

**LAND EAST OF ODELL ROAD,
HARROLD, BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This report has been compiled by Reuben Thorpe, Ian Turner and Jackie Wells and has been edited by Reuben Thorpe. The earthwork survey of the application area was undertaken by Cordelia Hall and Ian Turner. Trial excavation was undertaken by Matthew Smith and Anthony Clifton-Jones under the supervision of Ian Turner. Artefact processing and reporting was undertaken by Jackie Wells. All illustrations in this report were prepared by Joan Lightning.

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Structure of this report

The first section of this document forms an introduction to the project and provides background information. Section two presents the results of the earthwork survey while section three narrates the results of the trial excavation. Section four presents the results of the work chronologically. Section five discusses the significance of the results with reference to national and regional research strategies. Detailed trench descriptions are placed in Appendix 1. All figures are bound at the back of this report.



Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

<i>Albion</i>	Albion Archaeology
<i>Brief</i>	<i>Brief For The Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land at Odell Road, Harrold, Bedfordshire.</i> Beds HER V1. 4/12/03
<i>CAO</i>	County Archaeological Officer
<i>Client</i>	DLP Consultants Ltd
<i>IFA</i>	Institute of Field Archaeologists
<i>HER</i>	Historic Environment Record [Bedfordshire's sites and monuments record]
<i>Project Design (PD)</i>	<i>Project Design for Land East of Odell Road, Harrold, Bedfordshire</i> Albion Archaeology 2004/02
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2 nd Edition 2001 Albion Archaeology



Non-Technical Summary

This report has been prepared by Albion Archaeology on behalf of DLP Consultants Limited and details the results of an earthwork survey and trial excavation on land overlooking the valley of the River Great Ouse, to the west of Little Odell, Harrold, Bedfordshire.

The study has been occasioned by a proposed planning application for the construction of a stable, its access road and associated hardstanding.

The earthwork survey and subsequent trial excavation were designed to determine the location, extent and nature of any archaeological features, together with their integrity and state of preservation. The location of the trial trenches was informed by the earthwork survey and was agreed with the CAO.

Sub-surface archaeological remains were encountered in the five initial trenches and contingency was invoked (by the CAO) for the excavation of a sixth trench, which also revealed archaeological deposits and structures. The remains are very well preserved and survive immediately below the base of the topsoil. They represent walls of stone and earth, floors, pits, postholes and hollow ways. Analysis of stratified pottery from the trial excavation (the great majority of which is 12th-13th century in date) suggests the remains represent part of the early medieval settlement of Little Odell.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

A planning application (03/227) has been submitted to Bedford Borough Council for a proposed change of land use and the construction of a stable block, access driveway and an area of hardstanding on land east of the Odell Road, Harrold, Bedfordshire. The CAO advised that the proposed construction and its associated groundworks lay within an area of demonstrable archaeological sensitivity and that a programme of archaeological evaluation works was required in advance of the determination of the application.

On 24th November 2003 DLP Consultants Ltd commissioned Albion to carry out the necessary archaeological works. A brief¹ issued by the CAO on 4th December 2003 specified the work required. In response to the brief, a project design² was prepared by Albion.

1.2 *Scheme of works*

The evaluation was undertaken in two stages. The initial earthwork survey was undertaken between 23rd March and 26th March with the trial excavation following between 29th March and 2nd April 2004. Two site monitoring visits were conducted during the progress of the evaluation by the CAO, the first on 25th March and a second on 31st March.

Initially five trenches were excavated (1 to 5). A further contingency trench (6) was opened, examined and recorded (at the request of the CAO) on 30th March.

1.3 *Site Location and Description*

The site lay to the northeast of the village of Harrold, centred on OS grid ref SP 9555 5741. Topographically the site lies on a south facing slope at around 53.15m OD overlooking the valley of the River Great Ouse. The underlying geology is of Oolitic clay and valley gravels. At the time of the fieldwork, the land was in use as rough pasture.

1.4 *Archaeological Background*

The site contains extensive and well preserved earthworks denoting the former medieval settlement of Little Odell (HER 3559). These earthworks constitute the visible remnants of putative house platforms and associated features. Little Odell (together with Great Odell to the east) represents one of two early medieval townships (settlement with associated field system) in the parish of Odell. The two townships are probably associated with the two separate manors listed in the Domesday Survey. Little Odell is recorded in the Hundred Rolls of 1278 as having ten tenants. The two manors were unified before the 13th century, possibly contributing to a decline in the status of the settlement at Little Odell. By 1765

¹ Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land at Odell Road, Harrold, Bedfordshire. V1. Beds HER.

² Land at Odell Road, Harrold, Bedfordshire: Project Design for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Albion Archaeology document 2004/02, 3rd January 2004.



and the compilation of Jeffrey's Country Map, it had ceased to exist as a viable settlement.

In the early 1950s two burials, containing the remains of three adult males, were discovered within the western part of the application area³ during excavation of a trench for an electricity cable. Both burials were associated with 13th century pottery and were reported as "medieval burials". Although there is no evidence for it, it is possible that a church or chapel with burial rights once existed in Little Odell before the two manors were unified. However, the published description of the burials ("... a number of bones in a confused pile..." and "The burial was flexed with head to the north-east ...") suggests they may not be formal Christian graveyard burials.

A number of alternative interpretations are possible, although, again, they are entirely hypothetical. Given the burials' location (at a road junction in the corner of the parish), it is possible that they are associated with a gallows and represent the remains of executed criminals. Alternatively, the supposedly associated medieval pottery may be intrusive in much earlier burials, possibly associated with the extensive late Iron Age, Roman and early – middle Saxon settlements that once existed to the south of the application area.⁴

³ Eagles, B.N. and Evison, V.I. (1970) Excavations at Harrold, Bedfordshire, 1951-53. *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal*, 5: 50.

⁴ Dix, B. (1980) Excavations at Harrold Pit, Odell, 1974-1978 *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal* 14: 15-18.



2. EARTHWORK SURVEY

2.1 Introduction

The aim of the earthwork survey was to record and characterise the upstanding features within the application area and to inform any subsequent trenching strategy.

2.2 Area of Study

The study area was defined by a field boundary to the north, a relict field boundary to the north-east, a relict field boundary to the east, a ditch and tree line to the south and a line of trees and a ditch to the west. The site is generally made up of uneven ground which rises towards the north-west.

2.3 Methods

The survey was conducted using a Leica TPS 705 total station theodolite equipped with Liscad™ survey plotting software. Topographic features, including linear banks and depressions, mounds and hollows, were identified and their extent surveyed in. In addition to this, a coarse contour survey was undertaken with data collection points every 5 metres as well as a level survey with a resolution of one reading every 0.50 metres to provide a section through the general topography of the site.

2.4 The Earthworks

All dimensions, stated below, represent the maximum dimension measured i.e. ditch widths measure from opposing bank top to bank top. Putative building platforms measurements are given from the widest point from bottom of the bank to bottom of bank.. Heights and depths are given as the maximum dimensions of the appropriate feature profile.

A total of three possible features were identified in the application area, consisting of building platforms, hollow ways and depressions which may represent pits or ponds (Figures 2 and 3).

2.4.1 Hollow ways

2.4.1.1 H 1

A linear hollow way ran from the southwest corner of the application area. It is widest and deepest at this point and continued on close to the southern edge of the application area, gradually becoming shallower. The feature was 120m+ long and varied in width from 6m to 3.10m and in depth from 0.48m to 0.05m.

2.4.1.2 H 7

A shallow linear hollow way was identified to the east of the application area. Irregular but broadly linear in plan, it originated from the north-eastern side of hollow way 1 and was orientated along a NNW-SSE axis. It is 70m long, 3.26m to 7.0m wide and 0.20m to 0.35m deep.



2.4.2 Possible Building Platforms

2.4.2.1 BP 4

A large mound was recorded just to the east of the application area (not illustrated). It was oval in plan, 25.30m long, 8.30m wide and stood to a height of 0.40m. This mound may represent the site of a former house or other building.

2.4.3 Large Hollows

2.4.3.1 LH 3

A large depression corresponding with the position of the modern entrance to the field was recorded; it was 15.40m long, 18.17m wide and 0.62m deep. The field boundary ditch, outside the application area, has been infilled at this point to form a bridge to the field gate. This depression may have resulted from this ditch infilling work and may be a relatively modern feature.

