kickles Farm, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 8632 4510) (Fig 1).

The Senior Archaeological Officer at Milton Keynes Council has advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the Development Area. The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Muldowney 2014), following an evaluation brief issued by Milton Keynes Council.

## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

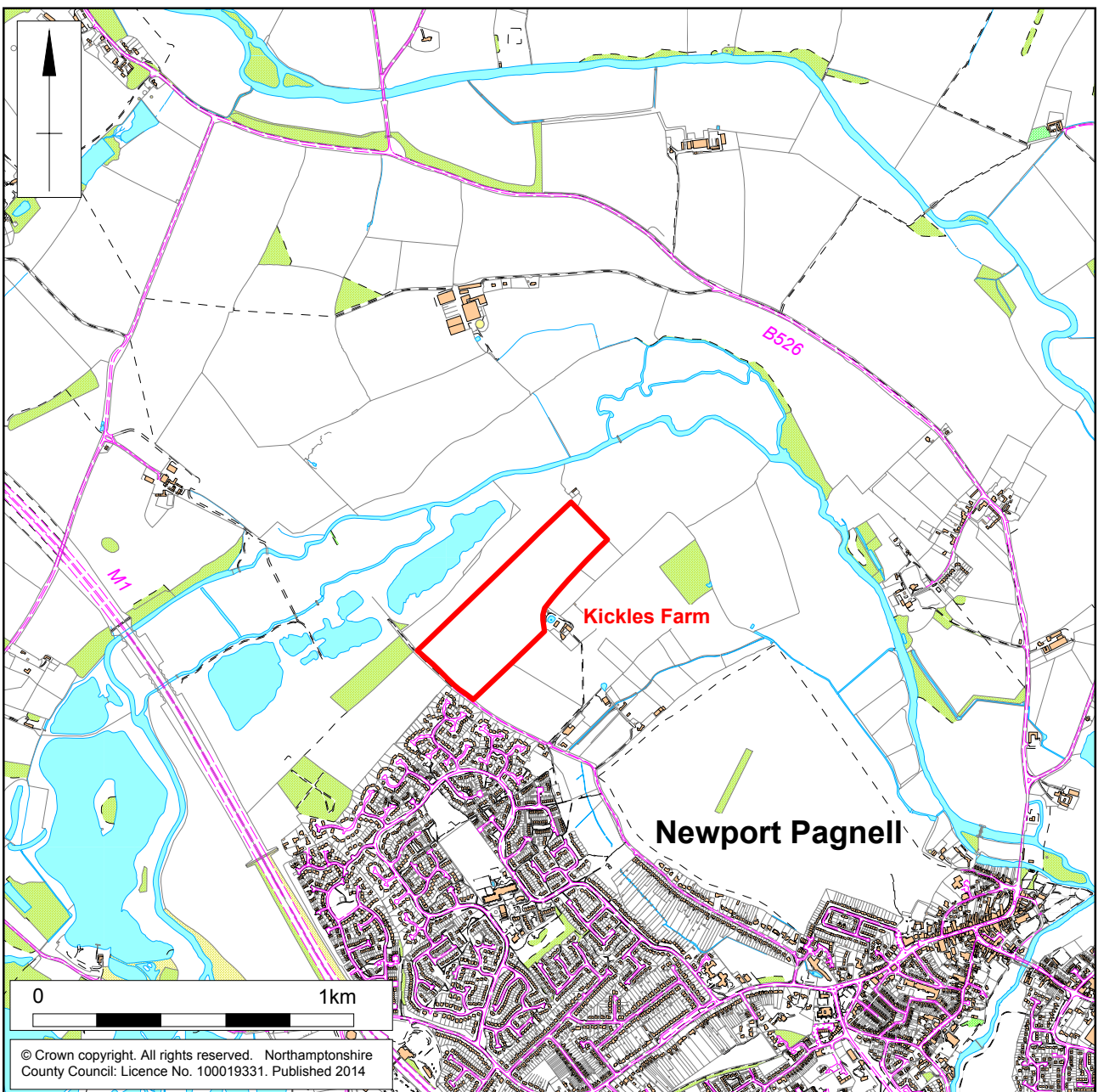
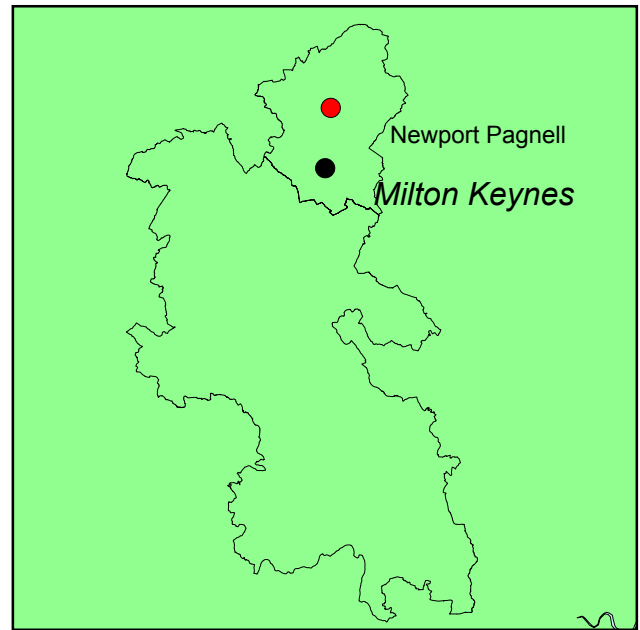
The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of its development.

The following information was required to allow the development of a strategy for further investigation of the site:

- *The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;*
- *The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.*

The evaluation was carried out following the guidelines suggested by the IfA's *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (2014) and the East Midlands regional framework (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012).

