



**Archaeological mitigation works
on land east of Station Road
Bishop's Itchington
Warwickshire
July-August 2014**

Report No. 14/250

Author: Chris Chinnock

Illustrator: James Ladocha



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molarwort1 -203201	
Project name	Archaeological mitigation works on land east of Station Road, Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire, July-August 2014		
Short description (250 words maximum)	Following previous geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake mitigation works on land east of Station Road, Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire. The excavations, over two small areas, uncovered intermittent activity from the late Iron Age to the post-medieval period. The Iron Age and Roman period evidence included curvilinear gullies, parts of possible enclosures, as well as a small assemblage of late Iron Age and Roman pottery and a large Iron Age triangular loomweight. Occasional fragments of early to middle Saxon pottery were found though no features could be attributed to this period. The medieval period saw a number of re-organisations of plot boundaries, from the 10th-15th centuries, as shown by a complex series of ditches followed by a phase of pits. The remains of a medieval road were present in the southern part of the field; the alignment matches that of High Street in the present-day village. Isolated post-medieval and modern activity was seen throughout the excavated areas.		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Mitigation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical survey (Walford 2012), trial trench evaluation (Jones and Brown 2013)		
Current Land use	Arable		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Iron Age gullies, 12th-15th century ditches and pits, 13th-14th-century cobbled road surface		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Iron Age and Roman features, Iron Age loomweight. Medieval and post-medieval metalised surfaces, medieval plot boundaries		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Warwickshire		
Site address	Land east of Station Road, Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	0.075 ha		
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 3886 5799		
Height OD	Approx. 120m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock		
Project Manager	Anthony Maull		
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date/End date	21/07/2014 - 15/08/2014		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)	
Physical	Warwickshire Museum: BISR14	Pottery animal bone and other finds	
Paper	Warwickshire Museum: BISR14	Site file	
Digital	MOLA Northampton Offices: BISR14	Mapinfo plans, Word report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological mitigation works on land east of Station Road, Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire, July-August 2014		
Serial title & volume	14/250		
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock		
Date	09.12.14		

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Archaeological mitigation works on land east of Station Road, Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire July-August 2014

Abstract

Following previous geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake mitigation works on land east of Station Road, Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire. The excavations, over two small areas, uncovered intermittent activity from the late Iron Age to the post-medieval period. The Iron Age and Roman period evidence included curvilinear gullies, parts of possible enclosures, as well as a small assemblage of late Iron Age and Roman pottery and a large Iron Age triangular loomweight. Occasional fragments of early to middle Saxon pottery were found though no features could be attributed to this period. The medieval period saw a number of re-organisations of plot boundaries, from the 10th-15th centuries, as shown by a complex series of ditches followed by a phase of pits. The remains of a medieval road were present in the southern part of the field; the alignment matches that of High Street in the present-day village. Isolated post-medieval and modern activity was seen throughout the excavated areas.

1 INTRODUCTION

In September 2014, Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological mitigation works on land east of Station Road, Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire (NGR SP 3886 5799; Fig 1).

Following the results of geophysical survey (Walford 2012) and trial trench evaluation (Jones and Brown 2013) the Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council (WCC), advised that further archaeological work was required. The Planning Archaeologist, in consultation with CgMs Consulting, outlined the scope of mitigation works to be carried out in order to further understand 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 (Chinnock 2014).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The brief for mitigation works was produced in 2014 (WCC), the purpose of the work was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting.

The general aims of the investigation were to further understand:

- *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.*

Specific research objectives have been drawn from national and regional research framework documents (EH 1991, Watt 2011). The regional framework highlights the importance of understanding the origin and early development of rural and associated urban settlements during the medieval period as well as depopulation and shrinkage/abandonment of these settlements. Archaeological evidence has been identified as having great potential for illuminating these urban-rural links, and thus not only throwing light on local economic systems but on wider social networks (Dalwood 2011, 4).

Particular emphasis is placed on the potential of sites which have the potential to yield complete building plans, well preserved stratigraphy, waterlogged or charred deposits, and large assemblages of animal bone, pottery, metalwork or other finds (Palmer 2011, 7).

In a synthesis of the 'Medieval Village' in the West Midlands, Della Hooke describes the region as a highly important for the study of village origins, in spite of the lack of archaeological evidence (Hooke 1985a).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography

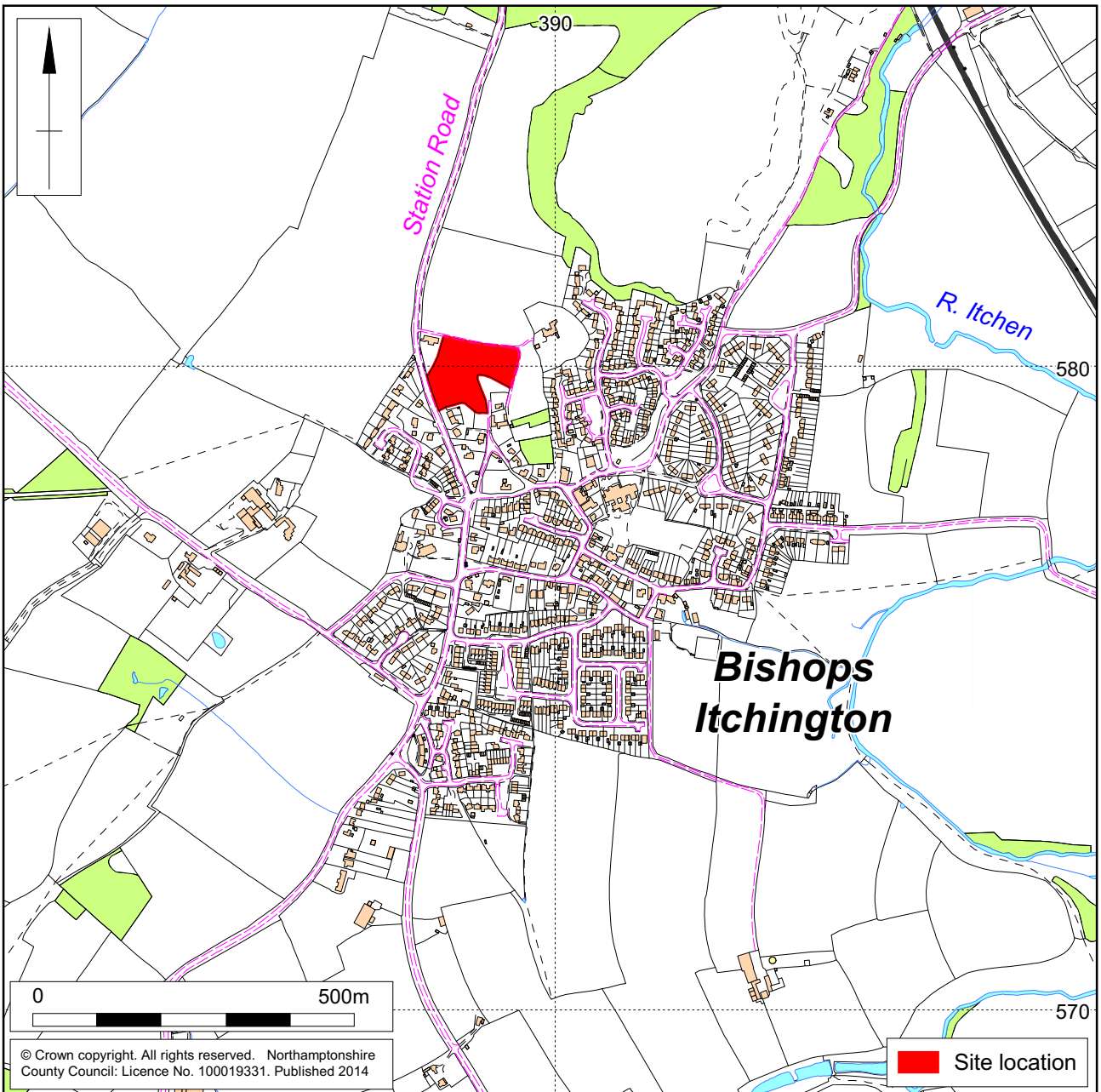
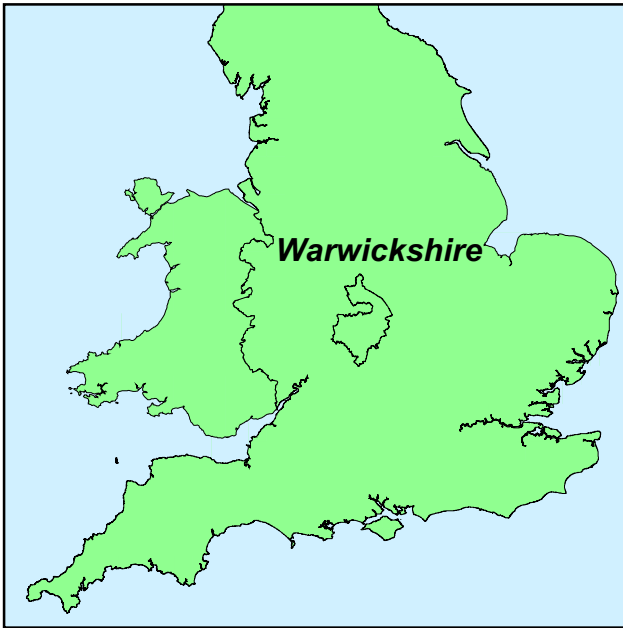
The development area is located on the north side of the historic medieval core of Bishops Itchington (NGR SP 3886 5799) comprising an area of approximately 1ha. The site is currently arable land, bounded to the north and east by trackways, to south by residential properties and to the west by Station Road (B4451). The field stands at an elevation of c 120m aOD and slopes gently downwards to the south-west.

Bishop's Itchington lies on the plain of Feldon in the south-east part of the county, adjacent to the Avon Valley and the higher ground of the Arden which lay to the north-west (Hooke <http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/toolkitview>).

The Historic Landscape Characterisation for Warwickshire describes the Stratford – on-Avon District, of which the parish of Bishop's Itchington forms a part, as the most rural and sparsely populated of all the districts in the county (Wallace 2010). The Warwickshire Historic Environment Records indicate that the south and south-east of the district, including the area around Bishop's Itchington is dominated by planned enclosures, other large rectilinear fields and very large post-war fields with some paddocks and closes. The development area forms one of the areas described as 'paddocks and closes', though today it forms part of the wider arable landscape.

3.2 Geology by Steve Critchley

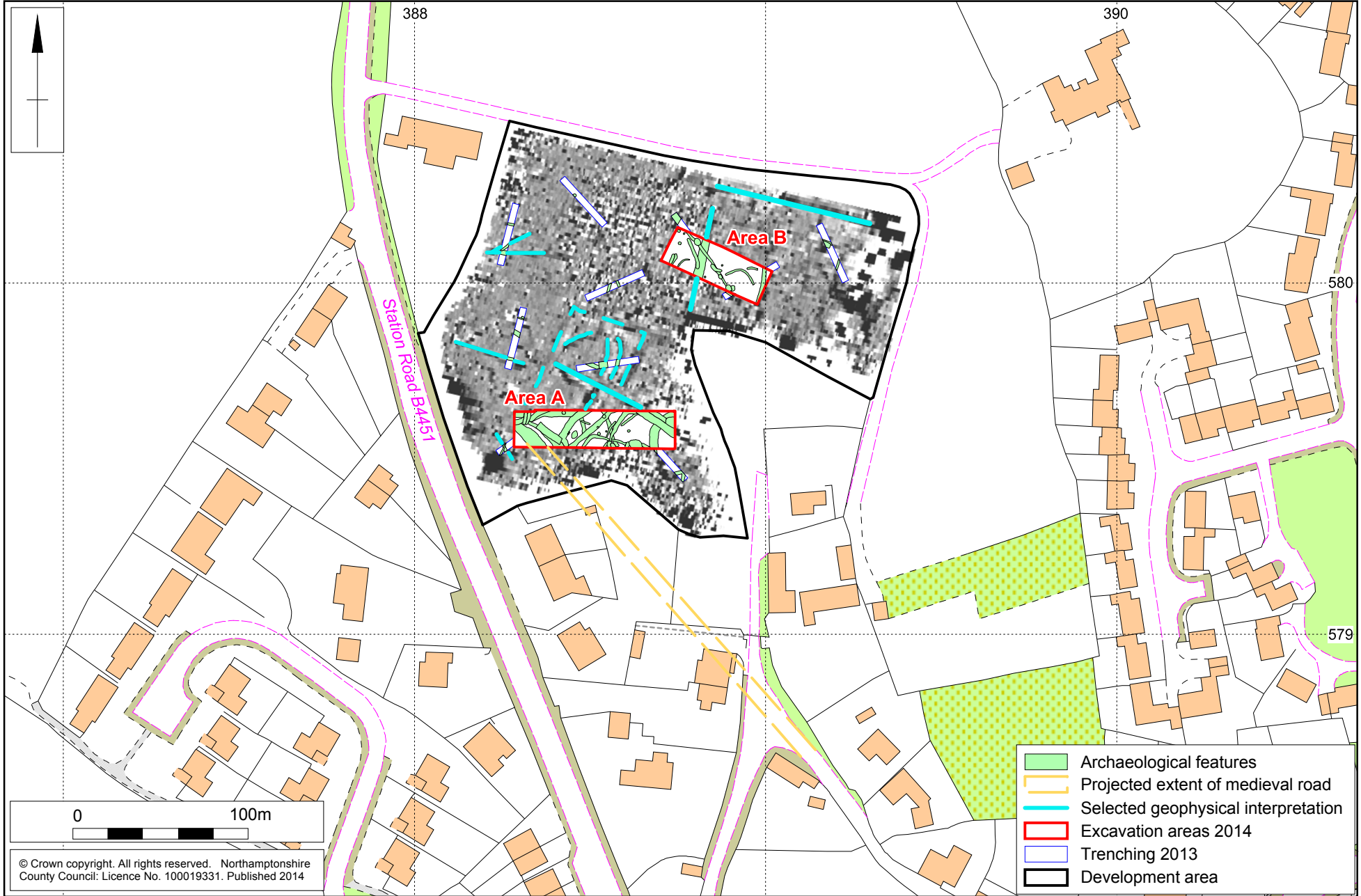
The excavated areas are underlain by shales and mudstones belonging to the Lower Jurassic, Lower Lias Charmouth Mudstones Formation. Generally these consist of fossiliferous marine laminated dark grey shales and mudstones with subordinate, often concretionary thin limestone beds. The solid geology was not exposed within the excavation areas and at this topographical spur overlooking the village; it is overlain by Glacial Tills of mid Pleistocene age. These were observed to consist of light grey to brown weathered clays with abundant clasts and incorporated patches of coarse fluvial gravels. There is some evidence of post depositional periglacial alteration of the Tills.



Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1

- Archaeological features
- Projected extent of medieval road
- Selected geophysical interpretation
- Excavation areas 2014
- Trenching 2013
- Development area



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Scale 1:1,500

The excavation areas and previous trenching showing Fig 2

geophysical survey results (Walford 2012)

3.3 Historical and archaeological background

Little evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded in Bishop's Itchington or the immediate locale. Unsystematic fieldwalking, geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation on land to the south west of Bishop's Itchington found structures, ditches, gullies and pits forming a Roman period farmstead (MWA19119). Further isolated findspots of Roman coins have also been found to the south-west (MWA812).

The early origins of the village are unclear and no Saxon remains have been identified in the immediate area. By the 11th century 'Itchington' was recorded as a lordship of some importance but no mention of specific settlement is known.

Itchington was one of the fifteen Warwickshire lordships granted by Earl Leofric to his newly founded priory of Coventry in 1043. At some date early in the 12th century the monks seem to have been dispossessed of some of their estates; but were restored by command of Pope Eugenius III (1145–53), the grant being confirmed by King Stephen, with special mention of Itchington, in a charter recited in 1348. The exact date when this manor became the exclusive property of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield is not certain; it was already called Bishops Itchington in 1247, and the bull issued in 1152 by Eugenius III expressly confirmed Itchington to Bishop Walter Duredent and his successors (Salzman 1951, 121-4).

A grant of 24 acres made to the church of All Saints by Mabel de Hagley in 1246 shows that they lay in the East and West Fields, which seems to imply a two-field system of cultivation at that date. The Inclosure Act for Bishops Itchington was passed in 1774.

During the medieval period there were two settlements; Upper Itchington (present day Bishop's Itchington) and Lower Itchington, the latter being about a mile to the south-east, probably near the present Old Town Farm.

Lower, or Nether, Itchington, (MWA632), was at one time the more important of the two settlements, and contained the parish Church of All Saints (MWA829). Old coins, bones, musket balls and foundations of stone were found in 1849 from this area, probably relics of the lower village.

St Michael's Church (MWA623) in the upper village originated as a chapel in the medieval period, associated with the parish church in Lower Itchington. Thomas Fisher, who purchased the manor from the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1547, is widely held accountable for the de-population of Lower Itchington, destruction of the church and construction of a moated manor house on the site (MWA6184) (Salzman 1951, 121-4).

Aerial photography of the land surrounding the modern day village has highlighted a number of earthworks immediately to the north-west of St Michael's Church, surrounding Manor House Farm (MWA4929, MWA9046) (Fig 3). The earthworks comprise lanes, plot boundaries and field systems with extant ridge and furrow, all clearly visible.



Earthworks visible on the western edge of Bishop's Itchington Fig 3
Image courtesy of the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record
(© Warwickshire County Council)

Between the 12th and early 14th centuries, a network of towns and smaller market towns was established throughout Warwickshire (Palmer 2011, 3). This has been observed archaeologically at sites such as Burton Dassett Southend and Coton-on-the-Wolds. As with many medieval settlements throughout the country shrinkage and desertion of medieval villages has been noted in several cases. A complex pattern of short-lived and early deserted settlements such as those at Oversley, Coton, Spennall and Loxley contrasts with the standard pattern of mid-late 15th century shrinkage/desertion seen elsewhere in the county (Palmer 2011, 4). The extant earthworks visible in parts of Bishop's Itchington seem to conform to this pattern of shrinkage, Fig 3, and in the case of Lower Itchington, complete desertion/de-population, though exactly when this took place remains unclear.

Figure 4 shows the village of Bishop's Itchington as depicted on the 1839 tithe map. Whilst the layout almost certainly differs from the earlier, medieval, layout of the village, it is possible to get a sense of the agglomerated layout of the settlement. The two main focal points being the Church of St Michael and the convergence of the two arms of High Street at the northern edge of the village. In other studies of the rural villages of Warwickshire, Bishop's Itchington has been categorized as an 'irregular agglomeration without a green' (Roberts 1985, 16).



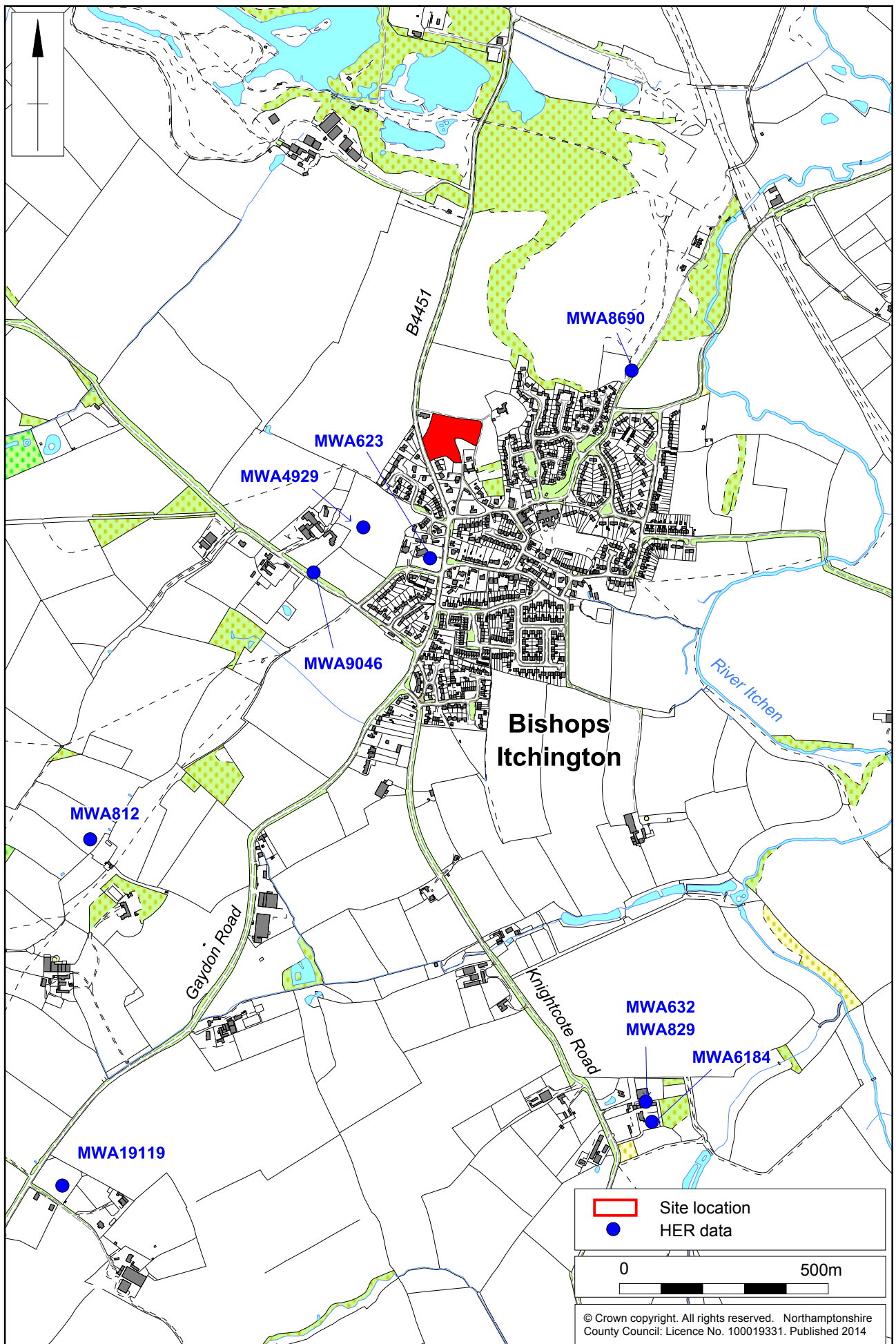
1839 Tithe map of Bishop's Itchington, image aligned north-west (top) to south-east (bottom), with permission from Warwickshire County Record Office Fig 4

The Southam to Kineton turnpike road is visible in Figure 4, entering the image at the bottom left and exiting at the bottom right. It is likely that prior to the establishment of the Turnpike Trusts in the first half of the 18th century that this remained a principal link between Bishop's Itchington and the larger market town of Southam. Recent excavation of a possible medieval tithe barn in Southam (MWA13440) hints at its position as a local centre for the surrounding rural settlements and smaller markets.

Bishop's Itchington sits in a wider landscape well known for its importance when studying medieval villages in England. The lowland plain of Feldon was already an area of intensive cultivation during the prehistoric and Roman periods and is later characterised by its nucleated settlements and open fields during the medieval period (Hooke <http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/toolkitview>). This reflects the region's agricultural value, it having been noted that 'the central Avon Valley and lands to the south-east were, without doubt the most fertile and productive parts of the West Midlands in the early medieval period' (Hooke 1985a, 126). The Feldon with its strongly nucleated settlements contrasts markedly with the northern upland hamlet nuclei which become more prevalent in the north and north-west of the county.

Table 1: Summary of relevant HER records

HER Ref. (MWA)	Event or monument
623	Church of St Michael, Bishop's Itchington.
632	Deserted settlement of Nether/Lower Itchington.
812	Findspots of Roman coins south-west of Bishop's Itchington.
829	Remains of All Saints Church, Lower Itchington recorded in recent work.
4929	Possible shrunken medieval settlement north-west of Church of St Michael, Bishop's Itchington.
6184	Possible medieval moated building in the area of Lower Itchington.
8690	Turnpike Road from Southam to Kineton.
9046	Possible medieval settlement identified on aerial photographs.
113440	Substantial medieval to post-medieval building at Little Park, Southam.
19119	Roman farmstead/settlement approximately 1.5km south-west of Bishop's Itchington.



