Trial Trench Evaluation on land east of Eccleshall Staffordshire December 2014

Report No. 14/269

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Site Code: 2014.LH.59
NGR: SJ 838 290

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Quality control and sign off**:**

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	05.01.15	Pat Chapman	Elizabeth Muldowney	Andy Chapman	Final submission
2	25.02.15			Elizabeth Muldowney	Revised submission

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS No: molarnort1 - 198650**	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land east of Eccleshall, Staffordshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land east of Eccleshall, Staffordshire prior to proposed potential development of the site. Nine trenches were excavated. Five features, likely to represent two ditches, appear to pre-date the earliest inclosure of the fields. Furrows indicative of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were present in a number of trenches.	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical survey (Richardson 2014), Geophysical Survey (Fry 2014), Desk-based assessment (Thornton 2014)	
Current Land use	Arable/Pasture	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Ditches, undated and late medieval ridge and furrow	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Staffordshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Land east of Eccleshall	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	*c* 9.3ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SJ 838 290	
Height OD	Approx. 115m - 90m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Staffordshire County Council (SCC)	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock	
Project Manager	Elizabeth Muldowney	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date/End date	01/12/2014 - 04/12/2014	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	PMAG Stoke-on-Trent 2014.LH.59	Pottery, animal bone and other finds
Paper	PMAG Stoke-on-Trent 2014.LH.59	Site file
Digital	MOLA Northampton Offices: 2014.LH.59	Mapinfo plans, Word report
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)	
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land east of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, December 2014	
Serial title & volume	14/269	
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock	
Page numbers	22	
Date	05.01.2015, revised 12.02.2015	

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on land east of Eccleshall
Staffordshire
December 2014

Abstract

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land east of Eccleshall, Staffordshire prior to proposed potential development of the site. Nine trenches were excavated. Five features, likely to represent two ditches, appear to pre-date the earliest enclosure of the fields. Furrows indicative of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were present in several trenches. No significant evidence relating to settlement was found.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their clients to carry out a trial trench evaluation of *c* 9.3ha of land east of Eccleshall, Staffordshire (NGR SJ 838 290, Fig 1).

The Planning Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council (SCC) had 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 (Finn 2014).

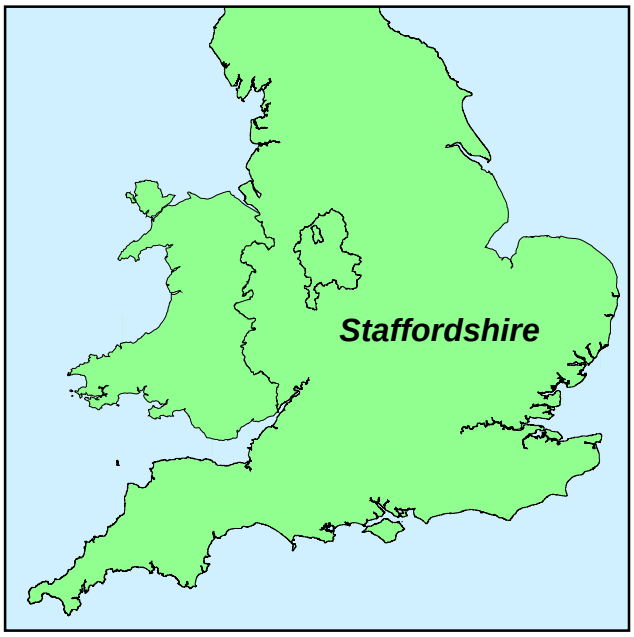
Work was completed on Thursday 4 December and was observed by the Planning Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council before completion.

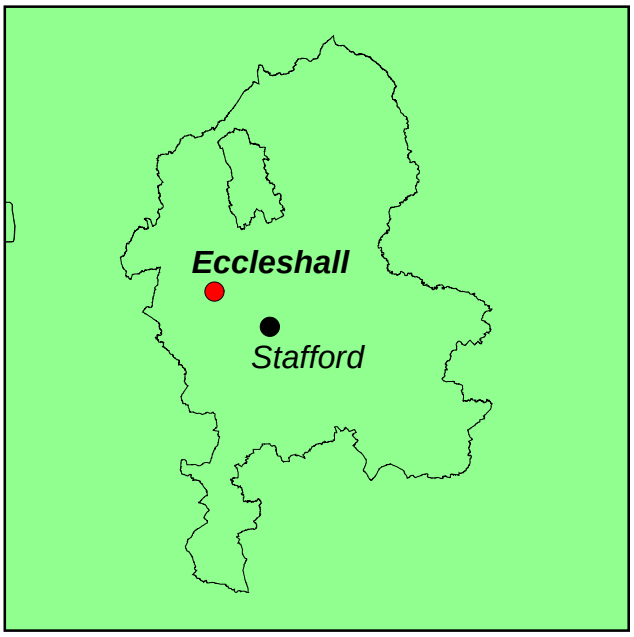
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

