Archaeological evaluation at M1dway J16, Northamptonshire June to August 2015

Report No: 15/172

Authors: Claire Finn and Mo Muldowney

Illustrations: James Ladocha and Claire Finn

MOLA
MUSEUM OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

Project Managers: Mo Muldowney and Adam Yates
Site Code: ENN107968
NGR: SP 6825 5963

MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN 01604 809 800
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk

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Authors: Claire Finn and Mo Muldowney

Illustrations: James Ladocha and Claire Finn

MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 809800
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk

STAFF

Project Manager:	Mo Muldowney BA ACIfA
	Adam Yates MA MCIfA
Text:	Claire Finn BA MA PhD
	Mo Muldowney
Illustrations:	James Ladocha BA
	Claire Finn
Supervisor:	Jim Burke
Flints and querns:	Andy Chapman BSc MCIfA FSA
Roman building materials:	Pat Chapman BA ACIfA
Other finds:	Tora Hylton
Pottery:	Philip Mills PhD MCIfA
	Jeremy Evans PhD
Coins:	Paul Clements BA
The animal bone:	Rebecca Gordon BSc MSc PhD
Plant macrofossils and other remains:	Val Fryer BA MCIfA
Fieldwork:	Jose Alonso
	Jim Burke
	Angel Carrera
	Chloe Cronogue-Freeman
	Anne Foard Cert Ed
	Guillaume Gutel
	Laura Gutel
	David Haynes
	Peter Haynes
	Steve Morris
	Virag Pabeschitz MA
	Paul Sharrock
	Luke Jarvis
	Rob Smith

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	OASIS No: molarnort1-224469	
Project name	Archaeological evaluation at M1dway J16, Northamptonshire June to August 2015	
Short description	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by Midway South to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of A4500 Weedon Road west of Northampton, Northamptonshire prior to the proposed development of the site and following geophysical survey (Walford 2015). Seventy-five trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains were identified in the eastern half of the site. The trial trenching identified two areas of Iron Age rectilinear field system as indicated by the geophysical survey, with a pit alignment, circular enclosures and a probable roundhouse. Two areas of 1st to 4th-century Roman settlement were also identified, including a large rectangular enclosure with rectilinear field systems, a subcircular enclosure and the stone foundations of two structures, probably relating to food-processing activity. The remnant earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation strips were also present in parts of the site.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Walford 2015), DBAs (Walker 2014, Crothers 2015)	
Current Land use	Arable and pasture	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Field systems, ditches, enclosures, pits and structures: Iron Age and Romano-British, ridge and furrow earthworks medieval to post-medieval	
Significant finds	Pottery, brick, tile, lead, copper-alloy objects, Roman coins	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	M1 J16, Harpole, NN7 4DE	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c47ha	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 68223 59564	
Height OD	65-85m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Northampton County Council	
Project Design originator	Mo Muldowney (MOLA Northampton)	
Director/Supervisor	Jim Burke (MOLA Northampton)	
Project Manager	Mo Muldowney and Adam Yates (MOLA Northampton)	
Sponsor or funding body	Midway South Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date/End date	29.06.2015 to 21.08.2015	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Acc. no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc.)**
Physical	MOLA Northampton archive store ENN107968	Pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, lead
Paper		Site file, plan and section drawings, maps
Digital		Mapinfo plans, Word report
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)	
Title	Archaeological evaluation at M1dway J16, Northamptonshire June to August 2015	
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Author(s)	Claire Finn and Mo Muldowney	
Page numbers	124	
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Abstract

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1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by Midway South Ltd to carry out pre-determination archaeological trial trenching on land at M1dway J16, on the M1, to the west of Northampton (NGR SP 6825 5963, Fig 1). The work was carried out in accordance with *The National Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). The scope of works was outlined and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (MOLA 2015); and follows on from a desk-based assessment (Crothers 2015) and geophysical survey (Walford 2015).

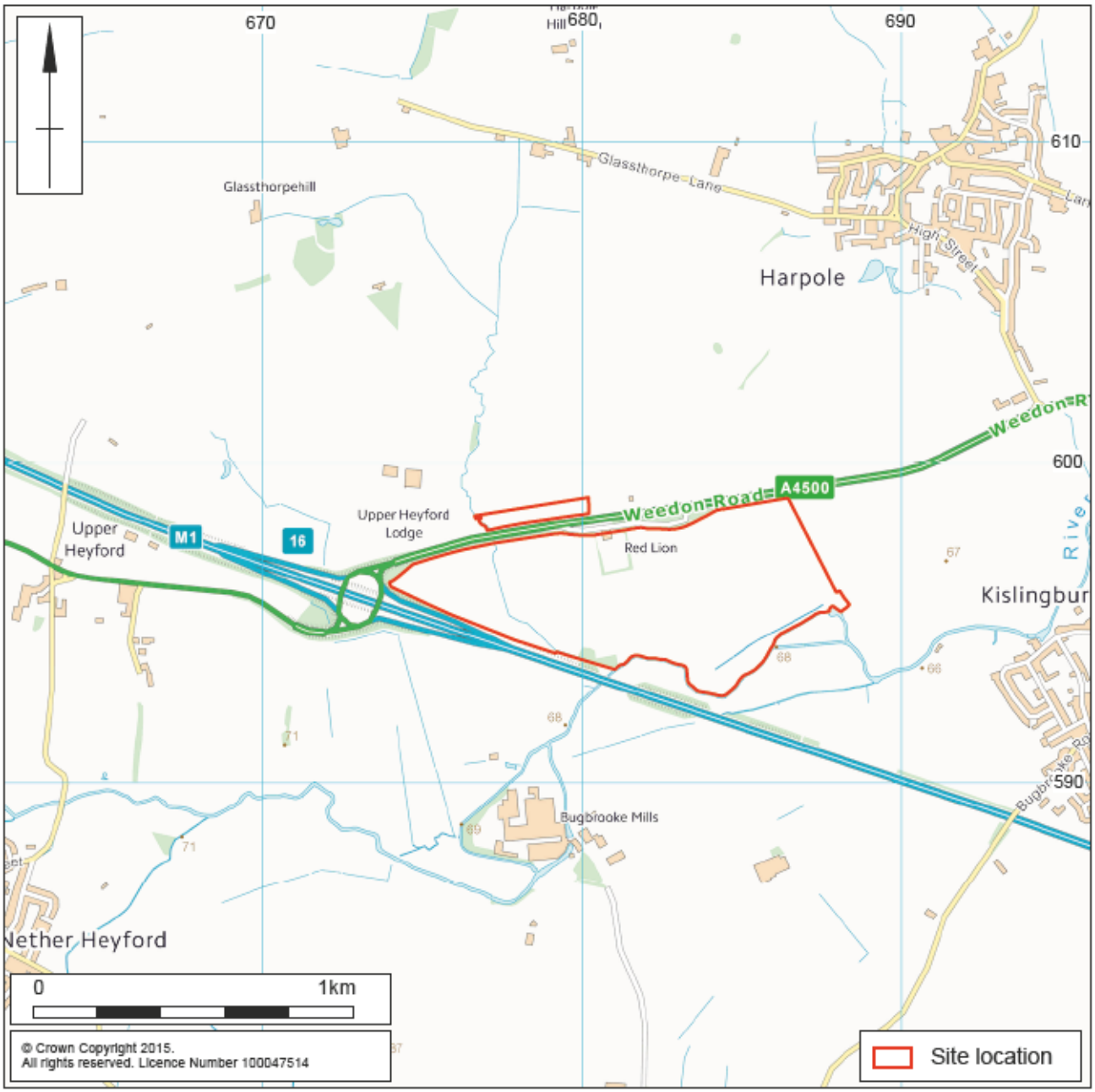
2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

Junction 16 of the M1 lies to the west of Northampton, 1km south-west of Harpole and 1.5km north-east of Nether Heyford. The development site is located between the A4500 to the north, which links Northampton to the M1, and the M1 itself to the west and south-west. The site is bordered to the south-east by the River Nene, and to the east by a track leading south from the A4500. The site has been under agricultural use, and is divided into at least a dozen land parcels and has at the northern boundary a side road leading to a café with associated parking area. The site also encompasses a small plot of land on the north side of the A4500; this area is bounded to the east by a hedged field boundary and to the west by a stream. The bedrock geology is recorded as Dyrham Formation Siltstone and Mudstone, overlain by deposits of alluvium, clay, silt, sand and gravel in association with the River Nene (BGS 2015). The site is situated on sloping land above the Nene between 65m-85m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The site and surrounding landscape have been assessed for archaeological and historic assets in two desk-based assessments (Walker 2014 and Crothers 2015). There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields in or directly adjacent to the proposed development area.



Scale 1:20,000

Site location Fig 1

No direct evidence of either a Palaeolithic or Mesolithic presence has been found either within the site or in its vicinity but there is later Neolithic and Bronze Age cropmark evidence in the surrounding land. Part of a pit alignment containing Bronze Age pottery was found during evaluation of land to the south of the current site (HER5303/0/1).

The partial remains of a Roman villa are known to survive at the eastern edge of the site (HER836). The site was discovered in 1846 and has been investigated a number of times. Evidence recovered indicates the site was occupied from the 2nd to 4th centuries. Fieldwalking and magnetometer and resistivity surveys have been undertaken in the fields to the north of the villa as part of the *Local People: Local Past* project (Young 2010) and identified probable Roman ditch systems and pits that were probably part of the wider occupation and use of the land surrounding the villa.

There is no evidence for dispersed settlement of the type typical of the early-middle Saxon period either within or close to the development area.

The site lies some distance from the medieval settlements of Upper and Nether Heyford and it is therefore likely that it lay in the open fields of both parishes during that time. Ridge and furrow that originated during the medieval period and continued to be used in the post-medieval period survive on the site partially as earthworks, as elsewhere in the parishes of Heyford and Harpole (HER refs 6943/0/4, 6945/0/5 and 6943/0/6 in Upper Heyford and 6942/0/2 in Harpole).

A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site in 2015 (Walford 2015) (see Fig 3). A number of features were identified, in four main areas (Fig 4). The features included undated ring ditches, a probable late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pit alignment, an Iron Age to Roman settlement and field system, medieval ridge and furrow, a post-medieval watermill and a possible post-medieval lime kiln. A probable palaeochannel of the River Nene was also detected.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The general aims of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Specific research objectives were drawn from national and regional research frameworks documents. The following research objectives have the potential to be addressed by the site (Cooper 2006 and Knight *et al* 2012):

- The increasing enclosure of settlements during the middle Iron Age and to what extent the process of enclosure may have varied regionally;
- The emergence of large nucleated settlements in Northamptonshire and further clarification of their character and function;
- The development of nucleated and other settlements in the Iron Age period;
- The development of Iron Age field and boundary systems;
- The economic, social or political roles of pit alignments and linear ditch systems in the Iron Age;
- The ways in which the Roman Conquest impacted upon rural settlements and landscapes;
- How and why Romano-British settlement forms varied over time;
- How Romano-British field and boundary systems related to earlier systems of land allotment, and how these boundary networks developed over time;
- The daily life of Romano-British settlements, and their role in the processing of agricultural products;

- How the integration into the Roman Empire impacted upon agrarian economy, including the introduction of new crops, herbs and fruits;
- Charting the process of agricultural intensification and expansion, and the development of field systems.

3.2 Methodology

The development site is situated in two blocks either side of the A4500. Both areas were subject to archaeological evaluation through trial trench excavation. Seventy-five (75) trenches, each 50m long, were excavated across the two areas (Fig 2). Four (4) were excavated north of Weedon Road, whilst seventy-one (71) were excavated south of Weedon Road. Three planned trenches in the western corner of the site could not be excavated due to ground conditions.

Trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision by a 14 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket.

Topsoil, subsoil and any modern overburden were removed sequentially and stored in separate stockpiles adjacent to each trench. The spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

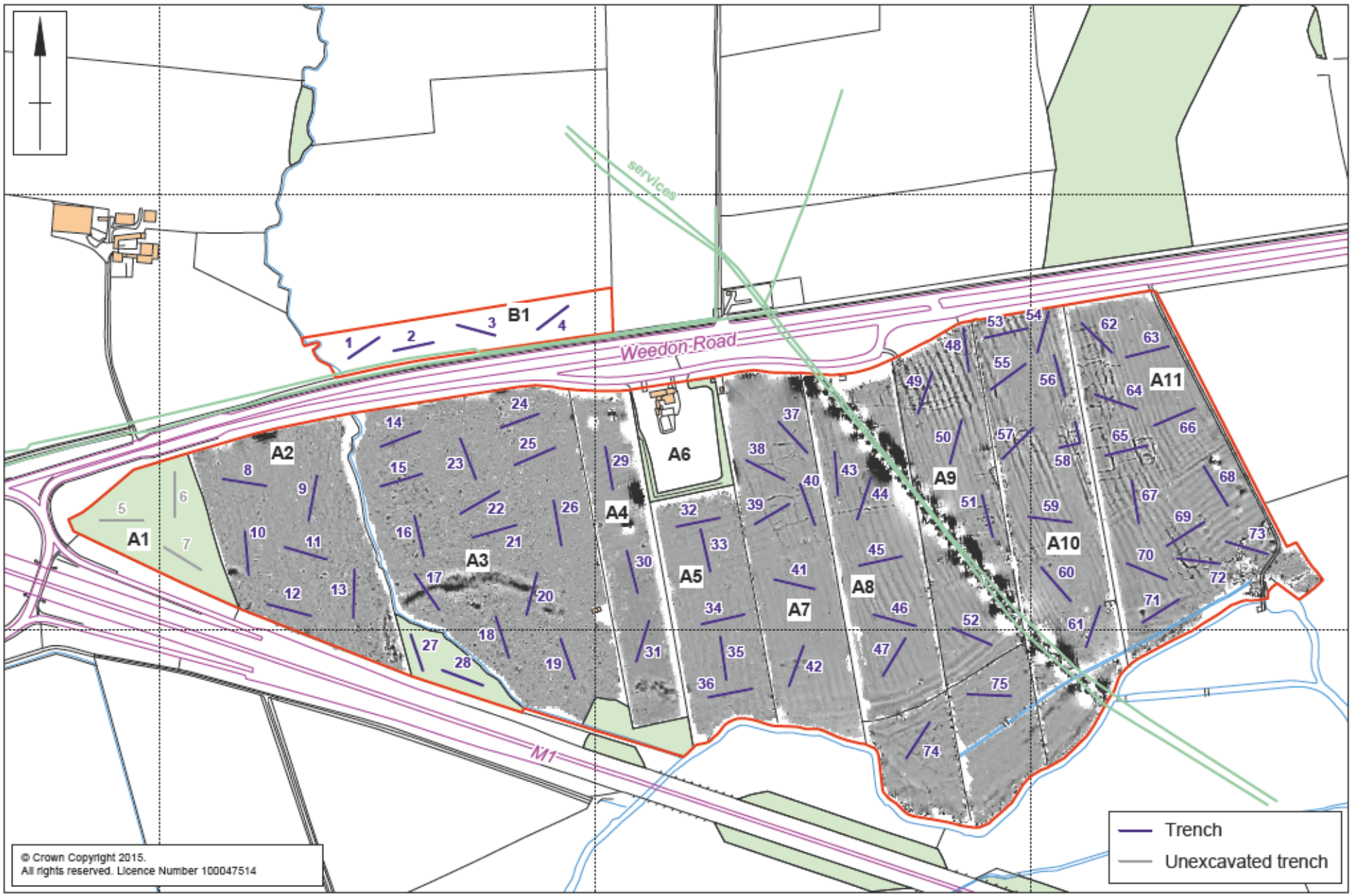
Cleaning of exposed surfaces, hand excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2015) and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (2014b).

Following the completion of the work the trenches were backfilled and lightly compacted with the excavated material.

The character, composition and general depositional sequence of the site stratification was recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, with a unique context number being allocated to each distinct deposit and feature. Recording followed standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014).

Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site, in line with current procedural guidelines (CIfA 2014c; Walker 1990; Watkinson and Neal 2001). Unstratified animal bones and modern material was not collected.

A fully cross-referenced archive of the results of all elements of the evaluation will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines of Historic England's procedural document, *Management of Research Projects in the Historical Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015) and with archiving guidelines by Walker (1990), Brown (2011), CIfA (2014d) and the MGC (1992). Specific Northamptonshire archiving standards will be adhered to throughout in accordance with *Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standard* (NARC 2014).


Scale 1:6000
Layout of trenches, and geophysical survey plot
Fig 2
services
Weedon Road
M1
B1
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
A9
A10
A11
Trench
Unexcavated trench
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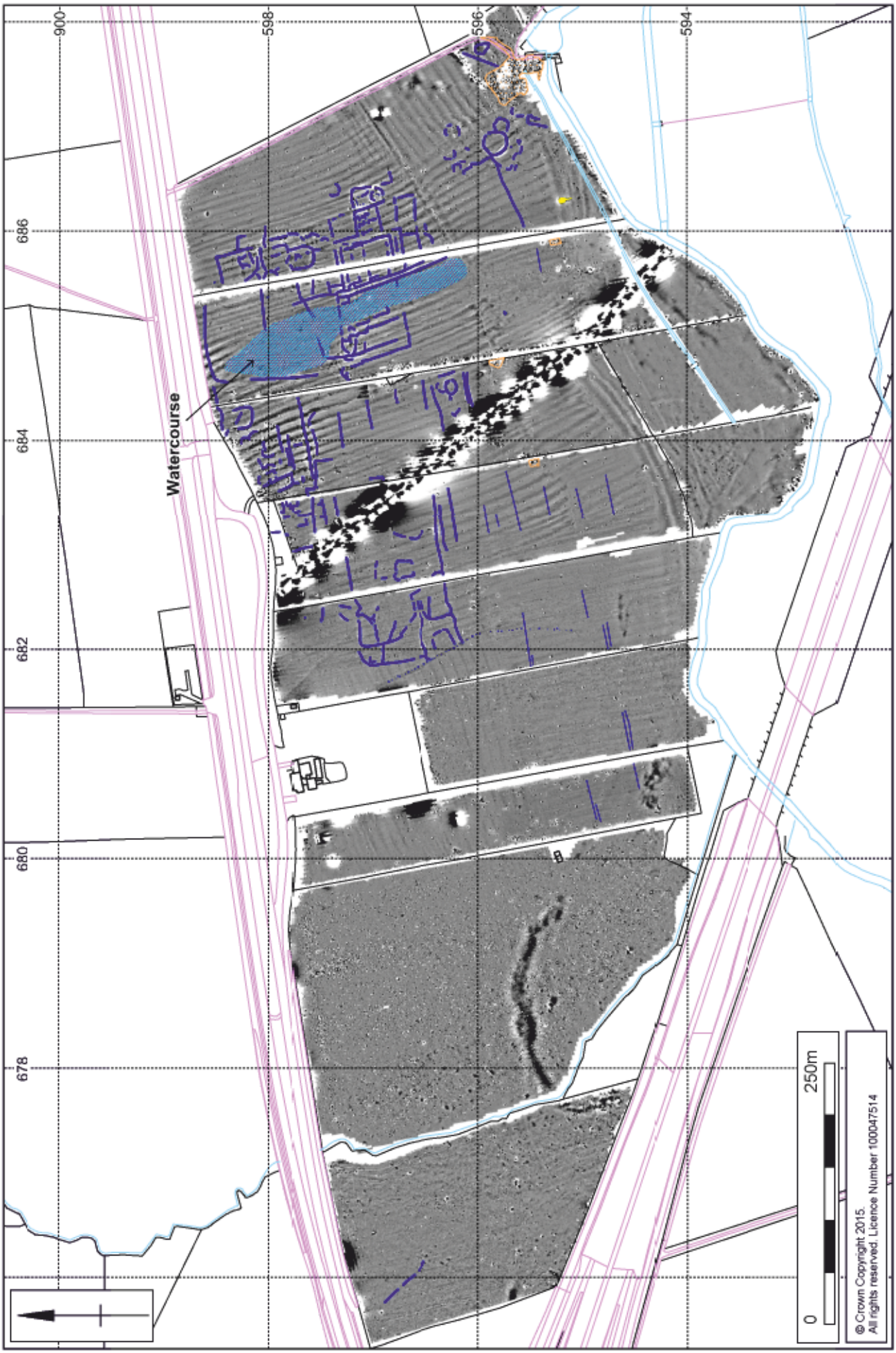
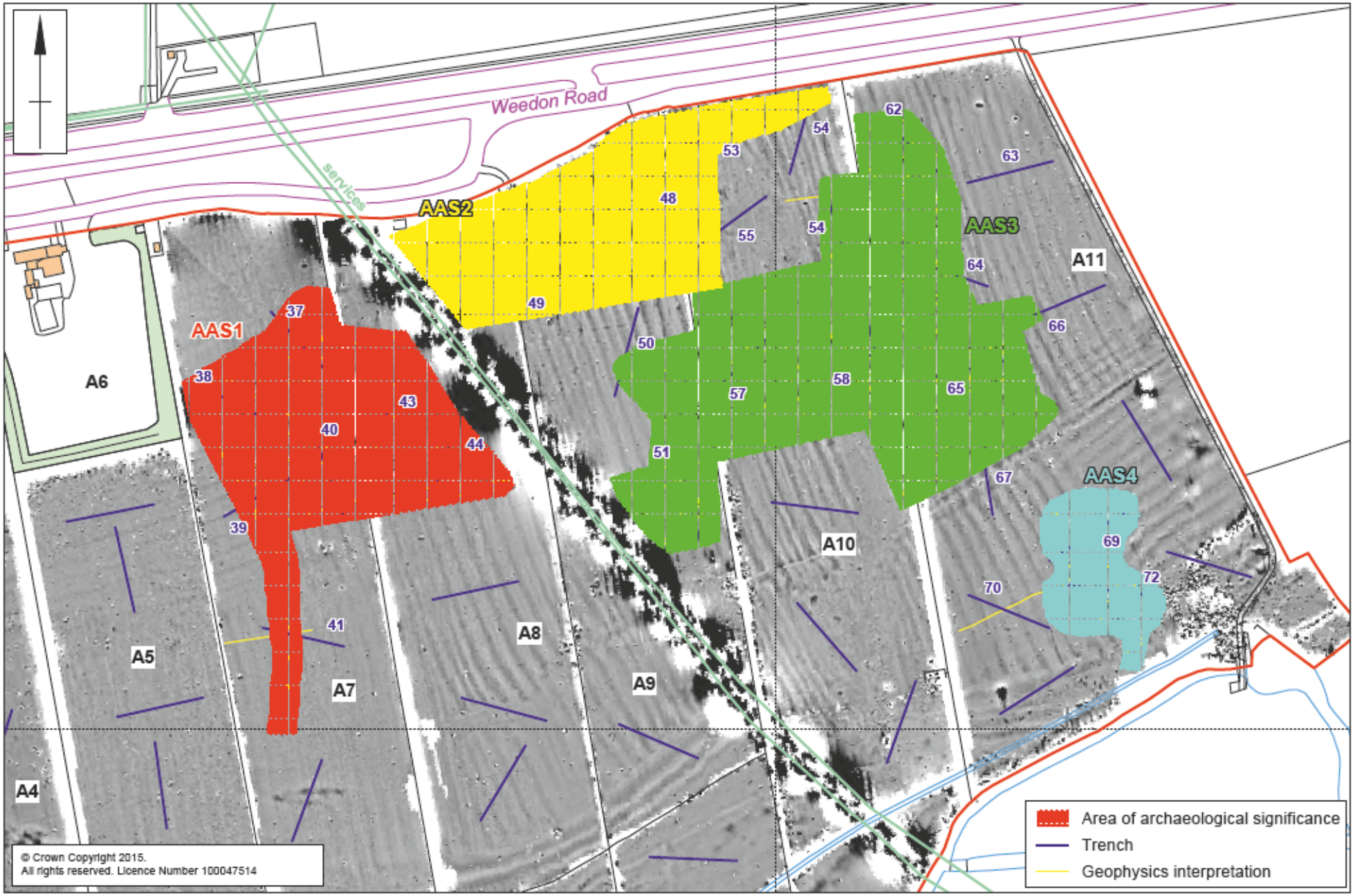


Scale 1:5000 (A4)

Geophysical survey plot, areas AAS-2 and AAS-3 Fig 3



Scale 1:3000

Areas of Archaeological Significance

Fig 4

4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

4.1 General stratigraphy

The natural was largely consistent across the site in its composition. Typically it was encountered between 0.40m – 0.70m below ground surface, and consisted of mid-brown-orange sandy clay with occasional ironstone inclusions and intermittent gravels. It was overlain by light to mid yellow-brown sandy clay subsoil, 0.20m – 0.40m below the surface. The uppermost layer was mid-brown sandy topsoil, on average 0.30m thick. All features truncated the natural and were overlain by subsoil unless otherwise stated.

4.2 Overview

Archaeological features were present almost exclusively in the eastern half of the development area, with the exception of two undated features which were identified further to the west in Field A2 (Trench 8). No archaeological features were identified in Fields A1, A3, A4, and A5, or in Field B1 north of the A4500. Ridge and furrow, including headlands, were present as earthworks across Fields A8 – A11, but not preserved in Fields A2 – A7, although a trace of the furrows was detected by the geophysical survey (Walford 2015). Trenches 5 to 7 (Field A1) were not excavated as the area was inaccessible (Fig 2).Trenches were positioned to target specific anomalies identified through the geophysical survey, as well as to sample apparently blank areas. In almost every instance a feature was identified that corresponded with the geophysical survey plot, and in some instances additional features were also found.

The archaeological remains are described according to each Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS), representing the four distinct, but not necessarily physically separate, areas of activity (Fig 4). The undated ditches in Trench 8 are described at the end of the section.

4.3 Area AAS-1

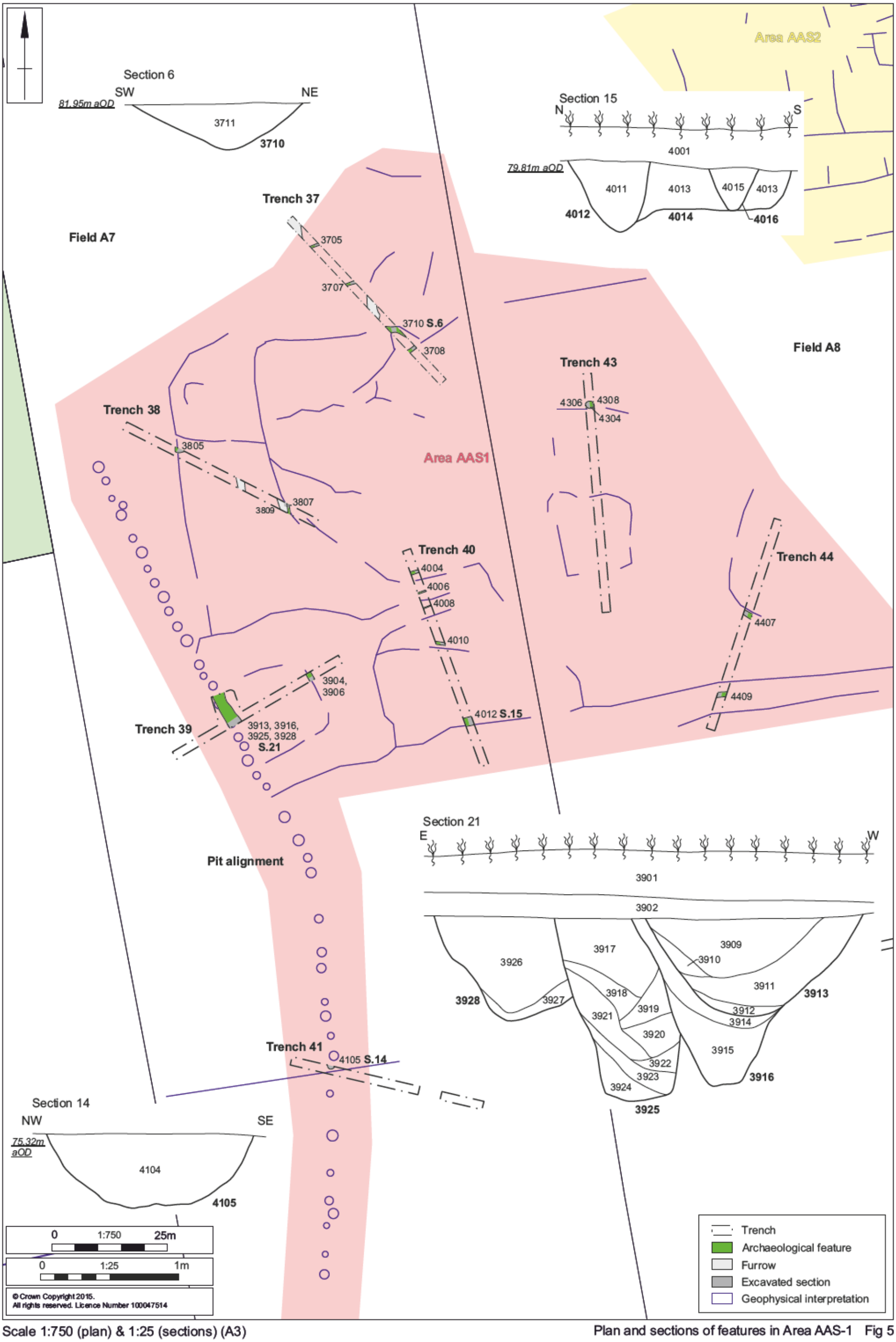
This area was characterised by a late Iron Age to Romano-British rectilinear field system, comprising a series of possibly four ditched enclosures abutting, and to the east of, a pit alignment (Fig 5). Features were identified in Trenches 37-41, 43 and 44.

Pit alignment

The pit alignment was initially identified through the geophysical survey. From the survey it appeared to be a linear arrangement of pits, at least 40 in number, aligned north-west by south-east along the western edge of the AAS-1 enclosures (Fig 5). To the south of the enclosures, the alignment changed direction to a north-south alignment.

Trenches 39 and 41 were positioned to sample this feature. One pit was excavated in the western end of Trench 41. The pit was sub-circular in plan with a U-shaped profile, and a concave base, 1.60m wide by 0.45m deep [4105]. The fill was dark brown sandy clay, with one sherd of late 1st-century Roman pottery (4104) (Fig 5, S.14).

In Trench 39 pit [3928] of the pit alignment was cut by three later ditches, [3913], [3916], and [3925] (Fig 5, S.21, Fig 8). The pit [3928] was roughly rectangular, with sloping sides and a flat base. It was 0.88m wide by 0.77m deep. The lower fill (3927) was mid- to light grey-brown silty clay, 0.17m thick. This was overlain by 0.70m thick mid grey-brown silty clay (3926). This fill contained a few sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (1-70AD).



Scale 1:750 (plan) & 1:25 (sections) (A3)

Plan and sections of features in Area AAS-1 Fig 5

Trenches 37 and 38

Trenches 37 and 38 were positioned to investigate a rectangular enclosure seen in the geophysical survey (Walford 2015), formed of two parallel right-angled ditches, aligned east-west before turning south, crossed by other linear features (Fig 5).

