UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
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An Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Plan & Sample Excavation on land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire, (SP 640 799)

Wayne Jarvis

ULAS Report No 2015-098

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With specialist contributions from Jennifer Browning, Lynden Cooper, Nicholas Cooper, Rachel Small, and John Thomas

for

Mears New Homes Ltd.

Planning App. No. DA/2015/0208

Checked by Project Manager

Signed: 

Date: 04/03/2016

Name: Patrick Clay

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent strip, plan and sample excavation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire (SP 640 799), for Mears New Homes Ltd. The work was in advance of a proposed new residential development of the site (Planning App. DA/2015/0208). The work was carried out between June and August 2015.

A prior geophysical survey had identified ridge and furrow and a feature of possible archaeological origin. The feature was confirmed by trial trenching carried out during June 2015. During the evaluation evidence was identified for a north-south and a probably related east-west ditch line. To the south-east of these ditches were several other features, one of which produced Iron Age pottery. These features consisted of a gully, a post-hole and a pit. Several stray finds of struck flint were also recovered during the work. A follow up strip, plan and sample excavation was therefore carried out in July and August 2015. This fieldwork identified that the ditches were part of a series of Iron Age enclosures. Within the north of these enclosure features was a roundhouse, encircled by a further outer drainage gully. The roundhouse measured c.8m across, had an east facing entrance and several probably associated features. Several querns were found near the roundhouse entrance. Further features including pits, post-holes and gullies were also identified. Finds from site were relatively scarce; however the pottery indicates a middle Iron Age date from the presence of scored ware vessels. Carbonised plant remains indicate that cereals were being used on site. The site was most likely a relatively self-sufficient farmstead. A scatter of worked lithics across site also attests to some earlier activity from the Palaeolithic period onwards. The site also had ridge and furrow on site, presumably of medieval date.

The archive for this work will be held by ULAS pending deposition with accession number ENN108016.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Mears New Homes Ltd. to carry out an archaeological evaluation and strip, plan and sample excavation on land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire (SP 640 799). This archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Section 12: Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment and addressed the *Brief for archaeological exploratory trial trenching. Land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire* (Northamptonshire County Council, hereinafter the 'Brief'). Conditions 12 and 13 of the planning permission (DA/2015/0208) required that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (Clay 2015) before development commenced. Based on the results of the evaluation Northamptonshire County Council

as archaeological advisors to Daventry District Council, required further investigation to be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

Site Location, Details and Geology

The application area comprises *c.*1.6 ha of land, south of Welford village in the north of the county of Northamptonshire (Fig. 1-2, SP 640 799). It is bounded on the north by Newlands Road, a track to the east, a cricket pitch and arable fields to the south and residential gardens to the west. The site slopes down to the south and east, with the height falling from *c.*159m to *c.*155m aOD.

The site area is located within the River Avon valley. The solid geology comprises mainly Dyrham Formation – Siltstone and Mudstone, interbedded. Whitby Mudstone is recorded in the southern edge of the site. Superficial deposits of Boulder Clay are also recorded (BGS 2013).

Figure 1: Site Location

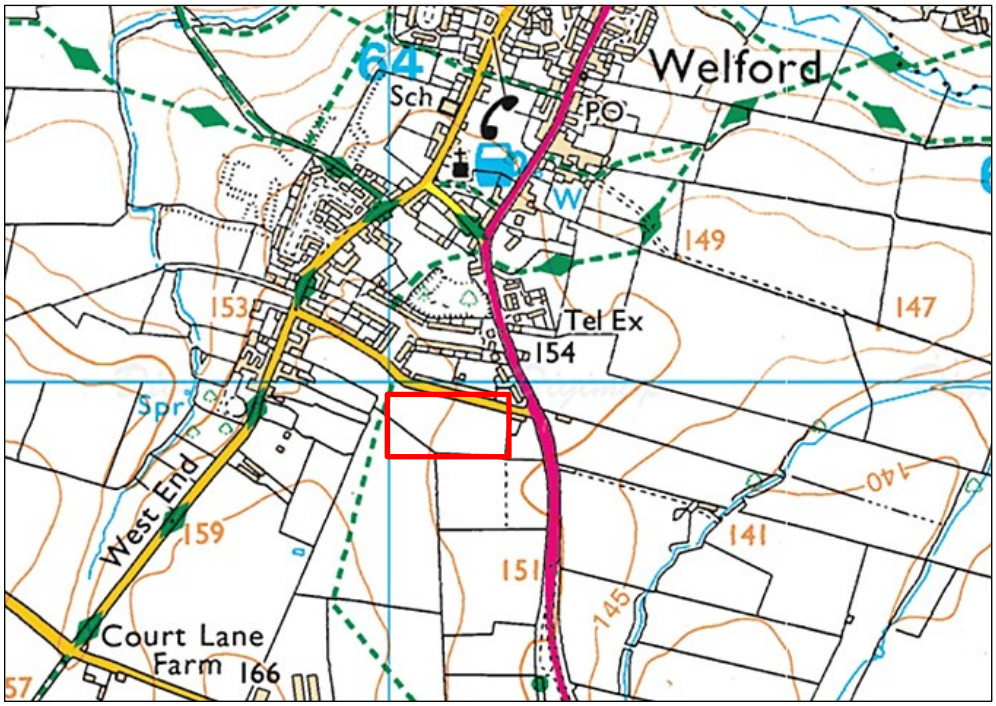

Figure 2: Site Location (detail)

Figure 3: Geophysical survey results (after Fisher 2013)

Historical and Archaeological Background

Stray finds of prehistoric, Saxon and medieval date are known from the parish, however, no finds or archaeological monuments are recorded from the application area itself. There are areas of extensive

earthworks around the edges of the modern village and cropmarks to the north. The earthworks indicate that the present village core is perhaps smaller than its medieval predecessor or that its focus had shifted. Additional earthworks are present to the immediate west of the proposed development area (HER 503/0/11). The nearest cropmarks lie to the east of the site and are thought to show a possible double-ditched enclosure (RCHME 1981 195-198). The geophysical survey of the site indicated the presence of a probable enclosure ditch and ploughed out ridge and furrow cultivation (Fisher 2013).

Evaluation Phase

Evaluation Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the project is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

Methodology

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work* (WSI 2015a) prepared by ULAS.

The WSI (2015a) specified a *c*. 3% sample of the *c*. 1.6ha. area which would be the equivalent of nine 30m by 1.6m trenches (*c*. 432 sq. m.). One trench (Trench 3) would target the possible archaeological anomaly indicated in the geophysical survey, the rest were spread across the proposed development area and were mainly positioned parallel to the ridge and furrow.

Figure 4: Topographic survey (client), trench layout (red), and general evaluation results related to geophysical survey (blue)

Results

Evaluation fieldwork was carried out between the 11th and 15th of June 2015. The initial trench plan was adhered to with the trenches being set out using GPS (Figure 4). The trenches were excavated by a JCB type machine with a back actor and ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. After excavation and recording the trenches were backfilled.

The topsoil consisted of a mid brown sandy-clay with occasional rounded gravels and was between 0.16m and 0.3m in depth. The subsoil varied across the site, being very thin or absent in the west of site but up to 0.25m in the east (downslope). Where present this sealed the archaeological features. The subsoil cover consisted of a light brown sandy-clay with frequent rounded gravels and occasional glacial flint. Under this lay the natural sub-stratum, which was mostly a browny orange clay, with occasional flint and rounded gravel. In the west of site the natural substratum was more commonly a grey clay with frequent chalky limestone and flint. It was observed at depths of between 0.18m and 0.5m, with the overburden being much shallower in the western part of the site.

Archaeological features were observed in Trenches 1 and 3, at a depth of 0.42-0.47m from the current ground level (Figure 4). In Trench 1 two features were identified, contexts [1] [3]. An east-west ditch line [3] was recorded that was not visible on the geophysical survey results, probably primarily because it ran almost parallel to the ridge and furrow ploughing regime. South of this ditch line a single small but convincing post-hole [1] was also observed (

Figure 25,

Figure 26). In Trench 3 to the south-west several features were identified: [5], [7], [9]. The line of a north-south ditch [5] confirmed that shown on the geophysical survey results. The likelihood was that the ditches in Trench 1 and 3 were part of the same enclosure system (see Figure 4). To the east of the ditch in Trench 3, a small stretch of gully [9] was observed and adjacent to this a pit [7], which produced two small sherds of Iron Age pottery (

Figure 19-

Figure 20). Several stray finds of struck flint were also recovered.

Trench 5 exposed a good profile across the corrugations of the ridge and furrow, and therefore this section was recorded (Figure 6). The wavelength of the ploughing was 6.5m (i.e. furrow to furrow) and the height between the top of surviving ridges and the base of the furrows was 0.2m. Trenches 7-9 were in an area of undulating ground but no indications of an archaeological origin were identified.

Figure 5: Main area of site after trial trenching, looking west

Table 1: Trench Results

Trench No.	Length m (x1.6m width)*	Depth to archaeology (min, m)	Orientation (approx.)	Notes
1	30	0.47	N-S	Features [1] [3], plus furrows
2	30.1	-	E-W	-
3	30	0.42	E-W	Targets geophys. Features [5] [7] [9]
4	29.7	-	E-W	Modern ditch only
5	30.5	-	N-S	Furrow profile (Figure 6)
6	30	-	E-W	Furrow removed

7	28	-	NW-SE	-
8	29.5	-	NW-SE	Furrow removed
9	27	-	N-S	

*Area of Trenches 1-9 424sq m.

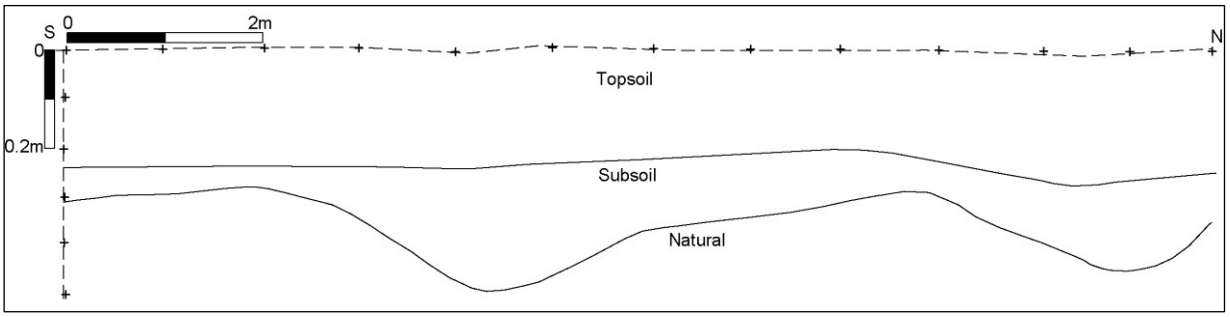

Figure 6: Ridge and furrow profile as recorded in Trench 5 (Y-scale twice the X-scale)

Excavation Phase

The principle aims of the archaeological excavation (WSI 2015b) were:

- To identify the presence/absence of archaeological deposits
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the prosed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Specifically, the evaluation results suggested that there was Iron Age evidence which would be affected by the development. All archaeological work was considered in regard to the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and Strategy (Knight *et. al.* 2012), along with national research aims, highlighted as English Heritage's critical research priorities for the prehistoric and Roman periods (EH 2010, EH 2012). The character of Iron Age settlements and associated field systems and the reasons for their emergence are an agreed regional priority. The comparison of such sites with similar complexes in the East Midlands and their location and intra-site spatial arrangements is also a regional research aim. Information on the sequence and chronology of boundaries and their relationship to settlements may be recovered and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use. Artefacts can provide evidence for craft industry and exchange across broad landscape areas (Willis 2006; Knight *et. al.* 2012, 58-69; EH 2010, 11-18).

Open area excavation was undertaken where there was significant potential based on the results of the trial trenching. This covered the ditched enclosure and its internal area, and a 10m easement outside the enclosure was also stripped where if the features were seen to continue then further stripping would be carried out. Easements were retained along the south and east edges for site obstacles and access, the total area being stripped measuring *c*.2800 sq. m. (Figure 7).

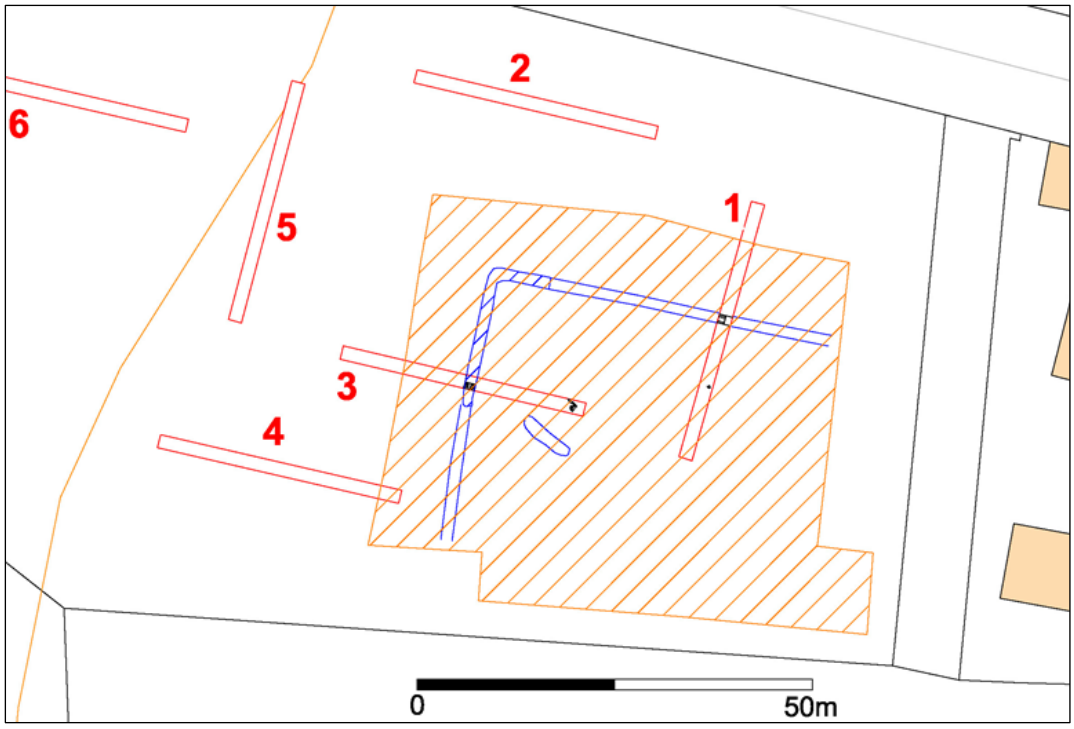

Figure 7: Area of strip, overlain on trench and geophysical survey results.