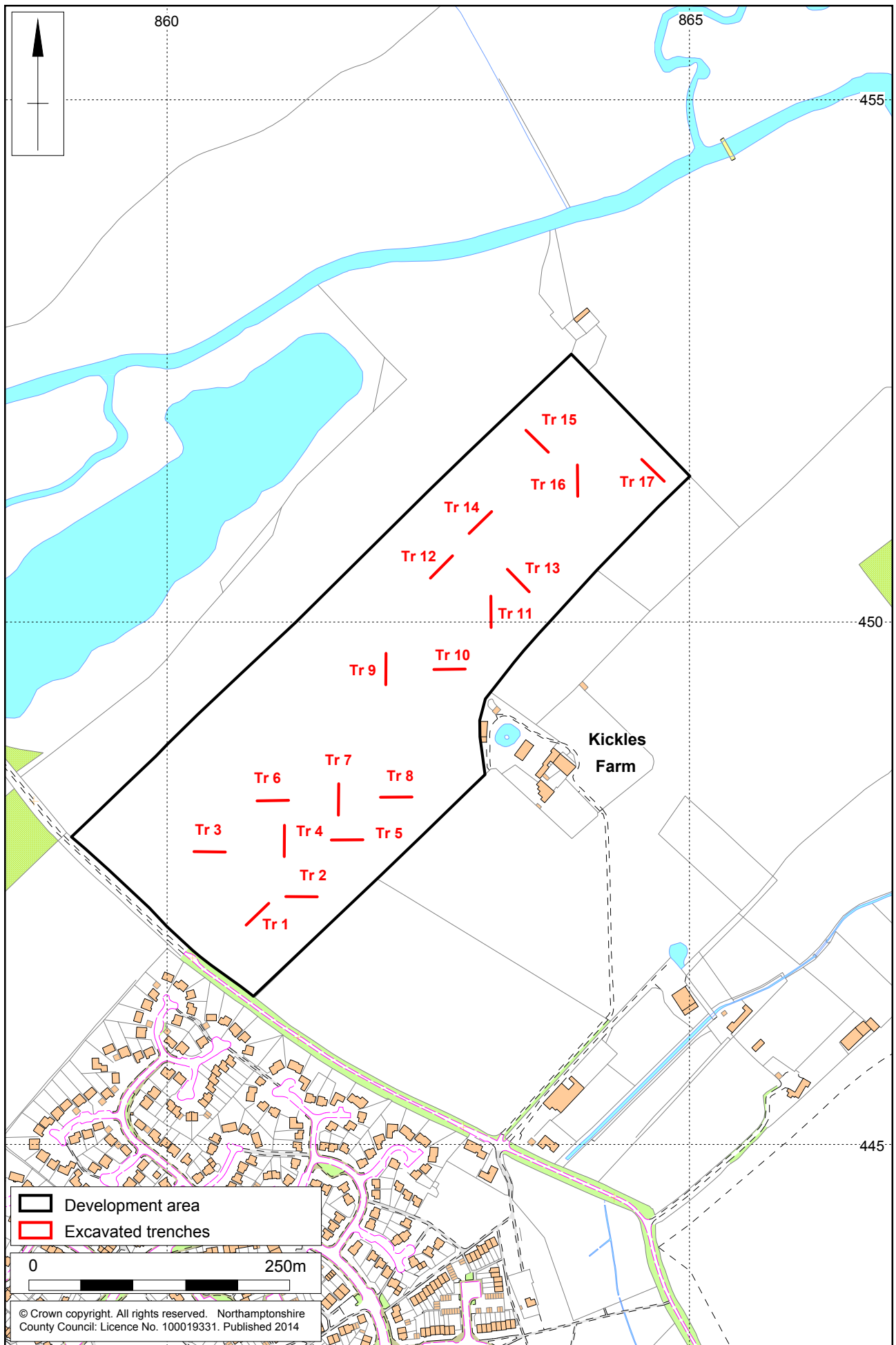




Scale 1:20,000 (A4)

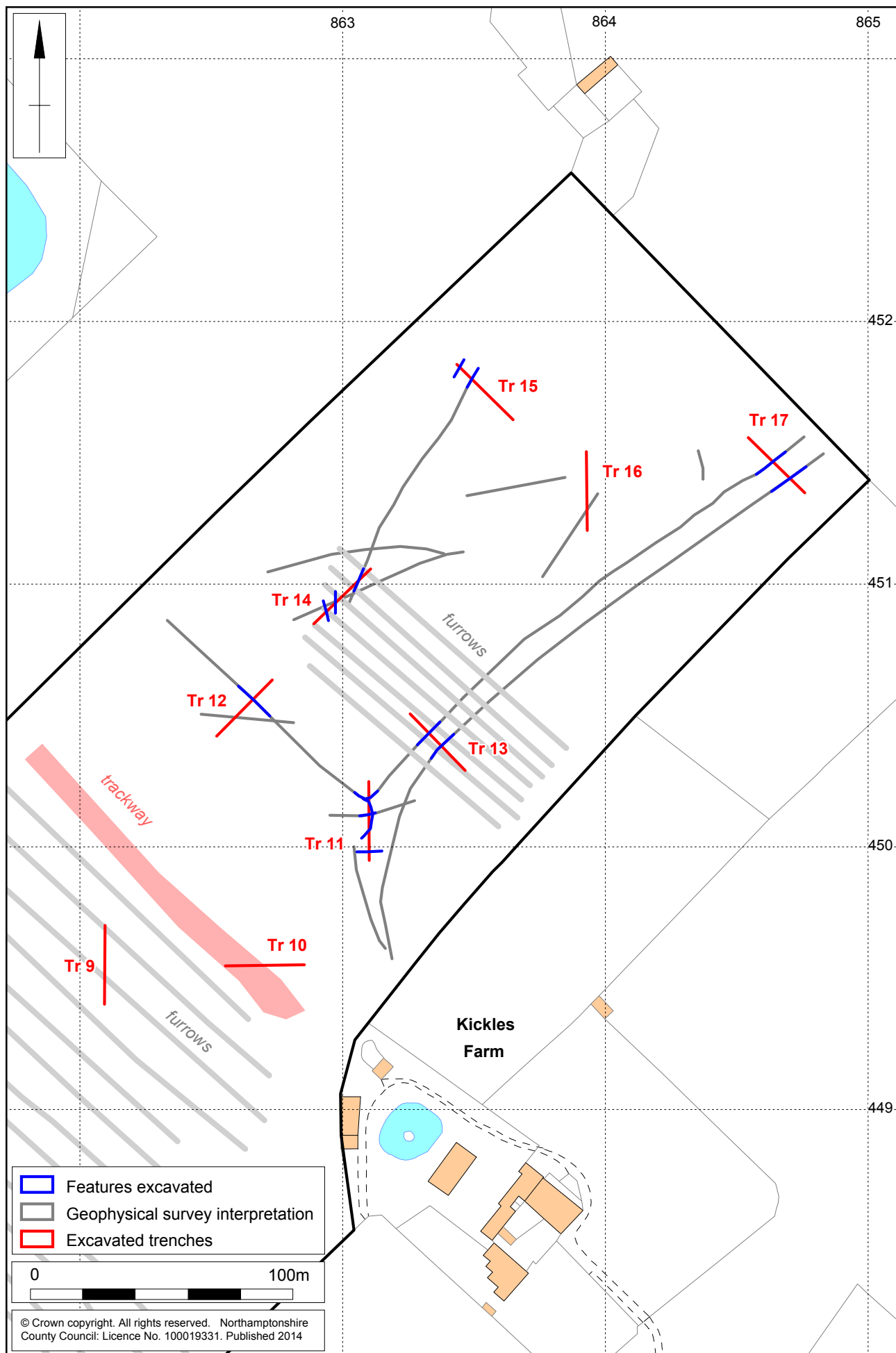
Site Location Fig 1





Scale 1:5000

The excavated trenches Fig 2



Scale 1:2000

Excavated trenches with geophysical survey interpretation Fig 3

### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Topography and geology**

The site is located to the north-west of the centre of Newport Pagnell, on a peninsula overlooking the Great Ouse River. The proposed development site covers a large sub-rectangular field currently part pasture, part meadow. The site is bounded to the south-west by Lakes Lane and on all other sides by pasture fields, with farm buildings immediately to the south-east of the field.

The evaluation area lies between the 60m and 68m above the Ordnance Datum. The bedrock geology is recorded as Kellaways Formation – Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone surrounded by bands of Cornbrash and Limestone forming the peninsula. Superficial deposits, where present, are recorded as Glaciofluvial Sands and Gravels (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 22/07/14).

#### **3.2 Historical and archaeological background**

A desk based assessment for the development area has been compiled by CgMs (Butler and Smith 2014) and the results are summarised below.

A rich prehistoric landscape has been identified in the area surrounding the proposed development site. A Neolithic hand-axe was found 500m to the east of the site (MK152). An early Bronze Age barrow cemetery comprising seven barrows was excavated on the floodplain of the river valley between 600m and 1km south-west of the site (Chapman 2007).

