MANOR HOUSE FARM,

MIDDLE STREET,

ISHAM,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

NGR REF: SP 8851 7388

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(OASIS ID: 195346)

NOVEMBER 2014

PREPARED BY CHRISTER CARLSSON

CONTENTS

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of a new dwelling at Manor House Farm, Isham, Northamptonshire. The two evaluation trenches contained a number of archaeological features, predominately dating to the Medieval period. Two ditches and a hearth produced 11th and 12th Century pottery, as well as rich inclusions of charred plant remains. The site is likely to have formed part of a larger Norman economy area, which was linked to the nearby Norman manor house.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The site was located at Manor House Farm, Middle Street, Isham, Northamptonshire (NGR: SP 8851 7388) (Figure 1-3). Two evaluation trenches were opened up in the garden behind the existing building, and covered together an area of 72m², or ca. 7%, of the development site. The project was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001), as well as discussions with Liz Mordue, Assistant Archaeological Officer at Northamptonshire County Council. The project was based on a WSI, which complies with the principles of NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework 2012).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Planning Permission has been granted (WP/14/00349/OUT) for a new development at Manor House Farm, Middle Street, Isham, Northamptonshire. The development comprised a new single dwelling with associated drive and car park in a plot to the west of the existing Grade II listed building.

2.2 The development site was located in the central parts of the village of Isham. It enclosed an area of some 1000m^2 at an average height of 77m AOD. The eastern side of the site was occupied by the existing Manor House Farm, while Middle Street was limiting the site in the north. The busy A509 was located in the west, while a green field was adjacent to the development site in the south. The solid geology comprised Northampton Sand Formations-Ironstone, Ooidal (British Geological Survey).

2.3 The site was situated within an area of archaeological potential, as defined by Northamptonshire HER. Therefore, an archaeological evaluation was required prior to any construction on the site. This condition was mentioned in the Planning Permission granted by the Borough Council of Wellingborough, and was in line with standards described in *NPPF* (2012).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The development site was situated to the south of Isham Medieval church, and to the east of the busy road A509. The farmhouse itself was to the east of the application site, and is a Grade II listed building. Much of the existing structure is of 17th- or 18th Century date, but is thought to have Medieval origins.

3.2 The application site has previously been the subject of archaeological investigations in the 1960s and early 70s (Fox 1976). Available reports held by the County Historic Environment Record indicate that in 1967, prior to the realignment of the A509, a 46 feet long section was excavated through the area and uncovered an open-fronted stone building with evidence of burning. A pair of blacksmith's tongs was also found in the area. The building stood in a defined plot which also contained an open hearth and a number of rubbish pits, which produced 13th Century pottery. The building seemed to have gone out of use in the 16th Century.

3.3 Further investigations east of this section identified ditches which contained 11th- to 14th Century pottery in their upper fills, but Romano-British at lower levels. Finds of Romano-British date are also known from Manor Close and Park Close to the east, and it is likely that there was a small Roman settlement in the vicinity.

3.4 In 1968 an investigation was carried out due to an event referred to as "deep cultivation" in the report. This time the investigation recorded a well-head surrounded by well-cleaning silts and producing pottery dating from the 11th- to the 17th centuries. A circular stone-built oven was also found, though this was undated.

3.5 The proposed application will have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits present. This does not, however, represent an over-riding constraint on the development provided that adequate provision is made for the investigation and recording of any remains that are affected.

3.6 The proposed development site therefore contained the potential for the preservation of archaeological deposits predominately relating to the Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

Figure 1. The location of Isham in England.

Figure 2. Site Location.

