Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological evaluation of Phase 1, Barn Hall North of Station Avenue, Wickford, Essex November - December 2010

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Report 10/214

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Archaeological evaluation of Phase 1, Barn Hall, north of Station Avenue, Wickford, Essex, November - December 2010	
An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on behalf of Gladedale Estates Ltd, on land north of Station Avenue, Wickford. A ditch and pit both contained small fragments of pottery of probable Iron Age date. Another pit contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery. There were also a few undated features, including two gullies, three pits and a posthole.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment and partial geophysical survey	
Current land use	Pasture	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Probable Iron Age pit and ditch; post-medieval pit; undated features	
Significant finds	Probable Iron Age pottery	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Essex	
Site address	Station Avenue, Wickford, Essex	
Easting Northing	574100 194450	
Area (sq m/ha)	4ha	
Height aOD	11-16m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Essex County Council	
Project Design originator	NA	
Director/Supervisor	Anne Foard-Colby	
Project Manager	Iain Soden	
Sponsor or funding body	Gladedale Estates Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	23/11/2010	
End date	06/12/2010	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)** SOUMS: A2010.5	**Contents**
Physical	NA store	Pottery, stone, environmental samples
Paper		Site records (1 small archive box)
Digital		Client report PDF
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Archaeological evaluation of Phase 1, Barn Hall, north of Station Avenue, Wickford, Essex, November - December 2010	
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Contents

Tables

Figures

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF

PHASE 1, BARN HALL, NORTH OF STATION AVENUE

WICKFORD, ESSEX

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2010

Abstract

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on behalf of Gladedale Estates Ltd, on land north of Station Avenue, Wickford. A ditch and pit both contained small fragments of pottery of probable Iron Age date. Another pit contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery. There were also a few undated features, including two gullies, three pits and a posthole.

1 INTRODUCTION

Between November and December 2010, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) on Phase 1, Barn Hall development, north of Station Avenue, Wickford, Essex (NGR: TQ 7410 9445; Fig 1). The work was commissioned by Gladedale Estates Ltd and was undertaken in accordance with a planning condition for forthcoming development of the land for housing.

The scope of works was outlined in a brief issued by the Historic Environment Management Team (HEMT) of Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (Havis 2009) and detailed in a specification prepared by NA (Soden 2009). The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the development.

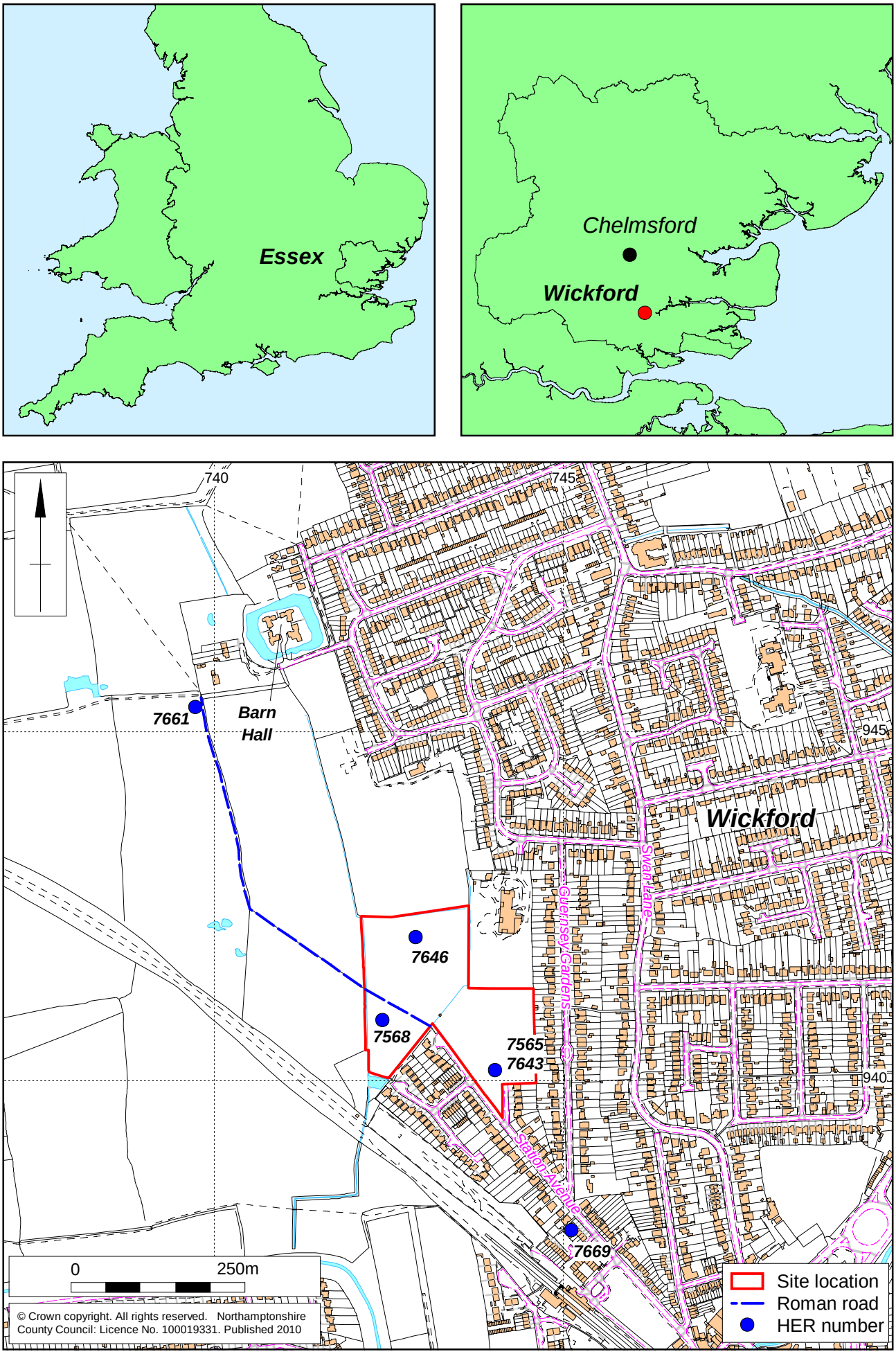
This interim report has been prepared with the agreement of Richard Havis (Essex HEMT) to advise on further work following the discovery of archaeological remains in four trenches in two small areas of the site. The final, full report will include further trench descriptions and an appendix of context data for the whole site.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