A number of pit alignments and sub-rectangular enclosures dated to the Iron Age were recorded within the Gayhurst Quarry site. Further to the south-east of the site, on the northern edge of Newport Pagnell, chance finds by a dog walker (Tyrell 2010) and a subsequent geophysical survey (Hancock 2012) on land at Bury Fields has identified a hitherto unknown late Iron Age/Roman settlement.

Seven Roman coins, dating from the 1st to 4th centuries have been discovered at Kickles Farm (MMK460). However, their exact location within the farm site is uncertain. Five Roman graves had been cut into one of the Bronze Age barrows at the Gayhurst Quarry site suggesting that this area remained visible and a focus for burial activity. Fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from Lakes Lane, 500m to the south-east of the development area.

An Anglo-Saxon sword, thought to be from a grave (MMK477 and 478) was recovered from Kickles Farm. Gayhurst watermill (MMK415), in existence from at least the late 11th century AD was located 900m to the west of the development area on the Great Ouse River. The development area would have been some distance to the north-west of the core of the medieval settlement at Newport Pagnell and was therefore likely to have been within open fields associated with the town and surrounding rural settlements.

The earliest available mapping, dating from the late 18th century shows the development area lying to the north of buildings known as Hickles (later Kickles Farm). Mapping from the early 19th century shows the development area within a larger rectangular field with a north to south trackway or road leading through the Kickles farmyard and through the development area. The 1825 Bryant map shows this track or road leading from the main Newport Pagnell Road to the south, through

the farm, down to the river and then on to New Quarry Hall to the north. The trackway is visible as a footpath till the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, after which it disappears.

There is evidence for stone quarrying immediately to the north-west of the development area shown on the 1860 sales catalogue map for the farm. This quarry, labelled as Spring Quarry, is illustrated on the maps until 1958 edition. The current parcel of land was slightly larger than at present on the 1860 Sales Catalogue map and subdivided into three hedged rectangular fields. By 1881-2 the current curving south-east boundary was created as the farm yard and buildings extended north-west into the field. This created two small rectangular paddocks in the old south-east corner of the field separated by the remains of one of the earlier field boundaries. The remainder of this field boundary was removed to create two unequal fields within the development area. This pattern was retained until at least 1958, by the 1980s the last subdivision boundary was removed and the two fields became a single parcel as at present.

An archaeological geophysical survey was carried out on the development area for CgMs Consulting (Gater 2014). This identified the south-west portion of a probable rectilinear enclosure in the north-east half of the site, possibly associated with an external ditched trackway and other linear anomalies. Elsewhere a possible circular feature, 20m in diameter, was identified in the south-west part of the site. Traces of a medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation system were recorded across the development area, aligned with the current field boundaries. The anomalies associated with this field system were more apparent to the south-west than to the north-east. The survey also identified the trackway shown on the 1825 map leading through the farm yard and down to the river.

#### **4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY**

Seventeen trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. All of the trenches lay within a single field to the north-west of Kickles Farm (Fig 2). The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal the archaeological horizon. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately at the side of the excavated area. All procedures complied with MOLA Health and Safety provisions and MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

The excavated area was cleaned sufficiently to define any features. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number and were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation. Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not retained.

The location of the trenches were surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Leica Viva GPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of  $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ . A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and digital images was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Muldowney 2014).

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator.

## **5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 General stratigraphy**

A full account of the stratigraphy by trench can be found in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1).

Topsoil and subsoil was present in all of the excavated trenches, generally dark grey-brown to mid brown silty sandy clays with high gravel content. This reflects the sands and gravels present in the underlying natural substrate.

The natural substrate observed in the excavated trenches correlates well with the description for the area by the British Geological Society ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)). In the north-eastern half of the field the substrate varied from mid brown-orange silty clay to coarse sands and gravels. This was similar in the south-western half of the field though the sands and gravels were much less prevalent.

### **5.2 The medieval and post-medieval features**

The archaeological features observed in the excavated trenches were largely limited to the north-eastern half of the field. It is likely that the inhabitants of the area took advantage of the more free draining soils in this area.

In Trench 10 (Fig 2), a build-up of limestone rubble, clays and gravel, (1004), is likely to be the trackway present on the early 19th century mapping. Subsequently a service trench had been cut on the same alignment as the trackway (Fig 4). The trackway is approximately 2.5m wide and aligned east to west. The position in the trench correlates well with the anomaly identified in the geophysical survey and an extant earthwork present in the field, aligned north-west to south-east.

Trenches 1-9 lay in the south-western half of the field (Fig 2). In several of the trenches there were remnant furrows, from ridge and furrow cultivation. These did not show well against the glacial silt substrate. No dating evidence was found to indicate whether these furrows relate to medieval or post-medieval cultivation. No further archaeological features were present in any of these trenches.



Trench 10 with trackway, 'agger' (1004), in the foreground, looking east Fig 4

### 5.3 The Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure

The large sub-rectangular enclosure identified in the geophysical survey (Gater 2014) was present in four trenches (11, 12, 13 and 17). Three sections were excavated through the enclosure ditch (Fig 3). The corner of the enclosure present in Trench 11 was left un-excavated so as not to destroy any relationships that may prove crucial as part of any future investigation (Fig 2, 10 and 11).

In Trench 12, ditch [1207], was 1.84m wide and 0.72m deep with a steep V-shaped profile and narrow concave base, aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 5 and Section 16, Fig 9). The fill (1206) was firm mid brown silty clay with a 60-70% stone/gravel content. It is possible that the gravel had entered the ditch from an adjacent bank though this was not evident in the section and the stone may have derived from the eroding edges of the ditch. Two small fragments of pottery were recovered from this fill, dated to the middle Iron Age period. A shallow U-shape ditch, [1205] had been cut against the south-western boundary of the ditch (Section 16, Fig 9). The re-cut was 0.71m wide and 0.22m deep, following the same alignment. The fill, (1204), was firm mid grey-brown silty clay with very few inclusions.



Trench 12, ditch [1207], looking north-west Fig 5



In Trench 13 the enclosure ditch was very similar to that observed in Trench 12. The ditch, [1311], was 1.93m wide and 0.72m deep with a V-shape profile and a narrow concave base, aligned north-east to south-west (Section 14, Fig 9). The fill comprised three phases of gradual silt deposition. The first, (1310), was friable mid brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones throughout. The second, (1309), was firm mid grey silty clay with a high percentage of rounded and angular gravel throughout. The third fill, (1308), was friable mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent small stones throughout. As with ditch [1207], this ditch had a shallow U-shape re-cut against its outer edge. The re-cut, [1307], was 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep following the same alignment (Section 14, Fig 9). The fill, (1306), comprised firm mid grey-brown silty clay with a moderate amount of gravel throughout.



Trench 11, corner of enclosure ditch (top) and gully [1105] (foreground) Fig 6

In Trench 17, the enclosure ditch is present once more (Fig 11 and Section 4, Fig 8). At this point the profile has changed significantly from that recorded in Trenches 13 and 14. It is possible that as this part of the enclosure sits almost at the top of the crest that the remains have suffered a greater degree of truncation than observed elsewhere. Rather than one large ditch, a series of five smaller ditches are present. The largest, [1711] is most likely to be the main enclosure ditch, it is aligned approximately south-west to north-east, approximately 1.4m wide and 0.31m deep and has a wide U-shape profile with eroded upper edges. Two small U-shaped ditches were cut into the both the inner and outer edges of this main ditch, [1709] and



[1713]. Additionally two further small ditches, with U-shape profiles exist immediately to the north-west (Section 4, Fig 8). The fill for all of these ditches remains consistent and all relationships are recorded as ephemeral. The fills, (1706), (1704), (1708), (1710) and (1712) are described as firm mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent small stones throughout. No dateable evidence was recovered from any of the ditches though they are assumed to be associated with the large enclosure and thus broadly contemporary.