2.4.4 Small Hollows

2.4.4.1 SH 2

An oval depression, 7.05m by 6.65m and 0.37m deep was located some 9.20m (centre to centre) from hollow way H 1. The feature may represent the site of a pit or, more probably, a pond.



3. TRIAL EXCAVATION

3.1 *Aims and Objectives*

In accordance with the brief, the aims and objectives of the trial excavation were to elucidate the date, nature, form, function and level of preservation of any surviving archaeological deposits.

The initial area of trenching sampled some 72m² of the application area in five trenches. A contingency of a further 18m² of the application area was invoked and a sixth trench was opened.

The CAO undertook two monitoring visits. The first established the need to invoke contingency trenching (Trench 6); the second was to sign off the site on completion of archaeological investigation and recording.

3.2 *Methods*

All trenches were laid out in accordance with an agreed trench location plan, which was subsequently modified with the invocation of contingency on instruction from the CAO.

Topsoil and overburden were removed by machine to the upper level of the archaeological remains. Machine excavation was supervised by an archaeologist and was undertaken using the back actor of a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 6 were 10m long, Trench 5 was 5m long, while Trench 4, which was 'L' shaped, measured 10m along its longer axis and 4.5m long along its shorter axis.

All trenches were cleaned by hand to identify areas where archaeological deposits survived. All archaeological deposits and structures were drawn to scale; a digital photographic record was compiled in accordance with the *Albion Procedures Manual*. Where excavated, these deposits were removed in the reverse order to which they had been deposited and the finds from each layer, bagged and tagged with the context number of the deposit from which they came.

All archaeological and geological deposits (contexts) were allotted a unique number and recorded on individual, pro-forma, recording or context sheets. Each numerical sequence was trench specific, thus the contexts numbers allotted to Trench 1 ran from 100, Trench 2, 200 etc. Context numbers, referred to in this report, describing actions of construction or re-construction, such as the cutting or re-cutting of a ditch are enclosed within square brackets *e.g.* [000]. Deposits or fills, within cut features, representing processes of use or disuse are enclosed within rounded brackets *e.g.* (000). All contexts are listed by trench in Appendix 1.

3.3 *Results of Trial Excavation*

Archaeological deposits were encountered in all six trenches, generally surviving immediately below the base of the topsoil.



3.3.1 Topsoil

The uppermost layer in each of the trenches consisted of a dark grey brown clay silt between 0.15m and 0.26m thick. This represents *in situ* formation of topsoil.

3.3.2 Sub-surface Features of Human Origin

Twenty-three features, all dating to the medieval period were identified within the application area (Table 1). They consisted of wall foundations, demolition layers, floor deposits, hollow ways, ditches, pits and a ground water pit or well.

Trench	Wall	Demolition Layer	Internal Surface	Post holes	Pits	Hollow ways	Ditches	Well	Total
1								1	1
2					8				8
3	1	1	1		2				5
4						2	2		4
5						1			1
6	1	1			2				4
Total	2	2	1		12	3	2	1	23

Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Features by Type and Trench

Most of the features were concentrated in distinct areas, probably reflecting the original zoning of the medieval settlement. Broadly speaking these are:

- Linear ditches defined by banks (hollow ways) to the *south* of the application area and a water pit/pond/well (Trenches 1, 4, 5) (see section 3.3.2.1 below).
- Archaeological features associated with building(s) to the *north* of the application area in Trenches 3 and 6 (see section 3.3.2.2. below)
- Clusters of pits, identified in Trench 2, to the *west* of the application area.

3.3.2.1 Hollow ways, Ditches, Banks and a Well/Pond (Figures 4 and 5)

A series of hollow ways were identified to the south and east of the study area (H1 and H7) which were investigated in Trenches 4 and 5. Trench 4 was located so as to investigate the junction of hollow ways H1 and H7. None of the hollow ways were excavated to their full depth as their age and state of preservation was confirmed on superficial examination and cleaning.

3.3.2.1.1 Hollow way H1

Trench 5 revealed that hollow way H1 [505] survives at a maximum depth of 0.40m below the present ground surface (Figure 4) and was visible on the ground as a linear earthwork defined by slight banks to the north and the south (503, 504 and 507 respectively). From the excavated section H1 was 3m wide from top of bank to top of bank, sloping down to 1.14m at the limit of excavation (LOE). It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (506) which appeared to have accumulated over time.



The north bank, which defined the hollow way, appeared to be constructed of up-cast, re-deposited material and comprised a lower layer of dark grey brown silty clay (504) forming a foundation for an upper layer of mid grey brown silty clay (503). The south bank (507) was initially thought to comprise the natural subsoil. However, pottery and charcoal identified from within the matrix of this bank (507) suggests that it was also constructed of re-deposited material.

3.3.2.1.2 Holloway H7

Excavation of Trench 4 confirmed the continuation to the east of hollow way H1. In this trench H1 [409] was seen to be 1.10m wide and lay at a depth of 0.32m below the modern ground surface. It was filled with very dark brown silty sand (410).

Trench 4 also revealed a smaller hollow way H7 [411] which was observed to be 1.70m wide and lay some 0.38m below the modern ground surface. This hollow way was orientated on a NNE-SSW axis and was filled with a dark grey brown silty sand (412). It appears that [411] was re-cut by a later hollow way [413] and was also truncated by a ditch or pit [419].

The excavation of Trench 4 demonstrated that in this area the construction of the banks of H1 differed from that recorded in Trench 5. The north bank of hollow way H1, as in Trench 5, appeared to be constructed of re-deposited and re-worked material comprising of a layer of mid black brown clay silt (407), which overlay ditch [415/417] (see 3.3.2.1.3 below). The south bank of hollow way H1 consisted of two superimposed deposits, an upper layer (405) made up of dark grey brown clay silts contained a small amount of pottery and overlay a further 'make up' deposit (406) which comprised dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.

The banks of the hollow way H7 comprised of layer (407), forming its east bank and layer (405), which formed the upper section of the west bank. These observed relationships indicate that the later version of H1 (413) was open and in use at the same time as H7.

3.3.2.1.3 Ditches

Two ditches [415/417] and [419] were excavated in Trench 4. Both were orientated east-west, though were not visible as earthworks. Ditch [415], which was 1m wide and was filled with a mid brown grey silty sand, was truncated by hollow way H1 [411].

A possible ditch, [419], 1.74m wide and filled with mid brown grey silty sand (420) appeared to cut the earliest version of H1 [411] but was truncated by the subsequent re-cutting of [411], [413]. It is possible that these ditches served to mark out the established area of settlement and the lines of communication prior to the construction of the banks of the hollow ways.

3.3.2.1.4 Well/Pond

A circular depression or hollow, SH2, identified during the earthwork survey, was sampled in the south of the application area in Trench 1.



Hollow SH2 [104] was at least 6m in diameter and lay some 0.25m below modern ground level. Its western edge was partially excavated and revealed an irregular, almost stepped side which varied in angle of slope from 10° to 50°. It contained three fills, a primary fill (107) of mid brown grey clay silt was overlain by a secondary fill (106), comprising mid grey brown clay silts, which was in turn overlain by tertiary fill (105), comprising mid grey brown silty clays. The primary fill (107) appeared to be bounded, at its outer edges, with close fitting angular limestone fragments, interpreted as the lining for a pond or well. The top of this lining was encountered at a depth of 0.73m below the modern ground surface. Ground water was encountered during excavation of the feature at a depth of 0.90m below the modern ground surface. The feature was probably a ground water pit or well, the stone lining being placed in order to prevent collapse of the sides of the feature.

Three post-holes identified in Trench 1 [108, 110, 113] are interpreted as modern intrusions.

3.3.2.2 Buildings and Building Platforms (Figures 4 and 6)

A cluster of features probably associated with buildings/structures was identified to the north of the application area. Slightly raised platforms, at variance with the underlying natural topography in the north-east corner of the application area, probably represent a partially denuded terraced construction platform.

