



**THE BUNGALOW, HIGHAM ROAD
BURTON LATIMER
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Produced for:
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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. 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.

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Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

AAA	Assistant Archaeological Advisor
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
HER	Historic Environment Record



Non-Technical Summary

A planning application (KET/2010/0662) was made to Kettering Borough Council for residential development at The Bungalow, Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire. In line with the guidance contained in PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment, Northamptonshire County Council's Assistant Archaeological Advisor (AAA) requested further information on the archaeology of the site to enable an assessment of the potential impact of the development to be made. The planning application was subsequently withdrawn pending the results of this investigation.

The nature of the work required to provide the necessary information was set out in briefs issued by the AAA. The first stage comprised intrusive archaeological field evaluation in the form of trial trenching, the results of which are presented in this report.

Seven 14m-long trial trenches were opened within the 0.43ha development area. The trench layout was targeted on the continuation of a large Roman boundary ditch, known to exist from archaeological investigation on the adjacent land and to provide coverage in areas most likely to be impacted by the proposed development.

The trial trenching located furrows indicating the development area was once within medieval open fields. A small number of undated or modern features were also identified. However, the most significant evidence comprised the continuation of the Romano-British settlement identified in archaeological investigations on adjacent land. This comprised part of a ditched enclosure and evidence for more dispersed activity outside the enclosure. The density and type of features, presence of only small quantities of domestic debris and absence of significant charred plant remains suggest that the development area is away from the main domestic focus or core of the settlement. However, the discovery of part of a Romano-British settlement is significant because, although such settlements are considered to be relatively common in the region, they 'are very unevenly distributed and poorly understood' (Cooper 2006, 143).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Mr & Mrs Worth have submitted a planning application (KET/2010/0662) for a residential development at The Bungalow, Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire. In line with the guidance contained in PPS5 *Planning for the Historic Environment*, Northamptonshire County Council's Assistant Archaeological Advisor (AAA) requested further information on the archaeology of the site to enable an assessment of the potential impact of the development to be made. The planning application was subsequently withdrawn pending the results of this investigation.

A brief was issued by Northamptonshire County Council's Assistant Archaeological Advisor (AAA), setting out the programme of work required to deal with the archaeological potential of the site (NCC 2010a). This will comprise three stages:

- Stage I: archaeological field evaluation of the site to locate, define and characterise any archaeological remains that exist.
- Stage II: appraisal of the results of the field evaluation and their significance with regard to the proposed development. This is likely to lead to a programme of pre-construction investigation and recording of archaeological remains which will be unavoidably destroyed by the development. Any such work will be secured by a further NCC brief.
- Stage III: implementation of the pre-construction archaeological investigation and recording.

The AAA issued a brief for the Stage I archaeological field evaluation which was to take the form of trial trenching (NCC 2010b).

1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

Burton Latimer lies on the east side of the River Ise, one of a small number of south-flowing tributaries of the River Nene that drain the boulder clay-covered watershed between the Nene and the Welland. The site lies on the south-east fringes of the town (Figure 1). It is *c.* 0.43ha in extent and is centred on NGR SP 9034 7428. It is bounded by Higham Road to the south and by the edge of the town to the west. To the north and east it abuts an area of former agricultural land which now has planning permission for housing development.

The site falls into two parts. To the west is The Bungalow with gardens to the front and rear. To the east is an area of dense, overgrown scrubland, formerly a smallholding. The site slopes down slightly from east to west at a height of *c.* 67m OD towards a brook which drains into the River Ise.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

No archaeological remains were known from the site prior to the trial trenching. However, extrapolation of the result of the evaluation of the adjacent proposed housing development had highlighted the archaeological potential of the site. The key previous studies were:



- Archaeological desk-based assessment (JSAC 2000)
- Geophysical survey (ArchaeoPhysica 2010)
- Archaeological field evaluation (Albion 2011)

Together, these demonstrated that the land to the north of the Bungalow contains a Romano-British farmstead extending over *c.* 1.8ha. The domestic focus of this appeared to be defined by a ditch which, based on geophysical survey results, would continue into the Bungalow development area.

Unusually for this part of Northamptonshire, another contemporary farmstead is known *c.* 1km to the east under the Burton Wold Farm wind farm. Open area excavation in advance of construction indicated that this comprised a complex of rectangular enclosures dating from the 1st–4th centuries AD (Edgeworth 2008).

1.4 Project Objectives

The project objectives were described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2010) and are, therefore, only summarised here.

Northamptonshire has benefitted from the results of English Heritage's National Mapping Programme (Deegan and Foard 2007, 81–135). The research context for Roman Northamptonshire is provided by Jeremy Taylor (Cooper ed. 2006, 137–159).

Within this research framework the specific aims of the trial trenching were to:

- establish the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features present within the site;
- establish the integrity and state of preservation of any such archaeological features;
- recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- identify palaeo-environmental remains which could help to determine local environmental conditions.

1.5 Archiving

The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be archived to the standards outlined in Appendix 3 of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*. Details of the project and its findings have been submitted to the OASIS database (reference albionar1-91300) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

The integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) will be prepared upon approval of this report. As the NCC brief notes, there is currently no archaeological archive depository able to accept material from this part of the county, although the issue is being actively addressed and it is hoped that suitable facilities will be available within 3-5 years.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2010) and was approved by the AAA. It was designed to conform to the requirements of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2010) and the accompanying Practice Guide (DCLG/EH 2010). The archaeological investigation was conducted in accordance with appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines including:

• IfA	<i>Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation</i>
• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001)
• Archaeological Archive Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2007)
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (2009)

2.2 Implementation

The archaeological investigation and recording were undertaken between 10th and 14th January 2011. A total of seven 14m-long trenches were opened (Figure 1). The trench layout was designed to sample the areas of site that were likely to be impacted by the proposed housing layout; Trench 1 was located to intercept a major Romano-British boundary ditch identified in the adjacent investigation.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged, 2.25m-wide ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under close archaeological supervision. The overburden was removed down to the top of undisturbed geological or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts. All deposits were recorded in a unique number sequence, using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. The AAA monitored the work on Wednesday 12th January.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All archaeological features located in the trenches are shown on Figure 2.

