



# Northamptonshire Archaeology

## Archaeological Evaluation at Priory Lane, Marcham, Oxfordshire August 2013



### Northamptonshire Archaeology

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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		<b>OASIS No: 157266</b>	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at Priory Lane, Marcham, Oxfordshire		
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Manor Oak Homes to conduct an archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of nine trial trenches, on land at Priory Lane, Marcham. The excavations identified ditches and gullies dating to the Saxo-Norman period, which produced a small pottery assemblage, and furrows to a later medieval/post-medieval field system.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation		
Site status	None		
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Walford and Walker 2012) Trial Trenching (Holmes and Walker 2012)		
Current Land use	Pasture		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Medieval/post-medieval		
Significant finds	None		
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>			
County	Oxfordshire		
Site address	Priory Lane, Marcham, Oxfordshire		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c 0.95ha		
OS Easting & Northing	SU 45744 96560		
Height OD	c 57m aOD		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>			
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)		
Project brief originator	Hugh Coddington, Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council		
Project Design originator	NA		
Director/Supervisor	Jim Burke		
Project Manager	Mark Holmes		
Sponsor or funding body	Manor Oak Homes		
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>			
Start date	August 2013		
End date	August 2013		
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)</b>	
Physical	OXFCMS 2013.110	Pottery, CBM	
Paper	OXFCMS 2013.110	Record sheets, drawings	
Digital	OXFCMS 2013.110	Digital mapping, photos	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>			
Title	Archaeological evaluation of land at Priory Lane, Marcham, Oxfordshire		
Serial title & volume	13/158		
Author(s)	Jim Burke		
Page numbers	22		
Date	August 2013		

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT  
PRIORY LANE, MARCHAM, OXFORDSHIRE  
August 2013**