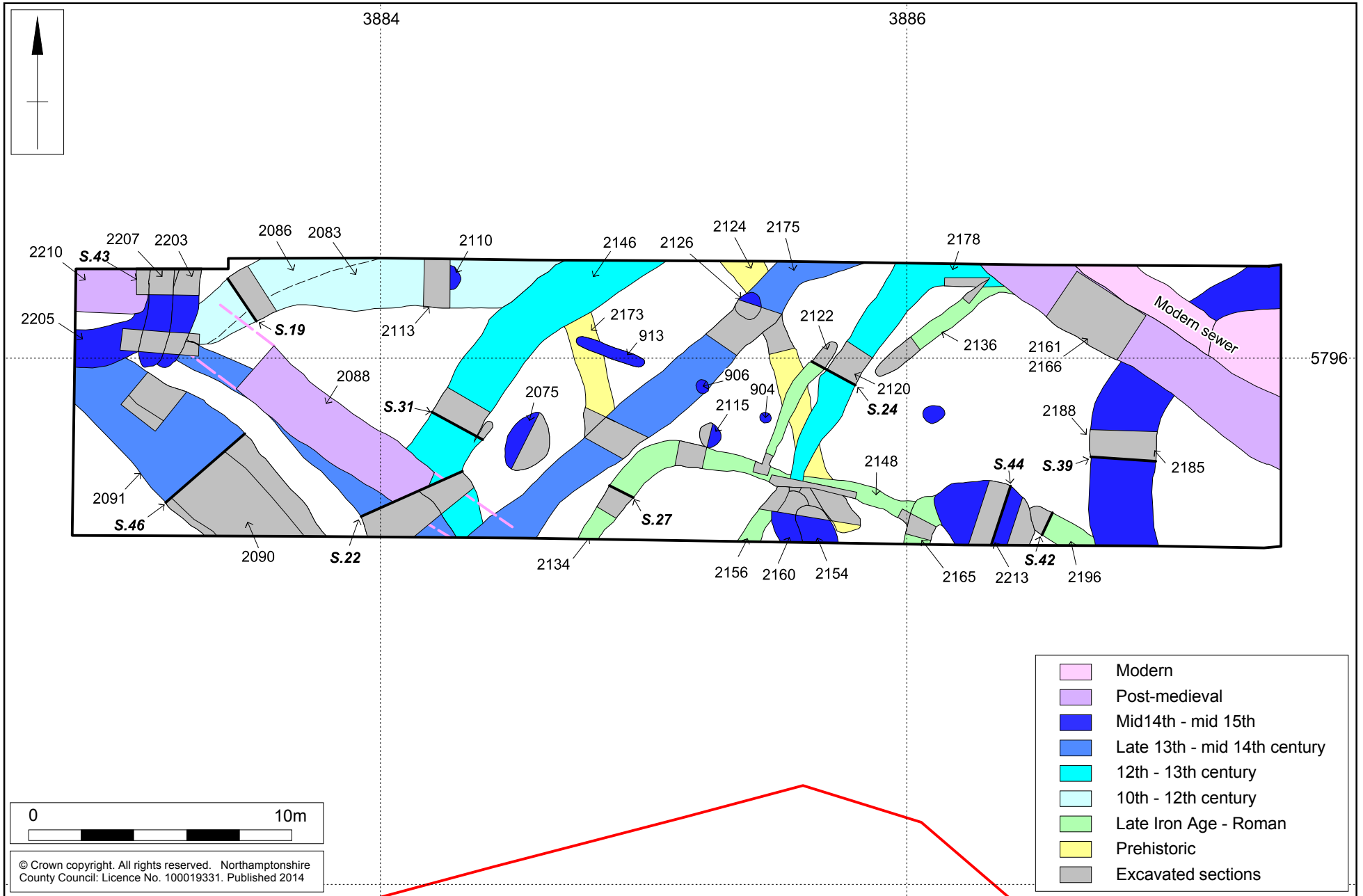
Scale 1:12,500

Historic Environment Record (HER) data Fig 5

Scale 1:200

Area A, showing archaeological features and phasing

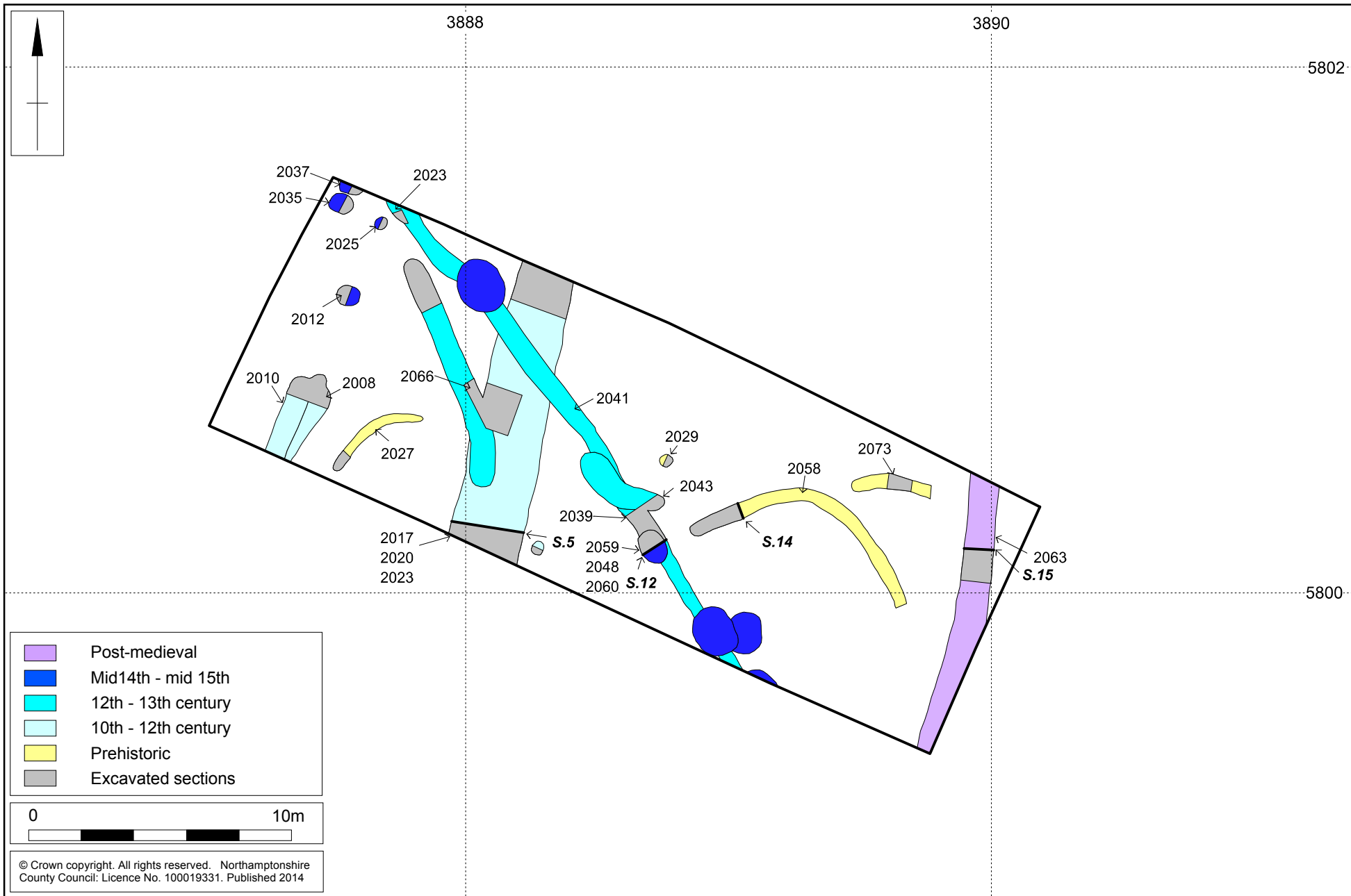
Fig 6



Scale 1:200

Area B, showing archaeological features and phasing

Fig 7



4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The mitigation strategy was designed by the Planning Archaeologists at Warwickshire County Council, in consultation with CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of their client, and MOLA. Two areas were identified for excavation, one 10m by 45m, and another 10m by 30m (Area A and Area B respectively) (Fig 2).

The two areas were excavated using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were removed under constant archaeological direction to reveal the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizon. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked in separate spoil heaps 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. Excavation took place in very hot temperatures, ground conditions were poor and in many cases relationships difficult to see in plan. 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 continuous sequence following on from the previous trial trench evaluation (Jones and Brown 2013). 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.

The area locations were recorded using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (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 excavation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

All works were carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2010), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2008). All works conformed to English Heritage procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd edition* (1991) and *Management of Research projects in the Historic Environment* (2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Chinnock 2014).

At the request of the client, the excavated areas were not backfilled at the end of the excavation. The development area was secured around its perimeter with wire fencing before, during and after excavation.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 Summary of site chronology

The archaeological remains overwhelmingly consist of ditches, with a much smaller number of pits and postholes and very low numbers of other feature types including a sunken lane/road and a metalled trackway. Six main periods of activity were identified:

- Prehistoric (1st century BC)
- Late Iron Age to Early Roman (late 1st century BC to 2nd century AD)
- Early-middle Saxon (mid 5th to mid 9th century AD)
- Medieval (10th -15th century AD)
- Post-medieval (1485-1800)
- Modern (1800-present)

The medieval period has been sub-divided into four phases which are detailed below. The limited evidence available for the other phases of activity precludes any meaningful description of their form or function, though the presence of early activity is important when considering the early origins of the village. The sub-divisions are based on a combination of the ceramic evidence and the stratigraphic relationships observed in the excavated evidence. The small area and dense palimpsest of ditches means that the interpretation and allocation of the sub-phases in Period 4 remains tentative.

Medieval phases

- 10th - 12th century
- Mid 12th - late 13th century
- Late 13th - mid 14th century
- Mid 14th - mid 15th century

5.2 Prehistoric

Three curvilinear gullies, [2027], [2058] and [2073], were present in Area B in the northern part of the development site (Fig 7). All three of the gullies were shallow and in some places extremely ephemeral.

The terminal of gully [2058] was clearer in plan and survived to a greater depth than the other features. The gully was 0.40m wide and 0.21m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base (Figs 8 and 19: Section 14). The fill, (2057), comprised mid-dark brown-grey silty sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks throughout. Two small sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the gully.

A small pit or posthole, [2029] was present in the central part of Area B (Fig 7). The sub-circular feature was 0.46m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base (Fig 19: Section 8). The fill, (2028), comprised dark grey-brown mix of silty clay with occasional medium-large stones. Two further small sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered from this feature.

A pair of parallel linear ditches, [2173] and [2124], aligned north-west to south-east were present in Area A (Fig 6). Both ditches have broadly similar profiles and appear to pre-date possible enclosures tentatively dated to the late Iron Age to Roman transitional period. Ditch [2124] was approximately 0.85m wide and 0.21m deep with

a U-shaped profile and concave base. The fill, (2123), comprised friable dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stone throughout. No dateable evidence was retrieved from either of these ditches.



Area B, curvilinear gully [2058], looking north-east

Fig 8

5.3 Late Iron Age to Roman

Across the development area, during both the trial trench evaluation and the subsequent excavation, fragments of pottery dated to the Roman period in Britain were found as residual material in several of the medieval ditches and pits. In almost all cases the fragments were isolated and very abraded suggesting they were not part of a primary deposit.

Ditch [2134], aligned north-west to south-east, may have been part of a small sub-rectangular or sub-square enclosure, partially visible at the southern edge of Area A (Fig 6). The ditch was 0.92m wide and 0.64m deep with a U-shaped profile with a slightly eroded south-eastern edge and a concave base (Figs 9 and 20: Section 27). The ditch was filled with a series of silty clay deposits: (2131), (2132) and (2133). The primary fill, (2133), contained some small indeterminate fragments of animal bone. The secondary fill, (2132), contained 21 fragments of a largely complete Iron Age triangular loomweight, weighing 1.7kg. The latest fill, (2131), contained one sherd of Roman period pottery, two sherds of early-mid Saxon pottery and one sherd of Calcerous Oolitic Ware, dated to the 11th-12th-century. These later sherds may represent a period of subsequent infilling of the original feature.



Area A, ditch [2134], looking north-east Fig 9

Ditch [2165], along with ditch [2196], may also have been part of a small enclosure at the southern edge of Area A (Figs 6 and 10), though they were largely obscured by one of the later, medieval, pits. However this possible enclosure could be seen to cut the aforementioned enclosure characterised by ditch [2134] (Fig 6). This later enclosure appeared to be aligned on a similar north-west to south-east axis and was between 1.01m-1.23m wide and 0.46m-0.59m deep (Fig 20: Section: 42). The fills, (2164) and (2195), comprised firm grey-brown silty clay with occasional small rounded sub-angular stones throughout. From the fill of ditch [2165], twenty-six sherds of Roman period pottery were found, all from the same vessel though they were described as abraded.

The date of these features is by no means certain. However, their position in the lower part of the stratigraphic sequence and the body of late Iron Age and Roman period artefactual evidence compared with the isolated fragments of medieval pottery, suggest that these possible enclosures date to the transitional period between the late 1st century BC and 1-2nd century AD.



Area A, ditch [2196], looking south-west Fig 10

5.4 Early-middle Saxon

No archaeological features from either the trial trench evaluation or the larger excavation area could be confidently dated to this period. However, a number of pottery sherds were recovered from across the excavated areas which would suggest activity during this period somewhere in the vicinity of the development area. In many cases, those features which contained Saxon pottery also contained Roman period material.

5.5 Medieval

Ditch cutting (10th - 12th centuries)

In Area A, a large ditch, [2086], aligned approximately east to west was present (Fig 6). The ditch had been re-cut at least once [2083]. The visible part of ditch [2086] was 0.97m wide and 0.62m deep with a U-shaped profile and concave base. The re-cut was approximately 1.21m wide and 0.64m deep with a similar profile (Fig 19: Section 19). Both the ditch and re-cut were extremely ephemeral in section with little distinction between the fill and the natural substrate. Whilst these ditches are cut by a number of other features it is not clear where it fits amongst the earlier stratigraphic sequence. However, several fragments of St Neots ware pottery from the fill of ditch [2083] suggest that the features were in-use between the 10th and 12th centuries.

In Area B, a large linear feature comprised at least three phases of ditch construction, [2017], [2020] and [2023], and was aligned north-east to south-west (Figs 7 and 11). All three ditches had variations on a U-shaped profile with a concave base (Fig 19: Section 5). Pottery recovered from these ditches ranges from abraded sherds from the Roman period, early to middle Saxon material and 10th to 12th century material. This ditch appears to be part of a large rectilinear enclosure approximately 40m x 50m of which is visible in the geophysical data (Fig 2).



Area B, ditches [2017], [2020] and [2023], looking north-east Fig 11

New ditch systems (mid-12th to late 13th centuries)

In Area A, this phase was dominated by two linear ditches aligned north-east to south-west (Fig 6).

The westernmost ditch, [2146], turns approximately 90°, at the southern edge of the excavated area, toward the south-east (Fig 6). Ditch [2146] was 1.85m wide and 1.04m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and concave base. The profile of the ditch suggests that the ditch may have been re-cut, a second intervention to the south also suggested at least two phases to the ditch. The main fills of the ditch, (2143), and (2144) and (2145), comprised slight variations on mid red-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. A shallow deposit of dark grey-brown silty clay in the top of the ditch, (2142), suggests that the shallow remnants of the ditch were intentionally back-filled (Figs 12 and 20: Section 31).

The easternmost of the two ditches, [2120], turned in an easterly direction at the northern edge of the excavated area (Fig 6). The ditch had been re-cut at least once, [2232]. Ditch [2120] was at least 0.70m wide and 0.49m deep with U-shaped- profile and concave base. The re-cut, [2232], was approximately 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig 19: Section 24). The fill of the re-cut, (2231), suggest an episode of deliberate deposition compared to the naturally derived deposits present in the earlier manifestation of the ditch.



Area A, ditch [2146], looking north-east Fig 12

Two linear ditches, [2066] and [2039]/[2041], on a north-west to south-east alignment were present in Area B (Fig 7). Due to the small area it is not clear how these features relate to the activity observed in the southern area and throughout the rest of the field. A thick deposit of charcoal rich burnt material was present at the southern end of ditch [2066]. Environmental analysis recorded the presence of well-preserved charred plant remains from this deposit containing predominantly oats. These features, as with many others, are not visible in the geophysical data.

Medieval road (late 13th to mid-14th centuries)

Due to the complexity of the archaeological remains present in the western part of Area A, an extra phase was identified in order to accommodate the stratigraphy encountered there.

This phase was dominated by the medieval road surface, aligned north-west to south-east, which could be described as a sunken lane [2091] (Figs 6, 13 and 14). Ditches are also present parallel to the road and perpendicular to it (Figs 6 and 13).

The possible sunken lane, [2091], was approximately 4.50m wide and 0.35m deep with a wide flat-bottomed U-shaped profile (Figs 14 and 21: Section 46). The road surface, (2090), was narrower at 2.70m wide. The road comprised sub-rounded and sub-angular stones packed into mid red-brown silty clay. A ridge of stones present in the centre of the road may be an attempt to install a drain, or alternatively it may be related to a much later disturbance of the road surface. The alignment of the road matches that of the eastern arm of High Street in the present day village and probably represents the continuation of that road. Ditches identified in the previous phase lay broadly perpendicular to the road, suggesting that a previous road or trackway may have existed prior to the lane present in the excavated area.

The stones used as metalling for the road surface, mostly comprised impure calcareous mudstones commonly termed "cementstones". These are derived from the nodular concretionary limestone horizons which occur with the Charmouth Mudstones. These would have been a local source of relatively hard rock and worked at outcrop or collected from the local fields (pers comm Steve Critchley, November 2014).

A deposit of mid brown silty clay, (2089) overlay the road surface and contained a number of small finds including a lead musket ball and a crotal bell dated to the 17th century. This would suggest that the road had been out of use though perhaps present as an earthwork for some time before that date. This would give the road a maximum lifespan of between 300-400 years.

Ditches aligned parallel to the road appear to have been re-cut on a number of occasions, with at least two ditches at the north-western end, [805] and [807] (Jones and Brown 2013), and at least four distinct phases of ditch construction visible at the south-eastern edge of the excavated area (Fig 19: Section 22). All of the ditches were broadly U-shaped with concave bases. Generally the fills of the ditches were mid-dark red brown silty clay with very few finds or inclusions of any sort. Fill (2103) of ditch [2104], which appears to be the latest ditch parallel to the road observed at the southern edge of Area A, was dark brown-black silty clay with some charcoal flecks throughout.

One ditch, [2175], was aligned perpendicular to the road though its precise relationship is not clear as it lay partly beyond the limit of excavation (Fig 6). The ditch was 1.65m wide and 0.46m deep with a broad U-shaped profile and concave base (Fig 20: Section 37). The fill, (2174), comprised mid grey-brown silty clay with infrequent small to large sub-rounded stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks throughout. One sherd of Roman period pottery was recovered as well as one sherd of Warwickshire Sandy Ware, dated to the 12th – 13th centuries.



Area A, western end showing road surface/sunken lane (2090/2091) and associated features, looking north-west Fig 13



Area A, section through sunken lane (2091), looking north-west Fig 14

Pit digging (mid-14th to mid-15th centuries)

The latest phase of activity was characterised by several small to medium sized pits which are present across both of the excavated areas (Figs 6 and 7). Ditches have also been attributed to this phase though their relationship to the pits is not clear.



Area A, ditches [2203], [2205], [2207] and pit [2210], looking north

Fig 15

In the north-western corner of Area A, a series of ditches, [2203], [2205] and [2207], aligned north to south were present (Fig 6). Ditch [2203] was largely truncated but appeared to have a wide U-shaped profile with a slightly concave base. Ditch [2205] had a similar profile and was approximately 1.70m wide and 0.84m deep. Ditch [2207] is the latest in the sequence and was approximately 1.24m wide and had a shallower U-shaped profile and concave base (Figs 15 and 21: Section 43). Ditches [2203] and [2207] extend to the south and appear to terminate though the density of the archaeological remains in this area meant that the full extent of these features was difficult to see in plan. Ditch [2205] extends to the south and curves to the west, its relationship with the sunken-lane, [2091], is not clear within the excavated area. It does have an indirect stratigraphic relationship with the ditches aligned parallel to the road and it has therefore been suggested that ditch [2205] cuts the road alignment.

