



**Archaeological excavation
on land west of Banbury Road
Adderbury, Oxfordshire
November - December 2014**

Report No. 15/81

Authors: Chris Chinnock
James Fairclough
Mo Muldowney

Illustrator: James Ladocha



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molarnort1 - 211072	
Project name	Archaeological excavation on land west of Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire November - December 2014		
Short description (250 words maximum)	During November and December 2014 MOLA Northampton carried out an archaeological excavation on land at Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire. A large boundary ditch of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age origin, with a possible continuation of use into the Iron Age, plus four additional linear features and an undated pit were identified. The boundary ditch is thought to have been associated with a bank, the course of which is visible on aerial high resolution data capture survey (LIDAR).		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Excavation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Heritage Assessment (Dawson 2013), Trial Trench Evaluation (Muldowney 2014)		
Current Land use	Pasture		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Neolithic/Bronze Age/Iron Age boundary features		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Flint and pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Oxfordshire		
Site address (including postcode)	Land west of Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c 0.35ha		
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 4719 3659		
Height OD	Approx. 115m above Ordnance Datum		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock		
Project Manager	Liz Muldowney		
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date/End date	17/11/2014 - 17/12/2014		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)	
Physical	Oxford Museums OXCMS.2014.180	Pottery animal bone and other finds	
Paper	Oxford Museums OXCMS.2014.180	Site file	
Digital	Oxford Museums OXCMS.2014.180	Mapinfo plans, Word report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological excavation on land west of Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire November -December 2014		
Serial title & volume	15/81		
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock, James Fairclough, Mo Muldowney		
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Archaeological excavation on land west of Banbury Road, Adderbury Oxfordshire November-December 2014

Abstract

During November and December 2014 MOLA Northampton carried out an archaeological excavation on land at Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire.

A large boundary ditch of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age origin, with a possible continuation of use into the Iron Age, plus four additional linear features and an undated pit were identified. The boundary ditch is thought to have been associated with a bank, the course of which is visible on aerial high resolution data capture survey (LIDAR).

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological excavation on land off Banbury Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4719 3659; Fig 1). The work follows an evaluation which took place during July 2014 (Muldowney 2014). The work informed a planning application for development of the land (13/01672/HYBRID). The works were carried out accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012).