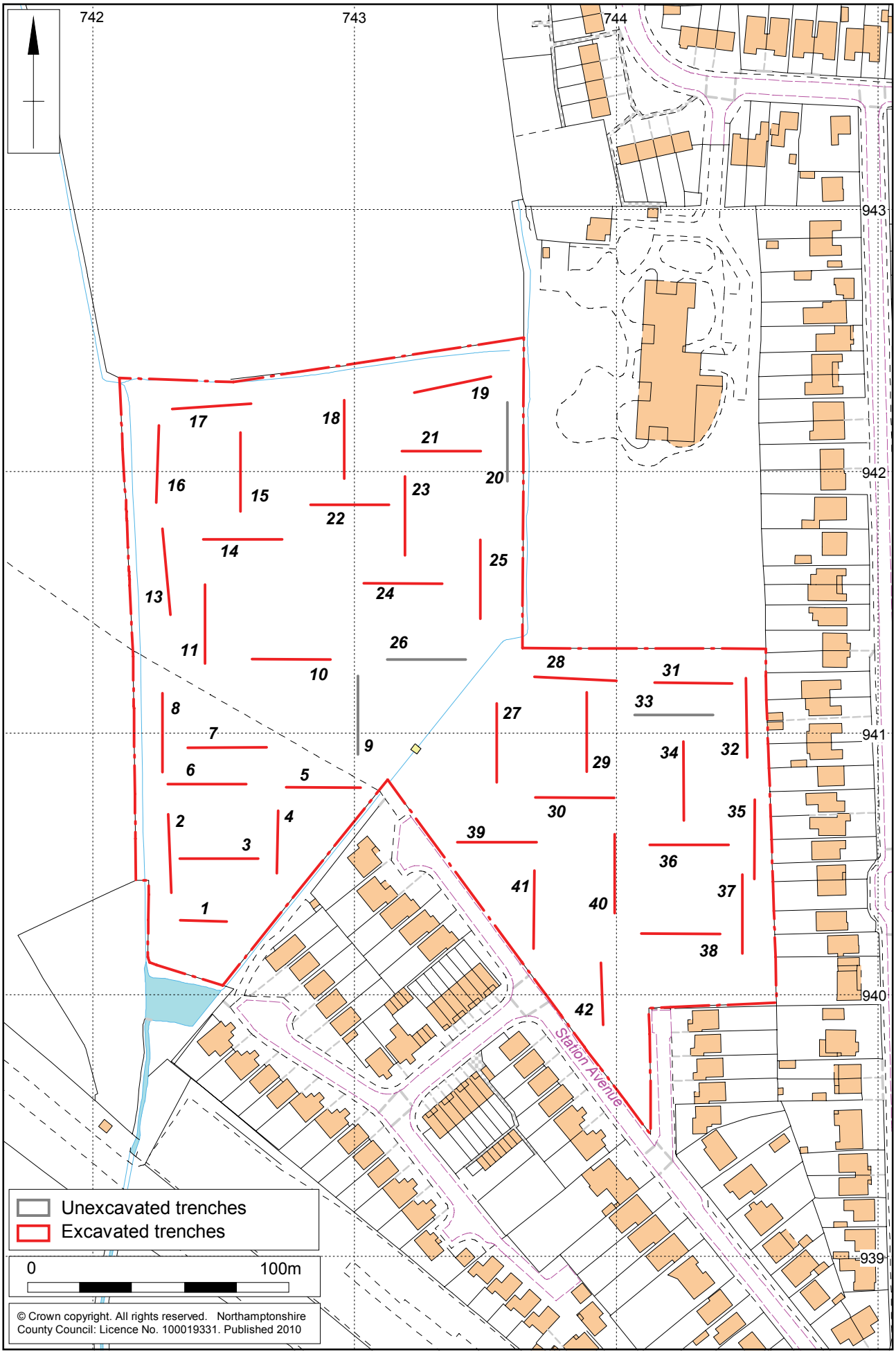
The town of Wickford lies on a bend of the River Crouch towards the south-eastern corner of Essex. The development site, which is part of the Barn Hall development, covers an area of *c*4ha on the north-western edge of the town, north of the railway station. It comprises two separate fields north of Station Avenue, bounded to the east by housing in Guernsey Gardens and to the north and west by pasture (Fig 1).