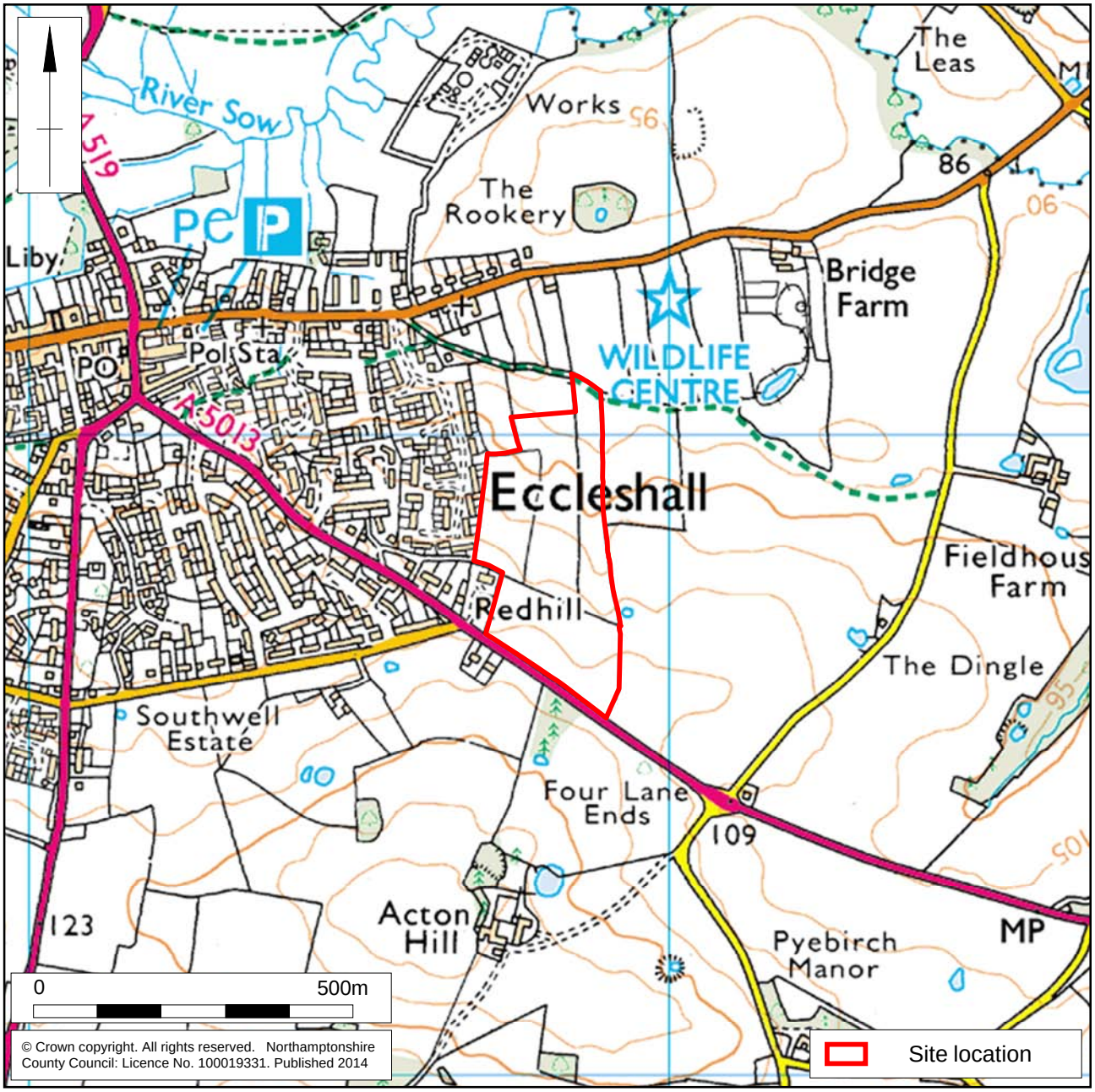
The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of its development.

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.*







Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1

The evaluation was carried following the guidelines suggested by the IfA's *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (2014) and the West Midlands regional framework (Watt 2011).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The proposed development site comprises *c* 9.3ha of arable land which lies to the east of Eccleshall town centre (NGR SJ838 290). The development area is split between three sub-rectangular fields (Fig 2). The site is bounded by Stafford Road to the south, to the west are properties on Badgers Court and Badgers Croft, and on the east and north sides by agricultural land.