Results

Stripping was carried out between the 30th June and 13th July 2015 using a 360 excavator and ditching bucket under archaeological supervision (Figure 9). The sequence of overburden deposits mirrored that of the evaluation stage; below the topsoil was a subsoil which was removed separately by the machine and stored away from the area strip. The natural substratum became a much more gravelly clay in the very south-east of site. Ridge and furrow was known from the earlier results to run broadly east-west across the site and the furrows were also removed to expose any earlier features (Figure 10).

A series of ditched enclosures were exposed, with a roundhouse ring gully and an encircling outer gully located within the northernmost. Several other features were also identified including pits and post-holes. Little in the way of stratigraphic relationships was encountered so phasing is tentative. Relatively few finds were recovered, and there is no indication from them for the sequence of occupation. A broad phasing can be suggested however as detailed below.

Figure 8: Area of excavation, looking north-east

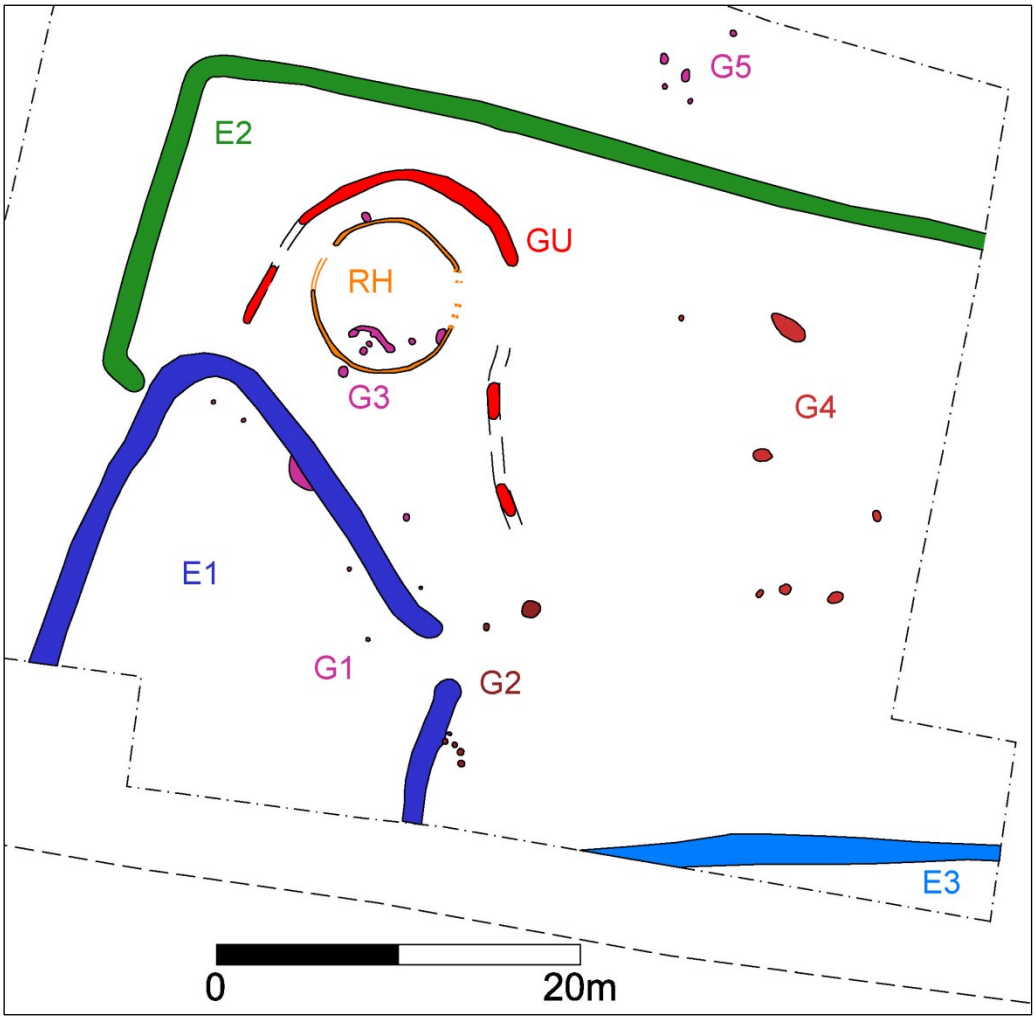

Figure 9: All features plan, showing feature groups.

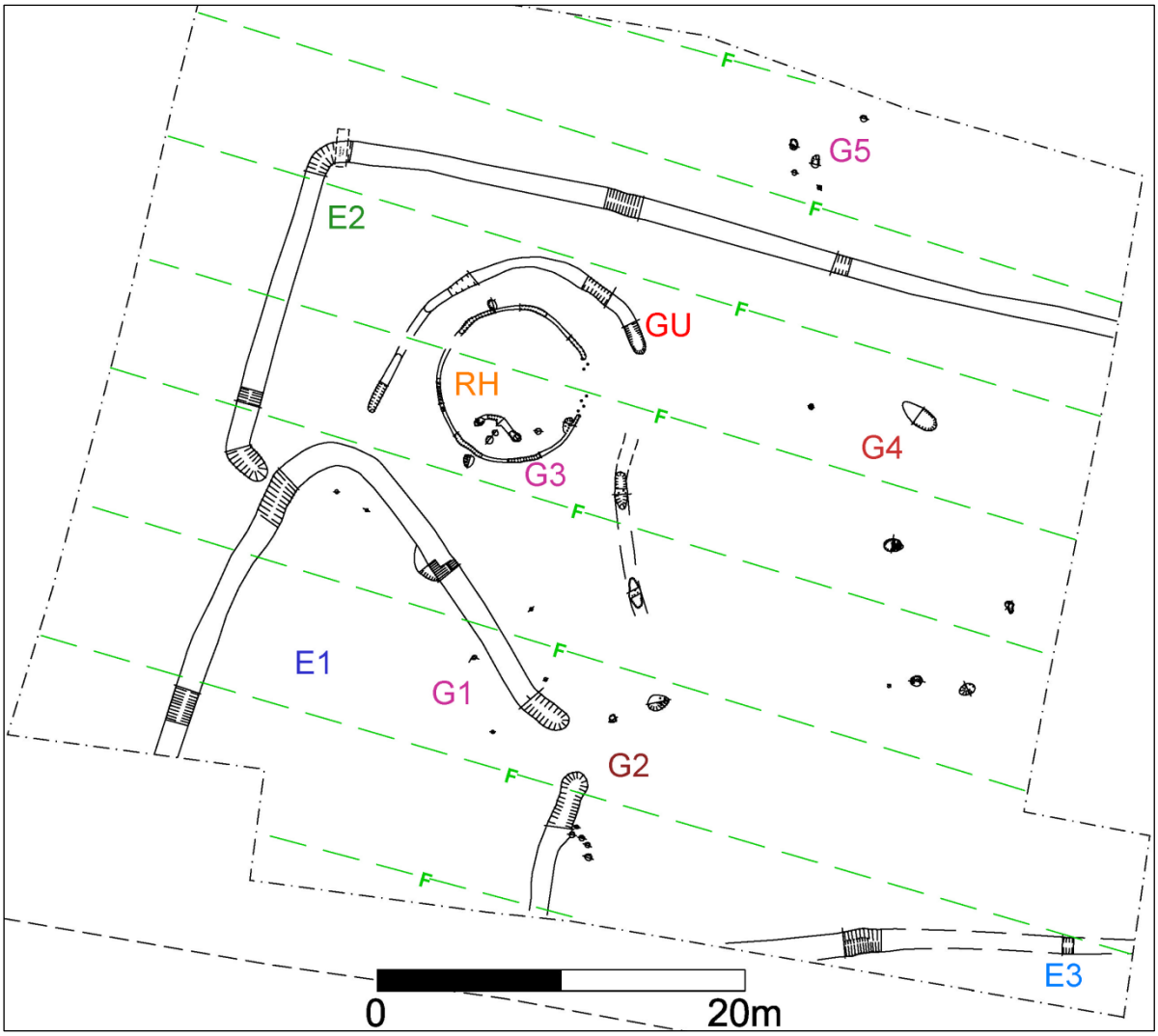

Figure 10: All features plan, showing excavated sections, feature groups, and plough furrows (F).

Enclosure group E1 (Figure 11**,** Figure 12**)**

Cut [46]=[49]=[81]=[95]=[140]

Enclosure E1 was a ditched enclosure, and probably originally D-shaped in plan. Only the north part of this enclosure was observed within the stripped area, the enclosure continuing beyond the site boundary. The exposed part of the enclosure measured some 22m east-west, and over 23m north-south, with an internal area of over 340 sq. m. The east side had an entrance 2.4m wide, with the ditch butt-ends out-turned towards the east (Figure 13). Five sections were excavated through the two stretches of the enclosure ditch. The ditch measured between 2.6m and 2.83m in width, and with a depth of 0.9-1.75m. The ditch was clearly more substantial towards the east entrance. The profile also varied somewhat, being quite open and curved away from the entrance but steeper, near V-shaped and with only a narrow flat bottom near the east entrance. Although some irregularities in the profile were observed, there was no convincing evidence for recutting of the ditch.

The ditch fills were relatively sterile, comprising orange and grey brown sandy-clays with moderate derived gravels and with occasional charcoal flecks interspersed through the deposits. Forty-three sherds of pottery were recovered from the excavated sections. The majority of this pottery was recovered from the two excavated entrance butt-ends, where both undecorated pottery and some scored ware was recovered.

