



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench excavation at Spring Farm Ridge Stuchbury, Northamptonshire



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Report 11/79

March 2011



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QUALITY CONTROL

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Approved by	Andy Chapman		

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Stuchbury Farm Ridge Wind Farm, Greatworth, Northamptonshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Twenty-six trenches were excavated. There was a single Iron Age ditch in Trench 15, although further undated ditches in other trenches may be contemporary. There are two main areas of dating to the Roman period. One comprised probable enclosures and boundary systems, as well as a series of quarry pits. The area appeared to be in use throughout the Roman period. A second area to the east comprises the remains of a Romano-British building of modest status and associated activity. Pottery associated with the building dated exclusively to the 2nd century, while some of the peripheral activity may have dated to the later Roman period.	
Project type	Archaeological trial trench excavation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (Ottaway 2010), Geophysical survey (Ladocha 2010)	
Current Land use	Pasture and arable	
Future work	Yes	
Monument type/ period	Late Iron Age and Roman	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Stuchbury Farm Ridge, Greatworth, Northamptonshire	
Study area	-	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 573 432	
Height OD	170m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	PJO Archaeology	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Simon Carlyle	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	TNEI Energy and Woodhall Planning and Conservation	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	February 2011	
End date	February 2011	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Pottery, bone, tile, slag, small finds
Paper	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Site record (context sheets, drawings, photographs etc)
Digital	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Photographs, digital reports
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Interim report of an archaeological trial trench excavation at Spring Farm Ridge, Stuchbury, Northamptonshire	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EXCAVATION
AT SPRING FARM RIDGE
STUCHBURY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

Abstract

In February 2011, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology, commissioned by PJO Archaeology on behalf of TNEI Energy and Woodhall Planning and Conservation on land at Spring Farm Ridge, Stuchbury, Northamptonshire. Twenty-six trenches were excavated. There was a single Iron Age ditch in Trench 15, although further undated ditches in other trenches may be contemporary. There are two main areas dating to the Roman period. One comprised probable enclosures and boundary systems, as well as a series of quarry pits. The area appeared to be in use throughout the Roman period. A second area to the east comprises the remains of a Romano-British building and associated activity. Pottery associated with the building dated exclusively to the 2nd century, while some of the peripheral activity may have dated to the later Roman period.

1 INTRODUCTION

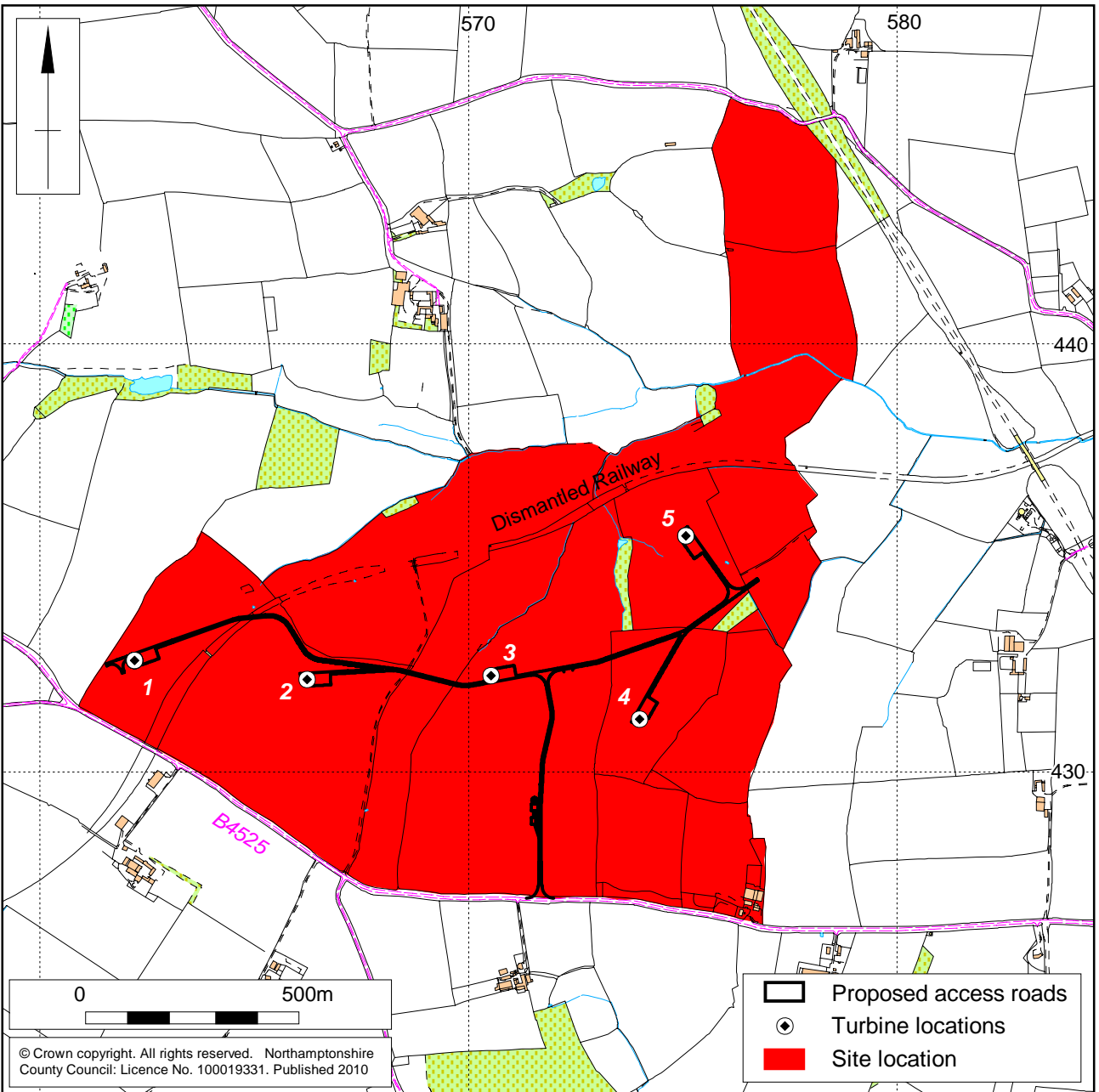
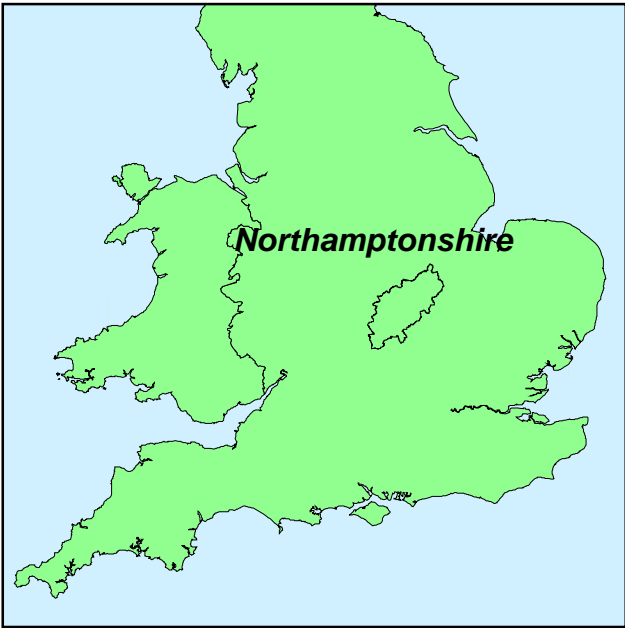
An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land proposed for development as a wind farm (Fig 1; NGR SP 573 432). The evaluation was carried out as specified in the Brief prepared by PJO Archaeology on behalf of the contractors TNEI Energy and Woodhall Planning and Conservation (Ottoway 2011).

Northamptonshire Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) registered organisation (No.48). This report has been prepared in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991, appendix 4: assessment report specification), *The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (EH 2006) and the appropriate national standards and guidelines, as recommended by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008 and 2010).

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

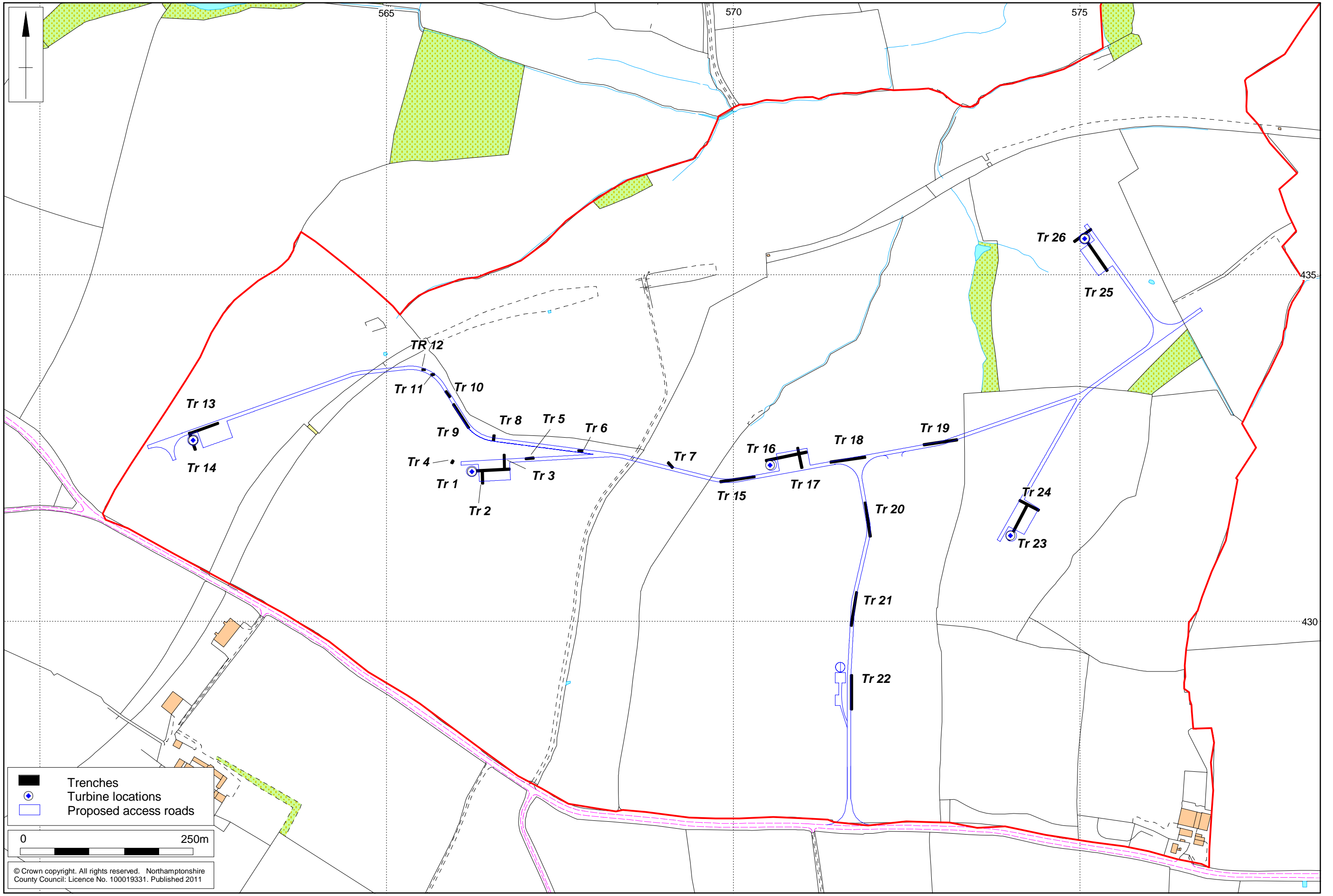
The site is located within the parish of Greatworth, some 6km to the north of Brackley and 11km to the north-east of Banbury. The site lies to the north-east of Greatworth village. It comprises a mixture of arable and pasture fields and lies at c 170m above Ordnance Datum.

