TOLL BAR ROAD,
ISLIP,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NGR: 498570/27890 (centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

October 2016
Report No. 1153

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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Quality Assurance
This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (BS EN ISO 9001: 2008)
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CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURE LIST

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SUMMARY

In September 2016 Foundations Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a single ploughed field directly west of Toll Bar Road, Islip, Northamptonshire (NGR: 498570/278590 - centred). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Catesby Estates Limited.

The fieldwork strategy comprised the excavation of 10 evaluation trenches, each 55m long, within the proposed development area. Some trenches were targeted to examine the nature of anomalies found during an earlier geophysical survey.

The evaluation identified a relict ridge and furrow system orientated broadly east-west across site with a possible headland at the southern end of Trench 8 orientated northeast-southwest. Trench 5 contained a 0.3m deep colluvial deposit, which conformed to a dry valley running from the centre-east part of site to the northwest.

The concentration of geophysical anomalies identified in the northwestern part of site were found to be depressions in the natural or two very shallow clay-filled features. In Trench 3 these depressions were relatively deep (0.45m) and contained Roman material. It is likely that this represented plough spread from the known Romano-British activity to the west.

In Trench 2 the shallow clay-filled features may have been heavily truncated by subsequent plough action. However it seems more likely that they were depressions in the natural, their fill analogous to the buried soil horizon found in Trench 3.

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GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (aOD - above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in September 2016 of a single ploughed field directly west of Toll Bar Road, Islip, Northamptonshire (NGR: 498570/278590 - centred). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Catesby Estates Limited.

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2014) and complies with the principles of *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). It also conforms to the standards laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by the County Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has been subject to a desk-based assessment by BSA Heritage (2014) and this confirmed that an Iron Age to Roman settlement was likely to lie to the west of the development area. This had been recorded during a rescue investigation ahead of road construction in the 1980s. Fieldwalking ahead of this had identified three *foci* of activity.

2.2 A large number of finds had subsequently been recovered from the site during metal detecting. The finds included a gold Iron Age coin, a Roman brooch and over forty Roman coins with most dating to the 4th century AD.

2.3 Given the high likelihood of further remains within the site, a geophysical survey was completed in late 2014 by GSB Prospection. This revealed a concentration of likely sub-surface features to the west of the area where development is proposed (see Figure 2). Far fewer likely features were recorded to the east of a north south interrupted linear feature, which may reflect a trackway. However, the site slopes down to the east and it was possible that this area may have deeper soils, which mask other related features.

2.4 Due to the archaeological potential of this site, the Northamptonshire County Archaeological Advisor requested a programme of trial trenching to test areas in the east of the site where new development was sought ahead of a planning application. The land to the west is to be retained as an agricultural field and so no trial trenching was proposed for this area. Foundations Archaeology issued a Written Scheme of Investigation (2016) outlining a programme of archaeological evaluation for comment and approval by the County

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Tel: 01793 525993 Email: admin@foundations.co.uk
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Archaeological Advisor. This was accepted and forms the basis of the current works.

2.5 The main archaeological potential of the site is therefore for the presence of finds or features of Iron Age and Roman date. This did not prejudice the evaluation against the recovery of data relating to other periods.

3 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The proposed development area is the eastern half (c.3.88 ha) of an arable field lying to the west of Toll Bar Road, south of Islip, Northamptonshire (Figure 1).

3.2 The field slopes down from north to south with a slight dry valley running broadly west to east across it. On its northwestern edge the ground level is 54.80m aOD sloping down to 45.72m aOD in the east southeast.

3.3 The underlying solid geology comprises a complicated mixture of the *Northampton Sand Formation*, interbedded *Stamford Member* siltstone and sandstone, *Rutland Formation* mudstone, *Blisworth Limestone and Clay Formations* and the *Cornbrash Formation* (British Geological Survey 2016).

4 AIMS

4.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains. This would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.

4.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible.

ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site.

iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.

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iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

v) to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further investigation be required.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of ten evaluation trenches within the proposed development area as shown in Figure 2. Each trench was 55m long and 1.5m wide making a total excavation area of 825m^2 - an approximate 2% sample of the development area. Trenches 1 to 3 were located in order to test specific geophysical anomalies.

5.2 Non-significant overburden – of ploughsoil and subsoil deposits - was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits of orange brown clay and yellow sand, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.