The site lies on a gentle slope. The south boundary of the study area is *c* 115m above Ordnance Datum, which then drops off towards to the north of the site, where the height is *c* 90m. The River Sow, which flows south-east past Eccleshall, lies *c* 300m to the north of the site.

The underlying geology comprises Mercia Mudstone Formation, formed of Mudstone and Halite stone, superficial geological deposits are not recorded (http://www.bgs.ac.uk accessed 17/11/14).

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

A desk-based assessment for the proposed development location was undertaken in March 2014 by CgMs Consultancy (Thornton 2014), and the following summary is derived from that document, and from the Extensive Urban Survey of Eccleshall undertaken in 2012 (Shaw and Taylor).

Prehistoric

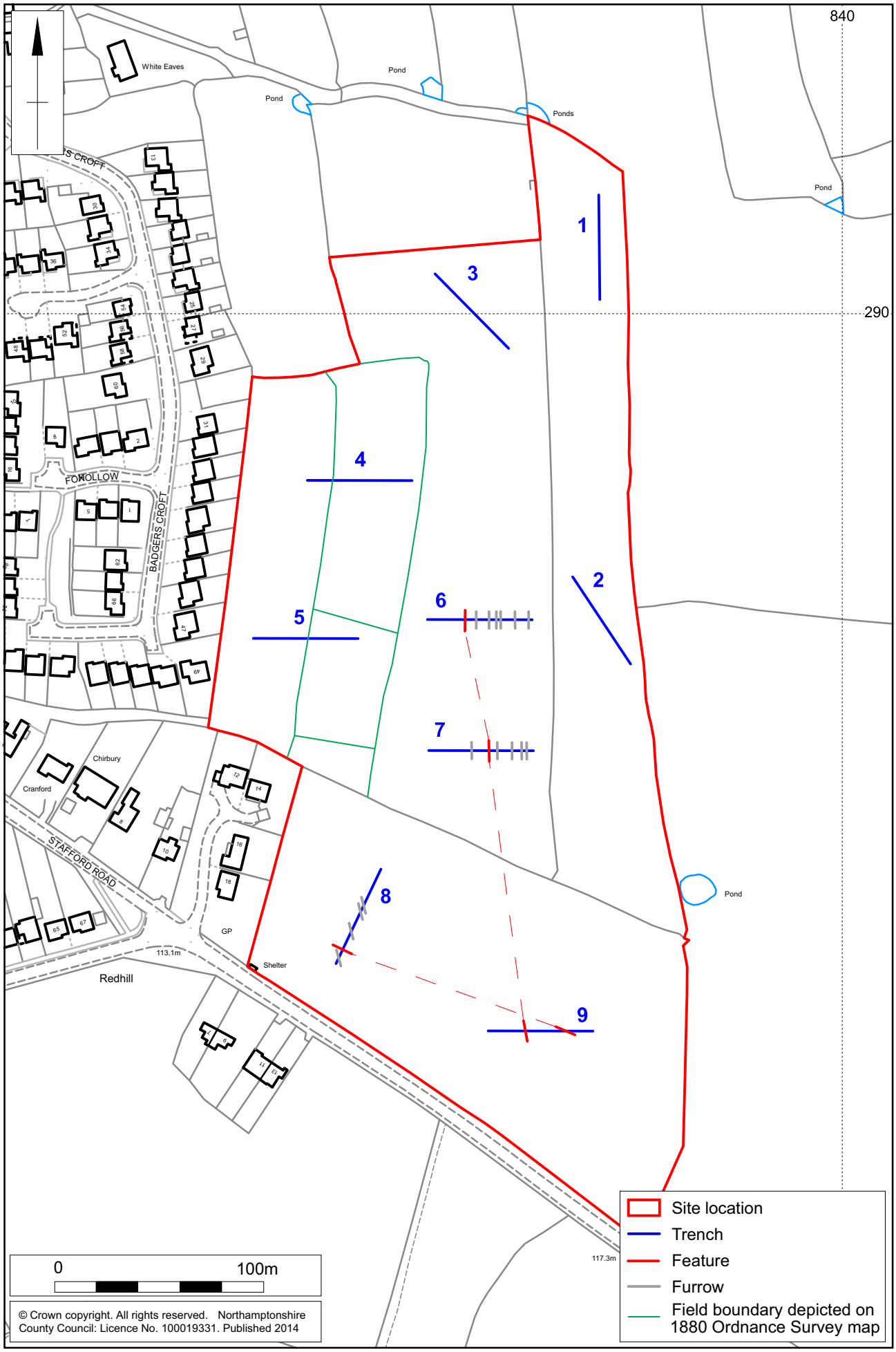
Very little in the way of prehistoric activity is known from the vicinity of Eccleshall. A Neolithic flint scraper was recovered *c* 870m west of the site at Swynnerton Moat (HER 01709, SJ 8292 2901) (Thornton 2014). One Iron Age gold coin was found during metal detecting *c* 200-370m to the north-east of the site (HER 61039, SJ 840 290) (Thornton 2014). No other finds of this date are known from the area, although Shaw and Taylor have identified two or possibly three hillforts in the vicinity of the town (Shaw and Taylor 2012, 5).