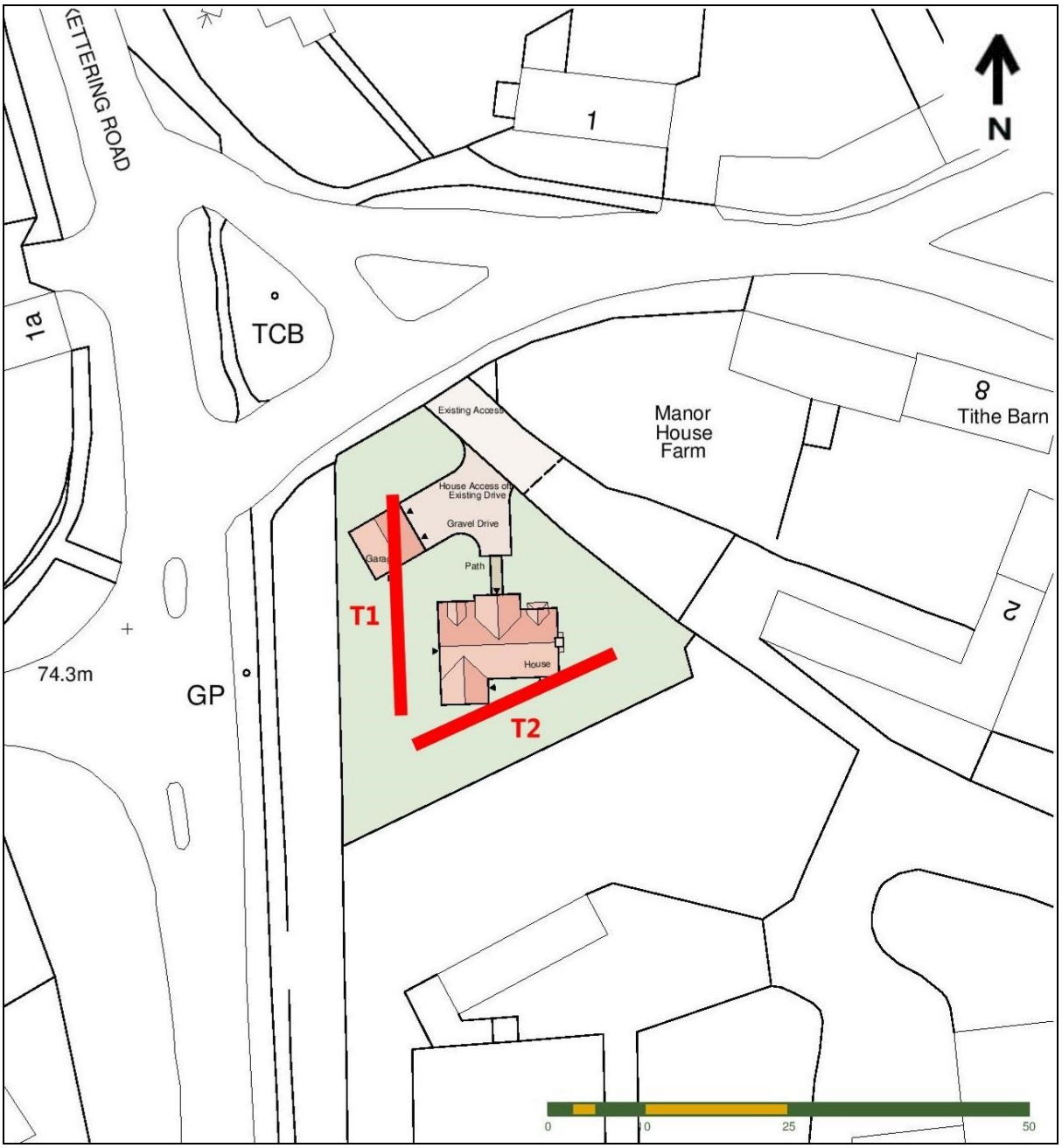

Figure 3. Site Outline and Trench Locations.

4 AIMS

4.1 The aims of the evaluation were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

i) to gain information about the heritage assets within the proposed development area;

ii) to provide detailed information regarding the date, nature, extent, integrity and degree of preservation of the identified heritage assets,

iii) to inform a strategy for the recording, preservation and/or management of the identified assets;

iv) to mitigate potential threats,

v) to inform proposals for further archaeological investigations (namely targeted area excavations) within the ongoing programme of research;

vi) to define the sequence and character of activity at the site, as reflected by the excavated remains;

vii) to interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national archaeological context.

4.2 The evaluation also considered the general investigative themes outlined by: *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Ed. Nicholas J. Cooper) Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. 13, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997); *Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005 - 2010* (English Heritage 2005).

4.3 Specifically, the following investigative aims were accommodated in the programme of archaeological work:

*characterisation of the site in the broader landscape;
*characterisation of the activities identified within the site;
*characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Trial Trenching

It was suggested that two 20m long machine cut trenches, with a width of 1.8m, were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket. The total length of trenching was therefore 40m, totalling 72m², or ca. 7% of the proposed development area.

The location of the trenches targeted areas of proposed ground disturbance and provided representative sample coverage. Due to existing vegetation on the site the two evaluation trenches were slightly moved to the south, to avoid unnecessary destruction of the beautiful garden.

