LHSP/01

LAND AT LITTLE HARROWDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by CgMs Ltd

March 2015

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

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project info

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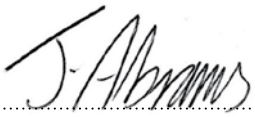

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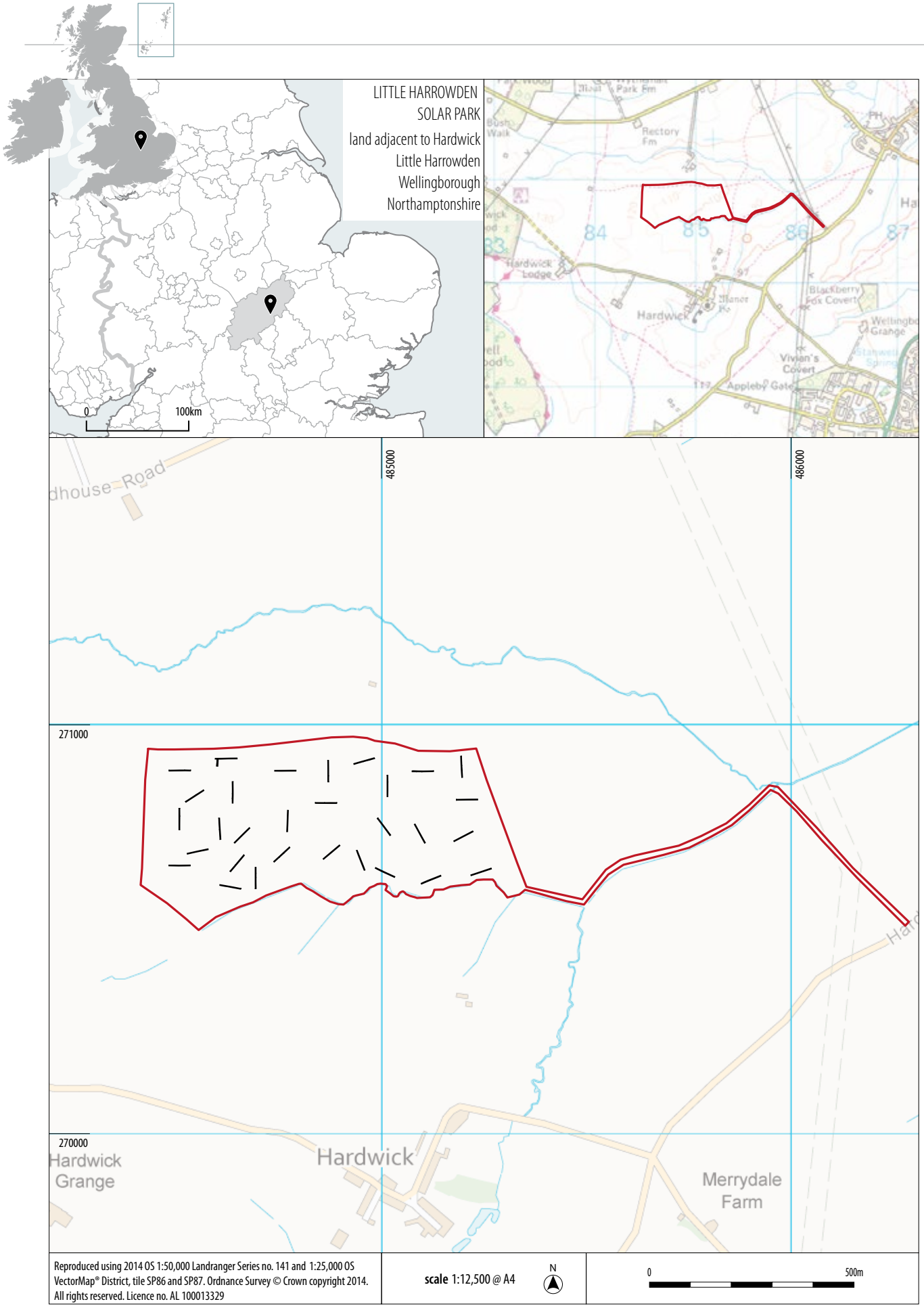


ILLUS 1

Site location

LAND AT LITTLE HARROWDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land at Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire, as part of a programme of archaeological evaluative works carried out in support of a planning application for re-development of the site. This followed a geophysical survey of the site which noted the potential for remains in the southern part of the site and a possible enclosure in the northern part of the site. Trial trenching revealed evidence for two areas of mid-later Iron Age activity (an enclosure in the northern part of the site and ditches, pits, and potential enclosures in the southern area); and medieval ridge and furrow cultivation across the majority of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

A planning application is being prepared for ground re-modelling, services, infrastructure and landscaping in connection with the proposed development of a solar park on land at Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 85347 70593). This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) and covers c.31 ha (**Illus 1**). In support of the planning application the developer has been required to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site comprising a trial trench investigation.

The evaluation was carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place.

To date, a desk based assessment has been prepared by CgMs (2013) and a geophysical survey undertaken. CgMs Ltd commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to prepare a WSI for the trenching evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2014), carry out the fieldwork, and produce a report on the results (this document). The WSI was approved by the Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Officer (AO) prior to commencement of fieldwork.

The results will be used by the AO to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA, as well as the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The DA occupies c.31 hectares of agricultural land, situated some 900m to the north of Hardwick and c.1.5km to the south-west of Little Harrowden, between Hardwick Road and Redhouse Road (**Illus 1**). The DA occupies a broadly rectangular piece of land, bounded by arable fields to the north, east, and west, and a stream to the south. It lies at around 110mOD, with higher ground to the southwest.

The site is underlain by a mixture of mudstones of the Whitby Formation and siltstones and mudstones of the Stamford Formation; superficial deposits are Diamicton tills and glaciofluvial sands and gravels of the mid-Pleistocene period (British Geological Survey website; http://www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A detailed desk-based assessment of the site has been prepared (CgMs 2014) – the following discussion summarises the conclusions reached in this document.

Some evidence for potential prehistoric activity has been uncovered in the direct vicinity of the DA. This includes a series of cropmarks: a circular enclosure of possible prehistoric date 150m to the east of the DA (HER: MNN118966-118999), and another group of undated cropmarks just to the south of the DA (HER: 118992-118995). The wider landscape contains greater evidence for prehistoric activity, including a group of roundhouses 750m to the east, potential

prehistoric enclosures 750m to the west, a round barrow 800m to the northeast, Iron Age finds 1.2km to the east, and a series of ring ditches 800m to the southeast (CgMS 2014).

There is evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the DA, with Roman finds having been uncovered during field-walking 200m northeast of the DA (HER ENN9524). Two potential Roman buildings have been identified in the wider area - one identified via a cropmark 700m to the north of the DA (HER: MNN23536); and the other, 850m to the east of the DA, identified through the discovery of an extensive area of building stone and pottery during field-walking (HER ENN9645).

Both Hardwick and Little Harrowden are noted as settlements in the Domesday Book. There is further evidence for Saxon activity in Hardwick, including individual finds (a copper alloy stirrup strap mount and copper alloy pin), and a Middle Saxon ditch (HER: MNN31116). Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are also recorded in numerous places in this general area (CgMS 2014). It seems likely that the DA formed part of the agricultural hinterlands surrounding these Saxon – medieval settlements.

The DA is believed to have remained as open agricultural land throughout the known post-medieval period. The earliest detailed map – the 1817 Ordnance Survey drawing of Little Harrowden – shows the DA as consisting of two fields, away from the area of settlement. The DA was then consolidated into a single field during the 20th century.

The geophysical survey undertaken within the DA confirmed that remains associated with the cropmarks to the south of the DA may survive within the DA itself, and identified an undated enclosure towards the northern end of the DA (Bartlett 2014). It is unclear what date these might be.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It was also designed to allow the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist (via Masterplanning changes) to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains in-situ if appropriate.

The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- establish the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden;
- identify, characterise and date the cropmarks and geophysical responses identified as potentially archaeological in nature;
- define any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (e.g. areas of disturbance, service locations, etc.)

The local and regional research contexts are provided by The East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Cooper 2006). This is supplemented by East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight, Vyner, and Allen 2012). The following areas of research were considered of particular relevance for this project:

- The need for more substantial assemblages of animal bone and environmental remains, such as cereal grains, both of which would help to "flesh out" the interpretation of prehistoric enclosures in Northamptonshire (Cooper 2006).
- Investigate the production and distribution of artefacts during late prehistory (Knight et al 2012);
- Contribute contextualising data at the landscape level, which might contribute to the regional understanding of changes in settlement during the first millennia (Knight et al 2012).

Any evidence retrieved during the works were assessed in light of the objectives contained in the relevant period-based framework.

2.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between 24th July and 1st August 2014. A total of 29 40m trenches and 1x 50m trench were excavated across the Development Area (DA). Trench 12 was extended slightly to the south in order to further establish the presence/absence of archaeology in the vicinity.

The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined by CgMs Ltd and the trench plan was agreed by CgMs with the AO. The trench layout was designed to evaluate the DA using a systematic trenching array, to test geophysical survey anomalies and blank areas. All evaluative works were carried out with the agreement of the AO.

A 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.