3.2 Romano-British Farmstead

3.2.1 The Romano-British enclosure ditch (Figure 3)

Trench 1 revealed that the major Romano-British boundary ditch located in the adjacent investigation (Albion 2011) continued into the development area where it was recorded as ditch [107]. It was on the same NE-SW alignment as, and of similar size and profile to, the ditch within the adjacent investigation. It was 2.9m wide, over 1m deep with no obvious sign of recutting, although its profile would suggest that this is possible (Figure 3, Section 1). Finds recovered from the ditch comprised 779g of animal bone and 37g of Roman roof tile.

It is possible that the return of this ditch was located in Trenches 2, 3 and 6. Ditch [603] was 1.8m wide and was 0.6m deep (Figure 3, Section 3). It produced 18g of Romano-British pottery and 78g of animal bone. Ecofact sample 3 from the primary fill (604) contained small amounts of very fragmented charcoal. The same ditch also appeared to pass between Trenches 2 and 3. Its upper edges were located as [205] and [303] but were obscured by furrow [309] (Figure 3, Section 2). It is probable that the deepest part of the ditch was located between Trenches 2 and 3. Finds from ditch [303] comprised 49g of Romano-British pottery, 47g of animal bone, and 47g of Roman roof tile.

Based on the discovery of these ditches it is likely that the domestic enclosure located in the adjacent investigations continued into the northern half of the development area. However, the small quantities of domestic debris from the ditch fills appear to support the interpretation that the main focus of occupation was located further to the north, beyond the development area.

3.2.2 Activity inside the enclosure (Figure 4)

Very little evidence was recovered for activity within the enclosure; only two gullies are believed to be contemporary.

Gullies [105] and [606] were located in Trenches 1 and 6. They were on different alignments but both ran parallel to, and within *c.* 2m of, the enclosure ditch. They were similar in size — less than 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep (Figure 4, Sections 4 and 5). They produced no finds but their alignments suggest they are contemporary with the Romano-British enclosure and may be part of its boundary.

3.2.3 Activity outside the enclosure (Figure 5)

Evidence was recovered for activity to the south of the domestic enclosure; it comprised two pits and one posthole.

Pit [305] was located immediately to the south of the enclosure ditch. It was less than 1.7m in diameter, 0.3m deep (Figure 5, Section 6) and produced 3g of



animal bone. It is assigned to the Romano-British period on the basis of its proximity to boundary ditch [303] and the similarity of its fills to other Romano-British features. Ecofact sample 2 contained small amounts of very fragmented charcoal

Pit [403] and posthole [405] were identified *c.* 30m to the SW within Trench 4. Pit [403] was similar in plan and diameter to pit [305] but was nearly twice as deep (Figure 5, Section 8). A broken flint flake and a very small fragment of unidentifiable pottery, recovered from ecofact sample 1, were the only finds recovered. The irregular base of the pit indicates that it has been disturbed by root activity. This interpretation was supported by the numerous modern rootlets recovered from the sample, which also contained small amounts of very fragmented charcoal. Posthole [405] was located *c.* 2.5m further to the SW. It had a much more regular profile (Figure 5, Section 7) than nearby root disturbance holes [407]; it produced a single sherd (9g) of Romano-British pottery.

3.3 Medieval Open Fields

Traces of medieval furrows were identified in several of the trenches. They were generally under 1.8m wide and 0.2m deep with irregular profiles that contained subsoil-like fills that were sterile of finds. Furrow [703] was an exception in that it was 3.3m wide and produced 23g of Romano-British pottery, 49g of animal bone and 140g of Roman roof tile. However, its profile was typical of a furrow and similar to the less highly truncated furrows seen in the adjacent investigation. The presence of Romano-British finds within its fill is unsurprising, given that medieval ploughing will have disturbed earlier features.

The distribution of the furrows matches that revealed by the geophysical survey on the adjacent investigation (Archaeophysica 2010). No trace of furrows was evident within Trench 4. It should be noted that the depth of subsoil was significantly greater at the southern end of this trench (*c.* 0.6m); this is likely to be related to the build-up of a medieval headland adjacent to Higham Road.

3.4 Undated and Modern Activity

Areas of root disturbance were located in Trenches 1, 3, 4, and 6. They were typified by large, irregular patches of disturbed natural and subsoil that were less than 0.2m deep. The features are probably of relatively recent origin, relating to the site's change of use from agricultural land to a tree-planted garden and wooded scrubland.

A modern trench [505] was identified on the eastern edge of Trench 5. It was 0.6m wide, 0.2m deep with near vertical sides. The latter suggests that, although it produced 2g of Romano-British pottery, it may have once contained a service or drainage pipe. In addition, its sole fill (506) had a topsoil-like consistency. It is likely to have been a continuation of trench [608] which was of similar width, but was highly truncated.

A modern service trench and soakaway pit were located in Trench 7 (not issued context numbers). The trench, which was similar to those in Trenches 5 and 6, contained a modern, glazed ceramic pipe and is likely to have drained rainwater



from the roof of the bungalow. A narrow land drain was also located in Trench 3.

3.5 Artefacts

3.5.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly animal bone. Small quantities of pottery, ceramic building material and a worked flint were also recovered (Table 1). All datable artefacts are of Roman origin, mainly of the 2nd to early 4th century.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Context	Finds Summary
1	107	Ditch	108	Animal bone (779g); roof tile (37g)
3	303	Ditch	304	Pottery (49g), animal bone (47g), roof tile (47g)
	305	Pit	306	Animal bone (8g)
4	403	Pit	404	Worked flint (2g)
	405	Post hole	406	Pottery (9g)
5	505	Modern trench	506	Pottery (2g); animal bone (53g)
6	603	Ditch	604	Pottery (10g); animal bone (78g)
			605	Pottery (8g)
7	703	Furrow	704	Pottery (23g); animal bone (49g); roof tile (140g)

Table 1: Artefact summary by trench and feature

3.5.2 Pottery

Twelve pottery sherds, weighing 101g, were recovered. They were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. The largest concentration derived from the fill of ditch [303]. The pottery survives in poor condition, with much surface abrasion, and has a low average sherd weight of 8g. In the absence of a standardised Roman type series for Northamptonshire, six fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology (Table 2). No pre- or post-Roman pottery was recovered. The assemblage is similar in character to that recovered from the adjacent investigation (Albion 2011).

Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context.Sherd No.
R03E	Nene Valley white ware	1	(304):1
R05B	Fine oxidised sand	1	(704):1
R06A	Nene Valley grey ware	4	(304):1, (506):1, (604):1;
R07C	Gritty black ware	1	(304):1
R13	Shell	4	(304):1, (604):1, (605):1, (704):1
R35	Grog	1	(406):1

Table 2: Pottery type series

The small assemblage is local in character, and is dominated by Nene Valley grey wares and shell-tempered wares, the latter within the general South Midlands tradition of shelly pottery. A single sherd of Roman grogged ware also occurs. Vessel forms are limited to an everted rim shelly jar and a flanged bowl in Nene Valley white ware. No continental imports were present. Regional imports are a single rouletted bowl sherd, likely to derive from Oxfordshire. The assemblage has similarities to that recovered from the nearby Burton Wold wind farm (Webster 2008, 38–39).



3.5.3 Other finds

Five abraded pieces of shell-tempered *tegulae* (flanged roof tile), weighing 224g, were recovered. Fragments are small, with an average weight of 44g, and range in thickness from 15–17mm. They occur in ditches [107], [303], and as residual finds in furrow [703].

A broken flint flake (2g) of uncertain date was recovered from pit [403].

3.6 Ecofacts

3.6.1 Faunal remains

The faunal assemblage comprises 82 fragments, weighing 1.1kg, the majority (779g) deriving from the fill of ditch [107]. All other bone deposits weighed less than 230g, with the smallest weighing only 3g. Individual pieces are small, with an average weight of 14g, and survive in poor condition, with much surface erosion. Diagnostic species are cattle and horse, represented by long bone, rib, vertebra, pelvis, mandible and tooth fragments. Butchery marks were observed on two rib fragments deriving from Roman ditch [603] and modern trench [505].

3.6.2 Ecofact samples

Three bulk soil samples were collected for the potential recovery of environmental evidence (Table 3). The samples were as “controls”, as no charred material was visible and to assist in finds retrieval. They were taken from three significant features across the site at the request of the AAA.

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature	Reason for sampling	Quantity sampled (ltrs)
1	404	Pit [404]	Control	20
2	306	Pit [305]	Control	20
3	604	Basal fill of ditch [603]	Control	20

Table 3: Ecofact samples

All samples were processed by a combination of flotation onto a 0.3mm sieve and wet-sieving of the residue through a 1mm mesh. Both the flots and residues were dried and the latter sorted for biological remains and artefacts. The flots were examined using a binocular microscope with a magnification of up to x40.

The three samples produced small flots, ranging in size from 10–20ml and consisting largely of rootlets along with other recent contaminants including leaf, moss and insect fragments. There were also occasional molluscs in each flot. All the flots contained small amounts of very fragmented charcoal with a few potentially identifiable fragments in pit fill [404] (sample 1). It is possible that the charcoal may be of more recent origin, given the large amount of intrusive material in the samples. No other identifiable charred plant remains were present in any of the flots.

The virtual absence of charred plant remains and the presence of only occasional artefacts in the samples suggest that these features are some distance from the main area of domestic and human activities associated with crop-processing and food preparation. Samples from the adjacent evaluation produced evidence, albeit limited, of agricultural activities (Albion 2011).



4. DISCUSSION

4.1 *The Romano-British Settlement*

The evaluation located the periphery of a Romano-British settlement, including part of a ditched enclosure within the northern half of the development area and more dispersed isolated features to the south. The pottery recovered from this site and the adjacent investigation (Albion 2011) suggests that it was occupied between the 2nd and 4th centuries, with no evidence for a late Iron Age precursor or continuity into the Saxon period. Although there had been some disturbance by medieval ploughing and modern services, the preservation of the features was generally good. Smaller features, such as postholes, were present at the southern end of the site where the build-up of a headland may have added protection from later ploughing.

The settlement enclosure was defined by a ditch which may have been redug. It may have been associated with another parallel gully or slot. The overall shape of the enclosure is somewhat unusual in that it is polygonal rather than rectilinear, as is the norm for this region (Taylor 2006), *e.g.* the settlement at nearby Burton Wold Farm (Edgeworth 2008). The reason for this is uncertain but may reflect the location of the settlement on a slightly flatter part of the valley side. Based on Trenches 2 and 5 the interior of the enclosure within this development area contained fewer archaeological features than that part of the enclosure within the adjacent investigations. The small quantity of pottery recovered and the sterility of the fills/ecofact samples support the suggestion that it was away from the main focus of domestic or other activity.

The pottery assemblage comprises mainly locally made vessels. It compares well with that recovered from nearby Burton Wold Farm (Webster 2008, 38–39). The absence of continental imports and low quantity of regional imports (one sherd) is likely to be a function of the small assemblage size, rather than a meaningful difference from the adjacent investigation.

It is highly likely that the occupants of the settlement were farmers. The relative importance of animal husbandry as opposed to arable farming is impossible to determine on the basis of these investigations, due to the small quantities of animal bone and the absence of charred plant remains. However, results from the adjacent investigation suggested that the settlement may have had a mixed agricultural regime, differing from nearby farming communities that were more dependent on pastoralism (Albion 2011).

Brief mention should be made of the 3rd-century coin hoard discovered in 1954, on the adjacent land. Coin hoards of this date are quite common with over 250 known in Britain. In general, the composition and provenance of hoards can be extremely varied, suggesting that their burial and loss can be the result of different factors (Abrams and Ingham 2008, 91). However, it is clear that the presence of a hoard does not *per se* indicate that a site is of higher status or religious in nature.



4.2 **The Wider Landscape**

The aerial photographic evidence for the Iron Age and Roman landscape on the Northamptonshire clays is still highly fragmented. The Burton Latimer site was not first discovered due to cropmarks but by the chance discovery of a coin hoard. It is becoming increasingly clear that the county was intensively occupied — characterised by large-scale agricultural landscapes, in some cases associated with pottery and iron production. In places, neighbouring sites, as at Burton Latimer, were no more than 1km or 2km apart, although not all were necessarily in use at the same time.