5.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

6 RESULTS

6.1 The evaluation clarified the nature of the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. These include:

- Furrows.
- Colluvial deposits in Trench 5
- Buried soil horizons in Trench 3.
- Possible archaeological features in Trench 2.

The following presents a summary of the features and deposits found in the trenches. A full description of all deposits is presented in Appendix 1.

6.2 **Furrows** (Figure 2)

6.2.1 As identified in the geophysical survey, the site was crossed by a series of furrows, aligned broadly northwest-southeast and varying in width from

between 0.5m and 3.5m wide. A selection were investigated and were found to be shallow, at 0.05 to 0.10m deep, with very shallow concave sides and a rounded to flat base. They were filled with a ploughsoil derived fill, with the exception of those in Trench 8 which contained a paler brown clay silt with frequent limestone fragments. Here, the geological natural was solely weathered limestone, which most likely accounted for the difference in the furrow fill.

6.2.2 A single furrow feature at the southern end of Trench 8 was aligned northeast-southwest. It is likely that this formed part of the headland along the eastern side of the ridge and furrow system, which was also identified by the geophysical survey.

6.3 **Colluvium** (Figure 2)

6.3.1 In the central 15.5m of Trench 5 was a 0.30m deep brown clay silt deposit **(501)**. This filled a shallow dry valley, which was present from the centre east part of site to the northwest and was most probably a thin deposit of colluvium.

6.4 **Buried Soil Horizons** (Figure 4)

6.4.1 Trench 3 was located in order to test two large geophysical anomalies. Upon excavation, it was found that these anomalies were depressions in the natural geology, which were filled with a 0.45m deep brown firm to friable clay silt **(301)**. This deposit occurred in two discrete areas, one 9m long, the other 6m long.

6.4.2 Below this was a more localised deposit, a 2.5m wide and 0.20m deep dark grey firm clay silt **(302),** which filled a shallow depression **[303]**. This was present across the width of the trench and contained five sherds of mid 2nd century AD Roman pottery.

6.5 **Archaeological Features** (Figure 3)

6.5.1 At the western end of Trench 2 were two shallow features. Linear **[201]** was regular in plan, was 1.8m wide and 0.16m deep, with shallow concave sides and a flat irregular base. It contained a single fill **(202)**, a very compact dark greyish brown clay, which yielded seven sherds of early 2nd century AD Roman pottery.

6.5.2 Feature **[204]** was irregular in plan, was 1.2m by 1.16m and 0.12m deep, with shallow concave sides and an irregular base. Its only fill **(203)** was a greyish

brown very compact clay, which contained four sherds of mid 2nd century AD Roman pottery.

6.6 Artefactual Evidence

6.6.1 Artefactual evidence was also obtained from the ploughsoil of a number of trenches. This is listed in Appendix 2, 3 and 4. Datable evidence was present in the ploughsoil of Trench 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10.

6.6.2 Roman evidence was present in Trenches 2 and 4, which consisted of ten sherds of mid 2nd century AD pottery in Trench 2 and two sherds of late 2nd century AD pottery and three fragments of Romano-British flat roof tile in Trench 4.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The evaluation confirmed the nature of the anomalies found in the geophysical survey, which correlated well with the location of the features identified during the fieldwork.

7.2 The relict ridge and furrow system survived as shallow furrows, which cut through the natural substrates and, for the most part, were filled with ploughsoil deposits. A headland deposit, survived at the southern end of Trench 8.

7.3 The 0.45m thick buried soil horizon **(301)** present in Trench 3 filled two natural depressions which conform to the identified geophysical anomalies. It contained fragments of sherds of mid 2nd century AD Roman pottery and it would seem likely that this derived from the identified Romano-British settlement activity identified to the west. The more humic deposit **(302)** sealed by **(301)** may represent a buried topsoil/subsoil horizon filling this natural hollow.

7.4 The concentration of anomalies in the northwestern part of site were found to be very shallow features (**[201]** and **[204]**) or variations in the natural. The strong positive anomaly in the centre of Trench 1 correlated well to a band of weathered limestone.

7.5 The two features identified in Trench 2 were very shallow and contained very compact clay fills. As such, while it is possible that they may represent heavily truncated features of which only the basal fill has survived, it seems more likely that they represent shallow undulations in the natural. Their fills many be analogous to the buried soil horizon in Trench 3, rather than being individual anthropogenic features.