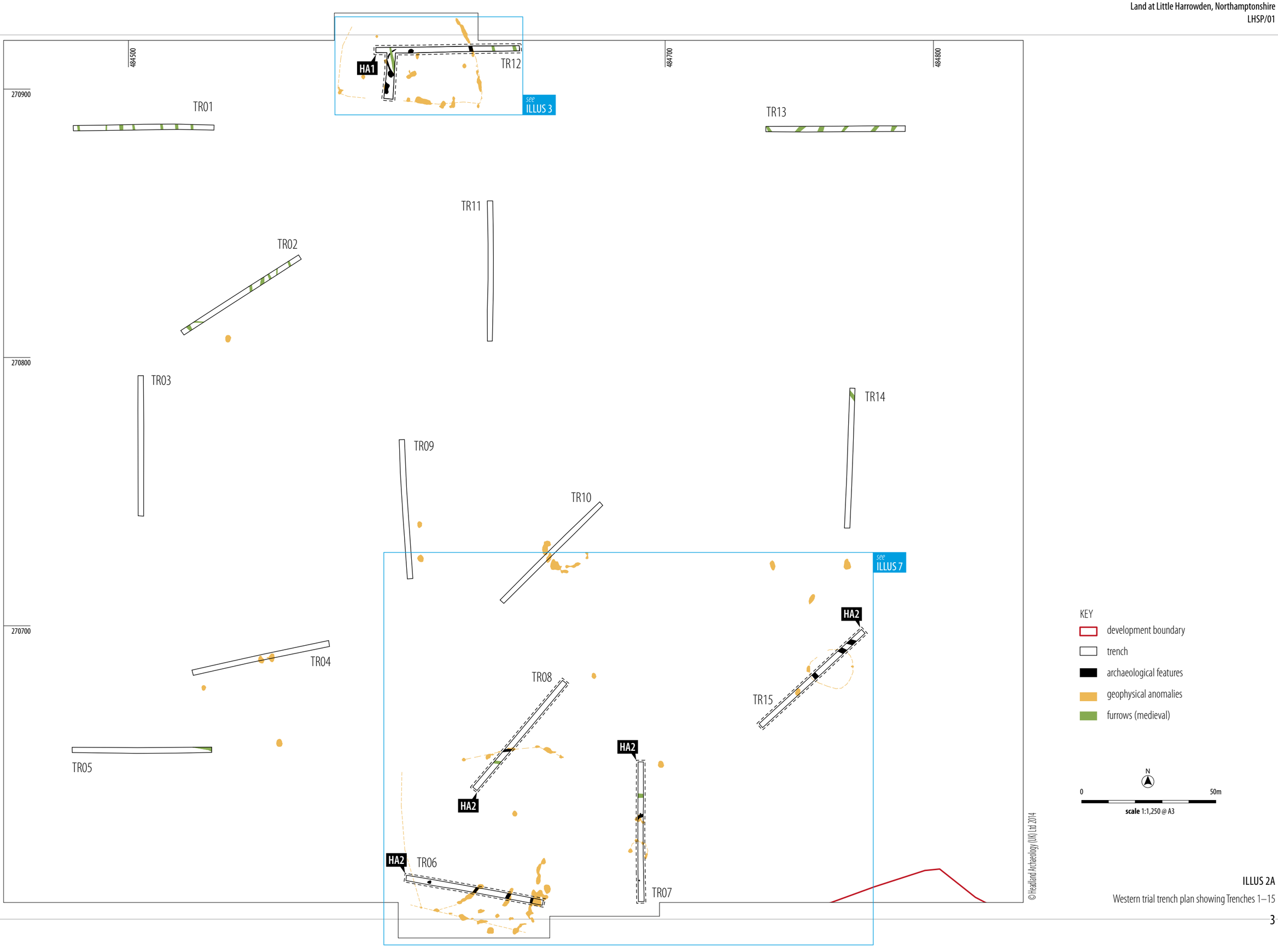
Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

2.3 RECORDING

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

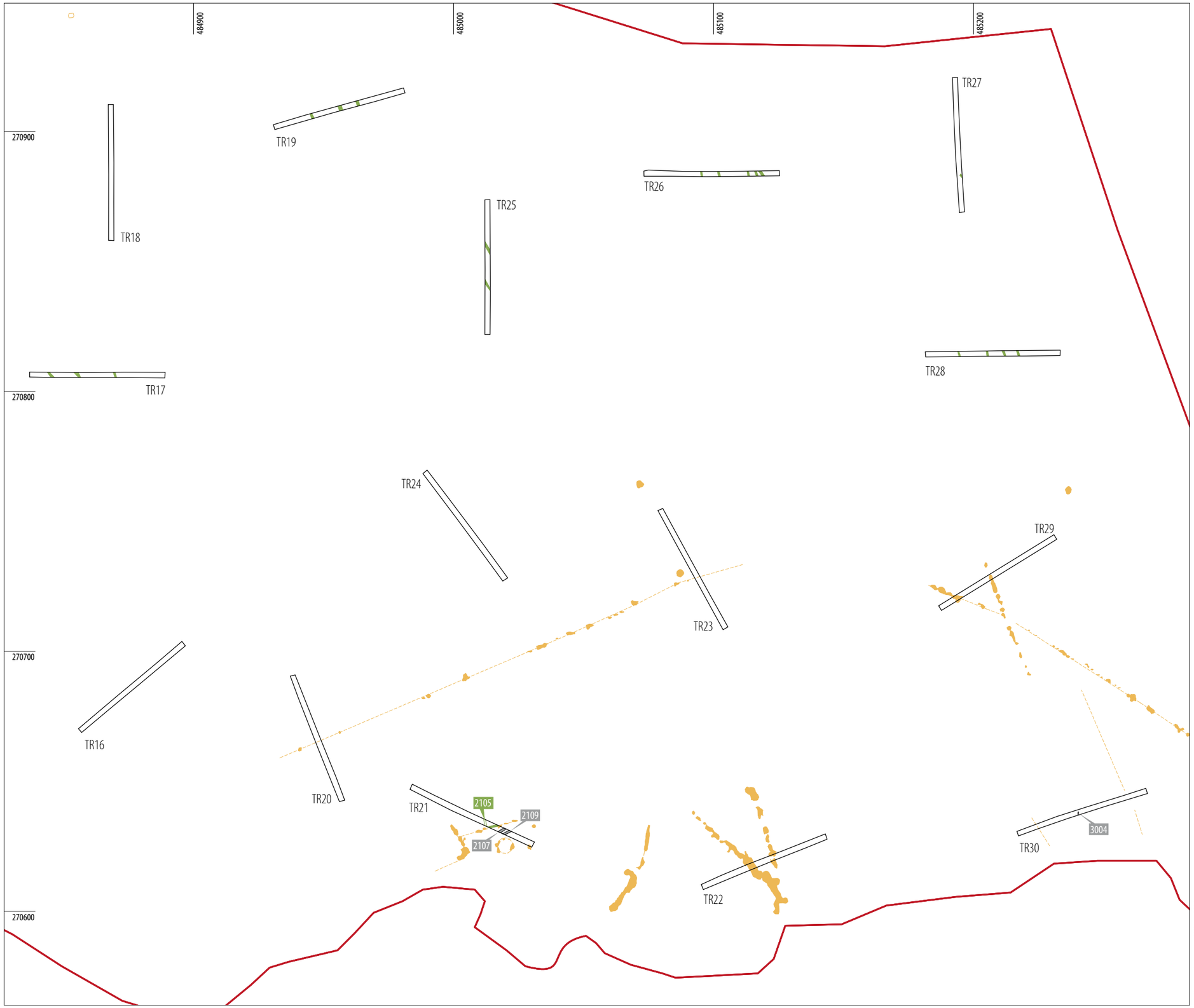
An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.