Associated with this agricultural landscape was an extensive network of roads and trackways, villas and the development of many local market and religious centres. It has been suggested that one of these roads ran northwards from Irchester on the Nene, along the east bank of the Ise near Burton Latimer, and on towards the possible Roman small town located on the northern edge of Kettering (Taylor 2002, 6; Lawrence and Smith 2009, fig. 7.8). Similarly, the known and potential villas are densely concentrated along the River Nene and the valleys of minor tributaries, like the Ise. Although the Burton Latimer site appears to represent a low status farmstead at least one such high status site is known from the Ise valley — the Rushton Roman villa, c. 2km to the north-west of Kettering (Edwards *et al.* 2002, 277–278).



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.25 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.29 m. Max: 0.35 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90367: Northing: 74310)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90382: Northing: 74307)

Reason: To locate Romano-British Boundary located in adjacent investigation.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Firm light yellow brown clay moderate small stones Included patches of bluish grey clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Root disturbance	Irregular sides: irregular base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.27m, max depth 0.1m, min length 1.38m Truncated by a modern ceramic field drain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Sole fill	Friable mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Heavily root disturbed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Gulley	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.17m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Sole fill	Friable light yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones Some root disturbance.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 2.91m, min depth 1.2m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Sole fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.25 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.22 m. Max: 0.38 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90364: Northing: 74296)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90357: Northing: 74284)

Reason: To sample area of greatest potential archaeological impact.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark blue brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Firm light yellow brown clay moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Furrow	Linear ESE-WNW sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.08m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Sole fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones Heavily root disturbed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped dimensions: min breadth 2.12m, min depth 0.3m, min length 2.25m Likely to be a ditch but only northern edge of this feature was visible within Trench 2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Sole fill	Friable mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Root disturbed and not well defined.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.25 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.39 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90352: Northing: 74284)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90358: Northing: 74270)

Reason: To sample area of greatest potential archaeological impact.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
309	Furrow	Linear ESE-WNW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.3m Furrow obscures ditch [303]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Sole fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Firm light yellow brown clay moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 3.2m, min depth 0.25m, min length 2.25m Edge of ditch which continues beyond the end of Trench 3 and is obscured by furrow [309]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Sole fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Heavily root disturbed to the north.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
305	Pit	Oval N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.32m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Sole fill	Hard mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Moderate root disturbance.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
307	Tree root disturbance	Irregular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.64m, max depth 0.15m, max length 1.55m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Sole fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.25 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.58 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90342: Northing: 74256)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90335: Northing: 74243)

Reason: To sample area of greatest potential archaeological impact.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Firm light yellow brown clay moderate small stones With patches of bluish grey clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.46m, max depth 0.56m, max length 1.9m Edges look root disturbed towards the base.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Sole fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
405	Posthole	Circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.17m, max diameter 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Sole fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
407	Root disturbance	Sub-oval sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.32m, max depth 0.06m, max length 0.55m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Sole fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.25 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.49 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90353: Northing: 74321)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90345: Northing: 74309)

Reason: To sample area of greatest potential archaeological impact.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional medium-large stones, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm light grey yellow clay moderate small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.81m, max depth 0.08m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Sole fill	Friable light yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones Heavily root disturbed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Modern trench	Linear NNE-SSW sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.21m, min length 1.95m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Sole fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.25 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.29 m. Max: 0.43 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90331: Northing: 74290)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90345: Northing: 74294)

Reason: To sample area of greatest potential archaeological impact.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Firm light yellow brown clay frequent small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.81m, max depth 0.6m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Lower fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay frequent small stones, moderate medium stones, occasional large stones 0.49m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
605	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt frequent small stones 0.11m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
606	Gulley	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.66m, max depth 0.13m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
607	Sole fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
608	Modern trench	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.09m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
609	Sole fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.25 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.42 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90323: Northing: 74287)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 90324: Northing: 74272)

Reason: To sample area of greatest potential archaeological impact.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Firm light yellow brown clay frequent small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Furrow	Linear E-W sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 3.34m, max depth 0.18m, min length 2.25m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Sole fill	Friable light yellow brown clay silt frequent small stones Truncated by modern service trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