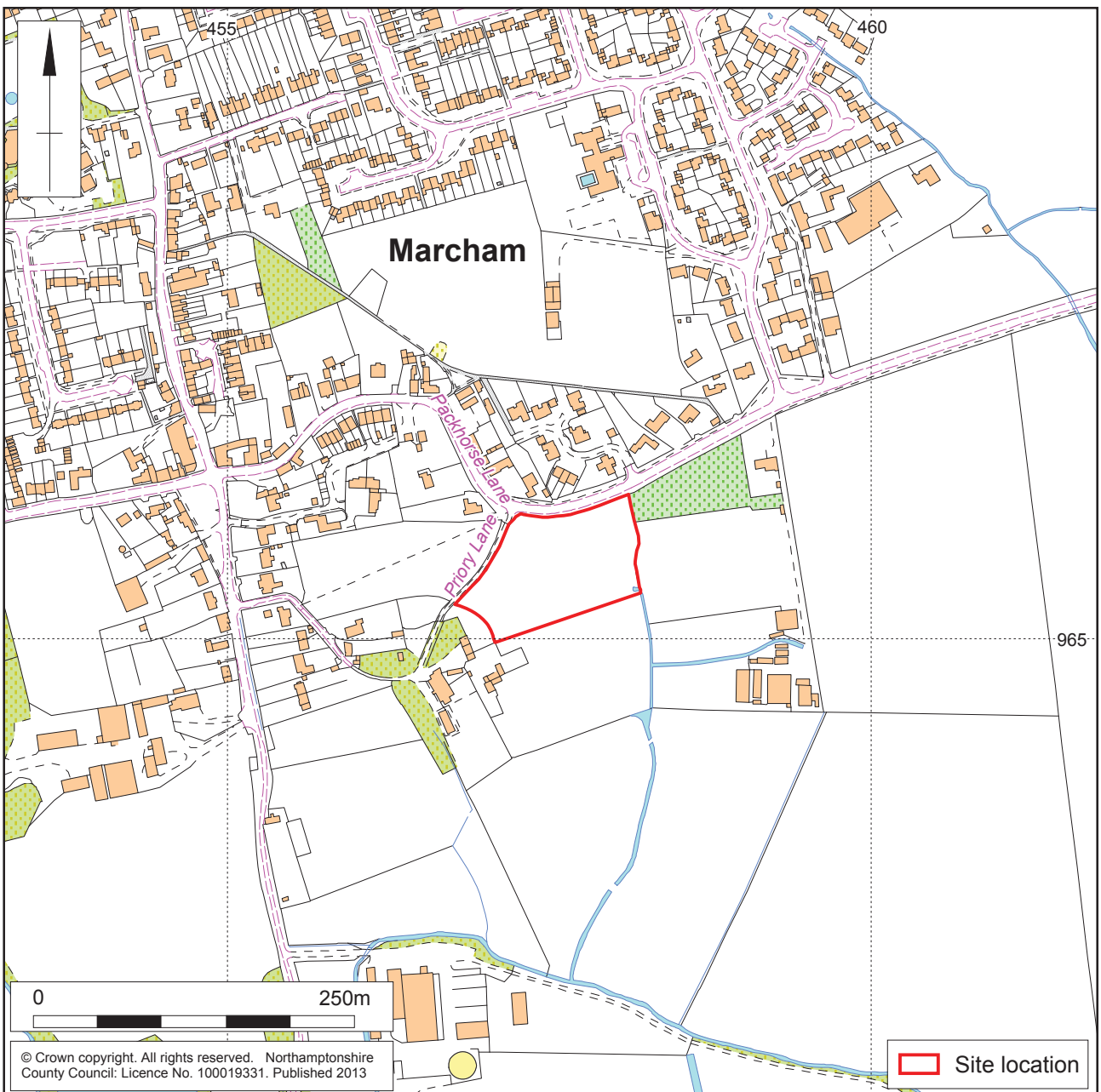
*Abstract*

*Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Manor Oak Homes to conduct an archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of nine trial trenches, on land at Priory Lane, Marcham. The excavations identified ditches and gullies dating to the Saxo-Norman period, which produced a small pottery assemblage, and furrows to a later medieval/post-medieval field system.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by Manor Oak Homes to carry out archaeological trial trenching on a proposed development site at Priory Lane, Marcham, Oxfordshire (NGR SU 45744 96560; Fig 1). The works are being undertaken in response to a brief issued by the Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council (OCC 2012) and complied with the Written Scheme of Investigation (NA 2013) prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology and approved by the Planning Archaeologist for OCC. The work has been undertaken in accordance with *the National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

A total of nine trial trenches were excavated between 13-14 August 2013. The accession number for this project is OXFCMS 2013.110.



Scale 1:5000

Site Location Fig 1



## **2 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Archaeological background**

A geophysical survey (Walford and Walker 2012) and trial trench evaluation (Holmes and Walker 2012) was carried out to the west of Priory Lane. A watching brief was carried out on land to the north of the proposed development site (Gill 2006) and geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation have been carried out on land to the north-east (Wessex Archaeology 2012 a, b and c). Although there are no monuments on the Historic Environment Record for the site itself, there is evidence of archaeological activity close by.

A number of flint implements have been found in the vicinity, including six late Mesolithic/early Neolithic core fragments, a Neolithic flint knife and axehead and a Bronze Age arrowhead.

A Bronze Age barrow cemetery and Iron Age settlement have been found on playing fields c 150m to the north-east (Wessex Archaeology 2012b and c). The activity extended beyond the site boundaries. The early/middle Iron Age settlement comprised roundhouses and storage pits with some evidence of structured deposition of artefacts. The settlement may have been occupied into the late Romano-British period and a number of Roman coins and as well as pottery has been found in the village. To the north-east of the village considerable quantities of Iron Age pottery and Romano-British pottery and tiles have been found in conjunction with an area of cropmarks of possible Iron Age date. About 200m to the south of the proposed development site are a series of undated linear cropmarks.

The site lies on the edge of the historic core of Marcham, which originated in the Anglo-Saxon period. King Edgar granted 50 hides of land in Marcham to Abingdon Abbey in 965 AD. The abbey still held Marcham in 1086, when its lands here were assessed at 10 hides (VCH 1924). In 1538, the manors of Marcham, Frilford and Garford and the advowson of the church were surrendered to the crown by the abbot. To the south of the site lies a building probably dating to the 16th century. It is known as Marcham Priory, but is said to have been a hostel run by the abbey (Ford 2007) or perhaps as an audit house.