Roman

Several brooches and a coin (1st to 3rd centuries AD) were recovered *c* 600m west of the site during metal-detecting (HER 60764) (Thornton 2014), but no other Roman finds or features are known from the area.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

The early origins of the settlement of Eccleshall are suggested by the town's name, indicating an early, possibly Saxon, religious community. The 13th-century Grade I listed Holy Trinity Church is very likely to have had a Saxon predecessor (Thornton 2014), especially as Anglo-Saxon stonework can be found in the fabric of the later building (Shaw and Taylor 2012, 20). The Bishops of Litchfield may have been associated with the estate from the 7th century, and owned it by the 11th century (Shaw and Taylor 2012, 5).



Scale 1: 2500

Trench locations Fig 2

The centre of historic Eccleshall was set out as a planned settlement in the mid-12th century, probably when the town received its market charter. The series of parallel 'burbage' plots ran either side of the High Street, some of which are still extant, and further plots of this type are known to the west and east of Castle Street, and east of Stafford Street. The town extended to the east and north, probably during the 13th century (Shaw and Taylor 2012, 23, 61, 5).

The extant standing remains of Eccleshall Castle date to the 14th century, although the castle was altered and slighted during the Civil War (Shaw and Taylor 2012, 5). The town also contained a moated manor site, Eyeswell Manor, probably dating from the 13th century. This was excavated in 1983 in advance of development, and was found to have cut through earlier burbage plots (HER 01709, Shaw and Taylor 2012, 22). The location of two mills recorded in the Domesday survey as belonging to the early town are not known, but are likely to lie much further to the north or north-west of the proposed development site.

Within the proposed development site, an area of ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks has previously been recorded, although these have since been destroyed by ploughing. The surviving field boundary dividing the eastern field from the rest of site may represent a surviving strip field boundary from the medieval open field system in this area. Some medieval spot finds have been recorded to the north and east of the site, primarily coins recovered through metal-detecting (Thornton 2014).

Previous archaeological work

The desk based assessment noted that there are no designated heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields or Parks and Gardens) within the proposed development site (Thornton 2014).

Two phases of geophysical survey were undertaken on the site in 2014 (Richardson 2014, Fry 2014), which identified possible evidence for former field boundaries and faint traces of historic cultivation features across the main body of the site, and a small number of features of possible archaeological origin in the easternmost field. All three reports concluded that the archaeological potential of the site is low.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Nine trenches were excavated across three fields using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal natural substrate. 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 in a sequence assigned to each trench. They 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.

All trench locations were recorded using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m. 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 (Finn 2014).

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

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

The stratigraphic sequence remained broadly consistent throughout all of the excavated trenches in the development area (Fig 2). The natural substrate comprised slight variations on firm mixed mid-light grey sand and gravel with light orange clay patches. The natural lay between 0.30m and 0.70m below the present ground surface. Subsoil was noted in all trenches except Trench 3 where, if subsoil did exist, it could not be distinguished from the topsoil. The subsoil comprised friable mid grey-brown sandy clay loam with occasional small rounded stones throughout and was between 0.06m and 0.25m thick. The topsoil across the development area comprised friable dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional sub-rounded stones throughout and was between 0.30m and 0.50m thick