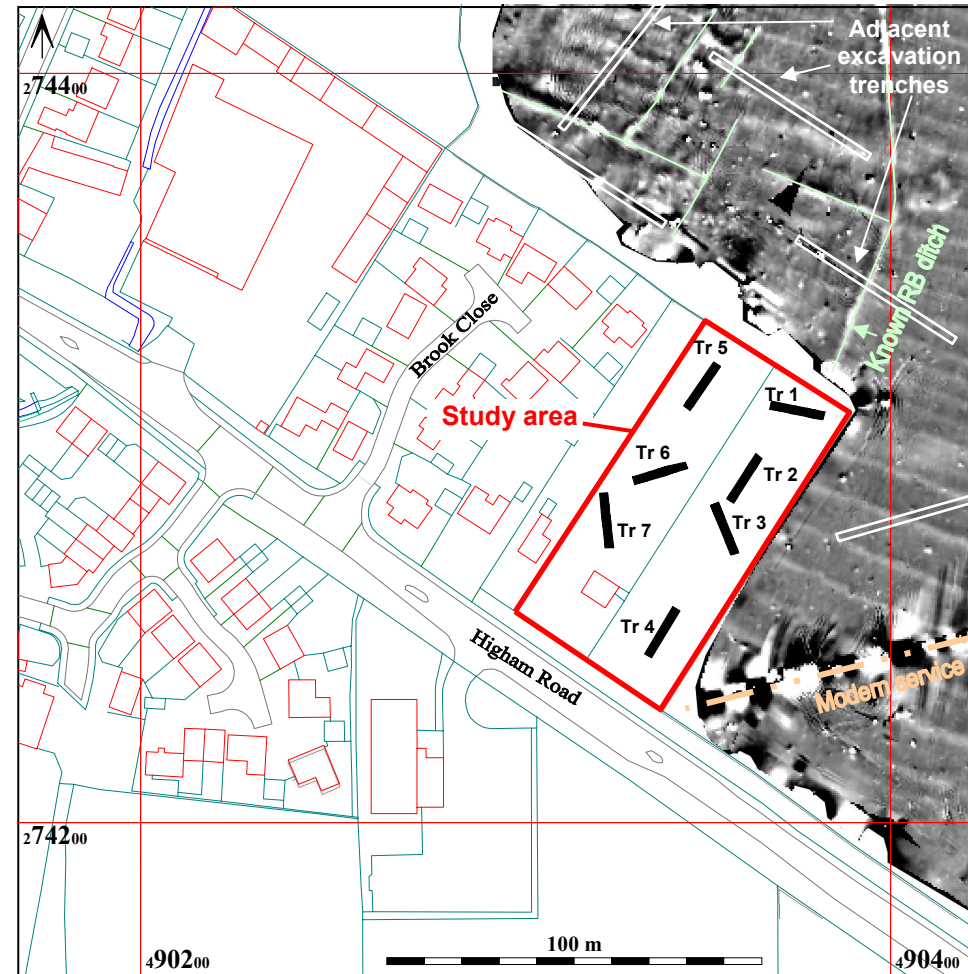
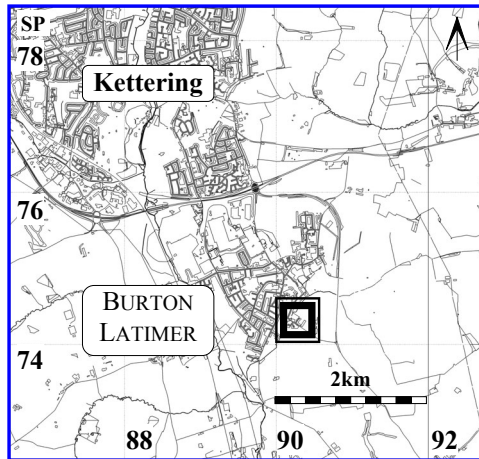
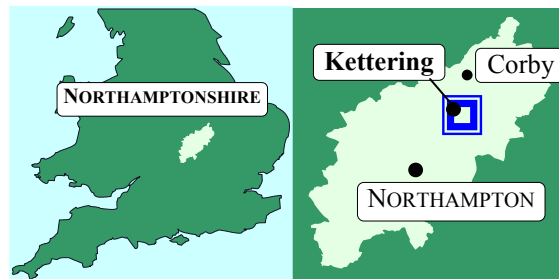


Figure 1: Site location plan and trench layout, including geophysical survey results from adjacent investigation