Ditches [3705], [3707] and [3708] were all aligned south-west by north-east, with steep sides and concave bases (Fig 6). The ditches varied between 0.40m-0.95m wide, and were between 0.12m-0.40m deep. They had fills of light grey/grey-orange clay loam or clay silt, which in ditch [3708] was also mixed with charcoal. This fill also produced late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (1-70AD) (3709). The fourth ditch was curvilinear, and aligned north-west by south-east [3710]. It had sloping sides with a V-shaped profile, and was 1.20m wide by 0.34m deep (Fig 5, S.6). The fill (3711) was light grey clay loam with orange-brown mottling, and contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (1-70AD).

Trench 38 contained two ditches, neither of which was datable. Feature [3805] appeared to be a small pit or ditch terminal. The cut had steep sides and a flat base, around 0.80m wide by 0.35m deep. At the south-eastern end of the trench, a truncated ditch was aligned north-south, with steep sides and a flat base, >0.50m wide by 0.20m deep [3807] (Fig 7). It was cut by a medieval furrow [3809].

Ditch [3707], looking west Fig 6

Ditch [3807] and furrow [3809], looking south Fig 7

Trenches 39 and 40

A second area of enclosure and associated ditches lay directly to the east of the pit alignment. The geophysical plot suggested that the enclosure was sub-rectangular, edged by the pit alignment on the western edge, and enclosing a smaller sub-rectangular feature. The outer ditch may have had an entrance in the north-east corner, where two parallel ditches emerge, aligned north-east by south-west.

Trenches 39 and 40 examined the probable enclosure (Fig 5). To the north-eastern end of Trench 39 were two ditches. The earlier ditch, [3904], was aligned approximately north-south and terminated to the north in a rounded end, possibly suggesting an entrance to the inner enclosure in this position. The irregular cut was 0.90m wide by 0.30m deep, and contained pottery of the late Iron Age (early to mid-1st century AD) (3905). The earlier ditch was largely truncated by a broad, shallow-cut

ditch on the same alignment, 1.15m wide by 0.36m deep. This may indicate the enclosure entrance was later cut through. The fills of the recut contained burnt flint, charcoal and stones.

To the south-west were two deep intercutting ditches, one of which was recut (Fig 8). The earliest ditch phase cut through pit [3928] of the pit alignment. This ditch, [3925], was aligned north-south with a flat base and steep, almost vertical sides, 0.70m wide by 1.32m deep. The ditch had multiple phases of infilling, predominantly variations of silty clay, tipped from alternate sides of the ditch. The majority of fills contained no material culture. The upper fill (3917), was 0.53m thick and produced pieces of charcoal, worked flint (SF5-8).

Ditch [3925] was cut by [3916], which had a similar alignment and size and may have been a recut. Ditch [3916] was 1.10m wide by 1.20m deep. The lower fill was 0.47m thick (3915), and contained pottery dating from 1-70 AD. A thin layer of mid-grey brown silty clay (3914) built up overlaying (3915) before the ditch was recut again (Fig 4, S.21). The recut [3913] was shallower than the previous ditch cuts, measuring 1.58m wide by 0.70m deep. It too was subject to several phases of infilling and silting. The upper fill was 0.43m thick, containing residual middle Iron Age pottery, and some early Roman pottery (1-70AD) (3909).

Features [3928], [3925], [3916] and [3913], looking south Fig 8

Ditch [4010], looking west Fig 9

Trench 40 investigated several linear features extending east-west from the possible enclosure. Four shallow ditches in the north to centre of the trench, [4004], [4006], [4008] and [4010], were similar in form and size, being all aligned east-west, and asymmetrically cut with concave bases. The ditches varied between 0.20-0.60m wide and 0.08-0.28m deep, with fills of grey-orange or orange-brown clay silt. Ditch [4010] had a lighter clay fill, containing worked flint, and pottery dated from 1-70AD (4009) (Fig 9). Fill (4003) of ditch [4004] also contained 33 sherds of pottery from the same date, and fill (4005) of ditch [4006] contained 1 sherd of middle Iron Age pottery, as well as flint and animal bone.

At the south end of Trench 40 were three intercutting ditches, aligned east-west (Fig 5, S15). The earliest ditch [4014] was 1.60m wide by 0.45m deep with sloping sides and a broad, flat base. The ditch seemed to have been cut to the north by [4012], a ditch with steep sides and a V-shaped profile, 0.60m wide by 0.50m deep. The fill (4011) of [4012] contained a large assemblage of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery, with a single intrusive post-medieval sherd and worked flint. In the centre of [4014], another

V-shaped ditch was cut on the same alignment, [4016]. This later cut was 0.35m wide by 0.30m deep, and the fill (4015) contained five sherds of middle Iron Age pottery.

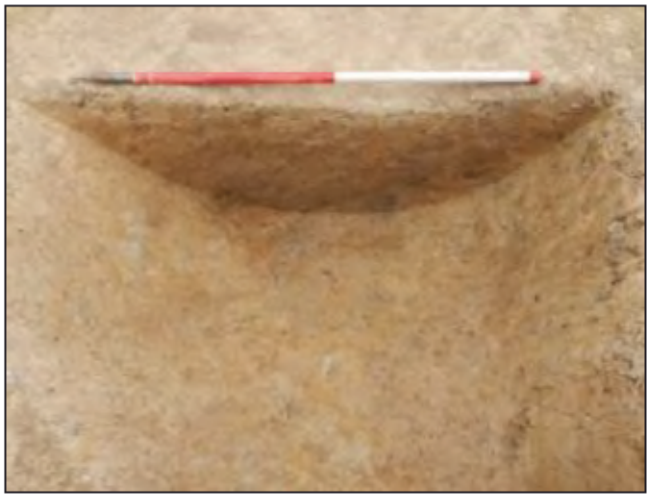
Trenches 43 and 44

Trench 43 was positioned to target a small sub-rectangular enclosure and linear feature in AAS-1, although the features excavated did not correlate with the geophysical interpretation. Three pits were located at the north end of the trench, although the similarity in their fills prevented their relationship, either as a pit alignment running east-west or as consecutive pit recuts, being identified. Pit [4304] was sub-circular, 1.50m in diameter and 0.46m deep, with a flattish base (Fig 10). The fill (4305) contained flint and several sherds of pottery dating to 1-70AD.

Bordering pit [4304] to the west and east were two further pits. Pit [4308] was only partially visible and was not excavated. Pit [4306] was 1.15m in diameter and sub-circular, with moderate to steep sides and a slightly rounded base 0.41m deep.

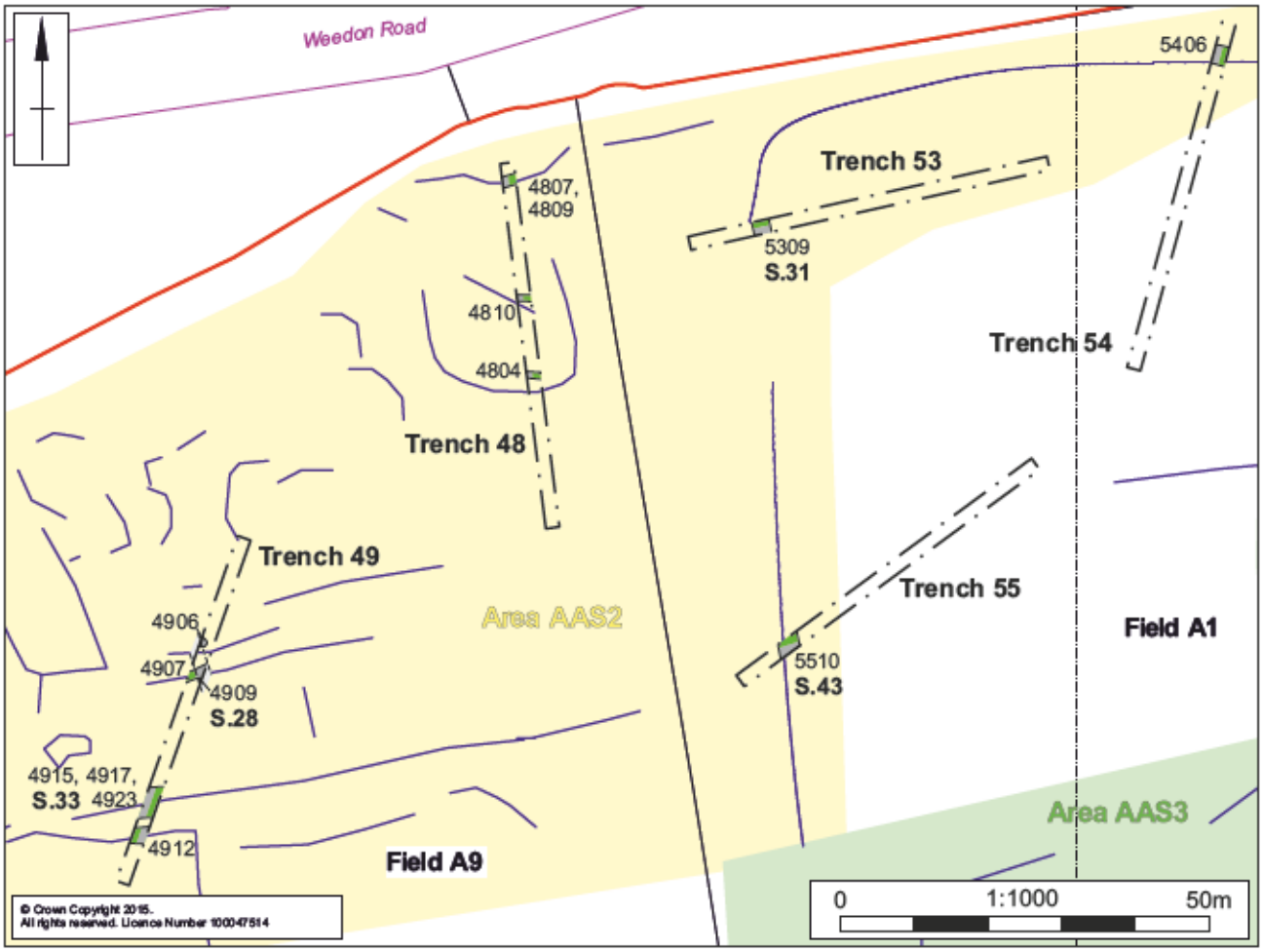
No trace was found of the rectangular enclosure to the south shown on the geophysical survey.

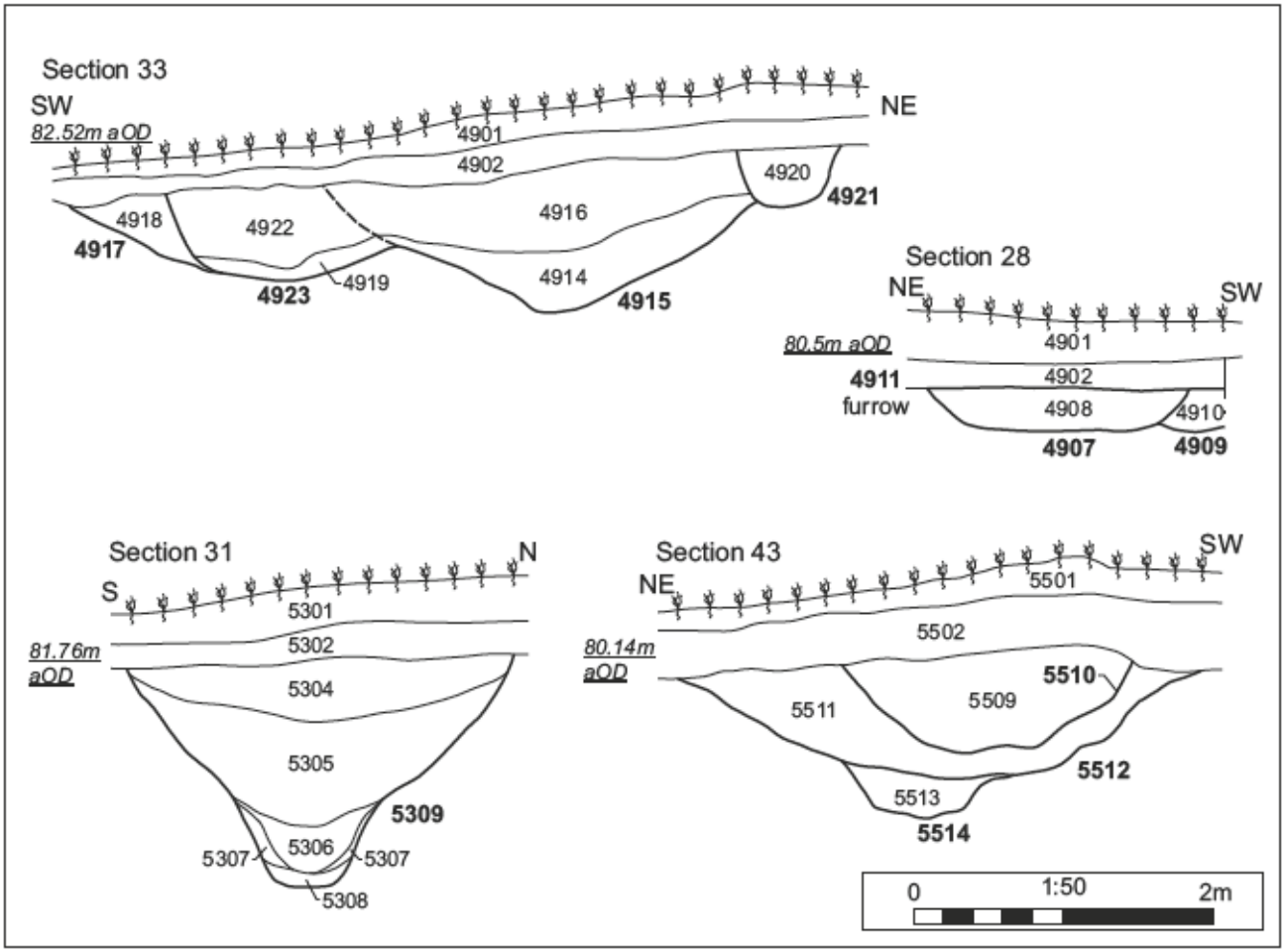
Trench 44 was positioned further to the south and targeted two parallel linear ditches aligned east-west, and a curvilinear ditch, possibly an enclosure, to the north. There were two ditches. The northernmost ditch, [4407], was aligned north-west by south-east, and had a U-shaped profile 1.0m wide and 0.28m deep. The primary fill was probably from natural silting (4406), while the main fill, 0.19m thick, contained early Roman pottery (mid-late 1st-century AD) (4405). Ditch [4409] to the south on the same alignment was linear or slightly curvilinear, 0.40m deep and 1.0m wide, with a U-shaped profile (Fig 11). The fills were dark brown silty clay, the upper fill (4408) contained quantities of charcoal, burnt stone and pottery dating from the late Iron Age to early Roman periods (1-70AD).



Pit [4304], looking east Fig 10

Ditch [4409], looking north-west
Fig 11





Scale 1:1000 (plan) & 1:50 (sections) **Plan and sections of features in Area AAS-2** Fig 12

4.4 Area AAS-2

Area AAS-2 is to the east of AAS-1 (Fig 12). The geophysical survey identified a series of parallel linear ditches aligned east-west, with some internal divisions forming a rectilinear field-system. To the north of this were a number of curvilinear and horseshoe-shaped ditches arranged on a north-east by south-west axis at the top of the sloping ground. The area was bounded to the east by a long linear feature, aligned north-south which turned east-west to the north. Archaeological features were identified in trenches 48, 49 and 53 to 55. The features identified here do not appear to connect with those in AAS-1.The geophysical survey seems to indicate that features to the east of AAS-2 and in the main area of AAS-3 may have been affected by a large area of disturbance, aligned north-west by south-east. Ridge and furrow is obscured, along with any other linear cut features (Fig 3). This disturbance may be the result of a watercourse or palaeochannel running down the hillside. It was partially observed in Trench 55.

Trench 48

Trench 48 was located to investigate a U-shaped enclosure and linear features. There were four ditches. The northernmost ditch, [4809], was aligned west-east with a U-shaped profile, 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill (4808) contained a fragment of *tegula* roof tile dating 100-180 AD. This ditch was later recut into a much larger ditch [4807], which had the same alignment and general shape, but now measured 1.30m wide by 0.40m deep. The fill (4806) contained fragments of sandstone as well as late 1st-3rd century Roman pottery and tile fragments.

In the centre of Trench 48 was ditch [4810], aligned south-east by north-west, with a broad, U-shaped profile and rounded base 0.95m wide by 0.38m deep (Fig 13). The fill (4811) contained building debris, including medium to large pieces of limestone, flint and cobbles, some of which were burnt, and a large, roughly-worked limestone block 0.45m by 0.40m by 0.20m. Some pieces of early Roman *tegula* were also recovered, along with late Iron Age to Roman pottery and animal bone. Further south of [4810] on the south of the enclosure was ditch [4804], which may have been curvilinear, aligned approximately east-west. The ditch was asymmetrically cut, broadly U-shaped in profile, becoming flatter and wider to the east. At its widest, the ditch was 0.95m wide by 0.38m deep. The fill, (4805), contained some burnt stone and charcoal, as well as late 1st to 4th-century AD Roman pottery, animal bone, and tile.

Ditch [4810], looking west Fig 13

Ditch [4912], looking south-east Fig 14

Trench 49

Trench 49 was positioned to sample a number of linear features aligned east-west at the south edge of AAS-2. Roman pottery was recovered from the subsoil where it filled the medieval furrow [4911]. There were seven ditches, a pit and a furrow. The pit [4906] was the northernmost feature in the trench. This was sub-circular, steep-sided and flat based, around 1.50m in diameter and 0.40m deep. The fills were brown silty clay, with the upper fill containing a large limestone block and some animal bone (4904).

To the south of the pit was the proposed enclosure boundary. Excavation revealed the terminal of ditch [4909]. The ditch appeared to be aligned north-south, with steep sloping sides, and a narrow base, 0.25m wide by 0.40m deep. The fill (4910) contained late 1st-century AD Roman pottery. The ditch was truncated by furrow [4911] and ditch [4907]. This latter ditch was aligned north-east by south-west, with shallow steep sides and a broad flat base, 1.25m wide by 0.35m deep (Fig 12, S.28). The fill of the ditch (4908) was dark grey-brown clay silt, containing limestone, tile, burnt clay and daub, as well as domestic waste of animal bone, a copper-alloy coin of *c*330AD (SF10) and a large quantity of late 3rd to 4th-century pottery. The quantities of construction and domestic waste in this pit indicate an occupation site in the near vicinity.

The southern linear boundary of the enclosure appeared to have been recut at least four times (Fig 12, S.33). The first ditch, to the south of the group, appears to have had a U-shaped profile, 1.00m wide by 0.50m deep [4917], filled with dark brown silty clay (4918). This was cut by ditch [4923] which had a U-shaped profile, 1.00m wide by 0.50m deep. The upper fill (4922) contained tile, brick and charcoal. This trench was recut by a ditch that was significantly larger than the other ditches, with a wide U-shaped profile, 3.00m wide by 1.20m deep [4915]. The primary fill (4914), 0.40m thick, contained Roman pottery. Overlying this was an 0.80m thick layer (4916), containing brick and tile fragments, and pottery dated between 240-400AD and from the middle Iron Age. Ditch [4915] was cut along its northern edge by a narrower ditch [4921], which had steep sides and a U-shaped profile, 0.60m wide by 0.40m deep.

In Trench 49 to the south was ditch [4912] (Fig 14). This large ditch, 2.60m wide by 0.75m deep, had a broad U-shaped cut. It was aligned east-west parallel to the southern edge of the probable enclosure. The fill (4913) was grey silty clay mottled with yellow-brown clay mixed with fragments of ironstone and limestone, and containing animal bone, brick and tile, including a *tegula* dating from 160-260 AD, an iron nail (SF12) and a large pottery assemblage. The pottery dated from the late 2nd-century to the mid-4th century.

Trenches 53, 54 and 55

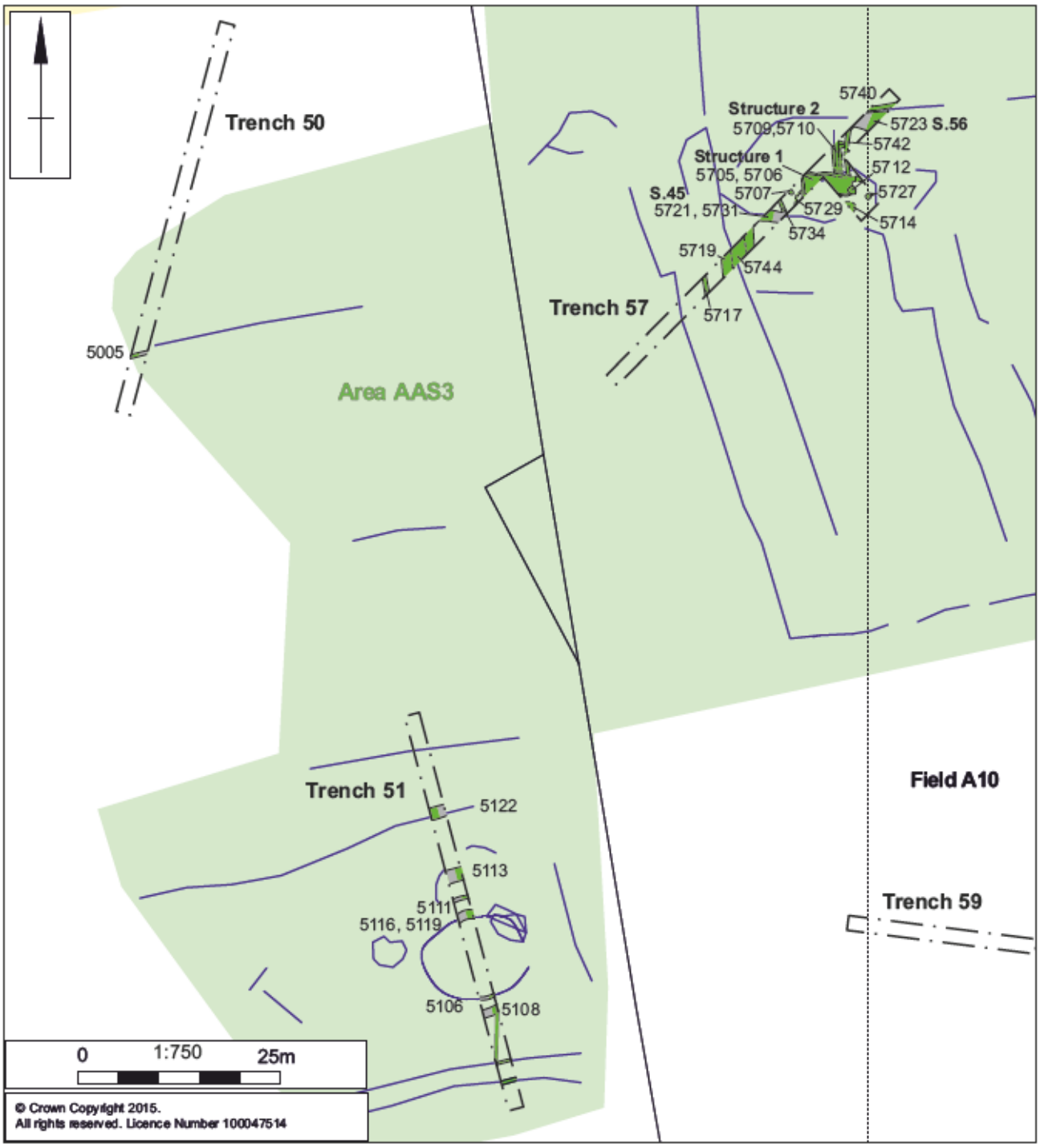
To the east of Area AAS-2 were two long linear ditch features. One ditch, at least 85m long, was aligned east-west along the north edge of the site, before turning south at the west end. In Trench 53 it was shown to be a substantial ditch, aligned north-south, 2.60m wide by 1.52m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base [5309]. The ditch contained several phases of silting and backfill (Fig 12, S.31, Fig 15). The most substantial fill, (5305) was 0.70m thick and contained a possible Neolithic flint blade fragment (SF11), animal bone, and tile. The upper fill (5304) was 0.42m deep and contained pottery dating from the 2nd to mid-4th centuries, as well as charcoal and ceramic tile. The fill also contained a layer of flat limestone pieces, possibly forming a path, wall foundation or drainage feature.

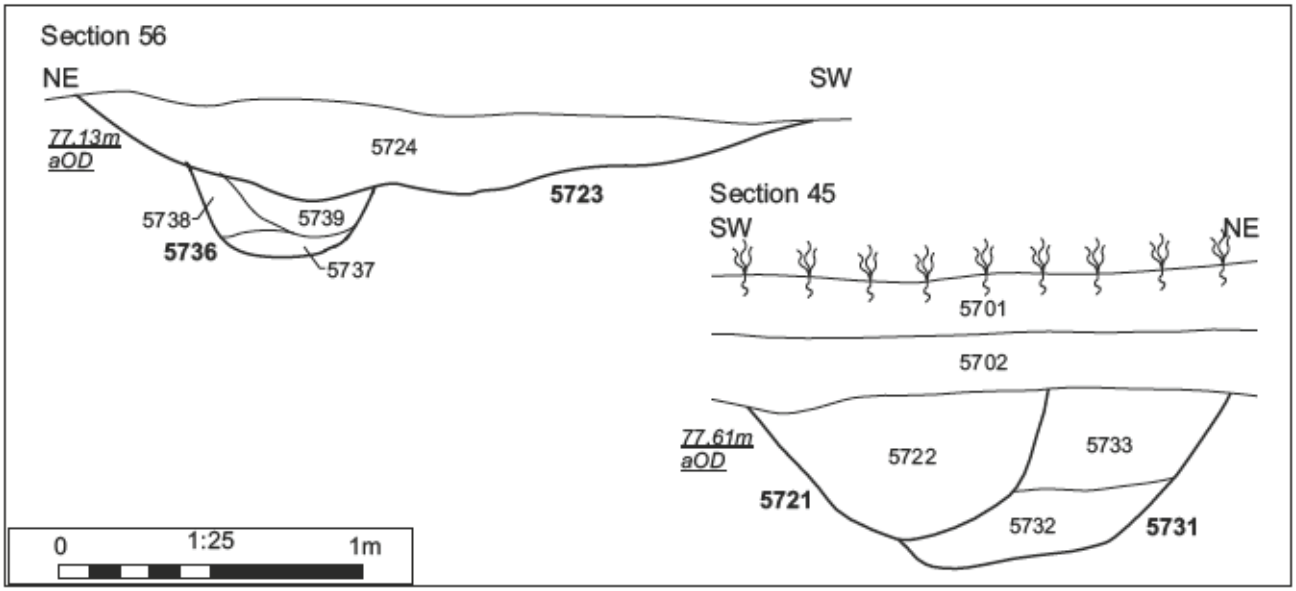
Trench 54 targeted the eastern end of the same boundary ditch, at which point it was aligned north-west by south-east, and measured *c*1.85m wide by 0.80m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base [5406] (Fig 16). The upper fill (5404) was 0.50m deep, containing ironstone and limestone inclusions, as well as worked flint (SF26), animal bone, brick and tile, and a few sherds of Roman pottery.

The second linear feature was aligned north-south, and extended around 60m from the centre of the area to the south. At its centre, the feature was shown to comprise three intercutting ditches aligned north-south, and a probable natural watercourse [5508], which contained a fragment from a Roman rotary quern (SF22). This watercourse may have washed away archaeological features in areas AAS-2 and AAS-3. The earliest ditch cut is [5514], with sloping sides and a U-shaped profile around 1.07m wide by 0.33m deep (Fig 12, S.43). The fill (5513) produced late 3rd-4th-century pottery. This ditch was recut into a much larger feature, now 3.80m wide by 0.80m deep and much broader [5512]. This ditch cut was filled with compact mid-brown silty clay, very similar to the natural but with inclusions of ashy material; this may have been washed-in material caused by the activity of water. A later ditch, [5510], cut through this fill. This ditch had a somewhat irregular base and roughly U-shaped profile, 0.95m wide by 0.70 deep. The fill (5509) contained a large quantity of domestic waste in the form of charcoal, animal bone and horn, ceramic roof tiles and brick, late 3rd- to 4th-century Roman pottery, and small finds of worked horn (SF 17) and a copper-alloy ring (SF18).

Ditch [5309], looking south
Fig 15

Ditch [5406], looking west
Fig 16





Scales 1: 750 & 1:25

Plan and sections of features in Area AAS-3 (west) Fig 17

4.5 Area AAS-3 (west)

This was the largest area of archaeological significance, lying to the west and south of Area AAS-2 (Fig 17). The geophysical survey identified a large rectangular enclosure aligned east to west, and a series of ditches defining a number of rectilinear enclosures aligned from it and in the surrounding area, along with possible ring ditches and pits. The area was divided into two by the watercourse disturbance which had also affected Area AAS-2. This truncated the main east-west enclosure feature (see Fig 3). To the west of the watercourse, features were found in trenches 50, 51 and 57.

Trenches 50 and 51

Trench 50 targeted a single linear feature on the edge of the main enclosure area, aligned south-west by north-east. A single narrow ditch was found, possibly a water gully, with steep sides and a concave base 0.40m wide by 0.23m deep. The fill contained no finds.

Trench 51 was positioned at the south of the area over a circular feature edged by linear ditch cuts. This was shown to be a sub-circular ditched enclosure, recut at least once on both sides. To the north and the south were four other shallow linear ditch features. The northernmost ditch cut [5122] had steep sloping sides and a flat base aligned south-east by north-west, 1.35m wide by 0.50m deep (Fig 18). It contained animal bone and some Roman pottery (5123). This ditch was similar in size and alignment to ditch [5113], further south. Ditch [5113] was U-shaped with a flat base, 1.85m wide by 0.65m deep. The primary fill was a 0.07m thick silting deposit (5114), overlain by 0.60m thickness of dark grey-orange silty clay containing animal bone, and slag (5115).

Immediately to the south of these large boundary ditches were four shallow curvilinear ditch cuts, aligned more or less east-west, which probably formed the edges of the ring ditch. The northernmost edge was formed by [5111], a cut with concave sides and base 0.67m wide by 0.11m deep. The fill produced worked flint (SF25) and Roman pottery (5112). Parallel to this ditch was cut [5116], with sloping edges and a concave base 1.00m wide by 0.70m deep. The primary fill was 0.05m thick silty clay, probably naturally deposited (5117). Overlaying this was a layer 0.65m thick, in which was found worked flint (SF15), animal bone, and a grinding stone (SF16). This ditch was cut, or recut, by [5119], which had a V-shaped profile, 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep (Fig 19). Again, the primary fill was 0.05m depth of natural silting material (5120), overlain by a silty clay layer (5121) 0.45m thick, which produced animal bone and Roman pottery.

The southern side of the ring ditch enclosure was again formed of two parallel ditches. The inner ditch [5106] had a U-shaped profile and a flat base, 0.40m wide by 0.20m deep. The fill contained animal bone (5107). On the southern edge was ditch [5108], which had concave sides and a rounded base 1.05m wide by 0.17m deep. The lower silting deposit in the ditch was 0.10m thick (5109). Overlying this was silty clay 0.17m thick with animal bone and one sherd of Roman pottery (5110).