3.3.2.2.1 Building 1

Trench 6, excavated toward the north-eastern extreme of the application area, revealed an earth and stone wall or wall foundation (309). This feature was aligned east to west and ran across Trench 3 (Figures 6 and 8). It was constructed of tamped clay/earth and contained inclusions of angular limestone fragments and bone. The southern face of the masonry was flat, smooth and vertical while the northern face was more irregular. It was 0.54m wide and stood to an exposed height of 0.19m.

To the south of this feature a probable internal surface (307) was identified. This compact layer comprised a distinctive mottled light grey and mid brown silty clay with sand. It is interpreted as a re-deposited mix of natural subsoil and topsoil, forming a make-up layer to level an internal surface within the building. A small test pit dug into this layer indicated a depth in excess of 0.29m. The layer was not fully exposed or excavated; its full depth and extent are, therefore, unknown.

To the south of the internal surface (307) lay a possible demolition layer (316). It consisted of large limestone blocks, forming an uneven surface although appearing to run in a roughly linear pattern, orientated south-east to north-west.

Two pits [305] and [315] were also identified in this trench. Pit [305] was oval in plan, between 0.50m x 0.40m in extent, while pit [315], irregular in plan, measured between 0.50m and 0.76m in diameter. Both pits had concave sides and bases and were 0.15m deep. The pits contained yellow brown clay silt (306, 311)



and dark grey brown silty clay (318) respectively. Pit [305] may be contemporary with demolition layer (316)

3.3.2.2.2 Building 2

To the west, in Trench 6, a wall or wall foundation (603) (Figure 6), comprised of large irregular limestone blocks was revealed at the north end of the trench. A probable collapse or demolition layer (604) was spread over an area of approximately 2.5m along the length of the trench and appeared to be associated with wall (603). This demolition deposit consisted of a large number of angular limestone fragments, some of which were roughly hewn and lay some 0.20m below the modern ground surface.

Two inter-cutting pits were also identified within Trench 6 at its southern, lower end, outside the extent of demolition (604) and below a levelling up layer (601). Pit [605] was 0.3m deep, had sides sloping at 45° and a concave base. Pit [605], which was filled with dark grey brown clay silt (606), truncated earlier pit [607]. It had steep sloping, near vertical sides and was filled by a light yellow grey, clay silt (608).

3.3.2.3 Pitting (Figures 4 and 7)

A further group of pits was identified to the west of the application area in Trench 2 (Figure 7). A very large pit [204], interpreted as a quarry and corresponding with a large visible hollow LH3, had five smaller pits [206, 208, 211, 212, 214] cut into its upper fill (205). Two pits [216, 218] were also identified cut into undisturbed geological deposits at the north-east end of Trench 2.

The large pit [204] extended beyond the edges of excavation of Trench 2 but was at least 7.4m long and at least 0.50m deep. The north-east edge of the feature was partially excavated revealing an irregular, possibly stepped, side which varied in angle of slope from 60° to 20°.

3.3.3 The Geological Stratum

The undisturbed geological stratum exhibited significant variation across the site ranging from mottled light yellow brown and mid brown clay silt on the higher ground to the north to light grey orange sand with frequent limestone fragments to the south.



4. ARTEFACT ASSEMBLAGE

4.1 Introduction

The trial excavation produced an artefact assemblage comprising pottery, animal bone and iron working residues (Table 2). The material was scanned to ascertain the nature, condition and, where possible, date range of the artefact types present.

Zone	Tr.	Feature	Type	Context	Spotdate*	Pottery	Animal Bone	Other finds
-	1	100	Topsoil	100	Early med	2:11		
		102	Subsoil	102	-		2:35	
		103	Subsoil	103	Early med	3:43	3:76	
		104	Well	106	-		1:13	
		104	Well	107	Early med	1:1	5:16	
1	3	300	Topsoil	300	Early med	7:64	6:38	Ferrous slag (116g); lava quern (RA 1); copper alloy key (RA 2)
		301	Subsoil	301	Post-med	12:116	6:82	Ferrous slag (3g); fired clay (14g)
		302	Subsoil	302	Early med	11:162	3:22	Ferrous slag (25g)
		315	Pit	318	Early med	10:130	6:28	Ferrous slag (82g); charcoal (2g)
		310	Layer	310	Early med	9:61	1:15	Fired clay (5g); snail shell (6g)
1	6	600	Topsoil	600	Post-med	110:948	23:198	Ferrous slag (1291g); roof tile (63g); Fired clay (42g)
		601	Dump material	601	Early med	171:1046	44:552	Ferrous slag (3266g); roof tile (191g); Fired clay (116g); fe nail (3g)
		602	Dump material	602	Early med	15:75	1:6	Ferrous slag (293g); Fe shoeing nail (RA 3)
		605	Pit	606	Early med	33:310	13:30	Ferrous slag (4118g)
		607	Pit	608	Early med	22:203	3:111	Vitrified clay (53g)
2	2	204	Quarry pit	205	Early med	4:20	2:19	
		208	Pit	209	Early med	3:76		Ferrous slag (107g)
		212	Pit	213	Early med	5:40	2:32	
		218	Pit	219	Early med	12:73	7:16	Ferrous slag (177g); worked flint (3g)
3	4	400	Topsoil	400	-		4:497	
		405	Dump material	405	Early med	2:40		
		407	Layer	407	-		3:97	
		413	Hollow way	414	-		2:108	Ferrous slag (87g)
		415	Ditch	416	Early med	1:1		Ferrous slag (32g)
		419	Ditch	420	Early med	1:2	11:214	Ferrous slag (41g)
3	5	501	Topsoil	501	-		1:370	
		507	Dump material	507	Early med	3:75		Fe nail (5g)
					Total	437:3497	149:2575	

* - spotdate based on date of latest artefact in context

RA - registered artefact

Table 2: Artefact Summary by Trench and Context

(sherd/frag count : weight in grammes)

4.2 Pottery

Four hundred and thirty-seven pottery sherds, weighing 3.5kg were recovered, the majority associated with features to the north of the application area from Trenches 3 and 6. The pottery was examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Eight fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (held by Albion Archaeology). Fabrics are listed below (Table 3) in chronological order.



Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
<i>Early-medieval</i>			
Type B01	St Neots-type ware	32	(100):2, (213):2, (301):2, (318):1, (600):13, (601):9, (606): 3
Type B01A	St Neots-type (orange)	9	(205):1, (302):2, (310):3, (608):3
Type B01B	St Neots-type (fine)	1	(219):1
Type B07	Shell tempered	391	(103):2, (107):1, (205):3, (209):3, (213):3, (219):11, (300):7, (301):9, (302):9, (310):6, (318):9, (405):2, (416):1, (420):1, (507):3, (600):96, (601):161, (602):15, (606):30, (608):19
Type C	Miscellaneous medieval	1	(601):1
Type C57	London type	1	(103):1
<i>Post-medieval</i>			
Type P03	Black-glazed Earthenware	1	(600):1
Type P19	Mottle/Speckle-glazed Ware	1	(301):1

Table 3: Pottery Type Series

The pottery dates predominantly to the 12th-13th centuries, with a negligible quantity of post-medieval material. Sherds are unabraded, survive in good condition and, although generally small (average sherd weight 8g), several vessels are represented by more than one sherd, indicating the undisturbed nature of the deposits. Over 90% of the assemblage occurs in a shell tempered fabric (type B07), likely to be of local manufacture, and comparable with the material recovered from recent excavations on the site of Harrold Priory Middle School (Albion in prep). Forty-two sherds of shell tempered St Neots-type ware, datable to the post-conquest period, were also identified. A single glazed sherd of probable London ware datable to the mid 12th-mid 14th century date derived from subsoil (103). Diagnostic forms include a range of jugs, bowls and jars, some of which bear sooting. Decoration is restricted to applied thumbled strips.

Two unstratified, undiagnostic sherds of 17th-18th century glazed earthenware were present in Trenches 3 and 6.

4.3 Ceramic Building Material

The incidence of ceramic building material was restricted to Trenches 3 and 6. Three sand tempered fragments of post-medieval/modern flat roof tile, weighing 63g were recovered from topsoil (600). Levelling up material (601) yielded a large piece of medieval shell tempered roof tile (191g), decorated with an applied thumbled strip.

Six sand tempered fragments of fired clay (177g) were recovered from Trenches 3 and 6. Two pieces from topsoil (600) and levelling up material (601) retain surfaces and possible wattle impressions, and are likely to represent structural daub.