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8 CONCLUSION

8.1 The evaluation identified a relict ridge and furrow system orientated broadly east-west across site with a possible headland at the southern end of Trench 8 orientated northeast-southwest. Trench 5 contained a 0.3m deep colluvial deposit, which conformed to a dry valley running from the centre-east part of site to the northwest.

8.2 The concentration of geophysical anomalies identified in the northwestern part of site were found to be depressions in the natural or two very shallow clay-filled features. In Trench 3 these depressions were relatively deep (0.45m) and contained Roman material. It is likely that this represented run-off from the known Romano-British activity to the west.

8.3 In Trench 2 the shallow clay-filled features may have been heavily truncated by subsequent plough action. However it seems more likely that they were depressions in the natural, their fill analogous to the buried soil horizon found in Trench 3.

9 ARCHIVING, STORAGE & PUBLICATION

9.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with the local museum. Copies of the report in paper and digital format will be supplied to the County Archaeological Service and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive.

9.2 The report will be published in an appropriate form in a relevant journal within 12 months from completion of fieldwork. An OASIS record will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.

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11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: Trench Summaries

TRENCH 1; 55m by 1.5m, aligned northwest-southeast Ground level; 55.00m aOD (northwest), 52.70m aOD (southeast)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
100	Trench	Trench	0.30	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	101	-
101	na	na	na	Grey clays with patches of weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	100
No archaeological features – distinct band of very weathered limestone matches the location of a geophysical anomaly.						

TRENCH 2; 55m by 1.5m, aligned east northeast-west southwest Ground level; 51.16m aOD (east northeast), 53.60m aOD (west southwest)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
200	Trench	Trench	0.40	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	202, 203	-
[201]	1.6+	1.8	0.16	Linear irregular feature with very shallow concave sides and a flat irregular base. Aligned north-south. Filled with **(202)**. Cuts **(205)**.	205	202
202	1.6+	1.8	0.16	Dark greyish brown very compact clay with occasional small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks in upper part of deposit. Fill of **[201]**. Sealed by **(200)**.	[201]	200
203	1.16	1.2	0.12	Greyish brown very compact clay with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Fill of **[204]**. Sealed by **(200)**.	[204]	200
[204]	1.16	1.2	0.12	Irregular feature with shallow concave sides and an irregular base. Filled with **(203)**. Cuts **(205)**.	205	203
205	na	na	na	Grey clays with patches of weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	[201], [204]

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TRENCH 3; 55m by 1.5m, aligned northwest-southeast Ground level; 51.95m aOD (northwest), 41.16m aOD (southeast)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
300	Trench	Trench	0.50	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	301, 305	-
301	See Desc.	1.5+	0.45	Brown firm to friable clay silt with occasional small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Occurs in two areas, both depressions in the natural, in the northwestern half of the trench, one 9m long, the other 6m long – conforming to geophysical anomalies. BURIED SOIL HORIZON.	302	300
302	2.5	1.5+	0.20	Dark grey firm clay silt with occasional small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks. Fill of **[303]**. Sealed by **(301)**.	[303]	301
[303]	2.5	1.5+	0.20	Linear regular feature with shallow concave sides and a rounded base. Aligned northeast-southwest. Filled with **(302)**. Cuts **(304)**.	304	302
304	na	na	na	Grey clays with areas of weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	[303], 305
305	1.5+	1.6	0.05	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. FURROW FILL.	304	300
No archaeological features.						

TRENCH 4; 55m by 1.5m, aligned northwest-southeast Ground level; 50.49m aOD (northwest), 47.20m aOD (southeast)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
400	Trench	Trench	0.30	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	402	-
401	na	na	na	Grey clays and weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	402
402	1.5+	var	0.05	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Between 1.5m and 2m wide. FURROW FILLS.	401	400
No archaeological features.						

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Tel: 01793 525993 Email: admin@foundations.co.uk
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TRENCH 5; 55m by 1.5m, aligned northeast-southwest Ground level; 44.61m aOD (northeast), 45.99m aOD (southwest)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
500	Trench	Trench	0.34	Greyish brown firm clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	503	-
501	1.5+	15.5	0.30	Brown firm clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Occurs in the centre of the trench. COLLUVIUM.	502	503
502	na	na	na	Orange brown brickearth and weathered limestone with patches of grey clay. NATURAL.	na	502
503	1.5+	var	0.10	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Between 2m and 3.5m wide. FURROW FILL.	501	500
No archaeological features.						