The geophysical survey identified a possible ditch running parallel with the south-eastern arm of the enclosure (Gater 2014). This ditch was present in Trench 13 and 17 (Fig 3 and Sections 13 and 15, Figs 8 and 9), in both cases, [1715] and [1305], the ditch had a wide and shallow profile with irregular edge and base. Ditch [1715] was 1.12m wide and 0.13m deep with a firm, stoney, mid yellow-grey silty clay fill, (1714). Ditch [1305] was 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep with a firm, stoney mid grey-brown silty sandy clay fill, (1304). A fractured burnt stone, possibly a pot boiler was recovered from the fill of ditch [1715]. Whilst no closely dateable evidence was found the spatial relationship between the ditch and the enclosure suggests they are broadly contemporary.

#### **5.4 Other features**

Several small narrow linear features were identified in Trench 14 and 15 which correlate well with anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Gater 2014). In Trench 14 two small ditches, [1407] and [1409], were aligned approximately north-south. Both ditches were shallow with irregular edges and filled with firm-friable mid grey-brown silty clay fills, (1406) and (1408) respectively. Ditch [1409] was cut through a possible pit, [1411] (Section 7, Fig 8). The possible pit was very irregular in shape and profile; it is likely that this feature was geological in nature rather than archaeological.

Ditches, [1506] and [1508], in Trench 15 had survived to a slightly greater depth with more regular profiles. Ditch [1508] was 0.40m wide and 0.11m deep, aligned approximately north-west to south-east with a narrow U-shaped profile with splayed upper edges. The fill, (1507), comprised firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small angular stone inclusions. Ditch [1506] was 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep, aligned approximately north-south with a U-shaped profile and concave base. Neither feature had any dateable evidence.

In Trench 11 a curvilinear ditch, [1105], is located immediately outside the corner of the large enclosure, the ditch extends to the south and may belong to a small ring ditch. The relationship between the curvilinear ditch and the large enclosure is unclear and would require further excavation beyond the trench. The ditch is approximately 0.64m wide and 0.20m deep with a U-shape profile and a flat base. The fill, (1104), comprised mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions throughout. It is unclear whether possible features, [1107] and [1109], on the north-eastern boundary of the excavated section relate to earlier features such as previous cuts of the ditch or whether there is some animal and/or vegetation disturbance in this area.

Two parallel linear ditches in Trench 11, [1111] and [1115], were aligned east-west. Ditch [1111] seems to cut the curvilinear ditch at its apex though the relationship was not very clear in plan and insufficient room was available to excavate the required section. Ditch, [1111] was 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep with a U-shape profile and concave base. The fill, (1110) was mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions throughout. Ditch [1115] was 0.98m wide and 0.22m deep with a

wide U-shape profile with and irregular splayed northern edge. The fill, (1114), comprised mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions throughout.

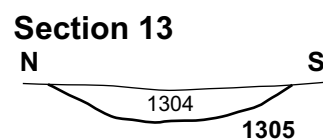
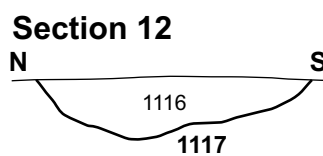
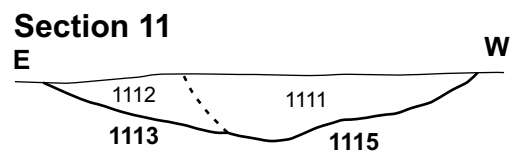
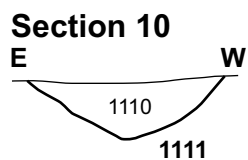
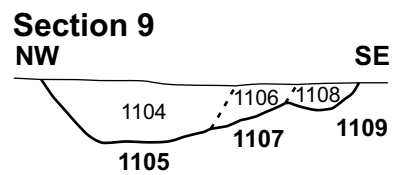
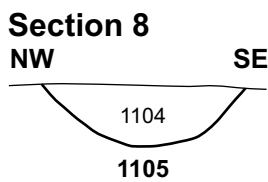
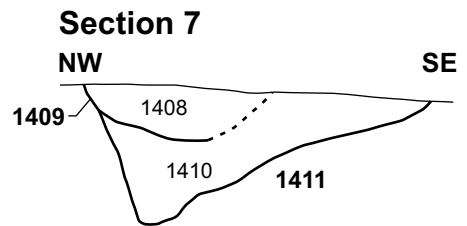
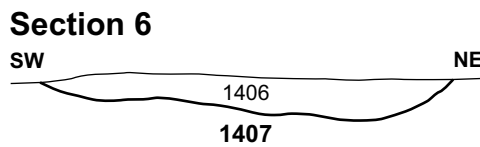
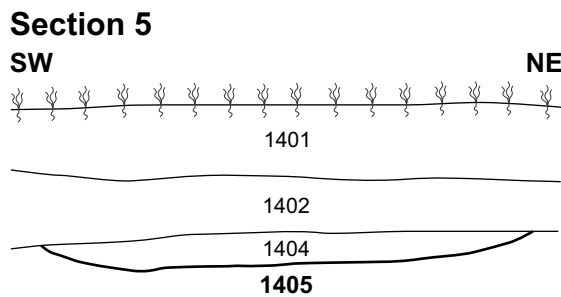
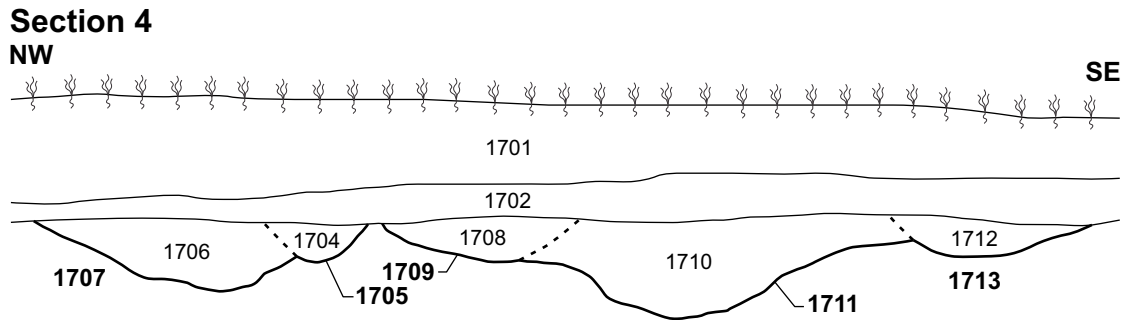
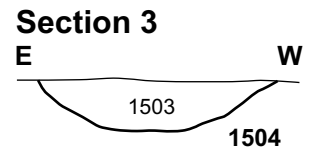
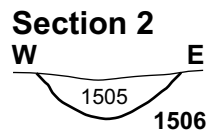
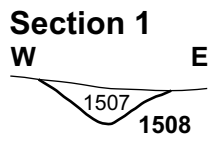
Three small pits were excavated, two in Trench 11 and one in Trench 15, all of which produced varying quantities of Iron Age pottery.