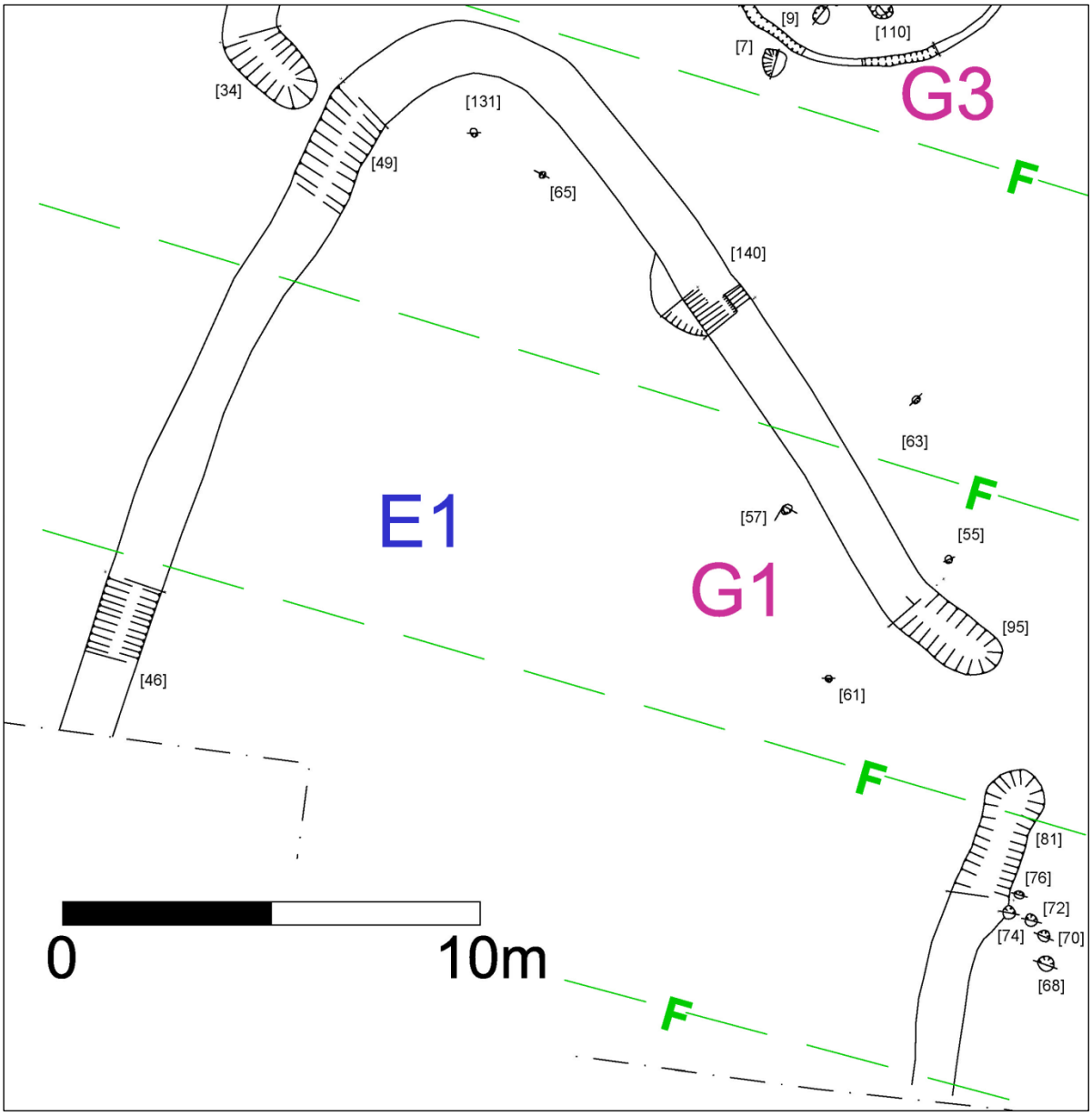

Figure 11: Enclosure E1 and feature group G1

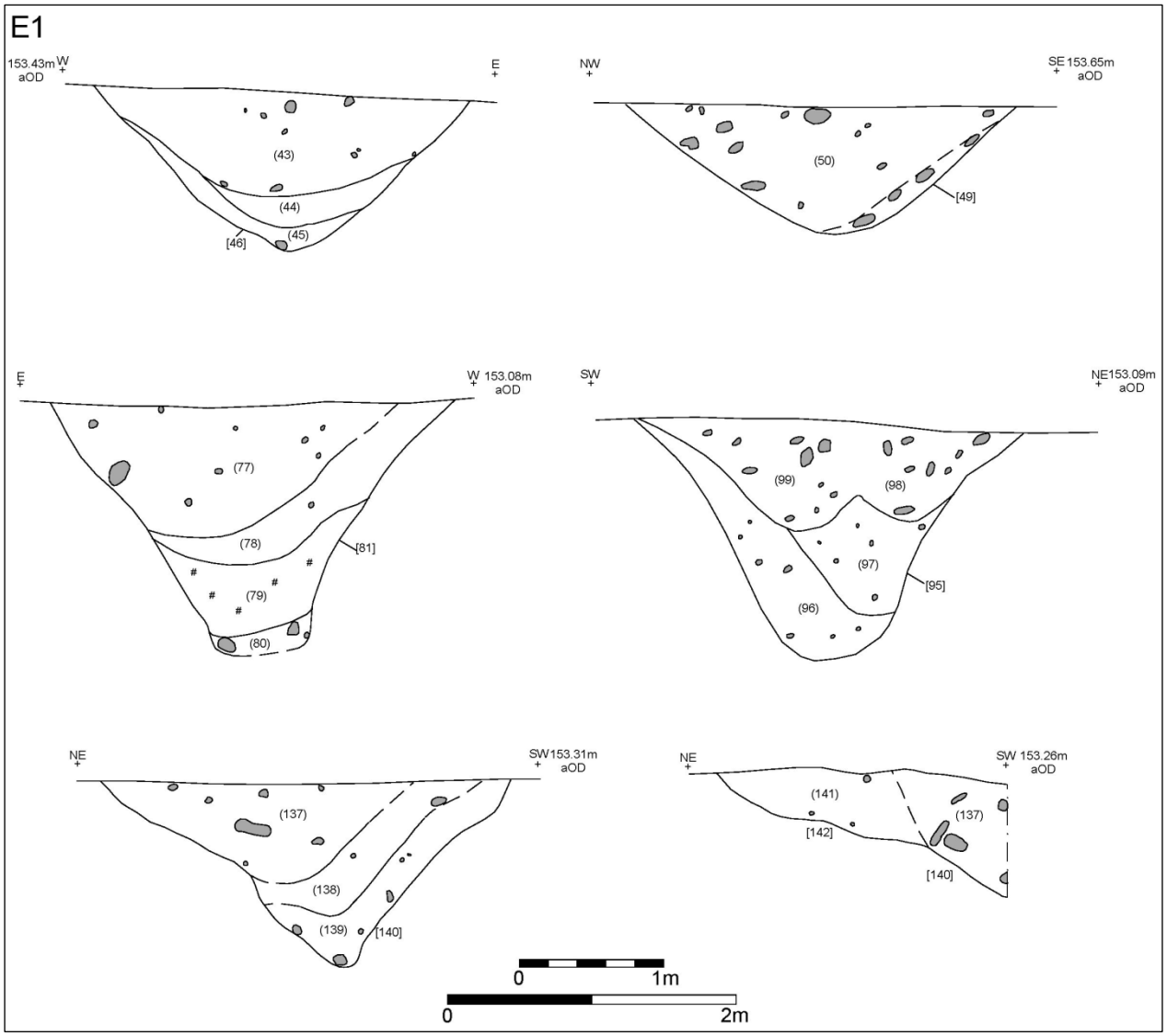

Figure 12: Enclosure E1 sections

Figure 13: Enclosure E1 entrance, looking west. 'Double' stake-hole [53] in foreground

Feature group G1 (Figure 11**)**

Post-hole cuts [55] [57] [61] [63] [65] [131], pit [142]

No features indicative of the function of Enclosure E1 were identified. However this series of post-holes and a pit (group G1) may have been associated with it. Post-holes [57] [61] [65] and [131] are on a line broadly parallel to the enclosure ditch and may be from an internal palisade fence or perhaps an internal bank support structure. Post-hole [57] was clearly at an angle from the vertical, so the post would have leant towards the enclosure ditch. The fill (58) was a dark reddy brown sandy-clay with charcoal and heat cracked stone fragments, and clearly burnt in situ. Two further small post-holes [55] and [63] were identified outside the north section of the enclosure ditch. The post-holes measured 0.14-0.21m in diameter and 0.12-0.25m deep. Their fills (56) and (64) were dark grey sandy-clays, with occasional burnt flint, charcoal and some burnt bone from (64) too. Within this feature group was pit [142], which measured 1.2m across and 0.46m deep (Figure 12). The fill (141) was a sterile grey brown silty-sand with occasional gravel, and the function of the pit is uncertain.

No convincing dating evidence came from this group of features. Flint was recovered from post-holes [55] and [63] but this is presumably residual. Burnt daub was recovered from fill (58) in [57]. The fills of the features were quite sterile, with only occasional flecks of burnt bone and charcoal being observed. Little of this material is identifiable; four weed seeds were identified in the environmental samples from post-holes [55], [57] and [63].

The absence of much in the way of material from Enclosure E1 and feature group G1 might suggest that this enclosure was for livestock control, although clearly the site has suffered some truncation which could have destroyed occupation deposits.

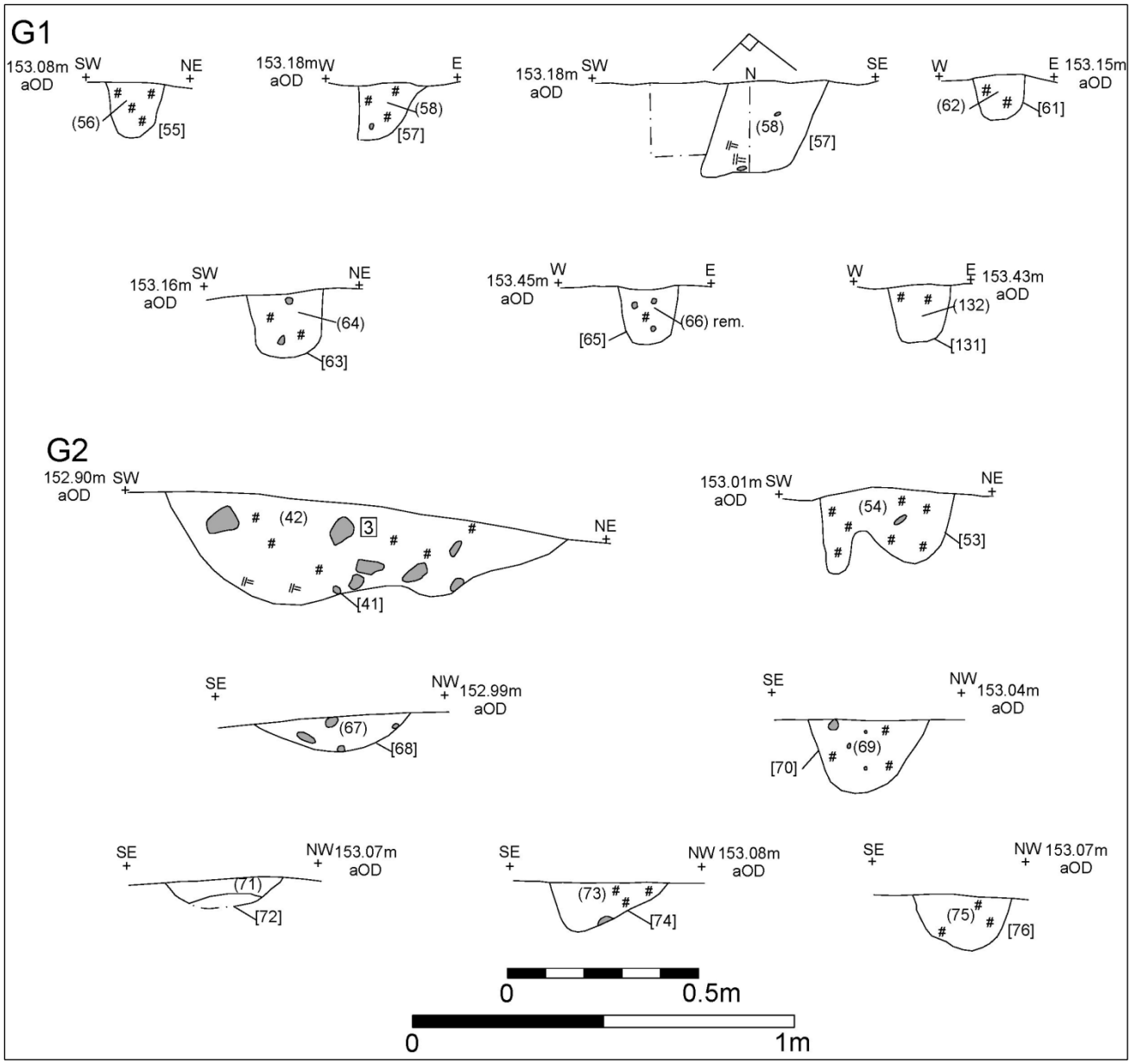

Figure 14: Sections for feature groups G1 and G2

Feature group G2 (Figure 14**,** Figure 15**)**

Cuts [41] [53] [68] [70] [72] [74] [76]

A group of features including a pit and a series of small post-holes was identified just outside the entrance of Enclosure E1. Cut [41] was a sizeable pit that measured 1.05m east-west, 0.85m north-south and with a depth of 0.26m. Fill (42) was an orangey brown sandy-clay with occasional heat cracked stone and charcoal. The rest of this group of features were small post-holes. Post-hole [53] closer to the enclosure entrance than pit [41], but was probably related as its fill (54) is similar to that of the pit. Burnt bone and daub was recovered from the fill. The feature measured 0.32m by 0.28m across and had a depth of 0.2m. The profile suggested it may have actually been for a double stake-hole (Figure 13). The other small post-holes [68] [70] [72] [74] [76] were in a group close together in a broad linear arrangement and close to the enclosure ditch (here, cut [81]). The post-holes measured 0.2-0.3m in diameter and up to 0.19m deep. The grey brown sandy-clay fills were quite sterile, occasional charcoal and pebbles with only fill (69) producing a struck flint. Post-hole [74] probably

cut the infilling enclosure ditch E1, fill (77); hence if the small post-holes are contemporary then they post-date the cutting of the ditch.

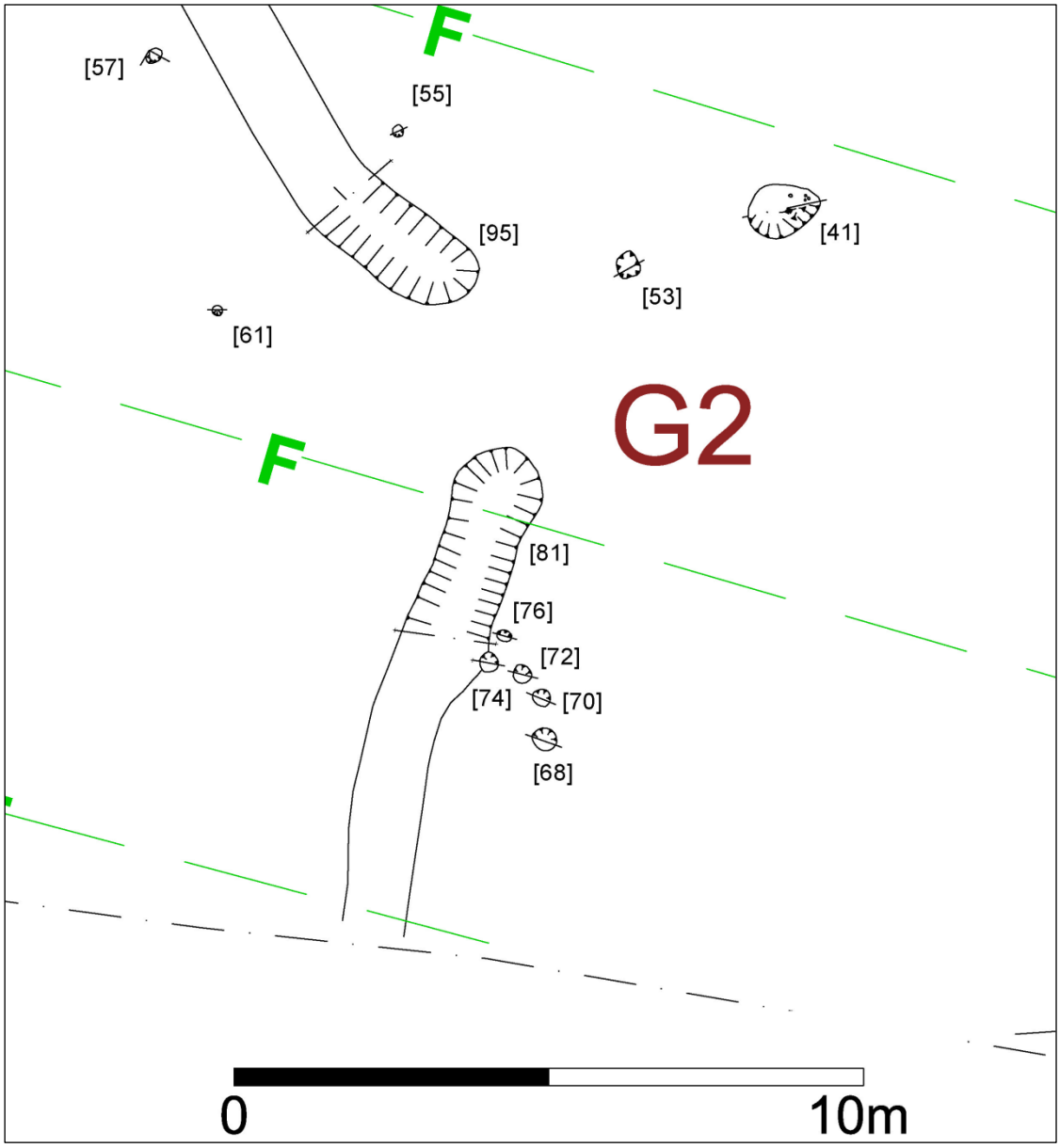

Figure 15: Feature group G2, and E1 entrance

Enclosure group E2 (Figure 16**,** Figure 18**)**

Cut [3]=[5]=[28]=[34]=[59]

Enclosure E2 was part of a larger rectangular enclosure as observed on site, continuing beyond the site boundary to the east. The enclosure ditch ran for over 40m east-west, and 20m north-south. The enclosure ditch was 1.05-1.37m wide, and 0.4-0.58m deep. The profile of the ditch was steep-sided with a narrow slightly curved base. The ditch terminated on the south end, with the south terminus clearly in-turned towards the ditch of Enclosure E1, where it has an acute angle (Figure 17). Enclosure E2 most likely post-dates Enclosure E1 therefore, and looks like an annex to it. The berm between the enclosure ditches is narrow enough such that at original ground level the two features were probably continuous. The majority of the excavated sections exposed only a single fill, a quite sterile grey brown sandy-clay. Eight sherds of pottery were recovered from the excavated sections,

including shelly and quartz tempered fabrics. Struck flint was also recovered from the fill (35) in the butt-end at the south end.