TRENCH 6; 55m by 1.5m, aligned north-south Ground level; 47.06 aOD (north), 48.34 aOD (south)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
600	Trench	Trench	0.30	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	602	-
601	na	na	na	Orange brown brickearth and weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	602
602	1.5+	var	0.05	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Between 0.5m and 1.2m wide. FURROW FILLS.	601	600
No archaeological features.						

TRENCH 7; 55m by 1.5m, aligned northeast-southwest Ground level; 49.15 aOD (northeast), 52.02 aOD (southwest)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
700	Trench	Trench	0.28	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	702	-
701	na	na	na	Grey clays with patches of weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	702
702	1.5+	var	0.10	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Between 1m and 2m wide. FURROW FILLS.	701	700
No archaeological features.						

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Tel: 01793 525993 Email: admin@foundations.co.uk
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TRENCH 8; 55m by 1.5m, aligned north-south Ground level; 46.03 aOD (north), 45.91 aOD (south)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
800	Trench	Trench	0.30	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	802	-
801	na	na	na	Grey clays with patches of weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	802
802	1.5+	var	0.10	Pale brown firm to compact clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Between 1m and 2.5m wide. FURROW FILLS.	801	800
No archaeological features.						

TRENCH 9; 55m by 1.5m, aligned north-south Ground level; 51.19 aOD (north), 51.84 aOD (south)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
900	Trench	Trench	0.30	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	902	-
901	na	na	na	Orange brown brickearth, grey clays and weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	902
902	1.5+	var	0.05	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. Between 1m and 1.7m wide. FURROW FILLS.	901	900
No archaeological features.						

TRENCH 10; 55m by 1.5m, aligned east-west Ground level; 50.39 aOD (east), 52.88 aOD (west)						
CXT	**L(m)**	**W(m)**	**D(m)**	**DESCRIPTION**	**CUTS/ LATER THAN**	**CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN**
1000	Trench	Trench	0.30	Greyish brown firm to friable clay silt with frequent small to medium rounded, subrounded and subangular flint pebble and limestone fragments. PLOUGHSOIL.	1001	-
1001	na	na	na	Grey clays with patches of weathered limestone. NATURAL.	na	1000
No archaeological features.						

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APPENDIX 2: Pottery Report by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 32 sherds with a total weight of 398g. It was mostly Romano-British, although a few sherds of medieval material were also present. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Romano-British Pottery

The Romano-British pottery assemblage comprised 29 sherds with a total weight of 382g. It was recorded utilising the conventions of the Museum of London Roman Fabric Series, as follows

NVCC: **Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware**, AD150-400. 8 sherds, 77g.
PKG: **Pink Grog-tempered Ware**, AD170-400. 1 sherd, 41g.
SAMCG: **Central Gaulish Samian Ware**, AD120-250. 3 sherds, 25g.
SAND: **Misc. Grey Wares**, AD50-400. 14 sherds, 225g.
SHEL: **Shelly Ware**, 1st – 4th century. 3 sherds, 14g.

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region (eg. Symonds 2008). Many of the sherds were quite small, and some showed signs of abrasion, indicating that much of the assemblage is the product of secondary deposition.

Medieval Pottery

The medieval pottery assemblage comprised 3 sherds with a total weight of 16g. It was recorded using the conventions of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F209: **Oolitic Ware**, AD975-1350. 1 sherd, 2g
F324: **Brill/Boarstall Ware**, early 13th-16th century. sherd, 13g.
F329: **Potterspury Ware**, AD1250 – 1600. 1 sherd, 1g

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (eg. Blinkhorn 2010). The sherds are all small and somewhat abraded, and likely to be the result of secondary deposition, or, in the case of the smallest sherds, residual.

Brick and Tile

Romano-British

A fragment of box-flue tile weighing 104g occurred in Tr 3, context 302. It is fairly fine sandy fabric with few visible inclusions other than rare, fine calcareous material. Three fragments of flat roof tile in a similar fabric and weighing 230g occurred in context 400, along with two further residual fragments in context 500 (48g)

Medieval and later

A fairly large fragment of hand-made brick (231g) occurred in context 300. It is in a sandy fabric with few visible inclusions other than rare flint up to 3mm. None of the original dimensions survived. It is probably late medieval or post-medieval, but is abraded and difficult to date with any accuracy. A small chip of modern tile or brick (<1g) occurred in context 900.