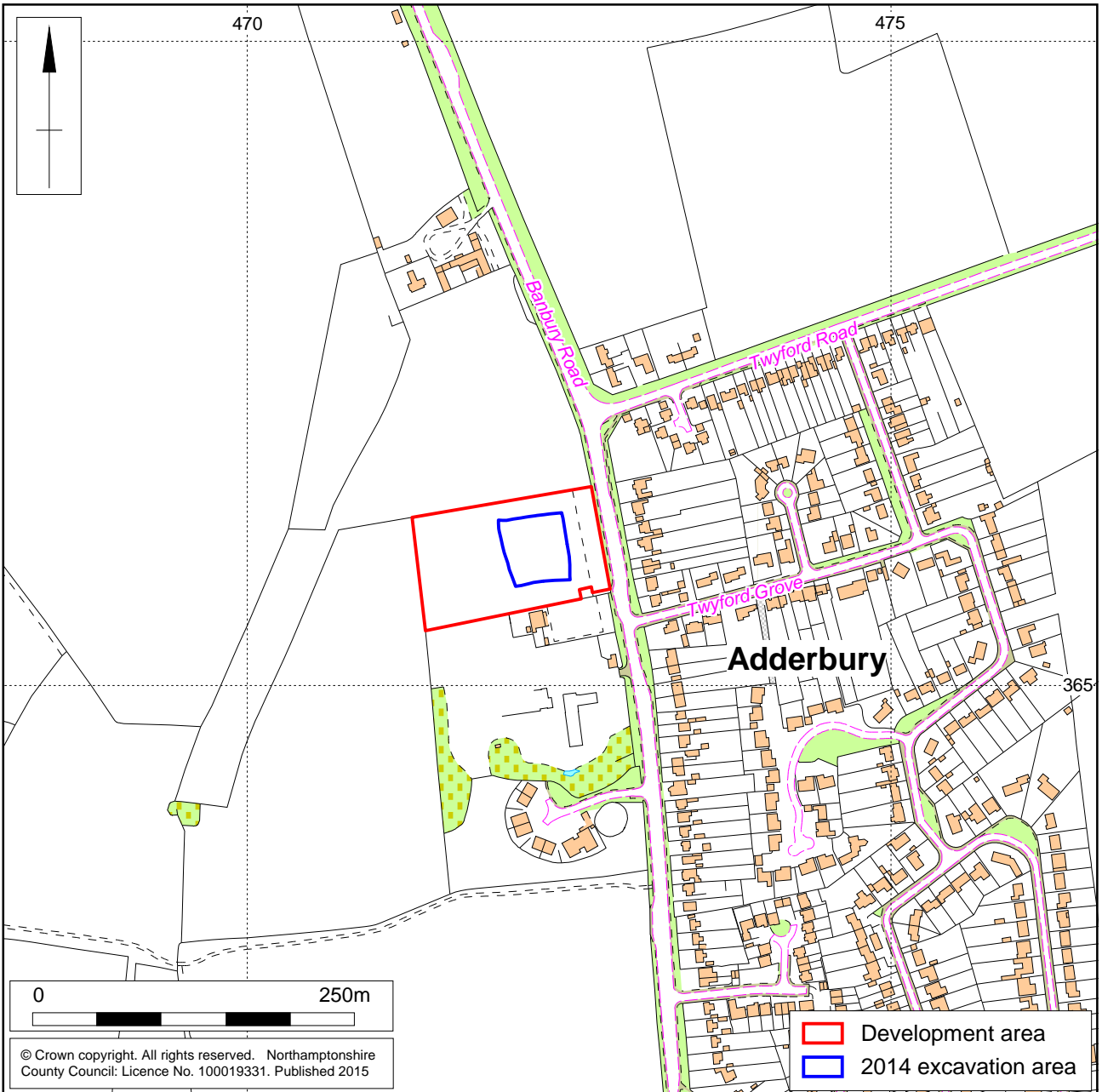
All works were undertaken in accordance with *the National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and followed a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2014).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

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

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



Scale 1:5000

Site location Fig 1

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

A desk-based assessment for the site has been compiled by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2014). The results are summarised below.

Prehistoric

There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the development area although a possible Neolithic, cursus-like, linear feature has been identified from an aerial photograph 540m to the north-east (PRN 5700).

Two Neolithic pits were recorded 1km to the north during an evaluation (PRN 26492) in association with a small settlement dating from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period.

Iron Age and Roman

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

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

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

Post-medieval

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

Previous archaeological work

One archaeological intervention has taken place in the vicinity. An evaluation and excavation on land north of Aynho Road, Adderbury identified undated ditches, a possible late medieval ditch and small number of post-medieval ditches and a trackway (Muldowney 2013 and Crothers *et al* 2014). This was located 900m to the south-east of the development area.

3 OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works was to record and advance understanding of the significance of the archaeological remains within the site before this is lost in the site's development.

The programme of works comprised an archaeological area investigation of the part of the site where development will impact on archaeological remains. The excavated data was assessed and analysed, and information on the investigations' findings disseminated.

The objectives of the archaeological works were as follows:

- To ascertain whether any associated archaeological features or monuments survive in the immediate vicinity of the postholes, pits and gullies identified in the trial trenching;
- To determine the date, character, function and significance of any such features;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Oxfordshire HER;
- To undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis assessing the potential of the remains to contribute to wider research agendas and the scope for dissemination of the project results to a wider audience.