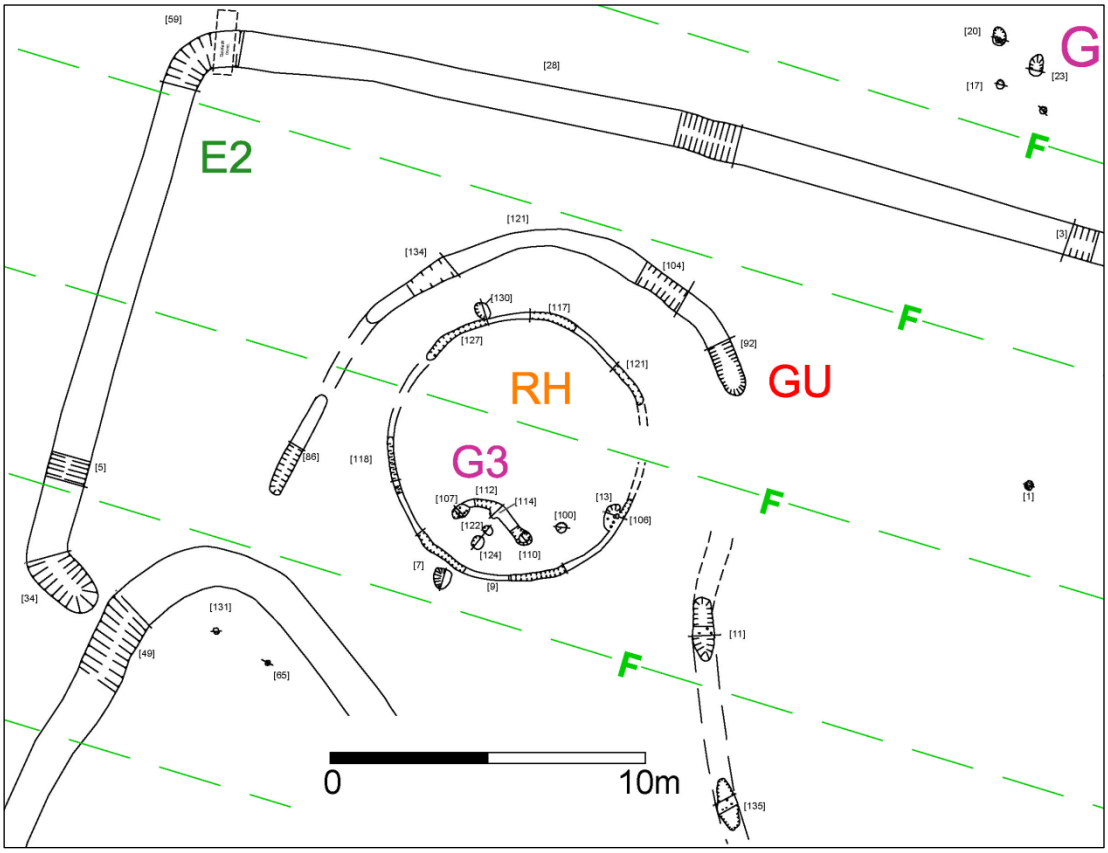

Figure 16: Feature groups enclosure E2, RH, G3 and GU

Figure 17: Butt end of E2 [34] up against E1 [49]

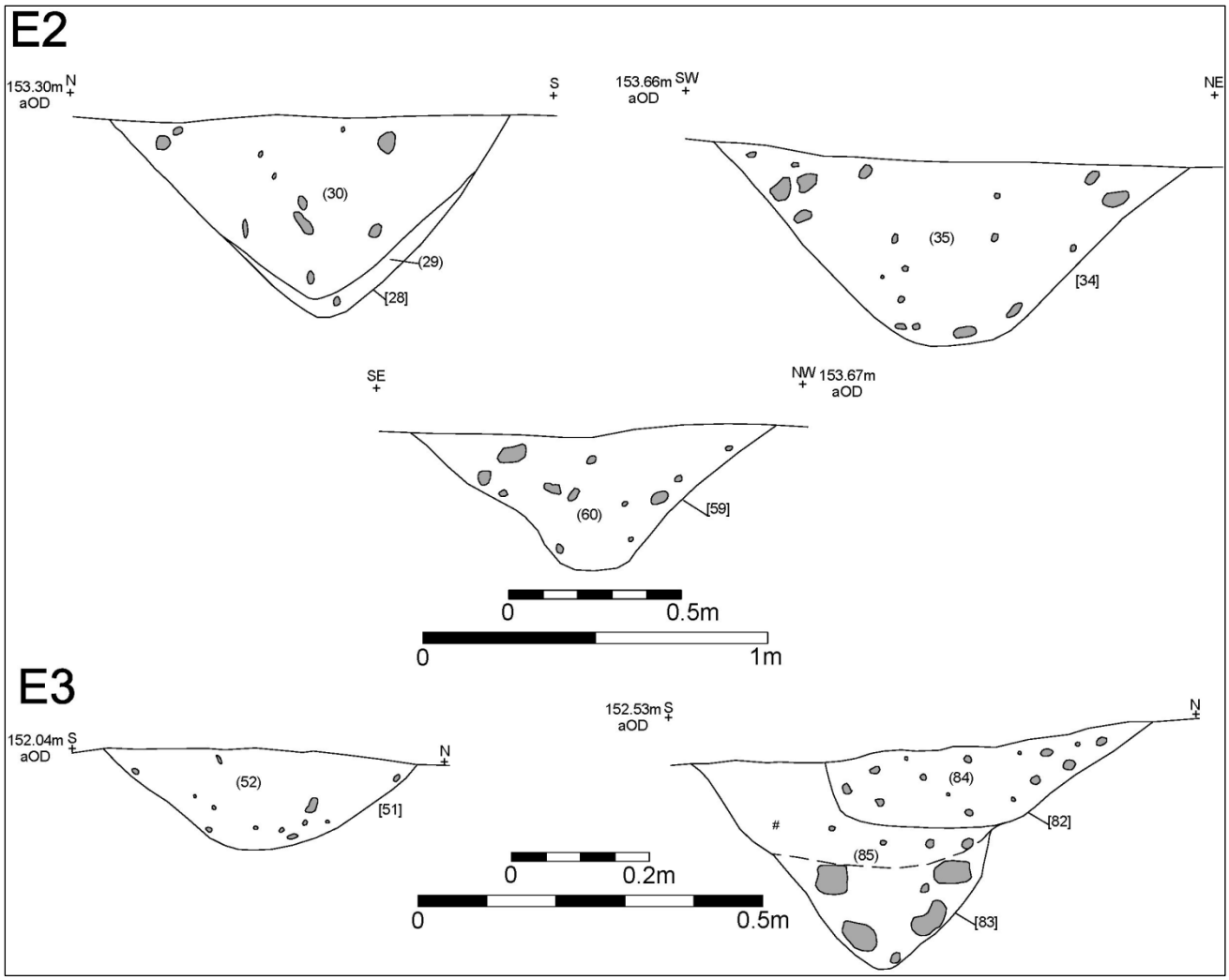

Figure 18: Sections of feature groups enclosures E2 and E3

Roundhouse (group RH) (

Figure 19-Figure 22**)**

Cut [9]=[106]=[117]??=[118]=[127]

A roundhouse was situated within the north-west corner of Enclosure E2. It is likely that this had been deliberate positioned there, with the combination of the enclosure ditches E1 and E2 creating an 'annex' within which the roundhouse was sited. The roundhouse was very truncated by ploughing, although the overall plan was clear. The roundhouse gully was penannular, very close to circular measuring 8m in diameter internally, up to 8.4m externally, and with an internal area of 49.8 sq. m (Figure 22). The gully was not a full circuit, being particularly truncated at the east and west arcs due to one of the later east-west plough furrows running through the middle of the feature. It is likely that an entrance was at the east side however, as is generally the norm. The siting of the entrance here is suggested from several factors. There was an increase in finds in this eastern area, with pit [13], and the outer drainage gully GU (see below) containing more cultural material. Also this drainage gully, deeper than the roundhouse gully and with better survival, had a clear entrance at this east side. Very little occupation activity survived associated with the roundhouse, presumably due to later truncation (Figure 29). The profile of the ring gully was curving and measured 0.2-0.3m in width, and 0.08-0.12m in depth. The fill was a mid orangey brown sandy-clay, relatively sterile with occasional small rounded pebbles and glacial flint. Three small sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill, a very

low density considering the gully was 100% excavated. A small amount of fired clay (burnt daub) and worked flint was also recovered.