On the 1818 Inclosure Map the north-western part of the site was a cottage and garden belonging to Esther Stone (Fig 2). The remainder of the site was a field known as Malthouse Close. By the late 19th century the buildings on Esther Stone's former plot appear to have been replaced by an extension to Malthouse Farm, which mostly lay north of the current site.

A watching brief was carried out on land immediately to the north of the proposed development site during excavation of the footings for a number of houses (Gill 2006), but no archaeological features were observed.

The geophysical survey of the site revealed possible evidence of archaeological features (Walford and Walker 2012). The anomalies clustered in the north-western corner of the site included two parallel, north-south aligned ditches abutting a further east-west aligned ditch. Further features also appeared to be present. Some of the anomalies may correspond with a plot visible on the 1818 enclosure map of Marcham (Fig 2).

The subsequent trial trenching in 2012 identified a number of medieval features, dating from the Saxo-Norman period to the 13th century, concentrated at the western side of the site, comprising boundary and enclosure ditches, although isolated pits and a posthole were also present. Slag found in a large pit indicated smithing activity in the vicinity. Two limestone walls were also present, although these may belong to a later post-medieval phase of activity.





Marcham Inclosure Map, 1818 Fig 2

## 2.2 Topography and geology

The site lies within Marcham, about 4km west of Abingdon, and comprises a single pasture field (Fig 1). It is bounded to the north and west by housing and to the south by The Priory, a late 16th-century building and associated gardens. It is bounded to the east by a track.

The proposed development area is largely flat and stands at a height of about 57m aOD (Fig 4). The geology consists of Coral Rag limestone, overlain by brown rendzina soils (SSEW 1983).



The site prior to excavation, looking north-east      Fig 3

## 3 OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to quantify the quality, character, date, state of preservation, depth of burial and extent of the archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts within the area affected by the proposed development. This was to be achieved through trial trench evaluation.

The project was to address the research aims and make reference to the Solent Thames Research Frameworks as appropriate ([thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=553&Itemid=277](http://thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=553&Itemid=277)).

## 4 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenches were positioned in accordance with the WSI (NA 2013) and in accordance with the trench plan agreed with the Oxfordshire County Council's Planning Archaeologist (Fig 4). A total of nine trenches (eight 30m long and one 20m long) were excavated, to a total length of 260m. The trenches were positioned to investigate potentially areas of archaeology across the whole field.