4 METHODOLOGY

The mitigation area covered 0.35ha on the east side of the larger development area. It was excavated in accordance with a specification for a programme of archaeological excavation works prepared by CgMS Consulting (2014), and approved by Richard Oram, Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist (Fig 1). It was sited to target a series of linear features that had been identified during the preceding evaluation (Muldowney 2014) in Trenches 5 to 11 in the east half of the development area. The west half remains to be developed and is outwith this phase of works.

Removal of the topsoil and other overburden was carried out by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, operating under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the first significant archaeological horizon.

All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 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* (2009).

The excavation areas were measured in and marked out, prior to the commencement of work, using Leica System Viva 1200 GPS operating to an accuracy of +/- 0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The spoil heaps and excavated areas were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

The mitigation area was cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features, and a hand-drawn plan of all archaeological features was made at scale 1:50 and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

Archaeological deposits were examined by hand excavation to determine their nature. Recording followed standard procedures as described in the *Fieldwork Manual* (MOLA 2014). Deposits were described on *pro-forma* sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. Context sheets were cross-referenced to scale plans, section drawings and photographs. A photographic record was kept using digital cameras, supplemented by 35mm black and white film. Sections were drawn at scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate and related to Ordnance Survey datum.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

The underlying geology of fragmented ironstone was encountered between 0.2-0.4m below the modern ground surface. This occurred as mid reddish-brown fragmented ironstone brash with occasional patches of sandy clay. The subsoil was light reddish-brown sandy clay and the topsoil was mid reddish-brown sandy clay, both soils contained occasional ironstone.

Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 1.

5.2 Site chronology

The archaeological remains comprised five ditches and three pits of probable Bronze Age or Iron Age date. The features were widely dispersed across the mitigation area with little to no stratification (Fig 2).

Ditches

The main boundary ditch (Figs 2 and 3) comprised two separate lengths of ditch, Ditch 1, following a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, and Ditch 2, aligned north to south. The ditches had opposing terminals, separated by a distance of approximately 7m, forming a wide gap.

The north ditch, Ditch 1, (excavated segments 2041, 2031, 2021 and 2008) (Fig 3, Sections 6 and 2) was just over 4m wide by 1m deep. Approximately 36m of its length was exposed in the excavation area, with the remainder extending northwards beyond the limit of excavation. Five flints were recovered, comprising an unfinished flint scraper, a spall and three flakes of probable early Neolithic date.

The south ditch, Ditch 2, (excavated segments 2050 and 709) was slightly smaller than Ditch 1 at 3.5m wide by 0.90m deep. A length of 14.5m was identified, with the remainder extending beyond the south edge of excavation (Fig 3, Section 11). The lowest fill (708/2049), measuring 0.20m at its deepest was derived from initial silting from the unstable sides of the ditch. Three small sherds of possible prehistoric pottery derived from a single vessel, were recovered from the earliest fill (708). The upper fill (704 and 2046) contained a flint blade-like flake with some evidence for possible partial retouch along one edge and a small undiagnostic flake.

The boundary may have been associated with pits 2045 (Fig 3, Section 12) and 805. Pit 2045 was located 20m east of its 7m wide gap and may have provided a marker for its construction. It was sub-rectangular and 4.5m long by 1.19m wide and 0.25m deep with a steep-sided flat-based profile. No finds were recovered. Pit 805 (Trench 8) was located approximately 5m south from pit 2045 and 21m east from the terminal of Ditch 2. It was 0.88m wide and 0.13m deep. No artefacts were recovered from the in-washed fill (804).

Ditch 1 and Ditch 2 may also have been associated with Ditch 3. Ditch 3 (excavated segments 2037, 2043 and 605 (evaluation) was aligned east to west (Fig 3, Section 8) and terminated at its east end approximately midway between the opposing terminals of Ditches 1 and 2. It was 30m long and up to 0.77m wide and 0.08m deep. No finds were recovered.