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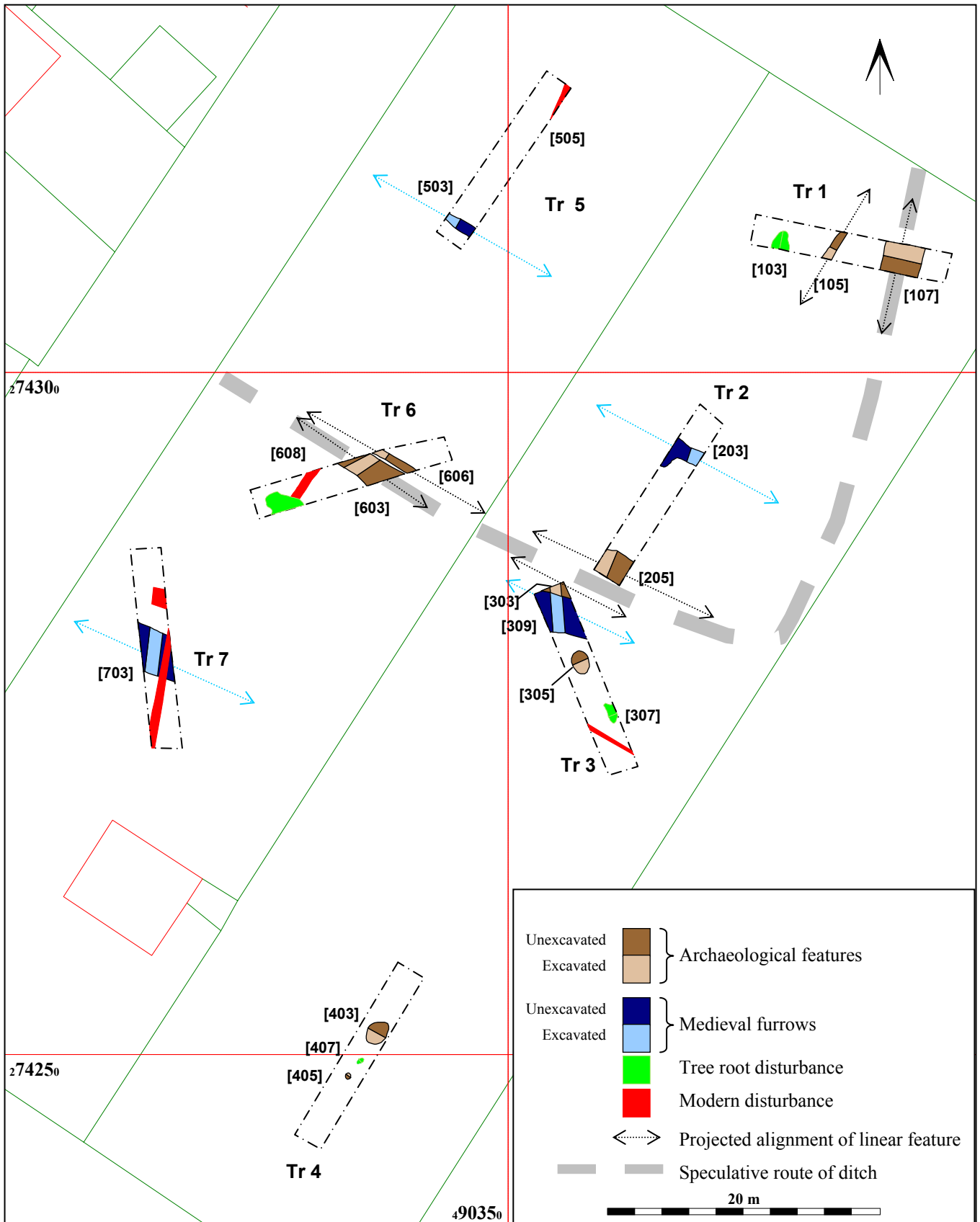
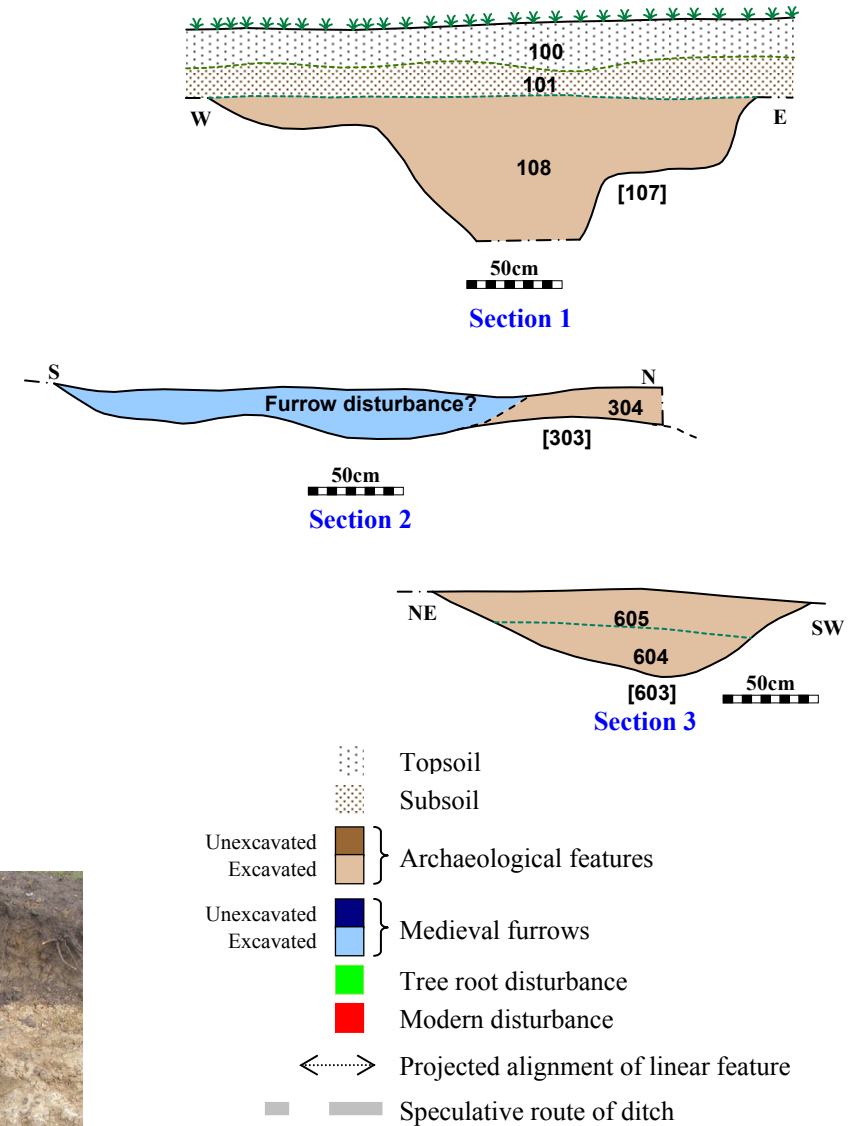
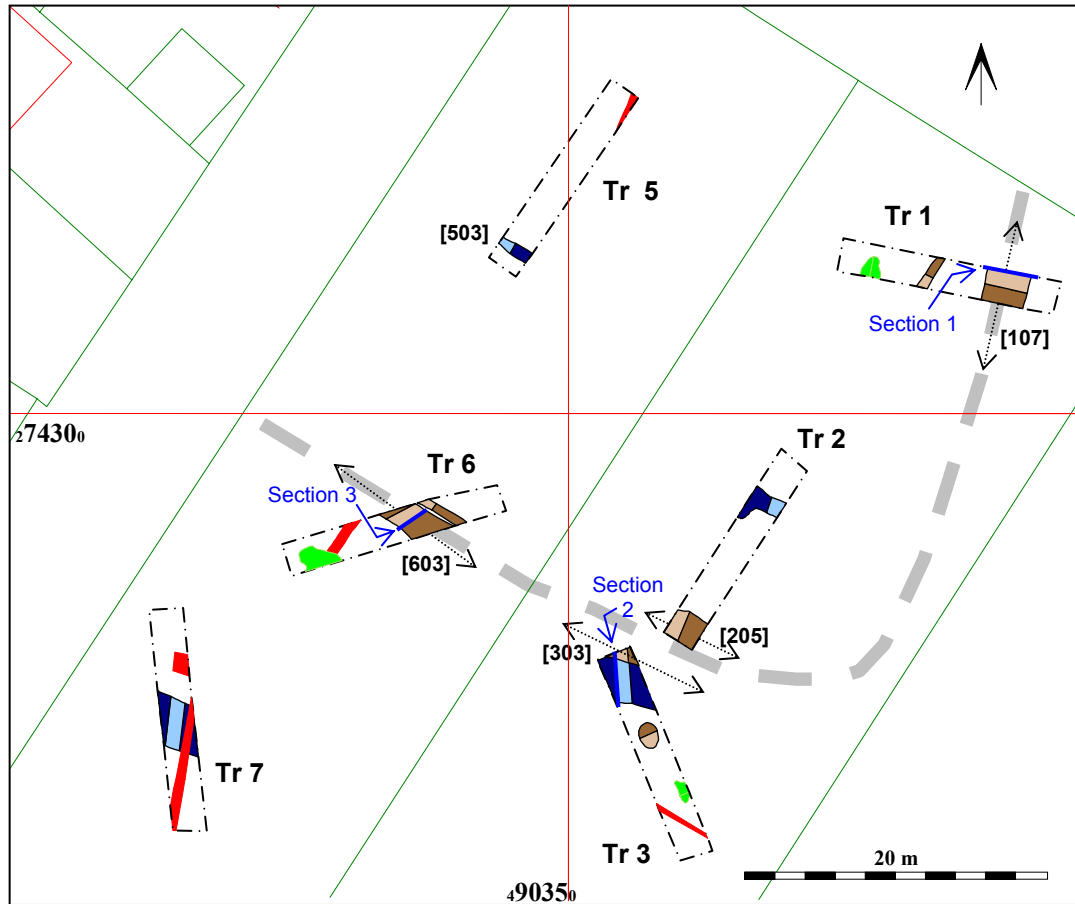