4.4 Registered Artefacts

Of the three registered artefacts recovered from Trenches 3 and 6, two are typologically datable to the medieval period. Topsoil (300) yielded a cast copper alloy key (RA 2) of late 12th-late 14th century date, and two undatable fragments of rotary quern (RA 1), made from imported continental lava. An iron horseshoe nail of 'fiddle-key' type (RA 3) datable to the late 11th - 13th century was recovered from dump material (602).



4.5 Iron working residues

Iron working residues comprise 200 fragments (9.6kg) of ferrous slag, vitrified clay, tap slag and partial hearth bottoms, the majority deriving from Trench 6. The slag occurs in both highly vesicular and dense forms, suggestive of smithing and smelting respectively, although the majority of the diagnostic material appears to be associated with the latter process.

4.6 Animal bone

The faunal assemblage comprises 149 fragments, weighing 2.5kg, the majority deriving from topsoil and subsoil deposits across all of the trenches. The bone generally survives in good condition, with some surface erosion. Diagnostic material comprises long bone, rib, astragalus, vertebrae, mandible, teeth, antler and horn fragments from both large and small mammals. Identifiable species are sheep/goat, cow, pig, deer and cat. Butchery marks are present on a number of vertebrae and long bone fragments.



5. CHRONOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

The following section relates the evidence of occupation within the application area chronologically, from earliest to latest and comprises a synthesis of the relative chronologies established in each trench in relation to the finds assemblages retrieved.

5.2 Medieval

Medieval activity on site is clearly attested and comprises three main elements which articulate to provide a view of medieval settlement activity at Little Odell between the 12th and 16th centuries. The walls identified in Trenches 3 and 6, together with the building platforms visible to the north of the application area strongly suggest that domestic and possibly public or high status structures survive within the application area. They represent the only remaining well preserved and upstanding remnants of a deserted medieval village or 'DMV'. The pottery recovered from the trial excavation suggests a date for the occupation of the site between the 11th and 14th centuries AD.

The presence of the substantial wall, identified in Trench 6, when considered in relation to the skeletons discovered in 1952 may suggest the presence of a chapel or church in the north-west corner of the application area, which may, in turn tentatively suggest the presence of a manor house or similar structure in the immediate vicinity.

Immediately to the south of the walls and platforms the main east-west hollow way H1 delineates the southern edge of property plots or burgages and probably functioned as a pathway as well as serving to delineate the separation between fields and properties. To the north of H1, hollow way H7 may be a surviving remnant of a medieval property boundary.

Quarrying for clay, utilised as a building material (see Building 1) is probably represented by LH3 with the quarry infilled with domestic refuse and debris. The pits which cut through LH3 were probably also for refuse disposal.

No evidence of plough damage, either in the late medieval/post-medieval periods or from later 18th cent. or Victorian ploughing was observed on site, leaving the buried archaeology in a remarkable state of preservation. The ceramic and other assemblages recovered from the trial excavation are also in extremely good condition, testifying to the undisturbed nature of the archaeological deposits immediately below the topsoil and possibly also indicating the abandonment of the site rather than a gradual ruination.



6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

The archaeological deposits and structures encountered during the evaluation of land east of the Odell Road, Harrold represent exceptionally well preserved elements of medieval habitation and the interface between that habitation and associated fields to the south. The remains are at least of regional significance and have the potential to address a number of identified research themes.⁵

- Study of rural settlement patterns
- The collection and study of stratified environmental assemblages from rural medieval sites.
- Trade and industry in the medieval period⁶
- Medieval rural burial⁷

Elements relating to several spheres of domestic life such as rubbish disposal, buildings, craft activity, land division and utilisation etc. are apparent from the remains. To the south and east of the application area evidence relating to both the form and the sequence or duration of use of access to medieval Odell is preserved. To the north at least one and probably two buildings are preserved.

The discovery of three skeletons within the application area in 1952 adds further texture to our understanding of previous land use. If the burials are medieval in date, it is possible that the building attested by wall (603) (Building 2) was a public building such as a church or chapel. It is at the very least a higher status, secular structure, such as a yeoman's house or similar. The presence of stone construction within the application area and the meaner constructions of earth/clay may imply that there is either a chronology of building styles and construction techniques reflected within the site or that both construction techniques were utilised at the same time.

⁵ Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (Rural). Wade K. pp46-58 in Glazebrook J. ed (1997) 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment'. *East Anglian Archaeology No 3*

⁶ 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. *East Anglian Archaeology No 8*. Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (ed) (2000). pp 47.

⁷ Ibid



7. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.16 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP5314838554

OS Grid Ref.: SP5413838737

Reason: To investigate circular feature recorded during topographic survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
101	Natural	Firm mid orange brown clay sand frequent small stones, moderate medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Subsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Depth, 0.09m-0.40m. Same as (103)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
103	Subsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones Depth, 0.09m-0.40m. Same as (102).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
104	Well	Sub-circular profile: concave dimensions: min diameter 6.m Possible stone lined, shallow well or water pit. Current ground water level encountered in this feature, at a depth of 0.90m below the current ground level. Feature not fully excavated thus full profile not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional large stones, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
107	Primary fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
108	Posthole	Sub-oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.2m, max length 0.6m A modern posthole.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Fill	Compact light yellow grey sand moderate medium stones Fill appears to be mortar for the base of a modern posthole.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Posthole	Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.13m Cut for a modern posthole with the post still present in situ.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Postpipe	A modern wood post fixed vertically.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Posthole	Circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max diameter 0.25m A post hole, probably modern.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay Probably re-deposited topsoil.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114		Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay occasional small stones Appears to be post hole packing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.23 m. Max: 0.24 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP5080338218

OS Grid Ref.: SP5134239157

Reason: Too investigate large hollow to east of site recorded during topographic survey

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Natural	Compact light grey orange sand frequent medium stones Natural containing frequent limestone angular fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Compact light brown yellow clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Quarry	profile: stepped dimensions: min depth 0.5m, min length 7.4m A very large pit with steep probably stepped sides, possibly a quarry. Not fully excavated thus full profile not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
222	Fill	Friable light grey orange sand occasional small stones Same as (201) but re-deposited with bands of Topsoil (200).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Pit	profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.52m, min depth 0.46m, min length 0.74m Pit cut into (205), the fill of pit [204].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Pit	profile: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.78m, min depth 0.74m, min length 1.92m Pit cut into (207), the fill of Pit [206].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
211	Pit	base: concave dimensions: min depth 0.44m, min length 1.04m Cut of a pit, plan view not seen, continues beyond side of trench and truncated by pit [208].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay occasional flecks chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	Pit	Oval profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.46m, min depth 0.25m, min length 0.94m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
214	Pit	Oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.43m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
216	Pit	Oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.34m, max depth 0.06m, max length 0.38m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
217	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
218	Pit	profile: convex base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, min depth 0.42m, min length 1.08m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
219	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
220	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones Subsoil, depth 0.22m-0.50m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
221	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy clay Subsoil, depth 0.30m-0.36m. Same as (220).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.09 m. Max: 0.25 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP5341140152

OS Grid Ref.: SP5356141500

Reason: To examine possible structure platform identified during topographic survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
302	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones Same as (301).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
303	Make up layer	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small stones A disturbed layer, possibly a make up layer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Layer	Friable light grey brown silty clay occasional small stones Possibly re-deposited natural with decaying limestone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Pit	Oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, min depth 0.15m, min length 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306		Firm mid yellow brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	Upper fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Internal surface	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal Layer appears to be a redeposited mix of natural and decaying limestone with mottled with mid and dark grey brown patches of silty clay. The unusual grey hue to this layer may indicate a make up layer or an internal surface or a floor. Length, 6.30m+, depth 0.49m+. Layer was not fully excavated thus the full profile is not known	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Foundation trench	Straight linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.54m, min length 1.6m A wall foundation construction trench. South side exposed to a depth of 0.19m revealing a straight verticle edge to the fill. Feature was not fully excavated, thus the profile is not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Wall	Light grey yellow sand moderate large stones, moderate small stones A wall or wall foundation, the fill of [308], not fully excavated so profile is not known. The wall was constructed of a sandy mortar containing occasional large limestone fragments (not coursed) and bone inclusions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Layer	Loose mid yellow brown sandy silt Located immediately above wall (309), the layer is a mix of topsoil and mortar from (309). Probably a layer of (309) disturbed by rooting action. Width 0.57m, Depth 0.10m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
312	Layer	Friable mid grey yellow silty clay frequent medium stones Layer appears to be decaying limestone mixed with redeposited natural.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Layer	Friable mid grey blue silty clay frequent small stones Similar to (312).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Layer	Friable mid grey brown silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, frequent large stones A small layer containing several large lime stone blocks in close proximity with charcoal flecks and pottery. No feature was discernable however the 'Layer' may represent a section of collapsed wall or a pit feature. Layer diameter 0.40m+, Depth 0.10m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	Pit	profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.76m, min depth 0.16m, min length 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
318	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Fill of [315]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
316	Layer	Friable light grey brown silty clay Similar to (304) and (312) but with large Limestone blocks forming an uneven layer, possibly the base of a wall, orientated in a NW - SE direction? Not fully excavated so full profile not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.09 m. Max: 0.25 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP5341140152