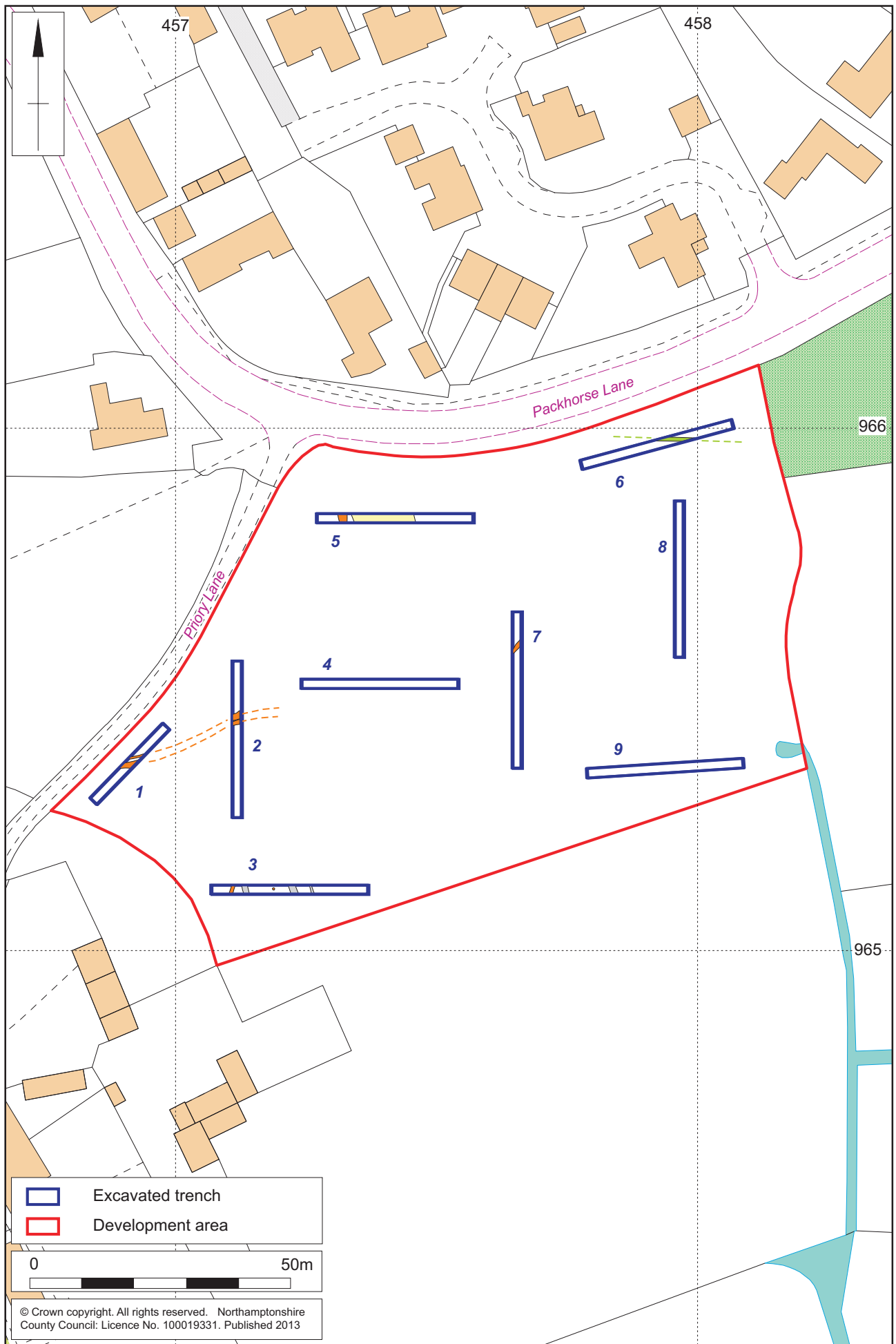
Trenches were positioning using Leica System 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of  $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ . Trenches were excavated by machine using a toothless bucket to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed natural horizons. All works were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil.

Each trench was hand cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it was certain that there were no archaeological remains present. Sufficient features were sampled by hand to determine their date and character. Discrete features (pits and postholes) were subject to 50% excavation. Linear features were examined by the excavation by sections of a minimum of 1.0m in width and 20% of their length. Excavation did not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record. All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation were recorded following standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures (NA 2011). Trenches with archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:100, the trench sections and profiles through features were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Levels were related to the Ordnance Datum.

Artefacts were collected from archaeological deposits but unstratified bone and modern material was not retained

Photographs were taken as 35mm monochrome negatives, with digital photos as a supplement for reporting purposes. A photographic record of vehicle movements and reinstatements was maintained. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned by metal detector.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006).



Trench location plan Fig 4

## 5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

### 5.1 General stratigraphy

The underlying limestone geology was generally encountered between 0.29-0.69m below the modern ground surface. The bedrock varied in character between solid laminated sheets and fragments of pale grey limestone to orange-brown sand with small limestone and quartzite inclusions. This was in turn covered by subsoil comprising mid brown sandy or silty clay, usually between 0.08-0.26m thick containing occasional small angular limestone pieces. Topsoil was very dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces. The topsoil varied in depth between 0.17-0.35m.

Archaeological features were generally cut into the natural geology. The exception occurred with garden features in trench 3, medieval ridge and furrows in trenches 8 and 9 and a wall in trench 6 which was sealed directly by the topsoil.

### 5.2 The trial trenches

Eight of the nine trial trenches contained archaeological features (Figs 4 and 12). These comprised ditches and gullies, probably dating to the 11th-12th centuries AD, with remains of medieval ridge and furrow. Garden features were noted in trench 3, this was aligned at the back of the current stable block, and included a single planting posthole and a ditch.

#### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was 20m long and aligned north-east to south-west (Figs 4 and 5). Two parallel ditches were present, both had root disturbance, and contained pottery suggesting a mid 11th century date for their infilling.