From the south-eastern edge of the site, the ground descends gently towards a central flat plateau. A drainage ditch running north-east to south-west at the base of the slope divides the two fields, with the ground level lying between 11m and 16m above Ordnance Datum. At the time of the evaluation the land was covered in coarse grass and little used except by dog walkers.



Scale 1:7500 (A4)

Site location and Historic Environment Record plots Fig 1



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Trench locations Fig 2

The underlying geology comprises tertiary deposits of London Clay with gravel terrace drift closer to the River Crouch. The soils have been mapped as Windsor Soil Association described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils (SSEW 1983).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

An archaeological desk-based assessment highlighted the possibility that prehistoric and Roman remains may survive on the site and in a wider context (Grant 2003).

The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) has identified a number of Iron Age and Roman finds within and close to the site (Fig 1). Within the development area, early and later Iron Age pottery was recovered from three finds spots; to the north (HER 7646), to the south-west (HER 7568) and to the south-east (HER 7565).

Roman pottery was also found in the south-east corner (HER 7643). At least some of the finds may relate to a possible Roman road which was thought to be aligned north-west to south-east across the western part of the site (HER 7661). A Roman coin was found about 250m to the south-east of the site near the railway station (HER 7669).

Locally, the surviving field system is believed to originate in either the Roman period or soon after. During the medieval period the development area probably related to the nearby Barn Hall moated site, although it was probably peripheral agricultural land. A late 19th-century or early 20th-century brickworks lay close by in the fields to the west of the site.

The site was subject to a previous geophysical survey in 2006 which was inconclusive (*Land north of Station Avenue, Wickford, non technical summary*, 2007, 9.2).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the proposed application area
- determine the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

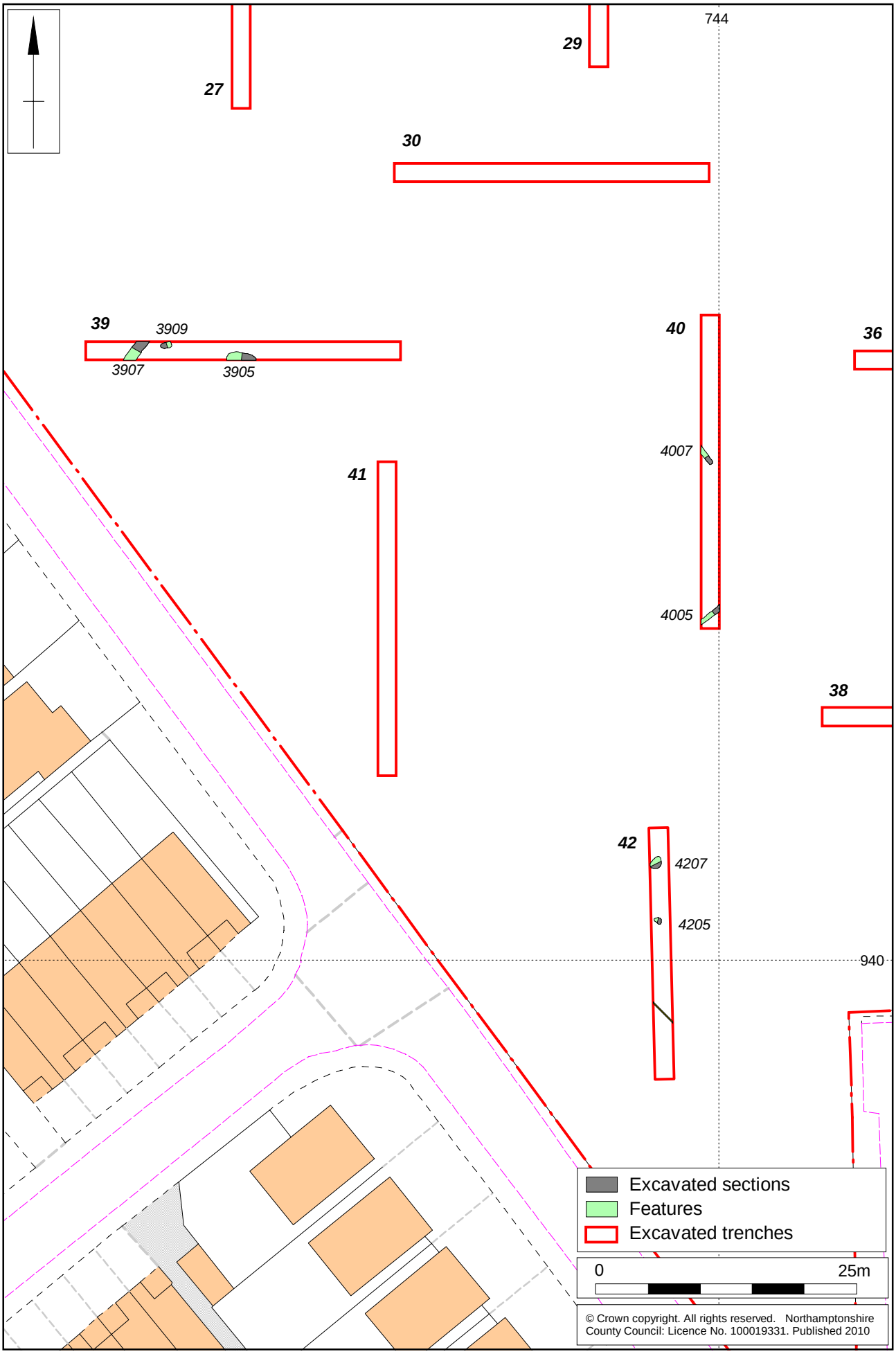
4 METHODOLOGY

Forty-two trial trenches were considered for excavation in accordance with the trench plan approved by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team (Fig 2). Generally, trenches measured 30m long by 1.8m wide; Trenches 1 and 27 were shortened due to vegetation or high voltage electricity cable constraints. Trenches 9, 26 and 33 were not excavated due to very wet ground conditions and Trench 20 was not excavated due to the proximity of high voltage electricity cables.
The trenches were positioned using a Leica 1200 GPS surveying system. All trenches were scanned for underground services using a Cable Avoidance Tool. A 360^{o} tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket was used to excavate and then back-fill the trenches.

Overburden was removed to archaeological levels or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. The trenches were cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features. A hand-drawn plan of archaeological features was made at scale 1:50, these were related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Archaeological deposits were examined by hand excavation to determine their nature. Recording followed standard NA procedures as described in the *Fieldwork Manual* (NA 2006). Deposits were described on *pro-forma* sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. Context sheets were cross-referenced to scale plans, section drawings and photographs. Photography was with 35mm black and white film, supplemented with digital images. Sections were drawn at scale 1:10 and related to Ordnance Survey datum. Spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector to maximise the recovery of metal objects.

Archaeological excavation complied with the specification (NA 2010). Recording followed the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 1994, revised 2008) and *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and the procedural documents of English Heritage (EH 1991 and 2006).

All procedures complied with Northamptonshire County Council Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.



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Excavated features in Trenches 39, 40 and 42 Fig 3

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

The underlying geology of the site comprises silty London Clay, which was encountered between 0.26m-0.54m below the modern ground surface in all trenches. This occurs as light to mid orange or brownish-yellow silty clay with patches of mid brown-grey clay and occasional angular to sub-angular pebbles. At the south, or higher end of the site, gravel bands within the natural clay were observed. The subsoil is light brown silty clay with occasional flint pebbles, surviving as a narrow interface in some trenches and absent in Trenches 1-4, 6, 8, 11, 15, 22, 37 and 41. The topsoil is generally a mid brown-grey clayey loam, with occasional flint pebbles.

No archaeology was encountered in Trenches 1-15, 17-38, and 41. The trench locations are shown in Figure 2.

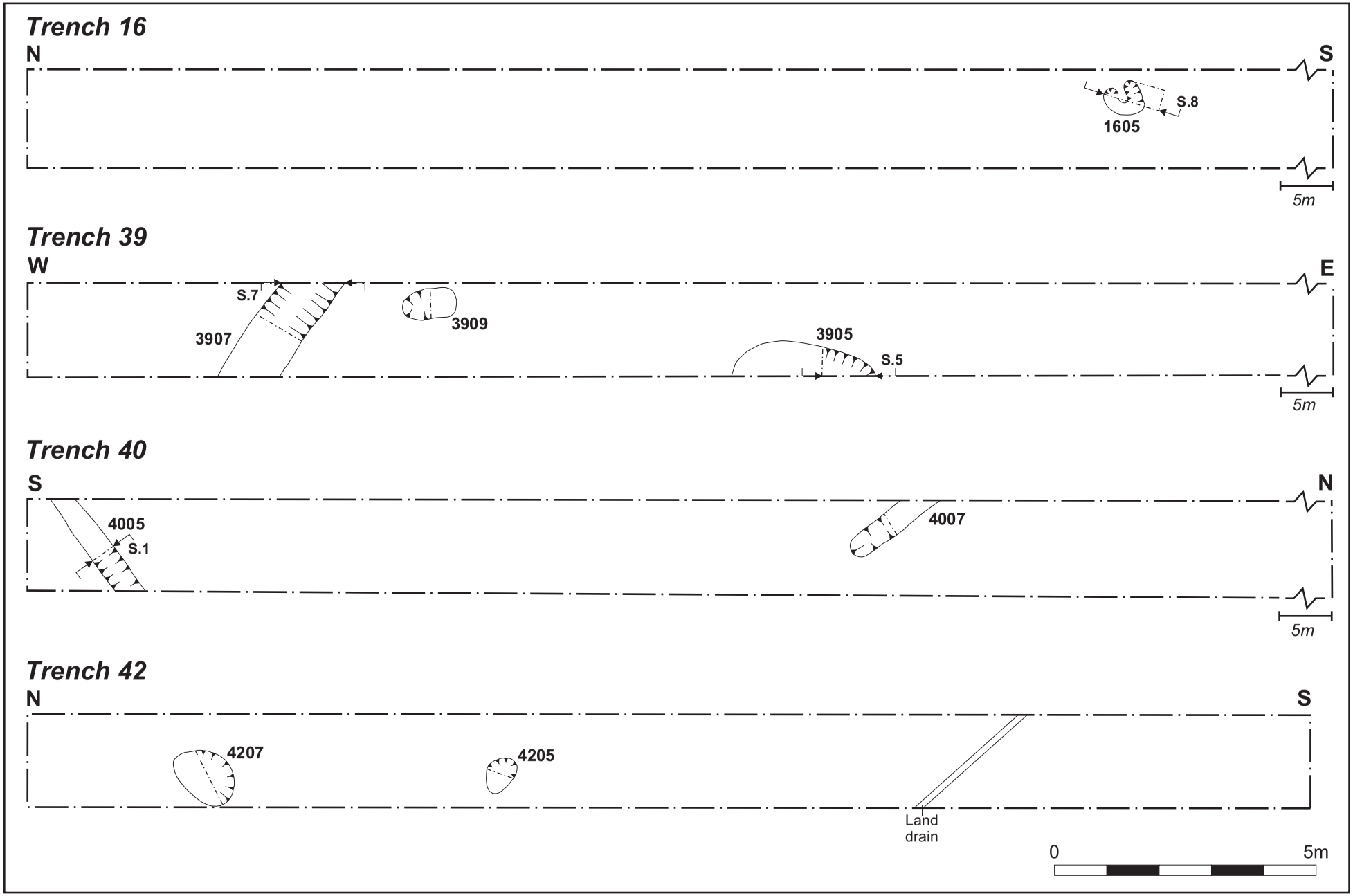
5.2 Trench 16

Trench 16 (Fig 2) was aligned north to south at the north-west corner of the site. A small, irregularly-shaped pit [1605] was located towards the south of the trench (Figs 4, 5 and 9, Section 8). It was 0.84m long, 0.60m wide and up to 0.28m deep. The fill (1604) consisted of mid brown-grey silty clay containing much burnt and fractured flint, burnt clay, burnt stone and pieces of charcoal.

The burnt nature of the fill and the proximity of Iron Age pottery, according to the Historic Environment Record, may suggest a prehistoric date (Fig 1).

The topsoil and overburden above the archaeology in Trench 16 was 0.3m thick.

Trench 16, general view, looking north Fig 5



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Plans of trenches 16, 39, 40 and 42 Fig 4

5.3 Trench 39

Trench 39 (Fig 2) was aligned east to west on the north slope of the hill towards the south of the site. At the west end of the trench was a ditch [3907] aligned north-east to south-west (Figs 3, 4, 6 and 9, Section 7). It measured 1.06m wide by 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile, shallower on the north-west side. The fill was light brown-grey silty clay with gravel inclusions (3906), which contained two small fragments of prehistoric pottery of probable Iron Age date.

Trench 39, ditch [3907], looking south-west Fig 6

Immediately east of the ditch was a small, shallow pit [3909], 1.00m long, 0.65m wide and 0.05m deep (Figs 3 and 4). It was filled with light brown silty clay (3908), similar to that of the ditch. There were no artefacts present.

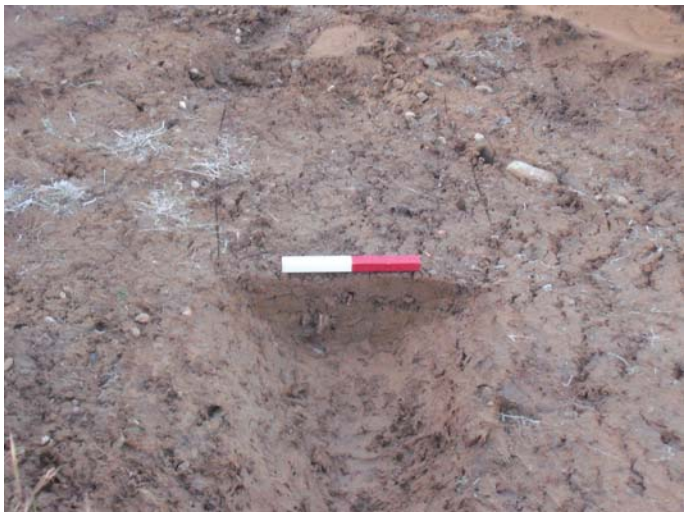
Approximately 6m to the east was the northern side of a pit [3905], 2.90m long, 0.70m wide and 0.14m deep (Figs 3, 4, 7 and 9, Section 5). The remainder of the pit lay beyond the limit of the trench. It was filled with dark brown-grey silty clay (3904), which produced a single sherd of prehistoric pottery.

The topsoil and overburden above the archaeology in Trench 39 was between 0.34m to 0.52m thick.

Trench 39, pit [3905], looking south Fig 7

5.4 Trench 40

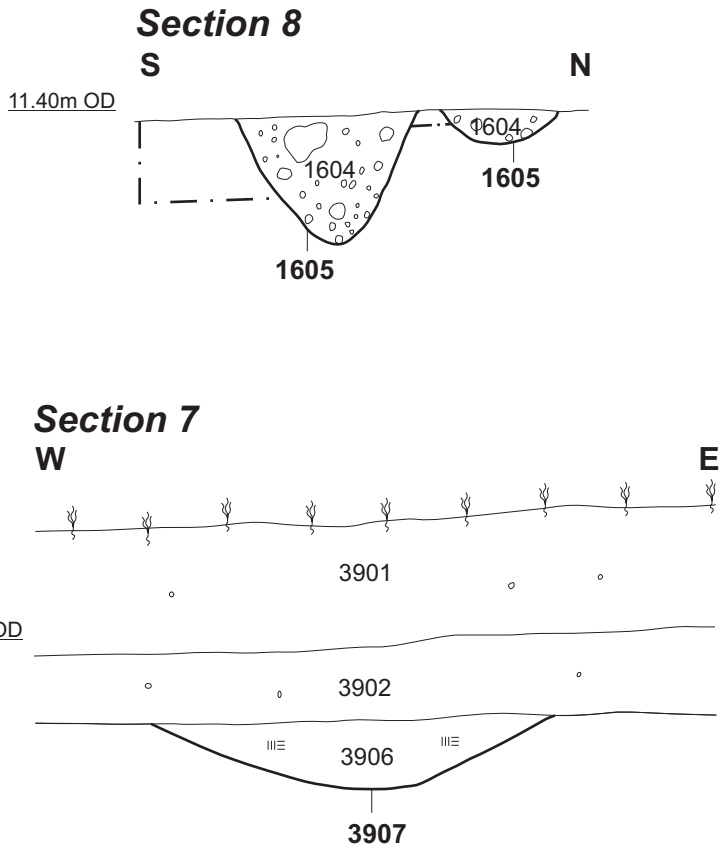
Trench 40 (Fig 2) was located approximately 20m to the east of Trench 39, and aligned north to south on the north slope of a hill. It contained two gullies [4005] and [4007], which are undated. Gully [4005] at the south end of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west (Figs 3, 4, 8 and 9, Section 1). It was 0.35m wide by 0.11m deep with a narrow, U-shaped profile, and was filled with mid to dark brown silty clay (4004), similar to the fill of ditch [3907] in Trench 39. There were no artefacts present.



Trench 40, gully [4005], looking south-west Fig 8

Approximately 14m to the north, the terminal of a gully [4007] was aligned north-west to south-east, 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep (Figs 4 and 8). Its fill was light to mid brown silty clay (4006). There were no artefacts present.

The topsoil and overburden above the archaeology in Trench 40 was 0.40m thick.



Scale 1:20 Sections of features in trenches 16, 39 and 40 Fig 9

5.5 Trench 42

Trench 42 was aligned north to south at the southern end of the site at the top of a hill (Fig 2). At the north end of the trench was an oval-shaped, steep-sided pit [4207], 1.30m long, 0.95m wide and 0.17m deep (Figs 3 and 4). The fill (4206) was light grey-brown silty clay which contained one abraded sherd of post-medieval pottery. Approximately 5m to the south was a posthole [4205] which was filled with a brown loamy clay similar to the topsoil. There were no artefacts present.

The topsoil and overburden above the archaeology in Trench 42 was between 0.27m and 0.36m thick.

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 **Prehistoric pottery** by Andy Chapman

Three contexts produced a few small sherds from hand-built vessels; four sherds and some small fragments, with a total weight of 15g.

The subsoil (1902) of Trench 19 produced three small sherds, weighing 6g, from a single vessel. The fabric is dark grey throughout and contains fine sand, with the small quartz grains giving the surface the texture of fine sandpaper. One sherd comes from the base angle, with the base and wall, both only 4mm thick.

The fill (3904) of a pit [3905] produced a single body sherd, 6mm thick. The fabric has a dark grey core, a grey-brown inner surface and a brown external surface. It contains frequent small pieces of angular flint, 0.5-2.0mm diameter, which protrude through the surfaces.

The fill (3906) of a ditch [3907] produced two small fragments, weighing 1g, both with black fabrics, although the larger of the two has a brown surface.

All of these sherds are probably of prehistoric date, and the flint tempered material is likely to date to the Iron Age, but the small size of the sherds and the lack of diagnostic features make more positive identification difficult.

6.2 **The stone** by Pat Chapman

A lump of stone, weighing 469g, was recovered from the fill (1604) of a small pit [1605]. It is an irregular dense grey fragment of possible limestone with a red, maybe burnt surface, covered in a white deposit.

6.3 **Charred plant remains** by Karen Deighton

Three bulk soil samples were collected. This material was processed and assessed to determine the presence, preservation and nature of any ecofacts and to inform on further sampling strategies.

The samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 250micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots and residues were dried. The flots were then sorted with the aid of a stereoscopic microscope (10x magnification) and residues were scanned.

Results

Preservation for plant remains was solely by charring. Fragmentation was very heavy, and surface abrasion was high.

Table 1: Ecofacts by context

Cut/fill	**1605/1604**	**3905/3904**	**3907/3906**
Feature type	*pit*	*pit*	*ditch*
Sample	**1**	***2***	***3***
Date	No dating	Prehistoric	Prehistoric
Volume (litres)	20	40	40
Charcoal (fragments)	Sterile	Less than 10*	Less than 10*
Burned flint, clay and stone	Present	-	-

*The size of charcoal fragments is too small to permit further identification

Discussion

The low number of ecofacts obtained from samples 2 and 3 and their poor preservation suggests their presence to be “background, ie material washed or blown into the features from activities taking place elsewhere. Although no ecofacts were observed from sample 1 a significant amount of burned flint, clay and stone was recovered. Whether this material represents burning *in situ* or a dumping event is unknown.

Potential

The number of ecofacts recovered was extremely low, however, due to the potentially early date of the sampled features further sampling of similar features is recommended should any subsequent excavation take place.

7 DISCUSSION

The evaluation identified two small areas with archaeological features: three adjacent trenches in the south-east part of the site and at the northern edge of the site.

In the south-east, a ditch and pit in Trench 39 contained a few sherds of probable Iron Age pottery. Another pit in the same trench and the two gullies in Trench 40, although all undated, may be contemporary as their fills were very similar.

At the northern edge of the site three sherds of similar prehistoric pottery were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 19. At the north-west of the site, in Trench 16, there was a single, small irregularly-shaped pit. The fill contained a considerable amount of burnt flint, burnt clay, burnt stone and some charcoal fragments, which may be of prehistoric origin.

Within the south-east area of the site, in Trench 42, a pit contained a single sherd of abraded post-medieval pottery, most likely a piece of panchion dating from the 19th to 20th century. There was also one undated posthole.

The evaluation appears to confirm probable Iron Age activity in this location, albeit on a small scale.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions /thickness (m)	Artefact type
1	101	Layer	Topsoil	0.34m thick	
	102	Layer	Natural orange-brown silty clay		
2	201	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m-0.32m thick	
	202	Layer	Natural orange-brown silty clay		
3	301	Layer	topsoil	0.26m-0.3m thick	
	302	Layer	Natural brown and blue mottled silty clay		
4	401	Layer	Topsoil	0.2m-0.32m thick	
	402	Layer	Natural brown and blue mottled silty clay		
5	501	Layer	Topsoil	0.11m thick	
	502	Layer	Subsoil, light grey silty clay	0.13m-0.18m thick	
	503	Layer	Natural yellow-orange and grey silty clay		
6	601	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m thick	
	602	Layer	Natural light brown silty clay		
7	701	Layer	Topsoil	0.12m-0.28m thick	
	702	Layer	Subsoil, light grey-brown silty clay	0.12m-0.20m thick	
	703	Layer	Natural light brown-grey silty clay		
8	801	Layer	Topsoil	0.35m thick	
	802	Layer	Natural light brown silty clay		
9	Not excavated				
10	1001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m-0.32m thick	
	1002	Layer	Subsoil, mid brown silty clay	0.08m-0.16m	
	1003	Layer	Natural mid brown silty clay		
11	1101	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m-0.31m thick	
	1102	Layer	Natural light orange silty clay		
12	1201	Layer	Topsoil	0.24m-0.28m thick	
	1202	Layer	Subsoil, brown and blue mottled silty clay	0.06m-0.08m thik	
	1203	Layer	Natural brown and blue mottled silty clay		
13	1301	Layer	Topsoil	0.25m-0.28m thick	
	1302	Layer	Subsoil, light brown silty clay	0.12m thick	
	1303	Layer	Natural brown and blue mottled silty clay		
14	1401	Layer	Topsoil	0.21m-0.28m thick	
	1402	Layer	Subsoil, light grey-brown silty clay	0.07m-0.20m thick	
	1403	Layer	Natural, light brown and light yellow-grey silty clay		
15	1501	Layer	Topsoil	0.19m-0.25m thick	

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions /thickness (m)	Artefact type
15	1502	Layer	Natural, light yellow-orange silty clay		
16	1601	Layer	Topsoil	0.22m thick	
	1602	Layer	Subsoil, light brown silty clay	0.09m thick	
	1603	Layer	Natural, light grey-brown silty clay with chalk and gravel inclusions		
	1604	Fill of [1604]	Mid brown-grey silty clay with considerable burnt flint, burnt stone, burnt clay and charcoal pieces	0.84m long, 0.60m wide, 0.28m deep	
	1604	Cut of pit	Small, irregular crescent shaped pit		
17	1701	Layer	Topsoil	0.34m-0.46m thick	
	1702	Layer	Subsoil, mid grey-brown silty clay	0.11m-0.14m thick	
	1703	Layer	Natural, light brown with blue-grey and orange mottling		
18	1801	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m-0.29m thick	
	1802	Layer	Subsoil, light brown silty clay	0.06m-0.20m thick	
	1803	Layer	Natural, light brown with blue-grey mottled silty clay		
19	1901	Layer	Topsoil	0.10m thick	
	1902	Layer	Subsoil, light grey silty clay	0.14m-0.23m thick	Prehistoric pottery
	1903	Layer	Natural, light orange, yellow-grey silty clay with small pebbles		
20	Not excavated				
21	2101	Layer	Topsoil	0.04m-0.15m thick	
	2102	Layer	Subsoil, light grey silty clay with some small pebbles	0.14m-0.25m thick	
	2103	Layer	Natural, orange-yellow and brown-grey silty clay with some small pebbles		
22	2201	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m thick	
	2202	Layer	Natural, Natural, orange-yellow and brown-grey silty clay with some small pebbles	0.10m-0.30m thick	
23	2301	Layer	Topsoil	0.24m-0.28m thick	
	2302	Layer	Subsoil, light grey-brown mottled with red-brown silty clay	0.12m thick	
	2303	Layer	Natural, light brown and red brown mottled with blue-grey silty clay, with occasional pebbles		
24	2401	Layer	Topsoil	0.20m-0.26m thick	
	2402	Layer	Subsoil, light brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint pebbles	0.14m-0.20m thick	
	2403	Layer	Natural, light yellow, orange, light brown and light grey mottled silty clay		
25	2501	Layer	Topsoil	0.22m-0.27m thick	

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions /thickness (m)	Artefact type
25	2502	Layer	Subsoil, light brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint pebbles	0.12m thick	
	2503	Layer	Natural, light yellow, orange, light brown and light grey mottled silty clay		
26	Not excavated				
27	2701	Layer	Topsoil	0.23m-0.30m thick	
	2702	Layer	Subsoil, light brown and grey mottled silty clay with occasional pebbles	0.12m-0.15m thick	
	2703	Layer	Natural, light brown silty clay with pockets of blue-grey silty clay		
28	2801	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m-0.34m thick	
	2802	Layer	Subsoil, light brown and grey mottled silty clay with occasional pebbles	0.20m thick	
	2803	Layer	Natural, light brown silty clay		
29	2901	Layer	Topsoil	0.10m-0.15m thick	
	2902	Layer	Subsoil, light grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles	0.12m-0.20m thick	
	2903	Layer	Natural, mid orange-brown and light grey mottled silty clay		
30	3001	Layer	Topsoil	0.0.29m-0.32m thick	
	3002	Layer	Subsoil, grey-brown silty clay	0.11m-0.16m thick	
	3003	Layer	Natural, light brown and blue-grey mottled silty clay with occasional pebbles		
31	3101	Layer	Topsoil	0.06m-0.10m thick	
	3102	Layer	Subsoil, light grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles	0.0.16m-0.22m thick	
	3103	Layer	Natural, light yellow-orange-brown silty clay		
32	3201	Layer	Topsoil	0.15m-0.30m thick	
	3202	Layer	Subsoil, light brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	0.07m-0.14m thick	
	3203	Layer	Natural, light grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions		
33	Not excavated				
34	3401	Layer	Topsoil	0.20m thick	
	3402	Layer	Subsoil, light grey-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	0.10m-0.16m thick	
	3403	Layer	Natural, light brown silty clay		
35	3501	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m thick	
	3502	Layer	Subsoil, light grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel	0.09m thick	
	3503	Layer	Natural, light orange-brown silty clay with occasional gravel		
36	3601	Layer	Topsoil	0.15m thick	
	3602	Layer	Subsoil, light grey silty clay	0.18m thick	

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions /thickness (m)	Artefact type
36	3603	Layer	Natural, light orange-yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles		
37	3701	Layer	Topsoil	0.25m thick	
	3702	Layer	Natural, light brown silty clay with occasional gravel pockets	0.06m-0.10m thick	
38	3801	Layer	Topsoil	0.25m thick	
	3802	Layer	Subsoil, mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	0.10m thick	
	3803	Layer	Natural, mid brown and grey mottled silty clay with occasional pebbles		
39	3901	Layer	Topsoil	0.25m thick	
	3902	Layer	Subsoil, light grey-brown silty clay	0.25m thick	
	3903	Layer	Natural, light orange-brown silty clay		
	3904	Fill of [3905]	Dark brown-grey silty clay with small charcoal flecks	2.90m long, 0.70m wide, 0.14m thick	Prehistoric pottery
	3905	Cut of pit	E-W, shallow pit with irregular edge and flattish base		
	3906	Fill of [3907]	Light brown-grey silty clay with some gravel and charcoal flecks	1.06m wide, 0.16m thick	Prehistoric pottery
	3907	Cut of ditch	NE-SW aligned, east side of ditch steeper than west side		
	3908	Fill of [3909]	Light brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	1m long, 0.65m wide, 0.05m deep	
	3909	Cut of pit	Slightly irregular edges with flat base		
40	4001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25m thick	
	4002	Layer	Subsoil, light grey silty clay with some pebbles	0,25m thick	
	4003	Layer	Natural, orange-yellow silty clay with some stone		
	4004	Fill of [4005]	Mid-dark brown silty clay	0.35m wide, 0.11m thick	
	4005	Cut of gully	SE-NW aligned, U-shaped profile		
	4006	Fill of [4007]	Light-mid brown silty clay	0.40m wide, 0.05m thick	
	4007	Cut of gully	SE-NW aligned gully terminal, shallow sided, flat based profile		
41	4101	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m thick	
	4102	Layer	Natural, mid brown silty clay, occasional pebbles		
42	4201	Layer	Topsoil	0.17m-0.25m thick	
	4202	Layer	Subsoil, light grey-brown silty clay, with some gravel pebbles	0.10m thick	
	4203	Layer	Natural, light brown silty clay with bands of clay and gravel		
	4204	Fill of [4205]	Mid-dark grey silty clay loam with occasional pebbles	0.75m long, 0.53m wide, 0.17m thick	
	4205	Cut of posthole	Oval, U-shaped profile,		

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions /thickness (m)	Artefact type
	4206	Fill of [4207]	Light grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal pieces	1.30m long, 0.95m wide, 0.17m thick	Post-medieval pottery sherd
	4207	Cut of pit	Oval, steep sided, flat based pit		

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