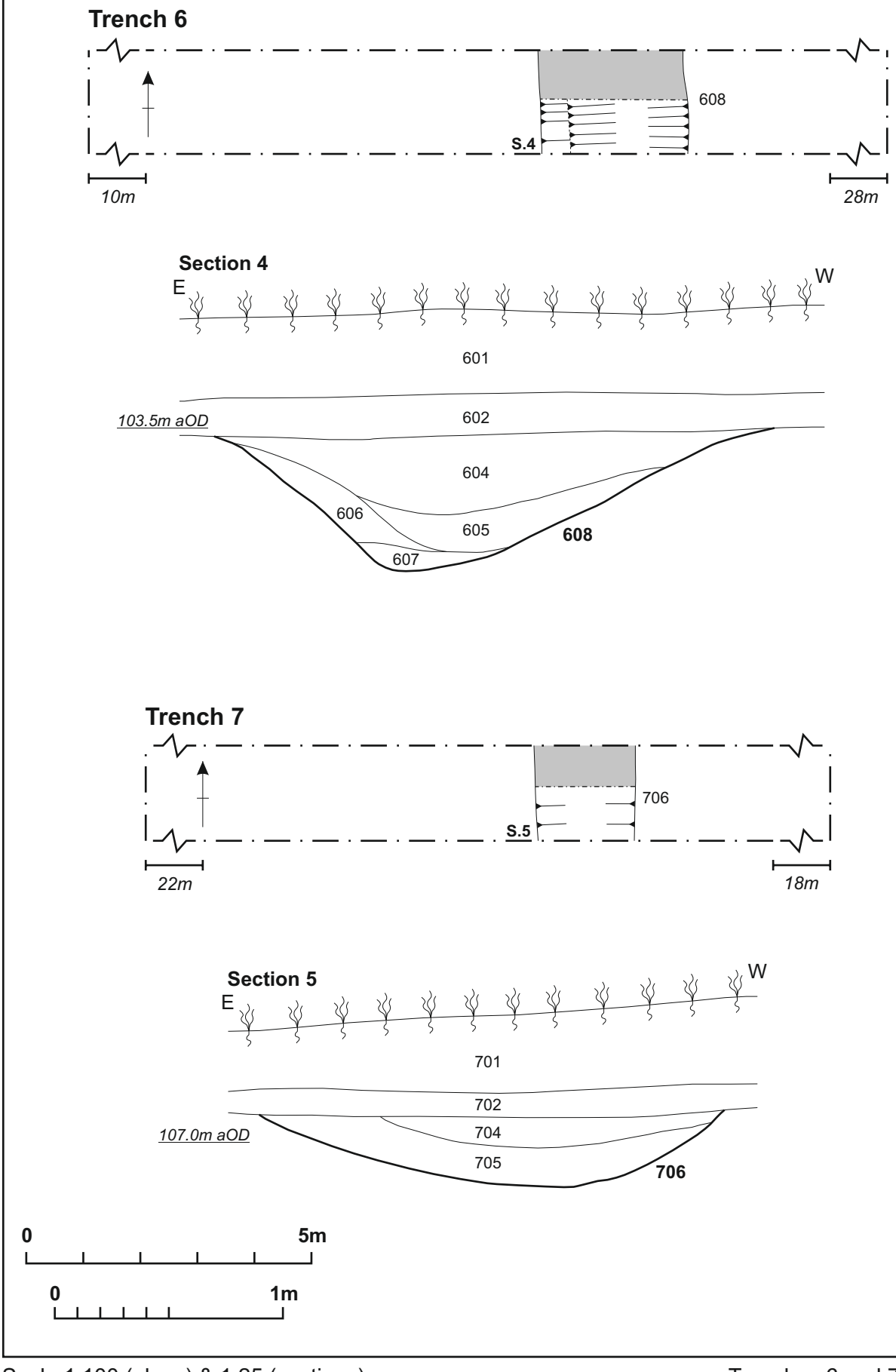
Trenches 1, 2, and 3 contained no observable archaeological remains.

Trenches 4 and 5

A linear feature, aligned roughly north to south, was present in both of these trenches (Fig 2). This feature was not excavated as it matches the position and alignment of a field boundary present in an 1839 tithe map and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area. A single sherd of modern mass produced white earthenware was recovered from the surface of the field boundary.

Trench 6

A single ditch, [608], aligned north to south was present in the western half of the trench (Figs 2 and 3). The ditch was 2.40m wide and 0.60m deep with a wide U-shaped profile, eroded upper edges and a concave base (Fig 3, Section 4 and Fig 4). A series of silting deposits, (604), (605), (606) and (607), were recorded. Fills (606) and (607) appear to represent an initial stabilisation of the ditch edges soon after excavation of the ditch and contain a higher proportion of small to medium-sized sub-rounded stones. Fill (605) comprised slightly darker, more humic, silty clay sand and may represent the main period of use for the ditch. The final deposit, (604), comprised more homogenous silty clay reflecting the gradual natural infilling of the ditch.



Scale 1:100 (plans) & 1:25 (sections) Trenches 6 and 7 Fig 3

Trench 6, ditch [608], looking south Fig 4

Several linear features aligned north to south and evenly spaced probably relate to ridge and furrow cultivation of the land in the medieval and/or post-medieval period (Fig 2). The alignment of the furrows accords well with the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Fry 2014). A fragment of Midland Purple Ware was recovered from the surface of one of the furrows in this trench and has been dated to the 14th to 16th century.