The bedrock geology of the area is a mixture of Upper Estuarine Limestone and Boulder Clay deposits (BGS website).



Scale 1:15,000

Site location Fig 1



Scale 1:5000 (A3)

Trench layout Fig 2

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3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in 2010 by PJO Archaeology (Ottaway 2010). No previous archaeological investigations had been undertaken on the site. The findings of the desk-based assessment are summarised as follows:

Neolithic to Bronze Age remains

Worked flints dating to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age have been recovered within the parish.

Iron Age remains

Excavation undertaken during work on the Thorpe Mandeville to Greatworth pipeline found mid to late Iron Age settlement, about 4km from the current site (Patenall 2008). It comprised boundary ditches, postholes and pits. Undated enclosures have been identified on aerial photographs to the north-west of the site.

Roman remains

Roman settlement sites have been identified to the north, west and south-west of the site. A possible Roman road from Wormleighton to Bletchley may cross the site in a north-west to south-east alignment, but it is now thought not to exist. Excavation on the Thorpe Mandeville to Greatworth pipeline found Roman settlement, about 3.5km to the east (Patenall 2008). This comprised boundary ditches, gullies and pits.

Medieval

The deserted medieval village of Stuchbury lies immediately to the north of the site. A survey of the site recorded numerous earthworks including house platforms and hollow ways. The village is first mentioned at Domesday and by 1377 there were 59 taxpayers in the village. However, by 1547 only the manorial centre survived.

Post-medieval

The Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway opened in 1872, becoming a branch of the Stratford on Avon and Midland Junction Railway in 1908. The railway finally closed in 1951. The remains of the railway cross the site in an east to west alignment.

Subsequent geophysical survey by Northamptonshire Archaeology of the site identified two ditched enclosures of possible Iron Age or Roman date in the area of Turbine 2 as well as further isolated ditches and pits across the site (Ladocha 2010). Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow was also identified. However, almost half the survey produced a disturbed magnetic response, hindering identification of archaeological features.

4 OBJECTIVES

The overall purpose of the trial trench excavations was to:

- determine, where possible, the nature, depth, extent, character and date of any archaeological remains,
- determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.

Specifically, the trial excavation sought to:

- inform a future strategy for archaeological mitigation prior to construction.

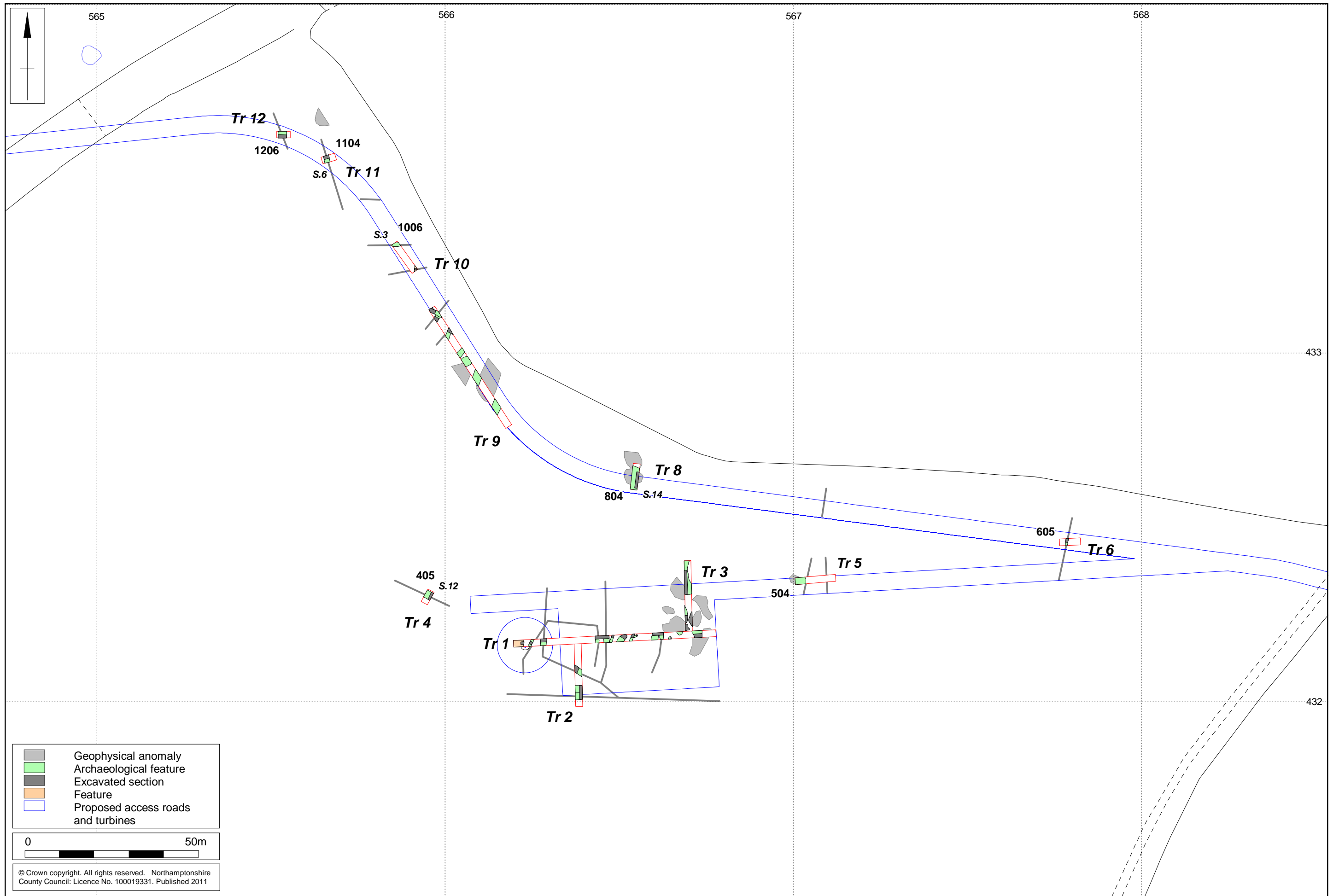
5 METHODOLOGY

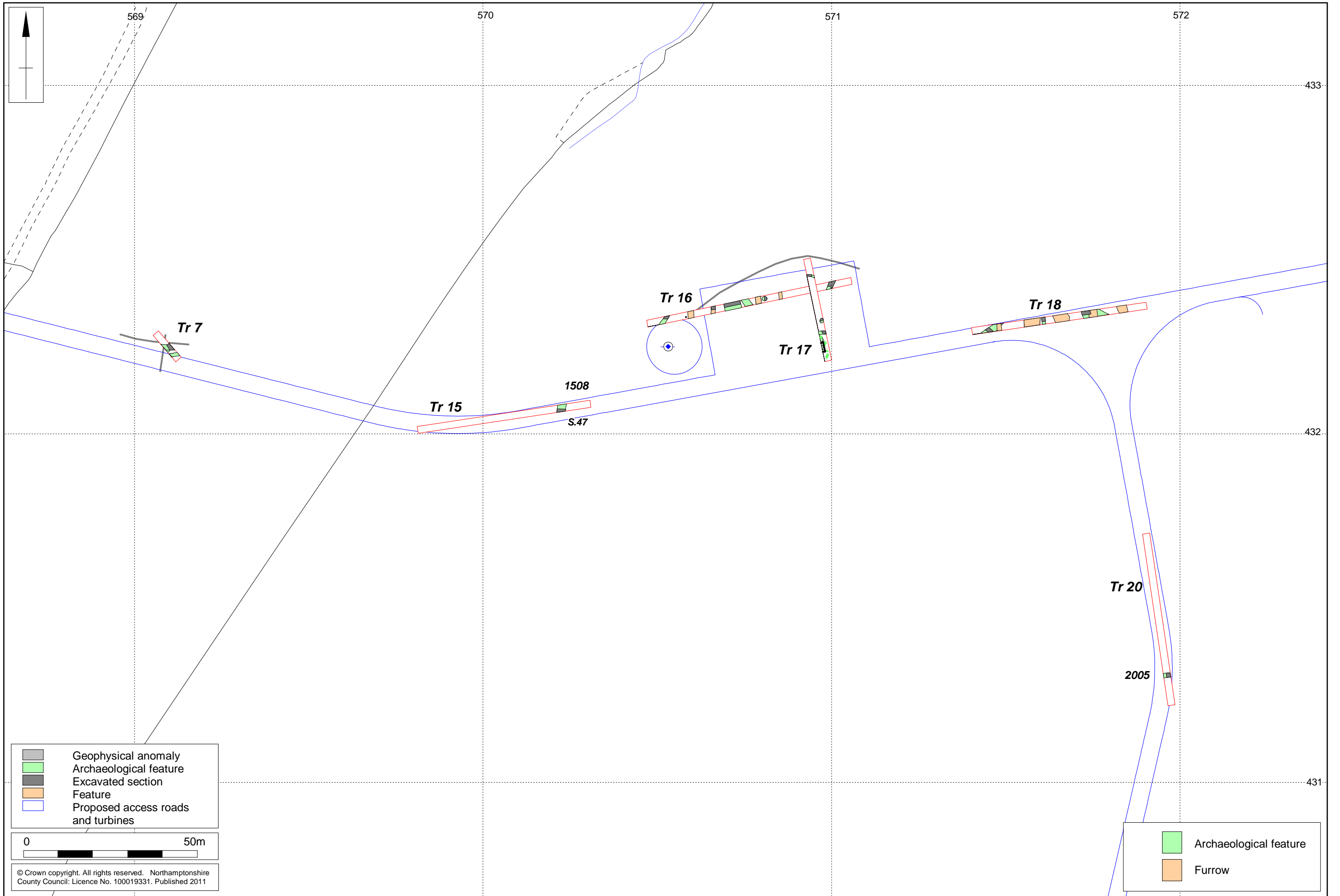
Twenty-six trenches (820 linear metres at 2m wide) were excavated (Fig 2). They consisted of four 5m long trenches, four 10m trenches, two 20m trenches and one 60m trench in the area of Iron Age/Roman activity identified by the geophysical survey in Field 8. Also, four T-shaped trenches with one 60m arm long and one 30m arm were excavated over proposed sites of Turbines 1, 3, 4 and 5, and six 50m long trenches were excavated along the line of the access roads in Field 5. Trenches were located in the position specified by means of a Leica System 1200 GPS operating to an accuracy of +/- 0.05m to the Ordnance Survey National Grid system.

A 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide ditching bucket was used to remove overburden 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 all archaeological features was made at scale 1:50 and was 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 and colour slides, supplemented with digital images. Sections were drawn at scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate, and related to Ordnance Survey datum. Spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector to maximise the recovery of metal objects.

All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 1994, revised 2008).