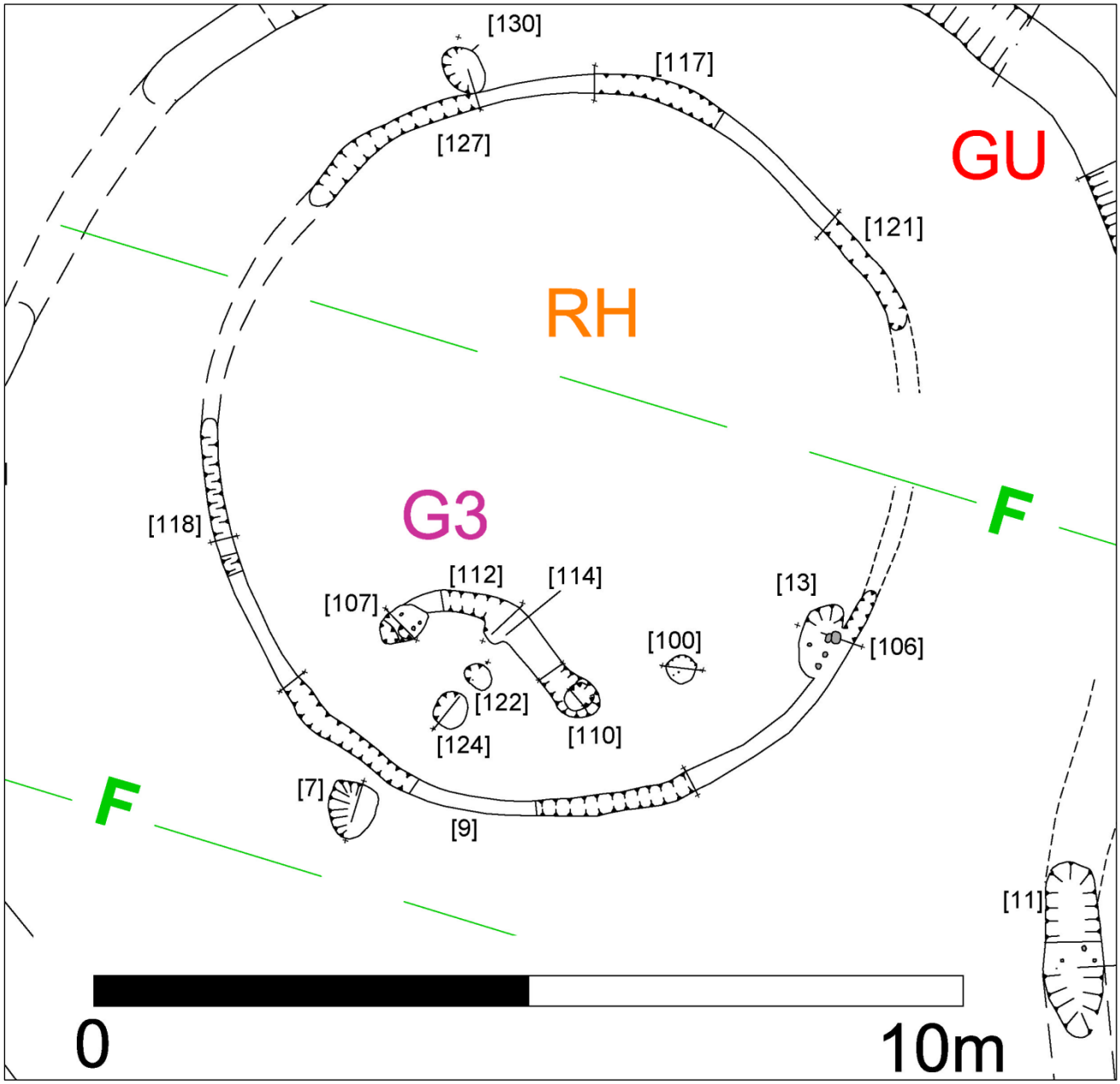

Figure 19: Feature groups roundhouse RH and group G3

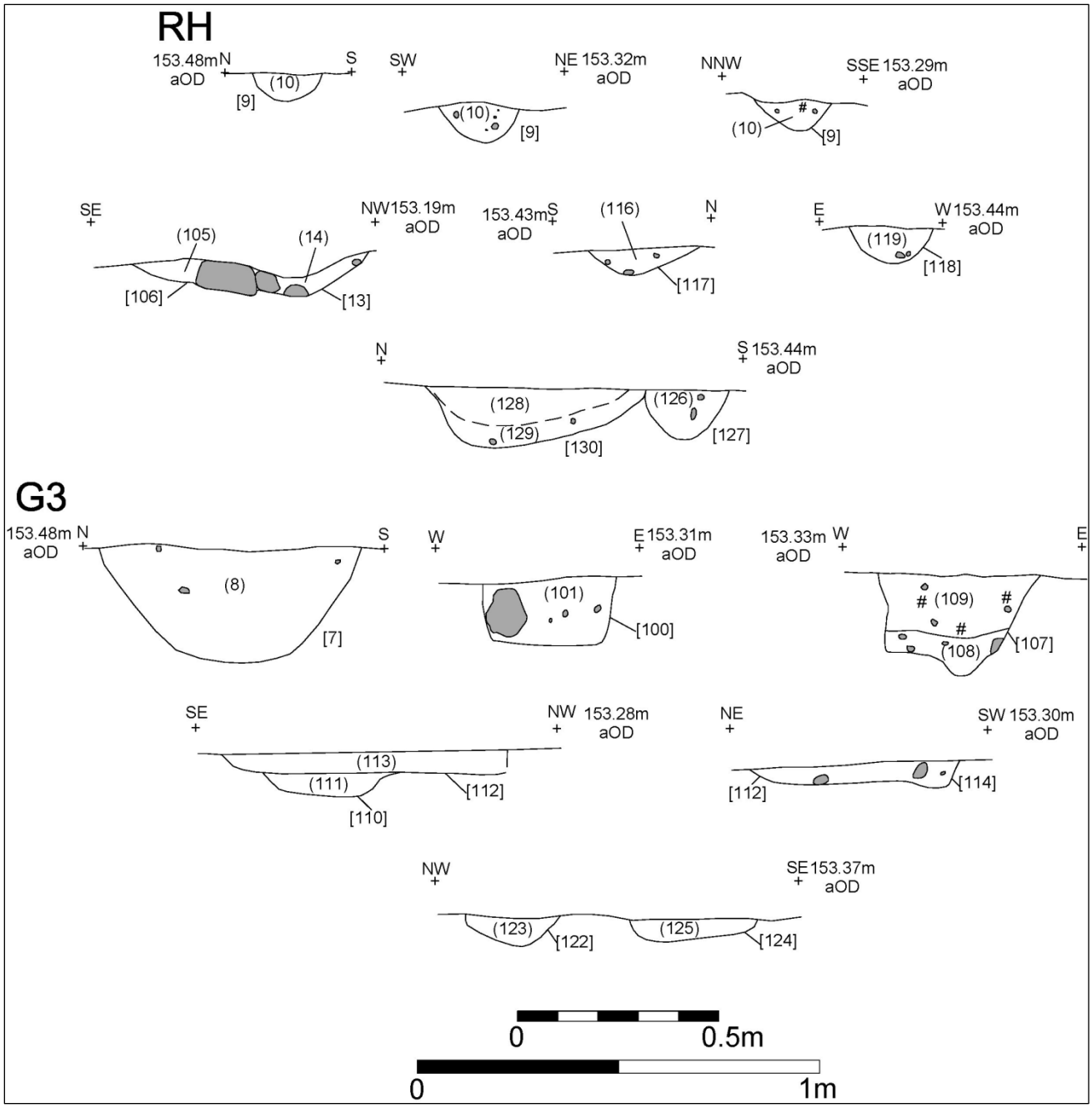

Figure 20: Sections of feature groups roundhouse RH and group G3

Figure 21: Roundhouse gully [118] during excavation

Figure 22: Roundhouse after excavation, looking south

Feature group G3 (
Figure 19**,**

Figure 20**)**

[7] [13] [100] [107] [110] [112] [114] [122] [124] [130]

A series of features were identified close to and largely internal to the roundhouse, with a concentration in the southern arc of that feature. This group included three pits [7] [13] and [130]. Pit [7] was just outside the roundhouse gully on the south arc. This measured 0.75m across and 0.28m deep. The fill (8) was a dark grey brown silty-clay with small gravel and occasional charcoal, from which two sherds of pottery were recovered. Pit [13] was close to the roundhouse east entrance and also probably related to it. This was an oval pit, 0.88m north-south, 0.432m wide and with a depth of 0.11m. The fill (14) was a greyish brown silty-clay, with frequent heat cracked stones which also contained four sherds of pottery. Pit [130] was just north of the roundhouse gully, and measured 0.6m north-south by 0.43m east-west and with a depth of 0.15m. The feature had two fills: the lower context (129) was a sterile brownish orange sandy-clay while the upper fill (128) was similar but more stony.

Also within this group were several ephemeral features potentially of archaeological origin. These included probable post-holes [100] [110] [114] [122] [124], and a shallow curvilinear feature [112]. Just inside the roundhouse entrance was [100], 0.34m in diameter and 0.17m deep with a steep profile and flat base. The fill (101) was a dark greyish brown sandy-clay, with heat cracked stone and this produced two sherds of pottery. Although some of the other features in this group were within the roundhouse there was no direct evidence to indicate that they were associated. Curvilinear feature [112] could have been the base of a truncated gully or a structural feature, measuring 2.7m long, 0.4m wide with a flat bottom, and a depth of 0.06m. The single fill was a relatively stony dark yellowish grey sandy-clay, which produced a little burnt daub. Either end of this feature were two shallow possible post-hole features, [107] and [110], measuring 0.32m diameter by 0.22m deep, and 0.31m diameter by 0.06m deep respectively. Fill (108) of [107] was a light brown orange clayey-sand with occasional charcoal. Fill (109) above this was a dark brownish grey clayey-sand with occasional charcoal and heat cracked stones. The fill of [110] (111) was a sterile dark brown-grey silty-clay. Cut [114] was a further shallow feature, possibly also a truncated post-hole, central along the line of [112]. This measured 0.25m across, 0.08m deep and had a dark yellow grey sterile silty-clay fill, (115). To the south of curvilinear feature [112] were two further shallow features, [122] and [124], measuring 0.24 across by 0.07m deep, and 0.31m across and 0.06m deep respectively. Both had sterile fills of a brownish grey sandy-clay. Although it is tempting to associate [122] and [124] with pit [7] (external to the roundhouse gully), the latter was different in character, and more convincingly associated with the roundhouse activity.

Drainage gully (group GU) (Figure 16**,**

Figure 23**)**

[11] [86] [92] [104] [121] [134] [135]

There was sufficient space between the roundhouse and Enclosure E2 that a further external drainage gully (group GU) circuited the roundhouse. This was n-shaped in plan, and arced around the roundhouse area for a *c.*21m length, with the two arms being 13m apart. The gully mostly encompassed the roundhouse except to the south where it is possible that the ditch for Enclosure E1 served to for drain the area. There was an entrance gap in the gully on the east side measuring 6.5m, although it may have originally been narrower as the south butt-end was absent, being truncated by a plough furrow. To the south-east, elongated cuts [11] and 135] indicate a probable continuation of the drainage gully for a further length of *c.*9.5m. The gully had an open U-shaped profile and was *c.*0.8m wide where it was least truncated but the feature was mostly very shallow, clearly truncated but probably originally shallower in the west too. Here it measured as little as 0.1m in depth, but in the east at the entrance it was 0.27m in depth. The fill consisted of a greyish brown stony sandy-clay. Forty sherds of pottery were recovered from the excavated sections of the gully, plus fired clay lumps (possibly daub), and occasional presumably residual flint. The largest concentration of pottery

on site came from this feature, particularly in this gully to the east and south-east of the roundhouse (Figure 29). This probably indicates that activity was concentrated in this 'forecourt' area between the roundhouse and the drainage gully.

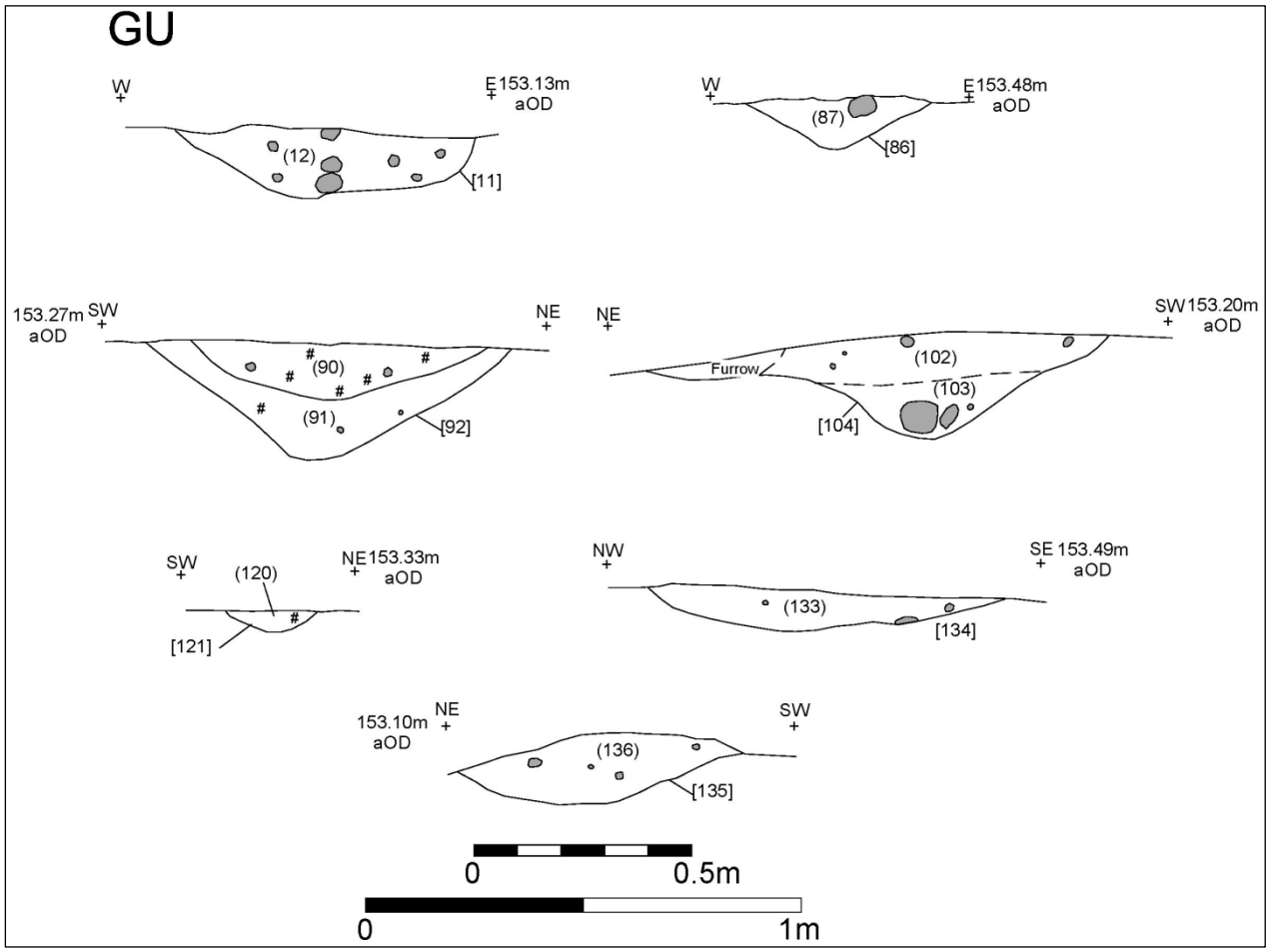

Figure 23: Sections of feature group GU

?Enclosure group E3 (Figure 18**,**

Figure 24**)**

[51]=[82]

Towards the south-east edge of the site an east-west ditch was observed (Enclosure E3). This ditch ran for 25m continuing beyond the southern and eastern site boundaries. The relationship between this and the adjacent Enclosure E1 could not be determined within the site area. It was broadly parallel to the northern stretch of Enclosure E2 however, some 30m to the north, and might therefore be a part of the same enclosure system or a distinct enclosure. The ditch had a width of 0.9-0.94m and depth of 0.3-0.34m, with a curved open profile. The fills (52=84=85) consisted of a dark orangey brown sandy-clay, sterile but for frequent gravels and larger stone fragments derived from the surrounding natural. No dating evidence was recovered from the excavated sections through this feature.