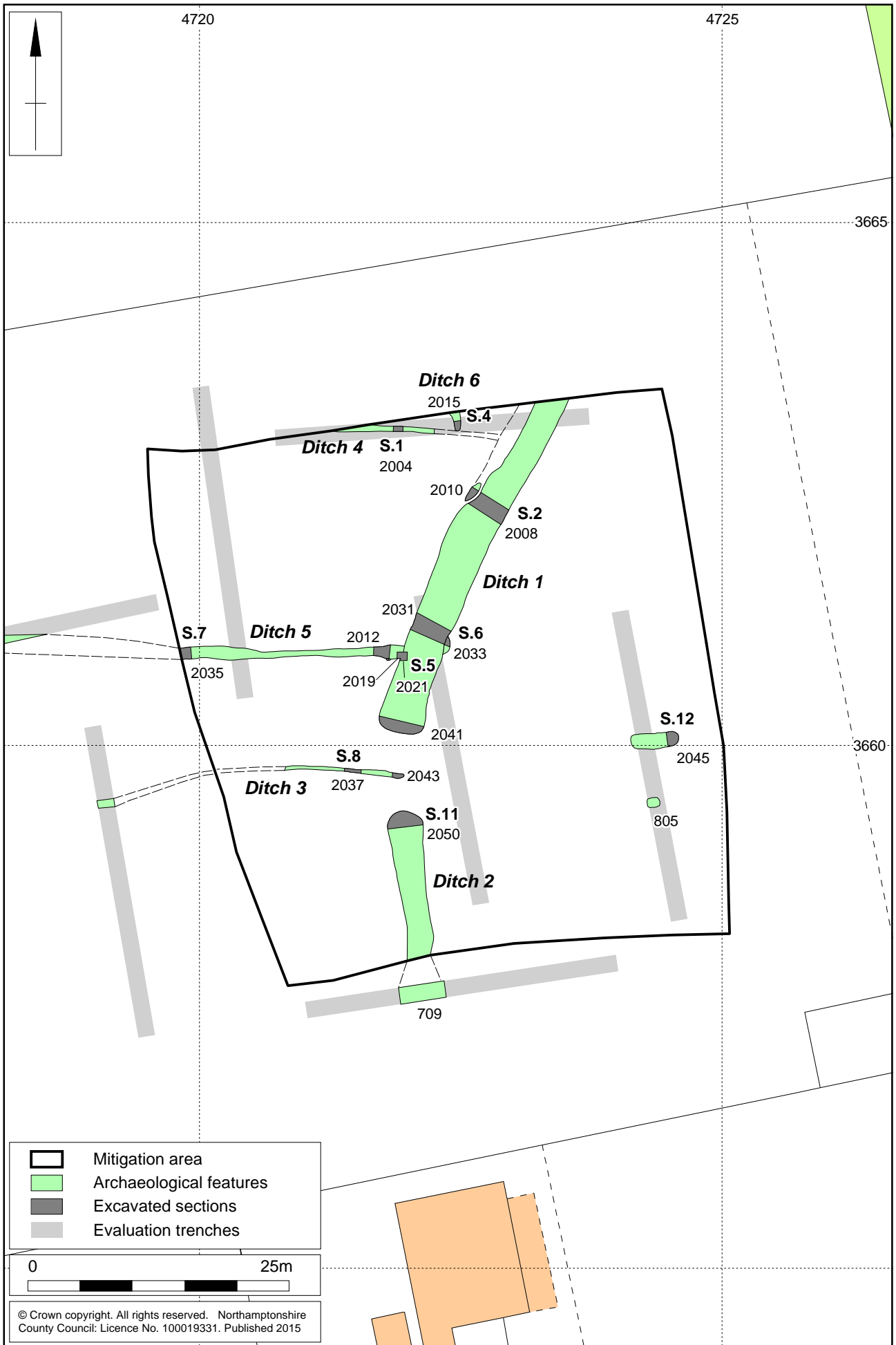
Parallel Ditches 4 and 5 were aligned east to west and spaced approximately 22m apart. They were located to the north of Ditch 3 and extended eastward to meet Ditch 1 where they were overlain by its upper fill (2020). Neither ditch was seen to extend beyond the east side of Ditch 1. In profile they displayed slight variation but were generally U-shaped with a flat base. Ditch 4 comprised excavated segments 2004 and 1105. It was at least 18m long and up to 0.81m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig 3, Section 1). An un-worked flint flake was recovered from the in-washed, relatively unmodified silt fill of ditch 2004 during the evaluation (Trench 11, fill 1104). Ditch 5 comprised excavated segments 2019, 2012, 2035 and 605. It was at least 35m long and between 0.51m and 1.2m wide (Fig 3, Sections 5 and 7). No further flints or other artefacts were recovered from this ditch.