In Trench 15, sub-oval pit [1504] was 0.80m in diameter and 0.17m deep with a shallow U-shape profile and a flat base (Section 3, Fig 8). The fill, (1503), comprised firm mid orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small stones throughout. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery was recovered from this pit though it is unclear how the pit relates to the ditches recorded in Trench 15 or the large sub-rectangular enclosure.

In Trench 11, two small circular pits, [1117] and [1119] were excavated and also found to contain Iron Age material. Pit [1117] was 0.91m in diameter and 0.19m deep with a shallow irregular U-shape profile (Section 12, Fig 8). The fill, (1116), was mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions. Fragments of Iron Age pottery were recovered from this pit. Pit [1119] was 0.65m and 0.15m deep with a shallow dish-shape profile and concave base (Fig 7 and Section 17, Fig 9). The fill, (1118) comprised a heavily bioturbated mid brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and small stones throughout. The upper part of the fill was made up of almost entirely from a deposit of pottery, animal bone and burnt stone. The pottery was dated to the early middle Iron Age. (Fig 12,13, 14 and 15).



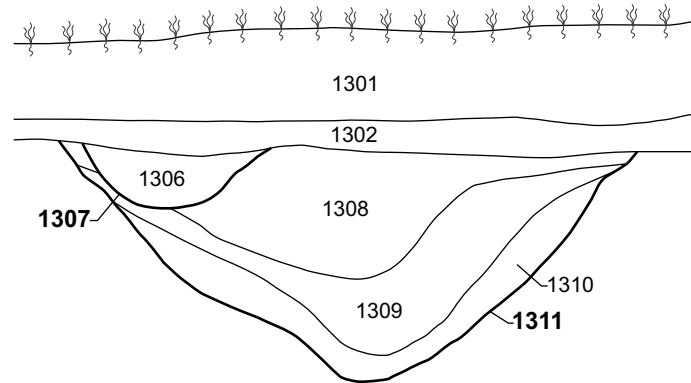
Trench 11, pit [1119] pre-excavation, looking west Fig 7



### Section 14

NE

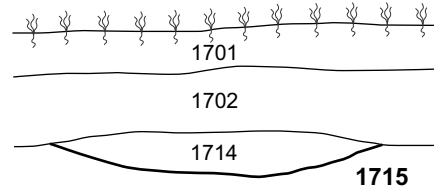
SW



### Section 15

NE

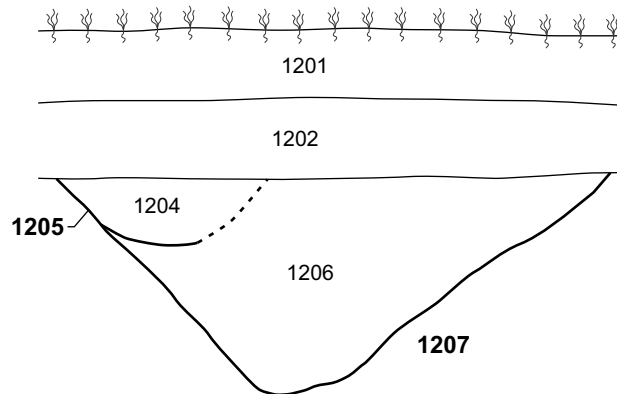
SW



### Section 16

SW

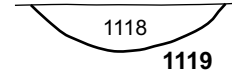
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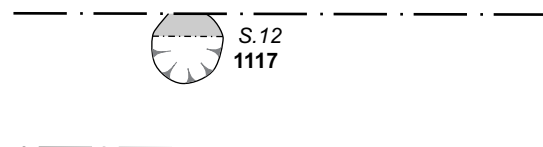
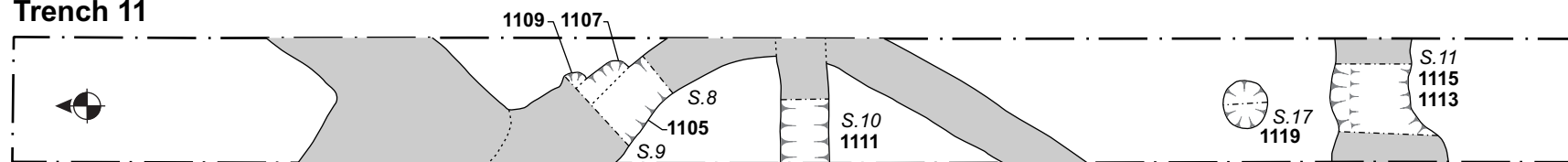


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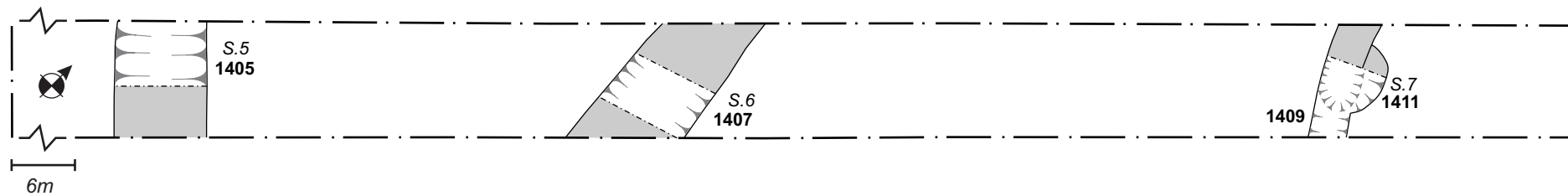
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S

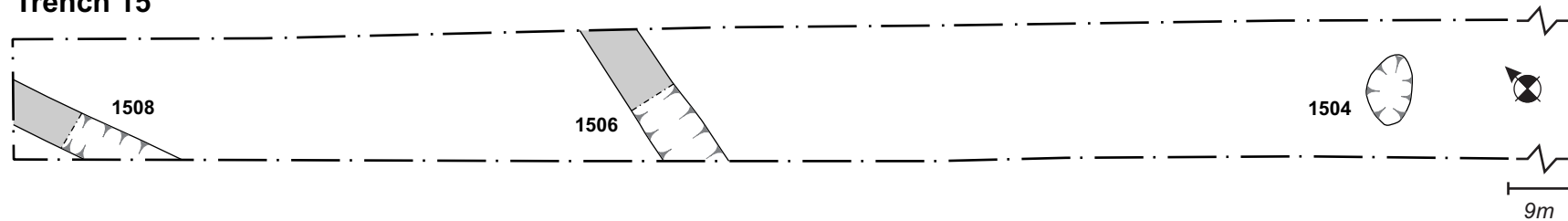




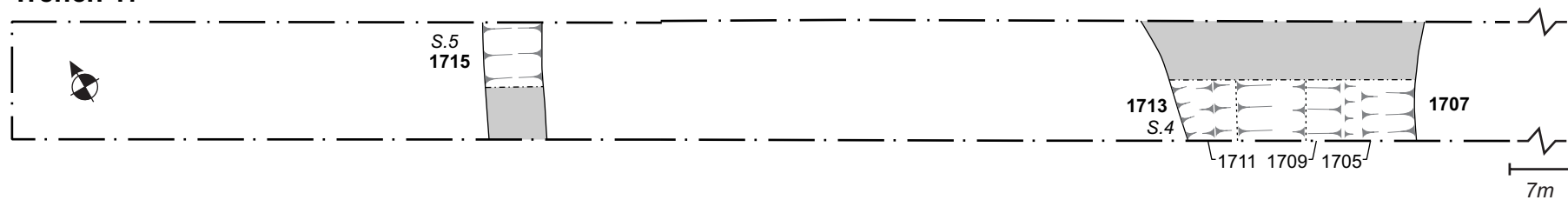
### Trench 14



### Trench 15



### Trench 17



## 6 THE FINDS

### 6.1 Pottery by Andy Chapman

A total of 2.38kg of pottery was recovered from four features, with the majority, 2.05kg, comprising sherds from five vessels forming a single deposit (1118) in pit [1119]. The entire assemblage comes from a total of only nine vessels.