#### *Ditches [105] and [107]*

Ditch [105] was aligned east to west, 0.40m wide and 0.22m deep, with a rounded but uneven base (Figs 5, 12 and 13, Section 1). The fill was mid orange-brown sandy clay with moderately frequent limestone gravel inclusions (104) and occasional flecks of charcoal.

Ditch [107] was on the same alignment, 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a similar flattish uneven base (Figs 6, 12 and 13, Section 2). The fill was mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional limestone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. The fill included two sherds of pottery which suggested an 11th-century date.

Both of these ditches were present in trench 2 but were not excavated.





Ditch [105], looking west      Fig 5



Ditch [107], looking west      Fig 6

### ***Trench 3***

Trench 3 was 30m long and aligned east to west. At the eastern end of the trench was a ditch with mixed pottery and heavy root disturbance. Towards the centre of the trench a small circular planting hole was present. Remains of furrows were also noted.

### ***Ditch [306]***

A square cut ditch with vertical sides and a flat base with root disturbance visible in the sides and the base, indicated that it was a modern planting ditch. The ditch was



aligned north to south, 0.73m wide and 0.58m deep (Figs 7, 12 and 13, Section 5). The fills comprised grey-brown silty sandy-clay with frequent limestone pieces (304) and (305), with the upper fill (304) containing both Roman and 19th century pottery sherds.



Ditch [306], looking south      Fig 7

*Planting hole [308]*

A circular planting hole [308], 0.47m in diameter and 0.27m deep, was in the centre of the trench (Figs 8, 12 and 13, Section 5). The fill was dark brown loam with frequent small gravel inclusions, and one sherd of pottery dated to the 11th century. The planting hole had a bowl-shaped profile and contained dried organic roots.



Planting Hole [308], looking east      Fig 8



### ***Trench 5***

Trench 5 was 30m long and aligned east to west. At the western end of the trench, in a north to south alignment, a ditch with a re-cut may indicate a continuing boundary division. Towards the centre of the trench, the ground had a shallow depression

#### ***Ditch [505] and [507]***

At the western end of the trench were two intercutting ditches, [505] and [507], the primary ditch [507], at least 1.10m wide and 0.35m deep (Figs 9, 12 and 13, Section 6). It was filled with grey-brown silty clay with moderate small limestone pieces (506). The second ditch [505], 0.77m wide and 0.34m deep, cut the primary ditch on the eastern side. It was filled with a similar mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate small limestone pieces (504). There were no finds in either ditch.



Ditch [505] and [507], looking south Fig 9

### ***Trench 6***

Trench 6 was 30m long and aligned east to west. At the centre of the trench a wall, on an oblique alignment, may indicate a continuing boundary division.

#### ***Wall [606]***

The foundation for a limestone wall [606], aligned north-west to south-east, was located towards the centre of the trench (Figs 10, 12 and 13, Section 7). It was 0.90m wide and survived to a height of 0.40m. It was constructed of large limestone fragments, 200-500mm wide in a matrix of loose light brown sandy clay containing compacted small limestone pieces (605). The construction cut for the wall cut through a light yellowish-brown sandy clay, mottled with mid brown sandy loam. The area to the eastern end of the trench is part of the site that floods and staining within the natural represents this. There was also heavy root disturbance within this area.