Ditch 6 (excavated segment 2015) (Fig 3, Section 4) was aligned north to south and located less than 5m from the west side of Ditch 1, where it met Ditch 4. It was, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile and flat base. No finds were recovered, with the fill (2014) appearing to have accumulated naturally. It may have been contemporary with Ditch 4.

Pits

Pit 2010 was located on the west side of Ditch 1, 7m from the northern edge of site (Fig 3, Section 2). It was oval in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.5m long, 1.3m wide and 0.52m deep. No finds were recovered

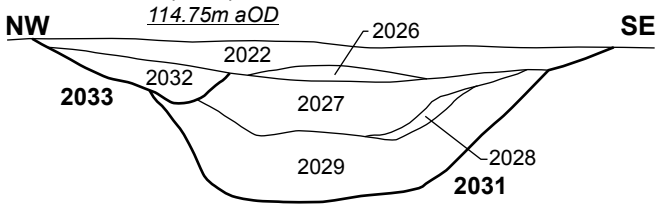
Pit 2033 was located at the eastern edge of Ditch 1 (Fig 3, Section 6). It was sub-circular, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.38m deep, with an irregular U-shaped profile and flat base. The fill (2032) contained fragments of burnt bone and charcoal, and a flint flake. This pit was sealed by 2022, an upper fill of Ditch 1.



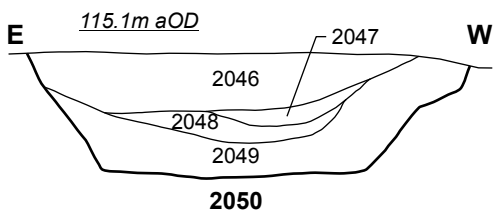
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Mitigation area Fig 2

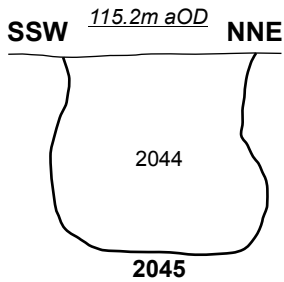
Section 6 (1:50)



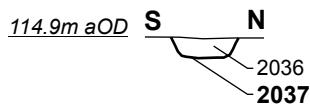
Section 11 (1:50)



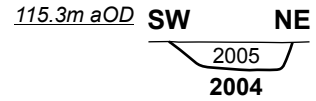
Section 12



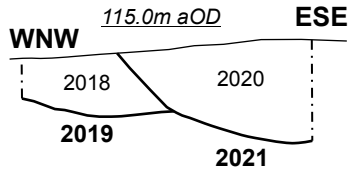
Section 8



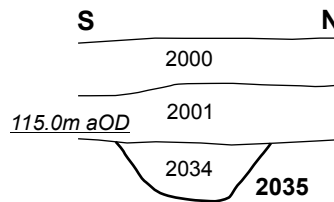
Section 1



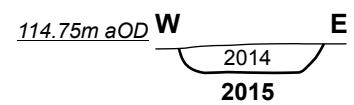
Section 5



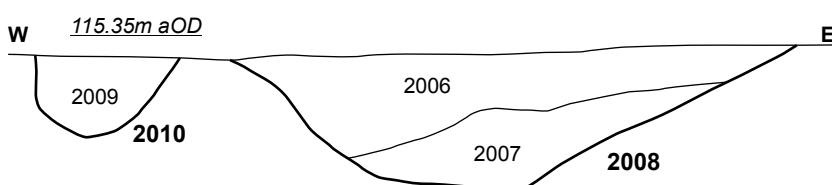
Section 7



Section 4



Section 2 (1:50)