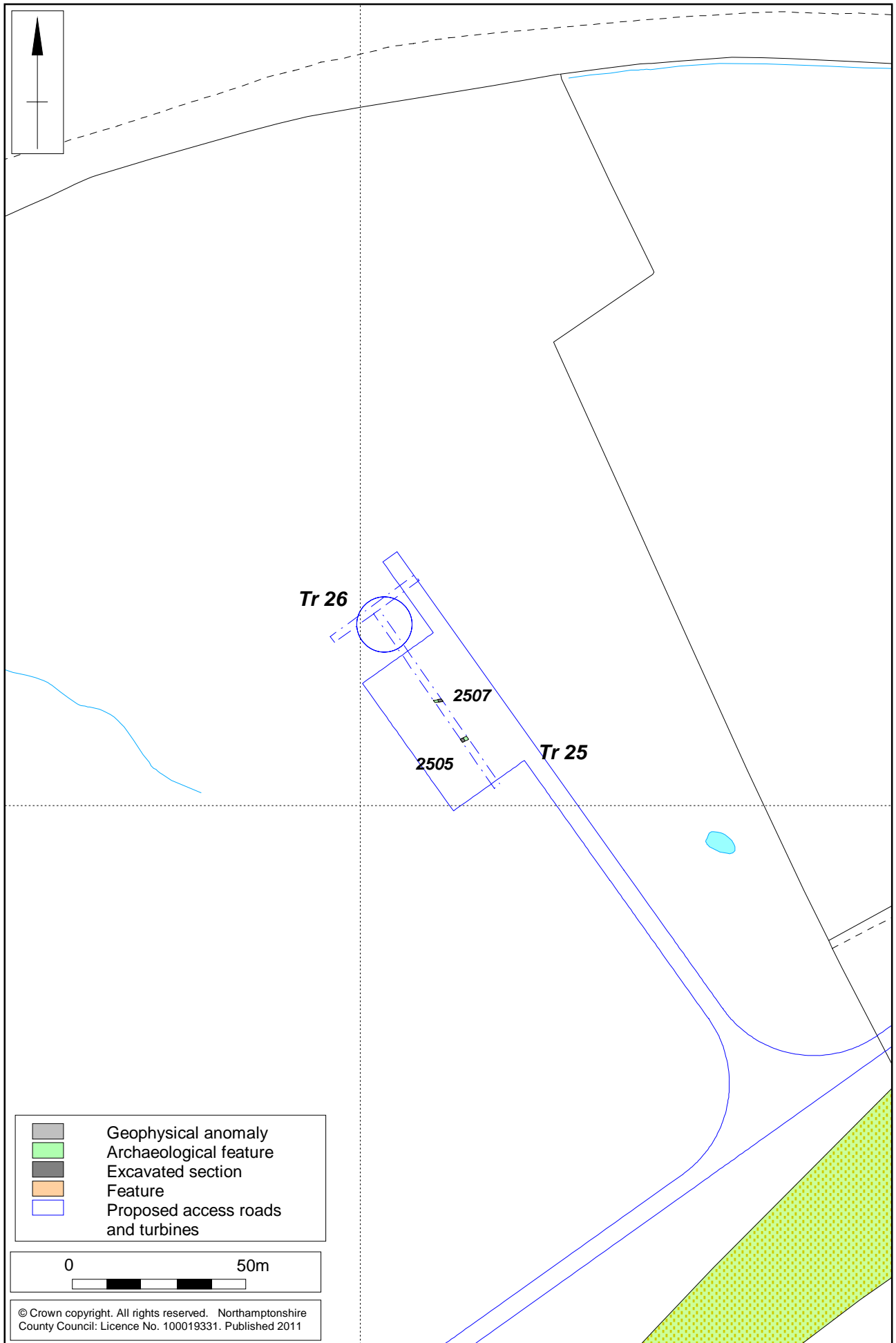


- Geophysical anomaly
- Archaeological feature
- Excavated section
- Feature
- Proposed access roads and turbines



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- Archaeological feature
- Furrow



Scale 1:1500 (A4)

Trenches 25 and 26 Fig 5

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

There were no archaeological features in Trenches 19, 21, 22 and 26. Surviving furrows of the medieval and post-medieval open field system were the only features observed in Trenches 13, 14, 23 and 24.

The natural soils varied across the site and even within trenches. They comprised red-orange to yellow clays, orange and grey-brown silty clays with frequent chalk, limestone and brashy limestone within a yellow-brown clay matrix. There was a possible buried subsoil and topsoil at the western end of Trench 15; the buried subsoil, 0.37m thick, was soft mid brown silt with occasional orange-brown mottling and the overlying buried topsoil, 0.36-0.44m thick, was soft mid-dark grey-brown silt.

The subsoil was brown or grey-brown silty clay between 0.07m and 0.28m thick, although it appeared to be entirely absent in Trenches 13 and 14. The topsoil was dark brown or grey-brown silty or sandy clay between 0.20m and 0.35m thick.

A full list of all the contexts is presented as a table in Appendix 1.

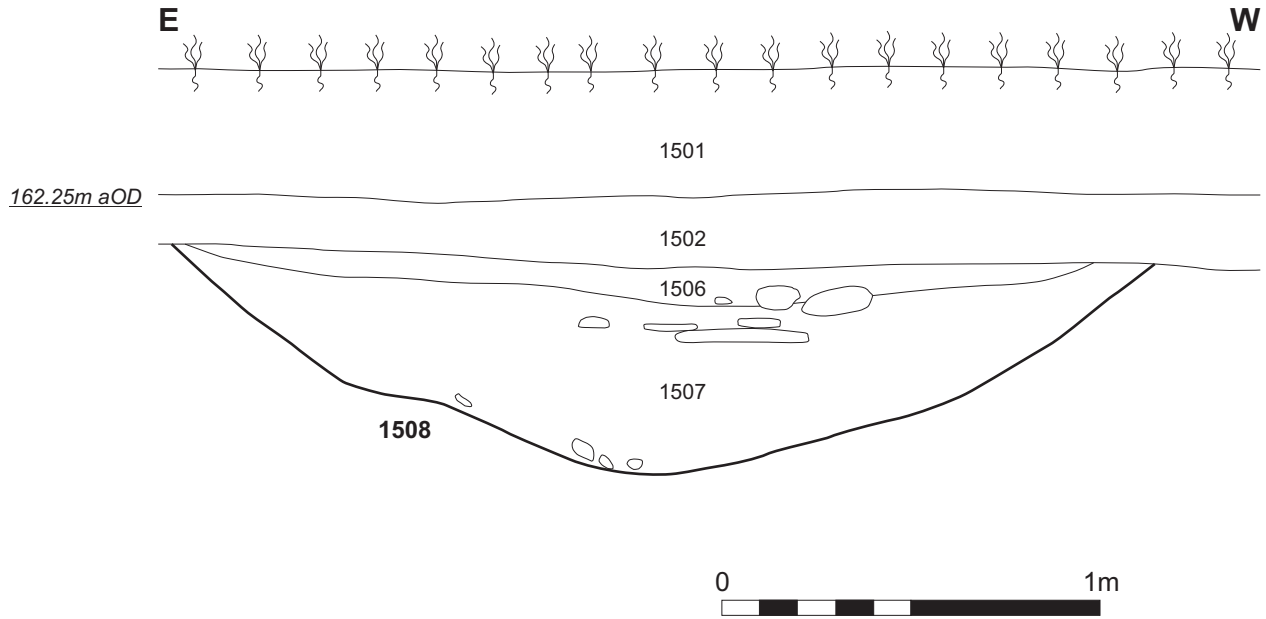
6.1 Iron Age settlement

Trench 15

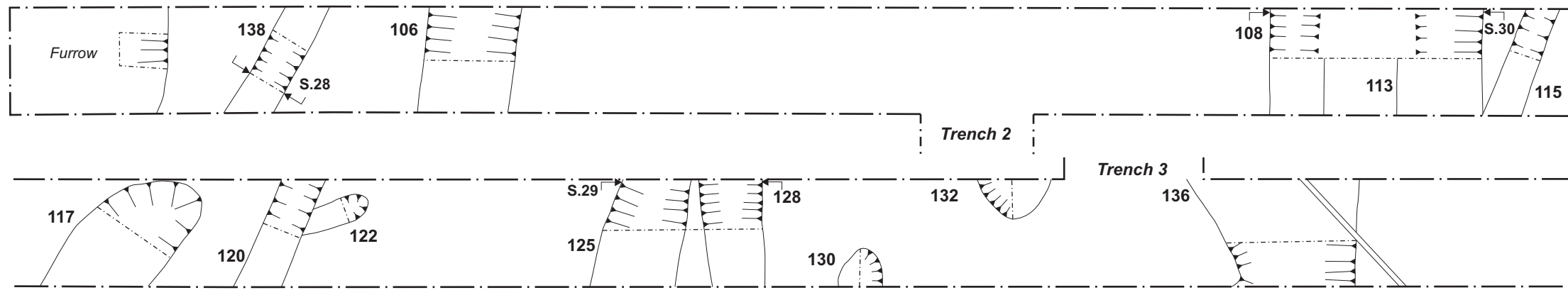
A ditch, [1508], aligned north-east to south-west, was 2.4m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig 4). The primary fill was grey-brown silty clay and contained Iron Age pottery as well as frequent fragments of charcoal. The upper fill contained frequent pebbles and pieces of limestone (Fig 6).

This was the only feature dated to this period on site and it may be part of a wider Iron Age settlement or boundary system.