OS Grid Ref.: SP5356141500

Reason: To examine possible structure platform identified during topographic survey.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
317	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.3 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP5688439071

OS Grid Ref.: SP5713438109

Reason: Dog leg shaped trench measuring 10m along long axis and 5m along short axis and 1.6m wide. Located at junctions of suspected hollow ways to determine sequence.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones Depth 0.00m-0.26m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
401	Natural	Compact mid orange brown silty clay Depth, 0.56m-0.75m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Light yellow brown clay occasional flecks chalk Depth, 0.46m+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Natural	Friable light grey orange sand frequent small stones Depth, 0.76m+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Make up layer	Compact mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones Probably re-deposited / disturbed natural. Depth 0.43m+.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Dump material	Friable dark grey brown clay silt A probable dump layer for the construction of a bank. Depth 0.22m-0.43m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
406	Dump material	Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones A probable dump layer for the construction of a bank. Depth 0.43m-0.61m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407		Friable mid brown black clay silt occasional small stones A probable dump layer for the construction of a bank, similar to (405). Depth 0.22m-0.44m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
408	Natural	Friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Similar to (401).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Hollow way	Linear E-W profile: convex dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, min length 1.6m Cut, or worn through use, Holloway or path, - or possibly a former boundary ditch re-used as a path? Feature not excavated thus profile and depth not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	Fill	Friable dark brown black silty sand occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
411	Hollow way	Linear N-S profile: convex dimensions: min breadth 0.6m Cut, or worn through use, Holloway or path, - or possibly a former boundary ditch re-used as a path? Feature not excavated thus profile and depth not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
412	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
413	Hollow way	Linear N-S profile: convex dimensions: min breadth 1.7m Re-cut, or re-worn through use, Holloway or path, - or possibly a former boundary ditch re-used as a path? Feature not excavated thus profile and depth not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
414	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
415	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 1.0m Probable cut of ditch, possibly a former boundary ditch. Feature not excavated thus profile and depth not known. Probably same ditch as [417], truncated by [411] and [413].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
416	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
417	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 0.63m Probable cut of ditch, same as [415], truncated by [411] and [413].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
418	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional medium stones Probably same as (416).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
419	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 1.74m Possible ditch or Hollow way, or possibly a large pit? not now visible as a surface feature. Not excavated so profile not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
420	Fill	Mid brown grey silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
422	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 0.7m Possible ditch cut, the continuation of [411], truncated by [419].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
421	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy clay Similar to (412). Possible continuation of [411], truncated by [419].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.14 m. Max: 0.15 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP5468838251

OS Grid Ref.: SP5475737748

Reason: Trench located over possible hollow way identified in topographic survey

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
501	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones Depth, 0.00m-0.15m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Dump material	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones A probable dump layer for the construction of a bank. Depth 0.15m-0.49m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Dump material	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones A possible dump layer for the construction of a bank.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Hollow way	Linear E-W profile: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.14m Cut, or worn through use, Holloway or path, - or possibly a former boundary ditch re-used as a path? Feature not excavated thus full profile and depth not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	Dump material	Firm mid brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal A probable dump layer for the construction of a bank. Depth 0.12m-0.55m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.24 m. Max: 0.24 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP5248441842

OS Grid Ref.: SP5203840952

Reason: Contingency trench invoked to examine further possible building platform.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt Depth, 0.00m-0.24m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
601	Dump material	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Depth, 0.24m-0.46m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
602	Dump material	Friable mid orange brown clay silt Similar to (601). Depth, 0.24m+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
603	Wall	Frequent large stones Probable wall, partially collapsed but with large irregular limestone blocks close to their original position. Feature not excavated thus exact wall position, depth and composition not known. Size of irregular limestone blocks typically: length of 0.40m, width 0.30m, depth 0.20m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Demolition layer	Frequent medium stones A demolition spread or a make up layer probably associated with wall (603). Layer consists of medium limestone blocks, probably smaller fragments of the wall (603) lying a few metres from their original position. The layer was not excavated thus relationship of the layer (604) to probable wall(603) is not proven. Size of irregular limestone blocks typically: length between 0.10m and 0.15m, width between 0.10m and 0.05m and thickness between 0.10m and 0.05m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Pit	profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min depth 0.3m Proable pit. Feature truncates (608).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
607	Pit	profile: near vertical Feature not excavated, size and profile not known.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
608	Fill	Friable light yellow grey clay silt occasional medium stones Feature Truncated by [605]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
609	Layer	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
610	Natural	Friable mid orange yellow silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