Wall [606], looking east      Fig 10

### ***Trench 7***

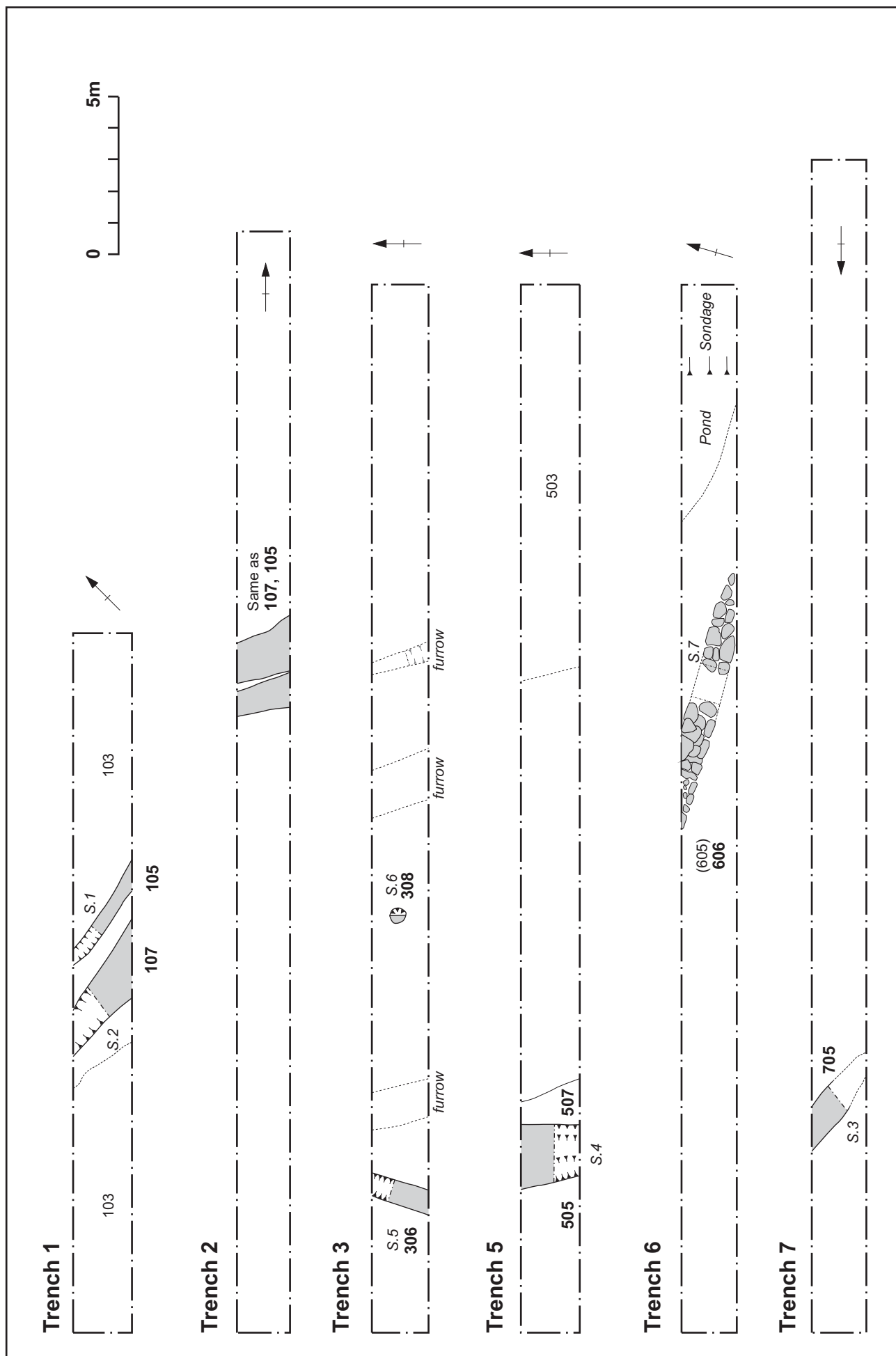
Trench 7 was 30m long and aligned north to south. At the north end of the trench was a shallow ditch, on a north-east to south-west alignment.

### ***Ditch [705]***

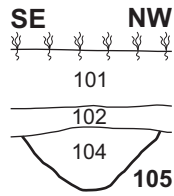
A shallow ditch, [705], 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep, (Figs 11, 12 and 13, Section 3), was filled with grey-brown silty clay with moderate small limestone pieces (704). The ditch had uneven sides and base, and the fill contained one sherd of Romano-British pottery.