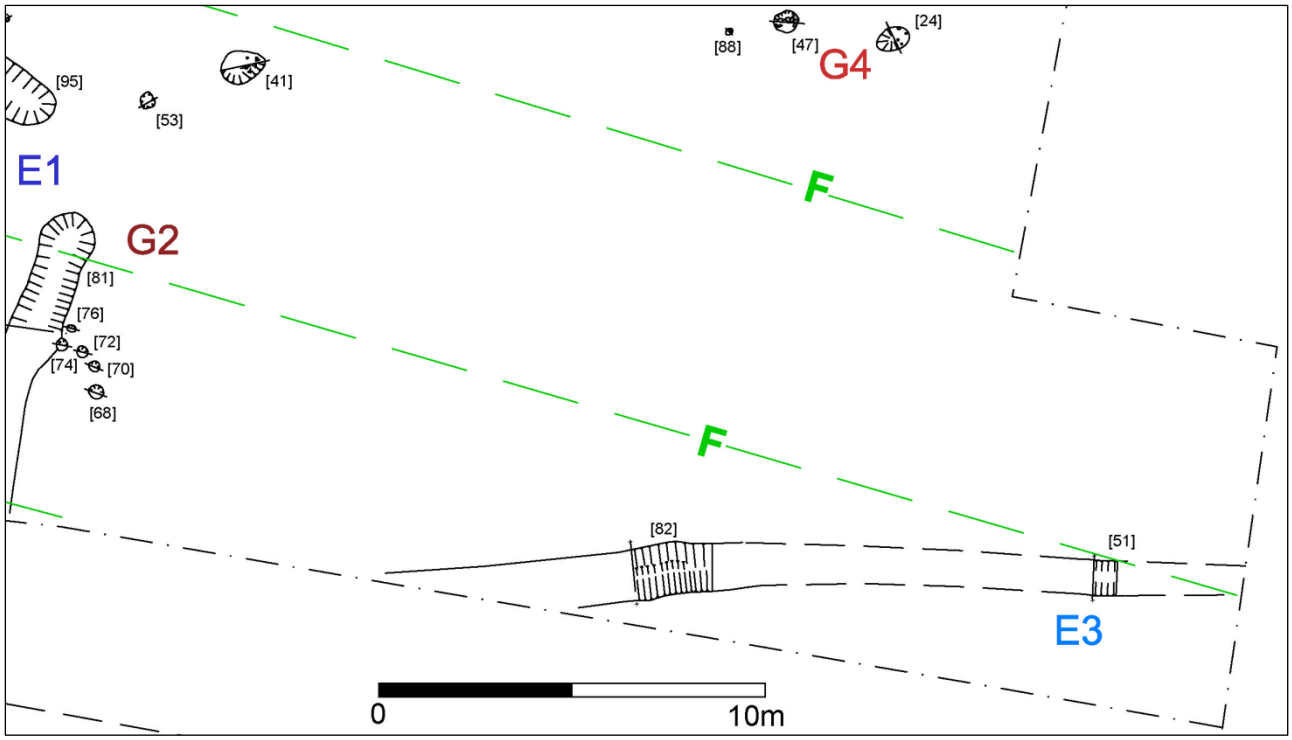

Figure 24: Feature group enclosure E3

Feature group G4 (
Figure 25**,**

Figure 26**)**

[1] [15=33] [24] [36] [39] [47] [88]

A group of pits and small post-holes was identified towards the east of the site. Cuts [24] [47] and [88] formed a broad east-west line 5m in length. None of these produced any dating evidence. Cut [24] was a small pit, 0.85m by 0.55m across, and with a depth of 0.22m. The single fill (25) was a sterile orangey brown sandy-clay, with occasional cobbles (up to 0.075m across) with some struck flint present. Feature [47] was similar, measuring 0.7m by 0.6m and with a depth of 0.2m. The single fill (48) was a grey brown sandy-clay with a moderate amount of flat sandstone fragments, possibly post packing. Cut [88] was a small post-hole 0.2m by 0.15m across and 0.15m deep with an orangey grey sandy-clay fill (89).

To the north of these were two features [36] and [39]. Feature [36] was a shallow (0.1m deep) oval scoop, measuring 0.65m by 0.45m across with two fills, the lower (37) a brownish grey sandy-clay with frequent pebbles which produced a single sherd of pottery, while above (38), was a brown orange sandy-clay which was pebbly with occasional charcoal. To the east was a shallow pit [39], 0.4m across and 0.05m deep, with a brown grey pebbly sandy-clay fill, (40). A small post-hole [1] was located to the north-west of these features, having been identified the initial evaluation, measuring 0.26m across and 0.14m deep and had a single dark brownish grey silty-clay fill (2). An elongated pit, [15] was located 5m to the north. It measured 2.2m north-east to south-west by 0.98m wide, and with a depth of 0.52m and had two fills, the lower (32) was an orangey brown silty-clay with occasional gravel flint while the upper fill (16) was an greyish brown sandy-clay with a moderate amount of pebbles and contained a single sherd of pottery.

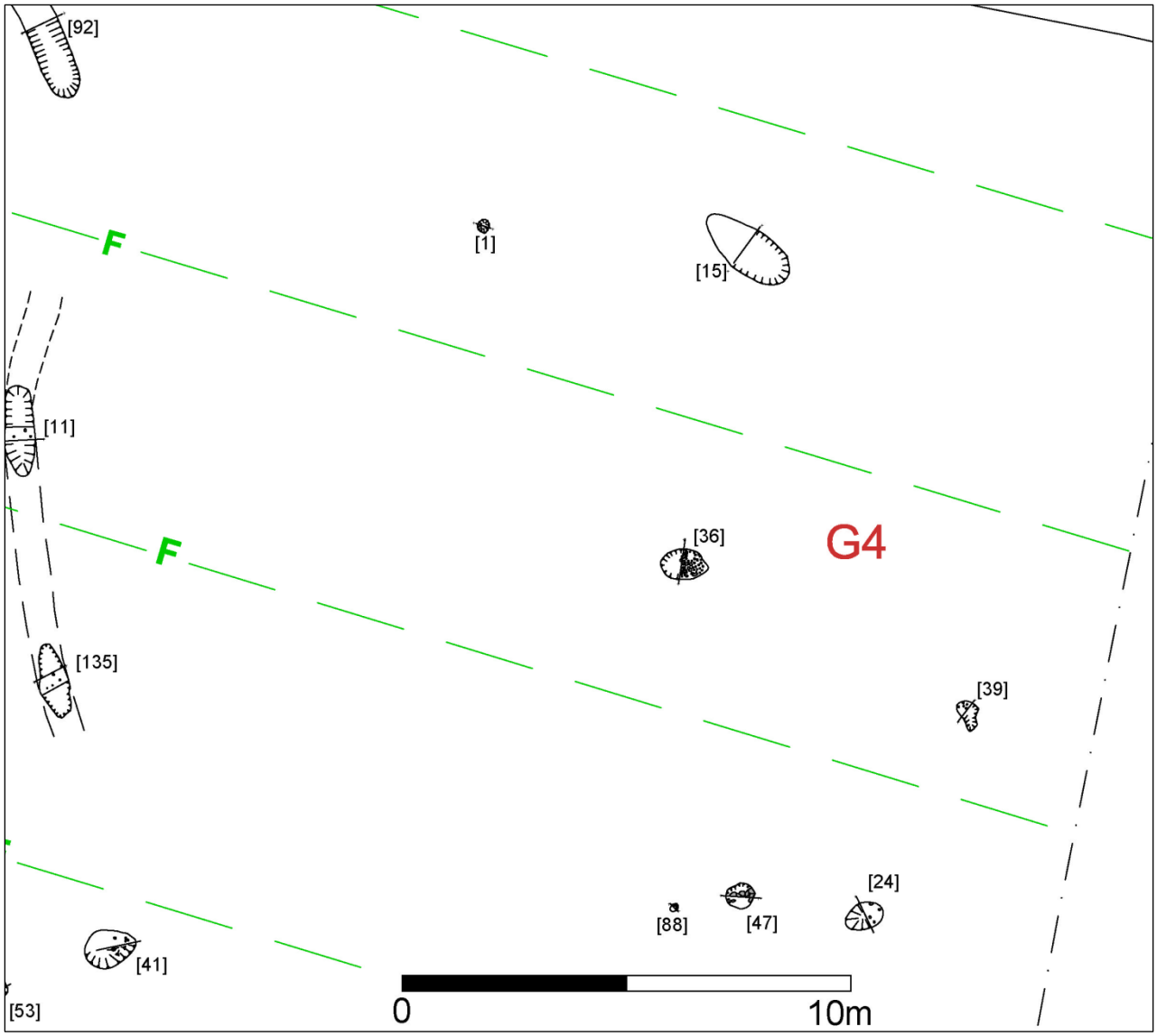

Figure 25: Feature group G4

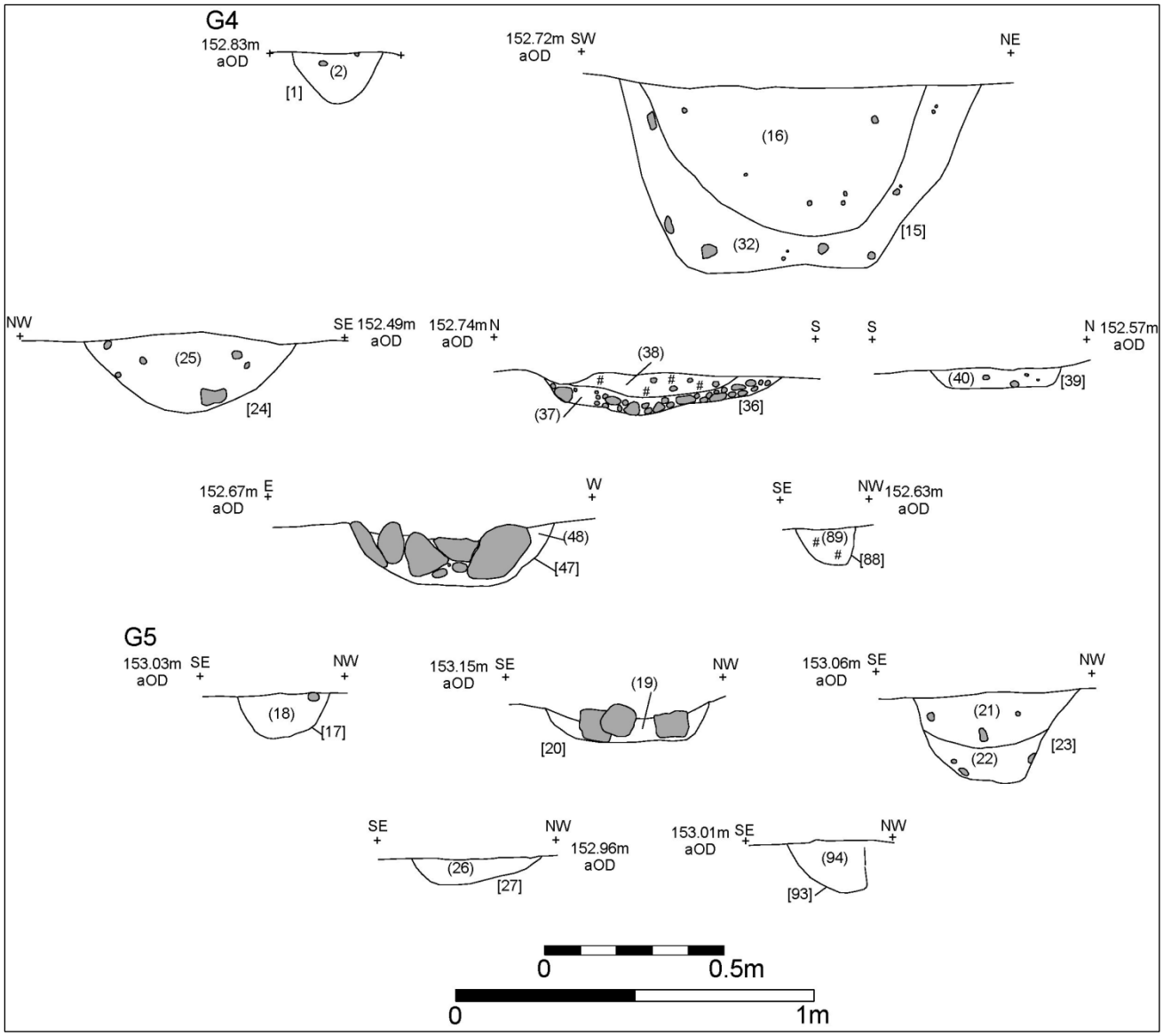

Figure 26: Sections of feature groups G4 and G5

Feature group G5 (

Figure 26**,** Figure 27**)**

Cuts [17] [20] [23] [27] [93]

A group of small post-holes and a pit were located to the north of Enclosure E2, (Group G5). The features do not form a coherent plan as a group, but were probably originally related. Post-hole [17] measured 0.3m by 0.25m and 0.12m in depth. The fill (18) was a greyish brown sandy-clay, which produced a struck flint. Feature [20] was a probable pit, measuring 0.56m by 0.45m, and 0.09m in deep with an orangey brown sandy-clay fill (19). It contained a concentration of heat cracked stone, but no evidence for *in situ* burning (Figure 28). It is most likely a dump of hearth material from a fire elsewhere [20]. Feature [23] was a probable post-hole measuring 0.45m across by 0.26m in depth with a brownish orange sandy-clay lower fill with occasional pebbles (22). The upper fill (21) was a grey brown silty-clay which contained three sherds of pottery. Feature [27] to the north-east of this group measured *c.*0.34m across and 0.07m deep with a grey brown sandy-clay fill (26). Feature [93]

was a further post-hole in the south-east of this group. It measured 0.2m across and 0.13m deep, and had fill (94) a dark orangey grey sandy-clay with occasional gravel.

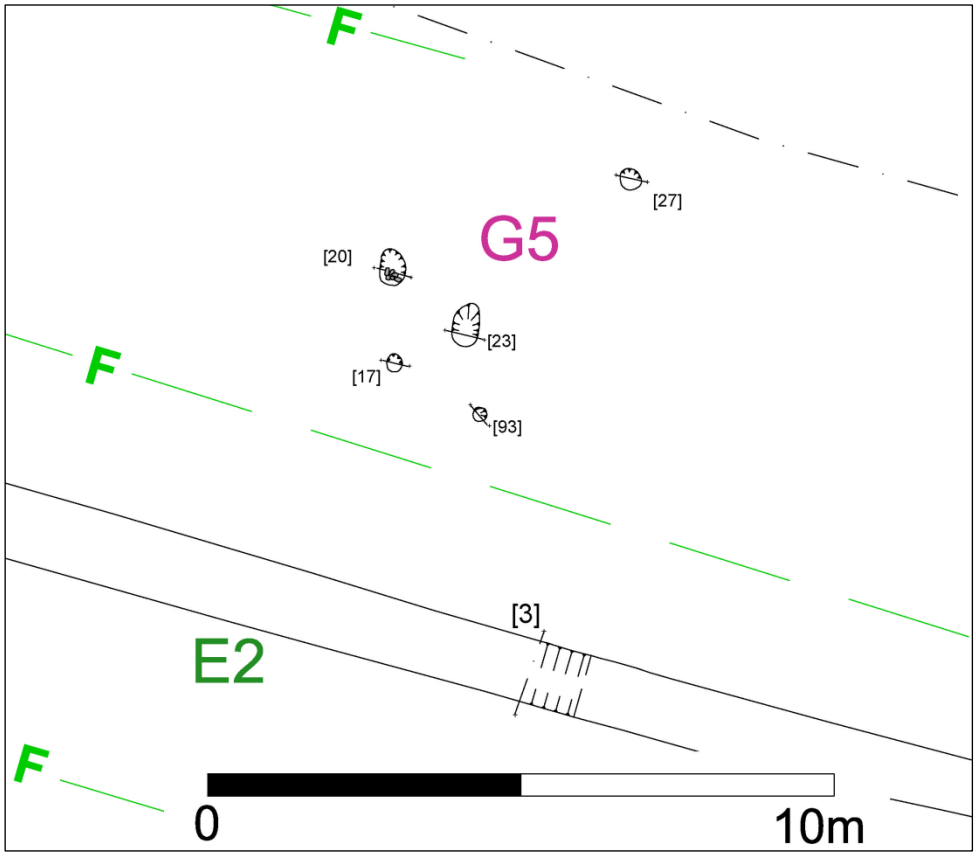

Figure 27: Feature group G5

Figure 28: Feature [20] from group G5

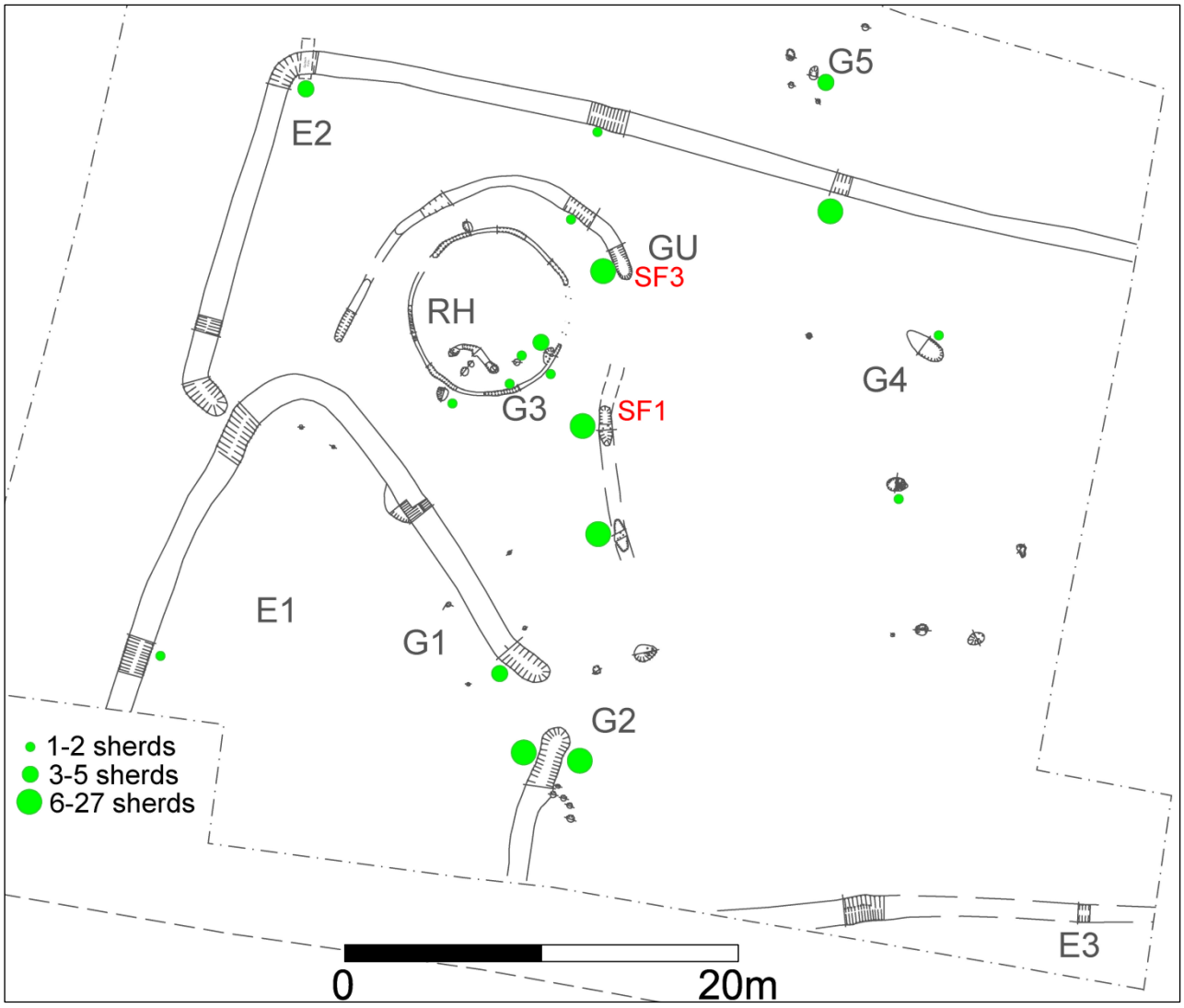

Figure 29: Pottery density recovered (see key), and location of stratified worked stone (SF small finds)

The Iron Age pottery and burnt daub *by Nicholas J. Cooper*

Introduction

An assemblage of 108 sherds (917g) was recovered from 24 contexts during the excavation, alongside the two sherds in Fabric S2 (sand and shell) recovered from (8) [7] in Trench 3, during the evaluation. The assemblage is typical of material belonging to the mid-late Iron Age East Midlands scored ware tradition in the southern part of its distribution (Elsdon 1992, fig.2). A small assemblage of fired clay debris, probably burnt daub, was also recovered.

Methodology

The material was analysed with reference to the Leicestershire Prehistoric Pottery Fabric Series (Marsden 2011, 62) cross-referred to the recent work on Northamptonshire material published from Crick (Hancocks and Woodward 2015; McSloy 2015), and was quantified by sherd count and weight in accordance with PCRG Guidelines (PCRG 1997).

Analysis

The complete quantified record is presented below (Table 1), followed by a quantified summary by fabric (Table 2). Overall, the assemblage was poorly-preserved, with an average sherd weight of

8.5g, the majority of material being abraded, and any shell-tempering leached out. Only the groups from (79), (90) and (102) might be considered in good condition and perhaps representing primary deposition; the remainder probably being re-deposited after exposure on the ground surface. Despite the lack of rims, the scored decoration on the better-preserved material, and the occasional base and shoulder sherds, confirms that the group belongs to the East Midlands scored ware tradition, making slack-shouldered jars (one with a diameter of 320mm), and the range of fabrics present is similar to that from other nearby sites.

Table 1 Quantified record of the stratified assemblage

Welford ENN108016 Iron Age Pottery						
Context	**Cut**	**Fabric**	**Form/Rim**	**Deco**	**Sherds**	**Weight**
4	3	S1	misc		6	6
10	9	S1	misc		1	1
8	7	S2	misc		2	6
12	11	S2	base		9	40
12	11	S1	misc		2	2
12	11	R1	base		11	110
14	13	R1	misc		4	20
16	15	R1sy	misc		1	3
21	23	S1	misc		3	7
29	28	Q1	misc		1	3
37	36	Q1	misc		1	5
43	46	Q1	misc		1	1
60	59	S1	misc		1	5
60	59	Q1	misc		3	8
77	81	R1	misc		27	146
79	81	R1	shoulder	scored	10	140
90	92	R1	misc	scored	10	297
90	92	S2	misc		1	5
97	95	S1	misc		1	6
97	95	R1	misc	scored	4	33
101	100	S1	misc		2	2
102	104	R1	misc	scored	1	70
105	106	S1	misc		1	1
105	106	Q1	misc		1	1
136	135	Q1	misc		6	5
Total					**110**	**923**

Four broad fabric divisions have been recognised, based on the dominant opening materials employed during the preparation of the clay. The predominant fabric (63%), surprisingly given the apparent distance over which the vessels may have travelled from the north, is granitic (Leics. Fabric R1), containing angular fragments of granodiorite up to 5mm in size with characteristic large plates of biotite mica and more typical of sites close to the source around Mountsorrel, such as Manor Farm, Humberstone in Leicester (Marsden 2011, 62; Knight *et al*. 2003). In only one instance, from (16), were the granitic inclusions perhaps more likely to have come from the syenite outcrop at Croft in south Leicestershire (Vince 1984), which appear whiter in colour and lack the biotite mica, and have been recognised at Leaders Farm, Lutterworth (see below) and possibly Enderby and Huncote (Marsden 2004). Petrographic analysis would be required to confirm this identification. The possibility that the opening materials are travelling rather than the finished pots, might be entertained

and could be supported by the fact that the granitic fabrics are more mixed in content, containing angular quartz, and in the case of a sherd from (14), large fragments of sandstone. The remainder of the assemblage is manufactured in clays prepared more locally and more typical of Northamptonshire, with rounded quartz sand (Q1), sand with shell (S2) and shell only (S1).

Table 2 Quantified summary by fabric

Welford ENN108016 Quantified Summary of IA Pot by Fabric				
Fabric	**Sherds**	**Weight**	**%sherds**	**Av.Sh.Wt**
Sand Q1	13	23	12	2
Sand with shell S2	12	51	9	5
Granitic R1	68	819	63	12
Shell S1	17	30	16	2
Total	**110**	**923**	**100**	**9**

Discussion

The assemblage can be compared, in terms of fabric types at least, with the sites at Leaders Farm, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, six miles to the north-west (Cooper 2014) and Crick, Northants., six miles to the south-west (Hancocks and Woodward 2015; McSloy 2015). The fabrics present at Lutterworth are summarised below (Table 3), and whilst the range represented is the same as at Welford, fabrics incorporating sand and/or shell are predominant, with granitic (syenite) fabrics still contributing 26%.

Table 3 Comparative Quantified summary by fabric from Leaders Farm, Lutterworth

Lutterworth Quantified Summary of IA Pot by Fabric				
Fabric	**Sherds**	**Weight**	**%sherds**	**Av.Sh.Wt**
Sand Q1	43	627	18	15
Sand with shell S2	109	639	44	6
Granitic R1 (syenite)	65	481	26	7
Shell S1	30	214	12	7
Total	**247**	**1961**	**100**	**8**

Granitic fabrics have also been recognised to the south-west at Covert Farm, Crick (Hancocks and Woodward 2015, 205-8, Fabrics GDVV/GNVV and Table CER3) contributing 8% during Period 5 (Late Iron Age), with grog being a much more common inclusion type, and more characteristic of the South Midlands than sites to the north. Other work in the Crick area, at Crick Hotel and Nortoft Lane, Kilsby also recognised a similar range of fabrics including granitic (McSloy 2015, 76 and 201).

Burnt daub (fired clay)

A small assemblage of 23 amorphous, fired clay fragments (116g) with an average weight of 5g was recovered from eight contexts across the site including three (12, 90 and 105) which also yielded fragments of mid-late Iron Age pottery. The complete record is presented below (Table 3).

Table 4: Burnt daub or fired clay debris from the site

Welford Fired Clay ENN 108016			
Context	**Cut**	**Count**	**Weight**
12	11	2	11
54		1	18
58	57	1	5
90		3	20
91		6	25

103		6	23
105	106	1	4
113		3	10
Total		**23**	**116**

Although there was no evidence for wattle perforations or finger smoothing, the abraded fragments are likely to represent debris deriving either from wattle and daub buildings destroyed by fire, or from structures such as hearths or ovens in the vicinity.

The querns and honestones *by Wayne Jarvis and John Thomas*

A small collection of stone objects, comprising three worked pieces, were recovered. These consist of a largely intact saddle quern (SF 1), a fragment from a beehive rotary quern (SF 2) and a stone block with use-wear on two sides indicating re-use. Three of the finds are sandstone (SF 1, 3 & 4) and are likely to be derived from the local geology, while SF 2 is made of millstone grit and is likely to have been imported either directly or down the line from the Peak District.

The saddle quern (SF 1) is virtually complete but its deep concave profile indicates a long period of use. A section of one end had broken off in antiquity and this may have made the quern unusable, although a large grinding area would still have been available. The other more complete object (SF 3) appears to have been re-used for different purposes. One side appears to have been prepared by pecking and partially used, possibly for grinding as there is a smooth worn patch associated. On the opposite side there is evidence that the stone was used for sharpening blades or tools, resulting in a well-worn diagonal groove across the middle of the surface. The diagonal direction of the sharpening may have been making best use of the available surface area.

These two stratified objects were excavated from the two butt-ends of the drainage gully (group GU) around the roundhouse. SF1 was from the fill (12) of cut [11], in the south butt-end. SF3 was from (90) [92] in the north terminus; this location may be significant in indicating disposal practises.

The worked flint and other lithics *by Lynden Cooper and Wayne Jarvis*

A total of 73 pieces of worked flint and other material was recovered from the evaluations and excavation on site (Table 4). Much of the material was of poor quality glacial flint being opportunistically utilised for some pieces including several scrapers manufactured on frost-fractured 'potlids'. The majority of the material shows hard hammer technique of working and is potentially late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. A few pieces are earlier including blade and bladelet technology, of Mesolithic or earlier date. From context (25) a nodule with three removals has a deep cream-coloured patina, with well-rounded ridges, and is of Palaeolithic date. A tested nodule from (116) has dendritic patination again suggesting a Palaeolithic date. From (44) is a core tablet, with light patination and probably Mesolithic while a fine piercer from (137) could also be a Mesolithic piece.

All the lithic material was unstratified or residual in later, mid Iron Age contexts. It does indicate activity of an earlier date in the environs however.