The final feature in the trench was a small shallow gully aligned north-south, and cutting [5108]. It was probably a natural feature such as an animal burrow [5104].

Ditch [5122], looking south-east Fig 18

Ditches [5116] and [5119], looking west Fig 19

Trench 57

Trench 57 was positioned to investigate the north-west corner of the large enclosure aligned east-west in the centre of Area AAS-3 (Fig 17). The features included two structures inside an enclosure, eleven cut linear features, and four pits or postholes, generally aligned north-south or east-west. Metal detecting identified one unstratified copper-alloy object (SF27).

The enclosure appeared to have been bounded by large ditches which are likely to have been recut more than once. To the west was [5719], aligned north-south, probably over 4.0m wide. The fill (5720) contained 1st-3rd-century AD pottery. This ditch appeared to have been recut by [5744], a narrower ditch around 2.0m wide, containing dark grey to black clay loam, mixed with limestone, ironstone and ash/charcoal inclusions (5745).

To the north of the enclosures was a smaller ditch [5736], which was aligned north-west by south-east, with a flat base, 0.65m wide by 0.35m deep (Fig 17, S.56 and Fig 20). This was probably the earliest enclosure ditch on this side. The ditch was filled by several dumps of burnt material, primarily dark and light grey clay silt, mixed with charcoal and ash. At some point, this ditch was recut into a larger ditch on the same alignment [5723], between 2.0-2.90m wide. The recut ditch seemed to be slightly curvilinear, steep-sided with a shallow uneven base around 0.35-0.40m deep. Similarly to (5745), the fill was soft dark grey-black clay silt, with ironstone, limestone, and charcoal (5724). Pottery from the 3rd-4th century AD was recovered, along with animal bone and ceramic building materials.

Extending south-east from the boundary ditch [5744] was ditch [5731] (Fig 17, S.45 and Fig 21). This may have marked an internal division within the enclosure. The ditch was U-shaped with sloping sides and a curved base, 1.10m wide by 0.60m deep. The upper fill (5733) contained a small amount of animal bone and Roman pottery. This ditch was later recut as [5721] which followed the same alignment. The recut had a U-shaped profile 1.0m wide by 0.45m deep, and was filled with dark grey-black silty clay containing animal bone and 1st-3rd-century AD pottery (5722).

Ditches [5736] and [5723], looking south-east Fig 20

Ditches [5721] and [5731], looking north-west Fig 21

These ditches enclosed an area near the north end of the trench, containing several structures and cut features. A small extension was made on the south side of the trench to further define the features in this area.

Structure 1 was a sub-rectangular stone-built feature approximately 4.90m long by 2.40m wide, aligned east-west, and open on the eastern side (Fig 23). The wall foundations [5705] and [5706] were composed of roughly-worked limestone blocks at least two courses thick and one wide without mortar, and roughly-faced on the inside. Its surviving width was between 0.22m-0.32m, and height was 0.15m. The east-west wall foundation [5706] had a distinct kink to the west end, which might be a structural feature or due to subsidence. The internal area, 6.40m long by 2.30m wide, was filled with hard dark grey clay-loam, with occasional lumps of ironstone and limestone and pieces of charcoal and daub (5711). Roof tiles (SF23), iron nails (SF24), and late 2nd- to 3rd-century AD pottery was retrieved from this layer. A short 0.60m long section of wall foundation was observed to the south and east of Structure 1 [5729]. This section of wall may be truncated by robber cut [5730] which was filled by lumps of limestone from the wall. Both of these features indicate further foundations may lie to the south outside the trench.

Structure 2 was situated to the north of Structure 1, on a north-south alignment (Fig 24). It comprised two narrow parallel stone wall foundations, without mortar, two stones wide (0.30-0.50m wide) and one course high (0.10m) [5709] [5710]. The foundations appear to be faced inside and outside. The structure did not join up with [5706] of Structure 1, but the walls may have been robbed out at the south end. The surviving dimensions of the structure were approximately 2.40m long by 1.40m wide. To the north, the eastern wall [5710] turned to the east for 0.90m. The structure was filled by layer (5716), hard dark grey clay loam with occasional limestone and ironstone blocks, and containing charcoal, flint, and pottery dated from the late 2nd to 4th centuries. The layer seemed to extend around the corner of [5710], where quantities of burnt clay/daub were found.

Four sub-circular pits or postholes were cut in the locality of the structures. To the west of Structure 1 was pit [5707], 0.60m in diameter, and filled with compact dark grey clay loam with occasional chips of stone and rare charcoal (5708). Immediately to the south-east of Structure 1 was pit [5712], 0.90m in diameter (Fig 22). It was filled with hard dark grey-black clay loam, with charcoal, burnt clay and burnt stone (5713). Directly to the south of [5712] was [5714], 1.60m wide, and filled with dark yellow-brown clay loam, with stones (5715). Pit or posthole [5727], south-west of [5712], was 0.50-0.60m diameter, and filled with hard dark yellow-brown to dark grey clay loam, with frequent limestone/ironstone blocks (5728). The regular positioning of these cuts may indicate them to be timber postholes associated with Structures 1 and 2.

Pit/posthole [5721], looking south-west Fig 22

Structure 1, foundations [7505] and [5706], looking south-east Fig 23

Structure 2, foundations [5710] and [5709], looking south Fig 24

A number of narrow ditches, possibly drainage gullies or beam slots, were situated around the structures. To the north of the structures and enclosure, and parallel with ditches [5723] and [5736], was a narrow ditch or gully, 0.35m-0.45m wide [5740].

Gully or ditch [5725] extended north from the east-west aligned wall of structure 1 [5706], parallel to wall [5710]. The cut was 0.35-45m wide, with a fill of dark grey clay loam, containing large limestone blocks, small ironstone fragments, daub, and charcoal (5726). The cut may be curvilinear, joining [5742] to the north as it curved round to the east. Here the gully was 0.40m wide by 0.20m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The fill contained animal bone (5743). Gully [5734] was aligned NNW-SSE to the south of the structures. It had sloping sides and a concave base 0.45m wide by 0.20m deep.

Further towards the south end of the trench was another narrow ditch, 0.60m wide and aligned north-south [5717]. The fill (5718) was clay loam containing ceramic building materials.

A tree hole [5704] was also found in trench 57. It was 1.40m wide by 0.33m deep, with a fill (5705) of light grey silty clay. There were no associated finds.

4.6 Area AAS-3 (east)

The eastern area of AAS-3 targeted the eastern edge of the large rectangular enclosure beyond the area where the features were washed out by the route of the watercourse. The area also contained a series of long ditches, aligned north-west by south-east, dividing the main enclosure, and a number of outstanding rectangular and circular enclosures further to the north (Figs 25-26). Archaeological features were found in Trenches 56, 58, 62, and 64-67.

Trenches 56 and 62

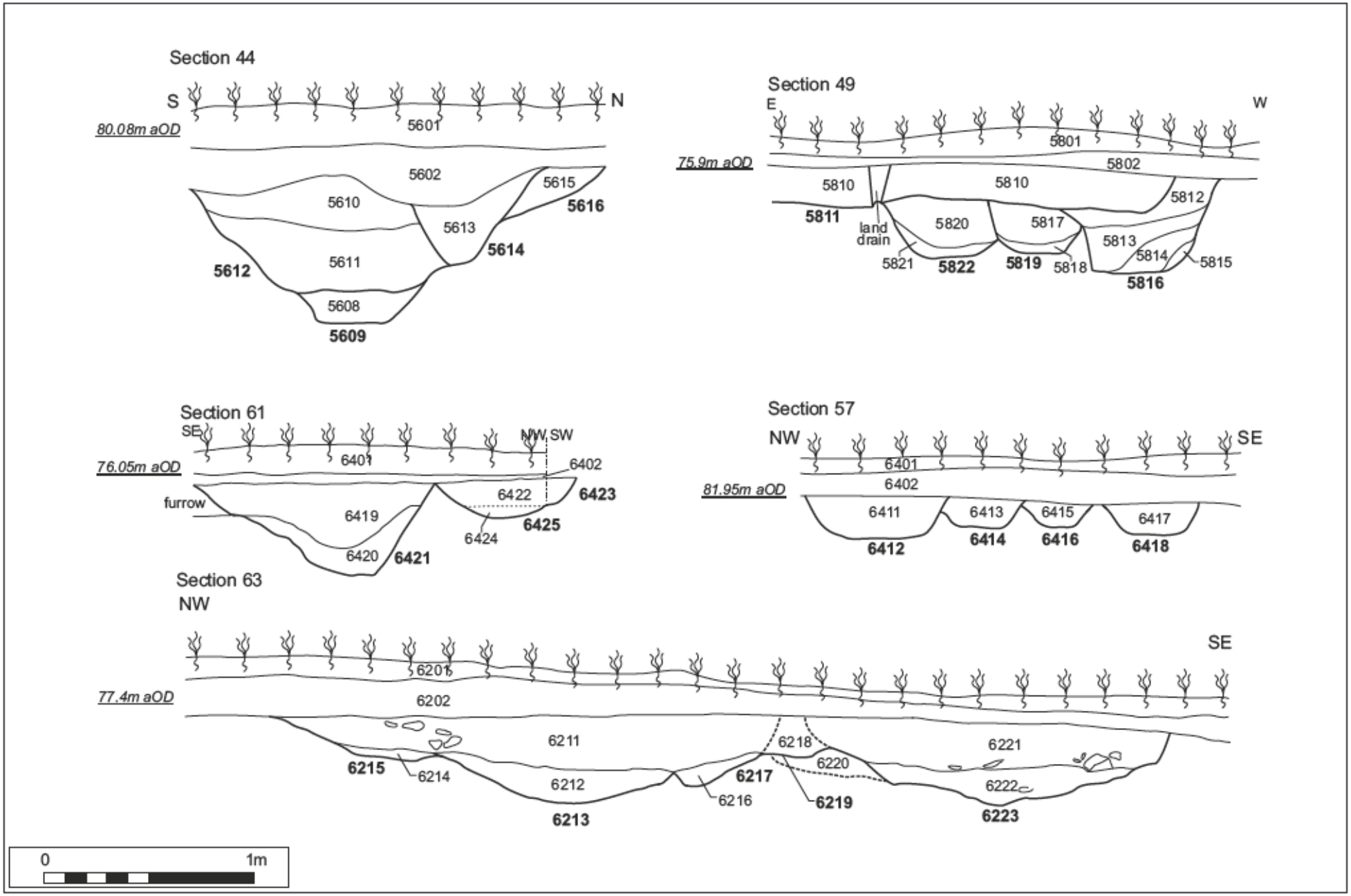
Trenches 56 and 62 were positioned in the north of AAS-3. Trench 56 targeted two areas of linear cut features, all aligned east-west. The northernmost feature comprised a steep-sided, flat-based ditch [5609], 0.60m wide by 0.18m deep. It contained animal bone and late 1st-century AD Roman pottery (5608). The ditch was recut into a much wider flat-based ditch [5612], 1.25m wide by 0.55m deep (Fig 26, S.44, and Fig 27). The primary fill, 0.30m thick, produced animal bone, and ceramic building materials (5611), over which lay a 0.25m thick clay silt layer without finds (5610). A narrower ditch [5616], 0.50m wide by 0.27m deep was aligned parallel to [5612], but their relationship was obscured by a later recut [5614]. The recut had steep sides and a U-shaped profile, 0.60m wide by 0.27m deep (5613).

The ditch [5607] to the south had also been recut. The original ditch had sloping sides and a flat base, 0.50m wide by 0.25m deep. The fill contained animal bone and tile. The recut [5605] was substantially larger; 2.25m wide by 0.55 deep, although it had a similar profile. The fill (5604) contained animal bone, worked flint (SF13 -14), ceramic building materials, antler, and pottery dating from the mid-2nd century.

Scale 1:750 (A3)

Plan of features in Area AAS-3 (east) Fig 25

Scale 1:25



Sections of features in Area AAS-3 (east) Fig 26

Trench 62 was at the north of AAS-3, positioned over two areas of rectilinear enclosure. At the northern end of the trench, the terminal end of a ditch [6208] was seen, aligned east-west, and U-shaped in profile with a concave base. The fill did not contain any finds. To the south of the ditch terminal, another large ditch ran parallel, correlating with the northern enclosure edge [6205]. It had a U-shaped profile 3.00m wide by 0.85m deep, and a fill containing stone, animal bone, tile, and pottery dating from AD 160 (6204).

A small pit [6210] lay immediately adjacent to the large ditch (Fig 28). It measured 0.80m long x 0.25m deep, and was sub-circular with a U-shaped profile. The fill (6209) produced animal bone and late 1st-3rd-century pottery. To the east of the pit another possible pit was seen in the section, suggested by a large group of stones (6206).

At the centre of the trench, five ditches intersected (Fig 26, S.63). Ditch [6215] was probably the boundary ditch, aligned north-south, of a large rectangular enclosure, although the ditch was largely truncated and only survived to 1.0m wide and 0.10m deep. This was cut by a large shallow ditch aligned east-west, with a broad flat base [6213] which appears to have been in excess of 8.50m wide by 1.20m deep, although the truncations make it difficult to clarify this. The primary fill (6212) was about 0.40m thick and contained worked flint, animal bone and pottery dating to the 2nd-century AD. The upper fill (6211) was 0.60m thick, and produced animal bone, ceramic building materials, 3rd to 4th-century pottery, and an iron nail (SF41).

Parallel to [6213] was ditch [6223], a U-shaped ditch 3.23m wide by 0.77m deep. It was situated to the south of [6213] and may have been contemporary with it. The lower fill (6222) produced animal bone, tile and pottery of the late 1st-mid 2nd century, and the upper fill (6221) containing worked flint, animal bone, tiles, iron nails (SF42) and a large quantity of Roman pottery dating 240-400AD. Two other earlier ditches on the same alignment may have been cut, or recut, by [6213] and [6223]. These were [6217] and [6219]; both highly truncated, shallow ditches filled by brown silty clay, without finds.

Ditches [5612] and [5609], looking west Fig 27

Ditch [6205] and pit [6210], looking north-west Fig 28

Trench 58

L-shaped Trench 58 was positioned in the centre of the large rectangular enclosure, in order to target a number of linear features. Metal detecting identified one unstratified copper-alloy object (SF28) and there was a large quantity of high-status pottery. At the north end of the trench was V-shaped, flat based ditch [5804], aligned south-east by north-west. It was 0.65m wide by 0.62m deep, and had a primary natural silting fill with animal bone. This was overlain by a 0.37m depth of light black-grey silt clay also with animal bone (5806). The ditch was recut on the same alignment by [5807], which was U-shaped, 1.20m wide by 0.55m deep. The fills were very similar to the earlier ditch cut, with the upper fill of firm dark black-grey silt (5809), with animal bone, worked antler (SF29-32), late 1st-century Roman pottery, and an iron object (SF19).

To the south of the previous ditches was ditch [5824], which was aligned east-west with steeply sloping sides, and an uneven base, 1.80m wide by 0.55m deep. The fill comprised compact mid to dark grey-orange clay silt, containing worked flint (SF33) and late 3rd to 4th-century pottery (5823).

The southern arm of the trench contained a group of intercutting ditches and pits, the earliest phase of which seemed to be [5822] (Fig 26, S.49). This was a U-shaped ditch with a flat base, aligned north-south. It was too truncated for its size to be determined. The primary fill was probably the result of natural silting, and comprised firm mid grey and brown-orange silty clay, with a few small stones and pieces of charcoal (5821). Overlaying this was a firm mid-dark mottled brown-grey clay silt (5820) with small stones and charcoal, containing brick and tile, wall plaster, and mid-2nd-century Roman pottery.

This first phase of the boundary was recut to the west by ditch [5819], on the same alignment. This ditch had a similar profile, size and shape to the earlier ditch, and was also filled with an initial silting deposit (5818). The upper fill (5817) comprised firm dark mottled green-grey clayey silt, with small stones and charcoal, containing animal bone, brick and tile, and late 2nd-3rd-century pottery.

The ditch was recut again to the west by [5816] on a slightly different alignment north-west by south-east. The recut had steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fills were grey or brown silty or sandy clays mixed with some charcoal, and were slumped to the west (5813-15). The upper fill, (5812), contained charcoal, animal bone, ceramic building materials, shell, and late 3rd-4th-century pottery.

The latest in the series of cuts appeared to be ditch [5811], which may have been around 3.90m wide and around 0.40m deep. It was again aligned north-south, with steeply sloping sides and a broad flat base. The ditch cut through all the previous ditch phases, although it was then itself truncated by a modern land drain. The fill (5810) comprised firm dark black-brown silt clay with small stones and charcoal, which contained animal bone, brick and tile, and pottery from the late 3rd-mid 4th centuries.

To the south-west end of the trench was a final ditch cut, [5826], aligned north-south, with steep sides and a rounded base, 1.50m wide by 0.47 deep. The fill contained worked flint, animal bone, ceramic building materials, mid-2nd-century pottery, and a copper-alloy object (SF28) (5825).

Trench 64

Trench 64 was located to target a large horseshoe-shaped enclosure and curvilinear ditches. To the north end of the trench were two intercutting linear ditches. Ditch [6410], aligned north-east by south-west, with steeply sloping sides and a shallow flat base, 0.70m wide by 0.26m deep (Fig 29). It had a fill of grey-brown silty clay, and may have been used for drainage. The ditch was cut at its north end by [6408] (Fig 29). This was a larger ditch, aligned east-west, which had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, 1.73m wide by 0.79m deep. The ditch contained a number of layers of backfilled

material, mainly variants of grey-brown silty sandy clay. Late 1st-century AD Roman pottery was recovered from the primary fill (6407) and from a dump of burnt material comprising dark grey-black burnt silty clay, stone, burnt clay and charcoal inclusions, 0.15m deep (6405). Fill (6406) produced late 3rd-century Roman pottery. The upper fill of the ditch (6404), 0.25m deep, contained animal bone, tile, brick, and wall plaster, clearly indicating the presence of a structure nearby.

Several intercutting ditch features corresponded with the position of the eastern arm of the horseshoe enclosure. Shallow U-shaped cut [6425] was aligned north-east by south-west, 0.80m wide by 0.10m deep (Figs 26 S.61, and 30). The fill contained frequent burnt limestone pieces, flint, animal bone, brick, tile and 4th-century pottery (6424). This was probably cut by ditch [6423], although the relationship was not entirely clear. Ditch [6423] was visible as a rounded terminal end of a U-shaped ditch aligned north-west by south-east and around 0.25m deep. The fill contained frequent burnt limestone (6422).

Immediately adjacent to cut [6423] was ditch [6421]; a wide, deep ditch, aligned north-west by south-east, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig 30). The widest part of the ditch was 2.30m wide by 0.88m deep. The primary fill (6420) was 1.70m wide by 0.30m deep, and contained a large quantity of domestic waste material. This included late 3rd-century Roman pottery, flint, animal bone, tile, mortar, shells and iron nails (SF 36-37). The upper fill (6419) was siltier and darker in colour with frequent charcoal and limestone inclusions, and containing finds of flint, animal bone, brick, tile, mortar, iron nails (SF38) and large amounts of pottery dating from 270-400 AD.

Ditches [6408] and [6410], looking north-east Fig 29

Ditches [6421] and [6425], looking south Fig 30

To the south of the large enclosure were another series of shallow intercutting ditches, (Fig 26, S.57); the earliest phase of which appeared to be [6416]. This cut was 0.70m wide by 0.21m deep, aligned east-west, with sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (6415) contained mid-3rd-century pottery, with some residual 2nd-century sherds. Cutting this to the west on the same alignment was [6414]; a shallow, U-shaped ditch 0.80m wide by 0.26m deep, containing charcoal and late 1st-century Roman pottery (6413). Again on the same alignment, and to the west, was the next phase of ditch, [6412]. This ditch was U-shaped, 1.40m wide by 0.42m deep. The fill produced a quantity of animal bone, tile, 2nd-century pottery, and a 3rd-4th-century copper-alloy coin (SF34) (6411). About 0.1m to the east of the earlier ditch [6416] was cut another ditch of similar size and form, and also on an east-west alignment [6418]. The ditch was 0.92m wide by 0.30m deep, and contained animal bone, ceramic building materials, iron nails and late 3rd-4th century pottery (6417). The similarity between these ditches suggests they perhaps performed the same function at different times.

The southern end of trench 64 produced two interesting layer features. Layer (6428) comprised compact mid-dark grey-orange clay silt with occasional stones, 13.0m wide by 0.15m deep. The layer contained a large quantity of domestic waste, including limestone rubble, brick, and tile, as well as animal bone, worked flint (SF43-44), iron nails (SF45) and a large assemblage of late 3rd-4th century Roman pottery, with some 2nd-century sherds. This layer overlay [6429], which was a surface of flat limestone blocks with a large quantity of ceramic tile. The stones were 0.08-0.15m in width, and may have been dumped building rubble, wall collapse, or a laid surface (Figs 31- 30).

Several ditches cut these layers. Ditch terminal [6431] was aligned east-west with sloping sides and a flat base. To the south was another ditch terminal, which also cut the stone layer. This ditch [6433] was aligned north-east by south-west, steep-sided with a flat base, and filled with firm dark grey silty clay, with small stones, charcoal flecks, and late 1st-century Roman pottery (6432).

To the farthest south end of the trench was a single posthole [6427]. This was a sub-circular cut, 0.45m long by 0.40m wide by 0.10m deep, aligned north-south with vertical sides and a sloping curved base. The posthole fill comprised hard light grey-brown mixed silty clay (6426). A large ironstone cobble might represent post-packing material, and a density of charcoal lumps might be the remains of the post. The fill also contained pottery of the middle Iron Age, much earlier than any other pottery in this trench.

Limestone layer (6429), looking south-west Fig 31

Limestone layer (6429), looking north-west Fig 32

Trench 65

To the south-eastern end of the large enclosure in AAS-3 was a small rectangular enclosed area, containing several short linear features. This was adjacent to an area of curvilinear ditches, containing a series of possible pits. Trench 65 was positioned to sample these features.

At the west end of the trench was a wide ditch [6511], which had sloping sides and a flat base, 3.80m wide by 0.98m deep. There were multiple fills, comprising variants of compact green-yellow clay with ironstone and some with gravel (6510, 6509). The upper fill (6508), 0.20-0.30m deep, contained animal bone, ceramic building material and pottery, which dates from the 2nd century AD, late 3rd-4th centuries AD, and some post-medieval sherds. Fill (6508) was cut to the east by a furrow, and to the west by a recut [6507]. The recut was on the same alignment as [6511] but was significantly smaller; 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (6506) was compact mid-dark brown clay loam, which contained animal bone, brick, tile dating 240 AD onwards, antler (SF40), glass (SF39), and Roman pottery dating from the mid-2nd to the early 4th centuries AD.

To the eastern end of the trench was another series of enclosure ditch cuts, all on a north-west by south-east alignment. The earliest phase appeared to be [6513], a steep-sided ditch cut with a slightly convex base, 0.80m wide by 0.40m deep (Fig 33). The fill produced mid-2nd-3rd-century Roman pottery, animal bone, and an iron nail (SF54) (6512). The ditch was truncated or recut by a very wide V-shaped ditch [6515] with a narrow base 0.25m wide, and broad, sloping edges extending to 3.80m wide

(Fig 33). The fill (6514), about 0.55m deep, contained a quantity of domestic and possibly industrial refuse, including worked flint, animal bone, slag, an iron nail (SF53), a copper-alloy pin (SF56), and a large pottery assemblage. This comprised 4th-century Roman pottery and a samian group dating from the 3rd century AD.

The area of possible round pits to the eastern end of the trench produced only a single feature. This was a sub-circular pit, or possibly a ditch terminal, aligned north-east by south-west [6504]. The pit measured 1.25m wide by 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and a flat, level base. The fill was compact light grey clay loam with yellow-brown mottling, rare ironstone, burnt cobbles, charcoal and daub (6505). The finds included animal bone, tile, glass (SF35), and late 1st-century Roman pottery.

Ditches [6515] and [6313], looking south Fig 33

Trenches 66 and 67

Trench 66 was situated to the east of AAS-3 to sample a ring ditch. The majority of the trench was blank, with the single curvilinear probable Iron Age ring ditch observed at the west end [6607] (Fig 34). The ditch curved from north-south to east-west, and was steep-sided with a flat base 1.60m wide by 0.57m deep. The primary fill was 0.24m deep and comprised a probably natural deposit of firm brown-green-yellow clay (6606). The upper fill was a 0.33m depth of firm mid-brown-grey silty clay with rare ironstone, containing animal bone and middle Iron Age pottery (6605).

Trench 67 was situated at the south edge of AAS-3, and there were four ditches in its northern end. Ditches [6705] and [6707] were shallow, parallel linear ditches, aligned north-west by south-east. They measured 0.50-0.80m wide and 0.08-0.09m deep with curving sides and a flat base, and contained fills of friable mid grey-brown sandy loam with frequent charcoal inclusions. Fill (6704) of [6705] contained animal bone and pottery of 4th-century AD date. Fill (6706) of [6707] contained one sherd of the late 1st-century AD pottery.

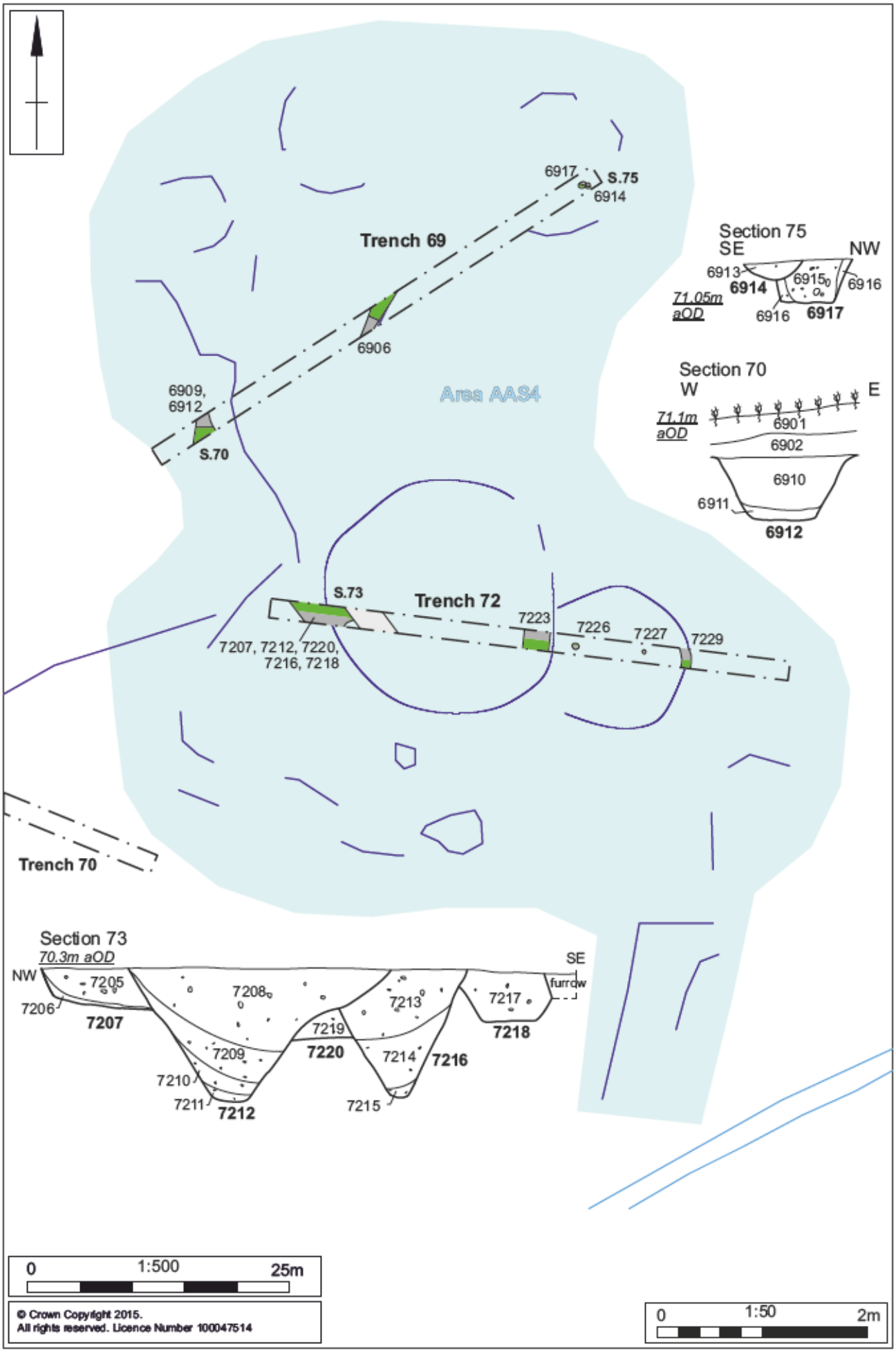
Two further ditches were immediately to the south of [6707], and may correspond to the southern boundary of the enclosure group (Fig 35). These ditches were parallel,

linear or slightly curvilinear, aligned east-west, with vertical sides and flat bases. Ditch [6711] was 0.68m wide by 0.54m deep, and the primary fill contained animal bone, a lead object (SF48) and late 1st-2nd-century pottery (6709), Ditch [6712] was 0.52m wide by 0.34m deep, and its primary fill contained animal bone and late 1st-3rd century pottery (6710). Both ditches contained the same upper fill (6708); compact dark-brown orange silty clay with gravel 0.30m thick which spread for 2.60m across the ditches. This contained worked flint, animal bone, tile, and a reasonable quantity of late 3rd-century pottery. Similarly to Trench 65, the pottery from this trench also contained a quantity of high status samian and finewares.

A patch of ironstone gravel and pebbles at the south of the trench is hypothesised as a trackway or surface, but this is highly speculative.

Ditch [6607], looking north Fig 34

Ditches [6712] and [6711], looking east Fig 35



Scale 1: 500 (plan) & 1:50 (sections) Plan and sections of features in Area AAS-4 Fig 36

4.7 Area AAS-4

The fourth Area of Archaeological Significance is located in the south-east corner of the site, concentrated around Trenches 69 and 72 (Fig 36). The archaeology comprised a small area of Iron Age ditches and ring ditches of varying sizes. At least one of the ring ditches might relate to a roundhouse structure.

Trench 69

Trench 69 was situated to sample a linear cut feature at the west of the trench, and several curvilinear ditch features to the east. A ditch was located at the west end of the trench, aligned north-south with sloping sides and a flat base, 1.35m wide by 0.63m deep [6912] (Fig 36, S.70). The lower fill, 0.12m thick, may be the result of natural silting (6911). The upper fill, 0.51m thick, included worked flint (SF49-52), animal bone, and middle Iron Age pottery (6910). Ditch [6912] was cut by smaller ditch [6909], which was aligned north-east by south-west, and had sloping sides and a flat base 0.78m wide by 0.40m deep (Fig 36, S.71). This ditch also contained a shallow silting fill 0.05m thick (6908). The remainder of the ditch fill, 0.35m thick, produced finds of animal bone and middle Iron Age pottery (6907).