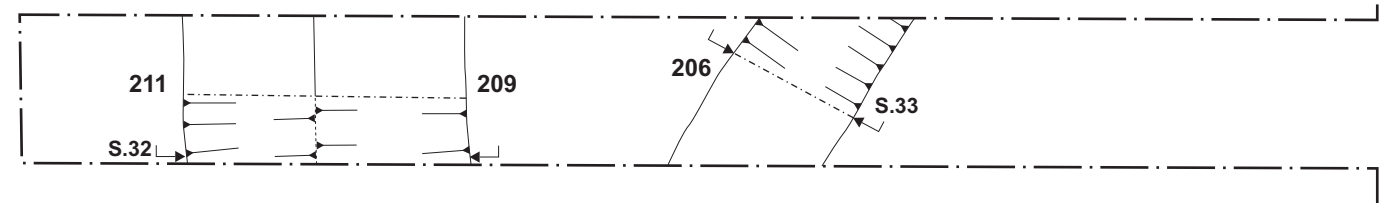
Trench 15, Section 47



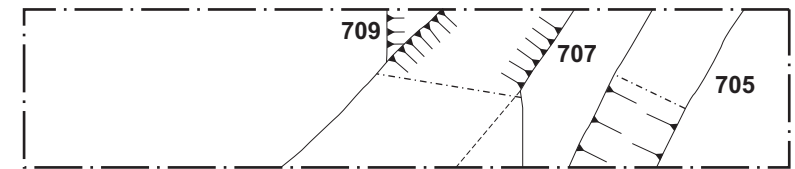
Trench 1



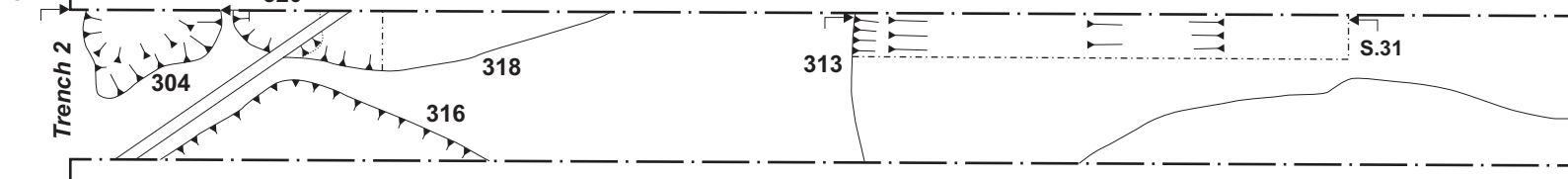
Trench 2



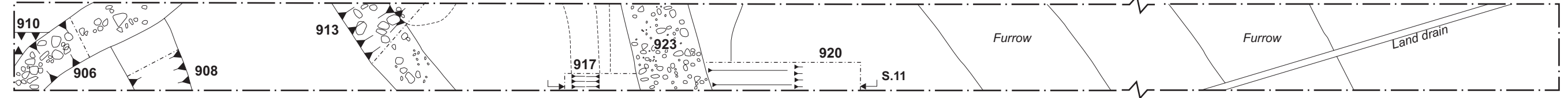
Trench 7



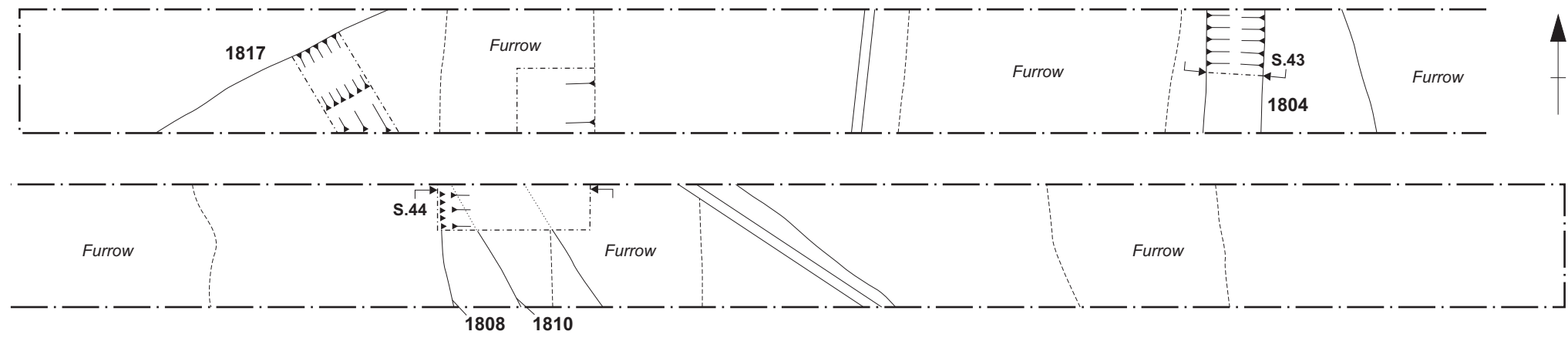
Trench 3



Trench 9



Trench 18



6.2 Roman settlement

Trench 1

There were nine ditches, all on similar north-south alignments (Fig 7). Where the ditch fills contained pottery it dated to no later than the 2nd century AD, suggesting that the enclosures or boundaries they formed had gone out of use by the later Roman period.

Ditch [108] was 14m to the east and was 0.89m wide and 0.45m deep (Figs 7 and 8, Section 30). Pottery from this ditch dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries, indicating it may have been one of the earliest features in this area. At the west end of the trench, gully [138] was 0.74m wide and 0.29m deep with a U-shaped profile (Figs 7 and 9, Section 28). Pottery in the fill dated to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries.

The geophysical survey suggested that these ditches may form an irregular enclosure, although the difference in date may indicate otherwise.

Ditch [106] was 1.66m wide and 0.61m deep with shallow, irregular sides and a flat base. Roman pottery from the upper fill dated to the 2nd century. Ditch [113] was situated 16m to the east and was 1.15m wide and 0.71m deep (Figs 7 and 8, Section 30). The secondary fill of the ditch was brown-grey silty clay containing frequent chalk fragments, limestone and gravel. There was also a relatively large quantity of 2nd-century pottery, frequent charcoal and moderate amounts of cereal grain, all suggesting that the ditch was close to settlement. The geophysical survey results indicated that these two ditches may form the west and east arms of an enclosure, although no internal features were found during the evaluation.

Gully [115] was 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep with a V-shaped profile and just to the east ditch terminal [117] was 1.70m wide and 0.37m deep. Both had homogenous fills of orange-brown silty clay and were undated. Ditch [120] was 0.94m wide and 0.41m deep and cut small gully [122]. Again neither were dated. Ditch [125] was 1.90m wide with a narrow V-shaped profile. A single sherd of Roman pottery in the upper fill dated to the 2nd century. Adjacent to [125], but with no discernable relationship, ditch [128] was 1.26m wide and 0.52m deep. It had steep sides, becoming vertical towards the bottom with a narrow, flat base. Adjacent to the ditch was a shallow, undated posthole [130].

Pit [136] was at least 2.1m wide and 0.30m deep. The pit was probably used as a convenient place to dispose of refuse once the limestone was quarried. While the primary fill was fairly sterile orange-brown clay sand, the upper fill was brown silty clay which contained frequent charcoal, burnt stone and gravel. There was a fairly large assemblage of pottery dating to the 2nd century, including part of a possible tripod bowl, two nails and a large quantity of charred grain.

The corner of a possible quarry pit [132] at the eastern end of the trench was 2m wide with vertical edges. The base was not reached. The few sherds of pottery in the fill dated to the mid 3rd to 4th centuries, suggesting that the quarry pits may have been in use towards the later Roman period.

Trench 2

There were two ditches which corresponded to geophysical anomalies. Ditch [206], aligned north-west to south-east, was 1.90m wide and 0.68m deep with a wide U-shaped profile (Figs 7 and 10, Section 33). The primary fill was brown-grey clay containing Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century AD, while the upper fill was orange-brown silty clay containing pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries, suggesting the ditch was open for a number of centuries. It was possibly part of the same enclosure seen in Trench 1.

Ditch [211], aligned east to west, was at least 1.94m wide and 0.85m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The homogeneous, largely sterile fill contained a few sherds of pottery that may date to the 3rd century or later. This ditch was truncated by or recut as ditch [209] which was 2.5m wide and 0.54m deep with a shallow, though slightly irregular profile. The ditches corresponded to a geophysical anomaly.

Trench 3

No ditches were observed in Trench 3, suggesting the settlement activity defined by the ditches in Trench 1, did not extend this far east. Instead, there was a series of shallow quarry pits. Pit [304] was at least 2.20m wide and 0.98m deep, irregular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (Figs 7 and 11, Section 21). The fills were brown or yellow clays or silty clays with frequent gravel. Moderate quantities of pottery were found throughout the pit fills apart from the primary fill. There were also small quantities of bone and charred grain.

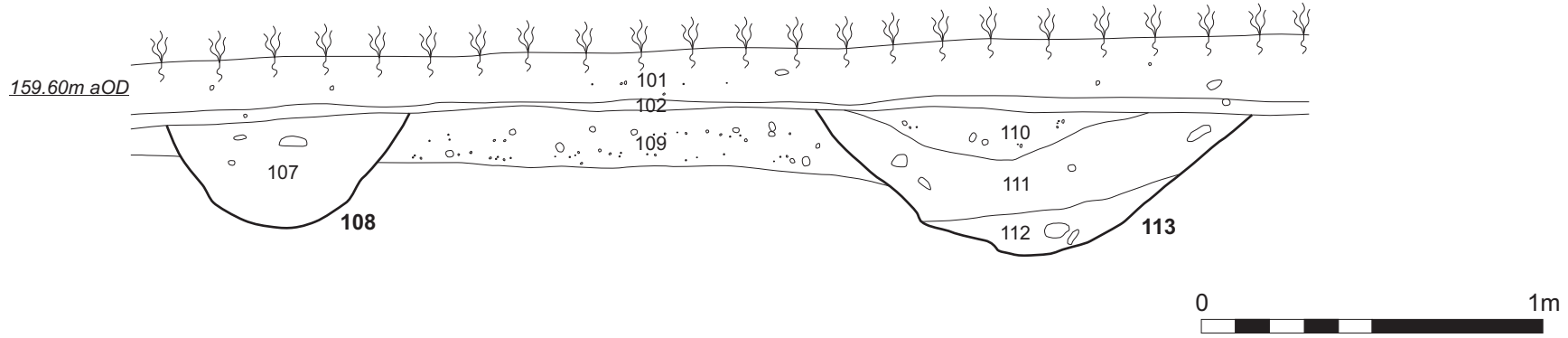
Pit [316] was 3.00m wide and only 0.15m deep. Over 2kg of pottery was found in the fill including a sherd of olive oil amphora. Less than 0.40m to the north pit/ ditch [318] which was 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep contained no finds, perhaps suggesting they were open during different periods. Similarly pit [313] was at least 5.00m wide and 0.85m deep but contained no finds (Figs 7 and 11, Section 31).