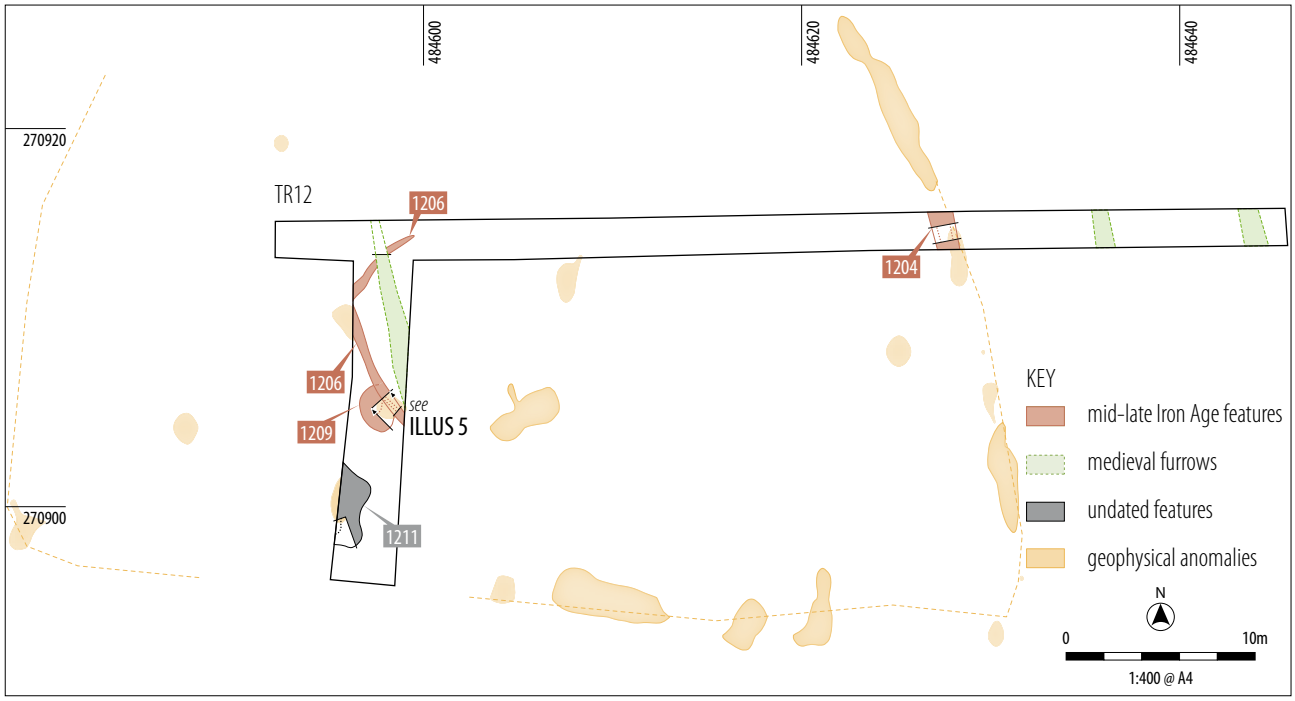
ILLUS 2A

Western trial trench plan showing Trenches 1–15



ILLUS 2B

Eastern trial trench plan showing Trenches 16–30



3 RESULTS

ILLUS 3
Close-up of Trench 12 (HA1)

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and depth are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 1 [0101], Trench 2 [0201]. Cut features are shown as [0101] whilst their fills are expressed as (0102) for example. Features identified are shown in **Illus 2**.

Undisturbed natural deposits comprised mainly silty-clay with some areas of chalky inclusions. They were observed at between 0.3 and 0.55m beneath the present ground-surface, generally between 0.35 and 0.4m beneath ground-surface (and with little variation of depth across the DA).

The majority of trenches contained deposits of topsoil (mid grey-brown silty-clay) overlying subsoil (light brown-grey silty-clay). The thickness of the topsoil was fairly even across the DA, generally around 0.25m, with the subsoil being around 0.15m in thickness. The combined overburden was generally between 0.3 and 0.45m thick, although depths of 0.5–0.55m were recorded in Trenches 15 and 16.

Trenches 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 21 and 30 contained archaeological remains. With the exception of ridge and furrow, all other trenches were devoid of archaeological remains. The archaeological remains will be discussed by period.

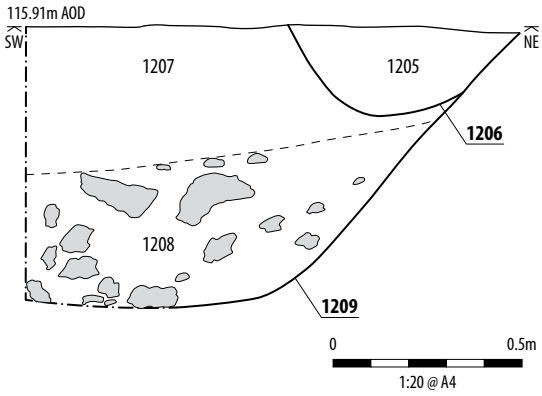
3.2 MID-LATE IRON AGE ACTIVITY

The majority of the archaeological evidence across the DA dates to the Iron Age, and consists of a series of ditches and pits. These remains were concentrated in two main areas: the south-western area (Trenches 6, 7, 8, and 15 – **Illus 7**); and the north-western area (Trench 12 – **Illus 3**) – each of which will be discussed separately. The majority of the remainder of the DA was devoid of remains. This corresponds with the areas of interest highlighted in the geophysical survey, with many of the excavated features directly corresponding to geophysical anomalies.

The features identified suggest highlight the presence of Iron Age activity in the form of field systems, enclosures and pitting.

ILLUS 4
N facing section of ditch [1204]

5



ILLUS 4

N facing section of ditch [1204]

ILLUS 5

SE facing section of ring-ditch [1206] and pit [1209]

These are most likely to have been related to agricultural use of the land, with the enclosures potentially being used for the storage of cattle or processing of crops. This is of interest in adding to existing information known about this area in the Iron Age, such as the Iron Age finds 1.2km to the east (HER: MNN154039 and MNN140260) and the roundhouses 700m to the east (HER: MNN119012, MNN119013, MNN119015, MNN119026 and MNN199027).

5

6

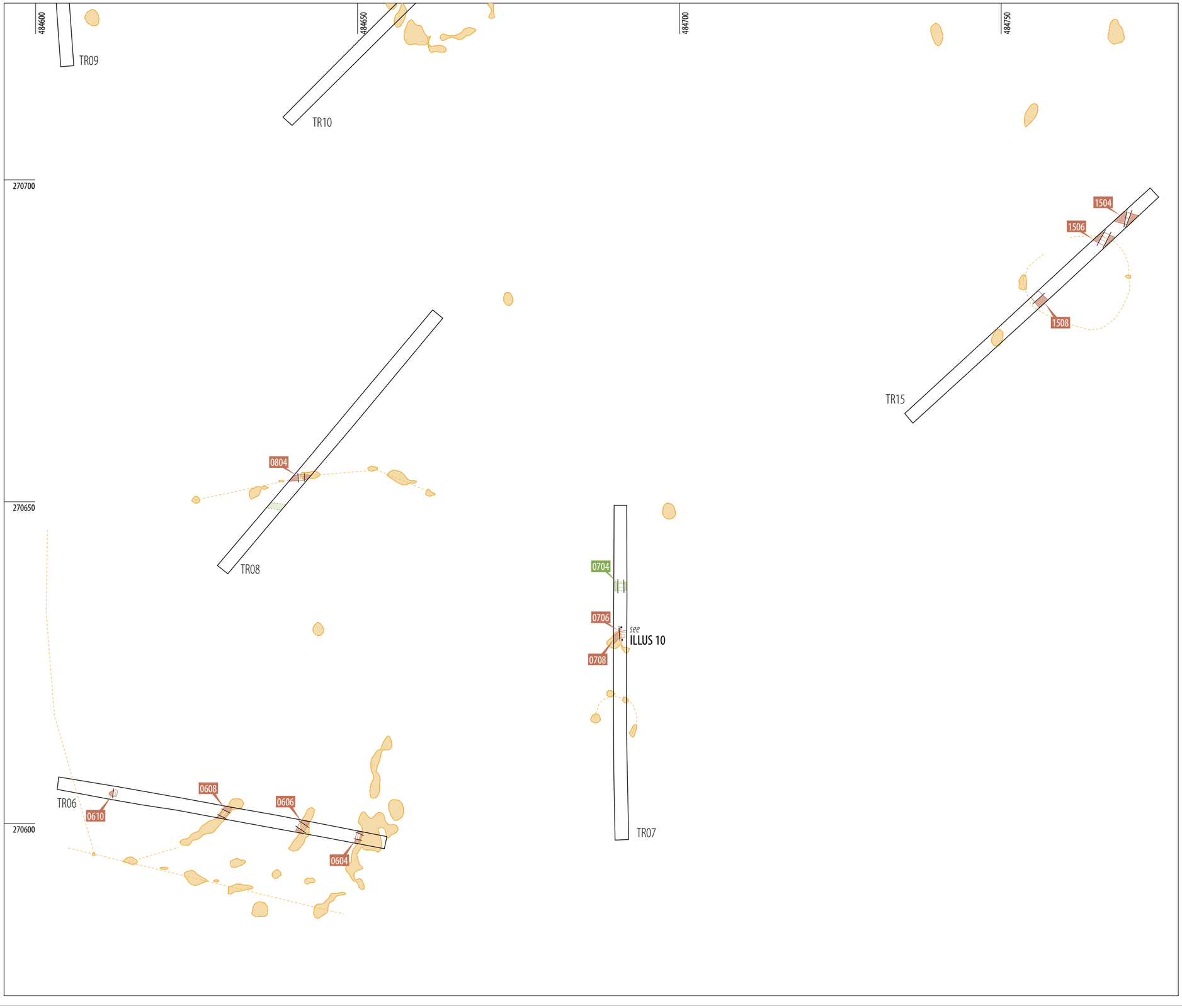
Trench 12

A concentration of features was excavated in Trench 12, both in the original trench area and in the trench extension requested by the AO (**Illus 3**). Some of these correlate with anomalies plotted on the geophysical survey, and appear to consist of an enclosure with internal pits. A potential ring ditch, possibly later in date than the enclosure and not identified on the geophysical survey, was also excavated in this area.

One section of ditch – [1204] – is thought to form part of the eastern side of the potential enclosure shown on the geophysical survey (**Illus 3–4**). This measures 0.75m in width by 0.18m in depth, and was filled with a single silty-clay fill (with small stones and charcoal inclusions). No datable finds were recovered from this ditch, however it appears to have been part of the enclosure which contained internal pits (indicated by discrete geophysical anomalies), one of which was excavated [1209] and dated to the Mid-Late Iron Age. The southern and western sides of this enclosure lay outside of the trench areas.