In the centre of the trench was ditch [6906], which was a steep-sided irregular ditch with a rounded base, 1.80m wide by 0.45m deep (Fig 37). It was essentially aligned north-east by south-west, but was not evenly cut. The primary fill (6905) was an accumulation of compact mid-grey-orange clay silt 0.30m deep with some small stones. Overlying this was a thinner fill of silty clay (6904) with a few stones and charcoal pieces, measuring 0.15m thick. This layer produced worked flint (SF46-47), and middle Iron Age pottery.

Ditch [6906], looking north Fig 37

At the eastern end of the trench were two intercutting features (Fig 36, S.75). The larger feature was either a pit or a large posthole, which was circular with vertical sides and a flat base 0.75m in diameter and 0.40m deep [6917]. Fill (6916) may have been the result of slumping as it lay as a 0.14m thickness around the inside of the cut. Fill (6915), which filled the core of the pit, comprised compact dark grey silty sandy clay and contained pottery of the late 1st-century AD and middle Iron Age. The larger pit was cut on the south-east side by a smaller, shallow posthole [6914]. This was circular,

with sloping sides and a concave base 0.57m in diameter and 17m deep. The single fill was formed of compact mid-grey silty sandy clay with rare small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions (6913).

Trench 72

This trench was positioned across a large circular ring ditch, *c*21.5m diameter, and adjacent possible roundhouse or smaller enclosure, *c*13.5m diameter. The west arm of the ring ditch showed a sequence of three or four linear ditches (Fig 36, S73). The earliest phase of the ring ditch appears to be [7220], although the dimensions of the ditch during this phase have been obscured by later cuts. The fill (7219), of mid-dark grey silty clay, did not produce any dating evidence.

A possible drainage ditch [7218] was situated to the east of [7220]. It was V-shaped, with a broad flat base 0.89m wide by 0.49m deep. This ditch was cut by a furrow to the east, and to the west by the second phase of the ring ditch [7216]. The second phase cut was aligned north-south, with a V-shaped profile and narrow base, 1.24m wide by 1.22m deep. The primary fill (7215) comprised 0.11m thick of soft mid-grey-blue clay with occasional gravel. Overlaying this were layers of dark grey or brown silty clay mixed with charcoal. The upper fill (7213), which was 0.66m thick, produced middle Iron Age pottery.

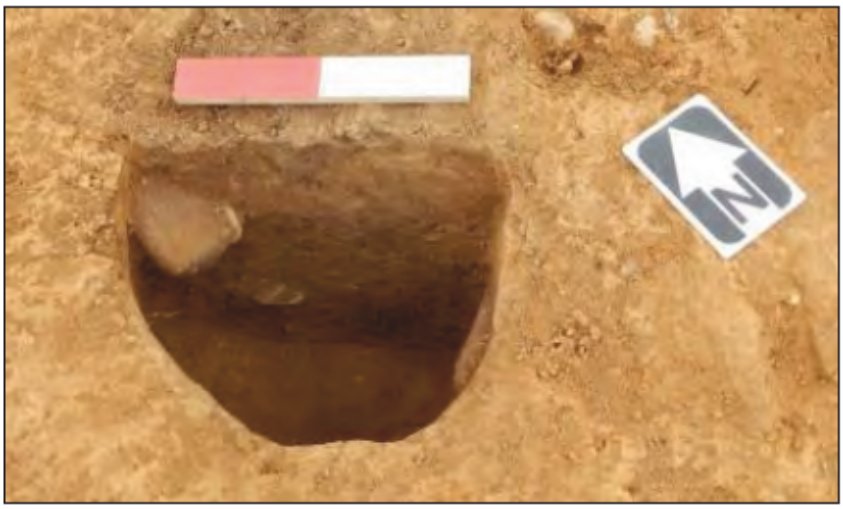
To the west of the group, on a north-west by south-east alignment, was ditch [7207], which had steep sides and very broad, flat base, 1.08m wide by 0.38m deep. The lower fill was probably a natural silting or weathering layer 0.11m deep (7206), overlain by firm dark grey-brown silty clay 0.38m deep (7205). This ditch in turn was cut by the third phase of the ring ditch, a large V-shaped ditch [7212]. This cut was 2.53m wide by 1.27m deep, and contained multiple fills of silty or sandy clay. The upper two fills both produced middle Iron Age pottery, and the uppermost fill (7208) also contained worked flint (SF55) and animal bone.

In the centre of the trench was ditch [7223], which was probably the eastern edge of the larger ring ditch. Only one phase of cutting was apparent on this side of the enclosure. The ditch cut was substantial, being 3.20m wide by 0.80m deep, with a V-shaped profile and a flat base (Fig 38). No finds were recovered from this area of the ditch.

The smaller circular feature to the east may have been either a roundhouse or small enclosure of ring ditches. Two pits or postholes were contained within the feature. Pit [7225] was circular, with sloping sides and a shallow concave base 0.68m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The pit was filled with silty clay, containing frequent pebbles and gravel, as well as worked flint (7224). Pit/posthole [7227] was also circular, but had vertical sides and a flat base of diameter 0.25m and 0.36m deep (Fig 39). The fill of this cut feature was silty clay with pebbles and charcoal, and containing worked flint and one sherd of middle Iron Age pottery (7226). No floor surface or other internal features were evident.

The eastern side of the ring ditch [7229] was curvilinear, with steep sloping irregular sides and a narrow flat base (1.25m wide x 0.68m deep) (Fig 40). The fill (7228) produced worked stone and a large group of middle Iron Age pottery.

Ring ditch [7223], looking north
Fig 38



Posthole [7227], looking north-east
Fig 39

Ring ditch [7229], looking north
Fig 40

4.8 Other features beyond the main Areas of Archaeological Interest

Trench 8

Two undated ditches were identified in Trench 8 (Fig 2). Ditch [805] aligned north to south, was 0.40m wide by 0.20m deep and had a U-shaped profile with a flat base. Ditch [807] aligned north-west to south-east was located approximately 5m to the east of ditch [805]. It was 0.40m wide by 0.50m deep and had a V-shaped profile with a rounded base. Both ditches were filled with mid red-brown silty sandy clays.

Trenches 70 and 71

Trenches 70 and 71 were positioned to the west of AAS-4, and contained Roman features significantly outlying the main area of Roman-era activity to the north-west in AAS-3 (Fig 2). In Trench 70 was a single ditch, aligned north-east by south-west, corresponding with a signal seen on the geophysical survey. The ditch cut had steep sloping sides and a sloping base 2.60m wide by 0.46m deep. The upper fill contained animal bone and late 1st- to early 2nd-century Roman pottery. A copper-alloy bell was found in the topsoil of Trench 70 (SF20).The feature in Trench 71 was slightly less well defined, comprising a spread of medium to large ironstone and limestones in a matrix of firm mid-brown silty clay (7105, 7106). This covered an area 8.50m long by 1.80m wide and may represent a trackway or surface, similar to that in Trench 64. Animal bone and late 1st- to 3rd-century AD Roman pottery were recovered from the layer.

4.9 Ridge and furrow

Ridge and furrow earthworks, the legible remains of the medieval/post-medieval open field system of agriculture, remained upstanding within the eastern part of the development area. The earthworks are, for the most part, aligned north-west by south-east, although there are two areas in the north-centre and south-east corner which are aligned north-east by south-west. The earthworks have previously been recorded in the HER under number (HER6942/0/2).

The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of linear ridge and furrow anomalies in the centre and east of the area, with only extremely faint traces visible to the west in fields A1-A4. To the east of Area AAS-2, the flow of the probable watercourse or other disturbance from the north to the south downhill had removed any traces of earthworks or geophysical features in this area (see Fig 3). A number of features across the site were cut by later furrows, and to the far north and east of the site, ploughing had produced a built-up layer across the deeper Iron Age and Roman archaeology. Trenches 52 and 71 produced evidence for the headland which built up to the south of the site near the river. The headland material in Trench 71 comprised dark yellow-brown clay loam with rare ironstone, flint and pebbles (7104). In Trench 52, it comprised light orange-brown clay sand (5205).

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Worked flint by Andy Chapman

A total of 42 struck flint were recovered (Table 1), distributed across 14 trenches, typically with one or two flints per trench (eight trenches), while the other six trenches produced between three and eight flints.

Table 1: Quantification of flint by type

Flint types	No	%
Core	4	9.5
flake	10	23.8
flake cortical	17	40.5
Blade	2	4.8
Blade, serrated	1	2.4
Scraper end/side	1	2.4
Scraper, disc	3	7.1
Misc. retouch	1	2.4
shattered piece	3	7.1
Total	**42**	

The raw material is typical of Northamptonshire flints assemblages, comprising largely small flakes, often with areas of cortex surviving, in brown or grey vitreous flint with a smaller proportion in stony, opaque flint. This is all likely to have come from the local river gravels.

The assemblage is dominated by flakes, 27 (64.3%), with only three blades (7.2%). There is a single small pebble core, from Trench 40, 38mm in diameter by 19mm high, with more than half of its surface comprising cortex, while small flakes have been struck from a single platform. The other three cores are all from Trench 39, and two are possibly from the same nodule, with a mottled grey/white cortex. They are all irregular shattered pieces, with some previous flake scars, indicating the removal of flakes prior to shattering. There are no clear diagnostic features that these are prehistoric in date, and they may derive from later opportunistic exploitation of flint.

The only diagnostic early Neolithic piece, from Trench 53, is a fragment from the proximal end of a broken serrated blade, 22mm long by 198mm and 5.5mm thick, with a classic trapezoidal profile where it has been stuck from a prepared core. The thinner edge had been serrated, but the serrations had been worn through use, with the edge showing a gloss.

There is an end/side scraper from Trench 51, a larger discoidal scraper, 39mm diameter (broken and burnt), from Trench 43, and from Trench 58, a small discoidal (thumbnail scraper), 30mm long by 25mm wide and 10mm thick, oval with retouch around its entire circumference, which is likely to date to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. There is also a small cortical flake from Trench 79, 26mm diameter (broken) by only 4mm thick, which has abrupt retouch around part of its circumference, which may also be a thumbnail scraper of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. From Trench 39, there is also a piece with miscellaneous retouch and a roughly worked notch.

There does not appear to be any general significance in the distribution of the worked flint (Table 2), although it has been suggested that the group of shattered possible core fragments from Trench 39 may derived from post-prehistoric activity, However, in Trench 69 there are four small flakes in brown flint from the fill (6910) of ditch [6912], while the fill (6904) of ditch [6906] there are a further three small brown flakes and

blade fragment in white flint. At the least the flakes may all be debitage from the working of a single core.

Not included in the quantifications, is a large rough cube of pale grey/white flint, from the fill (6212) of ditch [6213], measuring 75mm by 70mm by 65mm (with one surface showing recent damage), which may have been deliberately fashioned, perhaps in the Roman period, for use as building material.

Table 2: Occurrence of flint by trench

Trench	19	39	40	43	51	53	54	56	58	64	65	69	72	79	Total
Flints	2	6	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	6	2	8	2	1	42

Conclusions

The small assemblage of flint appears to be a background scatter ranging in date from the early Neolithic to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, with perhaps some later opportunistic and casual usage.

5.2 The Roman pottery by Philip Mills and Jeremy Evans

Introduction

There were 2414 sherds, weighing 24.77kg, of pottery with a minimum number of rims (MNR) of 266 presented from the site. Some 28 of these sherds were of samian ware. There were also three sherds in medieval and post-medieval fabrics. There were 2412 stratified weighing 24.732kg with an MNR of 272 rims. This includes 131 sherds, 188g, 6 MNR collected as residues from bulk samples. The mean sherd weight (MSW) was calculated by the total weight of a sherd family divided by the number of sherds in that family.

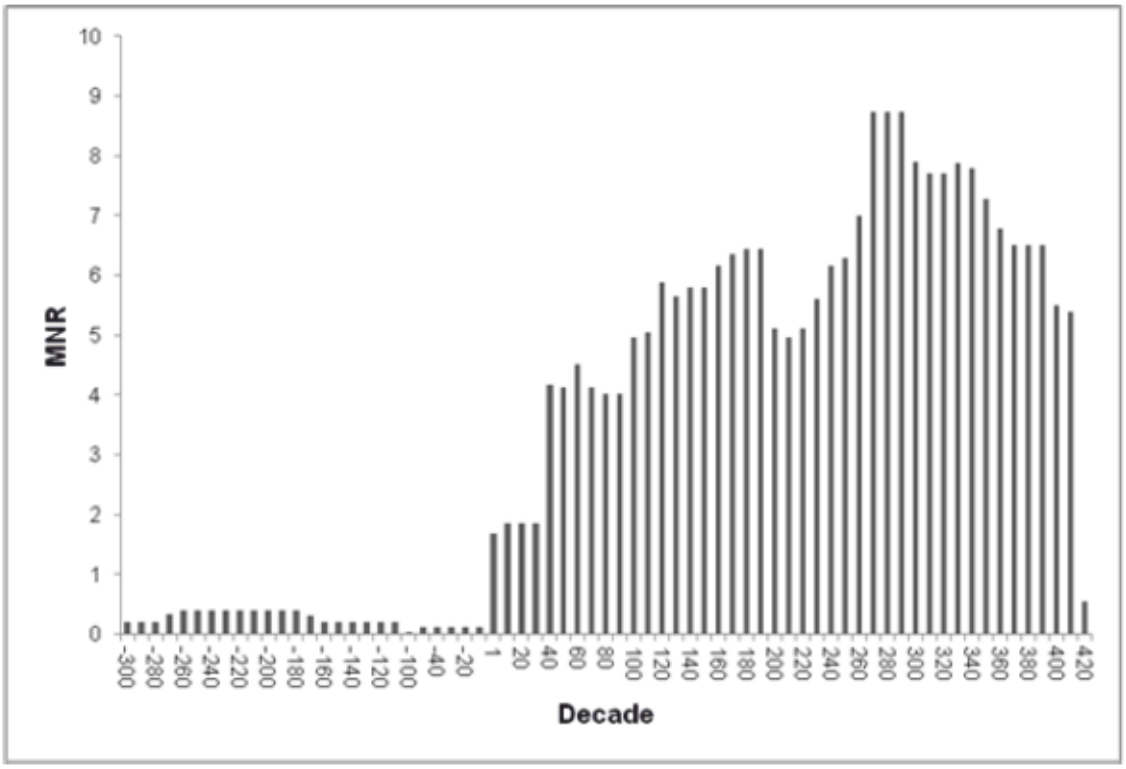
The material was subject to a rapid scan and record, with sherds being grouped by main ware type (Booth 1991), as well as by specific fabric in the case of regionally traded fabrics. Material was recorded by number of sherds (NoSH), weight in g (Wt) and minimum number of rims per context, (MNR).

Table 3 shows the amount of pottery recovered by trench. The most material was recovered from Trench 65 and adjacent trenches to the east of the evaluation area, not surprising given the proximity of the villa to this part of the field. In fact some 75% of the pottery by number of sherds was collected from the north-east of the area of study. There are, however, identifiable clusters in the north-west of the area of study, around Trench 72 and in the central area around Trench 40.

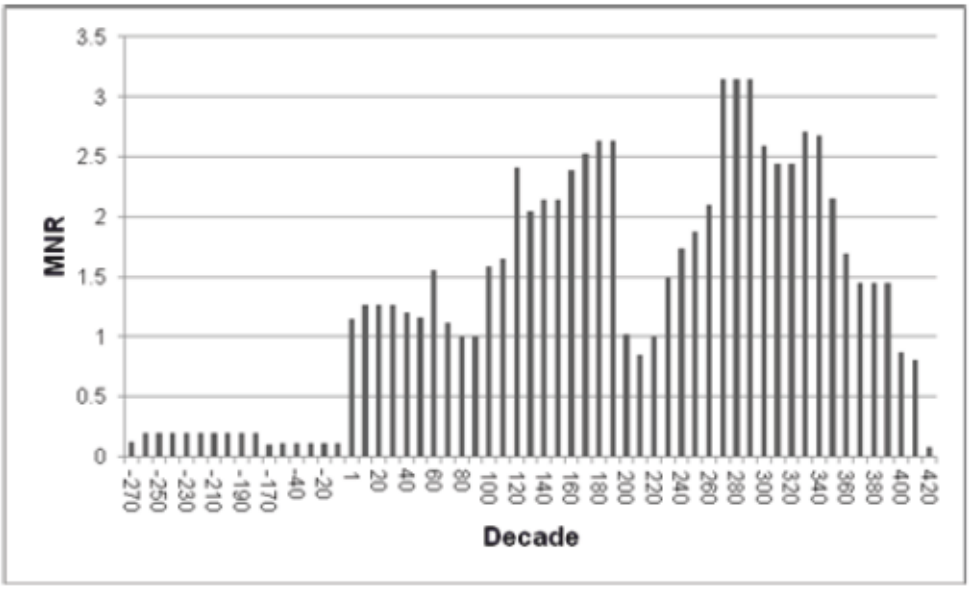
Table 3: All pottery by trench

Trench	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	MNR	MSW
37	38	216	2	5.7
39	35	443	3	12.7
40	103	452	4	4.4
41	1	1	0	1.0
43	12	72	1	6.0
44	19	116	0	6.1
48	14	83	0	5.9
49	234	3698	44	15.8
51	71	394	0	5.5
52	156	2333	4	15.0
53	17	79	2	4.6
54	3	7	0	2.3
55	72	1307	19	18.2
56	9	53	0	5.9
57	46	584	5	12.7
58	76	717.2	10	9.4
62	180	1412	26	7.8
64	336	3433.1	50	10.2
65	602	6830	85	11.3
66	7	104	0	14.9
67	116	752	9	6.5
69	24	76	2	3.2
70	7	45	2	6.4
71	22	178	1	8.1
72	214	1392	4	6.5

Dating



Date distribution, by MNR, of all pottery (years BC negative) Fig 41



Date distribution of pottery with a date range of less than 150 years (years BC negative) Fig 42

Figure 41 shows the date distribution of the entire site. There is a small amount of middle Iron Age (MIA) deposition, with sherds of deep scored ware in a sandy fabric (Elsdon 1992) suggesting a date from the mid-3rd to mid-2nd century BC. The next evidence of activity was with the presence of wheel-made 1–70AD Class E Aylsebury-Swarling grog temperd wares (commonly known as 'Belgic' wares). There is a stepped rise in deposition in the later 1st century AD and early to mid-2nd century, an initial 3rd-century decline with a peak of activity in the later 3rd century, and a decline until the end of the 4th century.

Figure 42 shows the date distribution for vessels which have a suggested age range of 150 years or less. This has the effect of emphasising the early 2nd-century peak, the early 3rd-century decline and the subsequent late 3rd-century peak in pottery deposition.

The summary of the spot dating by context is presented in Appendix 1. A summary of the overall dating evidence by trench is presented in Table 4. This makes clear that there are clusters of deposition in different periods at different parts of the area of study.

The earliest material is of the middle Iron Age tradition and scored ware pottery found in concentrations in Trenches 39 and 40 and Trenches 72 and 69, with small traces occurring in Trenches 64 and 66.

The Class E (Aylesford-Swarling tradition) pottery appears in a large concentration centred on Trench 43, in Trenches 44, 40, 39 and 37. There is also a concentration around Trenches 48, 49 57, 62 and 64, suggesting a continuity from settlement in this period into the subsequent villa, as is common in villas in Northamptonshire (Taylor 2006).

The majority of the Roman material is deposited in the north-east of the evaluation area. Only Trenches 70 and 71 appear to have only material from the early 2nd-century period of deposition, with the rest having evidence of both the early 2nd-century phase and the later 3rd-century periods of deposition. The early 2nd-century period is dated on the presence of a number of early Harrold shelly ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, HAR SH) jars, and local finewares. The samian includes a number of later forms and East Gaulish fabrics, suggesting a later 3rd-century collection. There are a number of later Mancetter - Hartshill mortaria of reeded hammer head and wall-sided

forms. Later dating evidence is provided by a number of developed bead and flange rim bowls in a variety of wares as well as the present of a variety Oxford red slip bowls and mortaria, later BB1 forms and later Nene Valley forms.

Table 4: Overall pottery dating evidence by trench

Trench	Overall Dates
37	AD 1-70
39	AD 1-70, possible small amount residual middle Iron Age
40	Middle Iron Age, AD 1-70, intrusive? Medieval
41	Late 1st century+
43	AD 1-70
44	AD 1-70
48	AD 1-70, late 1st century-3/4 centuries
49	Late 3rd-4th centuries, with substantial 2nd-century deposits
51	Roman
52	Late 3rd-4th centuries
53	AD 100-350
54	Roman
55	Late 3rd-4th centuries
56	Late 1st century+
57	Late 2nd to 3rd/4th centuries
58	Late 3rd-4th centuries
62	Late 3rd-4th centuries with some 2nd century
64	2nd century, mid-3rd century, late 3rd-4th centuries
65	3rd century, late 3rd-4th centuries
66	Middle Iron Age
67	4th century and late 1st-2nd century
69	Middle Iron Age and late 1st century+
70	Late 1st to early 2nd century
71	Late 1st to early 3rd century
72	Middle Iron Age

Taphonomy

Table 5 shows the breakdown of the stratified assemblage by context type. The largest quantity of material is from ditches, at 92% by number of sherds, with layers a poor second at 5%. This, in fact, better fits the pattern for a rural settlement rather than a villa. The level in pits is very low and suggests a lack of industrial of craft activities in the areas excavated.

Table 4 shows the breakdown by trench, where there was a diversity of deposit types. In Trenches 37, 39, 40, 44, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 62, 66, 67, and 70 all the pottery was deposited in ditches. In Trenches 41 and 43 all the pottery was deposited in pits and this may reflect the tendency in the region in the late Iron Age/ early Roman period to favour deposition in pit and ditch terminals (cf Evans and Mills 2009, Evans and Mills 2011). In Trench 71, all the material came from a track/pathway.

This shows an interesting divergence from the overall figures, with layers having large quantities of pottery in Trenches 57 and 64, and ditches being correspondingly less well represented, suggesting a relatively high status focus around these trenches (cf Mills forthcoming). The high level of material from pits in Trench 69 probably reflects the preference for discard in these feature types in the middle Iron Age.

Table 5: Breakdown of the assemblage by context type

Context type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW
Track/ Surface	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	8.1
Layer	5.6%	6.4%	6.6%	11.7
Pit	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	7.7
Ditch	91.5%	90.7%	92.3%	10.2
Posthole	1.0%	1.5%	-	15.2
N/Avg	***2412***	***24732***	***272***	***10.2***

Table 6: Breakdown of the pottery by context type by trench

Trench	Ditch	Track/ surface	Layer	Pit	Posthole	NoSH
57	52.2%	-	21.7%	-	26.1%	**46**
62	98.3%	-	-	1.7%	-	**180**
64	59.8%	-	37.1%	-	3.1%	**336**
65	99.3%	-	-	0.7%	-	**602**
69	83.3%	-	-	16.7%	-	**24**
72	99.5%	-	-	-	0.5%	**214**

Supply

The following shows the stratified assemblage broken down into ware classes. The Class identifications are described below.

Table 7: The breakdown of the assemblage by ware class

Class	Ware	Nosh%	Wt%	MNR%
A	Amphora	0.04%	0.02%	-
B	Black Burnished	1.81%	1.24%	5.20%
C	Shell	31.83%	38.74%	23.42%
E	Belgic	8.16%	5.60%	3.72%
F	Fine	5.17%	5.77%	11.15%
G	Gritted	1.4%	3.3%	1.1%
M	Mortaria	0.76%	2.33%	2.60%
O	Oxidised	5.30%	3.41%	4.46%
P	Prehistoric	8.37%	4.97%	2.23%
Q	White slip	0.13%	0.29%	0.37%
R	Reduced	34.06%	33.74%	42.38%
S	Samian	1.18%	1.16%	1.86%
W	Whiteware	2.94%	2.61%	2.23%
Z	Post Roman	0.25%	0.13%	0.37%
	N	**2412**	**24732**	**272**

Class A, amphora at less than 1% is very low for a villa. The only representative of this class is a probable flake from a Dressel 20 amphora (Tomber and Dore 1998 BAT AM), of 1st- to 3rd-century date, originally bringing olive oil from Spain. This likely derives from the villa.

Class B, Dorset BB1 (Tomber and Dore 1996, DOR BB1), is present at 2%. This is perhaps on the high side for the area, eg it is present at less than 1% at the rural sites of Sydenham and Blackley Heath (Timby 2007). The majority of forms are developed bead and flange rim bowls dating to AD 270 – 350, with putting the main supply in the

second wave of BB1 importation in the area as identified by Maney (1989). The exception is a simple rim, slightly grooved dish from (6508) of Antonine date, corresponding to Maney's first supply period (Maney 1989).

Class C, at 32%, comprises the second most common ware type noted from the assemblage, the bulk being vessels fitting with the general fabric characteristics from the Harrold industries (19% of the overall assemblage) (Brown 1994).

Class E, Aylesford-Swarling or 'Belgic' grog tempered wares are present at 8%, and are concentrated in two areas on the site as noted above. Forms are mainly bead rim jars but also include some possible bowls and are wheel made.

Class F, colour-coated finewares, comprise 5% of the assemblage, the majority of 3% are Nene Valley colour coats (Tomber and Dore 1998, LNV CC). Forms include four develop bead and flange rim bowls, a Drag 38 copy bowl, two simple rimmed beakers, two dishes and four jars. Some 1% is local colour coat wares, of probable 2nd-century date comprising a flagon, two beakers, two bowls, a dish, a flagon and two small jars. There is also *c*1% of Oxford red slip (Tomber and Dore 1998. OXF RS) comprising three of type Young 1977 C45s, two C51s, a C64 and C47, and C84 bowls. This is at a similar, if slightly smaller level than the farm excavated at Overstone, which had Nene valley colour coats at 4%, and Oxford products at *c*2% (Williams 1976).

Class G, gritty wares, was low at 1.4%. The main fabric in this category was the late Roman pink grog-temped fabric originating in the vicinity of Towcester (Tomber and Dore 1998, PNK GT) making up a sizable component of the late 3rd- to 4th-century material deposited. This is consistent with being on the edge of Taylor's (2004) outer zone of distribution. There were three jars in this fabric. Body sherds in this fabric were tentatively identified, but a few possible examples of a similar, earlier class O or E fabric were noted.

Class M, mortaria, made up 1% of the assemblage. The most common mortaria were from Mancetter–Hartshill (Tomber and Dore 1998, MAH WH) comprising 0.5% of the overall assemblage by number of sherd. Identified types included a reeded-rim mortaria, a wall-sided mortaria and two reeded hammerhead mortaria. The next most common mortaria type is Oxford mortaria, (Tomber and Dore 1998, OXF RS) at 0.1% by number of sherds. This comprised three Young 1977 M22 mortaria. There was also a single Lower Nene Valley (Tomber and Dore 19968,LNV PA) mortaria fragment. This supply is at odds with Towcester, where Nene Valley mortaria tend to be a much more common component of the assemblage. However this is similar to the range from the site at Overstone (interpreted as a farm, Williams 1976) which had a single Oxford mortaria, a single Nene valley mortaria and seven Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria (Hartley 1976).

Class O, oxidised ware, comprised 5% of the assemblage. These seem to be mainly local to the area and of 2nd century date comprising six bowls, a dish a flagon and four jars.

Class P, middle Iron Age tradition sherds, comprise 8% of the assemblage. A variety of fabrics were note; sandy groggy and shell tempered, fitting the usual range described for Northamptonshire (eg Jackson 1979). The assemblage from Trench 72 includes 13 sherds of scored ware in a sandy fabric (Elsdon 1992). The site is located at the western edge of the distribution of scored ware (Elsdon 1992, fig 2) along the River Nene. All forms noted were jars, with simple flattened rims. Other decoration noted included a sherd with vertically combed decoration.

Class Q, white slipped wares, are present at 0.1%.Only a jar rim fragment was noted in this class.

Class R, reduced wares, comprised 345 of the assemblage, slightly higher than the class C wares. A variety of grey wares were noted, including a number of probably

Nene Valley grey wares (Tomber and Dore, 1998 LNV RE) although a number of forms suggested some at least were from a similar but different clay source.

Class S, samian, are present at 1% This included two fragment with extant decoration from (6515), and another decorated fragment from (5823). Much of the material appeared to be late central Gaulish and east Gaulish forms, suggesting a later, 3rd century collection of samian.

Class W, white wares, are present at 3%.

Table 8: Main Ware types (by number of sherds) by trench

	Ware Class (as %)													
Tr.	**A**	**B**	**C**	**E**	**F**	**M**	**O**	**P**	**Q**	**R**	**S**	**W**	**Z**	***N***
37	-	-	7.9	92.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**38**
39	-	-	-	68.6	-	-	5.7	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	**35**
40	-	-	13.6	73.8	-	-	-	5.8	-	5.8	-	-	1.0	**103**
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
43	-	-	8.3	91.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12**
44	-	-	10.5	57.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.6	-	**19**
48	-	-	35.7	14.3	-	-	7.1	-	7.1	35.7	-	-	-	**14**
49	-	2.2	15.1	3.6	7.1	1.3	5.8	0.4	0.4	60.9	0.4	2.7	-	**234**
51	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**71**
52	-	-	92.9	-	-	1.3	0.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	**156**
53	-	-	5.9	11.8	-	5.9	11.8	-	-	52.9	11.8	-	-	**17**
54	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
55	-	-	50.7	-	19.7	-	4.2	-	-	21.1	-	4.2	-	**72**
56	-	-	55.6	-	11.1	-	11.1	-	-	22.2	-	-	-	**9**
57	-	8.7	37.0	2.2	10.9	-	-	-	-	28.3	8.7	4.3	-	**46**
58	-	1.3	49.3	-	18.7	-	12.0	-	-	16.0	2.7	--	-	**76**
62	-	3.3	17.8	7.2	2.2	0.6	13.9	-	-	41.7	1.7	11.7	-	**180**
64	-	0.9	23.7	1.6	8.7	0.3	6.5	3.1	-	50.5	0.3	4.0	0.3	**336**
65	0.2	3.7	28.5	1.0	6.7	1.7	1.9	-	0.2	52.1	1.3	2.0	0.7	**602**
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	**7**
67	-	1.7	31.3	-	0.9	-	12.2	-	-	45.2	2.6	6.1	-	**116**
69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.7	-	8.3	-	-	-	**24**
70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	**7**
71	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**22**
72	-	-	32.7	-	-	-	-	67.3	-	-	-	-	-	**214**

Table 8 shows the breakdown by ware by trench. This again highlights the clusters of pottery of different date already noted around the site. What is of note is the cluster of fine wares and samian around trenches near the villa but also the trenches located near the higher-status structures noted in the section on taphonomy (above). Mortaria deposition also seems to reflect this spatial patterning.

Functional analysis and fine ware

Overall the finewares and samian figure give a range of 6%, above that which would be expected for a base level rural site. Table 8, above, suggests that even allowing for trenches with low sherd count, there is a peak of fine ware and samian proportions associated with Trenches 58 and 67, and presumably the geophysical anomalies noted in that region.