Scale 1:20

Trench 1, Section 30

W

E

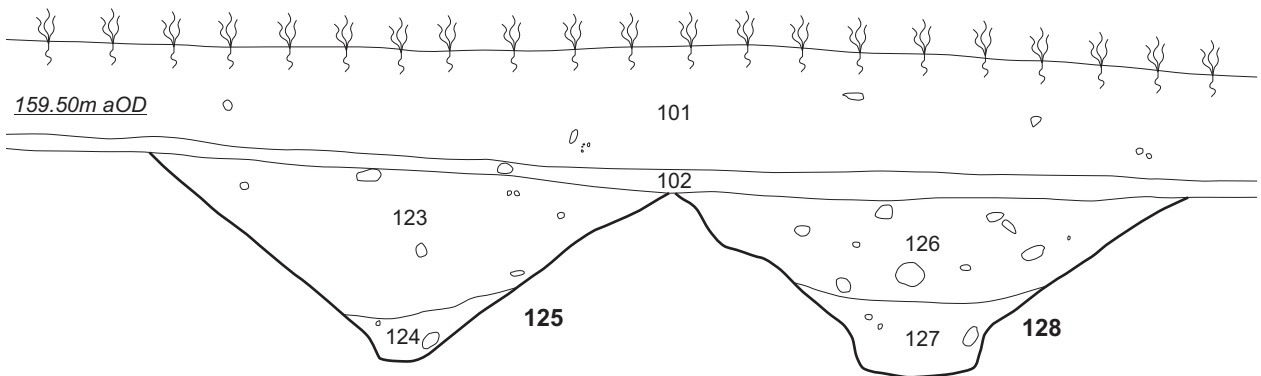


Trench 1, section of ditches [108] and [113] Fig 8

Trench 1, Section 29

W

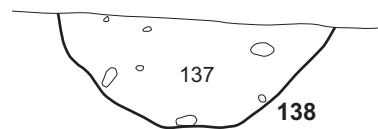
E



Trench 1, Section 28

E

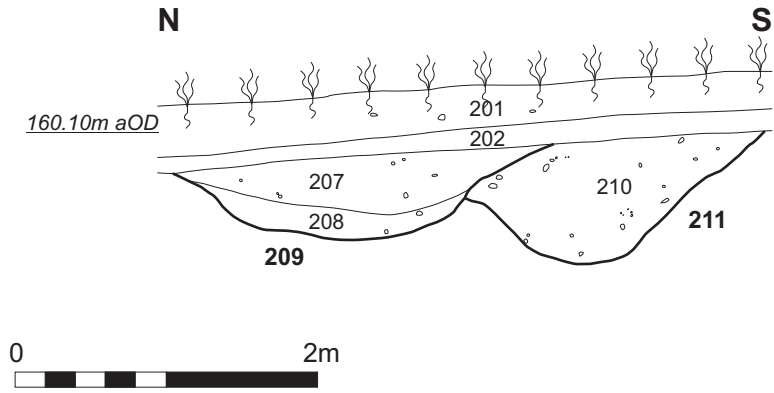
W



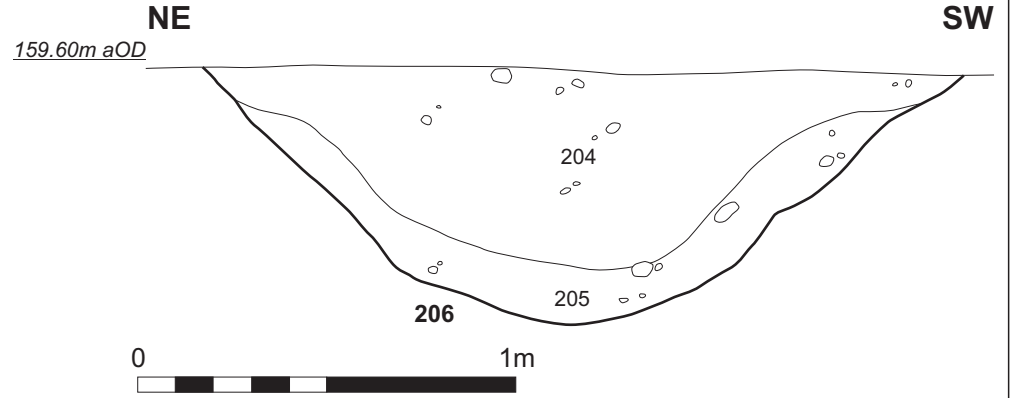
Scale 1:20 and 1:50

Trench 2, sections of ditches 206, 209 and 211 Fig 10

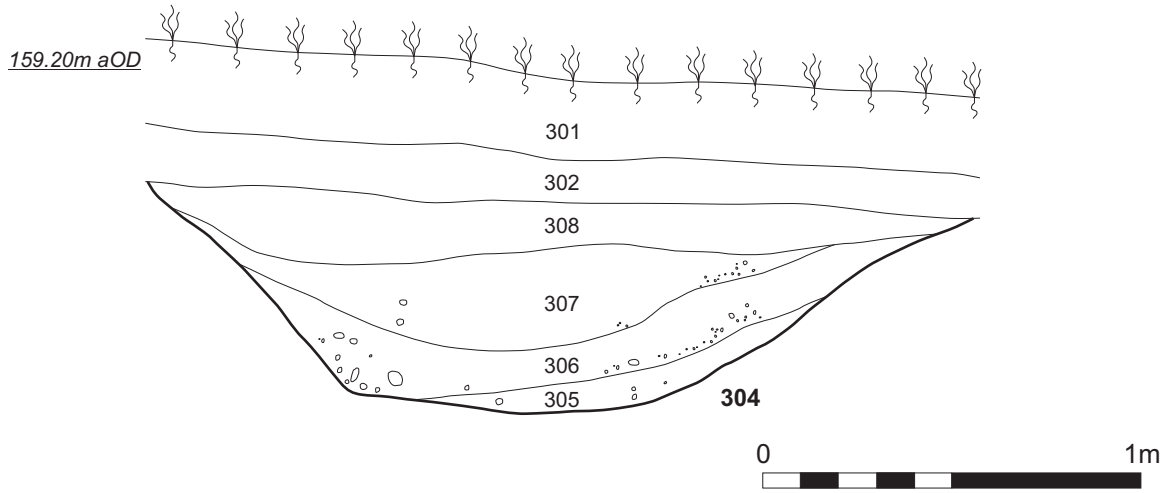
Trench 2, Section 32



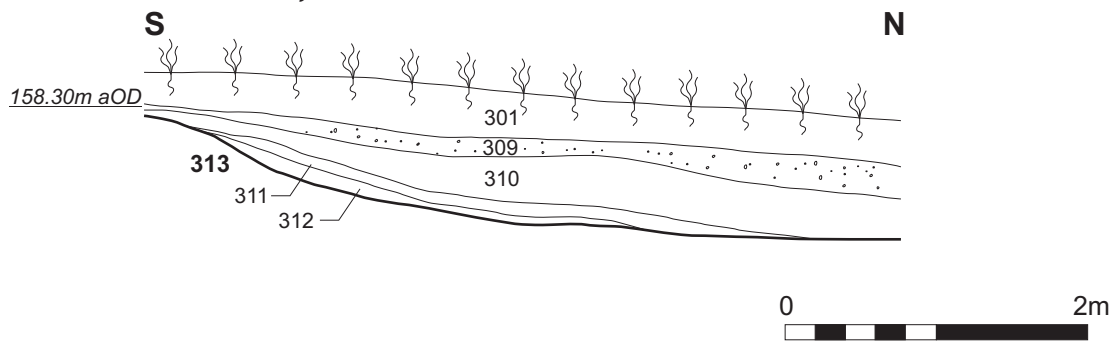
Trench 2, Section 33



Trench 3, Section 21



Trench 3, Section 31



Trench 4

Ditch [405], aligned north-west to south-east, was 2.3m wide and 0.80m deep with a wide V-shaped profile (Figs 3 and 13, Section 12). There were several sherds of 2nd-century pottery and frequent charcoal flecks in the ditch fill.

Trench 5

There was a single quarry pit, [504], at least 2.1m wide and 0.33m deep at the western end of the trench (Fig 3). A single sherd of pottery from the fill could only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Trench 8

A large quarry pit, [804], extended over the southern half of the trench (Figs 3 and 13, Section 14). It was at least 4.4m wide and 0.90m deep with steep edges and a flat base. The yellow or brown silty clay fills contained frequent stone and charcoal as well as Roman pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries. A possible ditch or pit, [810], had been cut into the top of the backfilled quarry pit; pottery from the primary fill was probably 2nd century in date, but this was likely to have been redeposited given the date of the earlier quarry.

Trench 9

A road or trackway, [923], aligned north-east to south-west, was 2.1m wide and 0.10m deep (Figs 7 12, and 13, Section 11). It had been constructed using compacted gravel and crushed limestone as a bedding layer, with larger pieces of limestone laid flat over it. There was a quarry pit, [920], immediately to the south of the road. A shallow gully, [917], to the north was probably on the same alignment and may be a roadside ditch.



Road [923] and quarry pit [917] in the background Fig 12

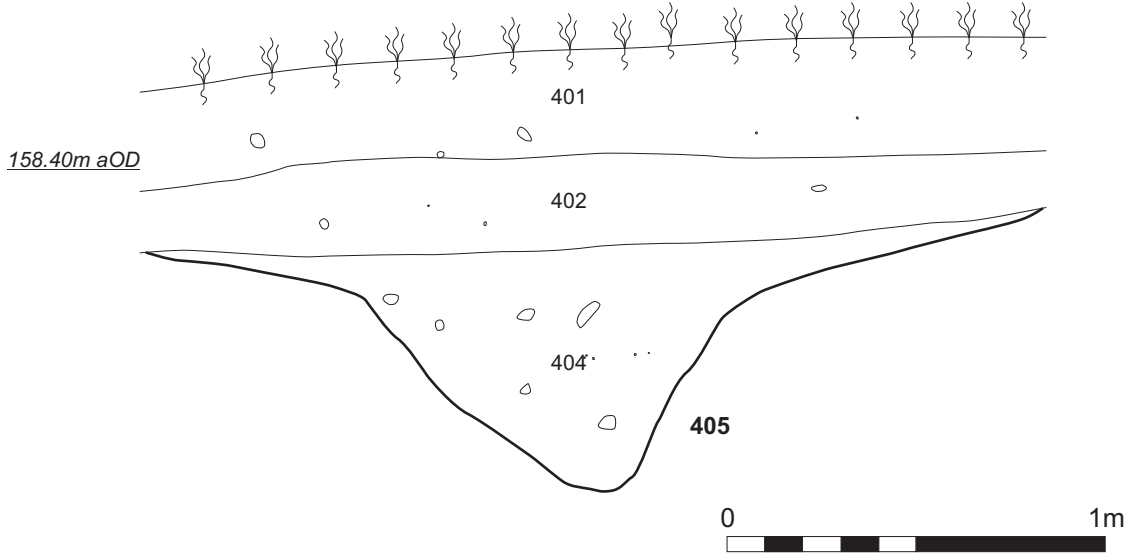
Ditch [908] was 1.4m wide and 0.37m deep and aligned north-east and south-west. Pottery from the fill dated to the 2nd century. It was truncated to the north by drain [906]. Gully [910], 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep and aligned north-west to south-east, was also largely truncated by drain [906].

Drain [906] was 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep and aligned north-west to south-east, although it was slightly curvilinear in plan (Fig 14). It was lined with limestone, some of which was burnt, and cobbles at the base, creating a type of French drain. Pottery from the fill dated to the 4th century indicating it was one of the latest Roman features.

Trench 4, Section 12

NE

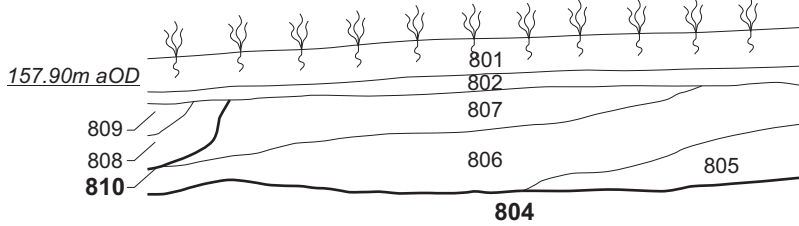
SW



Trench 8, Section 14

NNE

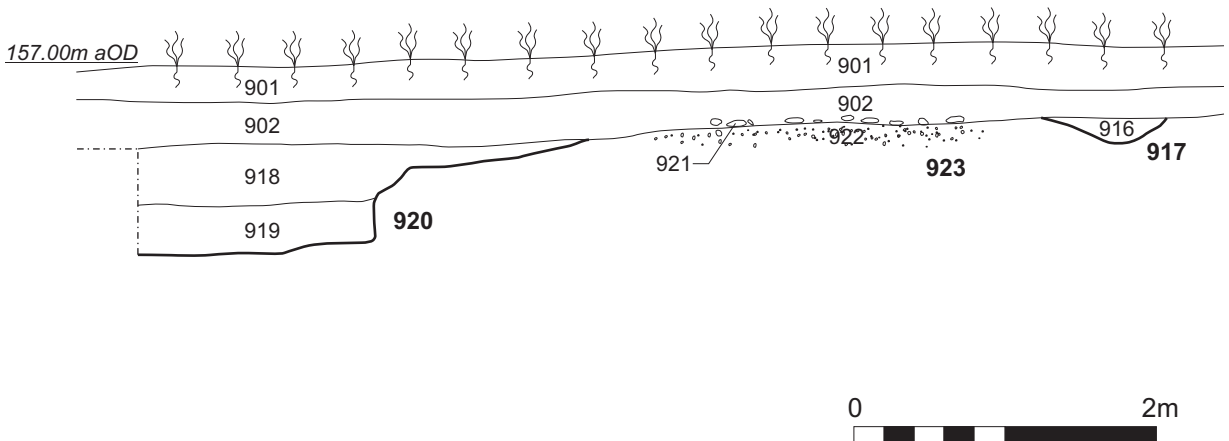
SSW



Trench 9, Section 11

SE

NW





Drain [906], looking south-east Fig 14

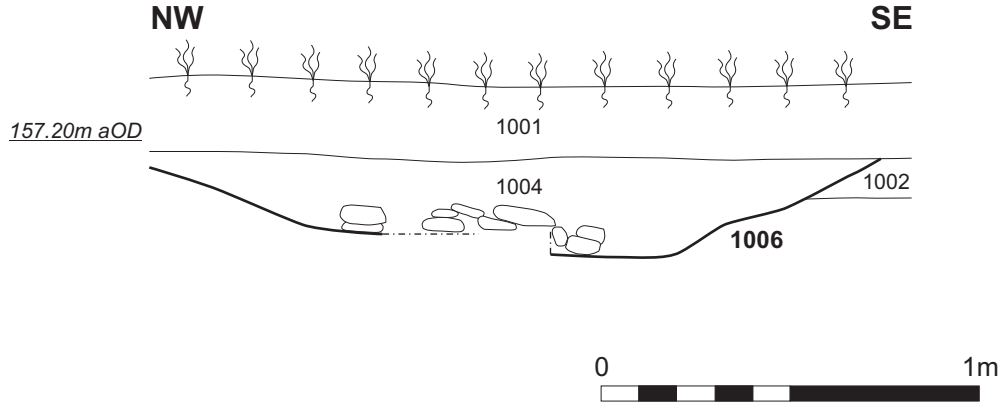
Trench 11

Ditch [1104], aligned north-south, was 2.0m wide and 0.96m deep (Figs 3, 15 and 16, Section 6). The fills were composed of compact yellow-brown clays with few inclusions. Pottery found in the secondary fill of the ditch could only be broadly dated to the Roman period. It is likely that the ditch was a field boundary located some distance from settlement.

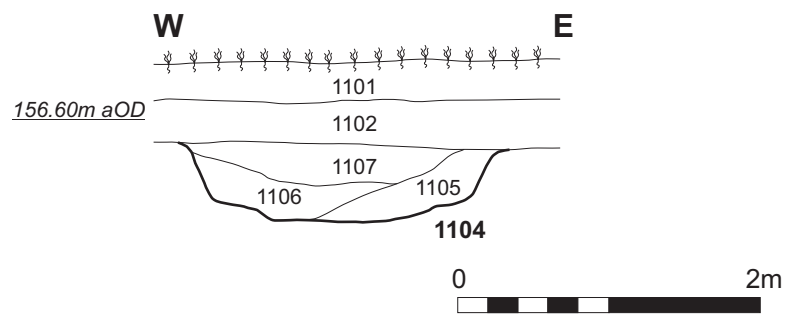
Trench 12

Ditch, [1206], aligned north-south was 2.5m wide and 0.36m deep (Fig 3). The grey-brown clay silt fill contained few inclusions. Ditches [1104] and [1206] were broadly parallel suggesting they may have formed two elements of the same boundary or field system.

Trench 10, Section 3



Trench 11, Section 6



6.3 The Roman building

Trench 16

At the west end of the trench, ditch [1611] was 1.8m wide and 0.54m deep and aligned south-west to north-east (Fig 17). The ditch fills contained Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century and frequent irregular pieces of limestone (Fig 18, Section 37). It was partially truncated by a furrow [1613].

A small posthole, [1605] was 0.40m in diameter and 0.23m deep (Fig 18, Section 45). The fill contained pieces of limestone which were probably used as post-packing and a large piece of limestone at the base, as well as a piece of flue tile and a nail.

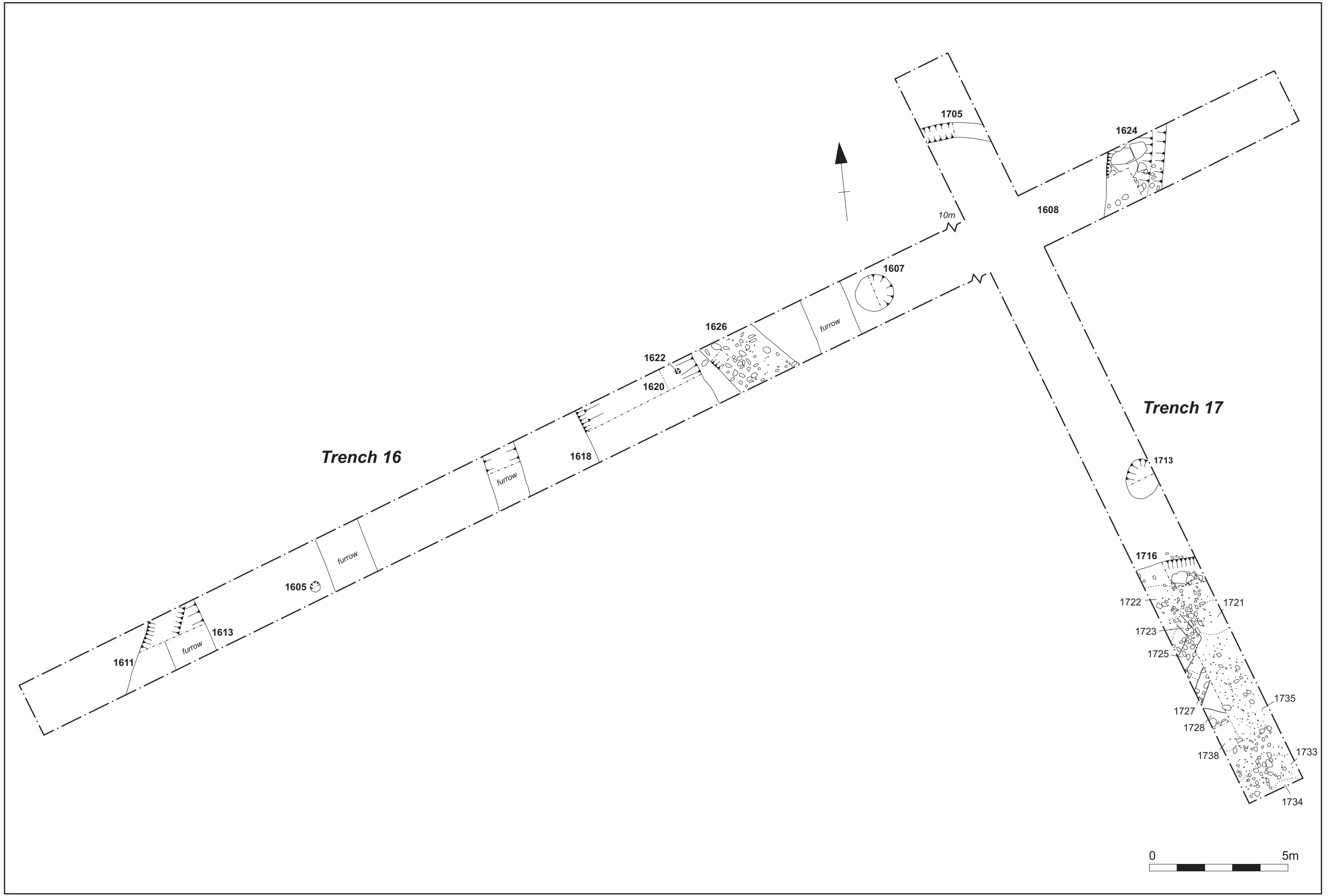
To the east, there was a substantial ditch, [1618], 4.7m wide and 0.80m deep which was aligned north-south (Fig 18, Section 39). The primary fill of the ditch contained much more limestone than the other fills, perhaps suggesting that the ditch was open when the building to the south was being constructed. Little pottery was recovered from the ditch fills. A small stake-hole, [1622] was cut into the fill of the ditch (Fig 17). The eastern edge of the ditch had also been partially re-cut by gully [1620] before it had completely filled up. The gully was 1.30m wide and 0.30m deep and aligned north-west to south-east. Just to the east, ditch [1626] was 2.0m wide but was not excavated. The upper fill of the ditch contained frequent stone as well as an iron snaffle bit.

A shallow, circular pit [1607], 1.3m in diameter and 0.11m deep, contained pottery dating to the 2nd century and small quantity of tap slag. There were also frequent charcoal pieces and a moderate amount of charred cereal grain.

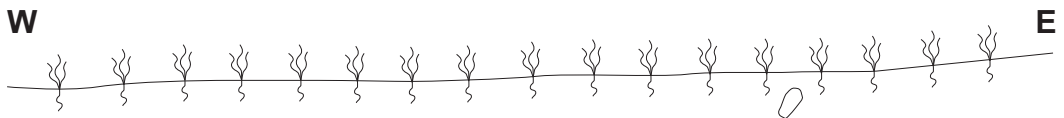
At the eastern end of the trench an occupation layer, (1608), was composed of dark grey silt and contained pieces of limestone and large quantities of tile including flue, tegula and floor tile. It continued into Trench 17 as layer (1706). To the east was a broad ditch, [1624], 2.6m wide and 0.38m deep, aligned north-east to south-west and filled with frequent limestone pieces. There was also a large quantity of tile, including tegula, imbrex and flue tile and pottery.