Figure 2: All features plan

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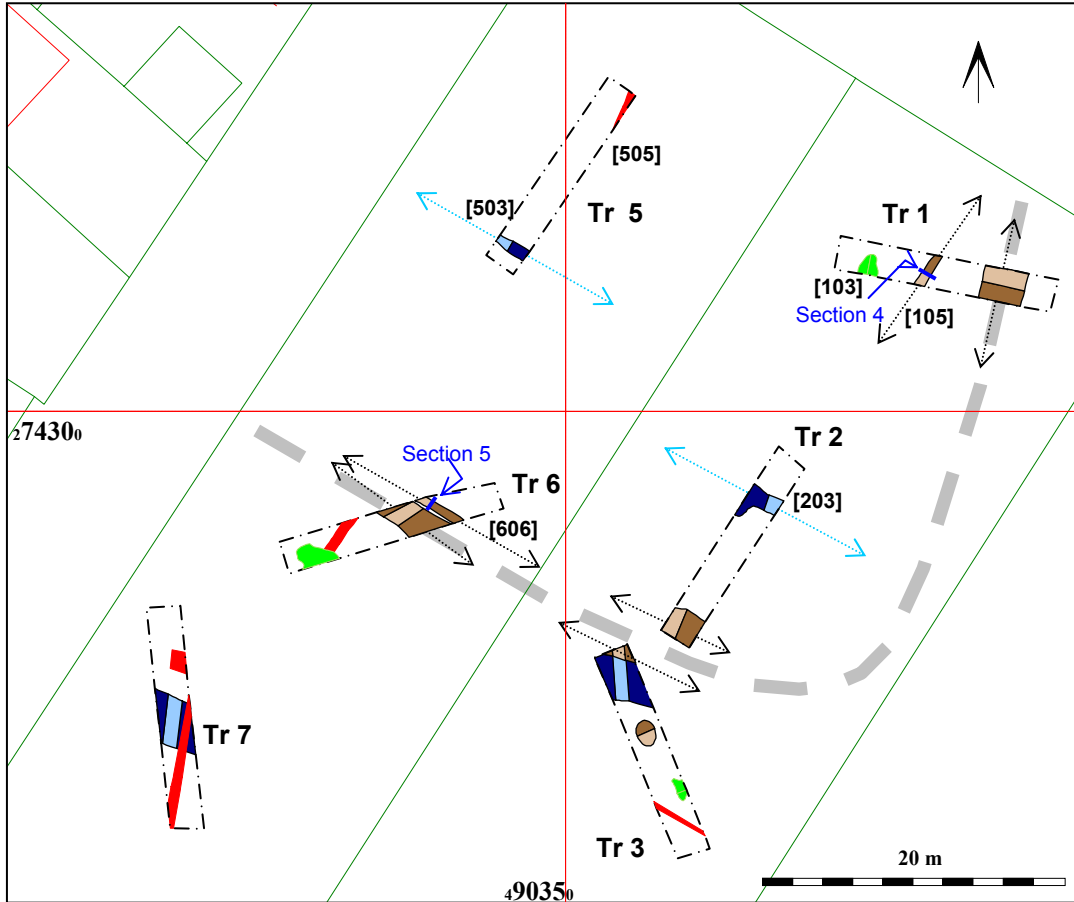


Ditch [107] looking north. Scale 1m



Ditch [603] looking south-east. Scale 1m

Figure 3: The Romano-British ditched enclosure



Ditch [105] looking north-east.
Scale 40cm



Ditch [606] looking south-east.
Scale 40cm

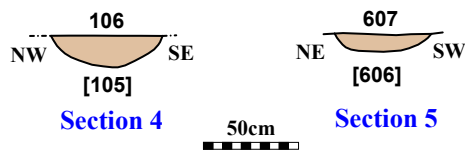
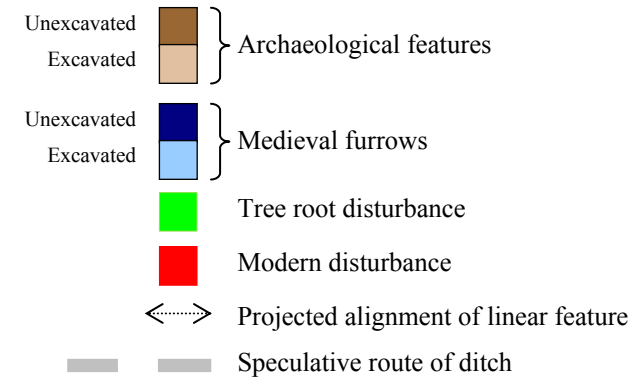