Table 9 shows an approximate functional analysis of the assemblage. Function O, other, represents a Nene Valley colour coat castor box. Overall the comparison of table

wares (bowls and dishes at 32%) vs. jars at 60% falls at the high end of the rural pattern, but low for a villa (Evans 2001, fig 6).

Table 10 shows the functional breakdown by trench, where more than nine rims were recovered from a trench. Trench 49 is very rural in nature. Trenches 58, 62, 64 and 65 are at the high end or the rural range and the low end of urban or villa range. Trench 55 is nicely within the expected range for a villa.

Table 9: Approximate functional analysis of the assemblage by minimum numbers of rims

Function	A	F	CJ	SJ	J	WMJ	BK/ Cup	M	B	D	L	O	*N*
All		0.7	0.4	2.2	56.6	0.7	1.9	2.6	23.2	8.8	2.6	2.4	***272 rims***

Table 10: Approximate functional analysis of the assemblage by trench, where there are more than nine rims (by %).

Tr.	F	CJ	SJ	J	WMJ	BK	M	B	D	L	O	*N*
49	-	-	4.7	67.4	-	2.3	2.3	16.3	7.0	-	-	***43 rims***
55	-	-	-	21.1	-	-	-	42.1	10.5	26.3	-	***19 rims***
58	-	-	-	60.0	-	-	-	30.0	10.0	-	-	***10 rims***
62	-	-	0.0	57.7	-	-	3.8	26.9	7.7	3.8	-	***26 rims***
64	-	2.0	-	59.2	-	4.1	0.0	30.6	2.0	2.0	-	***49 rims***
65	1.2	-	4.8	51.2	1.2	1.2	4.8	20.2	14.3	-	1.2	***84 rims***

Discussion and Summary of Potential

This is a relatively large assemblage of pottery from a number of phases of settlement ranging from the middle Iron Age, through to the late Iron Age / early Roman and late Roman periods. There are a number of discrete areas of middle Iron Age pottery deposition: around Trenches 39 and 40, around Trench 72 and 69 and possibly around Trench 64, although this would have been disturbed by later activities. There are two areas of late Iron Age/early Roman deposition – around Trenches 40, 43 and 44 and around Trench 48, suggesting that the villa was a development based upon an earlier settlement, as is common in Northamptonshire (Taylor 2006). The late Iron Age / early Roman assemblage was too small to analyse functionally but perhaps the number of bowls noted suggest a somewhat higher status than a base level rural site (*cf.* Evans and Mills 2011). The Roman period assemblage suggests three distinct phases: an early 2nd-century phase, a decline in the early 3rd century, and a new peak in the later 3rd to 4th centuries. Taphonomically most of the Trenches suggest a basic rural status; the activity around Trenches 58 and 65 suggests a structure of relatively high status presumably built in the early 3rd century. Similarly, the function and fineware figures are suggestive of a rural settlement apart from in the concentrations around Trench 58.

Retention and Conservation

All the stratified material should be retained and requires no particular conservation measures other than stable storage conditions. Discard of the unstratified material is not recommended, but if it is to be undertaken the mortaria, amphorae, samian, stamped vessels and those bearing graffiti, and colour coated wares should all be retained, as should vessels which are good examples of their type, and a record should be kept of all material discarded.

5.3 Roman building materials by Pat Chapman

Ceramic tile

There was a very large quantity of ceramic tile uncovered in some trenches during the evaluation (Fig 32). Consequently a sample of tile was taken and the remaining tile was left in the relevant trenches *in situ*.

The sample assemblage comprised 349 tile sherds, weighing 46.7kg (Table 11). Given the quantity of tile it was decided to quantify all the recovered material and subsequently discard the small plain undiagnostic body sherds. Therefore the retained tile comprises 108 sherds, weighing 31.9kg, whilst the discarded tile consisted of 241 sherds, weighing 14.8kg.

The fabric for the great majority of the tiles was hard fine to coarse sandy clay, with occasional small flint, ironstone, gravel or calcareous inclusions, fired to shades of orange-brown, orange, red-brown, red or dark red; some with cores of medium to dark grey of varying widths both within a single tile and between tiles. Less than 1% had been deliberately fired to dark grey, mainly flat roof tile but including one imbrex, possibly a ridge tile. About 14% of the tile, of all types, was shellyware, and there were a handful of sherds in pink grog.

There are at least 45 flat roof *tegulae,* defined by a surviving flange. Three have cutaways from the flanges, used to link the flat roof tiles together, all probably of different dates. One from the fill of [4807] has the bottom corner cutaway indicative of a 100-180 AD date; another from ditch [4912] has been sliced at an angle, which could date to 160-260 AD, the other from ditch [6507] is sliced diagonally from the top of the flange to the bottom, which could date from 240 AD onwards (Warry 2007). Four tiles have top cutaways, where the flange was sliced off at the end. The flanges vary, being generally flat topped with the inner edge sloping or vertical, but some have the top of the flange ending in a point. One or two have finger swirls surviving on the flat upper surface.

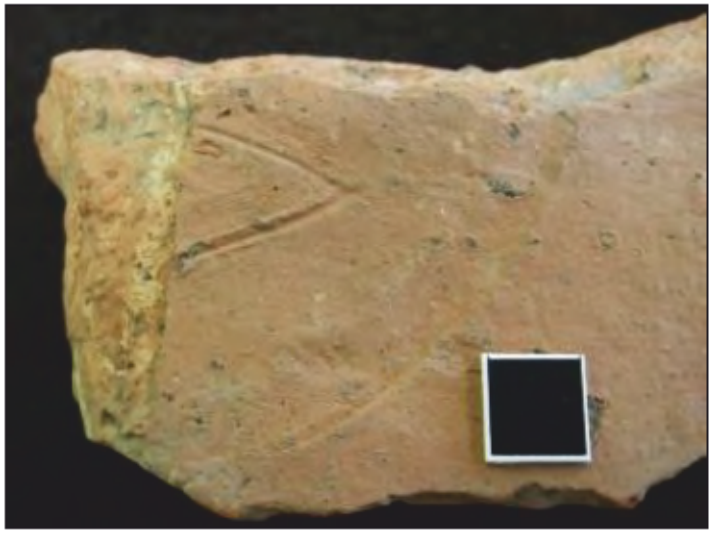
Of the 28 *imbrices* there is one joining sherd 15mm thick, which gives internal dimensions of 105mm wide at the base by 50mm high at the apex. One imbrex had broad parallel grooves running along the top, another has fine combing. One imbrex, 20-25mm thick, was grey and possibly a ridge tile.

The 17 box flue tiles are all decorated with variations on straight and wavy comb designs with broad or narrow teeth. However, one flue tile from fill (6508) of ditch [6511] has an unusual design including lines made with small stabbed holes (Fig 43).

Box flue tile with stabbed decoration, scale 10mm Fig 43

Two small body sherds have a faint trace of a maroon colour wash, an unusually small number for a feature that is often seen in the region. Otherwise decorative effects may have been achieved through the use of differential firing of tiles for shades of red and orange, a few tiles are dark grey, but not overfired, and there are also shelly wares.

One sherd has a peghole 10mm in diameter on the surface, but it does not pierce all the way through the tile. Other body sherds had the usual finger swirls on the top surface and one has part of a V-shape that may have been written for a Latin five (V) perhaps, or as part of a signature (Fig 44). Quite a few marks of this type are seen on tiles recovered from the excavations at Piddington Roman villa, Northamptonshire (Ward 1999, 69-77).



Tile bodysherd with V-shaped mark, scale 10mm Fig 44

A small number of tiles are classified as floor tiles when the sherds are 40mm and more in thickness.

Table 11: Quantification of Roman ceramic tile

Fill/cut/type	No	Wt (g)	Description	No	Wt (g)
	Retained			**Discarded**	
3808 / 3809 furrow	1	140	Tegula	-	-
4009 / 4010 ditch	1	74	Tegula	-	-
4408 / 4409 ditch	1	77	Body (2 join)	-	-
4501 topsoil	2	593	Floor, tiny tegula frag	1	33
4805 / 4804 ditch	1	323	Tegula	4	37
4806 / 4807 ditch	4	1240	3 tegulae 1 imbrex	23	369
4811 / 4810 ditch	4	2048	3 tegula grey, 1 floor	1	45
4902 / furrow over 4908 / 4907 ditch	-	-		20	369
4904 / 4906 pit	3	1563	Floor, 2 body	-	-
4908 / 4907 ditch	3	1420	2 tegulae 1 cutaway 1 floor	9	440
4913 / 4912 ditch	21	7457	1 floor, large swirl, 4 body 1 peghole, swirls 7 imbrices. 2 flue tile 7 tegulae; 2 (2 join): 1 cutaway & swirl 2 top cutaway	6	1355
4913 / 4912 ditch	7	2283	4 tegulae-1 top cutaway 1 floor 2 imbrices	12	372
4914 / 4915 ditch	-	-	-	5	133
5304 / 5309 ditch	1	102	Imbrex	-	-
5305 / 5309 ditch	3	419	2 tegulae, top cutaway 1 imbrex	4	221
5404 / 5406 ditch	-	-	-	2	166
5405 / 5508 ditch	-	-	-	2	90
5509 / 5510 ditch	1	872	Tegula	27	1374
5604 / 5605 ditch	1	139	Flue	1	193
5606 / 5607 ditch	2	476	1 brick 1 flue	-	-
5611 / 5612 ditch	1	203	Curved body	3	295
5711 layer	1	518	body (2 join)	1	24
5718 / 5717 ditch	-	-	-	5	67
5724 / 5723 ditch	1	140	Imbrex	3	193
5809 / 5807 ditch	2	179	Flue	3	181
5810 / 5811 ditch	1	475	Body, pawprint	4	115
5812 / 5816 ditch	1	182	Flue	4	380
5817 / 5819 ditch	2	2397	Floor, curve bisectiing line Tegula	1	172
5820 / 5822 ditch	1	370	Imbrex	2	164
	2	80	Body, faint colour wash		
5825 / 5826 ditch	1	55	Flue	-	-
6204 / 6205 ditch	1	179	Imbrex grooves	2	383
6211 / 6213 ditch	3	429	Tegula 2 Imbrex	28	1259
6221 / 6223 ditch	2	133	Tegulae frags	9	930
6222 / 6223 ditch	1	262	Tegula	2	42
6404 / 6408 ditch	4	1698	2 tegulae 2 imbrex, 1-105 x 50 x 15	3	468
6406 / 6408 ditch	-	-	-	1	155

Fill/cut/type	No	Wt (g)	Description	No	Wt (g)
	Retained			Discarded	
6411 / 6412 ditch	5	939	2 tegulae 1 top cutaway, 1body double swirl 2 imbrices	5	665
6417 / 6418 ditch	-	-	-	1	123
6419 / 6421 ditch	1	600	Tegula	-	-
6420 / 6421 ditch	2	510	2 tegulae 1 flue	3	365
6424 / 6425 ditch	1	19	Imbrex fragment	1	23
6428 / layer	6	1060	Tegula Floor straight narrow groove 3 flue 1 body deep swirl	23	2275
6505 / 6504 pit	-	-	-	3	30
6506 / 6507 ditch	3	134	2 tegulae cutaway & top cutaway Imbrex	3	255
6508 / 6511 ditch	7	1233	1 tegula 6 flue	2	242
6514 / 6515 ditch	2	300	2 body broad double/treble swirl	14	712
6708 / 6711 ditch	1	525	Tegula	1	33
Totals	**108**	**31943**		**241**	**14777**
Overall totals			**349 sherds weighing 46718g (45.7kg)**		

Four trenches, 49, 58, 62 and 64, contain significant amounts of tile. Combining retained and discarded tile, this is by number 55% of the total and 65% by weight (Table 12). This should indicate the main area of any buildings.

Table 12: Significant tile distribution by trench, retained and discarded

Trench	No	Wt (kg)
49	86	15.4
58	24	4.8
62	48	3.6
64	33	6.7
Totals	**191**	**30.5**

Stone tile

Four small fragments and three large pieces of tile were recovered. One small piece of fine-grained limestone, from fill (4913) of ditch [4912], came from the top of a probable diamond-shaped roof tile, 12mm thick. The angle at the apex was 100° with a round peghole 8mm in diameter just below. One side is slightly reddened and the stone is slightly soft, implying it may have been used in a hearth. Two small pieces of similar limestone come from fill (5604) of ditch [5605]. A small piece of sandstone, 10mm thick, also slightly burnt comes from fill (6413) of ditch [6414].

Three large tiles of fine-grained limestone, come from layer (5711). The largest is triangular, 300mm top to bottom and 230mm wide at the base which is slightly pointed, and 20mm thick. One piece is broken, 270mm x 190mm and 25mm thick, and could

have been diamond-shaped. The third piece is 230mm long with a rounded top, 90-190mm wide, and 17mm thick with a gap in one side (Fig 45). All three tiles have deposits, probably water related, on both sides.

Limestone tile, 230x90-190mm, on site Fig 45

Worked stone

There is a roughly rectangular block of oolitic limestone, possibly worked, from Trench 49 (Fig 46). It is 260mm long and 150-185mm wide and 90-130mm thick. There is a groove, *c*50mm below the slightly curved narrower end that seems to encircle the whole block, although it is only faintly visible on the two narrow sides. However, the stone itself is very rough with no signs of finishing.

Limestone block, groove to right (scale 50mm) Fig 46

Described as a sample of foundation stone from the main building in Trench 57, a large piece of oolitic limestone with small dense shell, is rectangular to slightly rhomboid in shape, 280mm x 160mm x 60mm thick. There are faint traces of pink in places, perhaps from burning.

Concrete

One large lump of concrete comes from fill (6506) of ditch [6507]. It has a rough diameter of 210mm and is about 110mm high. The aggregate comprises angular and sub-rounded pebbles, including flint, 4-45mm long, and fragments of shell, bonded in a hard sandy matrix (Fig 47).

Lump of Roman concrete (scale 50mm) Fig 47

Mortar/plaster

Small amounts of mortar/plaster were recovered from Trench 64. From fill (6404) of ditch [6408] are two small pieces of white mortar, weighing 43g, each with a very thin layer of white plaster on one surface. Two small fragments of pink mortar, weighing 23g, one with a white plaster surface comes from fill (6419) of ditch [6421]. There is one piece of white mortar with tiny fragments of grog, weighing 17g, from fill (6420) of ditch [6421].

Fired clay

Twenty-three small fragments of irregularly-shaped fired clay, weighing 144g, came from six contexts (Table 13). They are mainly quite hard sandy orange or orange-brown clay pieces, except for about nine irregularly-shaped very friable fragments, with crumbs, from fill (6514).

Table 13: Quantification of fired clay

Fill/cut/type	No	Wt (g)
3709 / 3708 ditch	3	6
4003 / 4004 ditch	1	7
4011 / 4012 ditch	1	2
4405 / 4407 ditch	2	3
5739 / 5736 ditch	7	61
6514 / 6515 ditch	9+	65
Totals	**23**	**144**

5.4 Querns and grinding stones by Andy Chapman

From the fill (5509) of ditch [5510] in trench 55, there is a small fragment from the circumference of an upper stone from a flat rotary quern in coarse sandstone, possibly Millstone Grit. The stone is *c*360mm in diameter, with 9% of the circumference surviving, and 36mm thick at the circumference and 25mm thick at the fragment of the central feed/pivot hole, which was a least 60mm in diameter. The concave grinding surface contains numerous small dimples, and some dimpled tool marks also survive on the upper surface. It is a typical Roman flat rotary quern.

From the fill (5118) of ditch [5116], SF16, there is a roughly rectangular block of fine-grained sandstone, 340mm long by 225mm wide and 60mm thick along one long edge and 40mm thick along the slightly shorter opposite edge, so that the worn, concave upper surface is inclined downwards towards the shorter long edge, probably to aid the collection of whatever was being ground. Such grinding stones, used for grinding materials other than cereal grain, are a relatively common find on Roman settlement sites.

5.5 The coins by Paul Clements

Two copper alloy coins were recovered during the evaluation. A Gloria exercitus type coin (SF10), of the House of Constantine, 17mm diameter, was recovered from fill (4908) of ditch [4907]. The obverse of the coin depicts a bust of the emperor diademed and cuirassed, facing right, with the legend CONS[...] NOB C. The reverse depicts two soldiers holding spears with two standards between, and bears the legend GLORIA EXERCITVS. The production of this coin dates to *c*AD330.

A heavily corroded, 3rd-4th-century coin (SF34), 19mm diameter, was recovered from fill (6411) of ditch [6412]. No discernible legend or bust is visible on the obverse, but a standing figure is evident on the reverse.

5.6 Other finds by Tora Hylton

The excavations produced a small group of 78 small finds, which together date to the Roman and post-medieval periods. The finds were recovered from a series of features in areas AAS-2 and AAS-3 (Trenches 49, 55-58, 62, 64-65, 67); their presence indicating the focus of occupation. A small number of finds (x10) were recovered from deposits dating to the 1st-2nd century, while the majority of the remainder were recovered from features post-dating the mid-2nd century. The assemblage is dominated by iron nails (x 59) and the range of other finds represented provides a brief insight into the nature of occupation. There are items for personal use, domestic use, structural fittings, and the presence of antler offcuts attest to some form of manufacturing process.

Post-medieval finds are represented by a crotal bell from furrow deposits. The small finds may be quantified by material type as follows:

Table 14: Other finds

Material	Total
Copper alloy	5
Iron objects	62
Lead	2
Glass	3
Antler	6
Total	**78**

The Roman finds - copper alloy

Finds manufactured from copper alloy are represented by a brooch fragment, a possible ring, a medical/cosmetic implement and a scrap of sheet metal.

The brooch was recovered from topsoil deposits overlying Trench 58. Although incomplete (it survives to a length of 22mm), typologically it may be paralleled by Mackreth's Rosette Type 5d (2011, Plate 17, 14999) which dates to the c.mid 1st century. The spring of the brooch is hand-forged and it is secured within a casing formed by two cast flaps folded over to form a cylindrical tube. The rear of the case is damaged and just a tiny piece of the pin protrudes from the back. The upper section of the bow comprises two prominent cross-mouldings from which flairs a vestige of the fantail foot.

Three fragments from a heavily corroded possible ring were recovered from a 4th century Ditch [5510]. Two of the pieces appear to represent part of a ring with a D-shaped cross section; the remaining fragment has a squared terminal. Available dimensions suggest that it would have measured c. 40mm in diameter and 3mm high. It is difficult to be sure, but it is possible that these fragments are the remains of a possible penannular brooch.

Finally part of a double-ended implement was recovered from the fill of a 4th century ditch [6515]. Although incomplete, one terminal missing, the survival of an olivary expansion (the probe) at the other end suggests that it is part of a medical/cosmetic instrument '*cyathiscomeles*' (Jackson 1986, fig 4, 30). The piece survives to a length of c.86mm and the shank comprises two zones, just below the probe the shank is plain and has a circular cross-section (dia: 3mm), beyond the shank is twisted (dia: 2mm). Similar examples of 'spoon-probes' or 'scoop-probes' with twisted handles have been recovered from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 65, 1926, 1927). For a discussion of their medical and cosmetic uses see Jackson 1986, 158).

Iron

In total 62 iron objects were recovered. A possible punch was recovered from Ditch 4912, it has a square-sectioned head (burred), the sides of the shank are parallel and then taper slightly to a rectangular sectioned terminal with narrowed edge. It measures 55mm long and 10mm wide.

Other objects include, part of a possible T-clamp with square-sectioned shank and broad T-shaped head (cf. Manning 1985, plate 62, R70) from Layer 6428 and a parallel- sided strap fragment (50 x 18mm) from Ditch 6421.

The remaining 59 items are represented by complete or fragmentary hand forged nails. Where possible the nails have been classified according to Mannings Typology (1985, fig 32). There are 30 identifiable nails, 29 represent Mannings Type 1b, with flat sub-circular heads and tapered square-sectioned shanks. Most are incomplete examples, but complete examples measure up to 74mm in length; their short size precludes their use for fixing major timbers and suggests that they would have been used for light structural fixings. Finally a single hob nail (Manning Type 10) for use on the sole of leather sandals/shoes was recovered from Ditch 4912. The remainder comprise incomplete nail shank (x 22) and nails with indeterminate heads (x 8).

Lead

Two deposits produced items of lead. A small cube of lead weighing 113g (28 x 24 x20mm) was recovered from Ditch 4915. Possibly a weight, it is only 3.9g over weight for a 4 unciae unit. Two flat amorphous fused fragments of lead weighing 343g (c.115 x 52mm/c.200 x 65mm) and measuring up to 7mm thick were recovered from Ditch 6711.

Glass

Domestic artefacts are represented by three small fragments of Roman vessel glass. They include two base sherds from stratified deposits and an unstratified rim sherd.

A small tubular base in pale green glass was recovered from a ditch [6507]. The base measures c.45mm in diameter and it is concave (cf. Price and Cottam 1998, fig 3, 7, 8). This type of base occurs on a wide variety of vessels (bowls, beakers, flasks and jugs) from the 1-4th century (ibid 1998, 25).

The other base sherd in blue/green glass was located in the fill of pit 6504. The fragment has no identifiable features and it is therefore undiagnostic. It measures c.30 x 30mm and it is 2mm thick, the surfaces are flat and there are faint scratches on one side.

Finally there is a very small unstratified rim sherd in blue/green glass. The rim is plain (upright), it appears to have been finished by fire rounding, the sheared edge of the vessel is heated to produce a rounded and slightly thickened rim (Price and Cottam 1998, 22).

Antler

The excavation produced evidence for the manufacture antler items. It is not possible at this stage to determine what types of items were being made, but some of the off cuts appear to have been utilized. Antler manufacturing waste was concentrated in Trenches 55, 56, 58 and 65 and the entire assemblage was recovered from the fills of ditches [5510, 5604, 5807 and 6507]. In total 23 pieces of red deer and roe deer antler (pers. com. Rebecca Gordon) were recovered, comprising 3 pieces of antler beam, 6 tines and 14 miscellaneous fragments, . There are no antler burrs, but the presence of tines and large pieces of beam suggest that complete antlers were sawn up. One of the red deer tines has been neatly sawn off and slightly modified; there are two longitudinal knife cut facets, possibly where protuberances have been removed and the pointed end and part of surface of the tine display signs of wear.

Post-medieval finds

Post-medieval material is represented by a single copper alloy crotal bell which was recovered from topsoil deposits overlying Trench 70 (SF 20). Although incomplete, the bell represents a type which was cast in four pieces (top, bottom, suspension loop and the iron sounding pea), these were assembled to form a sub-circular sphere with elongated suspension loop. There are two sounding holes in the top and an elongated opening in the base; adjacent to the latter there is a crude motif of a founder's hammer, a common motif on crotals dating from the late 15th-17th century.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

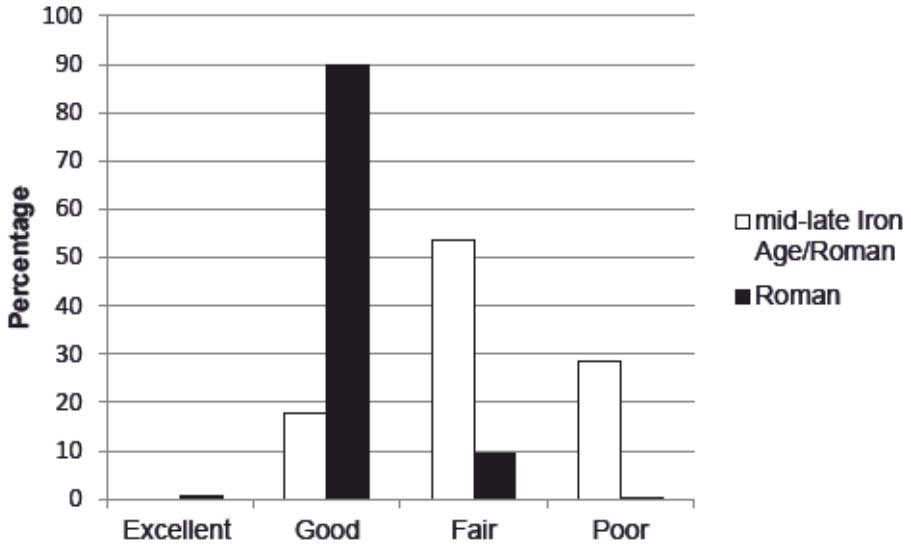
6.1 The animal bone by Rebecca Gordon

Methodology

There was a total of 22.4kg of animal bone recovered from M1dway J16. The animal bones were assessed using an 'all fragments' method: - therefore identification to element and taxon was attempted providing there were diagnostic features. All hand-collected bones were recorded and only identifiable bones from the sieved samples were included in the analysis. Bones were identified with the aid of the MOLA Northampton reference collection and the comparative reference collection at the University of Leicester, School of Archaeology and Ancient History Bone Laboratory. Those that could not be identified were recorded as large, medium and small mammal/bird. As sheep and goat are morphological similar, the term 'sheep/goat' was employed, unless it was possible to distinguish between the two species. Identification of small rodents was attempted on their dentition and tooth row pattern; post-cranial bones were simply recorded as 'small rodent'. Epiphyseal fusion data was recorded as well as the subsequent wear of mandibular teeth. Fusion data was analysed following Reitz and Wing (2008). Tooth wear was recorded using Grant (1982) for cattle, sheep/goat and pig and was converted into age categories using Hambleton (1999). Gnawing and butchery was recorded on all identifiable bones and bone preservation was recorded using Harland *et al* (2003).

Taphonomy

The animal bone was grouped into two phases: mid-late Iron Age/Roman and Roman. Bones included in the former phase were from the middle Iron Age and 1st century AD and those from the latter largely dated from the late 1st century AD onwards. Bone preservation was better for the Roman period with the majority classified as 'good' (Fig 48). In the mid-late Iron Age/Roman period, there was a higher proportion bones noted as being in 'fair' and 'poor' condition. As highlighted in Table 15 there were a higher percentage of identifiable bones from the Roman phase (31%) compared to the mid-late Iron Age/Roman phase (13%). No butchery marks were recorded on animal bone from the mid-late Iron Age/Roman period. Cut and chop marks were observed on cattle, sheep/goat and pig specimens (n=9) from the Roman period and examples of sawn deer tines (n=5) were also noted in ditches [5809] and [6708], which is indicative of antler-working (see also section 5.6).

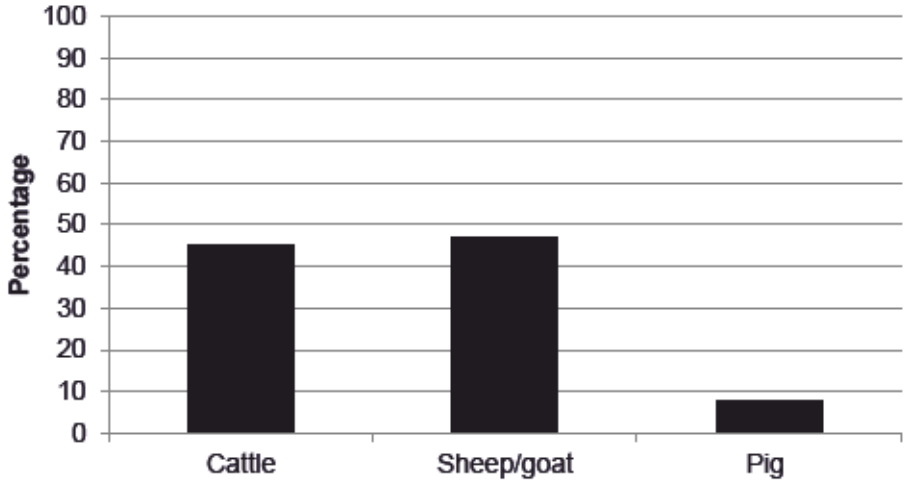


Preservation of hand-collected/sieved identifiable post-cranial bones from the mid-late Iron Age/Roman and Roman period (after Harland *et al* 2003) Fig 48

There were two examples of burning on a sheep/goat *calcaneum* and pig vertebra from ditches [5509] and [6514]. Carnivore gnawing was recorded on 20 specimens from the Roman period, which included cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse. The presence of gnawing suggests that discarded bones were not rapidly buried on site, which would have attracted pests and scavengers.

The results

The majority of the animal bone came from the Roman period; there were only a small number of identifiable bones from the mid-late Iron Age/Roman period. In the mid-late Iron Age/Roman contexts, cattle fragments were more common whereas other species were relatively scarce (eg sheep/goat, pig and horse) (Table 15). Fusion data for domestic mammals could be determined on a small number of cattle (n=5) and sheep/goat (n=1) specimens, which were all adult. In the Roman phase, an almost equal proportion of cattle and sheep/goat was present with a small proportion of pig (see Fig 49 and Table 15). Minor domesticates such as dog and horse were also present. The recovery of a radius and ulna belonging to a skeletally mature small dog in ditch [5510] is of particular interest as it may represent a dwarf breed (Fig 50). Dwarf dogs occur more frequently on Roman sites and there has been evidence to suggest that some of these dogs may have been kept as pets (Teichert 1987: 70; Mackinnnon and Berlanger 2006).

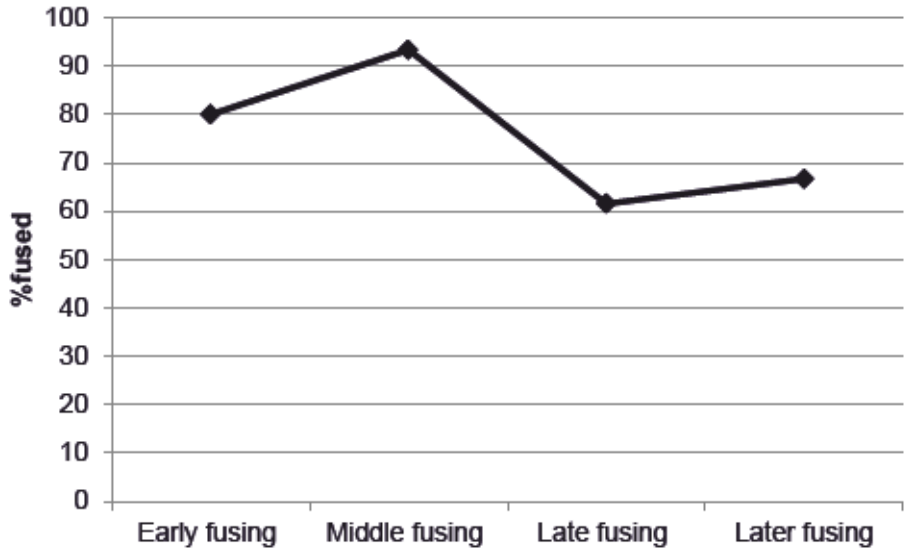


Relative proportion of cattle, sheep/goat and pig from the Roman context Fig 49

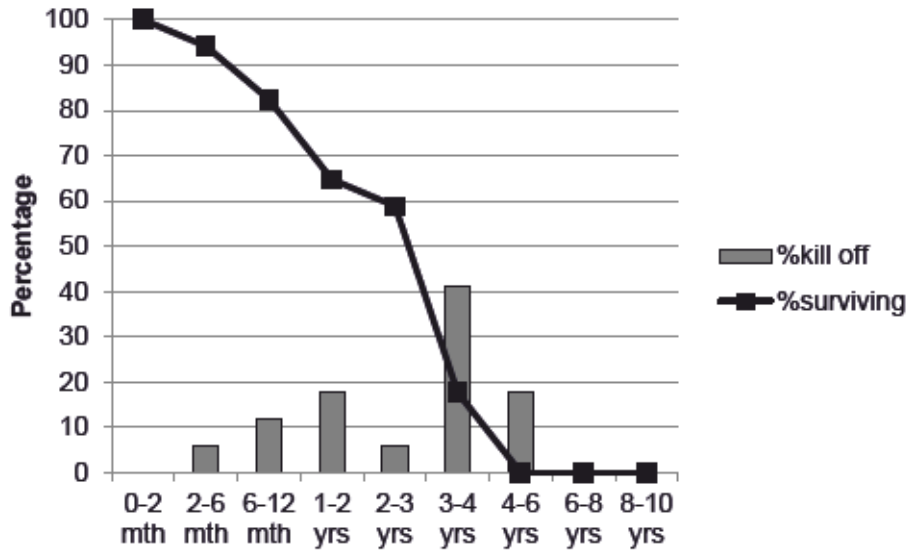
A small dog/dwarf breed(?) from Roman ditch [5510]
Height dimensions: radius 7.4cm; ulna *c*8.8cm Fig 50

Domestic birds were represented by three chicken bones. Wild birds and mammal were virtually absent. Deer antler fragments and one red deer metapodial were recorded. The former would have been brought to site to be manufactured into objects. An owl, vole and amphibian were also identified, which most likely derived from the surrounding habitat.