Pit, [1209] was related to one of the discrete anomalies depicted on the geophysical survey within the area of the enclosure (**Illus 5** and **7**). It measured c.2m by 1.9m and 0.74m in depth, and contained two fills with pottery dated to the Mid-Late Iron Age. It was truncated by the curvilinear ditch [1206].

Part of a curvilinear ditch – [1206] – was also observed within the area of the potential enclosure. Two stretches of this were observed – one orientated northeast to southwest and disappearing into the



ILLUS 7

Close-up of Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 15 (HA2)

ILLUS 8
W facing section of curvilinear ditch [1506]

ILLUS 9
S facing section of ditch gully [0606]

western baulk of Trench 12; and the return of this to the south orientated northwest to southeast. The ditch measured 0.6m in width by 0.23m in depth (and is thought to enclose an area of c.7m in diameter), and contained a single silty-clay fill with pottery dated to the Mid-Late Iron Age. It is possible that this feature represents an internal division within the larger enclosure. It is also possible that it forms part of a ring ditch although this is not definitive. The fact that [1206] truncates pit [1209] indicates some decree of phasing of the activity within the enclosure.

One other undated irregularly shaped feature – [1211] – was observed within the area of the potential enclosure. The shape and size of this was obscured by the trench edges but measured at least 2.5m by 1.5m, and 0.45m in depth, with a single silty-clay fill (**Illus 6**). No finds were retrieved from this. It may be a disturbed pit or ditch terminus, although it is possible that it is a tree-bowl.

Trenches 6, 7, 8, and 15

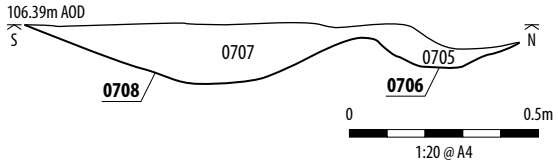
The excavated evidence in the south-western part of the DA largely matches the geophysical anomalies identified in this area, with the finds recovered dating the activity to the Mid-Late Iron Age. The evidence to consist of a series of ditches (some of which make up small enclosures), one pit, and one post-hole.

Ditch [0804] in Trench 8 corresponds with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey which appears to form part of an enclosure. The ditch was orientated east-west and measured 0.8m in width by 0.25m in depth. It contained a single dark orange-brown silty-clay fill with animal bone and pottery dated to the Mid-Later Iron Age. The ditch is shown on the geophysical survey to continue to the east and west, on a slightly curving alignment. It is possible that it forms part of the northern extent of an enclosure, with the western and southern sides visible on the geophysical survey (**Illus 7**).

Another potential enclosure was excavated in Trench 15. It consisted of two ditches – [1506] and [1508] - which appear to form part of the horseshoe-shaped enclosure identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch [1506] (**Illus 8**) forms the northern part of this, oriented NWW-SEE; and ditch [1508] forms the southern part, orientated NW-SE. Both ditches measure c.1.9m in width by between 0.47 and 0.6m in depth, and both contained a single orange-grey sandy-clay fill. Finds recovered from these ditches included pieces of worked flint, and pottery dated to the Mid-Late Iron Age (from the fill of [1508]).

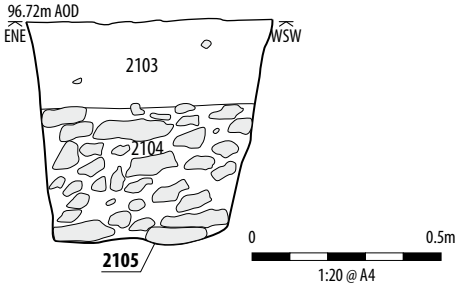
Other ditches excavated across this area include a single NWW-SEE orientated ditch in Trench 15 – [1504]. This was substantially larger than many of the other ditches observed in this area, measuring c.3m in width by 0.4m in depth. No pottery was recovered from its fills, however, the discovery of a secondary flint blade indicates that it was of probable prehistoric date. Furthermore, its positioning in an area of general Iron Age activity suggests that it is also of that date. It may have functioned as a boundary or field ditch to the settlement activity. Indeed, geophysical survey indicates little potential for remains beyond this point.

Three ditches were identified in Trench 6 – [0604], [0606], and [0608]. All were orientated on a parallel NNE-SSW alignment, and corresponded with anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. They measured between 0.9 and 1.35m in width by between 0.35 and 0.4m in depth (**Illus 9**), and all contained a single orange-brown silty-clay fill. Pottery, animal bone, and lithics were recovered from all three of these ditches and were dated to the Mid-Late Iron



ILLUS 10

E facing section of pit [0706] and ditch gully [0708]



ILLUS 11

S facing section through stone-filled land drain [2105]

Age. Iron slag was also recovered from the fill of [0604] and [0608], highlighting the potential for iron working in the vicinity. The alignment and location of [0606] and [0608] indicates they might form internal divisions within the enclosure whilst [0604] could represent the eastern side of the enclosure.

A pit [0610] was also excavated in Trench 6. It measured 1.1m by 1m by 0.08m in depth – its shallow nature suggests it may have been disturbed. It contained a single light brown-grey silty-clay with a pot sherd dated to the Mid-Late Iron Age. This adds to the evidence for Iron Age activity in this area, with the existence of a pit suggesting that more than simple field systems existed in this area.

In Trench 7, ditch [0708] broadly matches an anomaly on the geophysical survey (**Illus 10**). It measured 1m in width by 0.2m in depth, and contained a single fill with pottery dated to the Mid-Late Iron Age. It is positioned adjacent to a possible posthole [0706] which, contained no datable finds. This may indicate the presence of structural features, although it may be an isolated feature.

3.3 MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

A number of furrows, evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation, were identified in numerous trenches across the DA, supporting the picture presented by the geophysical survey. These are shown on **Illus 2** and mentioned in Appendix 1.1. Ditch [0704] is an example of this, orientated east-west and measuring 1.4m in width by 0.18m in depth. The pottery recovered from this was dated to the late 17th century, indicating that the furrows continued in use into the post-medieval period. The furrows were observed on a variety of alignments across the landscape, fitting with the topography of the area. They were generally c.0.8m in width and, in trenches where a significant number of furrows survived (such as Trench 1) they were positioned approximately 4.8m apart.

The presence of ridge and furrow cultivation supports the suggestion that this area was in use for agriculture through the medieval period, being positioned outside of the settlements of Hardwick and Little Harrowden. This fits with the picture gained from the wider area, with the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation being noted around Hardwick (HER: MNN164479, MNN132699, MNN132689, MNN133916) and Little Harrowden (HER: MNN133906). The use of the area for agriculture broadly continued into the post-medieval period, as is reflected on the historic maps.

3.4 MODERN ACTIVITY

The only area without ridge and furrow cultivation (both on the geophysical survey and the excavated evidence) is the south-eastern part of the DA. Instead, areas of redeposited clay were observed (Trenches 20, 22, and 24). Conversation with the farmer indicates that this was caused by modern peat and gravel extraction. This explains the concentration of irregular anomalies on the geophysical survey in this area, and the general lack of archaeological features.

3.5 UNDATED ACTIVITY

Three small ditches – [2107], [2109], and [3004] located in the south-eastern part of the DA. Ditches [2107] and [2109] are parallel, orientated northeast to southwest, measuring c.0.8m in width by 0.1m in depth, and containing a single mid grey-brown clayey-silt fill. It is likely that they are from the same phase of activity, potentially functioning as drainage ditches or field boundary ditches. Ditch [3004] is orientated on a north-south alignment. It was narrower,

measuring only 0.22m in width, by 0.19m in depth, and with a single mid-grey-brown friable silty-clay fill. The profile of this ditch makes it likely that it functioned as a drainage ditch.

A stone-filled land drain was observed in Trench 21 [2105] (**Illus 11**). It was orientated broadly north-south, and measured 0.65m in width by 0.59m in depth. It contained two fills – the large sorted stones which would have aided drainage (2104) and the overlying backfill of silty-clay (2103). No finds were recovered from this feature, however it clearly belongs to the agricultural phase of activity on the site with the stone construction suggesting an earlier date than the ceramic land drains found elsewhere across the DA.

3.6 FINDS

PAUL BLINKHORN

The finds assemblage numbered 91 sherds of pottery, 7 chipped stone finds and a small collection of industrial waste. These were found in 16 contexts across 7 trenches. The finds are quantified by trench in the **Table 1** and a finds catalogue is included as Appendix 1.2.