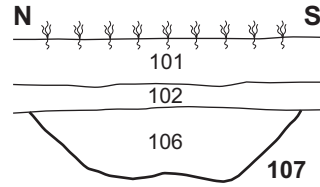
Ditches [705], looking east      Fig 11



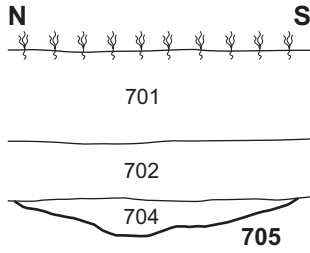
### Section 1



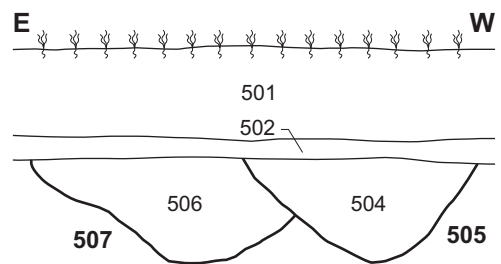
### Section 2



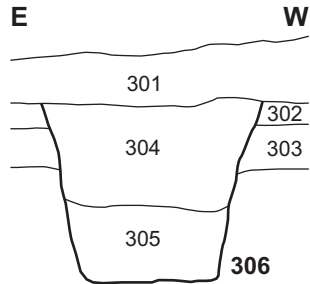
### Section 3



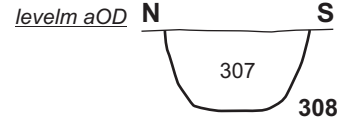
### Section 4



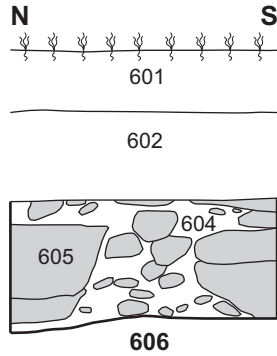
### Section 5



### Section 6



### Section 7





## 6 THE FINDS

### 6.1 The medieval and post-medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 11 sherds with a total weight of 83g. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

**OXR: St. Neots Ware type** c AD850-1200, 1 sherd, 1g

**OXBF: North-East Wiltshire Ware**, AD1050 – 1400, 1 sherd, 4g

**OXY: Medieval Oxford ware**, AD1075 – 1350, 1 sherd, 4g

**OXDR: Red Earthenwares**, 1550+, 1 sherd, 10g

**WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares**, 19th - 20th century. 4 sherds, 50g

Three sherds (14g) of Romano-British pottery were also noted. The two residual sherds are both Greyware, with the apparently stratified sherd from the fill (704) of ditch [705] being Black-Burnished Ware.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region, and, the Roman sherds aside, all the pottery is Saxo-Norman/ medieval or modern. The sherds are all quite small, and undoubtedly the product of secondary deposition.

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

Fabric	RB		OXR		OXBF		OXY		OXDR		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
Fill/cut													
106/107	1	2	1	1	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	Mid-11th century
304/306	1	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	10	4	50	19th century
307/308	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	Late-11th century
704/705	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Roman?
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	

### 6.2 Tile and brick by Pat Chapman

Six flat roof tile sherds, weighing 300g, come from three contexts in two trenches; fills (104) and (106) of ditches [105] and [107], and fill (304) of ditch [306]. They are 10-14mm thick; five sherds are made from fine sandy orange clay and one from pinkish-brown silty clay. The two sherds from fill (106) of ditch [107] have a dark green glaze. One sherd ditch [306] has a remnant peghole 13mm in diameter. These pegtiles could date from the medieval period until the widespread availability of machine-made tiles in the 19th century.

One small sherd of grey Welsh slate, 5mm thick, comes from fill (106) of ditch [107]. Welsh slate became widely used from the mid 19th century onwards when their transportation by rail reduced their cost by a considerable degree.

The single fragment of brick comes from context (304) feature [306]. It is 48mm thick (1 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches) and made from a hard dark red-brown coarse sandy clay. A brick of this

thickness could date from the 13th to the 16th centuries, although bricks vary in size during most periods up to the present.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

The trial trench evaluation has found evidence of Saxo-Norman/medieval and post-medieval activity within the proposed development site which appears to have been concentrated near the western edge close to Priory Lane.

The ditches, which dated from the 11th to 12th centuries, may have formed plot boundaries. The ditches are generally aligned north-south or east-west. One of the boundaries had been re-cut, which suggests that they were maintained for some time. The 11th century date of most of the ditches may suggest that there was planned development of regular plots in Marcham during this period; a late Saxon phenomenon which has been widely documented elsewhere.

Remains of medieval ridge and furrow survived on the south-east part of the development site.

Other activity included the remains of a well constructed wall, which was built of local stone and infilled with the natural clays, there was some remains of possible garden planting.