Figure 4: Internal activity

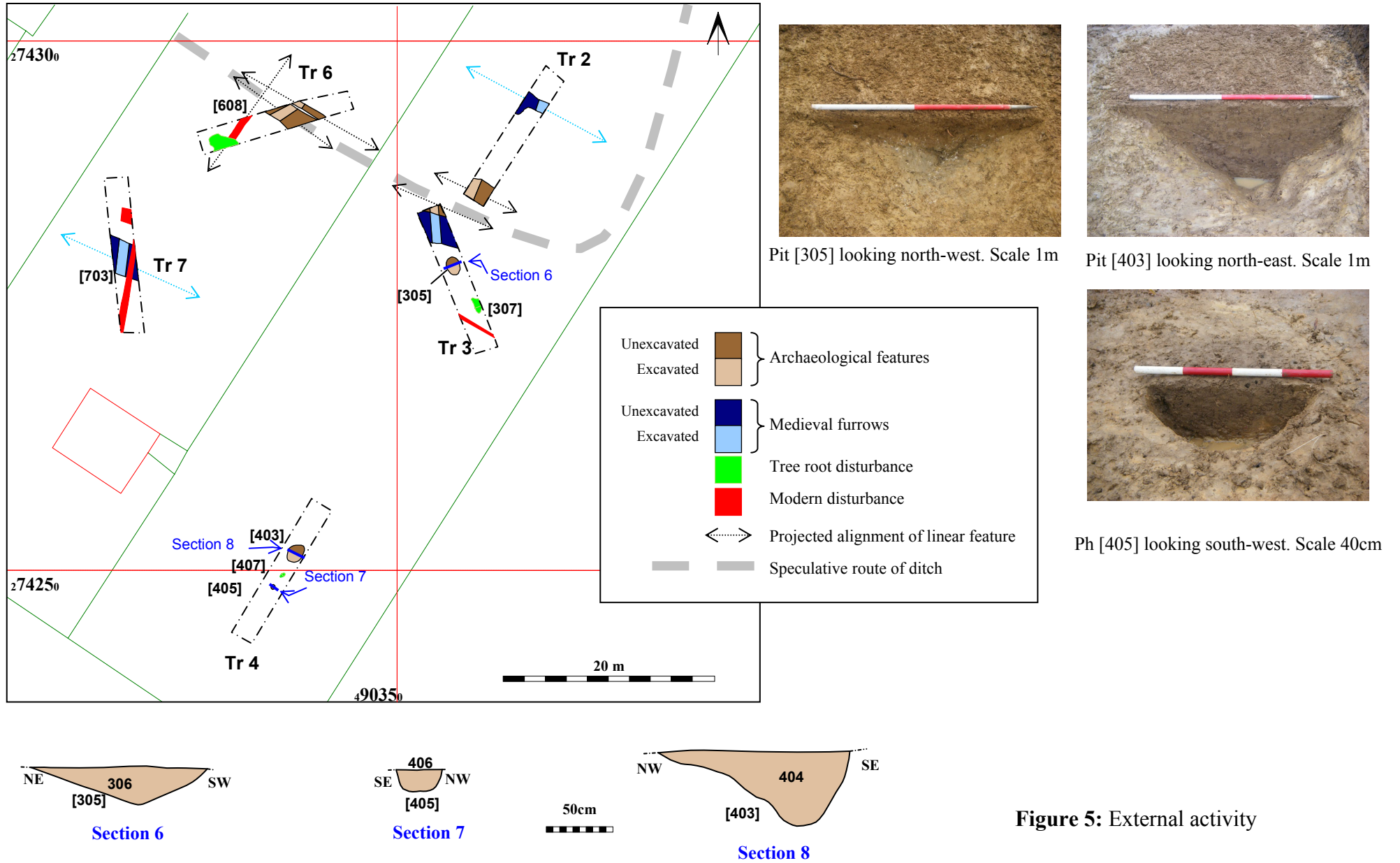
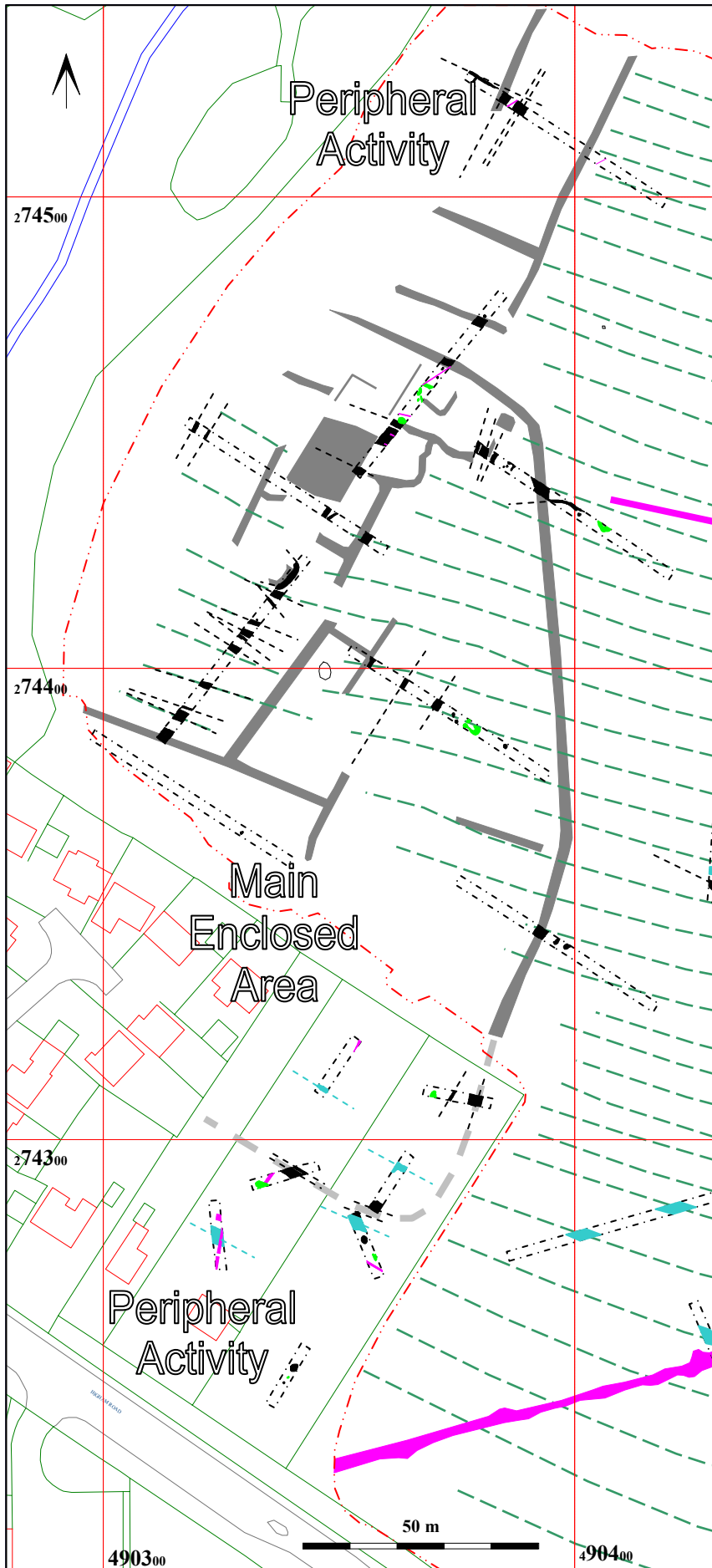


Figure 5: External activity



Key to geophysics plot

- Probable Roman
- Modern
- Furrows

Key to trenches

- Roman features
- Medieval furrows
- Tree root disturbance
- Projected line of linear feature
- Speculative line of boundary ditch

Figure 6: The Burton Latimer Romano-British settlement

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