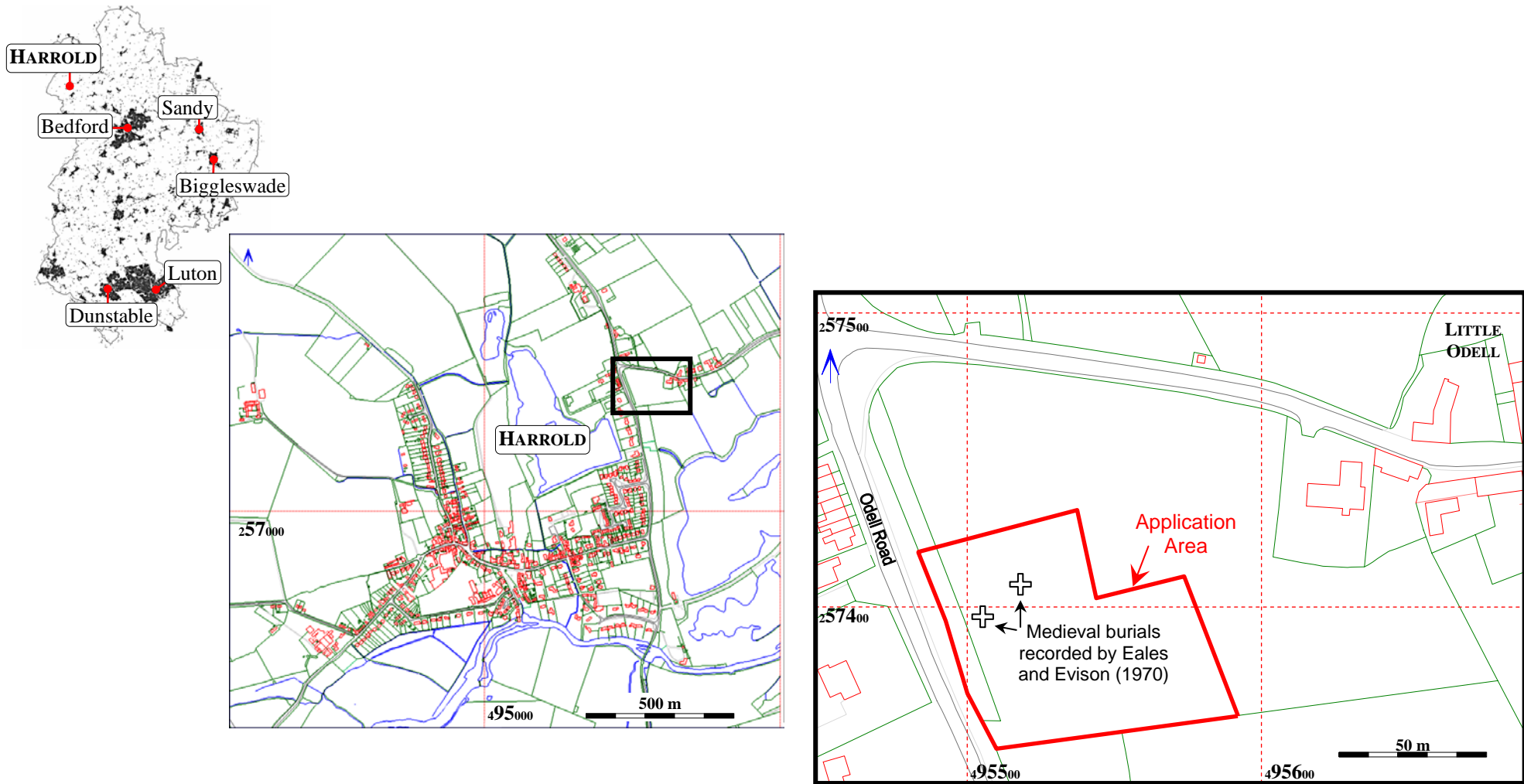


Figure 1: Location of application area

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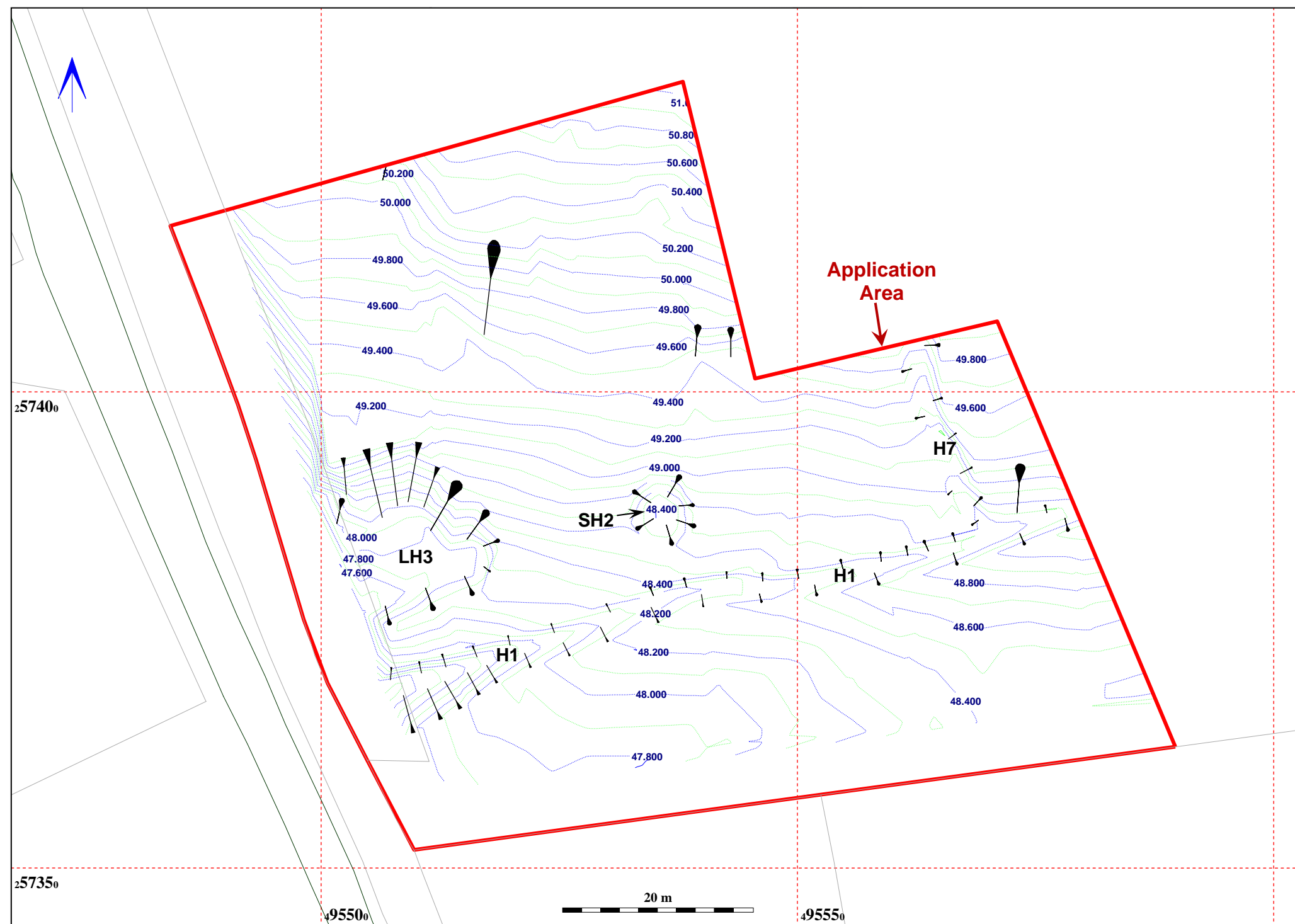


Figure 2: Topographical survey
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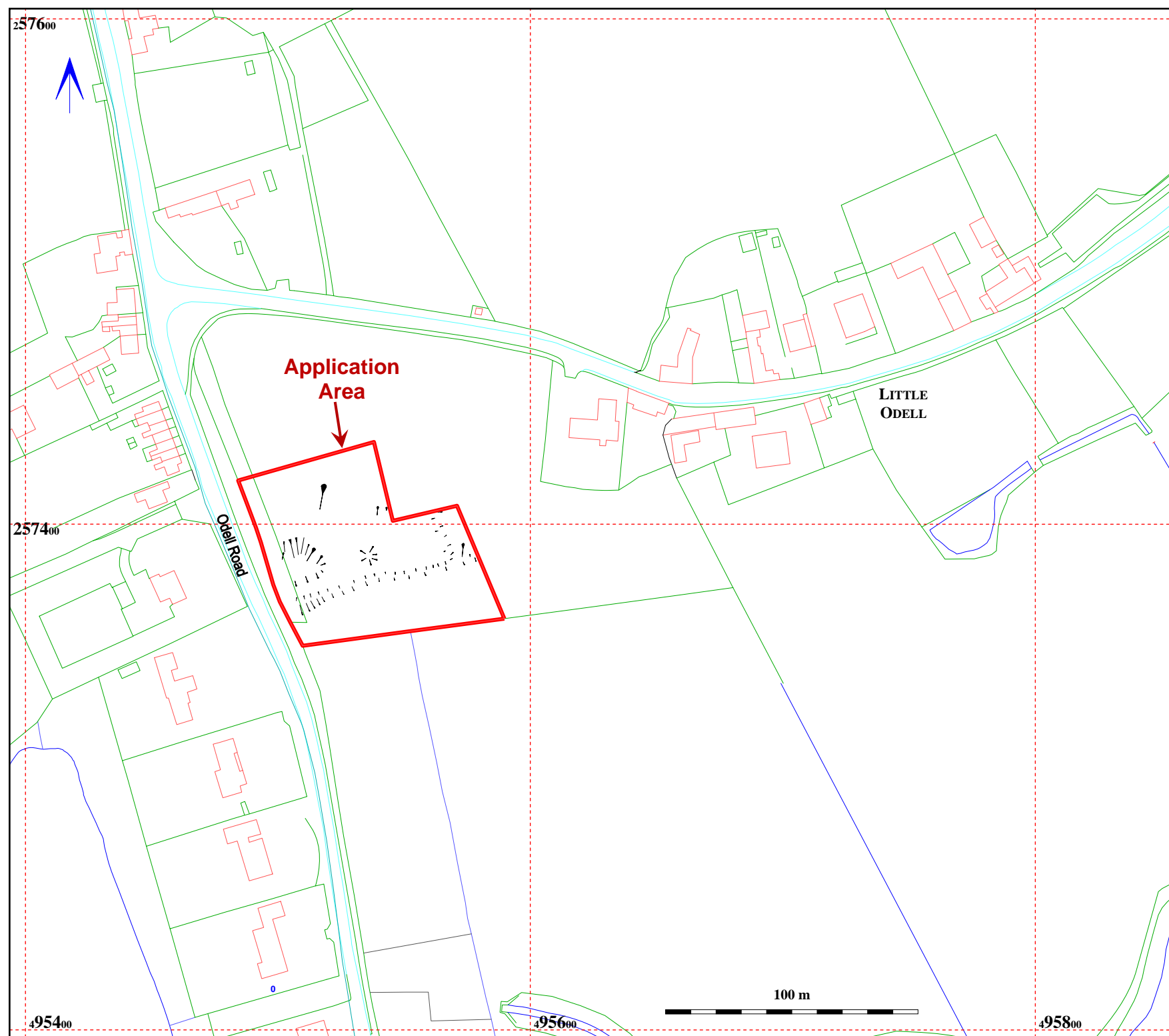