6 THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery by Andy Chapman

From the fill (708) of ditch [709 = 2050], there are three small sherds and two crumbs, weighing 9g, from body sherds of a single vessel. The fabric is a uniform grey throughout, with sparse angular inclusions of flint and dense very fine mica-like specks.

The sherds are 6-9mm thick, and are disintegrating along laminations. The outer surface is smooth and the inner surface has linear striations, probably finger marks. There are no features or decoration to provide any indication of vessel form or date, only a broad Bronze Age/Iron Age date can be suggested.

6.2 Worked Flint by Andy Chapman

The evaluation produced six flints, including an unfinished discoidal scraper and a possible unfinished plano-convex knife (perhaps broken during manufacturing), both characteristic of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age (Chapman 2014).

A further six flints have been recovered during the mitigation works. These are in light grey to dark grey vitreous flint, with one in a mottled grey-white opaque flint. A single larger piece retains an extensive area of pale white-light brown cortex.

The larger piece (SF3), 47mm long by 55mm wide, from the fill (2038) of linear ditch [2041], is a squat flake hard hammer struck from the surface of a flint nodule. The same fill also produced a spall and a small flake (SF4 & 5), one 8mm by 17mm wide and the other 15mm long by 13mm wide.

There are also small flakes from the fill (2007) of ditch [2008] (SF1), the fill (2032) of pit [2033] (SF2) and the fill (2046) of linear ditch [2050] (SF6). These are 27mm, 24mm and 30mm long, with one (SF2) perhaps coming from a prepared blade core.

This is a small group lacking any diagnostic tool types or retouch. The small size of the flakes and a single flake possibly from a blade core, may hint at an early Neolithic rather than a later date, in contrast to the two possible unfinished tools in the similarly small group from the evaluation, which suggested a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. Overall, the material appears to be a typical low level background scatter of residual struck flint.

7 DISCUSSION

The excavation identified evidence for a large, probably Bronze Age, boundary ditch and possible associated field system. A small number of pits possibly marking the later use of the boundary were also identified. Most of the features lay in the west half of the excavation area, with only two pits found to the east of the boundary.

Late Neolithic to early Iron Age

The most significant feature encountered was a broad, gently curving boundary ditch 4.5m to 5.5m wide, consisting of two separate segments, with the terminals spaced 7m apart. The ditches formed part of a continuous but segmented boundary aligned south to north-east that is likely to have been a major land division. Where fully excavated this ditch was in excess of 1m deep and was significantly broader and deeper than the other features encountered. It was also the only dated feature, containing a small assemblage of Neolithic to early Bronze Age worked flint and a very small amount of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery.

A sub-rectangular pit on the east side of the boundary was aligned with the terminal of Ditch 1. It is feasible that the pit acted as a marker point for the terminals because it was dug deep enough to produce sufficient material for a bank for visibility. Although much smaller than the first pit, the second pit, located approximately 5m to the south, could have served the same function but for the terminal of the south ditch. The smaller size of the second pit might indicate that the north segment of ditch was excavated first, thus negating the need for such a large second marker. The lack of accumulated material and similarity of fill to the natural indicates that the upcast from these pits was infilled shortly after removal and that the use of the pit was short-lived.

Although much smaller than Ditches 1 and 2, Ditch 3 was likely to have been contemporary as its east terminal respected the wide gap between the main boundary segments. The ditch indicates that the land on the west side of the promontory (and Ditch 1) was sub-divided into enclosures.