Table 4: Worked flint and other lithics

Context	Description	Count
U/S	4 scrapers - 2 on potlid, 1 bifacial frag., 1 ret. bladelet, 1 ret. Blade frag., 1 ret. 2ry flake, 1 pat. bladelet, 4 cores, 1 bladelet core, 3 2ry flake, 5 3ry flake	22
8	1 2ry flake	1
10	1 pat. flake	1
12	1 3ry flake, 3 2ry flakes, 1 1ry flake, 1 bladelet frag., 1 burnt 3ry flake	7

18	1 2ry blade	1
24	1 bladelet, 1 bladelet frag.	2
25	1 pat. bladelet core (nodule), deep pat. - Palaeolithic	1
31	1 burnt 2ry flake, 1 2ry flake	2
35	1 pat. 2ry flake, 3 fresh 2ry flakes, 1 core	5
42	1 burnt 2ry flake	1
43	1 scraper on potlid, 2 2ry flake	3
44	1 core tablet, light pat.	1
45	1 2ry flake	1
58	1 burnt blade frag.	1
60	1 bladelet core	1
64	1 burnt core, 1 chunk	2
69	1 pat. flake frag.	1
77	1 2ry flake	1
79	1 ret. chert frag., 1 bladelet, 1 2ry flake, 1 bladelet	4
87	1 core	1
90	1 2ry flake, 1 3ry flake, 1 chunk	3
102	1 2ry flake	1
103	1 3ry flake	1
116	1 tested nodule. Cf. Palaeolithic	1
119	1 end scraper, 1 3ry flake	2
126	1 broken ret. pat. blade	1
133	1 2ry flake	1
136	1 2ry flake, 1 bladelet	2
137	1 piercer on a blade, 1 2ry flake	2
	Key: 1,2,3ry - primary, secondary, tertiary; ret. - retouched, pat. - patinated, frag. - fragment,	
		73

The animal bone *by Jennifer Browning*

There was an absence of bone recovered on site, with only small flecks of calcined material being observed. Therefore the residues from sieving were sorted to identify any such material. Samples from contexts (54) and (64) produced very small fragments of calcined bone, which were mostly unidentifiable. No recognisably human fragments were observed, which suggests that none of the bones are from cremation deposits. A single diagnostic specimen, recovered from the coarse fraction of context (54), Sam16, was identified as a fragment from the distal end of a sheep/goat femur.

Calcined bones are more durable than unburnt bone and it can therefore be concluded that the soil conditions at the site are not conducive to bone preservation.

The charred plant remains *by Rachel Small*

Introduction

Seventeen samples were considered from contexts which relate to mid to late Iron Age enclosures and a roundhouse. Plant remains, which may include cereal grains, chaff, and weed seeds, provide evidence for past food production, consumption, agricultural practise and environment.

Method

One part of each sample was processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air

dry; they were then sorted for plant remains using a x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were also air dried and the fractions over 4mm sorted for all finds. Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and names follow Stace (1991). Plant remains were counted (in notes section of Table 1): for grains only the embryo or embryo scar was counted, and for chaff each glume base was counted as one. Seeds were counted as one, even when broken, with the exception of large weed seed fragments that clearly represented parts of the same.

Results

Modern rootlets were present in the samples but in small amounts suggesting minimal levels of disturbance to the contexts. Charcoal was present in all samples; however, charred plant remains were only present in twelve of the samples (71%) and numbers were low (Table 5).

Cereal grain was present in five samples. The grains were of glume wheat type *Triticum* spp. (emmer/spelt wheat) but it was difficult to identify beyond this due to the fragmentary nature of the remains. However, it was possible to identify a grain of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum* L.) from sample 11 (109). Chaff was only present in sample 9 (90); two pieces were found, a fragment of *Triticum* sp. glume base and a piece of cereal rachis.

Seeds were present in 11 of the samples. This included common weeds of agricultural fields: dock (*Rumex* sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum* L.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine* L.). Also, large and small grasses (Poaceae) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), a common grassland species. Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.) were present; they grow in disturbed areas with nitrogen-rich soils, for example in areas of human occupation.

Table 5: plant remains present in the samples. Key: + rare (0 – 10 specimens); ++ common (10 – 50 specimens).

Sample	Context	Description	Litres	Grain	Chaff	Seed	Charcoal (≥ 2mm)	Root	Notes
1	4	Enclosure ditch						+	Micro-charcoal
2	8	Pit fill	5			+	++	+	2 x *Chenopodium* spp.; 1 x *Ranunculus* sp.
3	42	Pit fill	5	+		+	++	+	1 x *Triticum* sp. grain; 1 x *Chenopodium* sp.
4	54	Post-hole fill	5			+	++	++	1 x indent. seed
5	56	Post-hole fill	2			+	++	++	1 x small poaceae
6	58	Post-hole fill	3			+	+	+	1 x *Galium aparine* L.; 1 x *Chenopodium* sp.
7	64	Post-hole fill	5			+	+	+	1 x *Chenopodium* sp.
8	79	Ditch fill	9	+			++	+	1 x *Triticum* sp. grain; 1 x cereal/poaceae grain
9	90	Ring gully fill	8		+	+	+	+	1 x *Triticum* sp. glume base; 1 x cereal rachis; 1 x large poaceae
10	109	Pit fill	7	+		+	+	+	1 x *Triticum* sp. grain; 1 x small indent. seed
11	109	Pit fill	8	+		+	+	+	1 x *Triticum* sp. grain, 1 x *Triticum dicoccum* L. grain, 1 x *Chenopodium* sp., 5 x indent. seeds
12	120	Ring gully fill	9				+	+	

13	14	Post-hole fill	10				+	+	
14	105	Ring gully fill	9				+	+	
15	58	Post-hole fill	4				+	+	
16	54	Post-hole fill	7			+	++	+	2 x indent. seeds
17	101	Post-hole fill	10	+		+	+	+	1 x *Triticum* sp. grain; 1 x large poaceae; 1 x *Rumex* sp.; 1 x *Tripleurospermum inodorum* L.

Discussion

Iron Age sites in the East Midlands, such as Enderby and Kirby Muxloe in Leicestershire, generally have a low density scatter of charred plant remains (Monckton 2011, 133) and the Welford site falls into this pattern.

The species present have indicated the presence of a settlement surrounded by agricultural and grasslands. The presence of emmer wheat is of note; usually spelt and barley predominate and emmer is found in smaller quantities, being considered a contaminant of the crop (Jarvis 2004). However, meaningful consideration of the relative abundance of the species was not possible due to the assemblage's small size.

It is likely the assemblage represents waste from food preparation and consumption. In the Iron Age small amounts of grain would have been taken out of storage on a day-to-day basis and prepared for consumption. A standard process was followed and involved parching and pounding to free the grain from the chaff, followed by winnowing, coarse and fine sieving to remove light chaff, large weed seeds and glume bases, and small weeds respectively. Finally hand sorting would have removed any weed seeds similar in size to the grain. These waste products would have been burnt on the fire acting as good tinder. Food spilled during cooking would also have burned. A general scatter of ash would have formed across the site accumulating on surfaces and in open features such as gullies. Waste would also have been formally deposited in features such as pits (Monckton and Hill 2011, 130).

Discussion

The earliest activity identified on site is attested from the presence of Palaeolithic worked flint. The small number of pieces probably represents chance losses as was the case for the later lithic material, which included a few tools along with some debitage from flint working which probably represent a residual background scatter.

The main activity on site is of mid-late Iron Age date and consisted of a series of ditched enclosures, a roundhouse, and associated pits and post-holes. Some of the latter features are of uncertain function; the post-holes probably represent further timber structures, whilst the pits may have been activity areas, rubbish pits and/or for small scale clay extraction. The roundhouse was presumably for domestic occupation. Several of the features produced heat cracked stones, potboilers derived from cooking or industrial activities. Other activities attested on site include crop processing, at least in the processing of cereals into flour. A small quantity of animal bone indicates that the site had a mixed economy, both arable and pastoral, despite the very poor bone survival due to the acid soils.

The roundhouse appears to be located within an annexe on the northern edge of a larger system of settlement to the south, and the enclosures clearly continued beyond the site boundaries to the south and the east. Frequently Iron Age sites show evidence of recuts of earthfast features and rebuilds of the timber structures, but no evidence for this was identified on site. It is therefore suggested that the

Iron Age activity need not have taken place over a long period of time. It may be that the roundhouse and its associated enclosure annexe were occupied for perhaps a generation, and if activity continued it contracted further to the south where the settlement core may have been.

Post-Roman activity is also attested with the ridge-and-furrow ploughing, and which is aligned broadly east-west on site. The 2013 geophysical survey identified plough headlands in the west of the site area then further ridge and furrow beyond this on a slightly different alignment. This ploughing is presumably of medieval and/or post-medieval date and almost certainly of the arable fields tied to the medieval village of Welford.

The wider setting

Archaeological investigation over the last few decades has drastically improved our knowledge of the East Midlands Iron Age. Analysis of cropmarks, earthworks, artefact scatters and excavated data shows that Middle and Later Iron Age sites had a preference for south-facing aspects with an average distance to water of 0.4km (Clay 2001). Settlements of this period were typically single family or small kin group farmsteads with few hill forts or larger, aggregated settlements. A typical density would have been of one Iron Age site per 2 sq km. However, the Iron Age landscape is still poorly understood and few sites are recorded within the environs of the Welford settlement. The double ditched enclosure to the east may be a comparable site. But as with many other sites of this date, the Welford site does have a south-facing commanding aspect, overlooking a river valley *c.*300m to the east, therefore having close access to water and other associated resources. Its discovery and excavation has added valuable new information for Iron Age occupation in the southern midlands clay lands.

Conclusion

The fieldwork at Welford has confirmed that the features identified on the geophysical survey were of archaeological origin, and revealed that the features were Iron Age enclosure ditches and also part of a larger enclosure system. Additionally the discovery of a roundhouse within the northern of these enclosures, and a low density but diagnostic range of artefacts has added to our knowledge, indicating that the site was domestic in nature with a mixed arable subsistence economy. Some worked flint found during the work suggests activity much earlier than the Iron Age, and later ploughing of probable medieval date is also attested on site.

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Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

OASIS data entry

Project Name	Newlands Road, Welford, Northants.
Project Type	Evaluation and Excavation
Project Manager	P. Clay
Project Supervisor	W Jarvis
Previous/Future work	Geophysical survey, Evaluation
Current Land Use	Pasture meadow
Development Type	New Housing
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Requirement (DA/2015/0208)
Site Co ordinates	SP 640 799
Start/end dates of field work	11/06-06/08/2015
Archive Recipient	Northamptonshire Museums
Study Area	1.6ha

Archive

The archive for this project will be deposited with Northamptonshire Museums with accession number ENN108016.

The archive consists of the following:

9 Trench recording sheets

Other site indices (4 context index sheets, 126 context sheets, 4 drawing index sheets, 1 sample index sheet, 1 small find index sheet, 1Survey Sheet, 9 permagraph drawing sheets)

1 Unbound copy of this report

Photographic Record sheets

Contact sheets of digital photographs

1 CD of digital photographs

1 Set B&W contact sheets

1 Set B&W negatives

Wayne Jarvis
ULAS
University of Leicester

University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email:

wj5@le.ac.uk

29-02-2016

Appendix – Context Index

Context	Cut	Feat	Description	Group
1	1	Post-hole	Post-hole (Trial T) isolated, E end site	G4
2	1	Post-hole	Post-hole (Trial T) isolated, E end site	G4
3	3	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
4	3	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
5	5	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
6	5	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
7	7	Pit	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
8	7	Pit	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
9	9	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
10	9	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
11	11	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
12	11	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
13	13	Pit	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
14	13	Pit	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
15	15	Pit	Linear pit, isolated, E end site (nb = 33)	G4
16	15	Pit	Linear pit, isolated, E end site (nb = 33)	G4
17	17	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
18	17	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
19	20	Pit	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
20	20	Pit	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
21	23	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
22	23	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
23	23	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
24	24	Pit	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
25	24	Pit	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
26	27	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
27	27	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
28	28	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
29	28	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
30	28	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
31	33	Pit	Linear pit, isolated, E end site, =15	G4
32	33	Pit	Linear pit, isolated, E end site, =15	G4
33	33	Pit	Linear pit, isolated, E end site, =15	G4
34	34	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
35	34	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
36	36	Post-hole	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
37	36	Post-hole	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
38	36	Post-hole	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
39	39	Pit	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
40	39	Pit	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
41	41	Pit	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
42	41	Pit	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2

43	46	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
44	46	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
45	46	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
46	46	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
47	47	Post-hole	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
48	47	Post-hole	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
49	49	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
50	49	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
51	51	Ditch	E-W ditch S of site, 3rd enclosure?	E3
52	51	Ditch	E-W ditch S of site, 3rd enclosure?	E3
53	53	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
54	53	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
55	55	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
56	55	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
57	57	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
58	57	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
59	59	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
60	59	Ditch	Enclosure 2, around roundhouse	E2
61	61	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
62	61	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
63	63	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
64	63	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
65	65	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
66	65	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
67	68	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
68	68	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
69	70	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
70	70	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
71	72	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
72	72	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
73	74	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
74	74	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
75	76	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
76	76	Post-hole	Post & pit group just outside D-shaped E1 entrance	G2
77	81	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
78	81	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
79	81	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
80	81	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
81	81	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
82	82	Ditch	E-W ditch S of site, 3rd enclosure?	E3
83	82	Ditch	E-W ditch S of site, 3rd enclosure?	E3
84	82	Ditch	E-W ditch S of site, 3rd enclosure?	E3
85	83	Ditch	E-W ditch S of site, 3rd enclosure?	E3
86	86	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
87	86	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
88	88	Post-hole	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
89	88	Post-hole	Post & pit group, E end site	G4
90	92	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
91	92	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
92	92	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
93	93	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
94	93	Post-hole	Post & pit group N of enclosures	G5
95	95	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
96	95	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1

97	95	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
98	95	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
99	95	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
100	100	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
101	100	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
102	104	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
103	104	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
104	104	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
105	106	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
106	106	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
107	107	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
108	107	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
109	107	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
110	110	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
111	110	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
112	112	Gully	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
113	112	Gully	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
114	114	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
115	114	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
116	117	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
117	117	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
118	118	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
119	118	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
120	121	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
121	121	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
122	122	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
123	122	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
124	124	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
125	124	Post-hole	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
126	127	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
127	127	RH Gully	Roundhouse gully	RH
128	130	Pit	Post & pit group - Roundhouse	G3
129	130	Pit	Post & pit group - Roundhouse, N of	G3
130	130	Pit	Post & pit group - Roundhouse, N of	G3
131	131	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
132	131	Post-hole	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
133	134	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
134	134	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
135	135	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
136	135	Gully	Drainage gully around roundhouse	GU
137	140	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
138	140	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
139	140	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
140	140	Ditch	Enclosure 1, D-shaped	E1
141	142	Pit	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1
142	142	Pit	Post group related to D-shaped enclosure ditch	G1

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848
F: +44 (0)116 252 2614
E: ulas@le.ac.uk
W: www.le.ac.uk/ulas