Bibliography

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

	SHEL		SAMGG		PKG		NVCC		SAND		F209		F324		F329		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
200							5	66	5	129							M2ndC
202			1	10					6	63							E2ndC
203	1	5	1	14			1	2	1	7							M2ndC
300							1	5							1	1	M13thC
302	1	4	1	1			1	4	2	26							M2ndC
400	1	5			1	41											L2ndC
500											1	2					12thC
1000													1	13			13thC
Total	3	14	3	25	1	41	8	77	14	225	1	2	1	13	1	1	

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Appendix 3: Animal Bone Summary

Context	Element	Species	Notes
202	Lumbar - unfused fragment	Bos	>5yr at Time of death
	Rib - fragment	Bos	
300	Metacarpal - fragment-proximal element	Bos	Right Side
	Scapula - fragment		
302	Femoral head - fragment	Bos	Left Side
	Molar (M1/M2)	Equus	stage h wear = elderly
	unidentified fragment	Unknown	
303	unidentified fragment	Unknown	Very degraded

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Appendix 4: Miscellaneous Finds

Context	Artefact	Quantity
200	Fe object, possibly part of a hook	x1
203	Fe object	x1
300	Fe nail (Nail heads?)	x2
	Victorian farthing	x1
500	Clay Pipe	x1
900	Fe object	x1