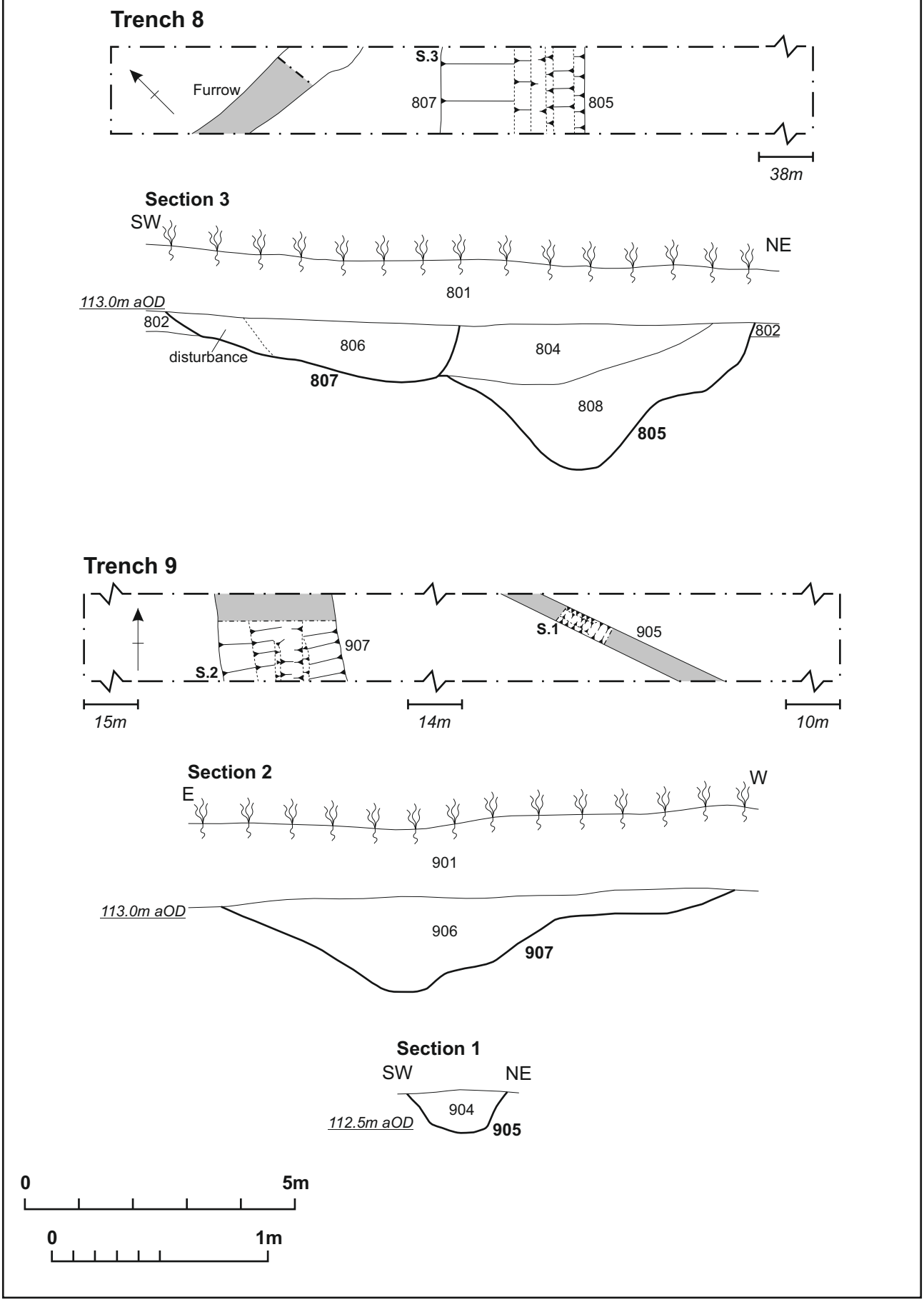
Trench 7

Ditch [706], aligned north to south, in the centre of Trench 7 (Figs 2 and 3), was 2.00m wide and 0.30m wide with a wide bowl-shaped profile and concave base (Fig 3: Section 5). Fills, (704) and (705) reflect episodes of naturally derived silt deposition. Whilst this ditch is likely the same as the ditch present in Trench 6, the profile is slightly different and survives to a lesser depth. It is possible that in this area the archaeological level has suffered more truncation than other parts of the development area.

Further linear features, evenly spaced and aligned north to south were present throughout the trench and can be attributed to ridge and furrow cultivation dated to the medieval and/or post-medieval period.