The location of the trenches were therefore slightly flexible, and took into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance.

The trenches were excavated to the upper interface of secure archaeological deposits or, where these were not present, to the upper interface of natural deposits. Thereafter, hand-excavation was required to sample any features exposed.

The field evaluation was not carried out at the expenses of the heritage assets and was minimally intrusive to archaeological remains.

5.2 Metal Detecting

Thorough metal detector sweeps of exposed features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process. Deeply buried signals were investigated only if agreed as part of the hand excavation programme.

5.3 Hand Excavation

All man-made features were investigated. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws and natural strips of clay in the natural) were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling were sufficient to establish the date and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.

Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features. Thereafter, mechanical removal and visual scanning for artefacts was accepted.

All exposed features were subject to a minimum of 50% excavation. At least 15% (or a percentage sufficient to achieve information on the character, function and dating)

of linear features and/or very large and deep features were also hand excavated. All slots through linear features were at least 1m wide. Particular attention was given to terminals and intersections, to ascertain stratigraphic and physical relationships.

Structural remains (stake holes, post holes and gullies, as well as masonry foundations or low masonry walls and associated features like hearths) were excavated fully and in plan/phase, as appropriate to the requirements of the project.

The evaluation provided a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of the archaeological remains therein. Judgement regarding the removal of human remains, structural remains (*in situ* wood or masonry), or other special remains or deposits, was led by this consideration, and was always made in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council.

5.4 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

The site was situated in an old Medieval village and had, as such, good potential for the preservation of faunal/plant remains and/or waterlogged timber in deeper deposits. For this reason viable baulk samples to characterise soil profiles, as well as plant remains/charred plant remains, molluscs, small faunal remains and pollen sequences, was taken from a representative selection of suitable deposits in accordance with the evaluation aims.

Special care was taken to understand the stratigraphy of the site: Where the investigated deposits created in dry or wet conditions and what could this, in that case, tell us about the development and history of the site? Buried soils and deposits were carefully studied in order to understand the processes behind their creations.

All samples were extracted and recorded in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practise of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and in consultation with the appointed specialist and English Heritage. The appointed Plant Remains and Environmental Samples Expert was also available throughout the project.

5.5 In Situ Preservation

Should preservation *in situ* strategy be applicable, as a result of the evaluation, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for re-burial beneath construction materials. If necessary, the laying out of geotextile and/or buffering materials will be carried out under archaeological supervision. All decisions regarding an *in situ* strategy will be coordinated with the Archaeological Advisor from Northamptonshire County Council.

6 RECORDING

6.1 A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

6.2 Measured plans were produced that show all exposed features (including natural features, modern features, etc.) and excavated areas. Individual measured plans and sections in the scales 1:20 and 1:50 were produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied into trench plans/trench location plans that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably local features (boundaries, buildings, roads, etc.). All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum.

6.3 A photographic record comprising monochrome, digital and colour slides formed part of the excavation record. The photographic record followed the outlines in NAAWG 2014 paragraph A1.10.9 for site photographic guidance.

7 RESULTS

Trench 1

7.1 Underlying all other deposits in Trench 1 was the natural ground, consisting of yellow-orange, firm sandy gravel with frequent limestone in the North, and occasional roots. There were also strips of yellow-orange, firm clay in the Natural ground.

7.2 Cut into the natural was the ditch [104], with its fill (103). The ditch was ca 0.10m deep and had rounded side and a round bottom. The fill consisted of dark brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones, roots and charcoal. In this fill was found 11 pieces of St. Neots Ware pottery, as well as two sherds of Shelly Coarseware pottery, from the 12th Century. The same fill also contained a piece of iron slag.

7.3 In Trench 1 there was also the 0.05m thick spread of dark brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones, roots and charcoal. This spread was overlying the ditch [104] and a section (002) was opened up to show this relationship. This fill could not be more closely dated, but it was clearly younger than the ditch [104].

7.4 Overlaying the ditch and the spread was the 0.10m thick subsoil (102), which consisted of light brown, firm silty clay with frequent limestone and occasional roots. The uppermost context in the trench was the 0.3m thick topsoil (101) of dark brown, loose garden soil with frequent roots and occasional small stones.

Figure 4. Trench 1. Overview. North facing photo. Pre-excavation.

Figure 5. Trench 1. Ditch [104] with its fill (103). Post-ex.