At the eastern end of Area A, a large curvilinear ditch lay between the north-eastern corner and the southern edge of the excavated area (Fig 6). Other than the post-medieval ditches there were no other relationships with this ditch and it was difficult to assign it to a period. Its curvilinear form is unlike anything else recorded within the excavation areas. Two fragments of Northampton Shelly Ware were recovered from a section through the ditch excavated during the trial trench evaluation. Whilst this pottery has been dated to between the 1100AD and 1400AD, the lack of any visible stratigraphic relationship with any of the other features precludes a confident assignment to a particular period. For this reason it has been placed into the latest medieval phase.

The initial ditch, [2188], had been largely truncated and replaced by ditch [2185], which follows the same alignment. Ditch [2188] was 0.63m deep, with 0.84m of the width visible in section. The profile was U-shaped with a concave base and a slightly eroded upper edge.



Area A, ditches [2185] and [2188], looking south Fig 16

The re-cut of the ditch, [2185], was 1.98m wide and 0.90m deep with a complex series of deposits (Figs 16 and 20: Section 39). The re-cut had a U-shaped profile and concave base with a slightly eroded upper eastern edge. A thick deposit, (2184) of mid yellow-grey silty clay with occasional small angular stones is present in the base of the ditch and most likely reflects the initial silting deposits following excavation of the ditch. A thin lens, (2183), of charcoal rich material followed by slightly more humic deposits, (2182), (2181) and (2180) of silty clay seem to represent the main period of use for the ditch. A final deposit, (2179), comprised light brown-mottled yellow silty clay marked the end of the ditch's lifespan.



Area A, large pit [2213], looking east

Fig 17

The majority of the pits observed across the excavated areas were small to medium sub-circular features with no great depth (Figs 6 and 7). These appear to represent single event depositions of domestic or agricultural waste material. Two of the pits are of particular note.

A large sub-oval pit, [2213] was present in the south-western corner of Area A (Figs 6 and 17). This was partially excavated, with the remainder falling outside the excavation area. The pit was 0.82m deep with irregular near vertical sides, and disturbance to the upper edges and flat base. The primary fill (2232), comprised a slightly humic deposit of friable dark brown-grey clay silt, which may represent a short period when the pit was open used for waste disposal. Fill, (2212), comprised mixed dark grey-brown clay silt with large patches of mid brown red sandy clay re-deposited natural. This seems to mark an episode of intentional backfilling of the pit with waste material; several small fragments of fuel ash slag were recovered from this fill. A final deposit, (2211), comprised dark brown-grey clay silt containing 13th-15th century pottery, a copper alloy bar mount and one other unidentifiable copper alloy object.

A sub-circular pit in Area B had been re-cut three times, [2060], [2048] and [2059] (Figs 7 and 19: Section 12). The fills of the pits were distinct from one another and comprised mid-dark brown silty clays with charcoal flecks and some evidence for re-deposited natural. The succession of pits clearly represents a period of use and re-use of the feature, most likely for the deposition of waste material. No pottery or other dateable evidence was present within the pit.

A short linear gully, [905] and two small postholes, [904] and [906] were present in Trench 9 which previously investigated the central part of Area A (Jones and Brown 2013; Fig 6). These features are on a similar alignment to one another and may relate to a small paddock or field division during this period.

5.6 Post-medieval

Post-medieval features were present in both excavated areas (Figs 6 and 7). These were dated by the ceramic evidence recovered and their position in the stratigraphic sequence.

In the north-east corner of Area A, a series of linear ditches produced post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco-pipes. This appears to be part of the post-medieval enclosure system which had been re-defined on several occasions. The full sequence was not recorded as the line of a modern sewer had truncated the north-eastern edge of the ditch.

A large sub-square pit, [2210], in the north-western corner of Area A, was 0.32m deep (Figs 6; 15 and 21, Section 43). The fill, (2208), largely comprised a deposit of medium-large sub-rounded cobbles which may be material originating from the medieval road surface, ploughed up during later agricultural activity.

A narrow linear trackway was visible in the central western part of Area A (Figs 6 and 18). The visible parts of the track-way were approximately 2.0m wide though extremely patchy in places. The north-eastern edge of the surface had survived in a much better state. Two sherds of Roman period pottery and a small undated knife blade were recovered from the track surface. However, its position so high in the stratigraphic sequence means it must date to the late 15th century or later.



Metalled surface (2088), looking south-east

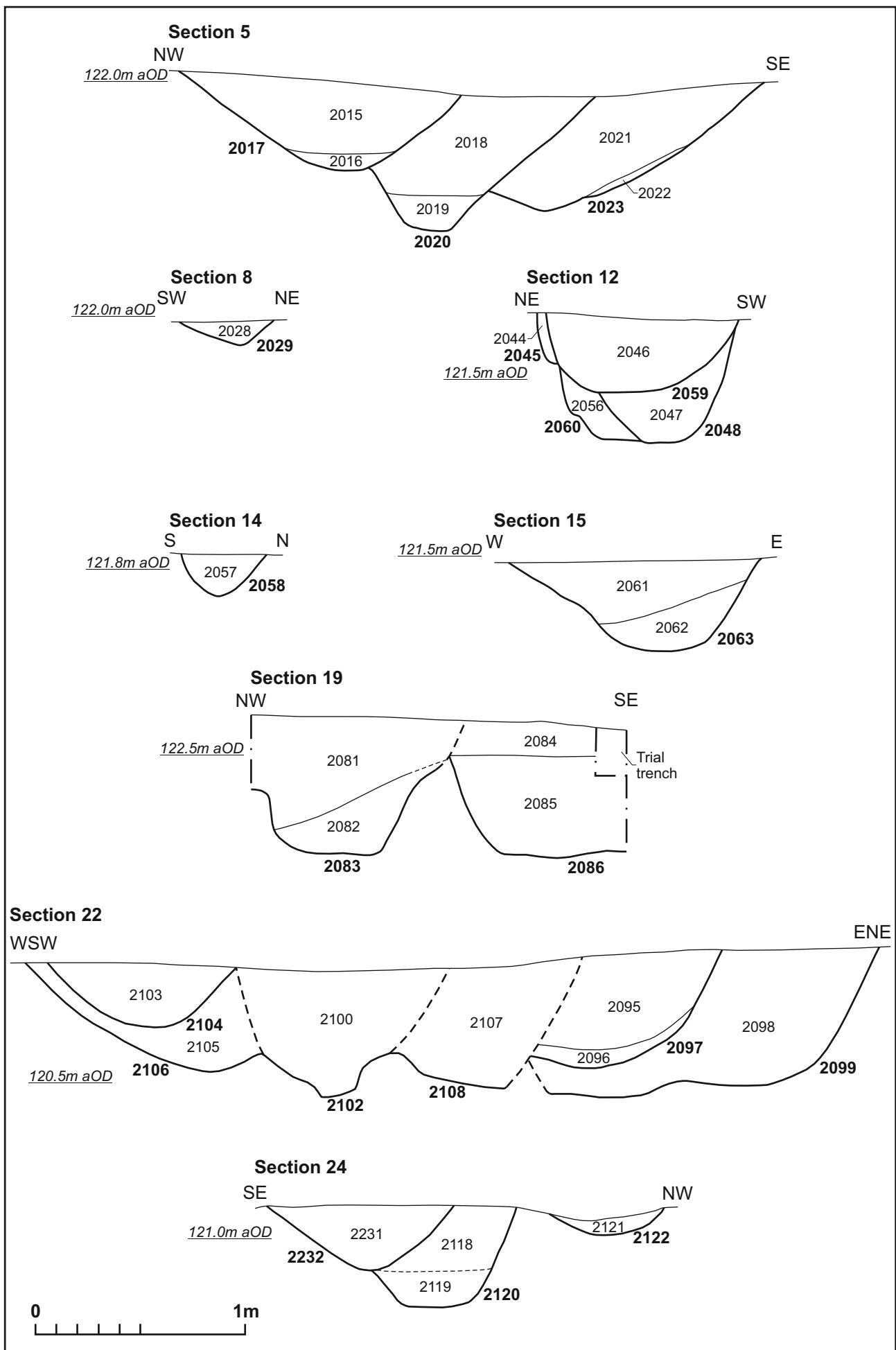
Fig 18

In Area B, small linear ditch, [2063], aligned north-south was present along the south-eastern edge of the excavated area (Fig 7). The ditch was 1.21m wide and 0.43m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile and a concave base (Fig 19: Section 15). The fill, (2062), comprised mid dark brown silty clay loam. Ceramic evidence recovered from the fill has been dated to the 15th - 18th centuries.

5.7 Modern

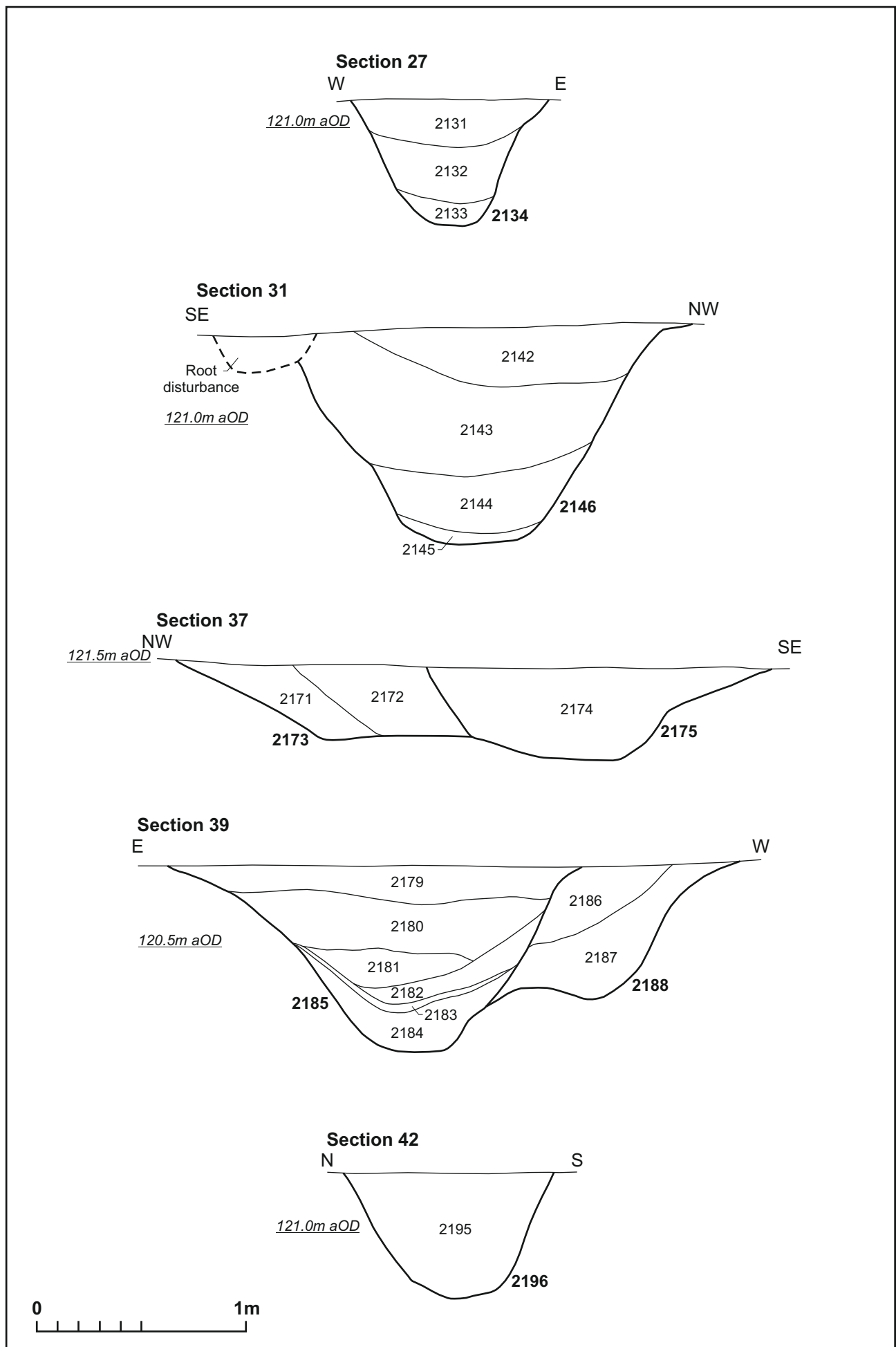
In Area A, a brick lined sewer cap was present amongst other debris, in the north-eastern corner (Fig 6). The line of the sewer extended to the north-west following the line of the slightly earlier post-medieval ditches.

One linear field drain, aligned approximately north-east to south-west was present in Area B. This presumably relates to post-medieval/modern agricultural activity in the development area.



Scale 1:25

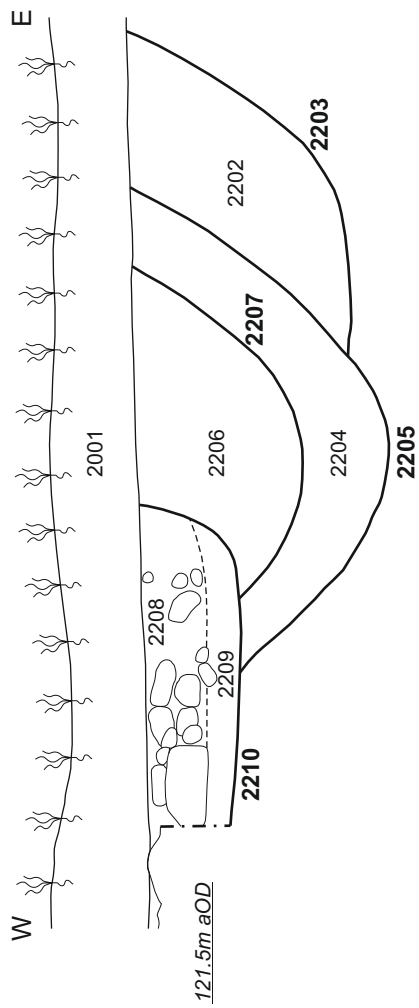
Sections 5, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22 and 24 Fig 19



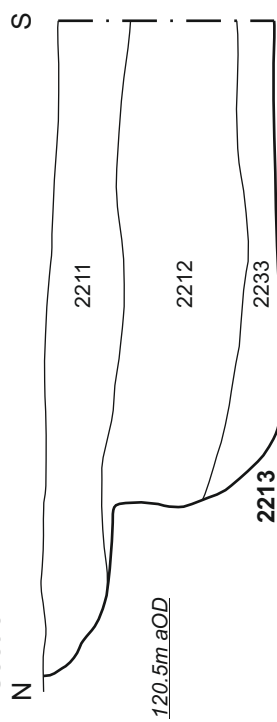
Scale 1:25

Sections 27, 31, 37, 39 and 42 Fig 20

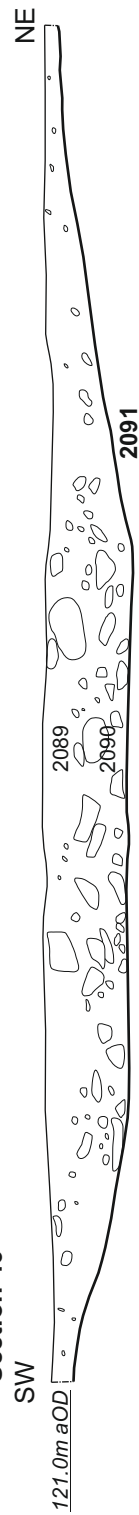
Section 43



Section 44



Section 46



6 THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage from the excavation phase comprised 180 sherds with a total weight of 894g, with that from the trial-trenches consisting of 62 sherds with a total weight of 863g. It comprised a mixture of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material.