Trench 8

Ditch [805], aligned north-west to south-east at the south-western end of Trench 8 was 1.30m wide and 0.70m deep (Figs 2 and 5). It had a U-shaped profile and concave base with a break of slope present on the north-eastern side (Fig 5: Section 3). Both fills (804 and 808) appear naturally derived, entering the ditch from the north-east which may account for the irregular profile on this edge. The south-western edge of the ditch had been truncated by a later ditch [807] (Figs 6 and 5: Section 3). The ditch was approximately 1.00m wide and 0.27m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base. The fill, (806), comprised a mid grey-brown sandy silt with infrequent small stone inclusions.



Scale 1:100 (plans) & 1:25 (sections)

Trenches 8 and 9 Fig 5

Trench 8, ditch [805] and [807], looking north-west Fig 6

Additionally, a number of linear furrows, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east were present spaced approximately 3m apart. An excavated example, [810], was approximately 0.80m wide, had a shallow, irregular profile and was filled with homogenous mid grey-brown sandy silt, (809). One fragment of Midland Purple Ware was recovered from the furrow and has been dated to the 14th to 16th centuries.

Trench 9

Ditch [907], aligned north to south at the west end of the trench was 1.90m wide and 0.40m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile, eroded eastern edge and a flat base (Figs 7 and 5: Section 2). The fill, (906), comprised mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded stones throughout. The fill most likely reflects a gradual accumulation of naturally derived material. This ditch is on a similar alignment to ditches [608] and [706], which seem to be part of the same feature.

Trench 9, ditch [907], looking south Fig 7

A narrow ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, in the western half of the trench was 0.46m wide and 0.20m deep with a U-shape profile and concave base (Fig 5: Section 1). The fill, (904), comprised mid grey-brown sandy silt with infrequent small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout. This ditch is on a similar alignment to ditch [807] in Trench 8 and may form part of the same feature, despite the variance in profile.

6 THE POTTERY by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised three sherds with a total weight of 29g. Two of the sherds are Midland Purple ware, late 14th – 16th centuries (Ford 1995, 36). One of them (weight = 10g) was recovered from the surface of a furrow in Trench 6, the other (15g) from context (809), ditch [810] in Trench 8. A single sherd of modern mass-produced white earthenware (4g) occurred in the boundary ditch in Trench 5.

The wares are both common finds in Staffordshire, with the two medieval sherds in reasonably good condition, and reliably stratified.

7 DISCUSSION

The results of the trial trench evaluation largely confirm the results of the geophysical survey previously undertaken on the site (Fry 2014; Richardson 2014). A large ditch aligned north to south was present in three of the excavated trenches and is most likely part of a boundary ditch extending across much of the development area. No finds were recovered from the ditch. The full extent of the ditch is unclear though its position in the trenches correlates well with a weakly positive linear anomaly identified in the geophysical data (Fry 2014).

Further linear features on a north-west to south-east alignment are present in the southern part of the development area and are likely to form parts of a single ditch. However, the relationship between this ditch and the larger north-south aligned ditch remains unclear.

A number of evenly distributed linear features were present in a number of the excavated trenches and most likely relate to ridge and furrow agricultural practices dated from the medieval through to the post-medieval period. Two fragments of pottery recovered from the fill of these furrows have been dated between the 14th to 16th centuries.

The large ditch aligned north to south does not correlate with any of the field boundaries shown in the historical mapping and thus likely pre-dates inclosure of these fields. No direct relationship could be seen between this ditch and the medieval furrows and it is difficult to say whether it pre-dates or post-dates the open field systems present within the study area.

No significant evidence for settlement activity was found in any of the excavated trenches.

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MOLA

5 January 2015, revised 25 February 2015

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, N end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
1	**N-S 1.6m x 50m**		**87.35m**	**0.60 – 0.70m 86.75– 86.65m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.35-0.45m thick	-
102	Subsoil	Friable dark orange-brown sandy clay loam.	0.25m thick	-
103	Natural	Firm grey slightly clay sands with patches of gravels and clay throughout.	-	-

Trench 1, general view, looking south Fig 8

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, NW end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
2	**NW-SE 1.6m x 50m**		**94.75m**	**0.50 – 60m 94.25 – 94.15m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.30 – 0.40m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy clay loam.	0.20m thick	-
203	Natural	Firm grey sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 2, general view, looking south-east Fig 9

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, SE end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
3	**NW-SE 1.6 x 50m**		**92.29m**	**0.45 – 0.50m 91.84 – 91.79m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
301	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.45 – 0.50m thick	-
302	Natural	Firm mixed grey sandy clay and gravels.	-	-