TRENCH	CONTEXTS	POTTERY (IA)	POTTERY (PM)	LITHICS (PH)	CBM	INDUSTRIAL WASTE	DATING
		NO	NO	NO	WT	WT	
06	0603	9	–	1	–	22g	M/LIA
06	0605	14	–	2	–	–	M/LIA
06	0607	12	–	2	32g	1g	MIA
06	0609	1	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
06	0611	1	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
07	U/S	1	–	–	–	–	–
07	0703	–	1	–	–	–	L 17th C
07	0707	1	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
08	0803	24	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
12	1205	1	–	1	–	–	M/LIA
12	1207	7	–	–	–	–	MIA
12	1208	15	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
15	1503	–	–	1	–	–	–
15	1505	–	–	1	–	–	PH
15	1507	4	–	1	–	–	M/LIA
21	2103	–	–	–	16g	–	PM/Mod
30	3003	–	–	–	6g	–	PM/Mod
TOTAL		**90**	**1**	**9**	**54G**	**23G**	

TABLE 1

Quantification of finds by context, with spot dating

Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 91 sherds with a total weight of 574g. It comprised largely middle to late Iron Age material, along with a single post-medieval sherd from a furrow.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in **Table 2**. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The post- medieval pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

TRENCH	CONTEXT	F1		F2		F3		F413		DATE
		NO	WT	NO	WT	NO	WT	NO	WT	
06	0603	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
06	0605	3	31	11	83	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
06	0607	4	57	7	60	1	22	–	–	MIA
06	0609	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
06	0611	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
07	U/S	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	U/S
07	0703	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	L17thC
07	0707	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
08	0803	16	138	8	52	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
12	1205	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
12	1207	–	–	7	14	–	–	–	–	MIA
12	1208	–	–	15	66	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
15	1507	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	M/LIA
TOTAL		**28**	**243**	**61**	**307**	**1**	**22**	**1**	**2**	

F1: Coarse Shell. Mid-late Iron Age; **F2**: Fine Shell. Mid-late Iron Age; **F3**: Grog. Mid-late Iron Age; **F413**: Manganese Glazed Ware, AD1680–1750

TABLE 2

Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type

The assemblage was generally in reasonably good condition. Most of the sherds were low-fired, meaning they were in a somewhat friable state, but most of the groups each represent one or two vessels at most, indicating that they are primary deposits, and reliably stratified.

The prehistoric assemblage is typical of sites in the region, comprising largely undecorated shell-tempered wares which were used throughout the middle and late Iron Age periods in the area (e.g. Everson 1976). The only pottery which was closely dateable were a few sherds from a Scored Ware vessel from context (1207), and a single sherd from context (0607). Such pottery is typical of the Middle Iron Age (6th/5th – 2nd century BC) in the region (Elsdon 1992).

Other finds

Other finds retrieved include 9 lithics comprising debitage and a single core, 32g of daub, 6g of tile, 16g of brick, and 25g of industrial

waste. The lithics are not closely datable and for the most part residual.

The daub and industrial waste from Trench 6 are likely to date to the Iron Age as they were all accompanied by Iron Age pottery. The industrial waste takes the form of iron slag and would point towards iron working in the vicinity of Trench 6.

The tile and brick found in Trench 21 and 30 are of post-medieval or modern date though are too small for more accurate dating. Neither is associated with any earlier finds.

3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

EMMA TETLOW

Palaeoenvironmental samples were taken from four features – three ditches and a pit. Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using the standard method of floatation outlined by Kenward (et al, 1980). Any plant macrofossils present were identified at a magnification of x10. Where necessary, identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006). The results from this are shown in Appendix 3.1 and 3.2. Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table.

No identifiable seeds or other plant remains were identified in any of the samples discussed. Charcoal fragments were present in all four samples. Samples from (0607) and (0803) contained material which may be deemed suitable for wood identification or AMS dating. The largest fragment consisted a piece of roundwood in the heavy residue of (0607). Nonetheless, material of this size remains relatively limited

A small number of land molluscs of indeterminate species were found in samples from (0803) and (1207).

Other material from these samples is restricted to highly fragmented bone in samples (0607) and (0803). A larger charred fragment was also recovered from (0803).

The reconstructive potential of this material is limited; much of the charcoal found in these samples is too small for wood identification. Fragments of charcoal recovered from (0607) were suitable for AMS dating should further dating evidence be required. However, given the abundance of pottery and other evidence found in these contexts, the application of this technique would not be appropriate.

The animal bone retents recovered from (0607) and (0803) was highly fragmentary and, with two exceptions, precluded interpretation. Both identifiable specimens were long bones, possibly from ovicaprids (sheep/goat), the bone from (0803) was uniformly charred in a manner which suggests it was either cast into a fire after consumption or as part of a larger deposit of domestic waste.

The processed samples clearly indicate some form of nearby domestic activity, evidence of the nature of the wider environment is limited. No palaeobotancial evidence was found and the diminutive size of much of the burnt wood precludes further meaningful interpretation and comment. Much of the retent animal bone is highly fragmentary, only two fragments are identifiable; the potential of this material is limited. The potential of the small and restricted mollusc assemblage is also limited. A single sample (0607) contained material suitable for AMS dating, should further confirmation of the hypothesized date of this site be required. Otherwise, the application of this technique is mitigated by the existing data.

3.8 HAND-COLLECTED ANIMAL BONE

EMMA TETLOW

This assessment aims to quantify and characterise the assemblage and identify the potential, if any for further investigation. All identification and estimation of age should be considered provisional and firm conclusion can only be reached by further full analysis. To quantify the assemblage all fragments, whether identifiable or indeterminate were recorded. Comment was also included the state of preservation and any signs of modification of the bone in order to further facilitate determining the potential of this assemblage. Where possible, fragments were identified to species level, where levels of bone fragmentation precluded identification, the bone was recorded as indeterminate.

The assemblage comprised 42 fragments, from six contexts, weighing 1175g in total (**Table 3**). The preservation of this material was good. Fragmentation and the level of identification attained varied from sample to sample. Only one sample demonstrated heavy fragmentation and this was from (1207). Pre and post depositional fracturing and breakage were evident in all six samples.

CONTEXT	TRENCH	WT (G)	TOTAL NO. FRAGS	BOS SPP. CATTLE	OVI/CAPRID SHEEP/GOAT	SUS SPP.PIG	FELIS SP. CAT	INDET
0605	06	300	15	4	4	6	1	–
0607	03	200	12	3	3	–	–	6
0803	08	75	–	2	2	–	–	2
1207	12	200	18	4	3	–	–	11
1208	12	200	1	1	–	–	–	–
2108	21	200	1	1	–	–	–	–
TOTAL		**1175**	**42**	**15**	**12**	**6**	**1**	**19**

TABLE 3

Hand-collected animal bone

The assemblage from (0605) consisted of three domesticates (cattle, pig and sheep/ goat) and the remains of a small mammal – possibly a cat. The most significant domesticate assemblage is thought to be derived from a pig and includes the well-worn, lower m4 categorised as w3 for the purposes of age determination (Wright and

Albarella 2010). This suggests a mature and possibly elderly animal. The sample also contained the relatively well preserved radius and ulna of a small mammal, possibly a cat. The remaining specimens were from cattle or sheep/goat. The latter species were also found in (0607), (0803), (1207) and (1208), (2108) contained the distal portion of a cattle humerus. Context (1207) also contained two cattle teeth which consisted of an upper m2 and a premolar (whether upper or lower cannot be determined without further comparison).

The assemblage composition perhaps suggests that the material came from a small farm or small holding. Both the pig and cattle teeth suggest that the animals were of advancing maturity at the time of death, the age of the pig was particularly advanced. This would indicate that these animals were being kept for purposes other than meat, in the case of the pig this specimen may have been a female kept for farrowing, likewise the cow for dairy purposes and calving. It seems likely that both were slaughtered when their advancing years meant they were unable to perform their previous functions.

All three species are common from assemblages across the Iron Age, Saxon and medieval periods. During the Iron Age in Northamptonshire, the dominant taxa were sheep and cattle with proportionally less pig (Hambleton 1998). This is reflected in the Saxon and medieval Periods (Albarella and Davis 1994). Cats are also common from the Iron Age onwards e.g. Owelsbury (Maltby 1987), whether kept as the farm ratter or mouser or for their pelts, the latter is generally characterised by prevalent unfused ephiyses – in this case the animal was certainly mature.

The limited and fragmentary nature of this material precludes any further meaningful interpretation. The application of statistical analysis is also limited; a minimum of 300 bones is suggested for reliable analysis (Hambleton-Dyer 1999).

3.9 DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

The local and regional research contexts are provided by The East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Cooper 2006), supplemented by East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight, Vyner, and Allen 2012).

In section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to the prehistoric period. Having completed the fieldwork we have identified the following heritage assets.

DESCRIPTION OF HA	TRENCH	FEATURE	SIGNIFICANCE OF HA (LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH AND OF LOCAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL INTEREST)
HA1 – possible Iron Age enclosure and associated pitting	12	1204, 1206, 1209	Low significance of regional interest
HA2 – Iron Age activity	06, 07, 08, 15	0604, 0606, 0608, 0610, 07080, 804, 1504, 1506, 1508	Low significance of regional interest
HA3 – medieval agricultural activity	01, 02, 03, 05, 07, 08, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28	0704, 2105	Low significance of local interest
HA4 – undated ditches and stone land drain	21, 30	2105, 2107, 2109, 3004	Low significance of local interest

TABLE 4
Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

The Heritage Assets (HAs) have been assigned with regard to location, period and function. HA1 and HA2 are of Mid-Late Iron Age date, and reflect Iron Age occupation in this area. The palaeoenvironmental and faunal assemblages indicate that HA1 and HA2 have some potential to address the 'interpretation of prehistoric enclosures in Northamptonshire' (Cooper 2006). As such, they are considered to have low regional significance, as further evidence of Iron Age agricultural activity in this area. HA3 represents medieval ridge and furrow cultivation across the majority of the DA. This is considered to have low local significance, as it adds little new knowledge regarding medieval agricultural practices in this area. HA4 represents undated ditches in the SE part of the DA. It is unclear whether these are related to any of the Iron Age or medieval activity. They are considered to have low local significance.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological remains within the DA can be broadly separated into four categories: 1/ remains of an Iron Age enclosure and associated activity in the northern part of the DA (Trench 12); 2/ remains of Iron Age activity in the south-western part of the DA (Trenches 6, 7, 8, and 15); 3/ remains of medieval agriculture across the majority of the DA and 4/ undated ditches in the SE part of the DA.