There was a reasonable sample size to conduct an analysis on cattle fusion data from the Roman period. This showed a dominance of adult animals suggesting they were utilised for their meat, secondary products (eg milk) and as traction animals (Fig 51). This result is also loosely supported by cattle mandibular data (n=4) which shows the presence of prime meat, adult and senile animals. There was a limited amount of fusion data for sheep/goat; however, the tooth data reflects a husbandry regime that was based on meat and wool production, with the majority culled at 3-4 years (Fig 52). There was not enough fusion data for pigs to make any comments about their age but the limited availability of tooth wear data (n=4) could tentatively suggest they were killed by the time they reached prime meat age.



Epiphyseal fusion data for Roman cattle (n=55). This graph was produced following the fusion categories of Reitz and Wing (2008) Fig 51



Tooth wear data for Roman sheep/goat mandibles (n=17). This graph was produced using the methods of Hambleton (1999) Fig 52

Although pathological evidence was negligible, it is worth mentioning the presence of a sheep/goat mandible, which showed possible signs of periodontal disease [6424]. Alveolar recession was observed where the forth premolar and first molar are located, which were absent due to pre-mortem tooth lost. This was caused by the reduction of the bone where the tooth socket is located (see Jones *et al* 1997: 1044).

Table 15: Number of hand-collected/sieved identifiable specimens from the mid-late Iron Age/Roman and Roman period.

** denotes the presence of identifiable species from the sieved samples (n=10). No antler fragments were included.*

Species	Mid-late Iron Age/ early Roman	Roman
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)*	21	180
Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*)*	7	184
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	-	3
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)*	1	30
Equid (*Equus* sp.)	4	19
Dog (*Canis familaris*)	-	17
Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	-	1
Vole (*Arvicolinae* sp.)*	-	1
Small rodent*	-	2
Chicken (*Gallus gallus*)	-	3
Owl (Strigiformes)*	-	1
Amphibian	-	1
Unidentifiable large mammal	205	722
Unidentifiable medium mammal	7	235
Unidentifiable small mammal	-	2
Unidentifable medium bird	1	1
Unidentifiable	-	26
Total	**246**	**1428**
%identifiable	**13%**	**31%**
%unidentifiable	**87%**	**69%**

Conclusion

The assemblage consisted largely of the three major domesticates (ie cattle, sheep/goat and pig) which is typical of Iron Age and Roman animal bone assemblages. The lack of wild species could suggest a lack of dietary diversity and a reliance on domesticated species.

6.2 Plant macrofossils and other remains by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features within eleven of the excavation trenches and a total of twenty-four were submitted for assessment.

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 Appendix 2. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, chaff, arthropod remains and fungal sclerotia were also recorded.

Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds are present at varying densities within all but two assemblages. Preservation is moderately good, although a proportion of the grains are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently, particularly within the AAS-3 features. A single possible immature rye (*Secale cereale*) grain is also noted within the assemblage from ditch [4010] (sample 3). Of the wheat grains, most are of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), and spelt glume bases are also recorded. The assemblage from sample 4 (ditch [4012]) also includes at least one emmer (*T. dicoccum*) glume base.

Weed seeds are generally scarce, although some of the AAS-3 assemblages include high densities of brome (*Bromus* sp.) fruits. Segetal species are predominant, with taxa noted including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). Tubers of onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) type are recorded from ditches [4004] (sample 1) and [6421] (sample 21). The assemblage from ditch [6405] is dominated by grassland herbs including mallow (*Malva* sp.), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). Wetland plant remains and tree/shrub macrofossils are relatively scarce, but nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) are present within five assemblages and possible fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are also recorded along with a single sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) fruit stone. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils occur infrequently, but do include fragments of charred root/stem (including pieces of heather (Ericaceae) stem from sample 21) and indeterminate inflorescence fragments, thorns and tubers.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which appear within many of the assemblages, are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains occur relatively infrequently, but do include small pieces of bone (some of which are burnt), pellets of burnt of fired clay, small fragments of coal (coal 'dust') and small mammal and/or amphibian bones. It is currently unclear whether the latter two are contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken, or later contaminants introduced via the post-depositional bioturbation of the deposits.

Conclusions

In summary, although the assemblages are mostly small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and principally composed of compacted silt concretions and modern roots, charred plant

macrofossils are present in most instances. Much of the material would appear to be derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus, but given that many of the sampled features are associated with field or enclosure systems that is, perhaps, not surprising. However, the features within AAS-3, and most particularly the building recorded within Trench 57, produced assemblages which are more comprehensive and, potentially, more informative. Cereals, chaff and larger weed seeds are all abundant, and it is also noted that all four samples include detached cereal sprouts. Until more details about the building are known, the precise significance of the assemblages remains unclear. However, such material can be indicative of malting (see similar material from a Roman maltings at Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk - Fryer 2004), the drying of grain stored in inappropriate conditions or the use of cereal processing waste as fuel for an entirely different purpose. Whichever of these processes may be represented, it is apparent that the building was a particular focus of activity during the later Iron Age or Romano-British periods. The assemblage from ditch [6405] is also potentially of note as it contains a high density of charcoal/charred wood, fragments of charred root or stem and seeds of grassland herbs, some of which may be derived from burnt bedding or litter and/or domestic hearth waste.

As the overall concentrations of charred cereal processing waste are currently relatively low, it is thought most likely that much of site may have had a pastoral focus. However, the assemblages from the building may well indicate that the production of cereals was also moderately important to the local economy, with much of the grain probably being grown on the clay soils which surround the site.

7 DISCUSSION

The evaluation at M1dway J16 revealed four main areas of archaeological interest located in the fields to the east of the site. The archaeology demonstrated phased settlement from the Iron Age to the late Romano-British periods. There was no evidence of significant structural or occupation activity having taken place on the site in earlier periods. Limited late Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity was represented by a small number of datable worked flint pieces, namely two thumbnail scrapers from trenches 58 and 79, as well other undated flakes. A single early Neolithic fragment from a broken serrated blade came from trench 53.

Iron Age

Iron Age settlement was mainly focussed in areas AAS-1 and AAS-4. The earliest phase of intensive activity dated from the middle Iron Age. All of the pottery recovered from area AAS-4 suggests that these features on the south edge of the site near the river all dated to the middle Iron Age. This includes the main area recognised as settlement; the circular enclosure, probable roundhouse, and associated linear ditch features. The large circular enclosure and roundhouse were situated in the south-eastern corner end of the site. The larger ring ditch was recut in at least three phases suggesting a continuity of use over time. The small circular enclosure to the east is suggested as a roundhouse by a possible pit [7225] and a posthole [7227] within the feature, which may have supported a post or relate to other structural elements. Although this was the only probable roundhouse feature on the site, other subcircular cut features in the north of area AAS-4 might have had a similar function. Additionally, two features slightly outlying area AAS-3 also produced middle Iron Age pottery. Ring ditch [6607] and pit [6427] were situated on the very eastern edge of the site, to the north of the other Iron Age activity. While there is no much evidence to suggest that other features in area AAS-3 originated in the Iron Age, it is possible that additional middle Iron Age activity may be found further to the east of the Roman enclosures.

Further north-west, in area AAS-1, pottery from ditches in the southern enclosure area suggests some may date from the middle Iron Age period (4005, 4015). The majority of the features from this area, however, produced pottery dating from the latest pre-Roman Iron Age, around 1-70AD. In this area, the cut features and enclosures formed part of a rectilinear field system, bounded to the north and south by long east-west aligned boundary ditches, and abutting a pit alignment to the west. Environmental analysis indicated that in addition to barley and wheat, emmer and possibly rye were also present.

Dating material from the pit alignment itself was scarcer, but it is likely to be more or less contemporaneous with the enclosures. Only two pits were sampled by the evaluation, and were shown to be essentially U-shaped and flat-based in profile, between 0.88m-1.60m wide and 0.45m-0.77m deep [4105, 3928]. The geophysical survey suggests that the alignment comprises at least 40 such pits, aligned north-west by south-east before turning due south. In the northern section, the pits seem to be more evenly spaced, 2-3m apart, whereas to the south they are more irregular.

It is notable that a very similar Iron Age pit alignment has previously been identified *c*2.7km to the east on the other side of Kislingbury (Carlyle 2008). This alignment was formed of shallow, flat-based pits around 1.5m wide, evenly spaced approximately 1-2m apart. The alignment was orientated roughly north-south and extended over 1.3km in length. A number of other pit alignments are known from the vicinity. Other excavated sites include Gretton, Briar Hill, Aldwincle, Ringstead (Jackson 1974; 1977; and 1978), Pitsford (Hallam *et al* 2003), Harlestone Quarry (Field and Chapman 2006) and Raunds (McAree 2005) in Northamptonshire, and further afield at St Ives in Cambridgeshire (Pollard 1996), Tallington, Lincolnshire (Simpson 1966) and Gayhurst,

Buckinghamshire (Chapman 2007). Aerial photographic surveys of Northamptonshire have also identified pit alignments (Hollowell 1971).

Iron Age single row pit alignments of this form are thought to have been used to demarcate local territorial divisions or land-use boundaries. They may sometimes have been used in conjunction with a fence, hedge or ditch, but the pits are considered to be the primary component (Carlyle 2008). Pit alignments generally date to the early-middle Iron Age, although two examples are thought to have been constructed or maintained until the late Iron Age; Tallington, Lincolnshire (Simpson 1966) and Langford Downs, Oxfordshire (Williams 1946-7). The pits in area AAS-1 produced 1st-century AD and Roman pottery, which is likely to be later intrusive material.

Comparable archaeological evidence for other Iron Age activity in the area comprises a site immediately to the north of the area under the current route of the A4500. The activity took the form of a large circular enclosure ditch excavated in 1966. It reportedly measured *c*54m in diameter and over 2m deep, and produced Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, metal-working slag, crucible fragments, and domestic hearth areas (HER836/0/1, HER836/0/2). However, the excavations were not published and details about the features and finds remain in doubt (RCHME 1982).

Roman

The large quantity of Aylesford-Swarling tradition pottery of the 1st century BC found in trenches in area AAS-1 and to the north of area AAS-2 suggests a continuity of settlement from the late Iron Age into the later Roman villa period. Patterns of continuity of this type are commonly occurring in villas in Northamptonshire (Taylor 2006).

Roman settlement primarily took place in area AAS-2 and area AAS-3. The traces generally comprise two areas of rectilinear field system, a large east-west-aligned subdivided rectangular enclosure, a circular enclosure, and two stone-built structures. The pottery evidence demonstrates a peak in activity on the site during the early 2nd century, after which followed a period of decline until the late 3rd century when pottery deposition again demonstrated a peak in activity before tailing off during the 4th century (Fig 44).

In area AAS-2, a series of ditches forming a field-system or enclosure system was identified. The features were arranged on an east-west axis at the top of the sloping ground, bounded by long and substantial linear ditches, between 1.0m and 3.80m wide, which may have be recut a number of times. A pit in Trench 49 contained large quantities of waste indicating an occupation site in the near vicinity. Ditch [5510] in the east of the area produced a Roman flat rotary quern.

Area AAS-3, to the west and south, was the largest area of activity on the site, comprising a large rectangular enclosure aligned east to west, and a series of ditches defining a number of smaller rectilinear enclosures and a probable ring-ditch. Large quantities of brick, floor and roof tiles were recovered, particularly from Trenches 58, 62 and 64, which probably derive from the known villa to the north of the site. A grinding stone, a relatively common find on Roman settlement sites, came from ditch [5116]. The pottery assemblage included greater quantities of fineware and samian than would be expected for a rural site, particularly in the centre and north of area AAS-3. The functional types of pottery varied between types expected on rural sites, and those indicative of urban or villa activities and is probably again a result of the nearby Harpole villa site. Despite this, environmental sampling showed that overall concentrations of charred cereal processing waste were relatively low, suggesting that much of site may have had a pastoral focus.

Evidence for the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures has been seen in a number of samples from both phases of the site.

Crops represented in area AAS3 include wheat, barley and oats which are particularly abundant in the Roman-era samples. The assemblages in area AAS-3 also included high densities of brome (*Bromus* sp.) fruits. Ditch [6405] contained a high density of charcoal/charred wood, fragments of charred root, stem and seeds of grassland herbs. This has been interpreted as possible waste from burnt bedding or litter and/or domestic hearth waste.

The foundations of two stone-built rectangular structures were located in Trench 57. These were constructed from small rough stones. While the incompleteness of the structures hinders interpretation, one possible explanation is that the building is a 'smoke-house' for preserving food products. The structures share a number of parallels with a smoke-house found at Pineham in 2013 (ULAS 2014, and forthcoming). The narrow parallel limestone walls [5710] and [5709] (Fig 24) may be the surviving parts of the narrow flue, which at Pineham was seen to enclose a central square drying area. The Pineham smoke-house had a small hearth area but produced little evidence for burning elsewhere the structure (see ULAS 2014). Trench 57 did contain some evidence for burning, including burnt stone, burnt clay and charcoal, but this was mainly found outside the structure, and in a pit filled with burnt material [5721]. Environmental samples from the structure and ditch fills produced evidence for cereals, chaff, larger weed seeds and detached cereal sprouts, which have previously been considered to be suggestive of malting activities (Fryer 2004). Other suggestions may include the drying of grain stored in inappropriate conditions, or the use of cereal processing waste as fuel.

The scale of Roman activity in evidence from the development area correlates with the close proximity of a partially destroyed probable Roman villa site. The villa, discovered in 1846, was located just above the northern edge of the site under the current position of the A4500 (HER836). Investigations at the villa revealed a mosaic pavement, a large stone cistern, structures from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, and large quantities of pottery dating mainly to the 4th century. Finds of stone, roof and floor tile, as well as ditch systems and pits, and an outlying rectangular enclosure have previously been identified to the north of the road by fieldwalking and geophysical surveys (Young 2010). The enclosures, field system and structural remains identified during the evaluation probably relate to the wider occupation and use of the rural hinterland around the villa, which itself was a development of an earlier Iron Age activity.

Ridge and furrow

Ridge and furrow was present as earthworks in the eastern part of the site. These are the remains of medieval cultivation. Preservation across these fields varied from poor to good. At the request of the NCCAA this section is included to address the significance of these remains.

Significance lies in the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

Archaeological interest includes an interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity, and may apply to standing buildings or structures as well as buried remains. Known and potential heritage assets within the site and its vicinity have been identified from national and local designations, HER data and expert opinion. The determination of the significance of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against four values (EH now HE 2008):

- Evidential value
- Aesthetic value

- Historical value
- Communal value

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 (DCLG 2012) and supporting Planning Practice Guidance in 2014 (DCLG 2014) sets out the 12 core principles that underpin both plan-making and decision-taking within the framework; one is to 'conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' (DCLG 2012 para 17). This includes preservation by record on behalf of the community.

The contribution of setting to asset significance needs to be taken into account (para 128).

Para 129 goes on to state that *local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal*.

Para 135 states that *the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset*.

The LPA have identified, in broad terms the assets considered important; the policy stance is encapsulated in Policy BN.5 (WNJCS Local Plan Part 1) (Adopted) which includes the following statement:

In order to secure and enhance the significance of the area's heritage assets and their settings and landscapes, development in areas of landscape sensitivity and/or known historic or heritage significance will be required to:

1. Sustain and enhance the heritage and landscape features which contribute to the character of the area including:

A Conservation Areas

B Significant historic landscapes including historic parkland, battlefields and ridge and furrow;

C The skyline and landscape settings of towns and villages;

D Sites of known or potential heritage or historic significance;

E Locally and nationally important buildings structures and monuments.

The significance of any asset is determined by the four values, as above. In the case of archaeology and landform, often the most pertinent value is 'evidential' and that is so in relation to the ridge and furrow at this site. Aesthetic Value is minimal, Historical Value is largely encapsulated in the evidential (see below) and Communal Value is limited by virtue of access and a lack of opportunity for perceiving the asset.

In terms of the evidence, the 'date' of the ridge and furrow is not known but it is not thought that this system is an early one or else it would be accorded greater status (e.g. the earliest and best examples are scheduled or otherwise identified as important). The system has been on the HER and therefore known about for some

time and is not considered to be an undesignated asset of similar value and standing as a Scheduled Monument and therefore is not considered to be of National Level interest.

Ridge and furrow is not rare in lowland Britain in general nor in the Midlands region in particular; the publication *Turning the Plough* (Hall 2001; Catchpole and Priest 2012) identifies a spread of good quality examples in the region and states that there has been a marked decline in the loss of ridge and furrow through agricultural processes since the late 1990s. The site does not feature in the 40 or so example/studies in this document. It is not considered therefore that the ridge and furrow here is of Regional Level interest.

The *Northamptonshire Heritage Landscape Character Assessment* (Hardcastle 2015) identifies ridge and furrow as one of the characteristics of the county's historic landscape, in general terms, but this sub-area (5f, West Haddon and Harpole Uplands) is referred to as 19th-century Parliamentary Enclosure, and the description of that category does not include ridge and furrow, it being of a later, enclosed form. Other areas of ridge and furrow are identified in the study, this one is not. It is considered therefore that the system is not of County Level interest.

The document *Open Fields of Northamptonshire* (Hall, D 1995) identifies areas of ridge and furrow that make a contribution to the historic landscape at a more local level; this site is not included. It is considered therefore that the system is not of District Level interest.

In addition to this consideration, the contribution of the asset to published priorities is low and supporting documentation is all but silent on this particular site. The condition/state of preservation is patchy, in that it varies from poor to good.

The HER (6942/0/2) notes that the system comprises *Two normal rectangular furlongs with ridges running down the slope towards the river each have three curved ridges at their south end lying parallel to the river.* Consequently, it is not particularly diverse or complex as an example. Again, if it were rare or unusual it would have been accorded greater status.

Whereas it could be said that any asset could have some comparative potential, there is little to suggest that this system makes a meaningful contribution to any idea of collective value.

In relation to Table 16 it is considered that, overall, the ridge and furrow here is of local level interest only and therefore its significance is LOW.

The physical impact of the removal of the ridge and furrow will have a negative impact on it and its significance. Mitigation can comprise a pre-emptive earthwork and topographic survey to generate interpretive (hachure) plans, contour and 3D topographic record supplemented by written description and comprehensive photography to create 'preservation by record'.

This mitigation in the form of preservation by record on behalf of the community will have the effect of reducing the overall impact to 'negligible'. The residual harm, therefore will also be negligible.

Table 16: Sensitivity (value) of heritage assets

Level of sensitivity	Definition
Very high – high	Sites of international importance: World Heritage Sites, other historic sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance whether designated or not. Sites, landscapes or buildings of national importance including those that are designated as scheduled monuments or those that are considered to be suitable for scheduling, grade I and grade II* listed buildings, registered battlefields, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, sites that have the potential to significantly contribute to national research objectives
Medium	Sites of regional importance include Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Historic Gardens, Conservation Areas and those sites which are considered to be significant regional examples with well-preserved evidence of occupation, industry etc
Low	Sites, landscapes or buildings which are of less defined extent, nature and date or which are in a poor or fragmentary state, but which are considered to be significant examples in a local context; important hedgerows; locally listed buildings
Negligible	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced negative or minimal evidence of antiquity, or where large scale destruction of the archaeological resource has taken place (eg by mineral extraction)

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9 October 2015

APPENDIX 1: POTTERY SPOT DATES

The spot dates given are to serve as *termini post qua* for succeeding deposits. They are based on the latest material in each deposit. Dates are arrived at from the pottery without regard to the stratigraphic sequence.

Table A1.1 Pottery spot dates

Trench	Context	Spot date	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	MNR
37	3709	AD 1 - 70	7	23	0
37	3711	AD 1-70	31	193	2
39	3905	AD 1-70	2	8	0
39	3909	AD 1-70, with possibly some residual MIA	27	355	2
39	3915	AD 1-70	3	70	1
39	3926	AD 1-70	3	10	0
40	4003	AD 1-70	33	149	2
40	4005	MIA	1	6	0
40	4009	AD 1-70	11	68	0
40	4011	AD 1-70 with intrusive (?) post medieval sherd	53	200	2
40	4015	MIA	5	29	0
41	4104	LC1+	1	1	0
43	4305	AD 1-70	12	72	1
44	4405	MC1 - AD70	11	52	0
44	4408	AD 1- 70	8	64	0
48	4805	LC1-C4	5	29	0
48	4806	AD LC1 - C3	4	26	0
48	4811	AD 1-70	5	28	0
49	4902	Roman	1	5	0
49	4908	AD L C3 - C4	42	656	9
49	4910	Roman, possibly L C1	2	14	0
49	4912	AD LC3 - 350, small residual C2	110	2162	24
49	4913	LC2	31	231	2
49	4914	Roman	2	1	0
49	4915	AD 240-400, but majority C2 with residual MIA	46	629	9
51	5110	Roman	1	8	0
51	5112	Roman	3	15	0
51	5119	Roman	38	182	0
51	5121	Roman	17	154	0
51	5123	Roman	12	35	0
52	5274	AD LC3 - M C4	156	2333	4
53	5304	AD 100-350	1	11	0
53	5305	LC1 - C4	16	68	2
54	5404	Roman	3	7	0
55	5509	AD C4 with considerable C3/ LC3 component, 1 c2	71	1305	19
55	5513	AD LC3 - C4	1	2	0

Trench	Context	Spot date	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	MNR
56	5604	AD 160+	8	43	0
56	5608	LC1+	1	10	0
57	5711	LC2 - C3	12	310	0
57	5716	LC2 - C4	10	119	1
57	5720	AD C1- C3	4	60	0
57	5722	AD C2-C4	16	84	4
57	5733	AD LC1+	1	6	0
57	5737	Roman	2	1	0
57	5739	Roman	1	4	0
58	5808	LC1+	1	3	0
58	5810	AD LC3-MC4	18	202	4
58	5812	AD LC3 - C4	13	77	2
58	5817	AD LC2- C3??	15	259.2	2
58	5820	AD 160+	17	100	0
58	5823	AD L C3 - C4	7	20	2
58	5825	AD 120+	5	56	0
62	6204	AD 160+	12	92	1
62	6209	AD LC1-C3?	3	54	0
62	6211	C3-C4, poss. C3	82	681	13
62	6212	Perhaps C2?	7	52	1
62	6221	240-400+ with residual LC2	63	382	11
62	6222	L C1 - M C2	13	151	0
64	6405	L C1+	7	7.1	0
64	6406	Lc3+?	13	105	1
64	6407	L C1+	1	10	0
64	6411	AD C2	34	436	3
64	6413	AD LC1 +	6	50	0
64	6415	M C3 (+) some residual C2	22	188	2
64	6417	Ad LC3 - C4, poss. to E C4	29	284	10
64	6419	270-400, some residual C2	44	448	8
64	6420	LC3+	33	335	6
64	6424	c4	6	34	1
64	6426	MIA	10	25	0
64	6428	LC3 - C4 some C2, 1 med b	126	1468	17
64	6432	LC1+	5	43	2
65	6505	LC1+	4	38	0
65	6506	M C2- E C4	8	70	1
65	6508	LC3 - C4 with post med sherd, some C2	78	1643	24
65	6512	AD 120 - C3	15	106	1
65	6514	C4 late Samian assemblage c3	497	4973	59
66	6605	MIA	7	104	0
67	6704	C4	14	195	3
67	6706	LC1+	1	7	0
67	6708	L C3	59	425	3

Trench	Context	Spot date	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	MNR
67	6709	L C1 - C2	25	82	1
67	6710	AD LC1- C3	17	43	2
69	6904	MIA	4	13	1
69	6907	MIA	5	14	0
69	6910	MIA	11	30	0
69	6915	L C1 with residual MIA	4	19	1
70	7005	AD L C1 - E C2	7	45	2
71	7106	L C1-C3	22	178	1
72	7208	MIA	79	688	2
72	7209	MIA	17	157	0
72	7213	MIA	35	198	1
72	7226	MIA	1	15	0
72	7228	MIA	82	334	1

APPENDIX 2: PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Table A2.1 Quantification of macrofossils and other remains, samples 1-13

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment tf = testa fragment b = burnt

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fill number	4003	4005	4009	4011	4305	4405	4408	4811	4908	4922	4914	4913	5509
Cut number	4004	4006	4010	4012	4304	4407	4409	4810	4907	4923	4915	4912	5510
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Cereals													
Avena sp. (grains)	x												
(awn frags.)				x		x							
A. fatua L. (floret base)						xcffg							
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	xcf	x	x		x	xcf	xcf					
Secale cereale L. (grain)			xcf										
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x		x	x				x		x
(glume bases)		x											
(spikelet bases)				x						x			
T. dicoccum Schubl (glume bases)				x									
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	x			x				x		x			x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x
Herbs													
Arrhenatherum sp. (tuber)	x												
Atriplex sp.						x	x						x

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fill number	**4003**	**4005**	**4009**	**4011**	**4305**	**4405**	**4408**	**4811**	**4908**	**4922**	**4914**	**4913**	**5509**
Bromus sp.	x	xcf		x		xcf							xcffg
Chenopodium album L.				x									
Fabaceae indet.				x		x	x			x			
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love		xtf											
Galium aparine L.				x		x							
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.	x							x					
Small Poaceae indet.	xx	x	x	x				x			x		
Large Poaceae indet.		x	x			x							
Polygonum aviculare L.				x		x							
Ranunculus sp.						xcf							
Rumex sp.		x	x	x		x	x				x		x
R. acetosella L.	x												x
Sherardia arvensis L.	x												
Stellaria media (L.)Vill						x							
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.)Schultz-Bip	x												
Valerianella dentata (L.)Pollich				xcf									
Wetland plants													
Carex sp.											x		x
Eleocharis sp.													x
Other plant macrofossils													
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm					x	x		x	x	x	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >10mm								x			x		xx

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fill number	4003	4005	4009	4011	4305	4405	4408	4811	4908	4922	4914	4913	5509
Charred root/stem		x		x		x	x				x	x	xx
Indet. seeds	x			x		x	x			x			x
Other remains													
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x		x		x	x		x	x		x
Black tarry material	x			x	x			x					
Bone	x			x xb	xb		xb	x	x		x		x
Burnt/fired clay				x		x			x			x	x
Burnt organic concretion			x										
Burnt stone				x					x				
Fish bone	x												
Small coal frags.						x	x	x	x			x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x							x			x	x
Vitreous material						x							
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A2.2 Quantification of macrofossils and other remains, samples 14-23

Sample No.	14	18	19	20	15	16	17	21	24	22	23
Fill number	5722	5724	5739	5737	5817	5823	6404	6419	6514	6709	6710
Cut number	5721	5723	5736	5736	5819	5824	6405	6421	6515	6711	6712
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Cereals											
Avena sp. (grains)	xcf	x	x	x		xcf					
(awn frags.)		xx	xx	xxx							x
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x						
(rachis internode)				x							
Triticum sp. (grains)	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	x			x			
(germinated grain with attached sprout)			x								
(gristed grain)					xcf						
(glume bases)	x	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	x		x		x	
(spikelet bases)	xx	x	x	xxx	x		x		x		
(rachis internodes)	x	xx	xx	xxxx							
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxxx	xx	x		x			
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxxx	x	xxx	x	xx				x		
(detached sprout frags.)	x	x	x	xxx							
(basal rachis node)	x										
Herbs											
Anchusa sp.							xcf				
Anthemis cotula L.		xx	x	x							
Apiaceae indet.			x								
Arrhenatherum sp. (tuber)								x			
Atriplex sp.	x	x	x	x							
Boraginaceae indet.							x				
Brassiaceae indet.							x				

Sample No.	14	18	19	20	15	16	17	21	24	22	23
Fill number	**5722**	**5724**	**5739**	**5737**	**5817**	**5823**	**6404**	**6419**	**6514**	**6709**	**6710**
Bromus sp.	xxxx	x	xxxx	xxx	x	x		x			
Centaurea sp.		x									
Chenopodiaceae indet.		x	x	x		x					
Conium maculatum L.		xcf									
Fabaceae indet.	x		xcf	x			x		x		
(pod frags.)							x				
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	x							xcf			
Lonicera sp.							xcf				
Malva sp.							xxx				
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.							xxx				
Plantago lanceolata L.							xx				
Small Poaceae indet.	x	xx	x	xx		x	x		x		
Large Poaceae indet.		x	x		x				x		
Ranunculus sp.							xx				
Raphanus raphanistrum L. (siliqua)	x										
Rhinanthus sp.							x				
Rumex sp.	x	xx	xx	x	x		x				
R. acetosella L.		x		x					xcf		
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.)Schultz-Bip			xx	x		x					
Viola sp.			xcf								
Wetland plants											
Carex sp.	x		x					x			
Eleocharis sp.			x								
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Corylus avellana L.			xcf	xcf							