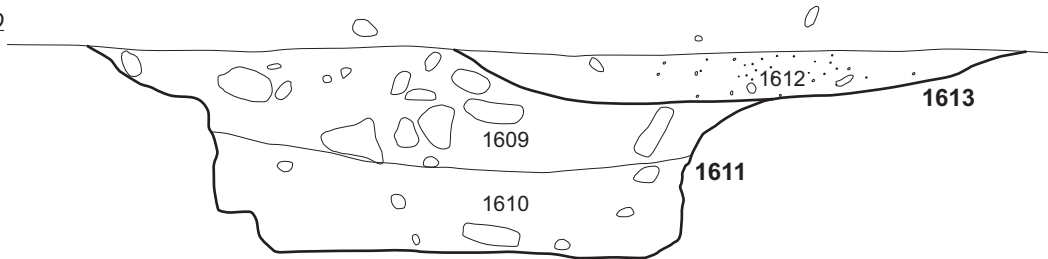
Posthole [1605], looking north Fig 16



Trench 16, Section 37

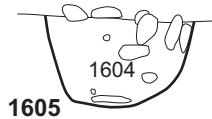


163.20m aOD

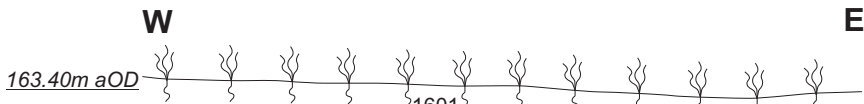


Trench 16, Section 45

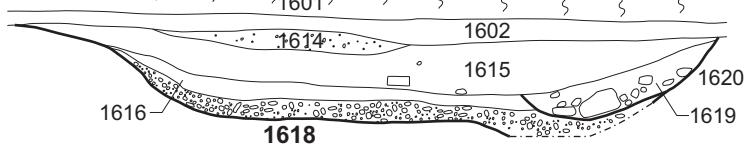
163.30m aOD W E



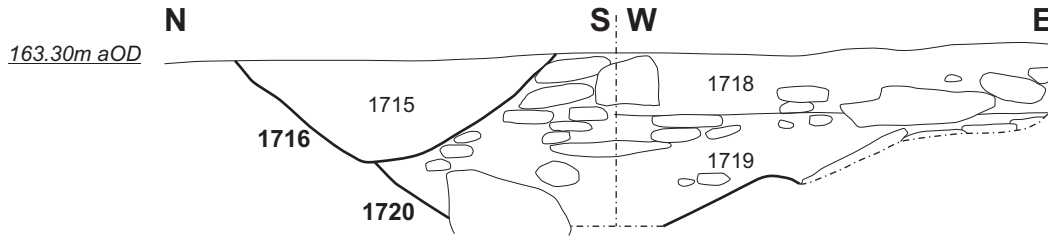
Trench 16, Section 39



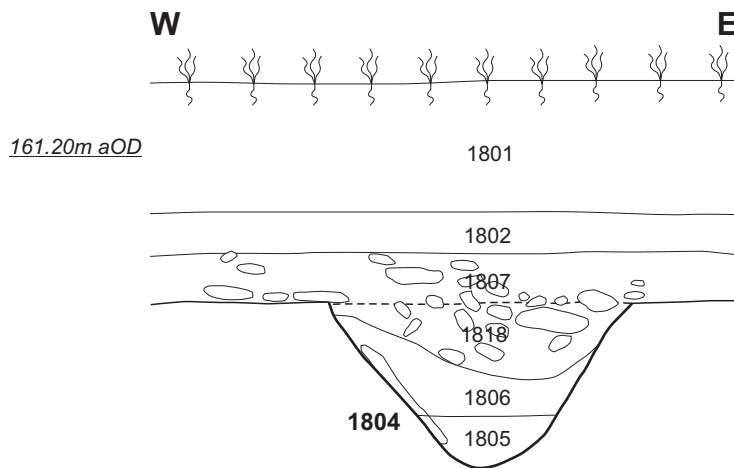
163.40m aOD



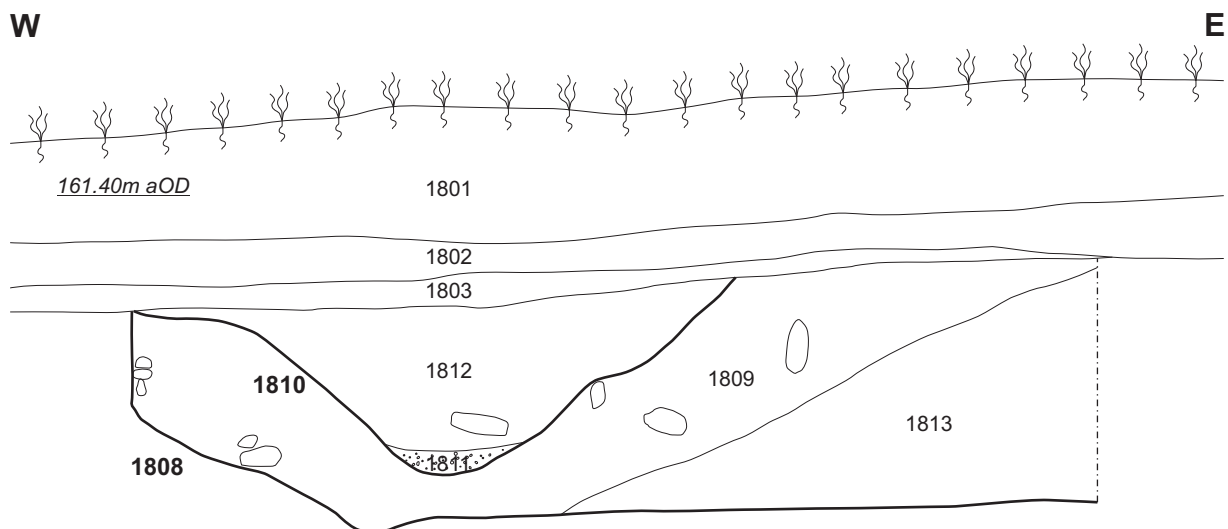
Trench 17, Section 50



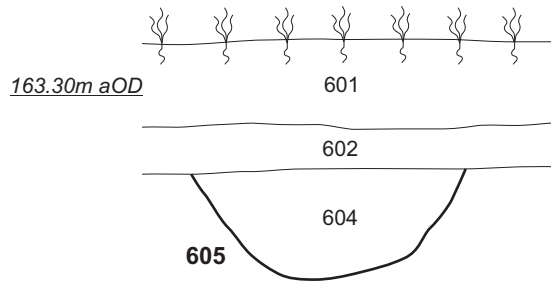
Trench 18, Section 43



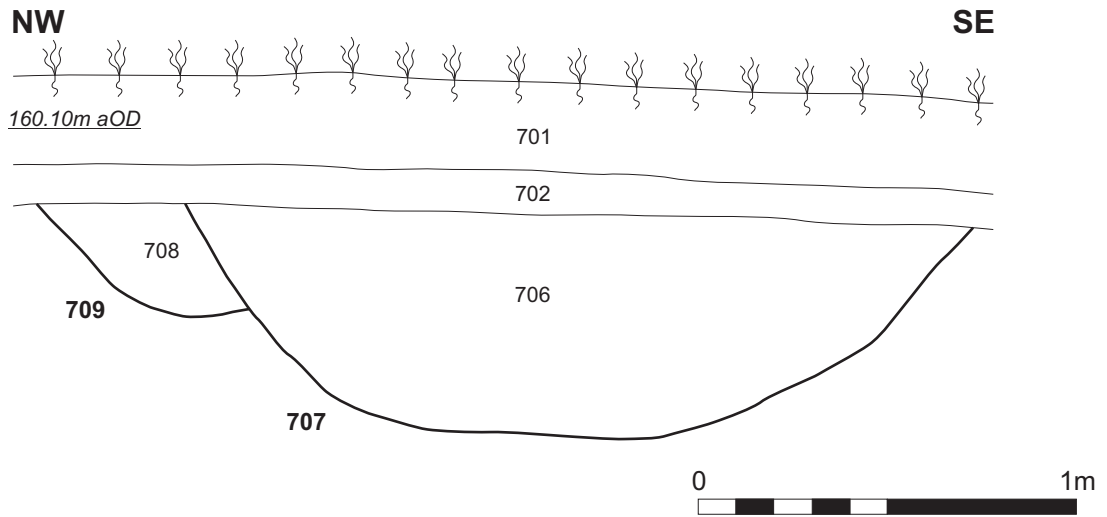
Trench 18, Section 44



Trench 6, Section 17



Trench 7, Section 16



Trench 17

At the south end of the trench was an area of intensive use with complex stratigraphy (Fig 17). The area was cleaned in order to define the features but little was excavated in order to preserve the integrity of the archaeology.



The Roman building remains, looking south Fig 21

The northern edge of the activity was defined by ditch [1720], a large ditch at least 1.2m wide and 0.50m deep, filled with large pieces of limestone (Figs 17, 19, Section 50 and Fig 21). The upper fill had frequent mortar inclusions. The stone and mortar probably derived from the demolition of the building. A later re-cut, [1716], on the northern edge of the ditch was 0.85m wide and 0.27m deep.

A series of walls possibly demonstrated the presence of least two buildings or rooms within a building. Walls [1725] and [1723] may have formed the south-western corner of a room or building. There was little remaining apart from the yellow-brown mortar, indicating that much of the stone may have been robbed. To the east of the walls was a sub-circular area, (1721), 1.20m long and 1.00m wide that may have been the site of a hearth or surface clamp (bonfire).

Walls [1727] and [1728] may have formed the north-eastern corner of a separate room or building, although on a similar alignment to the previous building. These walls were more complete with at least two courses of roughly coursed limestone surviving; they were both 0.40m wide. There was a further possible wall, aligned north-east to south-west at the south [1736]. Overlying the structural remains at the south of the trench were a series of demolition or collapse deposits (layers 1722, 1726 and 1733-1735) composed of silty clays. There was a single piece of painted wall plaster from layer (1726).

Little pottery was recovered from this part of the trench largely because many of the features were cleaned rather than excavated. However, the little that there was dated to no later than the 2nd century.

A shallow gully, [1705], at the north end of Trench 17 was 0.6m wide and 0.09 deep and east-west aligned.

To the south were a series of possible occupation layers; (1706), (1707) and (1708) which contained Roman pottery and tile.

Pit [1713] was 1.4m in diameter and 0.29m deep; the primary fill contained frequent large blocks of limestone. Adjacent to the pit was a discrete layer of mortar or crushed plaster (1717).

Trench 18

At the east end of the trench, ditch [1808] was at least 2.6m wide and 0.69m deep and aligned north-south (Figs 7 and 19, Section 14). To the west it cut through the natural limestone, but to the east it had been cut through a mixed clay deposit (1813) containing charcoal and burnt clay. A later re-cut, [1810], was 1.6m wide and 0.50m wide.

Ditch [1804] was also north-south aligned and 0.8m wide and 0.40m deep (Figs 17 and 19, Section 43). The primary fill of the ditch contained pottery dating to the mid 3rd and 4th centuries. The upper fill of the ditch and a possible layer above it, (1807), contained large pieces of limestone which may have been used as consolidation. At the west end of the trench ditch [1817] was 1.5m wide and 0.64m deep and aligned south-west to north-east.

Trench 20

A single ditch, [2005], was east-west aligned and 1.15m wide and 0.22m deep (Fig 4). A single sherd of Roman pottery, both flue and floor tile and animal bone were found in the ditch fill. It is possible that this ditch marked the southern boundary of the settlement area around the Roman building.

6.4 Other trenches

Trench 10

A possible drain aligned east to west, 1.3m wide and 0.24m deep had a stone lining at the base consisting of irregular pieces of limestone and cobbles (Figs 3 and 16, Section 3). The drain was undated, but it cut the subsoil suggesting it was later than the surrounding Roman features.

Trench 6

There was a single gully, [605], 0.72m wide and 0.28m deep and north-south aligned with a U-shaped profile (Fig 20, Section 17). The gully was undated.

Trench 7

Ditch [709], which was aligned north-south and at least 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep, had been largely truncated by ditch [707]. Ditch [707] was aligned north-east to south-west, 1.5m wide and 0.57m deep with steep edges and a narrow flat base (Figs 7 and 20, Section 16). One of the largest assemblages of charred grain and charcoal found on site was from the fill of this ditch.

Ditch [705], 1.5m wide and 0.07m deep, was almost parallel to ditch [707] and lay at the eastern end of the trench. No pottery was recovered from any of the ditches but the presence of charred grain may indicate some settlement close-by. It is possible that these ditches were contemporary to the Iron Age ditch in Trench 15, to the east.

Trench 25

The remains of a former field boundary ditch [2505] and grubbed out hedgerow, which were aligned roughly east to west, were located near the centre of the trench (Fig 5). An old tree immediately to the east of the trench may be the surviving remnant of the hedgerow. A small, undated gully, [2507], lay c 6m to the north of the hedgerow.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 The Iron Age and Roman pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 1077 sherds of pottery weighing c14.4kg mainly dating to the Roman period. Thirteen of the twenty-six trenches excavated produced pottery; a total of 60 recorded contexts with quantities ranging from single sherds up to a maximum of 139.

The pottery is in moderately good condition with an overall average sherd weight of 13.3g. There are several instances of multiple sherds from single vessels and possible vessel links between contexts. A high proportion of the individual contexts, 55%, produced five or less sherds thus limiting the degree of confidence that can be put on close dating. Further, a generally limited repertoire of forms with few chronologically sensitive types also makes close dating difficult. Added to this is the likelihood that several pieces are redeposited.

For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was scanned to determine the form and fabrics and the likely date of the pieces. These were quantified by sherd count and weight for each context.

No associated work in terms of library research has been carried out in conjunction with the assessment to look for local parallels for the material or to consider it in its local context.

Iron Age

Nine sherds potentially of Iron Age date are present. All are shelly hand-built wares. Eight pieces came from ditch 1508 (1507) unaccompanied by any other pottery whilst a single piece occurred residually in pit [804].

Roman: fabrics and forms

The bulk of the assemblage dates to the Roman period with sherds spanning the late 1st/2nd to 4th centuries. The greatest emphasis of activity from the initial scan of the pottery appears to lie in the mid-later 2nd century.

Overall local wares dominate the assemblage with just eight sherds of imported Central Gaulish samian and a single piece of amphora. This is a handle fragment from a Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora imported from Southern Spain found in pit [316]. Regional imports are also noticeably scarce with a few sherds of Dorset black burnished ware, some Nene Valley ware sherds and a few Oxfordshire products.

The samian sherds are all from Central Gaulish (Lezoux) plain vessels dating to the 2nd century.

The pottery largely comprises sherds of local grey or black sandy ware, shelly ware and various grog-tempered wares (orange, white, grey and black). In addition there are seven pieces of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware, which are only in circulation from the mid-late 2nd century.

Grey wares completely dominate the assemblage accounting for 34.7% by sherd count. At least some of these are Lower Nene Valley grey wares which seem to be in production by the second quarter of the 2nd century; the remainder are from a variety of other probably local sources. By the end of the 3rd century or early 4th the greyware industry is largely superseded by colour-coated vessels. It is thus quite difficult to date unfeatured and unaccompanied sherds closely other than in the period from the mid 2nd to the late 3rd century.