Perpendicular to the main boundary were two ditches aligned east to west (Ditches 4 and 5). They were parallel and are likely to have further divided the land to the west of the major boundary into smaller fields. The little artefactual material recovered indicates that the division may not have related to settlement occupation, but rather to agricultural activity. The middle ditch was overlain by the upper fill of Ditch 1, suggesting that both post-dated the original use of the boundary but were established before its final infilling and disuse.

At the north limit of excavation a ditch aligned north to south (Ditch 6) was identified. It terminated a short distance from the east end of Ditch 4 and was likely to have been associated with it.

Two other pits were identified, each on the upper edge of the main boundary ditch. The first pit was located on the east edge of the boundary and cut into it after it had been partially backfilled. It was then sealed by the latest accumulations within the ditch. Although no other clear examples were identified, the pit may represent a later use of the boundary which was marked out by pits along its course.

A second pit could have served the same function as the previous pit despite being located on the west side of the boundary. Any relationship with the boundary was unfortunately lost during machining.

This excavation is one of only a very small number of archaeological interventions to have taken place in the Adderbury area. In 2014 an open area excavation was carried out on land north of Aynho Road, Adderbury and identified evidence for probable prehistoric land division and use. Although dating material was limited, worked flint tools recovered from the features indicated that the activity could be as early as the Mesolithic or Neolithic period, but may have been contemporary with the activity at Banbury Road (Muldowney 2013 and Crothers *et al*/2014).

The Banbury Road excavation is also the first to identify large features within this landscape. Large boundary ditches indicate division of the land on a broad, perhaps territorial scale. The ditch corresponds with a long and large linear bank and ditch feature aligned roughly north to south on a LIDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) plot (copyright OCC, unpublished, courtesy of Richard Oram) that divided the promontory above the meandering Cherwell River Valley into linear or rectilinear land parcels. The plot shows it to be one of a series of similar linear features that divide the landscape into linear strips.

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MOLA
May 2015

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
2001	Topsoil	Friable mid orange-brown sandy clay with rare sub-angular ironstone fragments throughout.	0.20-0.30m thick	-
2002	Subsoil	Friable mid orange-brown sandy clay with rare small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.10-0.20m thick	-
2003	Natural	Mid orange-brown fragmented ironstone.	-	-
2004	Gully	Linear gully aligned north-west to south-east. Eroded U-shaped profile with flat base.	W - 0.42m D - 0.09m	-
2005	Fill of [2004]	Firm mid red-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone throughout.	W - 0.42m D - 0.09m	-
2006	Fill of [2008]	Friable light red-brown clay silt with frequent angular ironstone and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	W - 3.90m D - 0.54m	-
2007	Fill of [2008]	Friable mid red-brown clay silt with frequent medium to large ironstone fragments throughout. Rare flecks of charcoal.	W - 1.8m D - 0.39m	Flint SF1
2008	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch aligned approximately north-south. U-shaped profile and flat base.	3.80m wide 0.88m deep	-
2009	Fill of [2010]	Friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 1.30m D - 0.52m	-
2010	Pit	Sub-oval pit aligned approximately north-south with steep sided U-shaped profile and concave base.	L - 1.50m W - 1.30m D - 0.52m	-
2011	Fill of [2012]	Friable mid red-brown clay silt with occasional small to medium fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 1.36m D - 0.30m	-
2012	Gully	Linear gully aligned west-north-west to east-south-east with shallow U-shaped profile and irregular base.	W - 1.36m D - 0.30m	-
2013	-	-	-	-
2014	Fill of [2015]	Friable mid red-brown sandy clay with rare small fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 0.50m D - 0.10m	-
2015	Gully	Linear gully aligned north to south with shallow U-shaped profile and flat base.	W - 0.50m D - 0.10m	-
2016	Fill of [2017]	Friable mid yellow-brown clay silt.	Ø - 0.38m D - 0.26m	-
2017	Pit/natural feature	Sub-circular feature with steep sided and irregular U-shaped profile.	Ø - 0.38m D - 0.26m	-
2018	Fill of [2019]	Friable mid red-brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular fragments of ironstone.	W - 0.52m D - 0.22m	-