Sample No.	14	18	19	20	15	16	17	21	24	22	23
Fill number	**5722**	**5724**	**5739**	**5737**	**5817**	**5823**	**6404**	**6419**	**6514**	**6709**	**6710**
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frag.)	x										
P. spinosa L.							x				
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x	x		xxxx	x	xx		x
Charcoal >5mm		xx	xx	xx		x	xxx	xx	xx	x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x	x			x	x	xx		
Charred root/stem							xxx	xx	x	x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)								x			
Indet. inflorescence frags.				x							
Indet. seeds		x	x		x	x	xx		x	x	
Indet. thorns (*Prunus* type)							x				
Indet. tuber								x			
Other remains											
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx	xx	x	x	xx					x	x
Black tarry material	x		x	x							
Bone	xb				x		xb		x xb		x xb
Burnt/fired clay	x			x	x		x			x	
Burnt stone							x	x			
Fish bone							x				
Small coal frags.	x			x	x			x		xx	
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.9**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**10**	**100**	**100**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
1	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**467752.19, 259835.96**	**75.40m**	**0.51m 74.89m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
101	Topsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay, rare small stones	0.38m thick	-
102	Natural	Firm mid-light grey-brown-orange sandy clay, rare small stones	0.38m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
2	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467814.47, 259830.16**	**77.01m**	**0.52m 76.49m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
201	Topsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay, rare small stones	0.36m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Mid brown firm sandy silty clay, rare small stones	0.28m thick	-
203	Modern	Firm dark grey silty clay, frequent modern brick/tarmac	0.02m thick	-
204	Natural	Firm mid-light grey-brown-orange sandy clay, rare small stones	0.66m+	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
3	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**467841.29, 259850.17**	**78.94**	**0.75m 78.19m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
301	Topsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay, rare small stones	0.35m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-grey silty clat	0.18m thick	-
303	Natural	Firm mid-light grey-brown-orange sandy clay, rare small stones	0.53m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
4	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**467968.96, 259871.96**	**80.78m**	**0.50m 80.28m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
401	Topsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay, rare small stones	0.32m thick	-
402	Natural	Firm mid-light grey-brown-orange sandy clay, rare small stones	0.32m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
8	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467573.50, 259672.79**	**73.18m**	**0.47m 72.71m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
801	Topsoil	Compact mid brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.30m thick	-
802	Subsoil	Compact mid reddish-brown iron stone clay sand, rare small stones	0.12m thick	-
803	Natural	Cemented mid red-orange iron stone rich clay sand, rare small stones	0.42m +	-
804	Fill of [805]	Mid red-brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.40m wide x 0.20m deep	-
805	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, sloping sides, flat base	0.40m wide x 0.20m deep	-
806	Fill of [807]	Mid red-brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.40m wide x 0.50m deep	-
807	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, sloping sides, narrow flat base	0.40m wide x 0.50m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
9	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**467680.47, 259677.09**	**72.43m**	**0.48m 71.95m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
901	Topsoil	Compact mid brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.30m thick	-
902	Subsoil	Compact mid reddish-brown iron stone clay sand, rare small stones	0.03m thick	-
903	Natural	Cemented mid red-orange iron stone rich clay sand, rare small stones	0.33m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
10	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**467596.77, 259610.65**	**72.02m**	**0.30m 71.72m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1001	Topsoil	Compact mid brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.30m thick	-
1002	Natural	Mid yellow-brown clay at south end, red-orange iron stone rich clay sand at north	0.30m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
11	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467646.27, 259594.43**	**71.63m**	**0.59m 71.04m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1101	Topsoil	Compact mid brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.22m thick	-
1102	Subsoil	Compact mid reddish-brown iron stone clay sand, rare small stones	0.18m thick	-
1103	Natural	Cemented mid red-orange iron stone rich clay sand, rare small stones	0.40m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
12	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467623.33, 259529.78**	**71.31m**	**0.50m 70.81m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1201	Topsoil	Compact mid brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.30m thick	-
1202	Subsoil	Compact mid reddish-brown iron stone clay sand, rare small stones	0.16m thick	-
1203	Natural	Cemented mid red-orange iron stone rich clay sand, rare small stones	0.46m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
13	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**467723.73, 259569.43**	**71.28m**	**0.40m 70.98m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1301	Topsoil	Compact mid brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.34m thick	-
1302	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, only at N end	0.15m thick	-
1303	Natural	Mid orange iron stone rich sandy clay, patches of grey-brown clay	0.49m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
14	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467799.47, 259728.20**	**72.67m**	**0.55m 72.12m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1401	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, small stones	0.32m thick	-
1402	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty clay, occasional small stones	0.23m thick	-
1403	Natural	Firm mid orange-brown sandy clay, rare small stones	0.55m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
15	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**467755.60, 259661.10**	**72.48m**	**0.45m 72.03m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1501	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, small stones	0.37m thick	-
1502	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty clay, occasional small stones	0.20m thick	-
1503	Natural	Firm mid orange-brown sandy clay, rare small stones	0.57m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
16	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**467792.62, 259630.85**	**72.02m**	**0.58m 71.44m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1601	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, small stones	0.26m thick	-
1602	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty clay, occasional small stones	0.36m thick	-
1603	Natural	Firm mid orange-brown sandy clay, rare small stones	0.62m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
17	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**467792.80, 259564.90**	**71.34m**	**0.60m 70.74m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1701	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, small stones	0.29m thick	-
1702	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty clay, occasional small stones	0.13m thick	-
1703	Alluvial	Firm mid orange-brown silt occasional small stones	0.16m thick	-
1704	Natural	Firm mid orange-brown sandy clay, rare small stones	0.64m+	-
1705	Silting	Mid to dark grey with orange-brown silty clay, occasional moderate small to large stones and gravels	0.08m thick	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
18	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**467885.20, 259516.38**	**70.34m**	**0.56m 69.78m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1801	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, small stones	0.29m thick	-
1802	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay, occasional small stones	0.13m thick	-
1803	Alluvial	Firm mid orange-brown silt occasional small stones	0.16m thick	-
1804	Natural	Firm mid brown-orange clay sand, occasional gravels	0.58m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
19	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**467961.92, 259488.66**	**69.68m**	**0.60m 69.08m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1901	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, rare small stones	0.24m thick	-
1902	Natural	Mid brown-orange sandy clay, rare small stones	0.24m +	SF9

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
20	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**467935.67, 259567.90**	**70.97m**	**0.61m 70.36m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2001	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, rare small stones	0.38m thick	-
2002	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy alluvial, rare small stones	0.22m thick	-
2003	Natural	Mid brown-orange sandy clay, rare small stones	0.80m +	-
2004	Palaeochannel	Friable mid to dark grey silty sand, moderate manganese flecks and gravels	0.20m thick	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
21	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467909.71, 259620.68**	**71.78m**	**0.46m 71.32m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2101	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, rare small stones	0.28m thick	-
2102	Natural	Mid brown-orange sandy clay, rare small stones	0.28m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
22	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467890.10, 259659.47**	**72.40m**	**0.47m 71.93**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2201	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, rare small stones	0.30m thick	-
2202	Natural	Mid brown-orange sandy clay, rare small stones	0.30m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
23	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**467848.31, 259717.56**	**72.80m**	**0.44m 72.36m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2301	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, rare small stones	0.24m thick	-
2302	Natural	Mid brown-orange sandy clay, rare stones	0.24m +	-
Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height aOD**	**Depth & height of natural aOD**
24	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467935.27, 259748.27**	**75.13m**	**0.69m 74.44m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2401	Topsoil	Mid brown clay silt, rare small stones	0.32m thick	-
2402	Natural	Mid orange mottled sandy clay, rare small stones	0.32m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
25	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**467951.03, 259707.66**	**74.19m**	**0.47m 73.72m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2501	Topsoil	Mid brown clay silt, rare small stones	0.30m thick	-
2502	Natural	Mid orange mottled sandy clay, rare small stones	0.30m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
26	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**457952.23, 259648.71**	**72.51m**	**0.42m 72.09m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2601	Topsoil	Mid brown clay silt, rare small stones	0.26m thick	-
2602	Natural	Mid orange mottled sandy clay, rare small stones	0.26m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
27	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**467788.28, 259494.75**	**70.59m**	**0.55m 70.04m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2701	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.36m thick	-
2702	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.12m thick	-
2703	Natural	Mid brown-red clay	0.48m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
28	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**467824.27, 259453.88**	**-**	**0.61m -**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2801	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.36m thick	-
2802	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.12m thick	-
2803	Natural	Mid brown-red clay	0.48m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
29	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468012.94, 259703.35**	**75.14m**	**0.58m 74.56m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown loam, frequent small stones	0.26m thick	-
2902	Subsoil	Mottled grey-brown-yellow loam clay	0.30m thick	-
2903	Natural	Yellow-grey loam clay, occasional stone / flint	0.56m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
30	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468035.85, 259589.94**	**73.49m**	**0.40m 73.09m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown loam, frequent small stones	0.18m thick	-
3002	Subsoil	Yellow-grey loam, moderate stones, very rare charcoal flecks	0.15m thick	-
3003	Natural	Mixed mottled loam clays, orange-grey-yellow-blue, patches of ironstone and sandy ironstone	0.33m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
31	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468061.96, 259510.71**	**70.66m**	**0.33m 70.33m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown loam, frequent small stones	0.20m thick	-
3102	Layer	Grey-brown / yellow-brown loam clay, frequent stone / flint	0.22m thick	-
3103	Layer	Orange-yellow sandy clay loam	0.18m thick	-
3104	Natural	Yellow-orange clay loam	0.60m +	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
32	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468143.27, 259628.60**	**79.70m**	**0.52m 79.18m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3201	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty clay, occasional stones	0.30m thick	-
3202	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty sandy clay, rare small stones	0.22m thick	-
3203	Natural	Mid to light brown-orange sandy ironstone clay, frequent ironstone patches becoming mottled orange-grey sandy clay at W end	0.52m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
33	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468121.11, 259615.73**	**78.30m**	**0.52m 77.78m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3301	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty clay, occasional stones	0.20m thick	-
3302	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty sandy clay, rare small stones	0.22m thick	-
3303	Natural	Light mottled orange-brown-grey sandy clay, iron stone frequent at S end	0.42m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
34	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468172.34, 259516.23**	**72.46m**	**0.54m 71.92m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3401	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty clay, occasional stones	0.40m thick	-
3402	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty sandy clay, rare small stones	0.40m thick	-
3403	Layer	Mid to light yellow brown silty clay, rare small stones	0.80m +	-
3404	Natural	Mixed orange-yellow and mid brown sandy clay, rare small stones		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
35	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468144.86, 259492.44**	**70.81m**	**0.51m 70.30m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3501	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty clay, occasional stones	0.49m thick	-
3502	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty sandy clay, rare small stones	0.13m thick	-
3503	Natural	Mid orange clay sand, occasional small stones and gravels	0.62m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
36	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468180.56, 259431.50**	**68.79m**	**0.53m 68.26m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3601	Topsoil	Mid to dark grey-brown silty clay firm	0.27m thick	-
3602	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow silty sandy clay, rare small stones	0.19m thick	-
3603	Alluvial	Mid yellow-brown clay, occasional gravels	0.22m thick	-
3604	Natural	Mid orange-brown sand, occasional small stones	0.68m +	

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height aOD**	**Depth & height of natural aOD**
37	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**468210.24, 259739.34**	**82.27m**	**0.62m 81.65m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3701	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional small stones	0.40m	-
3702	Subsoil	Mid-light yellow-brown sandy clay, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.19m	-
3703	Natural	Firm mottled orange-grey sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.59m +	-
3704	Fill of [3705]	Light grey-orange clay silt	0.12m thick	-
3705	Ditch	SW-NE aligned, concave profile	0.40m wide x 0.12m deep	-
3706	Fill of [3707]	Light grey-orange clay silt	0.13m thick	-
3707	Ditch	SW-NE aligned, concave profile	0.60m wide x 0.13m deep	-
3708	Ditch	SW-NE aligned, steep edges, concave base	0.95m wide x 0.40m deep	-
3709	Fill of [3708]	Light grey clay loam with moderate small orange-brown mottles	0.40m thick	Pottery
3710	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch NW-SE aligned, sloping sides, narrow concave base	1.20m wide x 0.34m deep	-
3711	Fill of [3710]	Light grey clay loam with moderate small orange-brown mottles	0.34m thick	Pottery

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
38	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**468173.39, 259694.98**	**81.73m**	**0.66m 81.07m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3801	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional small stones	0.23m thick	-
3802	Subsoil	Mid-light yellow-brown sandy clay, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.17m thick	-
3803	Natural	Firm mottled orange-grey sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.40m +	-
3804	Fill of [3805]	Light orange-grey clay	0.38m thick	-
3805	Ditch	Circular terminal, steep sides, flat base	0.38m deep	-
3806	Fill of [3807]	Light grey-orange-brown clay	0.20m thick	-
3807	Ditch	N-S aligned, steep sides, flat base	0.50m wide x 0.20m deep	-
3808	Fill of [3809]	Light grey-orange-brown clay silt	0.20m thick	-
3809	Furrow	N-S aligned, moderate sloping sides, flat base	0.20m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
39	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468222.46, 259644.25**	**81.13m**	**0.61m 80.52m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3901	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional small stones	0.35m thick	-
3902	Subsoil	Mid-light yellow-brown sandy clay, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.26m thick	-
3903	Natural	Firm mottled orange-grey sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.61m +	-
3904	Ditch	Terminal, steep sides, flat base	0.90m wide x 0.30m deep	-
3905	Fill of [3904]	Dark yellowish-brown loamy clay	0.30m thick	Pottery
3906	Ditch	N-S aligned, shallow sloping sides, flat base	1.15m wide x 0.36m deep	-

3907	Fill of [3906]	Grey with orange-brown mottles clay loam	0.17m thick	-
3908	Fill of [3906]	Light grey with dark grey patches, orange-brown mottles clay loam	0.20m thick	-
3909	Fill of [3913]	Mid to dark brown-grey silty clay	0.43m thick	Pottery, SF1-3
3910	Fill of [3913]	Mid grey-brown / yellow-brown silty clay	0.13m thick	-
3911	Fill of [3913]	Mid – dark grey-orange-brown silty clay	0.37m thick	-
3912	Fill of [3913]	Mid to dark black-grey silty clay	0.07m thick	-
3913	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, flat base	1.58m wide x 0.70m deep	-
3914	Fill of [3916]	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.18m thick	-
3915	Fill of [3916]	Mid dark brown silty clay	0.47m thick	Pottery
3916	Ditch	N-S aligned, steep sides, flat base	1.10m wide x 1.20m deep	-
3917	Fill of [3925]	Mid grey-orange-brown silty clay	0.53m thick	Flint, SF4-8
3918	Fill of [3925]	Mid brown, light yellow-brown mix silty clay	0.26m thick	-
3919	Fill of [3925]	Mid orange-brown silty clay	0.35m thick	-
3920	Fill of [3925]	Mid grey-orange-brown silty clay	0.27m thick	-
3921	Fill of [3925]	Mid to dark brown-grey silty clay	0.30m thick	-
3922	Fill of [3925]	Mid grey-orange-brown silty clay	0.20m thick	-
3923	Fill of [3925]	Mid to light grey-brown silty clay	0.10m thick	-
3924	Fill of [3925]	Mid brown silty clay	0.28m thick	-
3925	Ditch	N-S aligned, steep sides, flat base	0.70m wide x 1.32m deep	-
3926	Fill of [3928]	Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.70m thick	-
3927	Fill of [3928]	Mid to light grey-brown silty clay	0.17m thick	-
3928	Pit	Rectangular N-S aligned, sloping sides, flat base	0.88m wide x 0.77m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
40	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468237.20, 259666.04**	**81.76m**	**0.38m 81.38m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4001	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional small stones	0.36m thick	-
4002	Natural	Mid orange ironstone sandy clay at N end, light yellow-brown clay at S end	0.36m +	-
4003	Fill of [4004]	Mid to dark grey-orange clay silt	0.60m wide x 0.23m deep	Pottery, flint, bone, Sample 1
4004	Ditch	E-W aligned, N side sloping, S side steep, concave base	0.60m wide x 0.23m deep	-
4005	Fill of [4006]	Orange-brown clay silt	0.15m thick	Pottery, Sample 2
4006	Ditch	E-W aligned, steep sides, concave base	0.35m wide x 0.15m deep	-
4007	Fill of [4008]	Mid dark grey-orange clay	0.08m thick	-
4008	Ditch	E-W aligned, N side sloping, S side steep, concave base	0.20m wide x 0.08m deep	-
4009	Fill of [4010]	Light orange-grey clay	0.28m thick	Pottery, flint, Sample 3
4010	Ditch	E-W aligned, steep sides, concave base	0.60m wide x 0.28m deep	-
4011	Fill of [4012]	Light grey-orange clay silt	0.50m thick	Pottery, flint, Sample 4
4012	Ditch	E-W aligned, steep sides, concave base	0.60m wide x 0.50m deep	-
4013	Fill of [4014]	Light orange-grey clay silt	0.45m thick	-
4014	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides, flat base	1.60m wide x 0.45m deep	-
4015	Fill of [4016]	Light grey-orange clay silt	0.30m thick	-
4016	Ditch	E-W aligned, steep sides, concave base	0.35m wide x 0.30m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
41	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468205.69, 259557.87**	**75.92m**	**0.44m 75.48m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4101	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional small stones	0.46m thick	-
4102	Subsoil	Mid-light yellow-brown sandy clay, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.22m thick	-
4103	Natural	Mid orange ironstone clay	0.68m +	-
4104	Fill of [4105]	Dark brown sandy clay	0.45m thick	Pottery, animal bone
4105	Pit	Sub-circular, U profile, concave base	1.60m long x 0.45m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
42	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468238.93, 259480.43**	**70.24m**	**0.71m 69.53m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4201	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional small stones	0.36m thick	-
4202	Subsoil	Mid brown firm silty clay, rare small stones	0.21m thick	-
4203	Alluvial	Mid to dark mottled brown-grey silty clay	0.14m thick	-
4204	Natural	Mid orange ironstone clay sand	0.71m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
43	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468274.95, 259704.77**	**-**	**0.80m -**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4301	Topsoil	Mid to dark grey-brown firm silty clay	0.22m thick	-
4302	Subsoil	Light to mid grey-brown clay	0.35m thick	-
4303	Natural	Blue-grey clay with orange clay	0.57m +	-
4304	Pit	Sub circular, steep sides, flat to slightly rounded base	1.50m wide x 0.46m deep	-
4305	Fill of [4304]	Mottled blue-grey clay loam, few stones / flint	0.46m thick	Pottery, flint, Sample 5

4306	Pit	Sub circular, moderate to steep sides, slightly rounded base	1.15m long x 0.41m deep	-
4307	Fill of [4306]	Mottled blue-grey clay loam, few stones / flint	0.41m thick	-
4308	Pit	Unexcavated	1.30m long x 0.30m wide	-
4309	Fill of [4308]	Unexcavated	1.30m long x 0.30m wide	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height aOD**	**Depth & height of natural aOD**
44	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468316.60, 259675.16**	**-**	**0.51m -**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4401	Topsoil	Mid brown loam frequent gravels	0.23m thick	-
4402	Layer	Yellow-grey clay frequent gravels	0.30m thick	-
4403	Layer	Dark yellow-grey clay frequent gravels	0.10m thick	-
4404	Natural	Mottled yellow-grey clay, orange hue	0.63m +	-
4405	Fill of [4407]	Dark mid brown silty clay	0.19m thick	Pottery, Sample 6
4406	Fill of [4407]	Mid brown silty clay	0.09m thick	-
4407	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, U profile, concave base	1.00m long x 0.28m deep	-
4408	Fill of [4409]	Dark brown silty clay	0.40m thick	Pottery, Sample 7
4409	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, U profile, concave base	1.00m long x 0.40m deep	-
4410	Fill of [4409]	Dark brown silty clay	0.30m thick	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height aOD**	**Depth & height of natural aOD**
45	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468352.17, 259584.48**	**-**	**0.46m -**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4501	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown loam / clay, occasional stone / flint	0.31m thick	-
4502	Layer	Grey brown, yellow-orange mottling, moderate gravels	0.28m thick	-
4503	Layer	Dark grey brown, yellow-orange mottling, moderate gravels	0.10m thick	-
4504	Natural	Mottled yellow-grey with ironstones	0.69m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
46	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**468319.61, 259517.56**	**-**	**0.60m -**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4601	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown loam	0.28m thick	-
4602	Layer	Yellow-grey clay frequent stones	0.26m thick	-
4603	Layer	Grey brown silty clay, frequent rounded cobbles	0.14m thick	-
4604	Layer	Mixed gravel clay, yellow-blue, blue-grey, grey-brown	-	-
4605	Natural	Grey brown silty clay, rare ironstone	0.68m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
47	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468356.38, 259490.26**	**-**	**0.83m -**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4701	Topsoil	Light grey-brown loam	0.23m thick	-
4702	Layer	Yellow-grey clay, frequent stones	0.10m thick	-
4703	Layer	Grey brown clay mottled yellow	0.62m thick	-
4704	Natural	Ironstone clay orange-brown	0.10m thick	-
4705	Natural	Blue clay ironstone staining	1.05m +	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
48	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468423.58, 259843.34**	**83.86m**	**0.77m 83.09m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
4801	Topsoil	Yellowish-brown clay loam	0.34m thick	-
4802	Subsoil	Light yellow-grey-brown silty clay	0.43m thick	-
4803	Natural	Mid brown-orange ironstone clay, occasional small ironstone frags	0.77m +	-
4804	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped profile, concave base	0.95m wide x 0.38m deep	-
4805	Fill of [4804]	Grey-brown clay loam	0.38m thick	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile
4806	Fill of [4807]	Dark brown silty clay	0.40m thick	Pottery, tile
4807	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped profile, concave base	1.30m long x 0.40m deep	-
4808	Fill of [4809]	Dark brown silty clay	0.20m thick	-
4809	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped profile	0.75m wide x 0.20m deep	-
4810	Ditch	SE-NW aligned, sloping sides, concave base	0.95m wide x 0.38m deep	-
4811	Fill of [4810]	Grey mottled orange-brown clay loam	0.38m thick	Pottery, animal bine, brick/tile, Sample 8

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
49	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468387.62, 259795.65**	**83.78m**	**0.63m 83.15m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
4901	Topsoil	Mid brown loamy silt	0.30m thick	-
4902	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay, occasional ironstone frags	0.15m thick	Pottery
4903	Natural	Mid to light yellow-orange-brown clay, moderate ironstone	0.45m +	-
4904	Fill of [4906]	Dark brown silty clay	0.25m thick	Animal bone
4905	Fill of [4906]	Mid brown silty clay	0.40m thick	-
4906	Pit	Sub circular, U-shaped profile, concave base	1.50m long x 0.40m deep	-
4907	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, steep sides, flat base	1.25m wide x 0.35m deep	-
4908	Fill of [4907]	Dark grey-brown clay silt	0.35m thick	Pot, bone, brick/tile, SF10, Sample 9
4909	Ditch	N-S aligned, steep sloping sides, narrow concave base	0.25m long x 0.40m deep	-
4910	Fill of [4909]	Mottled grey dark yellowish-brown clay silt	0.30m thick	Pottery
4911	Furrow	N-S aligned, gently sloping sides, flat base	2.00m wide x 0.18m deep	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile
4912	Ditch	E-W aligned, U shaped profile, flat base	2.60m wide x 0.75m deep	-
4913	Fill of [4912]	Grey yellowish-brown mottles silty clay	0.75m thick	Pot, bone, brick/tile, Sample 12
4914	Fill of [4915]	Brown mid dark orange silty clay	0.40m thick	Pot, Sample 11
4915	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped profile, concave base	3.00m long x 1.20m deep	-
4916	Fill of [4915]	Dark brown silty clay	0.80m thick	Brick/tile, Pot
4917	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped profile, concave base	1.00m long x 0.50m deep	-
4918	Fill of [4917]	Dark brown silty clay	0.50m thick	-
4919	Fill of [4923]	Mid brownish-yellow silty clay	0.10m thick	-
4920	Fill of [4921]	Dark brown silty clay	0.40m thick	-
4921	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped profile, concave base	0.60m wide x 0.40m deep	-
4922	Fill of [4923]	Dark brown silty clay	0.50m thick	Pottery, Brick/tile Sample 10
4923	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shapeD, concave base	1.00m long x 0.50m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
50	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468421.28, 259441.49**	**81.08m**	**0.76m 80.32m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5001	Topsoil	Mid brown loamy silt	0.40m thick	-
5002	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay, occasional ironstone frags	0.26m thick	-
5003	Natural	Mid to light yellow-orange-brown clay, moderate ironstone	0.66m +	-
5004	Fill of [5005]	Light grey-orange silty clay	0.23m thick	-
5005	Ditch	SW-NE aligned, steep sides, concave base	0.40m wide x 0.23m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
51	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468444.06, 259654.82**	**77.20m**	**0.61m 76.59m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5101	Topsoil	Dark brown firm silty clay	0.30m thick	-
5102	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty clay	0.50m thick	-
5103	Natural	Mid brown-grey clay mottled light brownish yellow throughout	0.80m +	-
5104	Ditch	SSW-NNE aligned, U shaped profile, concave base	0.35m wide x 0.17m deep	-
5105	Fill of [5104]	Mid brown-grey silty clay	0.17m thick	-
5106	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, U-shaped profile, flat base	0.40m wide x 0.20m deep	-
5107	Fill of [5108]	Mid brown-grey silty clay	0.20m thick	Animal bone
5108	Ditch	SW-NE aligned, concave sides and base	1.05m wide x 0.17m deep	-
5109	Fill of [5108]	Light to mid orange-brown silty clay	0.10m thick	-
5110	Fill of [5108]	Mid brown-grey orange flecks silty clay	0.17m thick	Pottery, animal bone
5111	Ditch	SE-NW aligned, concave sides and base	0.67m wide x 0.11m deep	-
5112	Fill of [5111]	Mid grey-yellow-brown silty clay	0.11m thick	Pottery, SF25

5113	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, U shaped profile, flat base	1.85m wide x 0.65m deep	-
5114	Fill of [5113]	Greyish orange silty clay	0.07m thick	-
5115	Fill of [5113]	Dark grey-orange silty clay	0.60m thick	Animal bone, slag
5116	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, sloping edges, concave base	1.00m wide x 0.70m deep	-
5117	Fill of [5116]	Blue-grey silty clay	0.05m thick	-
5118	Fill of [5116]	Mid brown-grey silty clay	0.65m thick	Pottery, flint, SF16 grinding stone, animal bone
5119	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, sloping edges, pointed base	1.10m wide x 0.50m deep	-
5120	Fill of [5119]	Mid brown silty clay	0.05m thick	-
5121	Fill of [5119]	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.45m thick	Pottery, animal bone
5122	Ditch	SE-NW aligned, steep sloping edges, flat base	1.35m wide x 0.50m deep	-
5123	Fill of [5122]	Mid brown-grey silty clay	0.50m thick	Pottery, animal bone

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height aOD**	**Depth & height of natural aOD**
52	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**468409.23, 259501.94**	**71.71m**	**0.95m 70.76m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5201	Topsoil	Mid brown loamy silt	0.30m thick	-
5202	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay, occasional ironstone frags	0.45m thick	-
5203	Silting	Dark to mid brown silty clay, occasional small stones	0.22m thick	-
5204	Natural	Mid orange sandy clay silt	1.15m +	-
5205	Ridge and furrow headland material	Light orange-brown clay sand	0.18m thick	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & height of natural aOD
53	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468447.03, 259835.21**	**82.67m**	**0.66m 82.01m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5301	Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty loam	0.34m thick	-
5302	Subsoil	Mid to light brown sandy clay	0.30m thick	-
5303	Natural	Mid brown-orange ironstone clay sand	0.64m +	-
5304	Fill of [5309]	Mid brown-grey silty clay sand	0.42m thick	Pottery, brick/tile
5305	Fill of [5309]	Mid brown-grey silty clay sand	0.70m thick	Pottery, flint, animal bone, brick/tile, SF11
5306	Fill of [5309]	Dark grey sandy silt	0.31m thick	Animal bone
5307	Fill of [5309]	Mid to dark grey-orange silty sand	0.45m thick	-
5308	Fill of [5309]	Mid brown silty sand	0.12m thick	-
5309	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, flat base	2.60m wide x 1.52m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
54	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468520.78, 259856.37**	**82.07m**	**0.76m deep 81.31m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5401	Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty loam	0.29m thick	-
5402	Subsoil	Mid to light brown sandy clay	0.29m thick	-
5403	Natural	Mid grey brown-orange sandy clay with stone	0.18m +	-
5404	Fill of [5406]	Mid-dark grey-orange silty clay with ironstone and limestone inclusions	1.85m wide x 0.50m deep	Pottery, flint, bone, brick/tile, SF26
5405	Fill of [5406]	Mid-light grey-orange clay, occasional ironstone inclusions	1.85m wide x 0.30m deep	Brick/tile
5406	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, steeply sloping sides, flat base	1.85m wide x 0.80m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
55	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468494.48, 259805.55**	**80.66m**	**0.59m deep 80.07m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5501	Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty loam	0.22m thick	-
5502	Subsoil	Mid to light brown sandy clay	0.27m thick	-
5503	Natural	Mid brown-orange ironstone clay sand	0.10m +	-
5504	Fill of [5508]	-	0.24m thick	SF22
5505	Fill of [5508]	-	0.20m thick	-
5506	Fill of [5508]	-	0.19m thick	-
5507	Fill of [5508]	-	0.14m thick	-
5508	Pond/watercourse	-		-
5509	Fill of [5510]	Compact dark brown-black silty clay, with inclusions of stone and charcoal	0.95m wide x 0.70 deep	Pottery, animal bone, horn, tile/brick, SF17 and SF18, rotary quern Sample 10
5510	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, U-shaped base	0.95m wide x 0.70 deep	-
5511	Fill of [5512]	Compact mid-brown silty clay, ash inclusions	3.80m wide x 0.80m deep	-
5512	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, U-shaped base	3.80m wide x 0.80m deep	-
5513	Fill of [5514]	Compact mid-brown blue silty clay, sandy inclusions	1.07m wide x 0.33m deep	Pottery
5514	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, U-shaped base	1.07m wide x 0.33m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
56	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468526.83, 259814.02**	**80.72m**	**0.29m deep 80.43m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5601	Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty loam	0.20m thick	-
5602	Subsoil	Mid to light brown sandy clay	0.06m thick	-
5603	Natural	Mid brown-orange ironstone clay sand, changing to light yellow-brown clay to south	0.03m +	-
5604	Fill of [5605]	Compact mid-dark grey-orange clay silt with stone inclusions	2.25m wide x 0.55 deep	Pottery, bone, flint, brick/tile, antler, SF13 and SF14
5605	Ditch	E-W aligned, steep sloping sides, flat base	2.25m wide x 0.55 deep	-
5606	Fill of [5607]	Mid-light dark grey-orange clay silt	0.50m wide x 0.25m deep	Bone, brick/tile
5607	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides, flat base	0.50m wide x 0.25m deep	-
5608	Fill of [5609]	Light grey-orange clay with ironstone and limestone inclusions	2.25m wide x 0.55 deep	Pottery, bone
5609	Ditch	E-W aligned, steep sloping sides, flat base	2.25m wide x 0.55 deep	-
5610	Fill of [5612]	Mid-dark orange grey clay silt with ironstone inclusions	1.05m wide x 0.25m deep	-
5611	Fill of [5612]	Light grey-orange clay with ironstone inclusions	1.20m wide x 0.30m deep	Pottery, bone, brick and tile
5612	Ditch	E-W aligned, steep sloping sides, flat base	1.25m wide x 0.55m deep	-
5613	Fill of [5614]	Mid-dark orange-grey clay silt with ironstone inclusions	0.60m wide x 0.27m deep	-
5614	Ditch	E-W aligned, steep sloping sides, rounded base	0.60m wide x 0.27m deep	-
5615	Fill of [5616]	Dark to light grey-orange clay silt, rare ironstone inclusions	0.50m wide x 0.27m deep	-
5616	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides	0.50m wide x 0.27m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
57	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468503.54, 259732.74**	**77.34**	**0.44m deep 76.90m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5701	Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty loam	0.20m thick	-
5702	Subsoil	Mid to light brown sandy clay	0.22m thick	-
5703	Natural	Firm light brown-yellow sandy clay, occasional small stones and ironstone inclusions	0.02m +	-
5704	Layer	Firm dark mottled grey silty sandy slay, occasional small stones and ironstone inclusions	-	-
5705	Stone wall	N-S aligned dry-stone ironstone wall, west of structure 1	2.40m long x 0.22-32m wide x 0.15m high	-
5706	Stone wall	E-W aligned dry-stone ironstone wall, north of structure 1	4.90m long x 0.10-0.30m wide x 0.15m high	-
5707	Pit/posthole	Sub-circular pit/posthole	0.60m diameter	-
5708	Fill of [5707]	Compact grey-dark grey clay loam, occasional limestone and ironstone chips, rare charcoal	0.60m diameter	-
5709	Stone wall	N-S aligned dry-stone wall of structure 2	2.40m long x 0.30m wide x 0.10m high	-
5710	Stone wall	N-S and E-W aligned dry-stone walls of structure 2	2.10m long x 0.30m wide	-
5711	Layer/fill	Hard dark grey clay-loam, occasional ironstone, limestone, charcoal and daub	6.40m long x 2.30m wide	Pottery, SF23, SF24
5712	Pit/posthole	Sub-circular pit/posthole	0.90m diameter	-
5713	Fill of [5712]	Hard dark grey-black clay loam, with charcoal, burnt clay and burnt stone	0.90m diameter	-
5714	Pit	Sub-circular pit cut	1.60m diameter	-
5715	Fill of [5714]	Hard dark yellow-brown to grey clay loam, with stone inclusions	1.60m diameter	-