#### ***Fabrics***

**Sandy:** a hard fabric containing sandy, with frequent small rounded quartz grains and sparse larger angular mineral inclusions; (92 sherds (74%), 1881g (80%)).

**Coarse shell:** containing scattered large pieces of shells, but also hard and sandy with large mineral inclusions; (21 sherds (17%), 264g (9%)).

**Fine shell:** Containing finely crushed shell, but also hard and sandy, containing fine rounded quartz; (11 sherds (9%), 217g (9%)).

The entire assemblage is in a hard sandy fabric, but one of the large jars, vessel 2, from pit [1119] also contains large pieces of shell and the small bowl, vessel 1, from the same pit contains finely crushed shell. The hard fabric, the large sherd size and the primary nature of the deposit is reflected in the high average sherd weight of 19.2g.

*Table a: Quantification of Iron Age pottery*

Fabrics Fill/cut	Sandy		Coarse shell		Fine shell		Sherd groups	Totals	
	sherds	weight (g)	sherds	weight (g)	sherds	weight (g)		sherds	Weight (g)
1116/1117	2	121	1	9	0	0	2	3	130
1118/1119	69	1580	20	255	11	217	5	100	2052
Vessel 1	0	0	0	0	8	197	1	8	197
Vessel 2	0	0	3	215	0	0	1	3	215
Vessel 3	15	259	0	0	0	0	1	15	259
Vessel 4	4	361	0	0	0	0	1	4	361
Vessel 5	20	905	0	0	0	0	1	20	905
Misc.	30	55	17	40	3	20	<i>mixed</i>	50	115
1206/1207	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
1503/1504	20	195	0	0	0	0	1	20	195
<b>Totals</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2382</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	-	-	-
<b>Average</b>	<b>(g)</b>	<b>20.7</b>	-	<b>12.6</b>	-	<b>19.7</b>	-	-	<b>19.2</b>

#### ***The assemblage***

From the fill (1116) of pit [1117] there is a small group of sherds from a thick-walled jar, 9mm thick, in a sandy fabric, with the surface showing some fine striations from brushing, but not true scoring. The core and inner surface is grey and the external surface is orange-brown. There is also a small sherd in a coarse shelly fabric, also with a brown outer surface.

The fill (1118) of pit [1119] contained a deposit of pottery weighing over 2.0kg, which comprises parts of five vessels, as catalogued below.

Vessel 1: about 20% of the body and rim (no base) of a small upright bowl, c.160mm diameter and around 140mm high (Fig 12). The fabric contains finely crushed shell, but is also sandy and hard, and is dark grey throughout apart from patchy light brown



mottles on the external surface, which is uneven but smoothed. The vessel walls are 6mm thick, and become thinner, 4mm thick, towards the simple upright, rounded rim.



Pit [1119]: vessel 1: small bowl with smoothed surface (Scale 20mm) Fig 12

Vessel 2: part of the upper body and rim from a large, crudely finished, jar in a coarse shelly fabric (Fig 13). The core and inner surface is dark grey, and there are burnt residues adhering to the uneven inner surface. The outer surface varies from grey-brown to light brown and is extremely uneven, with a series of roughly parallel diagonal furrows; a crude form of finger scoring. The rim is uneven but general flattened, and is everted above a sharply angled and abrupt neck.



Pit [1119]: vessel 2, jar with crude finger-scored furrows (Scale 20mm) Fig 13

Vessel 3: Sherds from a thick-walled jar in a hard sandy fabric, with large mineral inclusions projecting through the uneven surface. The rim is uneven, and has a flattened internal chamfer (Fig 14).



Pit [1119]: vessel 3: Inside surface showing chamfered rim (Scale 20mm) Fig 14

Vessel 4: Rim and upper body sherds probably from a large open bowl, 400mm in diameter, with an upright, flattened rim with shallow diagonal finger grooves (Fig 15, left). The fabric is grey and the inner and outer surfaces vary from brown to orange-brown, with some grey patches. The inner surface has fine parallel striations from smoothing, which are similar to, but not as deep as, the irregular pattern of fine scoring on the outer surface.



Pit [1119]: vessel 4: showing flattened rim and finely scored body (left) and vessel 5: scored body sherd (right) (Scale 20mm) Fig 15

Vessel 5: Several large body sherds from a large scored-ware jar (Fig d, right). The fabric is the same as vessel 4, but lacks the internal striations from smoothing, indicating that this was a closed vessel. The core is dark grey, the inner surface is grey with brown patches and the outer surface varies from orange brown to grey-brown

From the fill (1206) of ditch [1207] there is a single small sherd in a sandy fabric, dark grey throughout, 5mm thick, from a well-finished, thin-walled vessel.

From the fill (1503) of pit [1504] there are sherds from the base and lower body of a plain vessel in a sandy fabric, with a grey to grey-brown core and inner surface and light brown to orange brown external surface. The body sherds are 7mm thick and the flat base was 9mm thick and 100mm in diameter. This was probably a small jar.

### ***Chronology***

The assemblage from pit [1119] comprises three large thick-walled jars, two of which are scored wares, a similarly large open bowl and a smaller bowl, with a smoothed but uneven surface. These all occurred as a single dense deposit of sherds in the upper fill of the pit, but all the vessels are incomplete, with perhaps 10-20% present.

A majority of the vessels from pit [1119] and similar vessels from pits [1117] and [1504] have oxidised red-brown external surfaces. The assemblage can therefore be characterised as a scored ware assemblage of the middle Iron Age, with the predominantly red surface colours suggesting that it belongs to the earlier middle Iron Age, probably the 3rd century BC.

There was an assemblage of comparable size, 2.7kg, from nearby Iron Age enclosures and pits at the Gayhurst barrow cemetery on the floodplain to the north-west (Chapman 2007, 200-202). The fabrics were broadly similar, comprising sandy wares and coarse and fine shelly wares, and there were a few scored ware sherds. The presence of decorated rims suggested that parts of the assemblage belonged in the early Middle Iron Age, perhaps the 4th century BC, while vessels containing grog probably dated to the late Iron Age.

## **6.2 Animal bone by Adam Reid**

A total of 128g of animal bone was recovered from context (1118) – the single fill of pit [1119]. The material consisted of 43 bone fragments, only three of which could be identified due to the highly fragmented nature of the assemblage (pig humerus, cattle molar, sheep pelvis). The small amount of identifiable material may indicate that there is only potential for further faunal analysis if further work is undertaken at the site.

## **6.3 Environmental remains by Val Fryer**

Excavations at Kickles Farm, undertaken by MOLA Northampton (MOLAN), recorded a limited number of features of probable middle Iron Age date. A single sample for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from fill (1118) within a pit which appeared to contain crushed bone fragments and the deliberately placed remains of five pottery vessels.