Trench 2

7.5 Underlying all other deposits in Trench 2 was the natural ground, consisting of yellow-orange, firm sandy gravel with frequent limestone in the East, and occasional roots. There were also strips of yellow-orange, firm clay in the Natural ground.

7.6 Cut into the natural was the ditch [204], with its fill (203), and the hearth [206] with the fill (205). The ditch was 0.40m deep and had stepped sides and a fairly flat bottom. Its fill (203) consisted of dark brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones, roots and charcoal. This fill contained a sherd of 11th Century Stamford Ware, as well as a piece of worked flint and charred plant remains.

7.7 The hearth [206] was 0.17m deep and had rounded sides and a round bottom. Its fill (205) consisted of black, loose silty clay with frequent charcoal, burnt stones and charred plant remains. In this fill was also found a piece of burnt animal bone, suggesting that the hearth had been used for cooking.

7.8 Overlaying the ditch and the hearth was the 0.20m thick subsoil (202), which consisted of light brown, firm silty clay with frequent limestone and occasional roots. The uppermost context in the trench was the 0.30m thick topsoil (201) of dark brown, loose garden soil with frequent roots and occasional small stones. In this topsoil was found a piece of possibly Medieval iron slag. This find is interesting considering that a Blacksmith's work shop was found in the 1960s less then 20m south of Trench 2.

8 FINDS

8.1 It total 19 find posts were recovered during the archaeological evaluation. All finds were collected from various layers of topsoil and/or subsoil, as well as various archaeological features in the two evaluation trenches. The dominating category amongst the finds was the pottery, consisting of 14 posts, or ca 80% of the collected material. The remaining finds consisted of iron slag, burnt bone, burnt daub and worked flint.

The Pottery (By Paul Blinkhorn)

8.2 The pottery assemblage comprised 14 sherds with a total weight of 81g. It was recorded using the conventions of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F200: T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware, AD1000-1200. 11 sherds, 33g.
F205: Stamford ware, AD850-1250. 1 sherds, 9g.
F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400. 2 sherds, 39g.

Figure 6. Trench 2. Overview. East facing photo. Pre-excavation.

Figure 7. Trench 2. Ditch [204] with its fill (203). Post-excavation.

8.3 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (Blinkhorn 2010), and indicates that there was activity at the site in the Saxon-Norman and early Medieval periods.

8.4 The assemblage is in good condition, with little evidence of abrasion and appears reliably stratified. The sherds are all from unglazed jars other than the sherd of Stamford Ware, which is glazed, and are typical of the period. A single jar rim in fabric F330 was present.

8.5 A single small fragment of burnt daub in a fine sandy fabric and weighing 5g also occurred in context (103).

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in grams) of sherds per context by fabric type.

	F200		F205		F330		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
(103)	11	33			2	39	12th C
(203)			1	9			11th C
Total	11	33	1	9	2	39	

Slag, bone and flint (By Christer Carlsson)

8.6 Two pieces of slag were found during the archaeological evaluation. One piece was recovered from the fill (103) in ditch [104] in Trench 1, while the second piece was found in the topsoil (201) in Trench 2. Both pieces were of a rather heavy and primitive kind of slag, suggesting that they come from an early, possibly Medieval, kiln. This is of interest as a Blacksmith's workshop was found in 1960s, less then 20m south of the investigation area.

8.7 In the fill (205) in the hearth [206] a piece of burnt animal bone was found. This suggests that the hearth was used for cooking, but as no other finds were discovered in the same context the hearth could not be more closely dated. It is reasonable, however, to assume that the hearth is Medieval.

8.8 In the fill (203) in the ditch [204] a piece of struck flint was also found. It is possible that this piece has been used for making fire, and the short distance to the hearth [206] is in that case of interest to the discussion. As the same ditch contained one piece of 11th Century Stamford Ware it is possible that the flint is contemporary with the pottery and has something to do with the nearby hearth.

Environmental Samples and Plant Remains (By Val Fryer)

8.9 Evaluation excavations at Isham, undertaken by Independent Archaeology Consultants (IAC), recorded a small number of features of probable Medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the fill of a ditch containing Medieval pottery (context (203)) and from the base of a hearth (context (205)).

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

8.11 Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds are present at varying densities within both assemblages. Preservation is generally poor to moderate, with many of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to high temperatures during combustion. In addition, a number of macrofossils are heavily coated with fine silt particles, which although they have not prevented identification of the remains, may have precluded full retrieval during processing.