Figure 3: Earthworks in relation to modern OS map
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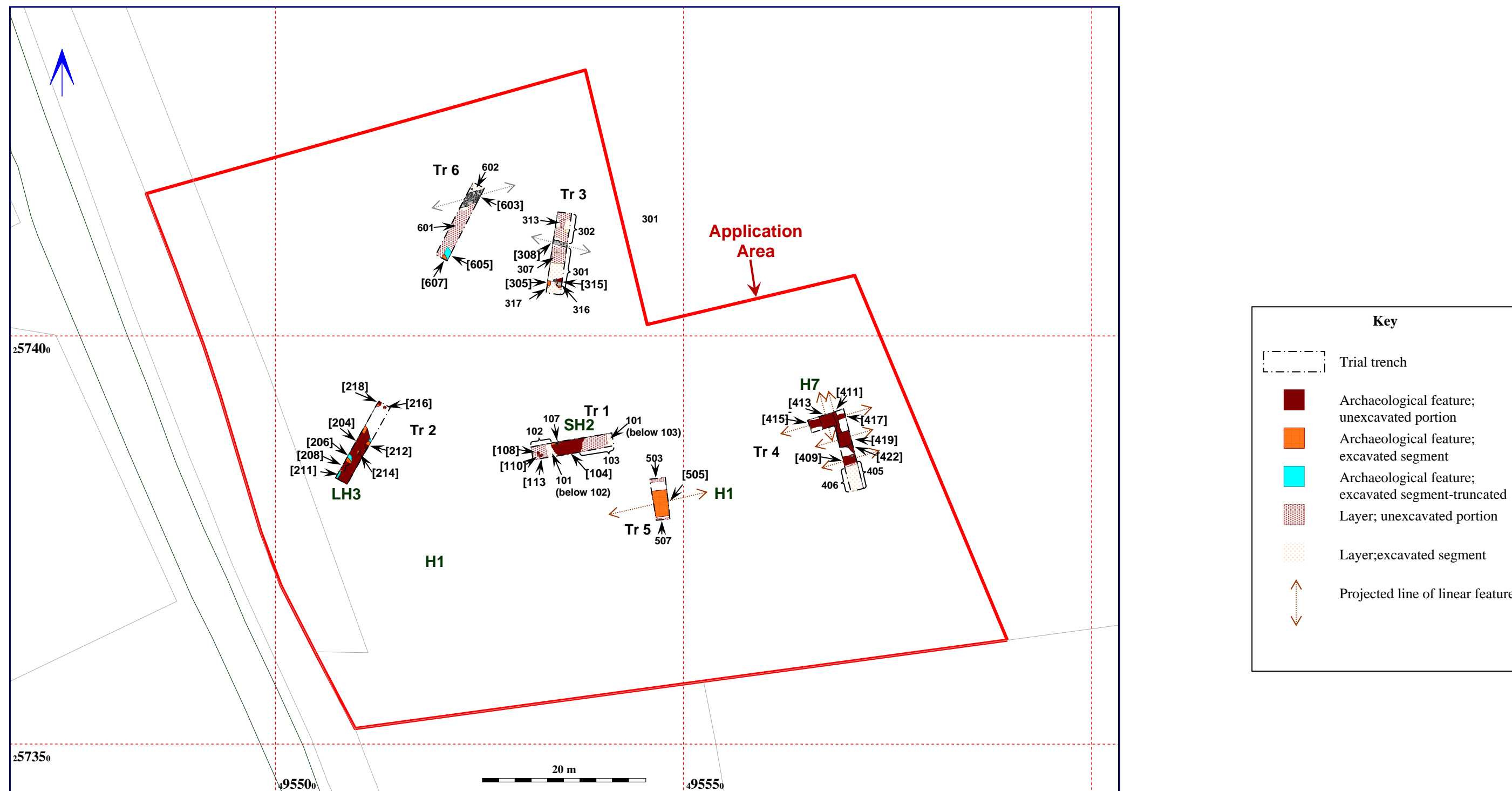


Figure 4: Trench Locations and all features

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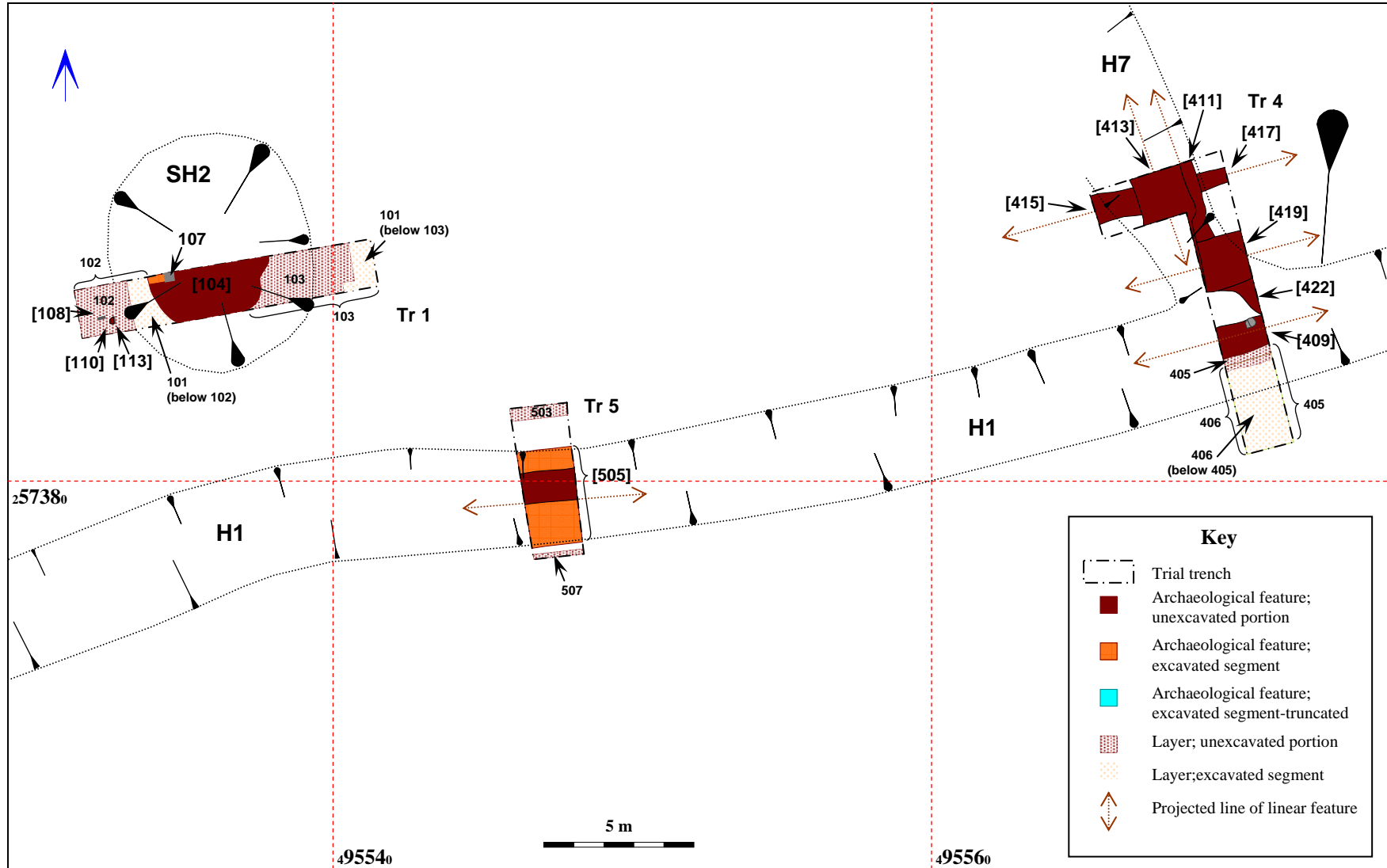