The sample was bulk floated by MOLAN and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at



magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded at a high density within the assemblage.

## Results

With the exception of fragments of charcoal/charred wood, charred plant remains are exceedingly scarce, comprising a single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain and a possible fragment of an indeterminate cereal. The charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which are quite large (i.e. >10mm) are mostly quite angular and appear not to have suffered much in the way of abrasion or exposure prior to deposition. Other remains are also exceedingly scarce. The fragment of black porous material is thought to be a residue of the high temperature combustion of an unknown organic substance, whilst the small pieces of burnt or fired clay are probably derived from the pottery vessels. Intrusive materials in the form of a small mammal/amphibian bone and a small number of minute coal fragments (coal 'dust'), were probably introduced to the pit fill via root disturbance or other forms of bioturbation.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the plant macrofossil assemblage is extremely limited in composition, and it is currently unclear whether the remains which are recorded were the result of accidental inclusion or whether they were deliberately placed within the pit fill. However, given that other materials do appear to have been carefully positioned within the pit, the latter is, perhaps, more likely.

As the assemblage does not contain a sufficient density of material for quantification, no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>1118</b>	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	x	<b>Table 1.</b> Charred plant macrofossils and
Cereal indet. (grain)	xcffg	
other		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	remains from Kickles Farm, Newport
Pagnell		
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	
Charcoal >10mm	xx	<b>Key to Table:</b>
Black porous material	x	
Bone	x xb	x = 1 – 10 specimens
Burnt/fired clay	x	xxx = 50 – 100 specimens
Small coal frags.	xpmc	xxxx = 100+ specimens
Small mammal/amphibian bone	xpmc	cf = compare b = burnt
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>	fg = fragment
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	pmc = probable modern contaminant
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	

## 7 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation have largely reflected those of the geophysical survey. In the southern half of the field, the presence of ridge and furrow cultivation was identified. No other features of archaeological origin were noted in this area. A linear earthwork bisects the field between Kickles Farm and a gap in the field boundary to the north-west. This correlates well with the geophysical data and 19th century mapping and can confidently be interpreted as an old trackway.

The archaeological remains identified during the trial trench evaluation are present only in the northern half of the field. This is perhaps due to the more free draining soils in the area due to a shift in the underlying substrate. The large sub-rectangular enclosure and associated linear anomalies present in the geophysical interpretation were, with few exceptions, all identified in the excavated trenches. Very few finds were recovered from these features though based on a few fragments of pottery the large enclosure and associated features has been dated to the middle Iron Age period.

Further features, not identified in the geophysical data, were present at the south-eastern corner of the enclosure. These comprise a curvilinear ditch, further linear ditches and associated pits. The relationship between these features remains unclear, though the ceramic evidence would suggest that they are slightly earlier, perhaps dating to the 3rd-4th centuries BC.

One pit was found to contain a large amount of hand-made pottery, representing a minimum of 5 vessels along with animal bone (sheep, cattle and pig). This may represent a deliberate or structured deposition of selected material.

Further excavation in the northern part of this field would be required to gain a greater understanding of the nature and sequence of archaeological activity at Kickles Farm.

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MOLA 30th September 2014

## APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	30m x 1.8m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
101	Topsoil	Grey brown silty sandy soil with frequent small stone inclusions and root disturbance throughout.	0.18-0.26m	-
102	Subsoil	Orange-brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions throughout.	0.09-0.15m	-
103	Natural	Orange-brown silty sandy clay with frequent patches of gravel.	-	-



Trench 1, general view, looking south-west Fig 16



<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, W end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m E-W</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
201	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sandy clay soil, heavily rooted with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.18-0.21m	-
202	Subsoil	Orange-brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.08-0.13m	-
203	Natural	Orange-brown silty sandy clay with red-brown patches of gravel.	-	-



Trench 2, general view, looking east Fig 17

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, W end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m E-W</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
301	Topsoil	Grey-brown silty sandy clay soil with frequent small stone inclusions and heavy root disturbance.	0.18-0.26m	-
302	Subsoil	Orange-brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	0.09-0.22m	-
303	Natural	Light orange-brown silty sandy clay with occasional bands of gravel.	-	-



Trench 3, general view, looking west Fig 18

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, N end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	30m x 1.8m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
401	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sandy clay soil with frequent stone inclusions and root disturbance throughout.	0.17-0.25m	-
402	Subsoil	Mid brown-grey silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.10-0.20m	-
403	Natural	Mid brown-orange silty clay with frequent gravel bands.	-	-



Trench 4, general view, looking south Fig 19



<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, E end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m E-W</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
501	Topsoil	Grey-brown silty sandy clay soil with frequent stone inclusions and root disturbance.	0.10-0.20m	-
502	Subsoil	Orange-brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusion.	0.09-0.17m	-
503	Natural	Orange brown silty sandy clay mixed with an even spread of gravel.	-	-



Trench 5, general view, looking east Fig 20

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, SW end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m NE-SW</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
601	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and root disturbance.	0.16-0.21m	-
602	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions throughout.	0.07-0.13m	-
603	Natural	Mid grey brown silty sandy clay with bands of iron stained gravels.	-	-



Trench 6, general view, looking south-east Fig 21

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, N end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m N-S</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
701	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam with heavy root disturbance and small stones throughout.	0.17-0.28m	-
702	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with small stones throughout.	0.15-0.25m	-
703	Natural	Mid red-brown silty clay with bands of gravel.	-	-



Trench 7, general view, looking south Fig 22



Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	30m x 1.8m E-W			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
801	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sandy soil with frequent stones and root disturbance.	0.15-0.24m	-
802	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.18-0.26m	-
803	Natural	Mid orange-brown silty clay with even spread of gravels throughout.	-	-



Trench 8, general view, looking east Fig 23



Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, N end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
9	30m x 1.8m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
901	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay loam with small stones throughout.	0.17-0.26m	-
902	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay.	0.17-0.28m	-
903	Natural	Mid orange-brown silty clay with bands of gravel.	-	-



Trench 9, general view, looking south Fig 24

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
10	30m x 1.8m E-W			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions.	0.19-0.22m	-
1002	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay	0.15-0.22m	-
1003	Natural	Mid orange-brown silty clay with patches of gravel throughout.	0.05-0.15m	-
1004	Agger/trackway	North-west to south-east aligned linear feature of built up limestone and gravel. A service is cut into it on the same alignment.	2-2.5m wide	-



Trench 10, general view, looking west Fig 25

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, N end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m N-S</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
1101	Topsoil	Friable mid-dark brown silty sandy loam with frequent stones and root disturbance throughout.	0.13-0.19m	-
1102	Subsoil	Mid brown silty sandy clay with frequent small stones throughout.	0.18-0.21m	-
1103	Natural	Sub-rounded gravels with patches of mid brown silty clay.	0.09-0.10m	-
1104	Fill of 1105	Mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.66m wide 0.20m deep	-
1105	Ditch	Shallow curvilinear ditch with wide, irregular U-shape profile.	0.66m wide 0.20m deep	-
1106	Fill of 1107	Mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21m wide 0.11m deep	-
1107	Ditch	Mostly truncated, possible terminus of ditch.	0.21m wide 0.11m deep	-
1108	Fill of 1109	Mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.20m wide 0.08m deep	-
1109	Pit/posthole	Very shallow, possible base of small pit or posthole.	0.20m wide 0.08m deep	-
1110	Fill of 1111	Mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.70m wide 0.18m deep	-
1111	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch aligned east to west, intersects with 1105, relationship unclear. Splayed and irregular U-shape profile.	0.70m wide 0.18m deep	-
1112	Fill of 1113	Mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	-	-
1113	Pit/disturbance	Possible pit at edge of ditch 1115, not clear in trench.	-	-
1114	Fill of 1115	Mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.90m wide 0.17m deep	-
1115	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east to west with shallow splayed U-shape profile.	0.90m wide 0.17m deep	-
1116	Fill of 1117	Mid brown-yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.95m wide 0.16m deep	Pot
1117	Pit	Small sub-circular pit with shallow bowl-shape profile and concave base.	0.95m wide 0.16m deep	-