2019	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned east to west with irregular profile and base.	W - 0.52m D - 0.22m	-
2020	Fill of [2021]	Friable dark red-brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 0.65m D - 0.33m	-
2021	Gully	Linear gully aligned north-east to south-west.	0.65m wide 0.33m deep	-
2022	Fill of [2031]	Friable mid orange-brown clay silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 3.87m D - 0.20m	-
2023	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-
2026	Fill of [2031]	Firm mid orange-brown sandy silt with frequent angular fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 1.20m D - 0.12m	-
2027	Fill of [2031]	Friable dark brown-grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of ironstone and angular fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 2.20m D - 0.24m	Burnt bone, Fired clay, Sample 1
2028	Fill of [2031]	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt.	W - 0.70m D - 0.10m	-
2029	Fill of [2031]	Firm mid yellow-brown with frequent angular ironstone fragments throughout.	W - 2.60m D - 0.50m	Flint SF2
2030	-	-	-	-
2031	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west with irregular U-shaped profile and flat base	W - 3.87m D - 1.06m	-
2032	Fill of [2033]	Friable mid brown-red sandy clay with occasional burnt bone and flecks of charcoal and ironstone fragments throughout.	W - 1.20m D - 0.38m	Burnt bone
2033	Pit	Sub-circular pit with irregular U-shaped profile and flat base.	W - 1.20m D - 0.38m	-
2034	Fill of [2035]	Friable dark red-brown clay silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 0.51m D - 0.19m	-
2035	Gully	Linear gully aligned east-west with U-shaped profile and concave base.	W - 0.51m D - 0.19m	-
2036	Fill of [2037]	Friable mid red-brown sandy clay with rare small ironstone fragments throughout.	W - 0.19m D - 0.08m	-
2037	Gully	Linear gully aligned east-west with shallow U-shaped profile and flat base.	W - 0.19m D - 0.08m	-
2038	Fill of [2041]	Friable mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional small angular fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 3.16m D - 0.51m	Flint SF 3-5
2039	Fill of [2041]	Compact mid brown-grey clay silt with frequent medium fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 0.212m D - 0.43m	Sample 2
2040	Fill of [2041]	Friable mid brown-grey clay silt.	W - 0.55m D - 0.20m	-
2041	Ditch terminal	Terminus of linear ditch aligned roughly north-south with irregular U-shaped profile and flat base.	W - 3.16m D - 0.83m	-

2042	Fill of [2034]	Friable mid red-brown sandy clay with rare angular ironstone fragments throughout.	W - 0.20m D - 0.08m	-
2043	Gully	Linear gully aligned east-west with shallow U-shaped profile and flat base.	W - 0.20m D - 0.08m	-
2044	Fill of [2045]	Friable mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional ironstone fragments throughout.	W - 0.71m D - 0.65m	-
2045	Pit	Elongated sub-oval pit aligned east to west. Bell-shaped profile and flat base.	L - 4.00m W - 0.61m D - 0.65m	-
2046	Fill of [2050]	Friable mid red-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular ironstone fragments.	W - 2.64m D - 0.40m	Flint SF 6-7
2047	Fill of [2050]	Friable mid red-brown silty clay.	W - 1.04m D - 0.12m	-
2048	Fill of [2050]	Friable dark brown-grey clay silt with frequent medium to large fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 1.60m D - 0.24m	-
2049	Fill of [2050]	Compact mid yellow-brown clay silt with frequent small fragments of ironstone throughout.	W - 2.80m D - 0.40m	-
2050	Ditch terminal	Linear ditch aligned approximately north-south with steep sided irregular U-shaped profile and flat base.	W - 3.30m D - 0.80m	-



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