5716	Fill/layer	Hard dark grey clay loam with occasional limestone and ironstone blocks and charcoal	4.20m long x 0.60-1.70m wide	Pottery, flint
5717	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch	0.60m wide	-
5718	Fill of [5717]	Hard dark grey clay loam with orange-brown mottling, occasional ironstone inclusions	0.60m wide	Brick/tile
5719	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch, possibly recut	4.0m wide	-
5720	Fill of [5719]	Hard dark grey to yellowish brown clay loam with orange-brown mottling, occasional ironstone or limestone inclusions	4.0m wide	Pottery
5721	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, U-shaped, with concave base	1.0m wide x 0.45m deep	-
5722	Fill of [5721]	Dark grey-black silty clay, with small stone inclusions	1.0m wide x 0.45m deep	Pottery, animal bone, Sample 14
5723	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, curvilinear ditch, steep sided, uneven base	2-2.90m wide x 0.35-0.40m deep	-
5724	Fill of [5723]	Soft dark grey-black clay silt, inclusions of ironstone, limestone, charcoal	0.35-0.40m deep	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile Sample 18
5725	Slot/ditch	N-S aligned, narrow slot/ditch	1.60m long x 0.35-45m wide	-
5726	Fill of [5725]	Hard dark grey clay loam, large limestone block, smaller pieces of ironstone, daub, charcoal	1.60m long x 0.35-45m wide	-
5727	Pit/posthole	Sub-circular pit/posthole	0.50-0.60m diameter	-
5728	Fill of [5727]	Hard dark yellow-brown to dark grey clay loam, frequent limestone/ironstone blocks and fragments	0.50-0.60m diameter	-
5729	Stone wall	N-S aligned, dry limestone wall	0.60m long x 0.50m wide x 0.25m deep	-
5730	Construction/ robber trench	N-S aligned cut, shallow sloping sides, uneven base	1.0m long x 0.60m wide	-
5731	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, U-shaped with sloping sides, curved base	1.10m wide x 0.60m deep	-

5732	Fill of [5731]	Firm light brown-grey silty clay	1.0m wide x 0.25m deep	-
5733	Fill of [5731]	Firm mid-grey-brown silty clay	0.60m wide x 0.35m deep	Pottery, animal bone
5734	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned, sloping sides, concave base	0.45m wide x 0.20m deep	-
5735	Fill of [5734]	Firm mid-grey-brown silty clay	0.45m wide x 0.20m deep	-
5736	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, steep sloping sides, flat base	0.65m wide x 0.35m deep	-
5737	Fill of [5736]	Soft light grey clay silt with darker patches of charcoal	0.04-0.10m deep	Sample 20
5738	Fill of [5736]	Soft mottled pale and dark grey clay silt with orange-brown patches, charcoal and small stone inclusions	0.05-0.30m deep	-
5739	Fill of [5736]	Soft dark grey clay silt with orange-brown mottles, charcoal and small stone inclusions	0.10-0.20m deep	Sample 19
5740	Ditch/slot	SE-NW aligned, shallowing ditch	2.50m long x 0.35m-0.45m wide	-
5741	Fill of [5740]	Hard grey- yellow-brown clay loam with orange-brown mottling	2.50m long x 0.35m-0.45m wide	-
5742	Ditch/slot	SW/NE to E alignment, curvilinear ditch, near vertical sides, flat base	2.60m long x 0.40m wide x 0.20m deep	-
5743	Fill of [5742]	Firm grey-dark yellow-brown clay loam with orange-brown mottling	2.60m long x 0.40m wide x 0.20m deep	Animal bone
5744	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch	2.00m wide	-
5745	Fill of [5744]	Hard dark grey to black clay loam, limestone, ironstone and ash/charcoal inclusions	2.00m wide	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
58	**50m, 1.8m & N-S, E-W**	**468551.93, 259737.21**	**77.42**	**0.43m deep 76.99m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5801	Topsoil	Mid dark brown silty loam	0.26m thick	-
5802	Subsoil	Mid to light brown sandy clay	0.10m thick	-
5803	Natural	Firm mid-light yellow-brown clay with occasional small stones	0.07m +	-
5804	Ditch	SE-NW aligned, V-shaped, flat base	0.65m long x 0.62m deep	-
5805	Fill of [5804]	Firm mid-grey-brown silt clay with orange flecks, occasional stone inclusions	0.55m long x 0.25m deep	Animal bone
5806	Fill of [5804]	Firm light black-grey silt clay with orange flecks, occasional stone inclusions	0.65m long x 0.37m deep	Animal bone
5807	Ditch	SE-NW aligned, U-shaped, concave base	1.20m long x 0.55m deep	-
5808	Fill of [5807]	Firm mid grey-brown silt clay with orange flecks, occasional stone inclusions	0.52m long x 0.10m deep	Animal bone
5809	Fill of [5807]	Firm dark black-grey silt clay with orange flecks, occasional stone inclusions	1.20m long x 0.37m deep	Pottery, animal bone, antler, SF19, SF21, SF29-32
5810	Fill of [5811]	Firm dark black-brown silt clay, occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions	-	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile
5811	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides, flat base	-	-
5812	Fill of [5816]	Firm dark grey-brown silt clay, occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions	-	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile, shell
5813	Fill of [5816]	Firm dark grey silt clay, rare small stone and charcoal inclusions	-	Pottery
5814	Fill of [5816]	Firm mottled orange-brown silty sandy clay, occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions	-	-
5815	Fill of [5816]	Firm mid-light grey-orange sandy clay, rare small stone inclusions	-	-

5816	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, steep sloping sides, flat base	-	-
5817	Fill of [5819]	Firm dark mottled green-grey clay-silt, occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions	-	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile Sample 15
5818	Fill of [5819]	Firm mid grey and orange-brown silty clay, occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions	-	-
5819	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, flat base	-	-
5820	Fill of [5822]	Firm mid-dark mottled brown-grey clay silt, occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions	-	Pottery, brick/tile, wall plaster, SF
5821	Fill of [5822]	Firm mid grey and brown-orange silty clay, rare small stone and charcoal inclusions	-	-
5822	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, flat base	-	-
5823	Fill of [5824]	Compact mid-dark grey-orange clay silt	1.80m wide x 0.55m deep	Pottery, flint, SF33, Sample 16
5824	Ditch	E-W aligned, steeply sloping sides, rounded base	1.80m wide x 0.55m deep	-
5825	Fill of [5826]	Compact light orange-grey clay silt, occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions	1.50m wide x 0.47m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone, brick/tile, SF28
5826	Ditch	N-S aligned, steeply sloping sides, rounded base	1.50m wide x 0.47m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
59	**50m, 1.8m & W-E**	**468496.85, 259629.97**	**74.34m**	**0.45m 73.89m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
5901	Topsoil	Mid brown loam, frequent stone and flint	0.12m thick	-
5902	Layer	Grey-brown loamy clay, moderate stone inclusions	0.18m thick	-
5903	Layer	Compact yellow-grey loamy clay, with inclusions of stone, flint, gravel, and chalk. Ridge and furrow.	0.18m thick	-
5904	Natural	Ironstone clay orange-brown	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
60	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**468511.34, 259572.72**	**72.49m**	**0.67m 71.82m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6001	Topsoil	Mid brown loam, frequent stone	0.10m thick	-
6002	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam, occasional stone and gravel	0.18m thick	-
6003	Layer	Yellow-grey clay loam, with frequent gravel	0.29m thick	-
6004	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty clay, frequent ironstone	0.10m thick	-
6005	Natural	Ironstone clay orange-brown	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
61	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468580.11, 259527.31**	**70.64m**	**0.85m 69.79m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6101	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam	0.15m thick	-
6102	Layer	Red-brown (SW), grey-yellow-brown (Mid to NE) clay, rare gravel	0.20m thick	-
6103	Layer	Yellow-brown clay loam. Ridge and furrow.	0.40m thick	-
6104	Natural	Yellow--brown sandy clay gravel	0.10m + thick	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
62	**50m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**468558.12, 259852.63**	**79.21**	**0.45m deep 78.76m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6201	Topsoil	Grey-brown clay loam, with yellow-brown mottling	0.20m thick	-
6202	Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay loam with occasional ironstone fragments	0.15m thick	-
6203	Natural	Grey-brown clay, with frequent chunks orange-brown ironstone	-	-
6204	Fill of [6205]	Compact dark brown silty clay, occasional stone inclusions	3.00m long x 0.85m deep	Pottery, animal bone, tile
6205	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped, concave base	3.00m long x 0.85m deep	-
6206	Group of stones	-	-	-
6207	Fill of [6208]	Compact mid-brown-orange silty clay, occasional stone inclusions	0.90m long x 0.40m deep	-
6208	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped, concave base, terminal end	0.90m long x 0.40m deep	-
6209	Fill of [6210]	Compact mid-brown-orange silty clay, occasional stone inclusions	0.80m long x 0.25m deep	Pottery, animal bone
6210	Pit	Sub-circular, U-shaped, concave base	0.80m long x 0.25m deep	-
6211	Fill of [6213]	Compact dark brown-orange silty clay, occasional sandstone inclusions	4.70m wide x 0.60m deep	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile, SF41
6212	Fill of [6213]	Compact dark brown-grey silty clay, , occasional sandstone inclusions	2.30m wide x 0.40m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone
6213	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped, concave base	4.70m wide x 1.20m deep	-
6214	Fill of [6215]	Compact dark brown silty clay, occasional sandstone inclusions	1.0m wide x 0.10m deep	-
6215	Ditch	N-S aligned, U-shaped, concave base	1.0m wide x 0.10m deep	-
6216	Fill of [6217]	Compact mid-brown-orange silty clay, occasional ironstone inclusions	8.50m long x 120m deep	-

6217	Ditch	E-W aligned, V-shaped, concave base	8.50m long x 1.20m deep	-
6218	Fill of [6219]	Compact dark brown silty clay, occasional ironstone inclusions	8.50m long x 1.20m deep	-
6219	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped, concave base	8.50m long x 1.20m deep	-
6220	Layer	Compact mid-brown-orange silty clay, frequent ironstone inclusions	-	-
6221	Fill of [6223]	Compact mid-brown silty clay with orange flecks, occasional sandstone inclusions	3.23m long x 0.42m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone, brick/tile SF42
6222	Fill of [6223]	Compact dark brown-grey silty clay, frequent sandstone inclusions	2.74m long x 0.35m deep	Pottery, animal bone, tile
6223	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped, concave base	3.23m long x 0.77m deep	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
63	**50m, 1.8m & SE-NW**	**468657.93, 259826.18**	**76.23m**	**0.51m 75.72m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6301	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown clay loam, moderate gravel	0.20m thick	-
6302	Layer	Yellow-grey-brown clay loam, frequent gravel and ironstone inclusions	0.19m thick	-
6303	Layer	Grey-brown clay loam with yellow-brown mottling	0.12m thick	-
6304	Natural	Grey-brown clay with frequent ironstone and gravel	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
64	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468574.25, 259770.34**	**76.83**	**0.45m deep 76.38m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
6401	Topsoil	Grey-brown clay loam, with yellow-brown mottling	0.18m thick	-
6402	Subsoil	Yellow-brown clay loam with occasional ironstone fragments. Ridge and furrow	0.24m thick	-
6403	Natural	Mottled blue-grey and orange-brown clay, with yellow-brown clay, ironstone inclusions	0.03m +	-
6404	Fill of [6408]	Firm mid-dark brown-grey silty clay, occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	1.73m wide x 0.25m deep	Animal bone, brick/tile, plaster
6405	Fill of [6408]	Firm dark grey-black burnt silty clay, stone, burnt clay and charcoal inclusions	0.62m wide x 0.15m deep	Pottery
6406	Fill of [6408]	Compact mid-grey-brown silty clay, occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	1.60m wide x 0.36m deep	Pottery, bone, tile
6407	Fill of [6408]	Firm mid-grey-brown silty sandy clay, rare stone and charcoal inclusions	1.28m wide x 0.26m deep	Pottery
6408	Ditch	E-W aligned, steeply sloping sides, flat base	1.73m wide x 0.79m deep	-
6409	Fill of [6410]	Compact mid-grey-brown silty clay, occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	0.70m wide x 0.26m deep	-
6410	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, steeply sloping sides, flat base	0.70m wide x 0.26m deep	-
6411	Fill of [6412]	Compact mid-brown-grey silty clay, occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	1.40m wide x 0.42m deep	Pottery, animal bone, tile, SF34
6412	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides, flat base	1.40m wide x 0.42m deep	-
6413	Fill of [6414]	Compact mid brown-grey silty-clay, occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	0.80m wide x 0.26m deep	Pottery, worked stone
6414	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides, flat base	0.80m wide x 0.26m deep	-

6415	Fill of [6416]	Compact mid-grey brown silty clay, rare stone and charcoal inclusions	0.70m wide x 0.21m deep	Pottery
6416	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides, flat base	0.70m wide x 0.21m deep	-
6417	Fill of [6418]	Compact mid-dark brown-grey silty clay, occasional stone and charcoal inclusions	0.92m wide x 0.30m deep	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile, Fe nail
6418	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides, flat base	0.92m wide x 0.30m deep	-
6419	Fill of [6421]	Compact dark grey-orange clay silt, frequent charcoal and limestone inclusions	2.30m wide x 0.60m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone, brick, tile, mortar, Fe nails, SF38
6420	Fill of [6421]	Compact mid-light grey-orange clay, frequent limestone inclusions	1.70m wide x 0.30m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone, tile, mortar, shell, Fe nail, SF 36, 37
6421	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, steeply sloping sides, flat base	2.30m wide x 0.88m deep	-
6422	Fill of [6423]	Compact light grey-orange clay, frequent burnt limestone	0.25m deep	-
6423	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, sloping sides, rounded base	0.25m deep	-
6424	Fill of [6425]	Compact mid-dark to light grey-orange clay, frequent burnt limestone	0.80m wide x 0.10m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone, brick, tile
6425	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, steeply sloping sides, rounded base	0.80m wide x 0.10m deep	-
6426	Fill of [6427]	Hard light grey-brown mixed silty clay, large ironstone cobble, charcoal lumps	0.45m long x 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep	Pottery
6427	Posthole	N-S aligned, sub-circular, vertical side, sloping curved base	0.45m long x 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep	-
6428	Layer	Compact mid-dark grey-orange clay silt, occasional stones	13m wide, 0.15m deep	Pottery, animal bone, flint, brick, tile, SF43, SF44, SF45
6429	Stone group	Limestone rubble, from wall/building/surface	13m wide	-
6430	Fill of [6431]	Firm mid-dark grey silty clay, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	-	-
6431	Ditch	E-W aligned, sloping sides, flat base	-	-

6432	Fill of [6433]	Firm dark grey silty clay, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	-	Pottery
6433	Pit/ terminal	NE-SW aligned, steep sided, flat base	-	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
65	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468634.72, 259712.29**	**73.63m**	**0.50m deep 73.13m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6501	Topsoil	Grey-brown clay loam, with yellow-brown mottling	0.20m thick	-
6502	Subsoil	Dark yellow-brown clay loam, occasional ironstone. Ridge and furrow.	0.30m thick	-
6503	Natural	Light-dark yellow and yellow-brown mottled clay with orange-brown ironstone (to E) and blue-grey clay (to W)	-	-
6504	Pit	NE-SW alignment, sub-circular, steep near vertical side, flat base	1.25m long x 1.25m wide x 0.20m deep	-
6505	Fill of [6504]	Compact light grey clay loam with yellow-brown mottling, rare ironstone, burnt cobbles, charcoal and daub	1.25m long x 1.25m wide x 0.20m deep	Pottery, animal bone, tile, glass, SF35
6506	Fill of [6507]	Compact mid-dark brown clay loam	1.80m long x 0.90m wide x 0.40m deep	Pottery, animal bone, brick, tile, antler, glass, SF39-40
6507	Ditch	N-S aligned, U-shaped, concave base	1.80m long x 0.90m wide x 0.40m deep	-
6508	Fill of [6511]	Compact mid-grey-brown clay loam, rare ironstone	3.50m wide x 0.20-0.30m deep	Pottery, animal bone, brick/tile
6509	Fill of [6511]	Compact green-yellow clay, rare ironstone and gravel	3.00m wide x 0.40-0.50m deep	-
6510	Fill of [6511]	Compact green-yellow clay, rare ironstone	1.00m wide x 0.06-0.10m deep	-
6511	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, flat base	3.80m wide x 0.98m deep	-
6512	Fill of [6513]	Compact light mid-dark orange-grey clay, rare charcoal flecks	0.80m wide x 0.40m deep	Pottery, animal bone, Fe nails, SF54

6513	Ditch	N-S aligned, steeply sloping sides, rounded base	0.80m wide x 0.40m deep	-
6514	Fill of [6515]	Compact dark grey-orange silty clay, frequent charcoal inclusions	3.80m wide x 0.55m deep	Pottery, flint, bone, slag, Fe nails, Cu pin, SF53, SF56, Sample 24
6515	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, rounded base	3.80m wide x 0.55m deep	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
66	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468688.24, 259754.54**	**73.03m**	**0.71m deep 72.31m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6601	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown clay loam, occasional gravel and ironstone	0.20m thick	-
6602	Layer	Yellow-brown clay loam with moderate gravel, flint and ironstone inclusions	0.33m thick	-
6603	Layer	Compact yellow-brown clay with moderate ironstone and gravel inclusions	0.18m thick	-
6604	Natural	Mottled orange-grey and yellow-brown clay, moderate flint and gravel inclusions	-	-
6605	Fill of [6607]	Firm mid-brown-grey silty clay, rare ironstone fragments	0.33m deep	Pottery, animal bone
6606	Fill of [6607]	Firm brown-green-yellow clay	0.24m deep	-
6607	Ditch	N-S aligned, steep-sided, flat base	1.60m wide x 0.57m deep	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
67	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468616.16, 259672.18**	**73.15m**	**0.58m deep 72.57m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6701	Topsoil	Grey-brown clay loam, with yellow-brown mottling	0.20m thick	-
6702	Subsoil	Dark yellow-brown clay loam, occasional ironstone. Ridge and furrow.	0.38m thick	-

6703	Natural	Mottled yellow-brown and orange-brown clay (N end), orange-brown clay with ironstone and gravel, possibly a surface (S end)	-	-
6704	Fill of [6705]	Friable mid grey-brown sandy loam, frequent charcoal inclusions	0.50m wide x 0.09m deep	Pottery, animal bone
6705	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, curving sides, flat base	0.50m wide x 0.09m deep	-
6706	Fill of [6707]	Friable mid-grey-brown sandy loam, frequent charcoal inclusions	0.80m wide x 0.08m deep	Pottery
6707	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, curving sides, flat base	0.80m wide x 0.08m deep	-
6708	Fill of [6711]	Compact dark-brown orange silty clay, frequent gravel inclusions	2.60m wide x 0.30m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone, tile
6709	Fill of [6711] and [6712]	Compact dark brown-grey clay with mottled orange, moderate charcoal and gravel inclusions	0.68m wide x 0.54m deep	Pottery, animal bone, lead? SF 48, Sample 22
6710	Fill of [6712]	Compact dark brown-grey clay with mottled orange	0.52m wide x 0.34m deep	Pottery, animal bone, Sample 23
6711	Ditch	E-W aligned, vertical sided, flat base	0.68m wide x 0.54m deep	-
6712	Ditch	E-W aligned, vertical sided, flat base	0.52m wide x 0.34m deep	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
68	**50m, 1.8m & NNW-SSE**	**468698.59, 259688.12**	**71.63m**	**0.38m 71.25m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6801	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown clay loam, frequent gravel, flint, ironstone	0.20m thick	-
6802	Layer	Yellow-brown clay loam, frequent cobbles, flint and ironstone inclusions	0.18m thick	-
6803	Natural	Mottled orange-yellow clay with yellow-blue clay, frequent gravel, cobbles and flint	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
69	**50m, 1.8m & N-S**	**468699.73, 259624.44**	**71.62m**	**0.48m deep 71.14m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
6901	Topsoil	Dark yellow-brown and dark grey clay loam with orange mottling	0.14m thick	-
6902	Subsoil	Friable yellow-brown clay loam, occasional ironstone, flint and gravel. Ridge and furrow.	0.34m thick	-
6903	Natural	Mottled yellow-brown and blue-grey clay with orange-brown mottling, rare ironstone and gravel inclusions	-	-
6904	Fill of [6906]	Compact mid-dark grey-orange silty clay, rare stone and charcoal inclusions	1.80m wide x 0.15m deep	Pottery, SF47, SF46
6905	Fill of [6906]	Compact mid-dark to light grey orange clay silt, rare stone inclusions	1.50m wide x 0.30m deep	-
6906	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, steep sided, rounded base	1.80m wide x 0.45m deep	-
6907	Fill of [6909]	Firm mid-dark brown-grey silty clay, occasional small stones and charcoal	0.78m wide x 0.35m deep	Pottery, animal bone
6908	Fill of [6909]	Firm mid-light orange-brown clay, rare small stones and charcoal flecks	0.34m wide x 0.05m deep	Pottery
6909	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, sloping sides, flat base	0.78m wide x 0.40m deep	-
6910	Fill of [6912]	Firm mid-dark brown-grey silty clay, occasional small-mid size stones and charcoal inclusions	1.35m wide x 0.51m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone, SF49, SF50, SF51, SF52
6911	Fill of [6912]	Firm mid-light orange-brown clay, rare small stones and charcoal flecks	0.78m wide x 0.12m deep	-
6912	Ditch	N-S aligned, sloping sides, flat base	1.35m wide x 0.63m deep	-
6913	Fill of [6914]	Compact mid-grey silty sandy clay, rare small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions	0.17m deep	-

6914	Posthole	Circular, sloping sides, concave base	0.17m deep x 0.57m diameter	-
6915	Fill of [6917]	Compact dark grey silty sandy clay, occasional small-mid-sized stones, and charcoal flecks	0.40m deep x 0.75m diameter	Pottery
6916	Fill of [6917]	Compact mid-brown-orange silty sand, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.14m wide, 0.38m deep	-
6917	Pit	Circular, vertical sided, flat base	0.40m deep, 0.75m diameter	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
70	**47.50m, 1.8m & SE-NW**	**468610.14, 259576.68**	**70.69m**	**0.60m 70.09m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
7001	Topsoil	Grey-brown clay loam, with yellow-brown mottling	0.20m thick	SF20
7002	Subsoil	Dark yellow-brown clay loam, occasional ironstone. Ridge and furrow.	0.18m thick	-
7003	Natural	Mottled blue-grey and orange-brown clay (NW end), orange-brown ironstone and gravel in a yellow-brown clay matrix (SE end)	-	-
7004	Fill of [7006]	Firm mid-brown-orange-grey clay with rare charcoal flecks	0.18m deep	-
7005	Fill of [7006]	Firm mid-grey-brown silty clay, rare stone and charcoal inclusions	0.28m deep	Pottery, animal bone
7006	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, steep sloping edges, sloping base	2.60m wide x 0.46m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
71	**58.50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468670.60, 259535.23**	**70.04m**	**0.72m 69.32m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
7101	Topsoil	Dark yellow-brown silty loam	0.12m thick	-
7102	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown silty loam	0.15m thick	-
7103	Alluvium	Compact silty clay alluvium with occasional small ironstones and flint	0.45	-
7104	Ridge and furrow headland make-up	Dark yellow-brown clay loam with rare ironstone, flint and pebbles	-	-
7105	Stone spread	Frequent medium-large ironstone and limestones	8.50m long x 1.80m wide	-
7106	Fill of [7105]	Firm mid-brown silty clay, with frequent large stones and rare charcoal inclusions	8.50m long x 1.80m wide	Pottery, animal bone

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
72	**49m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468667.62, 259582.29**	**70.83**	**0.40m deep 70.43m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
7201	Topsoil	Friable dark yellow-brown-grey loam	0.16m thick	-
7202	Subsoil	Friable dark yellow-brown silty loam, with rare small stones	0.16m thick	-
7203	Ridge and Furrow horizon	Firm yellow-brown silty loam with rare small ironstones and pebbles	0.08m	-
7204	Natural	Mottled dark yellow-brown and blue-grey clay loam, with rare small ironstone, pebbles and flint	-	-
7205	Fill of [7207]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay, with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal	1.07m long x 0.38m deep	-
7206	Fill of [7207]	Compact light-mid-orange-brown silty sandy clay	1.05m wide x 0.11m deep	-
7207	Ditch	N-S aligned, V-shaped, flat base	1.08m wide x 0.38m deep	-

7208	Fill of [7212]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay, occasional pebbles, charcoal and ironstone	2.53m wide x 0.79m deep	Pottery, flint, animal bone, SF55
7209	Fill of [7212]	Dark grey silty clay, occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	1.50m wide x 0.32m deep	Pottery
7210	Fill of [7212]	Mid-light yellow-orange sandy clay, occasional gravel	0.83m wide x 0.16m deep	-
7211	Fill of [7212]	Dark grey-black silty clay, occasional gravel	0.47m wide, 0.10m deep	-
7212	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, V-shaped , flat base	2.53m wide x 1.27m deep	-
7213	Fill of [7216]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay, occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	1.24m wide x 0.66m deep	Pottery
7214	Fill of [7216]	Dark grey silty clay with mid-orange-brown flecks, occasional charcoal	0.93m wide x 0.86m deep	-
7215	Fill of [7216]	Soft mid-grey-blue clay, occasional gravel	0.30m wide x 0.11m deep	-
7216	Ditch	N-S aligned, V-shaped, flat base	1.24m wide x 1.22m deep	-
7217	Fill of [7218]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay, occasional pebbles and charcoal inclusions	0.89m wide x 0.49m deep	-
7218	Ditch	E-W aligned, V-shaped, flat base	0.89m wide x 0.49m deep	-
7219	Fill of [7220]	Mid-dark grey silty clay, occasional pebbles and charcoal inclusions	-	-
7220	Ditch	N-S aligned, flat base	-	-
7221	Fill of [7223]	Compact brown-yellow silty clay, occasional pebble inclusions	3.20m long x 0.40m deep	Animal bone
7222	Fill of [7223]	Compact dark brown silty clay, occasional small pebbles and charcoal inclusions	1.40m long x 0.40m deep	-
7223	Ditch	N-S aligned, V-shaped, flat base	3.20m long x 0.80m deep	-
7224	Fill of [7225]	Compact dark-brown silty clay, frequent pebbles and moderate gravel inclusions	0.18m deep x 0.68m diameter	Flint
7225	Pit	Circular, sloping sides, concave base	0.18m deep x 0.68m diameter	-

7226	Fill of [7227]	Compact dark brown silty clay, occasional pebbles and charcoal inclusions	0.36m deep x 0.25m diameter	Pottery, flint
7227	Pit	Circular, U-shaped, flat base	0.36m deep x 0.25m diameter	-
7228	Fill of [7229]	Firm mid-dark grey-brown silty clay, frequent small pebbles, rare large pebbles	1.25m wide x 0.68m deep	Pottery, worked stone
7229	Ditch	Curvilinear, N-S aligned, steep sloping irregular sides, flat base	1.25m wide x 0.68m deep	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
73	**46m, 1.8m & NW-SE**	**468724.58, 259601.22**	**70.09m**	**0.62m 69.47m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
7301	Topsoil	Dark yellow-brown-grey silty loam, rare stone inclusions	0.24m thick	-
7302	Layer	Firm mid yellow-brown silty loam, rare stone inclusions. Ridge and furrow.	0.38m thick	-
7303	Natural	Mottled orange-brown and yellow-brown silty clay, moderate pebble and flint and rare cobble inclusions	-	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
74	**50m, 1.8m & NE-SW**	**468384.23, 259394.31**	**-**	**0.99m -**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
7401	Topsoil	Friable mid-dark brown loam, rare small stone inclusions	0.30m thick	-
7402	Layer	Firm light yellow-brown silty clay, rare small stone inclusions	0.40m thick	-
7403	Alluvial	Friable, mid-dark brown-grey clay silt, occasional small stones	0.24m thick	-
7404	Natural	Mottled orange-brown and yellow-brown silty clay, moderate pebble and flint and rare cobble inclusions	0.05m +	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
75	**50m, 1.8m & E-W**	**468427.52, 259426.24**	**-**	**0.128m -**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
7501	Topsoil	Friable mid-dark brown loam, rare small stone inclusions	0.28m thick	-
7502	Subsoil	Firm light yellow-brown silty clay, rare small stone inclusions	0.48m thick	-
7503	Alluvial	Friable, mid-dark brown-grey clay silt, occasional small stones	0.50m thick	-
7504	Natural	Mottled orange-brown and yellow-brown silty clay, moderate pebble and flint and rare cobble inclusions	0.02m +	-

MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 809 800
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk