



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench evaluation at
London Road, Buckingham, Buckinghamshire
Accession number: AYBCM:2010.40



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Report 10/66

April 2010



**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY
APRIL 2010**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
AT LONDON ROAD, BUCKINGHAM
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
APRIL 2010**

ACCESSION NUMBER: AYBCM:2010.40

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OASIS REPORT FORM

| PROJECT DETAILS | | |
|---|--|--|
| Project name | Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation at London Road, Buckingham | |
| Short description (250 words maximum) | In March 2010, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on behalf of CgMs Consulting on land at London Road, Buckingham, Buckinghamshire. Sixty-one trenches, each 40m long and 2m wide, were excavated. Archaeological features were present within trenches 53 and 54 in the south part of the evaluation area. Trench 53 had three shallow pits and trench 54 had a single gully. A small quantity of pottery suggests that the features were middle to late Iron Age. No other features were seen apart from ridge and furrow and three modern ditches. | |
| Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc) | Evaluation | |
| Site status (none, NT, SAM etc) | None | |
| Previous work (SMR numbers etc) | None | |
| Current Land use | Agricultural land | |
| Future work (yes, no, unknown) | No | |
| Monument type/ period | Iron Age | |
| Significant finds (artefact type and period) | Iron Age pottery | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | |
| County | Buckinghamshire | |
| Site address (including postcode) | Land off London Road, Buckingham | |
| Study area (sq.m or ha) | 31 hectares | |
| OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code) | SP 706 326 | |
| Height OD | 98-104m aOD | |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | |
| Organisation | Northamptonshire Archaeology | |
| Project brief originator | | |
| Project Design originator | CgMs Consulting | |
| Director/Supervisor | Christopher Jones | |
| Project Manager | Anthony Maull | |
| Sponsor or funding body | Hallam Land Management Ltd | |
| PROJECT DATE | | |
| Start date | 22/03/2010 | |
| End date | 09/04/2010 | |
| ARCHIVES | Location (Accession no.) | Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc) |
| Physical | AYBCM:2010.40 | Pottery, Animal bone. File/site records |
| Paper | AYBCM:2010.40 | Plans, Sections |
| Digital | AYBCM:2010.40 | Report copy, photographs |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | |
| | Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report) | |
| Title | Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation at London Road, Buckingham | |
| Serial title & volume | 10/66 | |
| Author(s) | Christopher Jones and Charlotte Walker | |
| Page numbers | 16 including figs | |
| Date | 22/04/10 | |

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT LONDON ROAD, BUCKINGHAM
APRIL 2010

Accession number: AYBCM: 2010.40

Abstract

In March 2010, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on behalf of CgMs Consulting on land at London Road, Buckingham, Buckinghamshire. Sixty-one trenches, each 40m long and 2m wide, were excavated. Archaeological features were present within trenches 53 and 54 in the south part of the evaluation area. Trench 53 had three shallow pits and trench 54 had a single gully. A small quantity of pottery suggests that the features were middle to late Iron Age. No other features were seen apart from ridge and furrow and three modern ditches.

1 INTRODUCTION

Outline planning permission has been granted for the construction of 700 houses and accompanying facilities on land at London Road, Buckingham (Planning Application number: 09/01035/AOP; NGR SP 706 326; Fig 1).

The programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken as outlined in the specification issued by CgMs Consulting (Bourn 2009) in response to consultation with the County Archaeological Officer and to the relevant archaeological condition (Condition 16) attached to the planning permission. The evaluation involved the excavation of sixty-one trenches across the development area. Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Hallam Land Management Ltd, to undertake the works, the results of which are presented in this report. The development area has already been the subject of a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2008) and geophysical survey (NA 2008).

This report has been prepared in accordance with the specification (Bourn 2009) and *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991, appendix 4: assessment report specification) and the appropriate national standards and guidelines, as recommended by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

The development area lies on the southern side of Buckingham. The area is bounded to the south-east and east by agricultural land, to the west and south-west by the A413, and to the north by the A421. Benthill Farm and cottages lie between the south-western corner of the site and the A413. The area is currently in agricultural usage. In total the area measures c 31ha.

The site lies at between c 98-104m above Ordnance Datum. The geology of the area is mapped by the British Geological Survey as generally Till with deposits of sand and gravel to the east and exposures of Mudstone to the north (BGS 2002, Sheet 219: Buckingham).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The desk-based assessment found that there were no Historic Environment Record (HER) sites located within the development area, although this may be because there has been no previous archaeological investigation of the area (CgMs 2008). Stray finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have been found in the vicinity. A ring ditch, possibly denoting the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, was identified some 150m to the north of the site. Bronze Age metalwork, including spearheads, has been found c 450m to the west. Late Iron Age metalwork has been found 225m to the north-west of the area.

There is a more coherent pattern of Roman settlement in the area, though probably low-level. A major road, roughly following the course of the modern A421, ran west from Magiovinium (Fenny Stratford). A Roman pottery kiln c 350m to the west of the development area and a Roman enclosure c 475m to the north indicate low-level Roman activity in the area. Additionally, a possible Roman shrine or temple has been identified c 550m to the north-west at Manor Farm, Bourton. Various finds of Roman material have also been made in the vicinity.

Buckingham is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 918 AD, where, it is stated, Edward the Elder constructed two fortifications, or 'burhs', one on each side of the river. The production of coinage in the town in the late 10th century is indicative of its prosperity and by Domesday the town was a Royal Borough. However, the town is situated over 1km to the north-west of the development area and no Anglo-Saxon remains have been found in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The development area was part of Buckingham's open-field system during the medieval period, as reflected by the presence of ridge and furrow in the geophysical survey results. No upstanding earthworks remain, the site having been ploughed flat.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The aims and objectives of the evaluation were to:

- To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present

3.2 Methodology

The works were conducted in accordance with the specification (Bourn 2009), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 1994, revised 2008) and the *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA 1985, revised 2008). The trench plan was devised in order to deliver good overall coverage of the site, as there were few specific anomalies found in the geophysical survey (Fig 2). The playing fields, located to the south-east, were not included in the trial-trench evaluation since there are no construction impacts within this area.

The topsoil, subsoil and non-structural post-medieval and later deposits were mechanically removed to reveal archaeological remains, or where absent to the natural substrate. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil and other deposits. The trenches were cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification of any features.

All deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were given a separate context number and fully recorded. Recording followed standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures (NA 2006). Deposits were described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

The trenches were planned at a scale of 1:100. Sections of the sequence of deposits in each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and related to Ordnance Datum. Archaeological artefacts were recovered from the surface and excavated deposits. Deposits suitable for environmental assessment were encountered and sampled. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned visually and with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and colour transparencies was maintained, supplemented with digital images. On completion of archaeological recording the trenches were backfilled. There was no requirement for specialist re-instatement.

The field data was compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing with the Accession Number: AYBCM:2010.40.

4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

All sixty-one trenches were 40m long by 2m wide. The natural geology was mainly gravel and sand with isolated areas of yellow boulder clay. Most of the trenches had no subsoil, but when present it was dark orange brown silt clay, 0.23m at its thickest. The topsoil across the site was 0.10m to 0.45m deep and consisted of firm dark grey clay loam.

Trenches 1 to 52 and 55 to 61 contained no archaeological features. Trenches 8, 17 and 18 each contained a single ditch (Fig 2). Each ditch was excavated and modern plastic, glass and brick was found in the fills. Ridge and furrow was seen in trenches across the site (Trenches 1, 52, 54 and 55; Fig 2).

Trenches 53 and 54 were the only trenches to contain archaeological features. In Trench 53 there were three possible pits [5303], [5305] and [5307] (Fig 3 and 4). Pit [5307] was only partially exposed by the trench, but was 0.18m deep by 1m across with irregular sloping sides to a rounded base (Fig 4, Section 45). The primary fill (5308) was black sticky clay with charcoal and late Iron Age pottery. The uppermost fill (5306) was dark brown sand clay with charcoal and small gravel stones.

The other possible pits [5303] and [5305] were very shallow, only up to 0.07m deep and up to 0.45m in diameter, and were filled by light grey brown sandy clays (5302 and 5304

respectively) containing small amounts of Iron Age pottery, animal bone and charred plant remains (Fig 4, Sections 43 and 44).

Trench 54 contained a single gully [5404] aligned north south across the trench (Fig 5, Section 40). It was 0.58m wide by 0.19m deep with sloping sides to a flat base. The fill (5403) was firm dark grey silt clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks and Iron Age pottery.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 The Iron Age pottery by Andy Chapman

There is a small assemblage of hand-built and wheel-finished pottery totalling 19 sherds weighing 205g, which can be attributed to the middle to late Iron Age.

In trench 53, the fill (5304) of pit [5305] and the fills (5306) and (5308) of pit [5307], produced small quantities of thin walled, wheel-finished vessels in grog tempered fabrics that probably date to the late Pre-Roman Iron Age, the early decades of the first century AD.

In trench 54, the fill (5403) of a gully [5404] produced a small assemblage comprising body sherds of hand-built pottery in a shelly fabric, typical of the middle Iron Age, but also a very thick rim sherd from a large storage jar in a grog-tempered fabric, which probably dates to the late Pre-Roman Iron Age.

6 THE FAUNAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

6.1 The animal bone by Karen Deighton

A total 59g of animal bone were hand recovered from the excavation. These were scanned to determine the species present, state of preservation and to assess the potential for future work. Identifiable bones were noted. Animal bone from wet sieving (3.4mm and 1mm residues) was also included; sample sizes were 20 litres. Hand collected bones had previously been washed.

Results

Preservation was very poor with bone heavily fragmented and surfaces abraded. Bone from the fill of pit [5303] was burned. The poor preservation adversely affected identification and the recognition of evidence for butchery and canid gnawing. Only two elements could be identified to species, these were a sheep/goat mandibular molar and a cattle mandibular molar both from the fill of gully [5404]. Although animal bone was recovered from two samples this proved to be unidentifiable.

Potential

Although the potential for analysis is limited by poor preservation, it is suggested that, should further excavation take place, bone should be collected and identification attempted in order to determine the taxa present at the site.

6.2 The charred plant remains by Karen Deighton

A total of three samples were collected from a range of contexts by hand during the course of excavation. These were assessed to determine the presence, nature and level of preservation of any ecofacts. The potential contribution of analysis to the understanding of the function of the site was also considered.

The samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 500-micron mesh and 250-micron flot sieve. The resulting flot was dried and sorted for ecofacts using a binocular microscope (10X magnification). Identifications were made with the aid of the author's small reference collection, the atlases Cappers *et al* (2006), Jacomet (2006) and Schoch *et al* (1988). Residues were also dried and scanned.

Preservation

Preservation was reasonable and solely by charring

Table 1: Charred plant remains: the taxa present

| Cut/fill | 5302/5303 | 5304/5305 | 5306/5307 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sample | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Feature | Pit | Pit | Pit |
| Volume | 20 | 20 | 10 |
| Charcoal | 10-20 | 5-10 | 50 |
| Spelt-grains | | | 5 |
| Naked barley | | | 1 |
| Cereal indet-grains | 8 | 3 | 45 |
| Chaff-spelt | | | 3 |
| Awns – cereal indet | | | 2 |
| Pulses | | | 5 |
| Dock | | | 7 |
| Fat hen | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Indet | 2 | | |

Discussion

Samples 1 and 2 could be described as background accumulations; material washed or blown into the features from activities taking place elsewhere. The mixed nature of plant taxa in sample 3 suggests its origin could have been waste disposal.

Potential

All samples produced reasonably well preserved charred plant remains. This suggests that should further excavation take place, secure, phaseable/dateable contexts should be sampled. This work should provide information on the economy of the site and comparisons for future work in the area.

7 DISCUSSION

The evaluation showed no major archaeological remains present on the development area which confirmed the validity of the earlier geophysical survey results. Ridge and furrow was present in a number of trenches and a few isolated ditches were excavated and found to be modern in date.

The only archaeological features were situated in the southern part of Field 1, in trenches 53 and 54. The single ditch and shallow pits contained a small amount of mid to late Iron Age pottery, as well as small quantities of charred seed and animal bone, indicating disposal of domestic waste.

Overall the trial trenching evaluation at London Road, Buckingham has demonstrated no survival of archaeological features in Fields 2, 4, 5 and 6. There was evidence of Iron Age activity in the southern part of Field 1, but the scarcity of features and finds means that any physical focus may be some distance away, possibly to the south of the development area.

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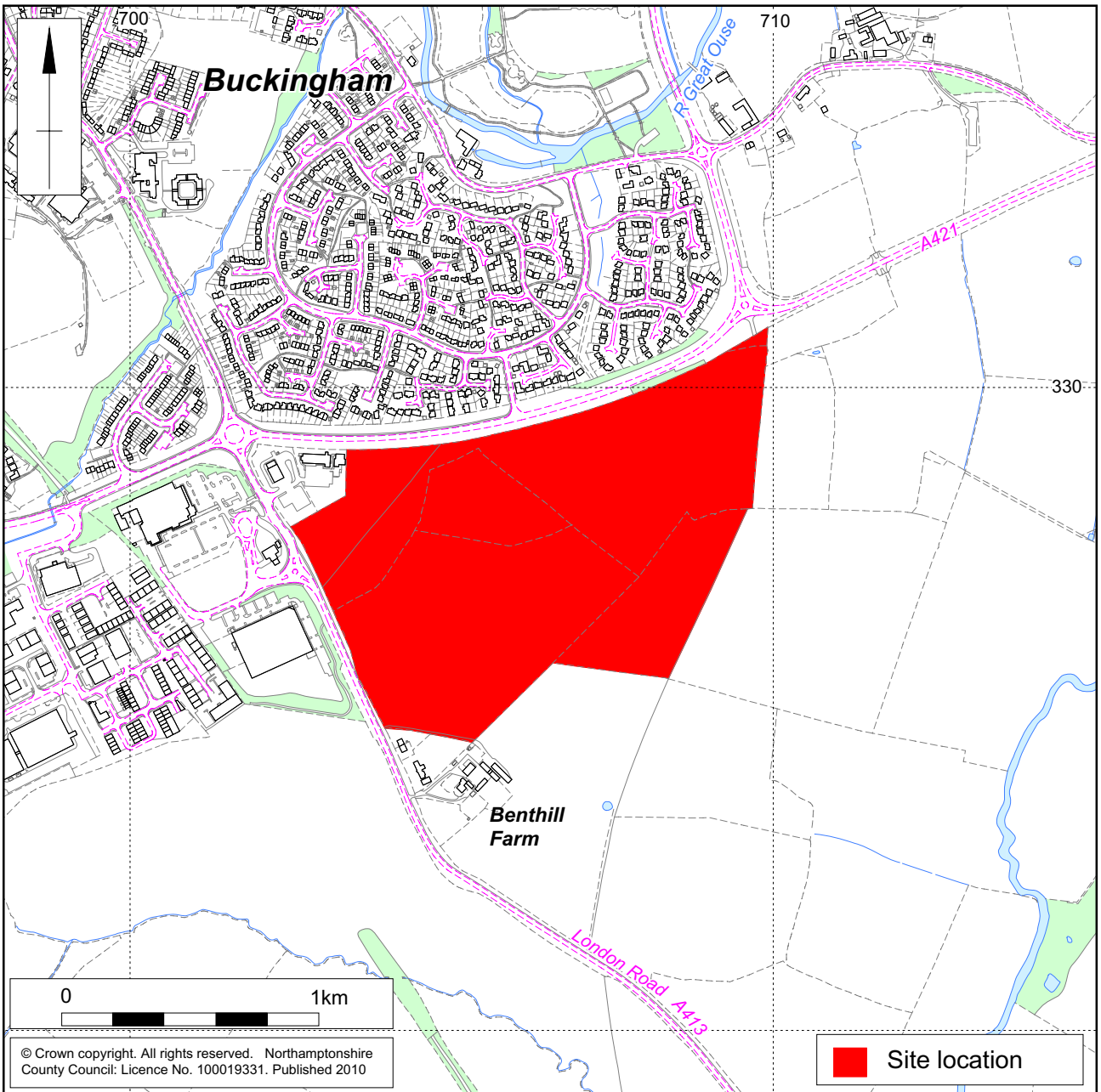
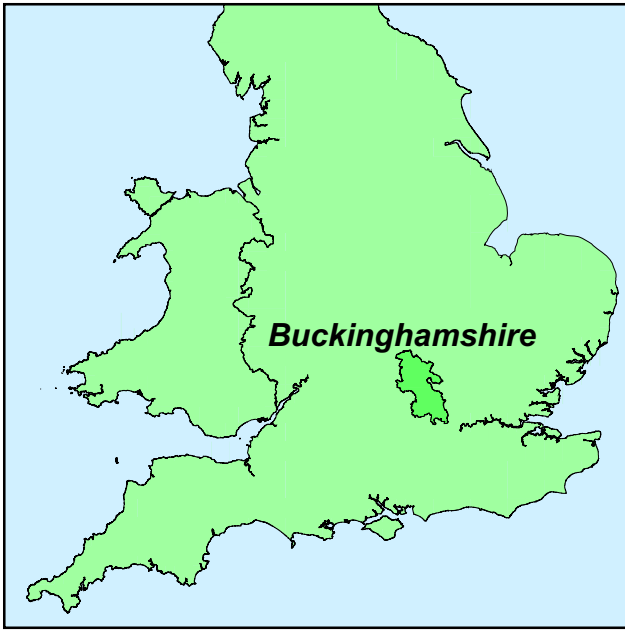
Appendix 1: Context list

| Context Number | Type | Brief description | Date |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 101 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.45m thick | - |
| 102 | Layer | Subsoil:0.23m thick | - |
| 103 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 104 | Cut | Furrow | Med/post-med |
| 105 | Fill | Fill of [104] | Med/post-med |
| 106 | Cut | Furrow | Med/post-med |
| 107 | Fill | Fill of [106] | Med/post-med |
| 201 | Layer | Topsoil: 0. 28m thick | - |
| 202 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.18m thick | - |
| 203 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 301 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.34m thick | - |
| 302 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.14m thick | - |
| 303 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 401 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.25m thick | - |
| 402 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.15m thick | - |
| 403 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 501 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.35m thick | - |
| 502 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 601 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 602 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.10m thick | - |
| 603 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 701 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.34m thick | - |
| 702 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 801 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.32m thick | - |
| 802 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 803 | Cut | Ditch cut | Modern |
| 804 | Fill | Fill of [803]. Modern plastic | Modern |
| 805 | Fill | Fill of [803] | Modern |
| 901 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.36m thick | - |
| 902 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1001 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.28m thick | - |
| 1002 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.05m thick | - |
| 1003 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1101 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.25m thick | - |
| 1102 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1201 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.35m thick | - |
| 1202 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.17m thick | - |
| 1203 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1301 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 1302 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.12m thick | - |
| 1303 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1304 | Layer | Natural hollow | - |
| 1401 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.36m thick | - |
| 1402 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.10m thick | - |
| 1403 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1501 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.28m thick | - |
| 1502 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1601 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.36m thick | - |
| 1602 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1701 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 1702 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1801 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 1802 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 1803 | Cut | Modern ditch unexcavated | Modern |

| Context Number | Type | Brief description | Date |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1804 | Fill | Fill of [1803]. Modern bricks | Modern |
| 1901 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 1902 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2001 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.25m thick | - |
| 2002 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2101 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.26m thick | - |
| 2102 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2201 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.20m thick | - |
| 2202 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.11m thick | - |
| 2203 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2301 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.31m thick | - |
| 2302 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.15m thick | - |
| 2303 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2401 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.35m thick | - |
| 2402 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2501 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 2502 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.07m thick | - |
| 2503 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2601 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.34m thick | - |
| 2602 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.10m thick | - |
| 2603 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2701 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 2702 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2801 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.32m thick | - |
| 2802 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 2901 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.33m thick | - |
| 2902 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3001 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 3002 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.15m thick | - |
| 3003 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3101 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.32m thick | - |
| 3102 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3201 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.29m thick | - |
| 3202 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3301 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.31m thick | - |
| 3302 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3401 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.31m thick | - |
| 3402 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.10m thick | - |
| 3403 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3501 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.21m thick | - |
| 3502 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3601 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.26m thick | - |
| 3602 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.15m thick | - |
| 3603 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3701 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.22m thick | - |
| 3702 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3801 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.27m thick | - |
| 3802 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 3901 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 3902 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.10m thick | - |
| 3903 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4001 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.34m thick | - |

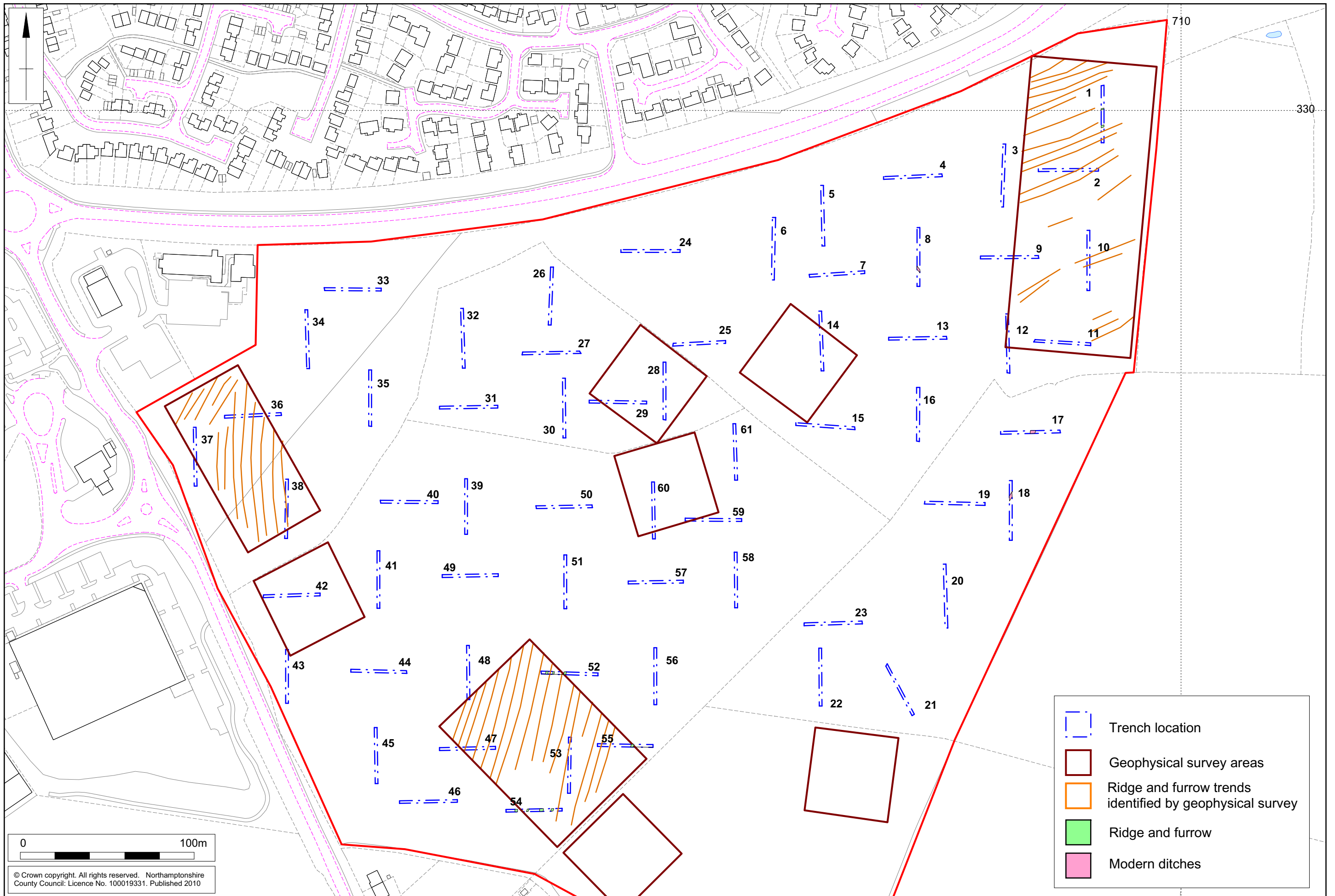
| Context Number | Type | Brief Description | Date |
|----------------|-------|----------------------|--------------|
| 4002 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.14m thick | - |
| 4003 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4101 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.27m thick | - |
| 4102 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.03m thick | - |
| 4103 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4201 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.36m thick | - |
| 4202 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4301 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.30m thick | - |
| 4302 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4401 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.31m thick | - |
| 4402 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4501 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.27m thick | - |
| 4502 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4601 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.20m thick | - |
| 4602 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4701 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.24m thick | - |
| 4702 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4801 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.28m thick | - |
| 4802 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 4901 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.26m thick | - |
| 4902 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5001 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.27m thick | - |
| 5002 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5101 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.26m thick | - |
| 5102 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5201 | Layer | Topsoil:0.27m thick | - |
| 5202 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5301 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.42m thick | - |
| 5302 | Fill | Fill of [5303] | Iron Age |
| 5303 | Cut | Cut of pit | Iron Age |
| 5304 | Fill | Fill of [5305] | Iron Age |
| 5305 | Cut | Cut of pit | Iron Age |
| 5306 | Fill | Fill of [5307] | Iron Age |
| 5307 | Cut | Cut of pit | Iron Age |
| 5308 | Fill | Fill of [5307] | Iron Age |
| 5309 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5401 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.32m thick | - |
| 5402 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5403 | Fill | Fill of [5404] | Iron Age |
| 5404 | Cut | Cut of ditch | Iron Age |
| 5405 | Fill | Fill of [5406] | Med/post-med |
| 5406 | Cut | Furrow | Med/post-med |
| 5407 | Fill | Fill of [5408] | Med/post-med |
| 5408 | Cut | Furrow | Med/post-med |
| 5501 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.25m thick | - |
| 5502 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5601 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.22m thick | - |
| 5602 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5701 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.26m thick | - |
| 5702 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.10m thick | - |
| 5703 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5801 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.27m thick | - |
| 5802 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 5901 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.25m thick | - |
| 5902 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 6001 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.32m thick | - |

| Context Number | Type | Brief Description | Date |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 6002 | Layer | Natural | - |
| 6101 | Layer | Topsoil: 0.26m thick | - |
| 6102 | Layer | Subsoil: 0.09m thick | - |
| 6103 | Layer | Natural | - |



Scale 1:10,000

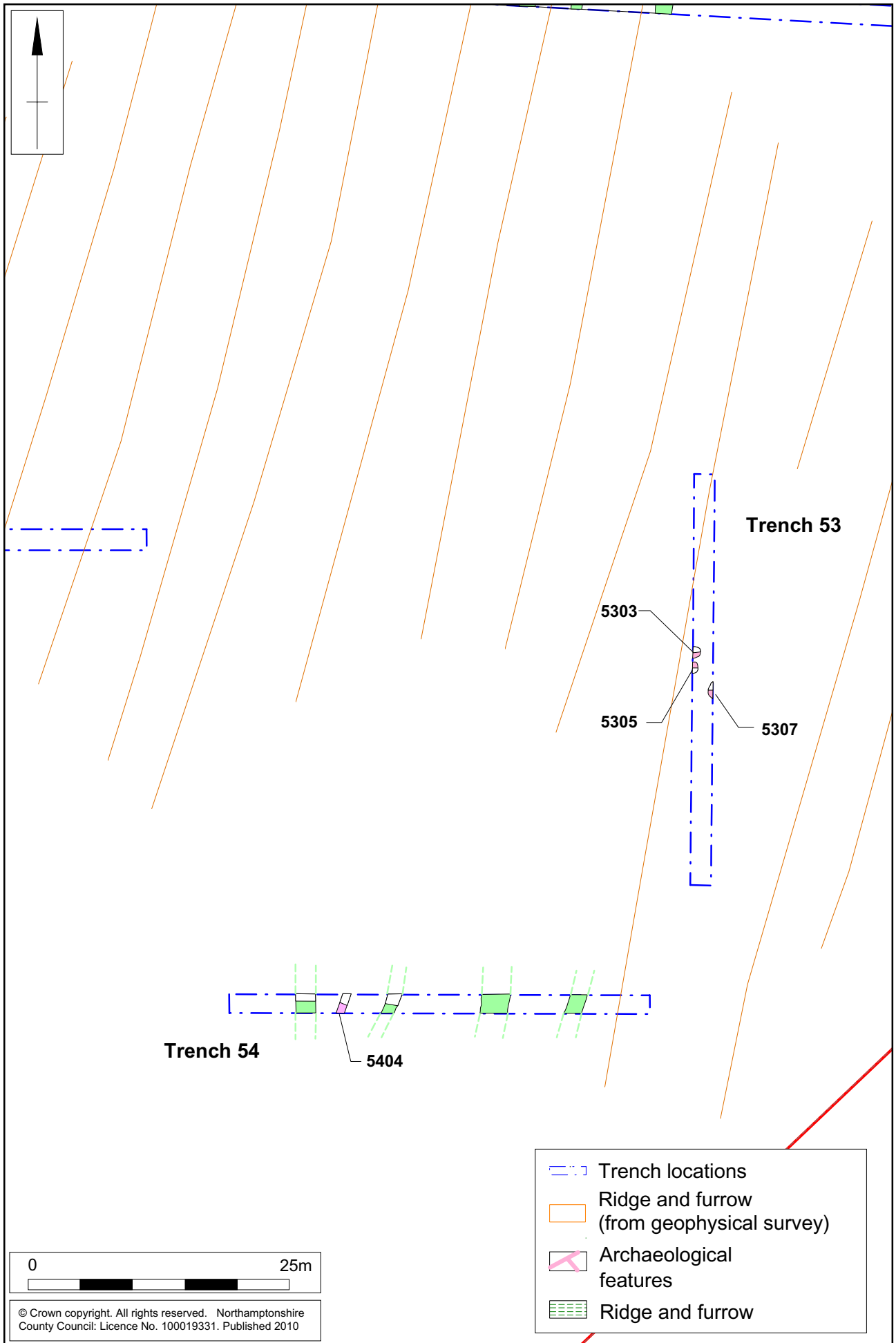
Site Location Fig 1



Scale 1:2500

Trench locations Fig 2

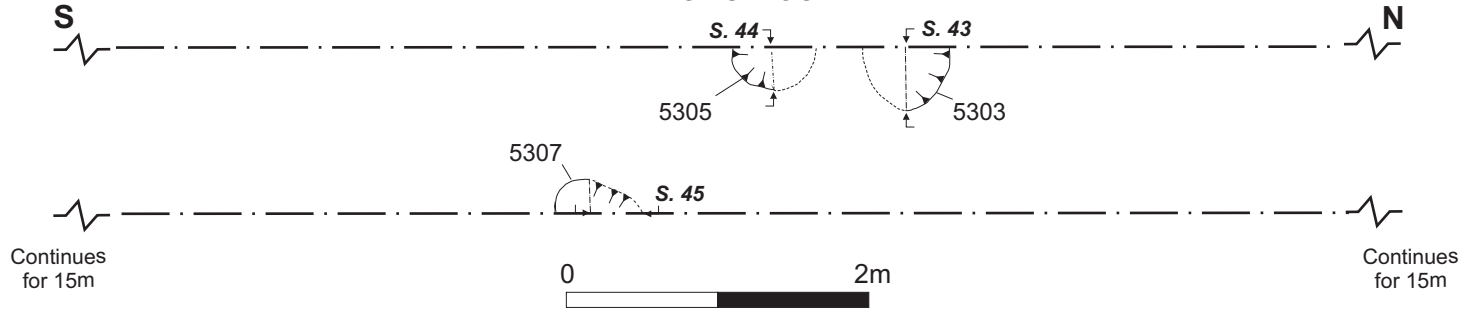
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Scale 1:500

Plan of Trenches 53 and 54 Fig 3

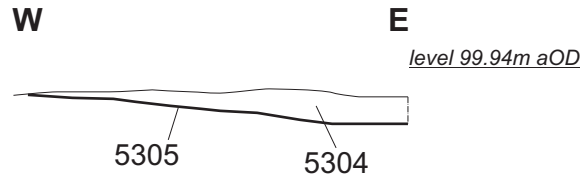
Trench 53



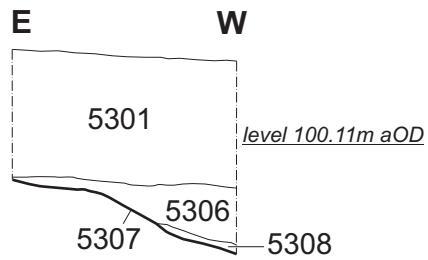