The evidence for the two areas of mid-late Iron Age activity adds to the picture of Iron Age activity in this area, and is therefore of some regional significance. The existence of pits and enclosures points to agricultural activity and the fids evidence indicates that the enclosures were being used for keeping animals or crop processing, with pottery and charcoal indicating domestic occupation. The presence of a possible post-hole and ring gully also hint at the potential for structural remains. It is most likely that HA1 and HA2 represent the truncated remains of small arms or small holdings.

The evidence for medieval agriculture (HA3) consisting of the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, adds to the knowledge the landscape during the Middle Ages. Ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified in numerous other places across the landscape,

and the geophysical survey identifies huge swathes of it across the DA. This supports the picture of the DA being positioned in the agricultural hinterlands of the settlements at Hardwick and Little Harrowden. However it has limited local significance, and contributes little to the questions outlined in the regional research agendas.

Several undated ditches and a stone land drain in the SE part of the DA (HA4) offer little information in relation to our understsanding of aracheology within the DA. They are spatially unrelated to HA1-3 and are considered to be of, low local significance.

The reliability of the geophysical survey was shown to be variable across the DA. In the south-eastern area the majority of the anomalies present were found to be geological in origin. This area was also the location of previous disturbance including land fill and historic peat extraction and it is likely that these events have affected the efficacy of the survey. In the remainder of the DA, the results of trial trenching largely confirmed the results of the geophysical survey. The majority of trenches contained the remains of ridge and furrow. Of the anomalies thought to be associated with archaeological remains, those in Trenches 6, 7, 8, 12 and 15 were mostly present.

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6 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

TR	ORIENTATION	DESCRIPTION	L (M)	D OF OVERBURDEN (M)	MAX D(M)
01	E-W	Topsoil (0100) overlying subsoil (0101) over natural (0102). Seven furrows and one field drain cut.	50	0.35	0.4
02	NE-SW	Topsoil (0200) overlying subsoil (0201) over natural (0202). Seven furrows.	50	0.3	0.35
03	N-S	Topsoil (0300) overlying subsoil (0301) over natural (0302).	50	0.45	0.6
04	NE-SW	Topsoil (0400) overlying subsoil (0401) over natural (0402).	50	0.4	0.45
05	E-W	Topsoil (0500) overlying subsoil (0501) over natural (0502). One furrow and one field drain.	50	0.4	0.45
06	NWW-SEE	Topsoil (0600) overlying subsoil (0601) over natural (0602). Three ditches ([0604], [0606], [0608]), one pit [0610], and one field drain.	50	0.4	0.45
07	N-S	Topsoil (0700) overlying subsoil (0701) over natural (0702). Two ditches ([0704] and [0708]) and one small pit or post-hole [0706].	50	0.4	0.45
08	NE-SW	Topsoil (0800) overlying subsoil (0801) over natural (0802). One ditch [0804]. One furrow.	50	0.4	0.45
09	N-S	Topsoil (0900) overlying subsoil (0901) over natural (0902).	50	0.4	0.5
10	NE-SW	Topsoil (1000) overlying subsoil (1001) over natural (1002). Four field drains.	50	0.45	0.9
11	N-S	Topsoil (1100) overlying subsoil (1101) over natural (1102).	50	0.4	0.5
12	E-W	Topsoil (1200) overlying subsoil (1201) over natural (1202). Two furrows and four land drains. Ring ditch [1206]; north-south orientated ditch [1204]; pit [1209]; and pit / ditch terminus [1211].	60	0.35	0.4
13	E-W	Topsoil (1300) overlying subsoil (1301) over natural (1302). Six furrows.	50	0.4	0.45
14	N-S	Topsoil (1400) overlying subsoil (1401) over natural (1402). One furrow.	50	0.35	0.55
15	NE-SW	Topsoil (1500) overlying subsoil (1501) over natural (1502). Three field drains and three ditches ([1504], [1506], [1508]).	50	0.55	0.8
16	NE-SW	Topsoil (1600) overlying subsoil (1601) over natural (1602). One field drain.	50	0.5	0.5
17	E-W	Topsoil (1700) overlying subsoil (1701) over natural (1702). Three furrows.	50	0.4	0.45
18	N-S	Topsoil (1800) overlying subsoil (1801) over natural (1802).	50	0.35	0.4
19	E-W	Topsoil (1900) overlying subsoil (1901) over natural (1902). Three furrows and one field drain.	50	0.35	0.4
20	NNW-SEE	Topsoil (2000) overlying subsoil (2001) over natural (2002). Area of redeposited clay at the southern end caused by modern extraction.	50	0.45	0.5
21	NW-SE	Topsoil (2100) overlying subsoil (2101) over natural (2102). One stone-filled land drain [2105] and two ditches [2107] and [2109]. One furrow.	50	0.4	0.45
22	NE-SW	Topsoil (2200) overlying subsoil (2201) over natural (2202). Area of redeposited clay.	50	0.4	0.45
23	NNW-SSE	Topsoil (2300) overlying subsoil (2301) over natural (2302).	50	0.3	0.35
24	NW-SE	Topsoil (2400) overlying subsoil (2401) over natural (2402). Area of redeposited clay.	50	0.4	0.5
25	N-S	Topsoil (2500) overlying subsoil (2501) over natural (2502). Two furrows and one field drain.	50	0.45	0.5
26	E-W	Topsoil (2600) overlying subsoil (2601) over natural (2602). Five furrows and one field drain.	50	0.4	0.45
27	N-S	Topsoil (2700) overlying subsoil (2701) over natural (2702). One furrow.	50	0.4	0.5
28	E-W	Topsoil (2800) overlying subsoil (2801) over natural (2802). Four furrows.	50	0.35	0.4
29	NE-SW	Topsoil (2900) overlying subsoil (2901) over natural (2902) with alluvium in places (2903).	50	0.3	0.65
30	NEE-SWW	Topsoil (3000) overlying subsoil (3001) over natural (3002). Three field drains, an area of modern disturbance, and a narrow gully [3004].	50	0.35	0.4

Appendix 1.2 Context register

CONTEXT	TR	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSIONS
0100	01	Topsoil: mid grey-brown silty clay.	0–0.25m
0101	01	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.35m
0102	01	Natural: light brown-grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.35m+
0200	02	Topsoil: mid brown-grey silty clay.	0–0.25m
0201	02	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.3m
0202	02	Natural: light brown-yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.3m+
0300	03	Topsoil: loose mid brown-grey silty clay.	0–0.3m
0301	03	Subsoil: loose light orange-brown silty clay.	0.3–0.45m
0302	03	Natural: light brown-orange silty clay with flint inclusions.	0.45m+
0400	04	Topsoil: mid brown-grey silty clay.	0–0.3m
0401	04	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.3–0.4m
0402	04	Natural: light grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
0500	05	Topsoil: mid brown-grey silty clay.	0–0.25m
0501	05	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
0502	05	Natural: light grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
0600	06	Topsoil: brown-grey silty clay with occasional small stones.	0–0.25m
0601	06	Subsoil: light brown grey silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
0602	06	Natural: silty clay, variable in colour (light brown grey; mid brown orange; mid brown yellow).	0.4m+
0603	06	Fill of ditch [604]. Mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	1.8m+ (N–S) X 0.95m (E–W) X 0.35m (D)
0604	06	N-S orientated linear ditch. Gradual irregular sides with flat base.	1.8m+ (N–S) X 0.95m (E–W) X 0.35m (D)
0605	06	Fill of ditch [606]. Mid brown orange silty clay with occasional small stones, baked clay, charcoal flecks, and chalk flecks.	1.8m+ (NE–SW) X 1.35m (NW–SE) X 0.4m (D)
0606	06	NE-SW orientated linear ditch. Irregular sides with flat base.	1.8m+ (NE–SW) X 1.35m (NW–SE) X 0.4m (D)
0607	06	Fill of ditch [607]. Mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks, and chalk flecks.	2m+ (NE–SW) X 0.9m (NW–SE) X 0.4m+ (D)
0608	06	NE-SW orientated linear ditch. Sharp sides.	2m+ (NE–SW) X 0.9m (NW–SE) X 0.4m+ (D)
0609	06	Fill of pit [610]. Light brown grey silty clay with occasional small stones.	1.1m (E–W) X 1m (N–S) X 0.08m (D)
0610	06	Sub-circular pit. Gradual sides and flat base.	1.1m (E–W) X 1m (N–S) X 0.08m (D)
0700	07	Topsoil: brown-grey silty clay with occasional small stones.	0–0.25m
0701	07	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
0702	07	Natural: silty clay, variable in colour.	0.4m+
0703	07	Fill of ditch [704]. Mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk flecks, and root disturbance.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 1.4m (N–S) X 0.18m (D)
0704	07	E-W linear ditch. Gradual irregular sides and flat base. Possible furrow.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 1.4m (N–S) X 0.18m (D)
0705	07	Fill of small pit or post-hole [706]. Mid orange-brown clay silt with occasional small stones.	0.45m X 0.45m X 0.08m (D)
0706	07	Circular cut. Gradual regular sides and concave base. Possible post-hole. Potentially associated with ditch [708] (directly to the S).	0.45m X 0.45m X 0.08m (D)
0707	07	Fill of ditch [708]. Mid orange-brown clay silty with small stones and chalk flecks.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 1m (N–S) X 0.2m (D)
0708	07	E-W linear ditch. Regular gradual sides and flat base.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 1m (N–S) X 0.2m (D)
0800	08	Topsoil: brown-grey silty clay with occasional small stones.	0–0.25m
0801	08	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
0802	08	Natural: grey silty-clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
0803	08	Fill of ditch [804]. Dark orange-brown silty clay with small stones, chalk flecks, and charcoal flecks.	2m+ (E–W) X 0.8m (N–S) X 0.25m (D)
0804	08	E-W linear ditch. Irregular gradual sides and flat base.	2m+ (E–W) X 0.8m (N–S) X 0.25m (D)
0900	09	Topsoil: mid brown-grey loose silty-clay.	0–0.25m
0901	09	Subsoil: mid orange-brown loose silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
0902	09	Natural: light orange brown / grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
1000	10	Topsoil: dark brown-grey silty clay.	0–0.3m
1001	10	Subsoil: light grey-brown silty clay.	0.3–0.45m
1002	10	Natural: mid brown-yellow silty clay with occasional gravel and chalk lenses.	0.45m+
1100	11	Topsoil: light grey-brown loose silty clay.	0–0.25m
1101	11	Subsoil: mid brown-grey loose silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
1102	11	Natural: light grey silty clay with chalk and flint inclusions.	0.4m+
1200	12	Topsoil: mid grey-brown silty clay.	0–0.2m
1201	12	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.2–0.35m
1202	12	Natural: light orange-brown clay.	0.35m+