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## APPENDIX: CONTEXT TABLES

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
<b>1</b>	<b>20m, E-W</b>	<b>SU 45696 96534</b>	<b>57.70m aOD</b>	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
101	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.20 – 0.30m deep	
102	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.11 – 0.12m deep	
103	Natural	Chalky limestone with patches of sand		
104	Fill of [105]	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with moderately frequent limestone gravel inclusions	0.22m wide	Pottery
105	Ditch	Irregular sides and base	0.40m deep	
106	Fill of [107]	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent chalky limestone inclusions	0.90m wide	Pottery, Brick
107	Ditch	Sloping sides to a flat base	0.25m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
<b>2</b>	<b>30m, N-S</b>	<b>SU 45709 96531</b>	<b>57.35m aOD</b>	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
201	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.23-0.28m deep	—
202	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.10-0.21m deep	—
203	Natural	Chalky limestone with patches of sand		

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Surface height</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>30m, E-W</b>	<b>SU 45711 96514</b>	<b>57.00maOD</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
301	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.18-0.26m deep	
302	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.10-0.18m deep	
303	Natural	Chalky limestone with patches of sand		
304	Fill of [306]	Orange-brown silty clay with occasional limestone pieces and organic roots	0.33m deep	Pottery
305	Fill of [306]	Light grey-brown silty clay with occasional limestone pieces and organic roots	0.25m deep	
306	Ditch	Square cut ditch vertical sides, flat base	0.73 wide 0.58 deep	
307	Fill of [308]	Dark brown loam with dried organic roots	0.27m deep	
308	Planting hole	Circular, bowl-shaped planting hole	0.47 wide 0.27 deep	

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Surface height</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>30m, E-W</b>	<b>SU 45733 96551</b>	<b>56.80maOD</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
401	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.30m deep	—
402	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.25m deep	—
403	Natural	Firm mid dark brown silty sandy clay overlying solid limestone bedrock	—	—

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Surface height</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>30m, E-W</b>	<b>SU 45737 96587</b>	<b>57.35m aOD</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
501	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.24-0.26m deep	
502	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.08-0.20m deep	
503	Natural	Grey-brown silty clay with moderate small limestone pieces		
504	Fill of [505]	Mid grey-brown silty sandy clay, moderate limestone inclusions	0.34m deep	
505	Ditch Recut of [507]	Steep sloping sides, narrow concave base	0.77m wide	
506	Fill of [207]	mid grey-brown silty clay, moderate small limestone inclusions	0.35m deep	
507	Ditch	Steep sloping sides, narrow concave base	1.10m wide	

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Surface height</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>30m, NE-SW</b>	<b>SU 45795 96596</b>	<b>57.35m aOD</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
601	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.20-0.33m deep	
602	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.10-0.20m deep	
603	Natural	Min grey-brown silty sandy clay, moderate small limestone pieces		
604	Fill of [606]	Firm dark grey silty sandy clay with very frequent large limestone pieces	0.43m deep	
605	Stone wall	Large local limestone blocks, dry built with natural silting	0.20-0.50m thick	
606	Foundation cut	Square cut foundation trench filled (605)	0.87m wide	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
7	30m, N-S	SU 45765 96566	57.35m aOD	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
701	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.20-0.30m deep	
702	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.14-0.20m deep	
703	Natural	Loose dark grey silty clay with very frequent large flat, limestone pieces	0.40m	
704	Fill of [705]	Mid grey-brown silty sandy clay, occasional limestone	0.13m deep	Pottery
705	Ditch	Uneven sides and base	0.90m wide	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
8	30m, N-S	SU 45796 96580	57.35m aOD	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
801	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.20-0.30m deep	—
802	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.22-0.26m deep	—
803	Natural	Loose dark grey silty clay with very frequent large flat, limestone pieces		

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Surface height</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>30m, E-W</b>	<b>SU 45782 96557</b>	<b>57.35m aOD</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
901	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with very occasional small limestone pieces	0.23-0.25m deep	
902	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces	0.12-0.23m deep	
903	Natural	Yellow-brown silty clay with moderate small limestone pieces		



Northamptonshire County Council

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