8.12 Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with numerous cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Rounded hexaploid type wheat grains are predominant within both assemblages. Cereal chaff is scarce, but the hearth assemblage includes a single wheat rachis internode fragment, a probable cultivated oat (*A. sativa*) floret base with what appears to be a straight basal abscission scar and a small number of silica skeletons of cereal awn.

8.13 Weed seeds are scarce, with most occurring within the hearth assemblage. All are off common segetal weeds including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), corn flower (*Centaurea* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), campion (*Silene* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). A single sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet is also recorded from the hearth assemblage. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are surprisingly scarce, with less than ten fragments being recorded from both assemblages.

8.14 Other remains are also scarce, although both assemblages contain fragments of black porous material, which are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (i.e. cereal grains) at very high temperatures. A small fragment of a burnt organic concretion from the hearth assemblage may be the remains of a burnt foodstuff, although this cannot currently be verified.

8.15 In summary, these assemblages are somewhat unusual as both are grain dominant with few other inclusions. The remains from ditch fill (203) are

probably derived from scattered refuse or midden waste, which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fill. Whilst bigger, the hearth assemblage is somewhat enigmatic as it is unclear whether the remains are derived from pre-storage cereal drying, from domestic hearth waste or from the use of end stage cereal processing waste as fuel within the hearth.

8.16 As wheat is predominant, domestic hearth waste may be unlikely, as wheat was more commonly ground as flour than used whole for human consumption. But either of the other suggested explanations may be possible. Whatever the source, it would appear that at least some of the wheat was being grown on the local, heavy clay soils, possibly as part of a rotational cropping regime along with other cereals and leguminous crops, the latter primarily being grown to improve soils which had become depleted due to intensive use and a lack of available farmyard manure.

8.17 Although the current assemblages are somewhat limited in composition, they clearly illustrate that charred plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Isham. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples, of approximately 20–40 litres in volume, are taken from all dated and well-sealed features which are recorded during excavation.

Table 2: Results of the analysis of the Environmental Samples from the site.

Context No.	**(203)**	**(205)**
Feature type	**Fill in ditch**	**Hearth**
Cereals		
Avena sp. (grains)	x	xx
A. sativa L. (floret base)		xcf
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	xx
Secale cereale L. (grains)		xcf
Triticum sp. (grains)	xx	xxx
(rachis internode frag.)		x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	xxxx
(silica skeletons)		xawn
Herbs		
Agrostemma githago L.		xcf
Anthemis cotula L.		x
Bromus sp.		x
Centaurea sp.		x
Fabaceae indet.	x	
Lapsana communis L.		x

Rumex sp.		x
Silene sp.		x
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Schultz_Bip		x
Wetland plants		
Carex sp.		x
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	x	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem		x
Indet. seed		x
Other remains		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x
Black tarry material		x
Burnt organic concretion		x
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**

(Key to the table: x= 1-10 specimens, xx= 11–50 specimens, xxx= 51–100 specimens xxxx= 100+ specimens, cf= compare)

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The evaluation was carried out at Manor House Farm, Isham, Northamptonshire. Isham is a village with a long and rich history; the name is mentioned in the Domesday Book (Folio. 226v, Great Domesday Book), when a Norman manor house existed here, and earlier archaeological investigations in the village have indicated that a settlement has been present here since at least the Roman period.

9.2 The archaeological features that were uncovered in the two evaluation trenches (two ditches and a hearth) can be dated to the Medieval period, or more precisely to the 11th-12th Century. The fact that no older, or younger, remains were discovered during the evaluation could be due to the fact that only about 7% of the area was covered by the investigation. Features belonging to other periods could therefore still be present in the vicinity.

9.3 The existing Grad II listed building contains Medieval masonry in it's northern wall, where a high Norman arch has been preserved. This, now blocked, arch was once possibly the main entrance to the Norman Manor House in Isham, indicating that a high status building was once present in the village. A large Norman household would typically be rather independent, and require an industrial (or economy) area adjacent to the main buildings.

9.4 Based on the results from the archaeological investigations that were carried out in Isham in the 1960s, one can conclude that it is likely that such a Norman economy area was once present in the garden behind the existing building. The

wells, kilns, hearths, workshops and ditches that were found in the southern parts of the garden in the 1960s fits nicely together with the Norman features that were discovered during the evaluation in November 2014.