1203	12	Fill of ditch [1204]. Light yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	2m+ (NE–SW) X 0.75m (NW–SE) X 0.18m (D)
1204	12	NE-SW orientated linear ditch. Sharp steep sides and flat base. Possibly part of an enclosure ditch (based on geophysics).	2m+ (NE–SW) X 0.75m (NW–SE) X 0.18m (D)
1205	12	Fill of ring ditch [1206]. Mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small stones.	7m (diameter) X0.6m (width) X 0.23m (D)
1206	12	Curvilinear ditch. Regular gradual sides and concave base. Only partly visible within trench. Forms a ring ditch.	7m (diameter) X0.6m (width) X 0.23m (D)
1207	12	Upper fill of pit [1209]. Mid brown-orange silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional small stones.	2m (NW–SE) X 1.9m (NE–SW) X 0.38m (D)
1208	12	Lower fill of pit [1209]. Mid orange-brown friable clay silt with moderate stones.	2m (NW–SE) X 1.9m (NE–SW) X 0.5m (D)
1209	12	Sub-circular pit. Irregular sides and flat base. Upper fill truncated by [1206].	2m (NW–SE) X 1.9m (NE–SW) X 0.74m (D)
1210	12	Fill of pit / ditch terminus [1210]. Light brown-orange silty clay with moderate chalk lumps and occasional small stones.	2.5m (NW–SE) X 1.5m (NE–SW) X 0.45m (D)
1211	12	NW - SE orientated pit or ditch terminus. Gradual sides and flat base. Much hidden by trench edges.	2.5m (NW–SE) X 1.5m (NE–SW) X 0.45m (D)
1300	13	Topsoil: light grey-brown loose silty clay.	0–0.25m
1301	13	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
1302	13	Natural: light grey / light brown-yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
1400	14	Topsoil: light brown-grey loose silty clay.	0–0.25m
1401	14	Subsoil: light orange-brown loose silty clay.	0.25m–0.35m
1402	14	Natural: light orange-brown silty clay with flint inclusions.	0.35m+
1500	15	Topsoil: dark brown-grey loose silty clay.	0–0.3m
1501	15	Subsoil: mid grey-brown loose silty clay.	0.3–0.55m
1502	15	Natural: dark brown-orange / mid grey-brown silty clay.	0.55m+
1503	15	Fill of ditch [1504]. Mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small stones.	2m+ (E–W) X 3m (N–S) X 0.4m (D)
1504	15	E-W orientated linear ditch. Regular gradual sides and flat base.	2m+ (E–W) X 3m (N–S) X 0.4m (D)
1505	15	Fill of ditch [1506]. Mid orange-grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.	2m+ (E–W) X 1.9m (N–S) X 0.4m (D)
1506	15	E-W orientated linear ditch. Regular gradual sides and flat base. Possibly part of a curvilinear enclosure ditch (as seen on geophys).	2m+ (E–W) X 1.9m (N–S) X 0.4m (D)
1507	15	Fill of ditch [1508]. Mid orange-brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.	2m+ (NW–SE) X 1.8m (NE–SW) X 0.6m (D)
1508	15	NW - SE orientated linear ditch. Regular gradual sides and flat base. Possibly part of horseshoe enclosure. Full extent not excavated,	2m+ (NW–SE) X 1.8m (NE–SW) X 0.6m (D)
1600	16	Topsoil: loose light grey silty clay.	0–0.3m
1601	16	Subsoil: grey-brown silty clay.	0.3–0.5m
1602	16	Natural: light grey brown silty clay.	0.5m+
1700	17	Topsoil: light grey brown silty clay.	0–0.25m
1701	17	Subsoil: mid grey-brown loose silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
1702	17	Natural: light grey / brown / yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
1800	18	Topsoil: mid brown-grey silty clay.	0–0.3m
1801	18	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.3–0.35m
1802	18	Natural: light blue-grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.35m+
1900	19	Topsoil: mid grey-brown silty clay.	0–0.25m
1901	19	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.35m
1902	19	Natural: light grey / brown-yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.35m+
2000	20	Topsoil: light grey-brown silty clay.	0–0.25m
2001	20	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.45m
2002	20	Natural: light orange-grey silty clay with bands of peat. Some areas of redeposited clay from modern extraction.	0.45m+
2100	21	Topsoil: mid brown-grey loose silty-clay.	0–0.25m
2101	21	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
2102	21	Natural: light brown-grey silty clay with chalk inclusions; with some areas of peat and degraded sandstone.	0.4m+
2103	21	Upper fill of land drain [2105]. Mid grey-brown / orange-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions.	2m+ (N–S) X 0.65m (E–W) X 0.24m (D)
2104	21	Lower fill of land drain [2105]. Mid orange-brown clay with frequent medium-large sorted stones. Filled with stones to drain water from field.	2m+ (N–S) X 0.35m (E–W) X 0.35m (D)
2105	21	N-S orientated stone-filled land drain. Steep sharp sides with flat base.	2m+ (N–S) X 0.65m (E–W) X 0.59m (D)
2106	21	Fill of ditch [2107]. Mid grey-brown clayey-silt with infrequent small stones.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 0.85m (N–S) X 0.09m (D)
2107	21	E-W orientated linear ditch. Gradual gently sloping sides with concave base.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 0.85m (N–S) X 0.09m (D)
2108	21	Fill of ditch [2109]. Mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional small stones.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 0.8m (N–S) X 0.1m (D)
2109	21	E-W orientated linear ditch. Gradual gently sloping sides with concave base.	1.8m+ (E–W) X 0.8m (N–S) X 0.1m (D)

2200	22	Topsoil: light brown-grey loose silty clay.	0–0.25m
2201	22	Subsoil: light orange-brown silty clay.	0.25–0.4m
2202	22	Natural: mid brown-orange silty-sandy-clay with mudstone and chalk inclusions. Some redeposited natural clay patches.	0.4m+
2300	23	Topsoil: mid grey-brown loose silty clay.	0–0.25m
2301	23	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.3m
2302	23	Natural: light cream-grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.3m+
2400	24	Topsoil: mid grey-brown silty clay.	0–0.3m
2401	24	Subsoil: light grey-brown silty clay.	0.3–0.4m
2402	24	Natural: mid brown-yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
2500	25	Topsoil: mid grey-brown silty clay.	0–0.3m
2501	25	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.3–0.4m
2502	25	Natural: light grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
2600	26	Topsoil: mid brown-grey silty clay.	0–0.25m
2601	26	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.35m
2602	26	Natural: light grey / brown-yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.35m+
2700	27	Topsoil: mid grey-brown silty clay.	0–0.25m
2701	27	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.25–0.4m
2702	27	Natural: light grey / brown-yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
2800	28	Topsoil: grey-brown silty clay.	0–0.25m
2801	28	Subsoil: brown-grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.25–0.4m
2802	28	Natural: light brown-yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.4m+
2900	29	Topsoil: mid grey-brown loose silty clay.	0–0.25m
2901	29	Subsoil: light brown-grey silty clay.	0.25–0.3m
2902	29	Natural: light blue-grey silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.3m+
2903	29	Alluvium: light grey brown.	0.3–0.75m
3000	30	Topsoil: light grey-brown silty-clay.	0–0.25m
3001	30	Subsoil: light brown-grey clayey-sand with occasional sandstone inclusions.	0.25–0.35m
3002	30	Natural: light cream-grey-yellow silty-sand with dark blue grey sandy clay lenses.	0.35m+
3003	30	Fill of gully [3004]. Mid grey-brown silty clay with infrequent small stones and charcoal flecks.	0.9m+ (N–S) X 0.22m (E–W) X 0.19m (D)
3004	30	N-S orientated gully. Steep sharp sides and concave uneven base.	0.9m+ (N–S) X 0.22m (E–W) X 0.19m (D)