The medieval pottery was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series (Ratkai and Soden, in archive), as follows:

CO01: Calcareous Oolitic Ware (11th–12th centuries), 2 sherds, 14g (Context 2057)
 CS01: St Neots type Ware (10th–mid 12th centuries), 25 sherds, 115g
 CS05: Northants Shelly Ware (1100-1400), 17 sherds, 257g
 MANG: Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware (1680-1740), 1 sherd, 9g
 MB02: Late Midland Blackware (1600-1900), 2 sherds, 5g
 MGW: Modern earthenwares (late 18th century), 12 sherds, 84g
 MP: Midland Purple ware (15th – mid 17th centuries), 4 sherds, 58g
 Sq02: Warwick Sandy ware (12th–13th centuries), 38 sherds, 661g
 Sq30: Chilvers Coton 'C' ware (1300-1500), 4 sherds, 35g
 STE01: Late English Stoneware (1750 +), 9 sherds, 85g
 WW20: Stamford Ware (10th–12th centuries), 1 sherd, 4g

The following earlier wares were also noted:

IASH: Iron Age shelly ware (middle-late Iron Age?), Moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 5mm, 2 sherds, 10g
 LPRIA: Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (50B – AD50), wheel-thrown 'Belgic' pottery, 2 sherds, 60g.
 E/MS: Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Ware (c AD450-850), Moderate to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, rare red ironstone of the same size, 6 sherds, 42g
 RB: All Roman Wares, 55 sherds, 318g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type from the excavation phase is shown in Table 1. That from the trial-trenches is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region

Discussion

The assemblage in the main consists of context-specific groups of a few small sherds, with most of the assemblage appearing to be the product of secondary deposition. Certainly, the overall mean sherd weight of the pottery from the excavation phase, 4.8g, is very low, even when the presence of fairly friable pottery such as St Neots ware is taken into account.

The two sherds of Iron Age pottery are much abraded, with most of the calcareous inclusions leached out. They are from the same vessel, though both are a little abraded, and possibly residual. Similar comments apply to the Roman wares, with even the large sherds showing signs of abrasion, with the assemblage being residual, including the 26 sherds from the fill (2164) of ditch [2165] which are all from the same vessel. The Roman assemblage generally appears fairly early in date, and of no great status, with most of the assemblage consisting of grey wares, grog tempered

and shelly wares; although a single fairly large rimsherd from a Whiteware Mortarium was present in the fill (2174) of ditch [2175].

The small group of early Saxon hand-built material shows that there was activity at the site in the early and/or middle Saxon period, but the bulk of the post-Roman pottery dates to the 10th-12th centuries. The dearth of what are usually fairly common medieval glazed wares, such as Chilvers Coton Wares and Midland Purple Ware indicates that the excavated area reverted to a somewhat marginal use after that time. Certainly, such pottery is well-known at high- and late-medieval sites in the region in places such as Rugby (eg Ratkai 2008) and Warwick (Ratkai and Soden in archive).

The scattered and fragmented nature of the assemblage offers little insight into the site function in the post-Roman period, although the range of vessel forms, mainly jars along with a few fragments of bowls and jugs, appears entirely in keeping with the site being purely domestic in nature.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, excavation phase

Fabrics	IA & LPRIA		RB		E/MS		WW20		CS01		
Context			No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date (century)
u/s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u/s
2006	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2015	-	-	2	3	1	9	-	-	-	-	12th
2018	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	5	32	10th
2019	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2021	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	E/M Saxon
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2028	2	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Late Iron Age
2034	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	12th
2057	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Iron Age
2061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19th
2062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15th
2074	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	10th
2078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	57	10th
2087	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	12th
2100	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2105	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2114	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	11th
2116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2131	-	-	1	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	11th
2142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10th
2151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2159	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	5	10th
2164	-	-	26	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2174	-	-	1	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14th
2199	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	2	7	10th
2208	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15th
2211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2225	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
Total	4	70	42	272	4	25	1	4	25	115	

	CO01		CS05		Sq02		Sq30		MP		MGW		
<i>Context</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
		(g)		(g)		(g)		(g)		(g)		(g)	(century)
u/s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	1	10	u/s
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2015	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E/M Saxon
2024	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Late Iron Age
2034	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Iron Age
2061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4	29	19th
2062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	15th
2074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th
2078	-	-	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th
2087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2098	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2101	-	-	4	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2114	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th
2116	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2118	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2131	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th
2142	-	-	1	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th
2151	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2155	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th
2164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
2174	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2193	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	12	-	-	-	-	14th
2199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th
2208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	15th
2211	-	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2221	-	-	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
2225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
Total	2	14	14	219	8	66	1	12	4	58	5	39	

Table 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, trial trenches

Context	RB		E/MS		Sq02		CS05		Sq30		Date (century)
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
104	1	24	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	12th
106	1	8	-	-	2	21	-	-	2	16	14th
206	1	7	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	12th
211	1	5	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	E/M Saxon
212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19th
303	-	-	-	-	5	70	-	-	1	7	14th
304	-	-	-	-	18	462	-	-	-	-	12th
404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19th
606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Late 17th
806	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
916	-	-	1	10	1	15	1	20	-	-	12th
1007	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	-	12th
Total	5	46	2	17	30	595	3	38	3	23	

Context	MB02		MANG		STE01		MGW		Date (century)
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14th
206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E/M Saxon
212	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	34	19th
303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14th
304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
404	2	5	-	-	9	85	4	11	19th
606	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	Late 17th
806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman
916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
1007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
Total	2	5	1	9	9	85	7	45	

6.2 Animal bone by Adam Reid

A total of 2.5kg of animal bone was collected by hand from thirty-one different contexts, including 1g from sieved samples. A further 42 bone fragments were recovered from features excavated during the trial trench evaluation (Jones and Brown 2013). This material was assessed to determine the level of preservation, the taxa present and to inform on the potential for further work. The results of this analysis were combined with the data that were reported for the earlier evaluation work undertaken by MOLA (*ibid*).

Method

All material had been washed prior to analysis. Identifiable bones were noted, and were examined for signs of butchery and the state of epiphyseal fusion. Identifications took place with the aid of the MOLA reference collection and Hillson (1992) and France (2009) were also consulted. Specimens that could not be positively identified were attributed, where possible, to categories including Large Mammal (Cattle,

Horse), Medium Mammal (Sheep/Goat, Pig, Large Dog) and Small Mammal (Small Dog, Cat, Rabbit). Although no positive identifications of goat were made and all elements with diagnostic features proved to be sheep (Boessneck et al 1964), it remained a possibility that there may have been a few unrecognised goats among the broken elements. No microfaunal specimens were noted. The English Heritage Guidelines for Best Practice for Animal Bones and Archaeology (2014) were followed, where possible.

Preservation

The state of preservation of the material was good, although the majority of the assemblage was highly fragmented. Some specimens demonstrated signs of moderate surface abrasion, weathering and leaching. No evidence of butchery or gnawing was observed.

Identification and Quantification

The results of the analysis are presented below (Table 1). The highly fragmented nature of the assemblage made identification difficult, and 84% of the material was grouped as large or medium mammal. The fill of the hollow way, [2091], provided the most identification; with a total of 11 teeth recovered (2 pig and 9 ovicaprid). With the exception of one specimen of red deer that was recovered from context (2170); a middle fill of ditch [2173], all of the identified specimens were domesticates.

Table 4: The taxa present

Fill/cut Type	Cattle <i>Bos</i>	Pig <i>Sus</i>	Sheep/ Goat Ovicaprid	Horse <i>Equus</i>	Red Deer <i>Cervus</i>	L. Mam	M. Mam	Indet.	Total
104/105 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
106/107 ditch	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
204/205 pit/ditch term'l	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
206/208 ditch	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	3	9
304/307 pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
306/307 pit	1	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	9
404/405 ditch	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
606/407 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
704/705 gully	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	7
916/917 ditch	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
1007/1008 ditch	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
2015/2017 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
2018/2020 ditch	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
2040/2041 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
2042/2043 pit/gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
2053/2055 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
2061/2063 ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
2062/2063 ditch	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
2068/2069 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
2074/2075 pit	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14
2082/2083 ditch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
2085/2086 ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2087/2088 trackway	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	8
2089 / 2091 hollow-way	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	7	18
2100/2102 ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
2101/2102 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
2105/2106 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
2118/2120 ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2121/2122 gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
2133/2134 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
2142/2146 ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4

Fill/cut Type	Cattle <i>Bos</i>	Pig <i>Sus</i>	Sheep/ Goat <i>Ovicaprid</i>	Horse <i>Equus</i>	Red Deer <i>Cervus</i>	L. Mam	M. Mam	Indet.	Total
2149/2150 ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	10
2157/2160 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2159/2160 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
2162/2163 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
2164/2165 ditch	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	-	20
2168/2173 ditch	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	7
2170/2173 ditch	2	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	9
2174/2175 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
2183/2185 ditch	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	-	7
2191/2192 pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2195/2196 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2221/2222 ditch	1	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	16
2223/2224 ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	15	9	25	7	1	9	66	130	262

Conclusion

The sets of data from the evaluation and mitigation work both appear to suggest a relatively high frequency of horse in comparison to the other domestic taxa. The remaining bones from Bishops Itchington derive from domestic livestock and are waste from the slaughter and consumption of these animals.

Equid first and third phalanges recovered from ditch [405], during a previous trial trench evaluation, could derive from a riding horse, the large size and robustness of the elements suggests they are from a draught horse. In comparison with the size of other medieval specimens, the first phalanx from Bishops Itchington is notably larger, but not however directly comparable in size with modern shire horses.

6.3 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from both the trial trench evaluation (T/1201) and the mitigation works (BISR14). The assemblages were recovered from a pit cut into a ditch terminus (T/1201 context [304] sample 1), from the fill of the principal boundary ditch of a close on the north side of the medieval high street (T/1201 context 1007 sample 2) and from a further ditch recorded during a second phase of excavation (BISR14 context 2068 sample 1). Samples associated with the code T/1201 relate to samples taken from the trial trench evaluation (Jones and Brown 2013).

The samples were bulk floated by MOLA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds and grassland herbs are present at a low to moderate density within all three assemblages. Preservation is variable; some remains are exceedingly well preserved, but a moderate to high density of the grains are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barely (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with both oats and wheat being predominant. Of the identifiable wheat grains, most are of a rounded hexaploid type (bread wheat type) form, although a number of more elongated tetraploid type (rivet wheat type) grains are also noted along with a low density of small, immature specimens of unknown type. Both bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) type rachis nodes are recorded within sample BISR 14 sample 1 along with what appear to be cultivated oat (*A. sativa*) floret bases, but chaff is absent from the remaining assemblages. Other potential food crop remains are scarce, but do include a possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) and a slightly larger and more angular seed of field bean (*Vicia faba*) type.

Seeds of common segetal weeds are also recorded, with specimens of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), a plant most commonly found on heavy clay soils, being particularly abundant. Other taxa noted include corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), eyebright/bartsia (*Euphrasia/Odontites* sp.) type, small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) and cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*). Grasses (Poaceae) and grassland herbs are also recorded, with the latter including mallow (*Malva* sp.) and medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.) along with possible seeds of buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and yellow rattle type (*Rhinanthus* sp.). Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present within all three assemblages, and although other plant macrofossils are generally scarce, the assemblage from BISR14 sample 1 does include numerous fragments of charred root/stem along with indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments.

Other remains are generally scarce, but both assemblages from site T/1201 include very high densities of vitreous globules and concretions. Such remains are frequently indicative of the extremely high temperature combustion of silica rich materials like grass and straw, although it should also be noted that they could possibly be a residue from nearby industrial or craft activities. In addition, sample 1 from site BISR 14 includes numerous fragments of black porous and tarry material, all of which are thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures.

Conclusions

In summary, the taphonomy of the assemblage from site T/1201 pit fill [304] would appear to be quite complex. Oats are predominant, this is somewhat unusual for contexts of medieval date, though a similar and near contemporary deposit is recorded from Dragon Hall, Norwich (Fryer 2005). Due to the lack of diagnostic floret bases within this particular sample, it is not possible to ascertain whether the grains are from a wild or cultivated variety, but as most specimens are large and well formed, it is thought most likely that they are from the latter. Although oats (along with other cereals) were often toasted for human consumption, they were also a common component of animal fodder and, in addition, are frequently seen within deposits of cereal processing waste. It is, therefore, currently unclear which, if any, of these interpretations may apply to the Bishops Itchington material; the cereal grains may

well be derived from materials accidentally spilled during culinary preparation, and although cereal processing waste does appear to be present (in the form of large seeds, which would have been removed from the grain immediately prior to use), there may also be components of hay and/or fodder. To add to the complexity of this assemblage, all of these materials could be found in both agricultural/pastoral and domestic contexts, as cereal processing debris was commonly used as tinder, kindling or fuel, and grassland herbs would have been utilised as flooring or bedding. In short, the composition of this assemblage probably indicates that it is derived from mixed refuse including domestic waste, possible agricultural/pastoral detritus and residues (in the form of the vitreous material) from one or more episodes of very high temperature combustion. The quantity of the latter material is extremely unusual, and its significance has yet to be fully understood.

The assemblage from T/1201 sample 2 is essentially the same as that from pit [304], although a lower density of material is recorded. This would appear to indicate that waste materials from a similar source to those within the pit fill were being distributed across a wide area, either as deliberately scattered refuse or accidentally as features were re-dug or re-used.

The assemblage from BISR 14 sample 1 is exceptional in terms of the density and volume of material present and the diversity of the assemblage. However, the context is poor, as the remains appear to be derived from a dump of material within the ditch fill. This makes any accurate interpretation extremely difficult. Notwithstanding this, it would appear most likely that the material is derived from a batch of semi-processed wheat which may have been accidentally burnt during drying. Similar assemblages have been recorded from, for example, the medieval windmill site at Boreham, Essex (Fryer and Murphy 2003).

Table 5: Summary of charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Site code	T/1201 evaluation		BISR14
Sample No.	1	2	1
Context/feature	304/307	1007/1008	2068/2069
Feature type	Pit	B.ditch	Ditch
Cereals and other potential food plants			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xxx	x	xxx
(awn fragments)	-	-	xx
(floret bases)	-	-	xx
<i>A. sativa</i> L. (floret base)	-	-	xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x	xxxx
(rachis node frags.)	-	-	xx
(rachis internode frags.)	-	-	xx
<i>T. aestivum</i> /compactum type (rachis nodes)	-	-	xxx
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis nodes)	-	-	xxx
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	xxxx
(silica skeletons - awn)	-	-	x
(detached embryos)	-	-	xx
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	-	-	xcf
<i>Vicia faba</i> type	-	-	xcf
Large Fabaceae indet.	-	-	x

Site code	T/1201 evaluation		BISR14
Sample No.	1	2	1
Context/feature	304/307	1007/1008	2068/2069
Feature type	Pit	B.ditch	Ditch
Herbs			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x	-	-
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	xx	x	xxxx
Apiaceae indet.	x	-	x
Asteraceae indet.	x	x	x
Brassicaceae indet.	xx	x	-
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	x	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	-	-	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	-	
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp.	xcf	-	xx
Fabaceae indet.	x	-	xx
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	--	-	x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x	x	-
<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.	-	-	xcf
Lamiaceae indet.	x	-	-
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	xcffg	-	-
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	x	-	x
<i>Malva</i> sp.	x	-	x
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.	x	-	xf
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x	xxx
Large Poaceae indet.	x	x	x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x	-	x
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	-	-	xcf
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	xcf	-	-
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliquea)	x	-	x
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.	xcf	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	-	x
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	xx	x	x
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.)Pollich	-	-	x
Wetland plants			
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	-	-	xcf
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x
Charred root/stem	x	-	xxx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	-	-	xcf
(floret)	-	-	x
Indet. capitula frag.	-	-	x
Indet. culm nodes	-	-	xx
Indet.inflorescence frags.	x	-	xxxx

Site code	T/1201 evaluation		BISR14
Sample No.	1	2	1
Context/feature	304/307	1007/1008	2068/2069
Feature type	Pit	B.ditch	Ditch
Indet.seeds	x	x	xx
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	xxxx
Black tarry material	-	-	xx
Bone	-	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x	-	x
Burnt organic concretions	-	-	x
Siliceous globules	-	-	x
Small coal frags.	-	-	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	-	-
Vitreous material	xxxx	xxxx	-
Sample volume (litres)			
Volume of flot (litres)	0.7	<0.1	0.6
% flot sorted	12.50%	100%	12.50%

Key

x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51 –100 specimens,

xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare fg = fragment B.ditch = Boundary ditch

6.4 Iron Age loomweight by Pat Chapman

The broken remains of a largely complete triangular loomweight with corner perforations came from fill (2132) of ditch [2134]. It was made from hard fine silty clay with a surface colour of orange to buff and a large black core, with some small flint inclusions. It had been well fired, however, as is a common feature of these artefacts, the clay was not well mixed so the loomweight broke into 21 discrete pieces.

The dimensions are not recoverable, but it was thicker than 65mm and wider than 120mm; the remains of the three perforations are 15mm in diameter. The fragments weigh 1700g, which is within the weight range of Iron Age triangular loomweights; from a small one weighing 1.5kg from Kennel Farm, Basingstoke in Hampshire (Chapman 2006, fig 21) to one of 2.5kg from Coton Park, Rugby in Warwickshire, one of a set of five exceptionally large loomweights (Chapman forthcoming).

Five fragments, weighing 90g, of very similar material come from fill (2131) of ditch [2134]. They could be from the loomweight in (2132) or the fragmentary remains of another.

6.5 Ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

Roof tile

Nine small sherds from flat roof tiles weigh 266g, six sherds from fill (2061), two from fill (2062) ditch [2063] and a sherd from fill (2170) ditch [2173]. The fabrics comprise hard dark red coarse sandy clay; hard bright orange coarse sandy clay and fine orange-brown sandy clay. The tiles are 13-15mm thick. From the evaluation there

was one sherd of roof tile, 17mm thick and weighing 100g, from context (404) feature [405], made from the hard coarse sandy red fabric.

These tiles are datable from the 15th to 19th centuries as locally made tiles retain the same appearance and style.

Brick

The remains of six bricks and a paviour, weighing 1813g, come from fill (2061) ditch [2063], fill (2221) of ditch [2222] and a tiny fragment, weighing 7g, comes from fill (2089) of hollow-way [2091]. These brick fragments are a mix of mould made and factory production of 18th to 20th century date.

A modern paviour, 75mm wide with rounded edges, made with very hard reddish-pink speckled clay.

Table 6: Brick details

2061 / ditch 2063		
<i>fabric</i>	<i>Dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>Dimensions (inches)</i>
Dense fine white clay	47 thick	1¾ thick
Dark red-brown slightly friable sandy clay	50 thick x 63 wide	2 thick x 2½ wide
Bright orange coarse sandy clay	62 thick x 98 wide	2½ thick x 3⅞ wide
Orange-brown sandy clay	--	--
Fine pink silty sandy clay	--	--
2221 / ditch 2222		
Overfired red and black slightly vesicular silty clay	--	--
2089 / hollow-way 2091		
Coarse red-brown sandy clay	--	--

Fired clay

Three fragments weigh 30g. Two sub-rounded pieces of hard sandy orange clay, one with a wattle impression 15mm in diameter, come from fill (2208), in pit [2210]. A tiny fragment of bright orange-brown clay comes from fill (2199), ditch [2200]. One tiny sherd, made from fine silty pale orange and white clay and weighing 3g, comes from the evaluation, context (303), feature [305].

Field drains

These four sherds, weighing 617g, come from (2061) ditch [2063]. One sherd is 20mm thick and roughly made from bright orange coarse sandy clay. It has an out-turned bottom edge, indicating it is from an early horseshoe drain of late 18th to early 19th century date. The remaining three sherds, made in fine silty pinkish-white come from a cylindrical mass-produced drain produced from the mid-19th century onwards.

6.6 Slags by Andy Chapman

Two deposits have produced small quantities of glassy, fuel ash slag. There are two larger (60mm long), two medium and three small pieces, weighing 130g, from the fill (2193) of pit [2194], and three medium pieces, weighing 31g, from the fill (2212) of pit [2213].

The material is all consistently light and highly vesicular, with either matt light grey surfaces or glassy surfaces that are either green-grey or purple. They have come from some unspecified high-temperature process.

6.7 Other finds by Tora Hylton

Thirteen other finds dating from the Roman to the post-medieval period were recovered, eight from stratified deposits and five from subsoil deposits overlying Areas A and B. In addition there is a small fragment of glass and two clay-tobacco-pipe stems.

Roman finds

Finds of possible Roman date are represented by a stone roundel/disc and a fragment of blue-green glass. The stone disc (SF 14) was recovered from the upper fill of Pit [2213]. It has been made from a piece of sandstone, one side is fairly smooth and the other one is rough; the edge has been pared down to form a sub-circular disc measuring c 58mm in diameter and 11mm high. Similar objects have been recovered from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 101, 2498) and it has been suggested that they were used as counters for board games rather like the pottery counters (*ibid* 1983, 96).

A tiny shard of blue-green glass measuring 15mm x 11mm x 3mm was recovered from the fill of Pit 2075. One surface is flat and worn and probably represents the underside of a base, while the other surface is smooth and there is a broken projection at right angles, possibly a vestige of the wall of the vessel. Vessels in blue/green glass (natural glass) were common in the 1st to 3rd centuries (Price and Cottam 1998, 15).

Medieval

There are two finds which are of medieval date, both are related to dress and include a decorative mount and a buckle plate. The copper alloy mount (SF 6) was recovered from the upper fill of Pit [2213]. It is a simple bar mount, solid, rectangular in shape with D-shaped cross-section (16 x 5mm) and it is pierced at each end (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig 133, 1138). Such items would have been used to strengthen or visually enhance items of textile or leather.

A plain sub-rectangular sheet (28mm x 14mm) with rivet surviving in one corner was recovered from subsoil overlying Area A. This small item presumably represents the remains of a one piece buckle-plate.

Post-medieval

Finds from stratified deposits include a complete copper alloy crotal bell and lead shot from the upper fill of a sunken lane [2091]. The crotal bell dates to the 17th-18th centuries (SF 10). The upper and lower sections are decorated with a "sun-burst" motif and it is pierced for acoustic and decorative effect and sounded by the presence of a ferrous metal ball which survives within. The lead shot comprises a spherical ball with casting marks on surface (SF 7). Its size (Dia: 14mm) suggests that it would have been for use with a pistol rather than a musket. Finally part of an iron knife blade (SF 1) was recovered from the surface of a metalled trackway [2088]. Since the tip of blade and tang are missing, it is impossible to determine the type of knife that it represents.

Unstratified copper alloy finds recovered from subsoil deposits include a Charles I Rose farthing (SF 11) dating to c1625-1649), a "figure-of-eight" buckle frame (SF 8) dating to the 16th-17th centuries, and a thimble with machine knurled indentations (SF 4). Two clay tobacco-pipe stem fragments were recovered from Pit [2075] and Ditch [2173], they measure up to 42mm in length and the bores are small (4/5 64th of an inch) suggesting a late 18th - 19th century date.

7 DISCUSSION

The archaeological remains present on land to the east of Station Road have demonstrated that medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the village of Bishop's Itchington extended across the development area. A lesser amount of evidence was also present for pre-medieval activity on-site with a number of gullies and two possible enclosures tentatively dated to the late Iron Age and Roman periods. Though no features could be confidently assigned to the Saxon period, it is likely that there was activity at this time close-by. Medieval activity comprised a series of ditches pits and a metalled road surface which relate to an earlier layout of the village.

Despite many of the features on site having comprised substantial ditches, the amount of pottery and other dateable finds remained comparatively low. Whilst this raises some questions as to the level of occupation in this part of the village, it also hindered stratigraphic phasing of the features into clearly defined periods. As a result, the phases shown largely reflect the separation of features into stratigraphic groups. Broad dates have been assigned to these groups based on the extent of occupation as indicated by the limited ceramic and small finds assemblages. Though rarely encountered, deposits of charred plant remains are of exceptional quality and may be of use for future research. For the density of archaeological remains and the site's proximity to the historic core of the village, both the ceramic evidence and faunal remains are underrepresented.

It should be noted that many of the periods identified, particularly the first medieval phase, may have earlier origins as indicated by the presence of residual pottery from earlier periods. It is also worth mentioning that in many cases those features which contained Saxon pottery frequently contained pottery from the Roman period.

Several features in both of the excavated areas have been dated to the late Iron Age and Roman periods. Curvilinear gullies were present in the northern area, which contained small amounts of pottery from the late Iron Age. In the southern area the edges of possible enclosures were present and contained fragments of a large triangular Iron Age loomweight and sherds of Roman pottery. Due to the limited excavation area it is not possible to further characterise the activity from these periods.

The four phases identified for the medieval period at Bishop's Itchington have demonstrated that between the 10th and 15th century, the site had undergone several episodes of re-organisation. This can be seen most clearly in the southern excavated area (Area A).

Activity in the 10th-12th centuries comprised a large rectilinear enclosure in the north-eastern corner of the field and one ditch identified in the southern excavated area. This phase is superseded in the mid 12th – late 13th century by large north-west to south-east aligned boundaries which may relate to individual plots extending from an earlier manifestation of the road visible in the following phase. This phase of activity comes to an end in the late 13th century and was marked by final deposits of more humic material in earlier ditches and a small number of intensively burned deposits which contained well preserved charred plant remains.

What prompted the end of this period of activity is unclear though it seems to have been part of a re-organisation of the immediate landscape at this time. In the late 13th-mid 14th century a road, possibly on the line of an earlier trackway, was

constructed with associated parallel and perpendicular ditches which seem to reflect a re-definition or re-design of the previous phase, orientated on the same axis. The intermittent remains of a large rectilinear enclosure are visible in the geophysical data which may relate to both this and the previous phase of activity. The excavated part of the medieval road is aligned with the eastern arm of the present day High Street and provides a clear link between the modern layout of the village and the archaeological remains (Fig 2).

By the end of the 14th-15th century the activity within the development area had diminished. Some ditches present at this time demonstrate that limited activity was still taking place and several waste pits appear in both excavation areas.

During the 14th and 15th centuries 'widespread abandonment of holdings, the contraction of settlement and in some places the complete desertion of villages' has been noted (Jones and Page 2006, 201). Most villages experienced a degree of shrinkage during this period though most in England survived in a reduced form. It is likely that Bishop's Itchington followed a similar pattern at this time. The rate of desertion is most apparent in areas where nucleated villages dominated the scene. The Feldon region of Warwickshire is one such area and villages such as Lower Itchington were completely abandoned.

The post-medieval evidence from the site comprised new land divisions which were laid out across the area, which bore no relation to plot boundaries present in the earlier phases. Another, though less well constructed, a metalled surface is present in this period which is close to, and follows the same alignment as, the medieval road. This may suggest that the sunken lane still existed as an earthwork at this time and acted as a guide for the later trackway.

The geophysical survey, conducted as part of the earlier evaluation was of limited use due to the highly disturbed responses in the data, which made interpretation difficult. The archaeological significance of results from geophysical survey on medieval sites can be variable and often only a partial picture will be recovered (Gaffney and Gater 2003, 165). This was certainly the case at Bishop's Itchington where several features were encountered during excavations that were not visible in the geophysical data. However, when viewed in conjunction with the excavation results it becomes an invaluable aid in the interpretation of the site.

The distribution of the archaeological remains in the development area is, as identified through geophysical survey and excavation, heavily weighted toward the central, southern and western parts of the field. It can be tentatively suggested that the evidence maps a shrinking, both spatially and of intensity, toward the present day core of the village. Extant earthworks on the western side of the village, comprising sunken lanes, plot boundaries and open field systems, suggest a similar pattern.

Many agree that rural settlements of this sort rarely remain static for long and can be better understood as organic entities, constantly shifting, growing and shrinking. Bishop's Itchington is no exception. A myriad of external factors, not least the depopulation of Lower Itchington, may have had a significant impact on the physical and social structure of the village.

One of the key aims of the excavation was to investigate the early origins of Bishop's Itchington. The excavated evidence has proven that increasingly intensive activity, presumably related to a growing nucleated settlement at Bishop's Itchington, began in the 10th – 12th centuries. This accords well with the historical evidence which

indicates that the village was known as Bishop's Itchington by 1247 and charters which reference the lordship of Itchington as early as the 11th century. Additionally, it is widely accepted that mature open field systems and nucleated villages began appearing in England in the late Saxon period or early post-conquest (Rowley 1985).

The presence of pre-medieval archaeological remains at Bishop's Itchington is of note. Several theories exist for the inception of the nucleated village in England. One such theory focuses on a continuity of occupation on or close to Roman period settlements with an increase in intensity in the early medieval period driven by social, environmental and economic factors. Della Hooke notes that the 'nucleation of settlement is a more pronounced characteristic of the south-eastern sector of the West Midlands region, and was already occurring by the early medieval period' (1985a, 125). The suggestion being that an intensive development of arable farming and open field systems was already in place at this time. Depopulation of the disparate rural hamlets and an increase in settlement agglomeration may have intensified a process that, in this region, seems to have its origins in the pre-medieval period.

The preservation and extent of the archaeological remains encountered during this project highlight the potential for further work in and around the historic core of Bishop's Itchington. The pre-medieval archaeological remains may be of significance when discussing the early origins at Bishop's Itchington and other nucleated settlements within the region. Excavation within the development area has identified evidence for occupation of the land during the late Iron Age to Roman period, possibly local activity in the early to middle Saxon period and extensive activity from the 10th to 15th century. Whilst the excavations on land east of Station Road have demonstrated that there was clearly activity which pre-dates the origins of the village, there is not enough evidence based on the limited investigation to suggest continuous settlement of the area from the Roman to medieval period.

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MOLA Northampton
9 December 2014

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Area	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW corner end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
A	NW-SE 10m x 45m		121.23m	Approx. 0.60m 120.43m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
2001	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam with rare small stone inclusions and root disturbance throughout.	Approx. 0.30m thick	-
2002	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silty sandy clay with rare small stones.	Approx. 0.30m thick	-
2003	Natural	Friable-firm mid orange-brown sandy clay with stony patches throughout.	-	-
2074	Fill of [2075]	Firm dark brown-black silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate small stones.	1.75m wide, 0.45m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2075	Pit	Sub-circular pit with U-shaped profile and a concave base.	1.75m wide, 0.45m deep	
2076	Fill of [2077]	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small-medium stones.	0.35m wide, 0.20m thick	
2077	Pit	Circular pit with U-shaped profile and a flat base.	0.35m wide, 0.20m deep	
2078	Fill of [2080]	Firm mid dark brown/orange mixed silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional small stones.	0.60m wide, 0.55m thick	Pottery
2079	Fill of [2080]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay.	0.08m wide, 0.10m thick	-
2080	Pit	Circular pit with U-shaped profile and a concave base.	0.60m wide, 0.65m deep	
2081	Fill of [2083]	Firm mid-yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small-medium stone inclusions throughout.	0.89m wide, 0.52 thick	-
2082	Fill of [2083]	Firm dark brown-grey clay-silt with occasional small medium sub-angular stones throughout.	0.54m wide, 0.64m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2083	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with U shape profile and concave base.	1.21m wide, 0.64m deep	-
2084	Fill of [2086]	Firm dark yellow-grey silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular and rounded stones throughout.	0.99m wide, 0.28m thick	-
2085	Fill of [2086]	Firm mid orange-red silty clay with occasional small-medium stones throughout.	0.97m wide, 0.34m thick	-

2086	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with irregular U-shape profile and concave base.	0.97m wide, 0.62m deep	-
2087	Metalled surface, part of [2088]	Hard packed small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones with mid brown silty clay	Approx. 1.90m wide	Pottery, animal bone, SF1
2088	Trackway	Narrow and patchy remains of a linear trackway aligned north-west to south-east.	Approx. 1.90m wide	-
2089	Fill of [2091]	Friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones throughout.	Approx. 4.5m wide, 0.15m thick	Animal bone, SF7, SF10
2090	Metalled road surface in base of [2091]	Compacted road surface comprising medium to large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Approx. 2.70m wide, 0.20m thick	-
2091	Hollow-way	Wide irregular linear feature aligned north-west to south-east. Wide flat bottomed U shape profile.	Approx. 4.5m wide and 0.35m deep	-
2092	Deposit	Compact mid red-orange silty clay with occasional small-medium stones throughout. Possible disturbed natural with ephemeral relationship to lower fill of ditches [2083] and [2086]	0.59m wide, 0.32m thick	-
2093	Fill of [2094]	Firm mid-dark brown silty clay with yellow mottling. Rare small rounded stones throughout.	0.50m wide, 0.39m thick	-
2094	Ditch terminal	Possible terminal of linear ditch, aligned north-west to south-east. U-shape profile and concave base.	0.50m wide, 0.39m thick	-
2095	Fill of [2097]	Firm-friable dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	0.92m wide, 0.42m thick	-
2096	Fill of [2097]	Firm mid brown-orange silty-sandy-clay with rare sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	1.20m wide and 0.12m thick	-
2097	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-south with wide U-shape profile and concave base.	1.40m wide, 0.66m deep	-
2098	Fill of [2099]	Firm-friable mid-dark brown-yellow silty-sandy-clay. Occasional small rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks throughout.	1.70m wide, 0.40m thick	Pottery
2099	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south. Profile mostly truncated by ditch [2097]	1.70m wide, 0.40m deep	-
2100	Fill of [2102]	Firm mid-dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	1.34m wide, 0.67m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2101	VOID	-	-	-

2102	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east with wide U-shape profile and flat base.	1.34m wide, 0.67m deep	-
2103	Fill of [2104]	Firm-friable dark brown silty clay with rare small rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	0.90m wide, 0.40m thick	-
2104	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east with irregular U-shape profile and uneven base.	0.90m wide, 0.40m thick	-
2105	Fill of [2106]	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with rare small rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	0.90m wide, 0.70m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2106	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east, wide U-shape profile with eroded upper edges and concave base.	0.90m wide, 0.70m deep	-
2107	Fill of [2108]	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with rare small to medium rounded stones throughout.	0.88m wide, 0.58m thick	-
2108	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east with U-shape profile and flat base.	0.88m wide, 0.58m deep	-
2109	Fill of [2110]	Friable dark brown-grey clay-silt with frequent root intrusion.	0.88m wide, 0.03m thick	-
2110	Pit	Sub-circular shallow pit with bowl-shape profile.	0.88m wide, 0.03m deep	-
2111	Fill of [2113]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones throughout.	1.29m wide, 0.28m thick	-
2112	Fill of [2113]	Firm mid red-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones throughout.	0.58m wide, 0.04m+ thick	-
2113	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east to west with U-shape profile. Not fully excavated.	1.29m wide, 0.33m+ deep	-
2114	Fill of pit [2115]	Friable dark brown-grey clay silt with frequent root intrusion throughout.	0.87m wide, 0.11m thick	Pottery
2115	Pit	Sub circular pit with shallow bowl-shape profile and concave base.	0.87m wide, 0.11m deep	-
2116	Fill of [2117]	Firm mid yellow-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small-medium rounded and sub-angular stones throughout.	0.82m wide, 0.32m thick	Pottery
2117	Ditch	Linear/curvilinear ditch aligned east to west irregular U-shape profile and concave base.	0.82m wide, 0.32m deep	-
2118	Fill of [2120]	Compact dark orange-brown with light orange-brown patches. Silty clay. Infrequent small stone inclusions throughout.	1.20m wide, 0.33m thick	Pottery, animal bone

2119	Fill of [2120]	Compact mid orange-brown silty clay with infrequent small-medium stone inclusions throughout.	0.58m wide, 0.19m thick	-
2120	Ditch	Linear/curvilinear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with irregular U-shape profile and flat, narrow base.	1.20m wide and 0.52m deep	-
2121	Fill of [2122]	Compact dark brown silty clay with infrequent small to medium stone inclusions throughout.	0.60m wide, 0.12m thick	Animal bone
2122	Gully	Linear gully aligned north-east to south-west with a wide shallow U-shape profile and flat base.	0.60m wide, 0.12m deep	-
2123	Fill of [2124]	Firm-friable dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stone throughout.	0.85m wide, 0.21m thick	-
2124	Ditch	Linear/curvilinear ditch aligned north-west to south-east with U-shape profile and concave base.	0.85m wide, 0.21m deep	-
2125	Fill of [2126]	Firm dark brown-grey clay-silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular stone and frequent root intrusion throughout.	0.66m wide, 0.13m thick	-
2126	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow bowl-shape profile and concave base.	0.66m wide, 0.13m deep	-
2127	Fill of [2128]	Firm-friable dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small rounded stones throughout.	1.76m wide, 0.41m thick	Pottery
2128	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with U-shape profile and concave base.	1.76m wide, 0.41 deep	-
2129	Fill of [2130]	Friable dark grey-brown clay silt with frequent small rounded stones throughout.	0.60m wide, 0.12m thick	-
2130	Pit	Irregular sub-circular pit with shallow bowl-shape profile and concave base.	0.60m wide, 0.12m deep	-
2131	Fill of [2134]	Firm-friable grey-brown silty clay with infrequent small sub-angular stones throughout	0.96m wide, 0.26m thick	Pottery
2132	Fill of [2134]	Firm-friable yellow-brown silty clay with infrequent small sub-angular stones throughout.	0.56m wide, 0.27m thick	Loomweight fragments
2133	Fill of [2134]	Firm red-brown silty sandy clay with infrequent small sub-angular stones throughout.	0.39m wide, 0.08m thick	Animal bone
2134	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with steep sided U-shape profile and concave.	0.92m wide, 0.64m deep	-
2135	VOID	-	-	-
2136	VOID	-	-	-
2137	VOID	-	-	-

2138	Fill of [2139]	Firm-friable mid grey-brown silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones throughout.	0.37m wide, 0.06m thick	-
2139	Gully	Linear gully aligned north-south with shallow U-shape profile and concave base.	0.37m wide, 0.06m deep	-
2140	Fill of [2141]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with infrequent small rounded stone inclusions throughout.	0.53m wide, 0.31m thick	-
2141	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east-west with a steep U-shape profile and concave base.	0.53m wide, 0.31m deep	-
2142	Fill of [2146]	Friable dark brown-grey silty sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones throughout.	1.64m wide, 0.28m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2143	Fill of [2146]	Firm mid brown-grey with patches of yellow, silty sandy clay. Rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions throughout.	1.60m wide, 0.58m thick	-
2144	Fill of [2146]	Compact mid brown-grey silty sandy clay with rare rounded small stones and frequent charcoal flecks throughout.	1.06m wide, 0.28m thick	Pottery
2145	Fill of [2146]	Friable mid brown-red silty sand with frequent small stones throughout.	0.70m wide, 0.06m thick	-
2146	Ditch	Large linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with wide and deep U-shape profile and flat base.	1.85m wide, 1.04m deep	-
2147	Fill of [2148]	Friable mid-dark brown-grey silty sandy clay with rare sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.35m wide, 0.28m thick	-
2148	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east to west with shallow U-shape profile and concave base.	0.35m wide, 0.28m deep	-
2149	Fill of [2150]	Firm mid brown-grey sandy silty clay with frequent small-medium rounded stones throughout.	0.80m wide, 0.10m thick	Animal bone
2150	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east with wide shallow U-shape profile and concave base.	0.80m wide, 0.10m deep	-
2151	Fill of [2152]	Firm-friable mid grey-brown silty sandy clay with rare small-medium sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.90m wide, 0.51 thick	Pottery
2152	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-south with irregular U-shape profile and concave base.	0.90m wide, 0.51m deep	-
2153	Fill of [2154]	Firm-friable dark brown-grey silty sandy clay with frequent small-medium sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	1.46m wide, 0.59m thick	-

2154	Pit	Large sub-oval pit with steep, near vertical edges and irregular concave base.	1.46m wide, 0.59m deep	-
2155	Fill of [2156]	Firm-friable mid brown silty sandy clay with rare sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.50m wide, 0.14m thick	Pottery
2156	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with wide shallow bowl-shape profile and concave base.	0.50m wide, 0.14m deep	-
2157	Fill of [2160]	Firm mid-dark brown-grey silty sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks throughout.	0.60m wide, 0.31m thick	Animal bone, SF12
2158	Fill of [2160]	Firm mottled mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone throughout.	-0.64m wide, 0.37m thick	-
2159	Fill of [2160]	Friable mid brown-red silty sand with frequent small stones and rare charcoal flecks throughout.	0.62m wide, 0.22m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2160	Ditch terminal	Possible terminal of linear ditch, aligned north-south with wide, steep side, U-shape profile and irregular concave base.	1.08m wide, 0.81m deep.	-
2161	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east with truncated U-shape profile and concave base.	2.40m wide, 0.70m deep	Clay tobacco pipe
2162	Fill of [2163]	Firm red-brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones throughout.	0.65m wide, 0.39m thick	Animal bone
2163	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east to west with steep sided U-shape profile and concave base.	0.65m wide, 0.39m thick	-
2164	Fill of [2165]	Firm grey-brown silty clay with occasional small rounded sub-angular stones throughout.	1.23m wide, 0.46m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2165	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with U-shape profile and concave base.	1.23m wide, 0.46m deep	-
2166	Ditch	Narrow linear ditch aligned east to west with steep sided U-shape profile and concave base.	1.00m wide and 0.50m deep	-
2167	Fill of [2166]	Compact dark grey clay-loam with occasional stone and charcoal throughout.	1.00m wide, 0.50m thick	-
2168	Fill of [2161]	Compact dark brown-grey clay-loam with occasional small angular stone and rare charcoal flecks throughout.	0.30m wide, 0.25m thick	Animal bone
2169	Fill of [2161]	Compact brown-grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small angular stone throughout.	0.40m wide, 0.40m thick	-

2170	Fill of [2161]	Firm dark grey clay-loam with rare charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones throughout.	0.30m wide, 0.30m thick	Animal bone
2171	Fill of [2173]	Compact mid yellow-brown silty clay with rare small-medium sub-angular stone throughout.	0.95m wide, 0.27m	-
2172	Fill of [2173]	Compact mid brown silty clay with infrequent with small sub-angular stone throughout.	0.65m wide, 0.35m thick	
2173	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-north-east to south-south-west with irregular U-shape profile and flat base.	1.20m wide, 0.37m deep	-
2174	Fill of [2175]	Compact mid grey-brown silty clay with infrequent small to large sub-rounded stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks throughout.	1.65m wide, 0.46m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2175	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east-north-east to west-south-west with irregular U-shape profile and flat base.	1.65m wide, 0.46m deep	-
2176	VOID	-	-	-
2177	VOID	-	-	-
2178	VOID	-	-	-
2179	Fill of [2185]	Firm light brown, mottled yellow, silty clay with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	1.60m wide, 0.20m thick	Animal bone
2180	Fill of [2185]	Firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	1.90m wide, 0.30m thick	Animal bone
2181	Fill of [2185]	Compact dark brown-grey silty clay with charcoal throughout and patches of heat affected clay.	0.90m wide, 0.20m thick	-
2182	Fill of [2185]	Firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	1.00m wide, 0.20m thick	-
2183	Fill of [2185]	Firm dark brown grey, red mottling, silty clay with frequent charcoal and heat affected stone throughout.	1.00m wide, 0.10m thick	Animal bone
2184	Fill of [2185]	Compact mid yellow-grey silty clay with occasional small angular stones throughout.	0.70m wide, 0.40m thick	-
2185	Ditch	Large linear ditch aligned north to south with steep sided U-shape profile and concave.	1.98m wide, 0.88m deep	-
2186	Fill of [2188]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay loam with rare small angular stones and charcoal flecks.	0.44m wide, 0.30m thick	-