1118	Fill of 1119	Mid brown sandy silt, heavily bioturbated with the upper part of the fill containing a large amount of pottery, some animal bone and burnt stone. Possible structured deposit.	0.56m wide 0.15m deep	Pot, bone, burnt stone
1119	Pit	Small sub-circular pit with shallow bowl-shape profile and concave base.	0.56m wide 0.15m deep	-



Trench 11, general view, looking south Fig 26



<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, SW end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m NE-SW</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts / Samples</b>
1201	Topsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions throughout.	0.20-0.27m	-
1202	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty sandy clay with frequent small stone inclusions throughout.	0.12-0.18m	-
1203	Natural	Mid brown-orange sandy clay with frequent patches of gravel and silts.	-	-
1204	Fill of 1205	Firm-friable mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.71m wide 0.22m deep	-
1205	Ditch	Small U-shape ditch re-cut into the top of ditch 1107. Aligned north-west to south-east.	0.71m wide 0.22m deep	-
1206	Fill of 1207	Firm mid grey-brown silty stoney clay with 70% rounded-angular stone content.	1.84m wide 0.72m deep	Pot
1207	Ditch	Large linear V-shape boundary ditch aligned north-west to south-east.	1.84m wide 0.72m deep	-



Trench 12, general view, looking south Fig 27

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
13	30m x 1.8m NW-SE			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1301	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.10-0.20m	-
1302	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional rounded small stones throughout.	0.10-0.20m	-
1303	Natural	Mid brown-yellow silty sands with frequent bands and patches of gravel.	-	-
1304	Fill of 1305	Firm mid grey-brown silty sandy clay with high gravel content.	0.80m wide 0.20m deep	-
1305	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow U-shape profile, aligned north-south.	0.80m wide 0.20m deep	-
1306	Fill of 1307	Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with high gravel content.	0.60m wide 0.20m deep	-
1307	Ditch	Shallow U-shape linear re-cut of ditch 1311.	0.60m wide 0.20m deep	-
1308	Fill of 1311	Friable mid grey brown silty clay with high gravel content.	1.23m wide 0.45m deep	-
1309	Fill of 1311	Firm mid grey silty clay with high gravel content.	1.80m wide 0.35m deep	-
1310	Fill of 1311	Friable mid brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal.	1.67m wide 0.14m deep	-
1311	Ditch	Large linear V-shape boundary ditch with steep edges, aligned north-west to south-east.	1.93m wide 0.72m deep	-



Trench 13, general view, looking south-east Fig 28

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
14	30m x 1.8m NE-SW			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1401	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.20-0.34m	-
1402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions.	0.13-0.20m	-
1403	Natural	Mid brown-orange silty sand with frequent patches of gravel.	-	-
1404	Fill of 1405	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.62m wide 0.07m deep	-
1405	Furrow	Wide shallow linear, aligned north-west to south-east. Irregular sides and base.	0.62m wide 0.07m deep	-
1406	Fill of 1407	Firm-friable mid grey brown silty sandy clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	1.48m wide 0.11m deep	-
1407	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch aligned north-south with irregular U-shaped profile.	1.48m wide 0.11m deep	-
1408	Fill of 1409	Firm-friable mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent gravel throughout.	0.61m wide 0.17m deep	-
1409	Ditch	Narrow and shallow linear aligned approximately north-north-east to south-south-west, with irregular shallow U-shape profile.	0.61m wide 0.17m deep	-
1410	Fill of 1411	Firm-friable mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	1.10m wide 0.46m deep	-
1411	Pit	Small pit with steep sides, splayed on the north-eastern side.	1.10m wide 0.46m deep	-



Trench 14, general view, looking north-east Fig 29



<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, NW end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m NW-SE</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
1501	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty sandy soil with frequent small stones throughout.	0.05-0.10m	-
1502	Subsoil	Friable mid orange silty clay with frequent small stones throughout.	0.10-0.20m	-
1503	Fill of 1504	Firm mid orange silty clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small stones throughout.	0.80m wide 0.20m deep	Pot
1504	Pit	Small, shallow sub-circular pit with bowl shaped profile and concave base.	0.80m wide 0.20m deep	-
1505	Fill of 1506	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent small angular stone inclusions.	0.70m wide 0.10m deep	-
1506	Gully	Shallow, narrow gully with U-shape profile, aligned north-south.	0.70m wide 0.10m deep	-
1507	Fill of 1508	Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small angular stone inclusions.	0.80m wide 0.20m deep	-
1508	Gully	Shallow, narrow gully with U-shape profile, aligned north-west to south-east.	0.80m wide 0.20m deep	-
1509	Natural	Mid brown-orange silty sandy clay and bands/patches of gravels.	0.08-0.20m	-



Trench 15, general view, looking north-west Fig 30

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, N end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
16	30m x 1.8m N-S			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1601	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional very small stones throughout.	0.10-0.30m	-
1602	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent small angular gravel throughout.	0.20-0.40m	-
1603	Natural	Mid yellow-orange silty sandy clay with large band/patches of gravels.	0.10-0.30m	-



Trench 16, general view, looking north

Fig 31

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, NW end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>30m x 1.8m NW-SE</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
1701	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sandy loam with frequent angular stones throughout.	0.10-0.20m	-
1702	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent stones throughout.	0.10-0.20m	-
1703	Natural	Mid brown-orange silty clays with frequent patches of gravel.	-	-
1704	Fill of 1705	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with small stone throughout.	0.37m wide 0.13m deep	-
1705	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with U-shape profile and concave base, aligned north-east to south-west.	0.37m wide 0.13m deep	-
1706	Fill of 1707	Firm mid red-brown silty clay with high stone content.	0.85m wide 0.30m deep	-
1707	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow U-shape profile and concave base, aligned north-east to south-west.	0.85m wide 0.30m deep	-
1708	Fill of 1709	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with few inclusions.	0.59m wide 0.15m deep	-
1709	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base, aligned north-east to south-west.	0.59m wide 0.15m deep	-
1710	Fill of 1711	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent small angular stone throughout.	1.39m wide 0.34m deep	-
1711	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shape profile and concave base, aligned north-east to south-west.	1.39m wide 0.34m deep	-
1712	Fill of 1713	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent small stone throughout.	0.58m wide 0.15m deep	-
1713	Ditch	Narrow linear ditch with shallow U-shape profile and concave base, aligned north-east to south-west.	0.58m wide 0.15m deep	-
1714	Fill of 1715	Firm mid grey-yellow silty clay with frequent small rounded stones throughout.	1.00m wide 0.10m deep	Burnt stone
1715	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with shallow irregular sloping side and irregular base.	1.00m wide 0.10m deep	-



Trench 17, general view, looking north-west

Fig 32





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