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

PHOTO	B&W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
001	01/37	02/01	OH	ID shot
002	–	02/02	W	Trench 06 general shot
003	–	02/03	E	Trench 06 general shot
004	01/36	02/04	N	S facing section of ditch gully [0604]
005	01/35	02/05	NE	SW facing section of ditch gully [0606]
006	01/34	02/06	W	E facing section of pit [0610]
007	–	02/07	NE	SW facing section of ditch gully [0608] and land drain
008	01/33	02/08	SW	NE facing section of ditch gully [0608]
009	–	02/09	N	Trench 07 general shot
010	–	02/10	SW	Trench 07 general shot
011	01/32	02/11	W	E facing section of ditch gully [0704]
012	01/31	02/12	W	E facing section of pit [0706] and ditch gully [0708]
013	–	02/13	SW	Trench 08 general shot
014	–	02/14	NE	Trench 08 general shot
015	01/30	02/15	E	W facing section of ditch gully [0804]
016	–	02/16	E	General shot of a furrow at the eastern end of Trench 05
017	–	02/17	N	General shot of a furrow at the eastern end of Trench 05
018	–	02/18	NW	General shot of a furrow at the eastern end of Trench 05
019	–	02/19	NE	Trench 15 general shot
020	–	02/20	SW	Trench 15 general shot
021	–	02/21	N	Trench 03 general shot
022	–	02/22	NE	Trench 02 general shot
023	–	02/23	W	Trench 2 general shot
024	–	02/24	E	Trench 12 general shot
025	–	02/25	S	Trench 12 general shot
026	–	02/26	S	N facing section of gully [3004]
027	–	02/27	S	N facing section of gully [3004]
028	–	02/28	SE	Trench 10 general shot
029	–	02/29	–	Field drain in Trench 10
030	–	02/30	–	Field drain in Trench 10
031	–	02/31	–	Field drain in Trench 10 - to repair
032	–	02/32	–	Field drain in Trench 10
033	–	02/33	–	Field drain in Trench 10 - to repair

PHOTO	B&W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
034	–	02/34	N	Trench 09 general shot
035	–	02/35	S	Trench 4 general shot
036	–	02/36	S	N facing section of ditch [1204]
037	01/29	02/37	S	N facing section of ditch [1204]
038	01/28	02/38	N	S facing section of ditch [1204]
039	–	02/39	E	Trench 12 general shot
040	–	02/40	N	Trench 14 general shot
041	–	02/41	E	Trench 13 general shot
042	–	02/42	N	S facing section through stone filled land drain [2105]
043	–	02/43	W	E facing section through ditch [2107]
044	–	02/44	E	W facing section through ditch [2109]
045	–	02/45	NW	Trench 21 general shot
046	–	02/46	S	Trench 27 general shpt
047	–	02/47	W	Trench 26 general shot
048	01/26	02/48	E	W facing section of ditch [1504]
049	01/25	02/49	E	W facing section of ditch [1506]
050	01/24	02/50	SE	NW facing section of ditch [1508]
051	–	02/51	S	Trench 18 general shot
052	–	02/52	E	Trench 17 general shot
053	–	02/53	NE	Trench 19 general shot
054	–	02/54	–	Field drain in Trench 19
055	–	02/55	S	Trench 25 general shot
056	–	02/56	E	Trench 28 general shot
057	–	02/57	SW	Trench 16 general shot
058	–	02/58	SW	Trench 22 general shot
059	–	02/59	NW	Trench 20 general shot
060	–	02/60	SE	Trench 24 general shot
061	–	02/61	SE	Trench 23 general shot
062	–	02/62	NE	Trench 29 general shot
063	–	02/63	SW	Trench 30 general shot
064	–	02/64	–	Field drain in Trench 30 - to repair
065	–	02/65	–	Field drain already broken
066	–	02/66	–	Field drain already broken
067–071		02/67–71	–	Photo of the month shots
072	01/23	02/72	SW	General shot of ring ditch [1206]
073	01/22	02/73	NW	SE facing section of ring ditch [1206] and pit [1209]
074	01/21	02/74	NW	Pit / ditch terminus [1211]
075	–	02/75	–	Field drain in Trench 30 - repaired
076	–	02/76	–	Field drain in Trench 30 - repaired
077	–	02/77	–	Field drain in Trench 10 - repaired
078	–	02/78	–	Field drain in Trench 10 - repaired
079	–	02/79	–	Field drain in Trench 10 - repaired
080	–	02/80	–	Field drain in Trench 15 - repaired
081	–	02/81	–	Field drain in Trench 15 - repaired

Appendix 1.4 Sample register

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
001	0603	Bulk sample (30litres) of ditch fill
002	0607	Bulk sample (30litres) of ditch fill
003	0803	Bulk sample (30litres) of ditch fill
004	1207	Bulk sample (30litres) of pit fill

Appendix 1.5 Drawing register

DRAWING	SCALE	PLAN (P) / SECTION (S)	DESCRIPTION
001	1:10	S	Section through land drain [2105]
002	1:10	S	Southeast-facing section of post-hole [0706] and ditch [0708]
003	1:10	S	Southeast-facing section of pit [1209] and ring ditch [1206]

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

TR	CONTEXT	QTY	WT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	FABRIC CODE	SPOT DATE	PERIOD
07	U/S	1	14	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
06	0603	2	22	Industrial Waste	Slag	two small fragments of probable iron slag	–	–	–
06	0603	1	51	Lithics	Core	heavily abraded and patinated multi-platform core	–	–	PH
06	0603	9	9	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
06	0605	2	28	Lithics	Debitage	patinated flint, inner hinge terminated hard hammer flake and a chunk possibly used as a core	–	–	PH
06	0605	3	31	Pottery (PH)	–	Coarse shell. Sparse to moderate shell fragments up t 5mm, rare ironstone fragments up to 2mm	F1	–	M–LIA
06	0605	11	83	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
06	0607	4	32	CBM	Daub	small abraded lumps of fired clay, one with oval and linear impressions	–	–	–
06	0607	1	3	Industrial Waste	Slag	small fragment of probable iron slag	–	–	–
06	0607	2	66	Lithics	Debitage	two heavily abraded and patinated flakes and a chunk	–	–	PH
06	0607	4	57	Pottery (PH)	–	Coarse shell. Sparse to moderate shell fragments up t 5mm, rare ironstone fragments up to 2mm	F1	–	M–LIA
06	0607	7	60	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
06	0607	1	22	Pottery (PH)	–	Grog. Hand built wares with sparse to moderate sub-rounded grog up to 1mm, sparse shell up to 1mm, rare flint up to 2mm	F3	–	M–LIA
06	0609	1	3	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
06	0611	1	4	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
07	0703	1	2	Pottery (PM)		Manganese glazed ware	F413	1680–1750	PM
07	0707	1	2	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
08	0803	16	138	Pottery (PH)	–	Coarse shell. Sparse to moderate shell fragments up t 5mm, rare ironstone fragments up to 2mm	F1	–	M–LIA
08	0803	8	52	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
12	1205	1	1	Lithics	Debitage	grey brown, broken, inner, flint flake	–	–	PH
12	1205	1	9	Pottery (PH)	–	Coarse shell. Sparse to moderate shell fragments up t 5mm, rare ironstone fragments up to 2mm	F1	–	M–LIA
12	1207	7	14	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
12	1208	15	66	Pottery (PH)	–	Fine shell. Sparse pounded shell fragments up to 2mm	F2	–	M–LIA
15	1503	1	6	Lithics	Debitage	Translucent brown, broken secondary flint blade. Missing proximal end	–	–	PH
15	1505	1	1	Lithics	Tool	heavily abraded and patinated flake with some lateral retouch	–	–	PH
15	1507	1	2	Lithics	Debitage	Lightly patinated, grey, inner, hard hammer, flint flake. From a small multi-platform core with hinge terminations. Second platform remains on the right lateral	–	–	PH
15	1507	4	8	Pottery (PH)	–	Coarse shell. Sparse to moderate shell fragments up t 5mm, rare ironstone fragments up to 2mm	F1	–	M–LIA
30	3003	1	6	CBM	Tile	red, hard fired, tile fragment	–	–	PM/Mod
21	2103	1	16	CBM	Brick	corner fragment of a red, hard fired brick	–	–	PM/Mod

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Appendix 3.1 Flotation sample results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	VOL (ML)	CHARCOAL		MOLLUSCS
			QTY	MAX SIZE (CM)	
0603	1	60	+	>.05	–
0607	2	50	+++	>1	–
0803	3	50	+++	>1	+
1207	4	25	++	>.05	++

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 3.2 Retent sample results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	VOL (ML)	CHARCOAL		BONE	CHARRED BONE	COMMENTS
			QTY	MAX SIZE (CM)			
0603	1	3	+	>1	–	–	–
0607	2	3	++	<1	–	–	Roundwood, pos Ovicaprid long bone
0803	3	3	+++	<1	++	+	Charred bone pos. ovicaprid
1207	4	3	–	–	–	–	–

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

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