Section 43



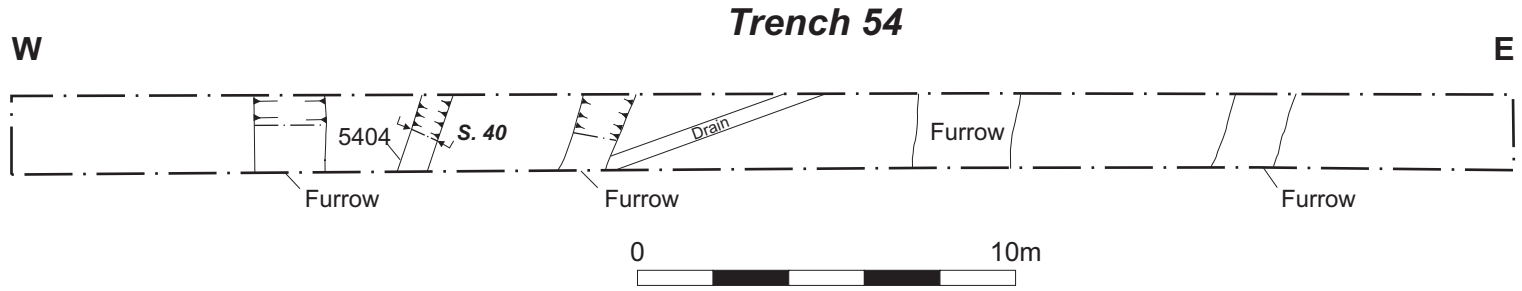
Section 44



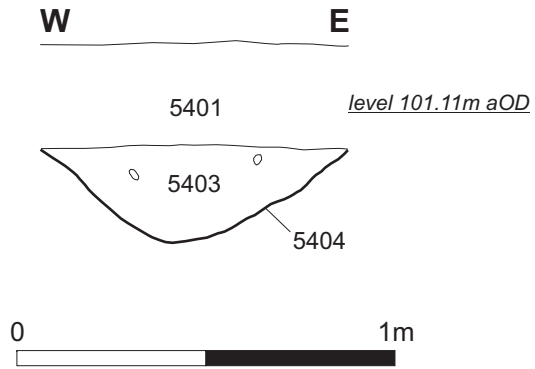
Section 45



Photograph of pit [5307], looking south



Section 40



Photograph of gully [5404], looking north-east



Northamptonshire County Council

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