2187	Fill of [2188]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay loam with occasional small angular stoens and charcoal flecks throughout.	0.58m wide, 0.35m thick	-
2188	Ditch	Large curvilinear ditch aligned north to south. Steep sided U-shaped profile with concave base and eroded upper edge.	0.74m wide, 0.63m deep	-
2189	Fill of [2190]	Firm grey-brown silty clay with rare rounded stones throughout.	1.33m wide, 0.56m thick	-
2190	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with V-shaped profile and concave base.	1.33m wide, 0.56m deep	-
2191	Fill of [2192]	Firm red-brown silty clay with small amounts of rounded stones throughout.	0.57m wide, 0.31m thick	Animal bone
2192	Pit	Steep sided pit with flat base, profile is mostly truncated.	0.57m wide, 0.31m deep	-
2193	Fill of [2194]	Firm mid grey-brown with red patches. Silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones throughout.	1.82m wide, 0.74m thick	Pottery and slag
2194	Pit	Large oval pit with steep sides and irregular base, full profile not visible in this section.	1.82m wide, 0.74m deep	-
2195	Fill of [2196]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with rare small rounded stones throughout.	1.01m wide, 0.61m thick	Animal bone
2196	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east to west with V-shaped profile and concave base.	1.01m wide, 0.61m deep	-
2197	Fill of [2198]	Compact dark grey-brown with orange mottling. Silty clay with rare small sub-angular stone and charcoal flecks throughout.	0.42m wide, 0.13m thick	-
2198	Pit	Circular pit with irregular U-shaped profile and flat base	0.42m wide, 0.13m deep	-
2199	Fill of [2200]	Firm-friable mid-dark grey-brown with yellow mottling. Silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	0.88m wide, 0.31m thick	Pottery
2200	Ditch	Linear re-cut of ditch [2128], aligned north-east to south-west with wide U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.88m wide, 0.31m deep	-
2201	VOID	-	-	-
2202	Fill of [2203]	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay with rare sub-rounded stone and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	1.07m wide, 0.68m thick	-
2203	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.07m wide and 0.68m deep	-
2204	Fill of [2205]	Firm mid brown-orange silty clay with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stones throughout.	1.34m wide, 0.18m thick	-

2205	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with wide U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.34m wide, 0.18m deep	-
2206	Fill of [2207]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay.	1.08m, wide, 0.52m thick	-
2207	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with bowl-shaped profile and concave base	1.08m, wide, 0.52m deep	-
2208	Fill of [2210]	Friable dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones throughout.	1.08m wide, 0.22m thick	Pottery
2209	Fill of [2210]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	1.08m wide, 0.10m thick	-
2210	Pit	Large sub-rectangular shallow box-shaped pit with steep sides and flat base.	2.80m long, 1.70m wide	-
2211	Fill of [2213]	Friable dark brown-grey clay silt with occasional small rounded stones throughout.	2.17m wide, 0.25m thick	Pottery, SF6, SF13, SF14
2212	Fill of [2213]	Firm-friable dark brown-grey clay silt with frequent patches of re-deposited red sandy clay natural and frequent small rounded stones throughout.	1.88m wide, 0.43m thick	Slag
2213	Pit	Large sub-oval pit with steep sides and flat base.	2.17m wide, 0.82m deep	-
2214	Fill of [2216]	Firm dark brown grey clay silt with occasional small rounded stones throughout.	1.78m wide, 0.14m thick	-
2215	Fill of [2216]	Firm dark brown-grey clay silt with frequent patches of re-deposited red sandy clay natural.	1.78m wide, 0.13m thick	-
2216	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east to west with shallow U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.36m wide, 0.27m deep	-
2217	Fill of [2218]	Firm-friable dark brown-grey clay silt with frequent small rounded and sub-angular stones throughout.	0.29m wide, 0.34m thick	-
2218	Gully	Linear gully aligned north-east to south-west with U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.29m wide, 0.34m deep	-
2219	Fill of [2220]	Mid brown sandy silt with rare sub-rounded stones throughout.	1.14m wide, 0.40m thick	-
2220	Ditch	Corner of linear ditch aligned north to south, turning to the west. U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.14m wide, 0.40m deep	-
2221	Fill of [2222]	Mid brown sandy silt with rare sub-rounded stones throughout, merging boundary with natural.	1.00m wide, 0.61m thick	Animal bone
2222	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.00m wide, 0.61m deep	-

2223	Fill of [2224]	Light brown-orange sandy silty clay with rare small sub-angular stones throughout	0.70m wide, 0.51m thick	Animal bone
2224	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.70m wide, 0.51m deep	-
2225	Fill of [2226]	Light brown-orange sandy silty clay with rare sub-angular stones throughout.	0.79m wide, 0.56m thick	-
2226	Ditch	Terminal of linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with a U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.79m wide, 0.56m deep	-
2227	Fill of [2228]	Firm mid brown silty clay with rare small stones throughout.	0.56m wide, 0.26m thick	-
2228	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east. Profile unclear in section.	0.56m wide, 0.26m deep	-
2229	Fill of [2230]	Firm mid brown silty clay with rare small stones throughout.	0.34m wide, 0.28m thick	-
2230	Ditch	Truncated remains of linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east. Profile unclear in section.	0.34m wide, 0.28m deep	-
2231	Fill of [2232]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones through and occasional flecks of charcoal.	0.89m wide, 0.30m thick	-
2232	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned south-west to north-east with a U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.89m wide, 0.30m deep	-
2233	Fill of [2213]	Firm-friable mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small stones throughout.	1.58m wide, 0.17m thick	-

Area	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW corner (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
B	E-W 10m x 30m		122.97m	Approx. 0.60m 122.37m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
2001	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty loam with rare small stone inclusions and root disturbance throughout.	Approx. 0.30m thick	-
2002	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silty sandy clay with rare small stones.	Approx. 0.30m thick	-
2003	Natural	Friable-firm mid orange-brown sandy clay with stony patches throughout.	-	-
2004	Fill of [2005]	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small-medium round stones and occasional small angular flint.	0.44m wide, 0.11m thick	
2005	Post hole	Circular with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.44m in diameter, 0.11m deep	
2006	Fill of [2008]	Firm dark grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium round stones and occasional small angular flint	0.77m wide, 0.20m thick	Pottery,
2007	Fill of [2008]	Firm-compact light red-orange silty clay with occasional small-medium round stones.	0.84m wide, 0.19m thick	-
2008	Ditch terminus	Linear gully aligned north to south with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	width 0.89m, depth 0.34m	
2009	Fill of [2010]	Firm dark grey-brown clayey silt with frequent small-medium round stones	1.03m wide, 0.28m thick	-
2010	Gully	Linear gully aligned north to south with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	1.03m wide, 0.28m deep	
2011	Fill of [2012]	Friable-firm dark brown-grey clayey silt with frequent small to medium round stones and angular flint.	0.69m wide , 0.22m thick	-
2012	Pit	Circular with steep sides and concave/irregular base.	0.69m in diameter, 0.22m deep	
2013	Fill of [2014]	Firm-compact dark brown-grey clayey silt with occasional small-large sub-round stones and frequent particles of natural clay.	0.74m wide, 0.21m thick.	-
2014	Gully terminus	Linear gully aligned north-west to south-east with moderate-steep sides and a concave base.	0.74m wide, 0.21m deep	-

2015	Fill of [2017]	Firm mid brown silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and moderate charcoal flecks.	1.35m wide, 0.35m thick	Pottery, animal bone, SF2, SF3
2016	Fill of [2017]	Firm black silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional small stones.	0.55m wide, 0.06-0.10m thick	-
2017	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with U-shape profile.	1.35m wide, 0.42 deep	-
2018	Fill of [2020]	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small-medium stone and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.80m wide, 0.50m thick	Pottery, animal bone
2019	Fill of [2020]	Firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.	0.45m wide, 0.17m thick	Pottery
2020	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with U-shaped profile.	0.8m+ wide, 0.65m wide	-
2021	Fill of [2023]	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small-medium stones.	0.80m wide, 0.55m thick	Pottery
2022	Fill of [2023]	Firm mid brown clay.	0.50m wide, 0.04-0.06m thick	-
2023	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with U-shaped profile.	0.8m+ wide, 0.50m deep	-
2024	Fill of [2025]	Friable-firm dark brown-grey clayey silt with occasional small round/sub-angular stones and frequent re-deposited clay material.	0.42 wide, 0.09m thick	Pottery
2025	Posthole	Irregular/sub-circular with irregular sides and an irregular base.	0.44m wide, 0.09m deep	-
2026	Fill of [2027]	Firm dark brown-grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.36m wide, 0.10m thick	-
2027	Gully	Curvilinear from south curving east with gently sloping sides and a concave/irregular base.	0.36m wide, 0.10m deep	-
2028	Fill of [2029]	Firm dark grey-brown mix of silty clay with occasional medium-large stones.	0.46 wide, 0.12m thick	Pottery
2029	Pit/posthole	Circular pit/posthole with a U-shaped profile and a concave base	0.46m in diameter, 0.12m deep	-
2030	Fill of [2031]	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent orange clay mottling.	0.34 wide, 0.11m thick	-
2031	Posthole	Circular pit/posthole with gently sloping side and a possibly concave base.	0.34m in diameter, 0.11m deep	-
2032	Fill of [2032]	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small-large rounded stones.	0.37m wide, 0.14m thick	-

2033	Gully	Linear gully aligned north-west to south-east with gently sloping sides and flat/concave base.	0.37m wide, 0.14m deep	-
2034	Fill of [2035]	Firm dark grey-brown clayey silt with frequent small-medium rounded stones and red sand/orange clay mottling.	0.88m wide, 0.35m thick	Pottery
2035	Gully	Linear gully aligned east to west with moderately steep sides and concave base.	0.88m wide, 0.35m deep	-
2036	Fill of [2037]	Firm dark brown-grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium stones.	0.34m wide, 0.14m thick	-
2037	Gully/pit	Shape and profile unknown due to truncation, base flat/concave.	0.34m+ wide, 0.14m deep	-
2038	Fill of [2039]	Firm dark brown-black silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks.	0.40m wide, 0.18m thick	-
2039	Gully	Linear gully aligned north to south with U-shaped profile and a flat base.	0.40m wide, 0.18m deep	-
2040	Fill of [2041]	Firm mid brown-orange mottled silty clay with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.80m wide, 0.25m thick	Pottery, Animal bone
2041	Ditch/gully	Linear ditch aligned north to south with U-shaped profile and a concave to flat base.	0.80m wide, 0.25m deep	-
2042	Fill of [2043]	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.	0.60m wide, 0.15m thick	Animal bone
2043	Gully/pit	Unknown shape due to truncation, shallow U-shaped profile with flat base.	0.60m wide, 0.15m deep	-
2044	Fill of [2045]	Firm mid orange-brown mottled silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.04m wide, 0.25m thick	-
2045	Ditch/gully	Linear ditch aligned north to south with U-shaped profile.	0.04m wide, 0.25m deep	-
2046	Fill of [2059]	Firm dark brown silty clay with moderate small stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	0.92m wide, 0.38m thick	-
2047	Fill of [2048]	Firm mid orange-brown mottled silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.	0.55m wide, 0.47m thick	-
2048	Pit	Circular pit with U-shaped profile and a flat base.	0.55m in diameter, 0.47m deep	-
2049	Fill of [2052]	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones	1.30m wide, 0.15m thick	-
2050	Fill of [2052]	Firm mid orange-brown mottled silty clay occasional small-medium stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	1.10m wide, 0.25m thick	-
2051	Fill of [2052]	Firm mid-dark brown-black silty clay with occasional small stones.	0.80m wide, 0.10m thick	-

2052	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned south-west to north-east with U-shaped profile with a flat base.	1.30m wide, 0.45m deep	-
2053	Fill of [2064]	Firm mid brown-orange mixed silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	0.44m wide, 0.55m thick	Animal bone
2054	Fill of [2055]	Firm mid brown silty clay with moderate small-medium stones and occasional charcoal flecks	0.50m wide, 0.40m thick	-
2055	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned south-west to north-east with U-shaped profile and a flat base.	0.50m wide, 0.40m deep	-
2056	Fill of [2060]	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	0.25m wide, 0.25m thick	-
2057	Fill of [2058]	Firm mid-dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate small-large stones.	0.40m wide, 0.21m thick	Pottery
2058	Gully	Curvilinear from south-west curving east with U-shaped profile and a concave base.	0.40m wide, 0.21m deep	-
2059	Pit	Circular with U-shaped profile and a flat base. Truncates [2045], [2060] and [2048]	1.4m in diameter, 0.38m deep	-
2060	Pit	Circular with U-shaped profile and a flat base.	0.50m in diameter, 0.25m deep	-
2061	Fill of [2063]	Friable dark brown sandy loam with occasional rounded pebbles.	1.21m wide, 0.29m thick	Pottery, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, Brick/tile.
2062	Fill of [2063]	Firm/friable mid dark brown silty clay loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.	0.70m wide, 0.23m thick	Pottery, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe
2063	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with U-shaped profile and an irregular/flat base.	1.21m wide, 0.43m deep	-
2064	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned south-west to north-east with U-shaped profile (eroded upper edges) and a concave base.	0.25-0.44m wide, 0.55m deep	-
2065	Fill of [2066]	Firm dark brown-grey clayey silt with frequent small-medium rounded stone.	0.35m wide, 0.30m thick	-
2066	Gully	Linear with moderate/gently sloping sides and concave base.	0.35m wide, 0.30m deep	-
2067	Fill of [2069]	Friable-firm dark orange-grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium rounded stones.	0.43m wide, 0.14m thick	-
2068	Fill of [2069]	Friable dark brown grey loamy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.75m wide, 0.42m thick	Animal bone, Sample 1

2069	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with moderate/steep western edge and a near vertical eastern edge. Has an irregular/flat base. Truncated by [2066].	0.75m wide, 0.42m deep	-
2070	Fill of [2071]	Firm-compact mid orange-brown silt clay with frequent small-large rounded/sub-rounded stones.	0.30m wide, 0.40m thick	-
2071	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north to south with uncertain profile and base. Not fully excavated.	0.30m wide, 0.40m deep	-
2072	Fill of [2073]	Friable mid brown-yellow sandy clay with occasional sub-round stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.56m wide, 0.19m thick	-
2073	Gully	Linear/curvilinear gully aligned east to west with U-shaped profile and a concave base.	0.56m wide, 0.19m deep	-