Trench 3, general view, looking north-west Fig 10

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, W end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
4	**E-W 1.6 x 50m**		**98.97m**	**0.40 – 0.60m 98.57 – 98.37m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
401	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.30 – 0.40m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy clay loam.	0.10 – 0.20m thick	-
403	Natural	Firm mixed light grey sand and gravels.	-	-

Trench 4, general view, looking east Fig 11

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, E end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
5	**E-W 1.6 x 50m**		**103.24m**	**0.45 – 0.55m 102.79 – 102.69m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
501	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.30 – 0.35m thick	-
502	Subsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy clay loam.	0.15 – 0.20m thick	-
503	Natural	Firm mixed light grey sand and gravels with light orange clay patches.	-	-

Trench 5, general view, looking east Fig 12

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, E end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
6	**E-W 1.6 x 50m**		**101.62m**	**0.40 – 0.60m 101.22 – 101.02m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
601	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.30 – 0.40m thick	-
602	Subsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy clay loam.	0.10 – 0.20m thick	-
603	Natural	Firm mixed mid orange-brown sand and gravel.	-	-
604	Fill of [608]	Firm dark red-brown silty loam with rare small stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	2.40m wide, 0.30m thick	-
605	Fill of [608]	Firm dark grey-brown slightly clay sand with rare charcoal flecks throughout.	1.40m wide, 0.20m thick	-
606	Fill of [608]	Firm light grey-brown slightly clay sand with occasional small stones throughout.	0.20m wide, 0.40m thick	-
607	Fill of [608]	Firm dark grey-brown slightly clay sand with rare charcoal flecks throughout.	0.60m wide, 0.10m thick	-
608	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south. U shaped profile with concave base and eroded upper edges.	2.40m wide, 0.60m deep	-

Trench 6, general view, looking west Fig 13

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, W end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
7	**E-W 1.6 x 50m**		**106.00m**	**0.30 – 0.45m 105.70 – 105.55m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
701	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.20 – 0.30m thick	-
702	Subsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy clay loam.	0.10 – 0.15m thick	-
703	Natural	Firm mixed mid orange-brown sand and gravel.	-	-
704	Fill of [706]	Firm dark red-brown silty loam with rare charcoal flecks and small stones throughout.	1.50m wide, 0.12m thick	-
705	Fill of [706]	Firm dark grey-brown slightly clay sand with rare charcoal flecks throughout.	1.96m wide, 0.18m thick	-
706	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with wide bowl-shaped profile and concave base.	2.00m wide, 0.30m deep	-

Trench 7, general view, looking west Fig 14

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, NE end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
8	**NE-SW 1.6 x 50m**		**109.12m**	**0.30 – 0.37m 108.82 – 108.75m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
801	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.27 – 0.31m thick	-
802	Subsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy clay loam.	0.03 – 0.06m thick	-
803	Natural	Firm mixed mid orange-brown sand and gravel, some patches of sandy clay.	-	-
804	Fill of [805]	Soft light orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones throughout.	1.20m wide, 0.28m thick	-
805	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east. U-shaped profile with irregular edges and step on the north-west side.	1.30m wide, 0.70m deep	
806	Fill of [807]	Firm mid grey-brown with lighter patches of brown-orange sandy silt and sandy clay. Rare small to medium sub-rounded stones throughout.	1.35m wide, 0.28m thick	-
807	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east and cut into ditch [805]. Irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.35m wide, 0.28m deep	-
808	Fill of [805]	Firm light brown-grey sandy silt with occasional medium sized sub-rounded stones throughout.	1.30m wide, 0.41m thick	-
809	Fill of [810]	Firm light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones.	0.80m wide	14th to 16th century pottery
810	Furrow	Linear furrow aligned north to south with irregular profile and concave base.	0.80m wide	-

Trench 8, general view, looking south-west Fig 15

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, W end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
9	**E-W 1.6 x 50m**		**111.37m**	**0.38 – 0.45m 110.99 – 110.92m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
901	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy loam.	0.30 – 0.35m thick	-
902	Subsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy clay loam.	0.08 – 0.10m thick	-
903	Natural	Firm mixed mid orange-brown sand and gravel, some patches of sandy clay.	-	-
904	Fill of [905]	Friable mixed mid grey-brown and mid red-brown sandy silt with rare medium sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	0.46m wide, 0.20m thick	-
905	Gully	Linear gully aligned north-west to south-east with irregular U-shaped profile and irregular concave base.	0.46m wide, 0.20m deep	-
906	Fill of [907]	Firm dark grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent medium sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	1.90m wide, 0.40m thick	-
907	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with U-shaped profile and concave, stepped base.	1.90m wide, 0.40m deep	-

Trench 9, general view, looking east Fig 16

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