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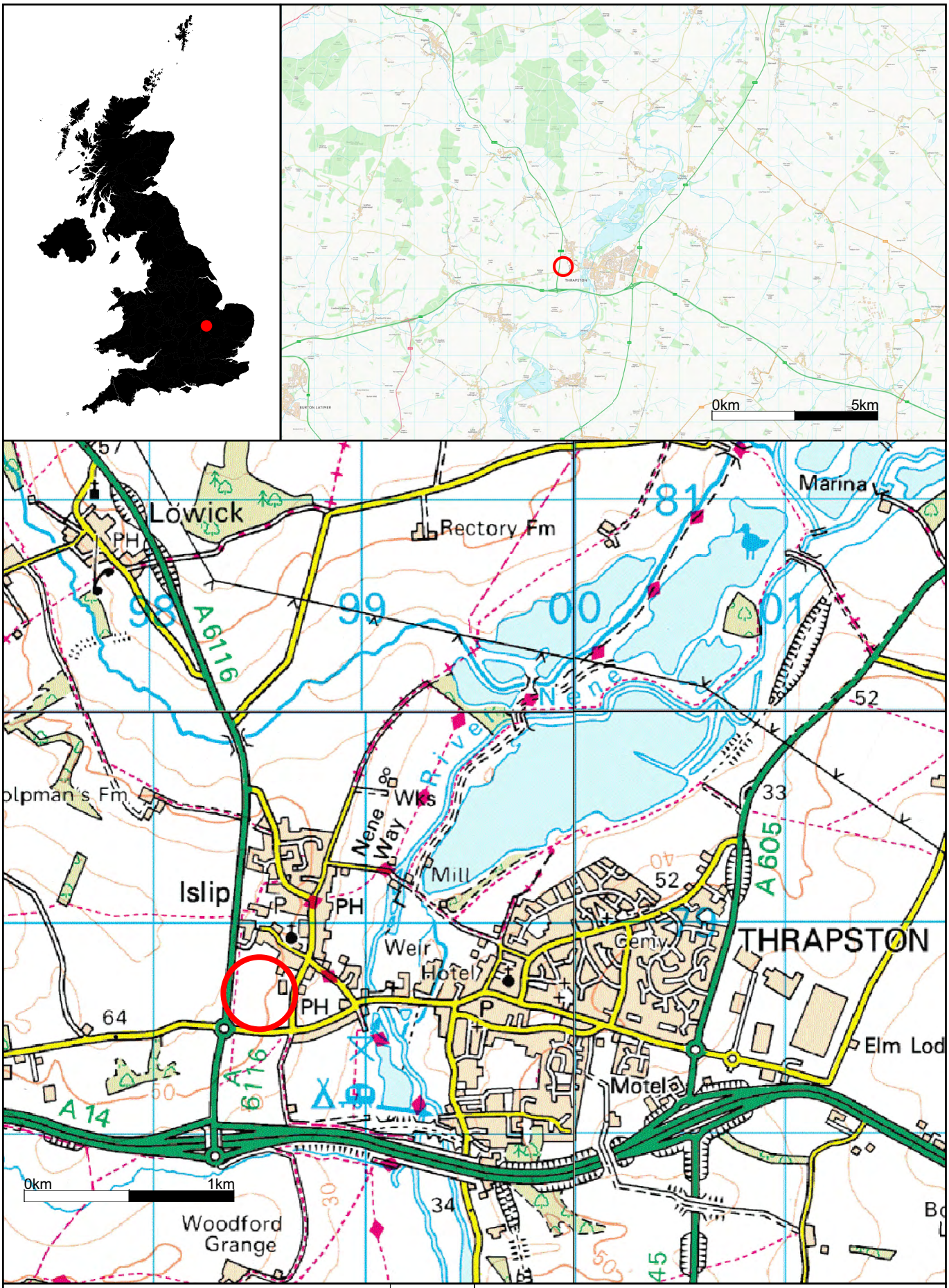
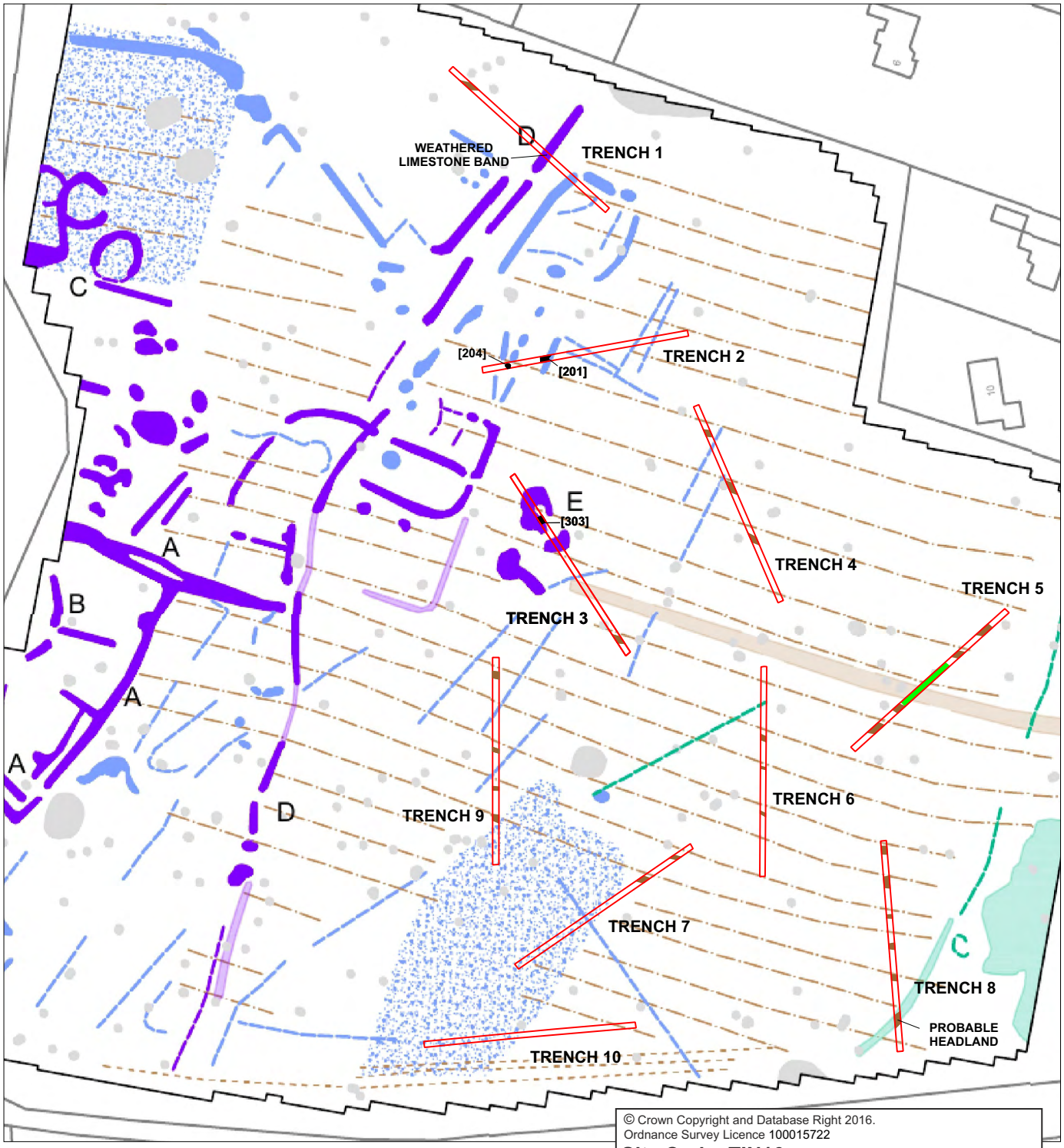