Figure 5: Trenches 1, 4, and 5 with survey background

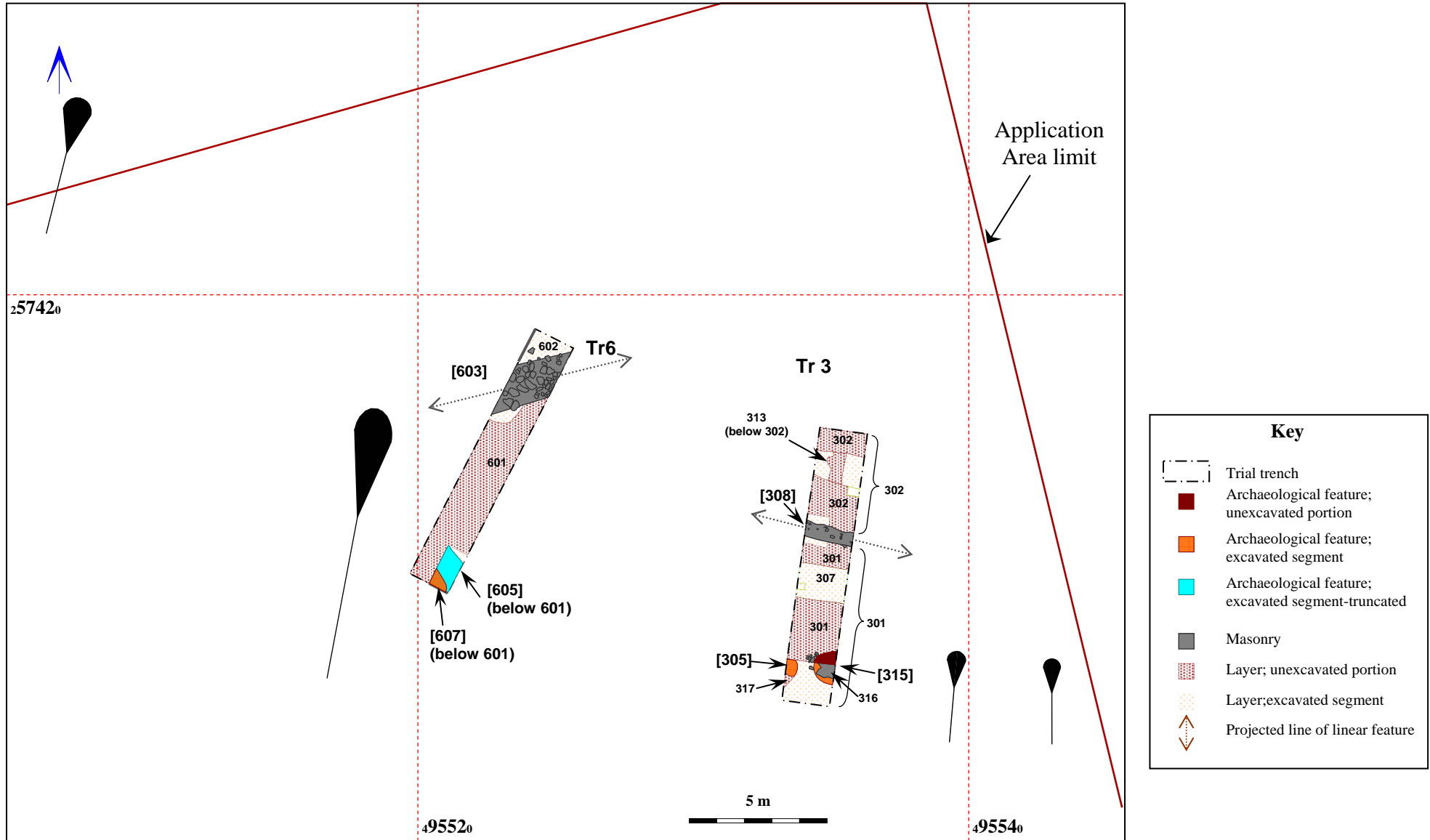


Figure 6: Trenches 6 and 3 with survey background

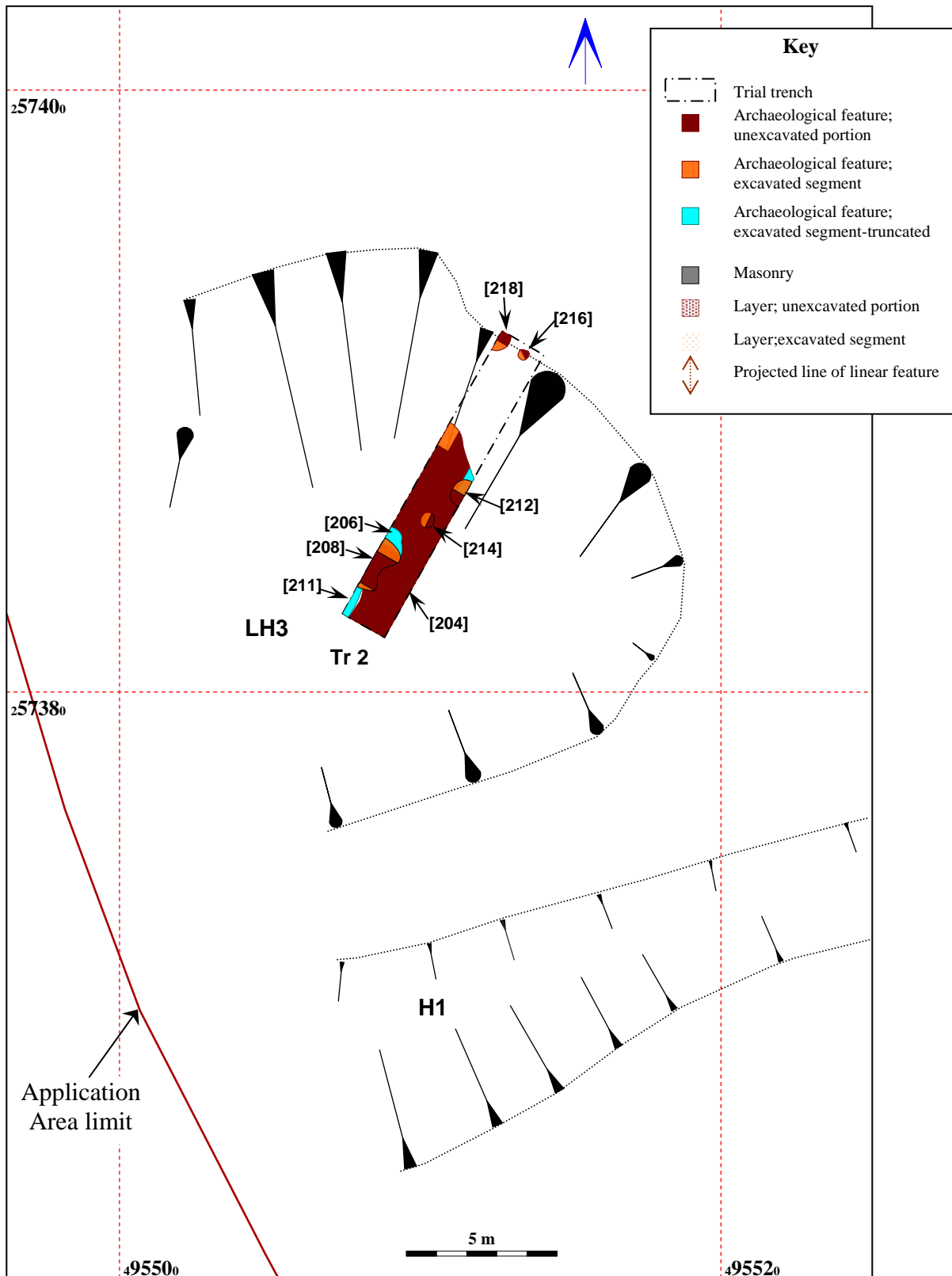


Figure 7: Trench 2 with survey background