9.5 Well preserved Norman industrial areas are rare in England, and has so far mainly been found in larger Medieval cities, or close to some larger Norman castles. The opportunity to investigate, and try to fully understand, an area of this kind must therefore not be underestimated. The results from Manor House Farm can, in the future, be compared to similar sites in the UK in order to achieve a better understanding of the daily life in a large Norman manor.

9.6 Of interest is also to investigate what happened in the area before, as well as after, the Norman period. Questions concerning the foundation, and disappearance, of the Norman household, as well as Isham's history in the Roman and Post Medieval periods, should be studied. How, and why, was masonry from a 12th- Century Norman manor house preserved in a 16th Century Grade II listed building?

10 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Paper Record

The project brief	The project report
Written Scheme of Investigation	The primary site records
The photographic and drawn records	Finds

The archive is currently maintained by Independent Archaeology Consultants. The archive will be transferred to:

The Archaeological Collections for Northamptonshire County Council.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blinkhorn, P. The Saxon and Medieval pottery, in A Chapman *West Cotton, Raunds. A study of Medieval settlement dynamics: AD450-1450. Excavation of a deserted Medieval hamlet in Northamptonshire, 1985-89* Oxbow, Oxford 2010.

Domesday Book: A Complete Translation. London 2003.

First Aid for Finds. English Heritage. London 2001.

Fox, J. R. *Excavations at Isham, Northants: 1966-71*. Northampton 1976.

HER for Northamptonshire. Northamptonshire County Council. Northampton 2014.

NPPF 2012. (National Planning Policy Framework). Department for Communities and Local Government. London 2012.

Stace, C. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge 1997.

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation. Institute for Archaeologists 1994. Revised 2001. Reading.

APPENDICES

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context nr	Depth (m)	Description	Younger than	Older than
		Trench 1 (20m by 1.8m)		
(101)	0.30	Topsoil of dark brown, loose garden soil with frequent roots and occasional small stones.	(102)	-
(102)	0.10	Subsoil of light brown, firm silty clay with frequent limestone and occasional roots.	(103)	(101)
(103)	0.10	Fill of ditch [104]. Dark brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones, roots and charcoal.	[104]	(102)
[104]	0.10	Cut of ditch [104]. Rounded sides and a rounded bottom.	Natural	(103)
(105)	0.05	Spread of dark brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones, roots and charcoal.	(103)	(102)
Natural		Yellow-orange, firm sandy gravel with frequent limestone in North and occasional roots. Strips of yellow orange, firm clay in the Natural.	-	[104]
		Trench 2 (20m by 1.8m)		
(201)	0.30	Topsoil of dark brown, loose garden soil with frequent roots and occasional small stones.	(202)	-
(202)	0.20	Subsoil of light brown, firm silty clay with frequent limestone and occasional roots.	(203)	(201)
(203)	0.40	Fill of ditch [204]. Dark brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones, roots and charcoal.	[204]	(202)
[204]	0.40	Cut of ditch [204]. Stepped sides and a flat bottom.	Natural	(203)
(205)	0.17	Fill of hearth [206]. Black, loose silty clay with frequent charcoal, burnt stones and charred plant remains.	[206]	(202)
[206]	0.17	Cut of hearth [206]. Rounded sides and a rounded bottom.	Natural	(205)
Natural		Yellow-orange, firm sandy gravel with frequent limestone in East and occasional roots. Strips of yellow orange, firm clay in the Natural.	-	[204] [206]

FINDS LIST

Find nr	Context	Material	Object	Description	Period
1	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
2	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
3	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
4	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
5	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
6	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
7	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
8	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
9	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
10	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
11	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of St. Neots Ware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
12	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of Shelly Coarseware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
13	(103)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd of Shelly Coarseware from a jar	Medieval, 12th C
14	(103)	Fired Clay	Fragment of burnt daub	A piece of burnt daub, possibly from a building	Medieval?
15	(103)	Iron Slag	Fragment of Iron Slag	Heavy slag, possibly from an early kiln	Medieval?
16	(201)	Iron Slag	Fragment of Iron Slag	Heavy slag, possibly from an early kiln	Medieval?
17	(203)	Fired Clay	Sherd of pottery	A sherd from a drinking vessel of Stamford Ware	Medieval, 11th C
18	(203)	Flint	One piece of worked flint	Struck flint, possibly for making fire	Medieval?
19	(205)	Burnt Bone	One piece of burnt animal bone	Animal bone, possibly from cooking	Medieval?