Site Code:TIN16
Accession Code:

FIGURE 1: Site Location



Site Code: TIN16
Accession Code:

N

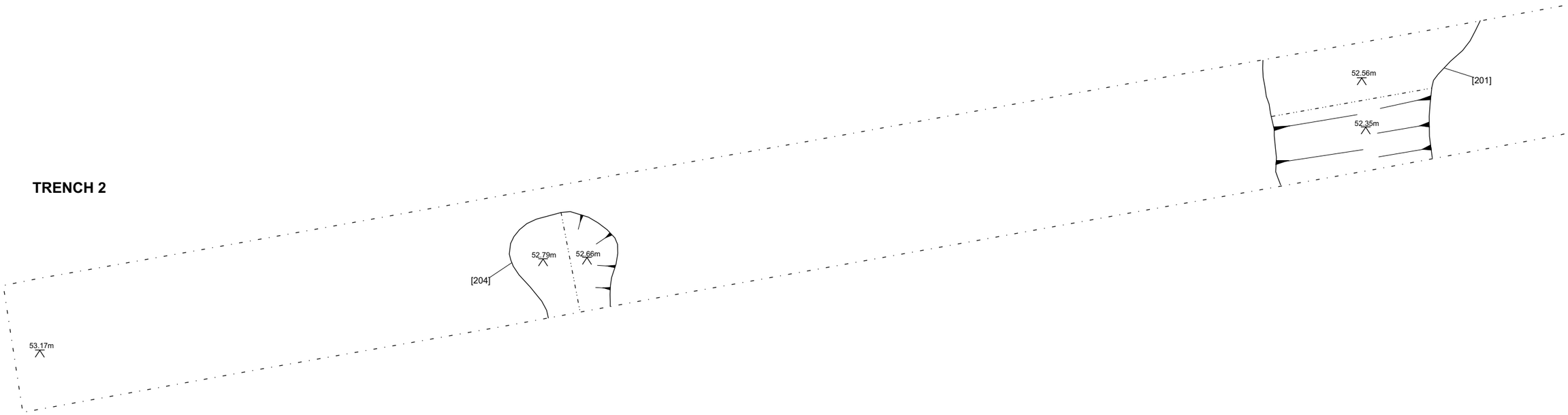
TRENCH LOCATIONS
COLLUVIUM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES
FURROWS

0m 60m

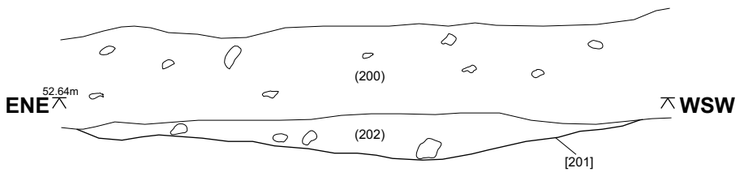
Archaeology (discrete / weak / trend)
?Archaeology (discrete / increase / trend)
Uncertain Origin (weak / trend)
Ridge & Furrow / Ploughing
Ferrous

FIGURE 2: Archaeology in Relation to Geophysical Survey

TRENCH 2



NORTH NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [201]



EAST NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [204]

Site Code: TIN16
Accession Code:

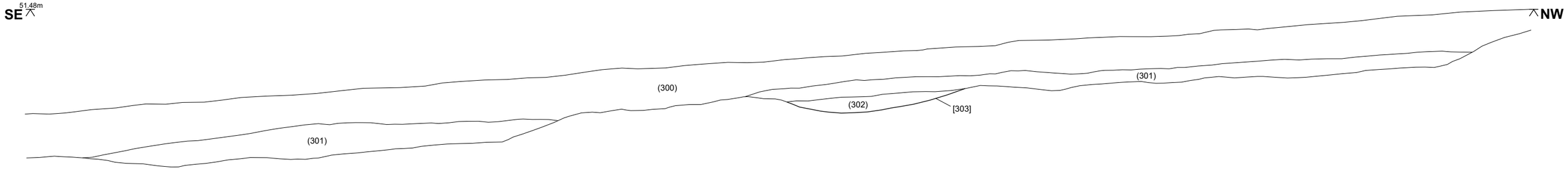
N

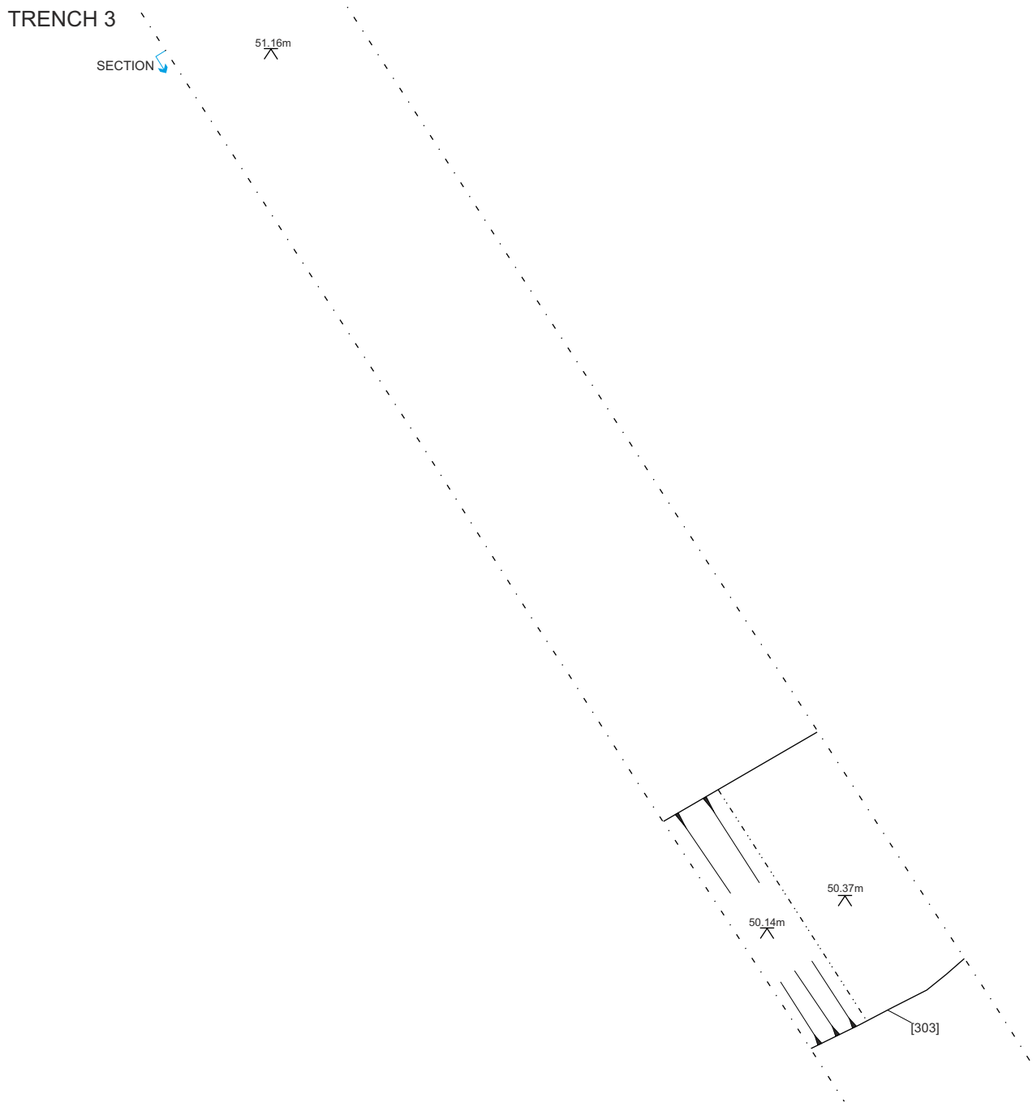
0m 1m
SECTION ONLY

0m 2m
PLAN ONLY

FIGURE 3: Trench 2, Plan and Sections

NORTHEAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DEPOSITS IN TRENCH 3





Site Code: TIN16
Accession Code:

N

0m 2m

FIGURE 4: Trench 3, Plan and Section