The second commonest group of wares in the assemblage are the grog-tempered wares. These include a small number of the soapy more 'belgic' type fabrics as well

as the harder sandy fabrics in various shades of orange, pink, grey and white. Collectively this group accounts for 20.9% by sherd count of the group. The forms include several large storage jars and one lid-seated jar with impressed decoration.

Most of the grog-tempered wares are those typical of the 2nd-3rd centuries known to have been produced at multiple small kiln sites across Northamptonshire.

The third commonest group are the shelly wares, both handmade and wheelmade, accounting for 18.7% by sherd count. These wares are particularly common in the area in the 1st and early 2nd centuries. In some parts of the region they tend to get slightly ousted in the 2nd-3rd centuries by the grog-tempered products but show resurgence in the later 3rd and 4th centuries. Forms include lid-seated jars, one jar with slashed decoration (context (111), ditch [113]); one jar with a double-grooved rim (context 1809, ditch [1808]) and necked jars.

Other wares include seven sherds of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated wares and a few local white wares some of which belong to the Lower Nene Valley industry. Two white ware sherds are of particular note: one is a tall tapering leg of rectangular cross-section and a median raised rib presumably from a tripod bowl from pit [136]; the other is a spouted jar from layer (921).

Also within the white wares are two bodysherds of Lower Nene Valley mortaria, from pit [920].

Regional imports include three sherds of Dorset black burnished ware including jars and plain-rimmed bowls, (contexts 308, 805, 905) and seven sherds from the Oxfordshire industry. These include two white ware mortaria sherds and five colour-coated wares. Amongst the latter is a 4th-century bowl (Young 1977, type C68) from ditch [906] and a flanged bowl (ibid, C51) from ditch [1804].

Site distribution

Two concentrations of archaeological activity were identified from the fieldwork. The first encompasses Trenches 1-5, 8, 9-12 and 15 in the west; the second Trenches 16-17 in the central part of the site. Pottery was also recovered from Trenches 18 and 20.

Most of the pottery came from the western area with a total of 798 sherds. The greatest number of sherds were recovered from Trenches 3 (231 sherds), 9 (218 sherds), (176 sherds) and 8 (126 sherds). The pottery from Trench 1 largely came from pits and ditches. The earliest feature may be gully [108] dating to the 1st or 2nd century. Ditches [106], [113] and pit [136] appear to date to the 2nd century. Unfortunately ditches [125] and [128] produced negligible pot so dating cannot be reliable. Gully [118], although with only three sherds, provisionally suggests a slightly later date of later 2nd-3rd century whilst pit [132] appears to be later Roman.

Trench 2 produced just 25 sherds from two ditches, [206] and [211]. Both appear to date to the later Roman period.

Although Trench 3 produced a moderately good assemblage of 231 sherds these came from just two pits which, from the preponderance of sandy wares, suggest a later 2nd or 3rd century date. The twelve sherds from Trench 4 all came from ditch [405]. These are all unfeatured in oxidised grog-tempered ware and shelly ware and are probably 2nd century in date. Trench 5 produced a single handmade grog-tempered sherd of 1st or 2nd-century date from pit [504].

The 126 sherds from Trench 8 all came from a single pit, [804]. The latest dateable sherd is a piece of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware which has to date at the earliest from the mid 3rd century. A later date is also suggested by the presence of Oxfordshire white ware mortaria and Dorset BB1. The presence of earlier material is reflected in the grog-tempered wares and four sherds of 2nd-century samian.

The assemblage from Trench 9 was distributed across six features and a layer and again the occupation seems to broadly span the 2nd to 4th centuries. The latest material, from ditch [905], is well within the 4th-century on the basis of an Oxfordshire red-slip bowl (Young 1977, type C68).

Trench 11 produced a minute sherd of Roman date whilst the only pottery from Trench 15 is the small group of handmade shelly wares from gully 1508 of probably Iron Age date.

The second area of interest, Trenches 16-17, with the remains of a building, produced 266 sherds. Most of this appears to be 2nd-century in date possibly extending into the 3rd century. The assemblage is very much dominated by local grog-tempered wares with two sherds of samian and six sherds of colour-coated ware including three sherds from a mid-later 2nd-century everted rim bowl with trailed barbotine slip decoration. Most of the featured sherds are from jars.

The remaining pottery comprises 11 sherds from Trench 18 with a late Roman ditch, 1804, and possibly two early Roman ditches: 1809 and 1815; and a single oxidised sandy ware from Trench 20.

Potential / further work

The assemblage appears to suggest a rural site mainly dating from the later 1st century or early 2nd century AD through to the 4th century with some possible earlier later prehistoric activity in the area. Most of the wares are local in origin and there are markedly few imports present suggesting a site of modest status. In this respect it is similar to many other small farmsteads in the Northamptonshire area.

7.2 Roman building material by Pat Chapman

There are 89 tile sherds, weighing 14.6kg. These comprise 37 sherds from flanged *tegula* and curved *imbrex* roof tiles, and nine box flue sherds. They are generally made from either hard fine sandy orange clay, or a slightly softer orange to pinkish-orange. A few of the *tegula* roof tiles have a black or maroon wash on the upper surface, and two *imbrex* have a white slip. These colours are a feature on east midlands Roman roof tiles. Seventy-four sherds, or 83% of the tiles come from Trenches 16 and 17.

In Trench 17, layer (1726), there was a large lump and three smaller pieces of *opus signinum*, weighing 600g. This was a construction material used as flooring.

7.3 Painted wall plaster by Pat Chapman

One small lump of painted plaster, 40mm thick and weighing 75g, came from layer (1726), overlying wall foundations [1723/5]. The plaster is hard, pale buff-yellow in colour with frequent inclusions of tiny and medium gravel up to 10mm across, grog and small fragments of charcoal. It has been painted with red ochre on the flat surface.

7.4 Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman

A small quantity of tap slag, weighing 400g, derived from iron smelting, came from (1606), pit [1607].

7.5 The other finds by Tora Hylton

The evaluation produced a small group of 11 small finds comprising a copper alloy coin, nine iron objects and a whetstone. All the finds were recovered from stratified deposits in Trenches 1, 8, 9, 16 and 17. A catalogue is included as Appendix 2.

Part of a copper alloy coin was recovered from context (807), pit [804]. Although it is incomplete (the outer edges of the coin are missing), the presence of a radiate bust on the obverse provides a late 3rd/4th century date (pers com Ian Meadows). The reverse is illegible.

An iron snaffle bit (mouth piece) was recovered from context (1625), ditch [1626]. It comprises two links joined by closed interlocking looped terminals; this type of snaffle was the most common form in use during the Roman period (Manning 1985, 66).

Part of a small hone or whetstone manufactured from a micaceous siltstone was recovered from context (918), pit [920].

Finally, eight iron nails were recovered from context (134), pit [136], context (807), pit [804], context (905), drain [906], context (1604), posthole [1605], context (1619), gully [1620] and layer (1706) and context (1711), pit [1713].

8 FAUNAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 The animal bone by Karen Deighton

A total of 6.2kg of animal bone was collected by hand from a range of contexts during the course of trial trench excavation. This material was assessed to determine the level of preservation, the taxa present and the potential value of further work and to inform on future collection strategies. The contribution to the understanding of the economy, status and function of the site was also considered.

The animal bone was scanned and identifiable elements were noted (following Halstead 1985 after Watson 1979). Preservation and modification (after Binford 1981) were also noted. Any available biometrical data (after von den Driesch 1976) was noted as was any available ageing and sexing data. Sources of ageing data included long bones where the state of epiphyseal fusion was evident (after Silver 1969) and cheek-tooth rows and loose 3rd molars where tooth eruption and wear could be recorded; after Payne 1973 for sheep/goat, Bull and Payne 1982 for pig, Levine 1982 for horse and Halstead 1985 after Payne 1973 for cow. Sources of sexing data included the size and morphology of pig canines (Schmid 1972) and the morphology of cattle pelvises (Grigson 1982).

Results

Fragmentation, mostly the result of old breaks, varied from moderate to heavy with context as did abrasion. Six bone fragments (7.2% of the bone identified) showed evidence of canid gnawing which could attest to the presence of dogs/foxes at the site. Furthermore this relatively low level of gnawing could suggest that bone was fairly rapidly buried after disposal. Only one example of butchery was noted. No evidence for burning was observed, which could suggest that it was not a preferred method of disposal. Worked bone was noted from context (1806), ditch [1804]; this was unfinished and possibly discarded when the piece snapped in two. Material from sieved samples was also included.

Discussion

The assemblage consists of a range of common domesticates. Cattle appear to be the dominant species, followed by sheep/goat. The taxa are those expected for the Iron Age and Roman periods and the dominance of cattle is not unexpected. Domestic fowl, represented here by a single femur, had been introduced during the Iron Age. It is unclear if dog and horse were part of the diet or represent the remains of carcasses thrown into features. The presence of juvenile bone (sheep/goat) could suggest on-site breeding, however, evidence is sparse and therefore the statement is tentative. The mixed nature of the material involved (in terms of both taxa and anatomical elements present) suggests the genesis of the assemblage to be kitchen or butchery waste which was thrown into pits and ditches. Only two small concentrations of bone were noted, in fill (1623), ditch [1624] and layer (1726), otherwise bone appears to be spread thinly throughout contexts. Unfortunately with a limited amount of bone it is unsure what this may indicate.

Potential

Overall approximately 80-90% of the assemblage could be identified to taxon, however ageing and metrical data are sparse due to the nature of fragmentation.

The reasonable preservation encountered indicates that material in similar condition may be available from unexcavated areas of the site. It is therefore recommended that bone be collected from suitable contexts should further excavation take place. Further analysis of this material would give some indication of the animal husbandry and dietary preferences associated with the site. This would then allow comparisons to be made with contemporary sites in the region such as Stanion (Deighton 2008

and in progress) Mallard Close (Deighton 2004), Newton Bromswold (Deighton 2006) and sites on the A43 (Deighton 2007).

The importance of the assemblage lies in the fact that as a rural site it could provide further comparanda with material from urban sites as the investigation of the supply of meat to Roman town towns is an area which has been recognised as requiring investigation. Furthermore, it would provide useful comparanda with material from other rural sites as studies of the rural economy are also recommended for the region (Monckton 2001).

Conclusion

Assessment has revealed a small assemblage of largely common domesticates from the Late Iron Age and Roman periods and suggests further work would be viable.

8.2 The charred seed by Karen Deighton

A total of 26 samples were collected by hand from a range of contexts during the course of excavation. Following brief assessment and consultation between the consultant, curator and excavator, 12 were chosen for further work. This material was processed and assessed to determine the presence, preservation and nature of any ecofacts, their potential to aid in the understanding of the site 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. Any charred plant remains were identified with the aid of the author's small reference collection, Cappers *et al* (2006) and Jacomet (1996) and the SCRI website.

Results

Preservation was solely by charring. Fragmentation was low, and surface abrasion was moderate.

Discussion

The low numbers and mixed nature of ecofacts seen in most samples could suggest background (Appendix 3). That is material washed or blown into features from activities taking place elsewhere. Sample 18 is the exception; here the dominance of cereal grain could suggest the disposal of accidentally charred grain.

The molluscs suggest a damp environment.

The cereal taxa present are all common for the Roman period. Eight wild/weed taxa plus grass were identified, all are common crop weeds. Fat hen, chickweed, and mayweed are annuals and sheep sorrel, speedwell and buttercup are perennials, unfortunately numbers are too low for any statements to be made on the nature of crop regimes.

Potential

The reasonable preservation of cereal and wild seeds in Roman features suggests similar preservation would be encountered in unexcavated areas which could possibly contain charred material relating directly to site activities. This would provide information on site function (i.e. producer or consumer site), on crop regimes, on the arable economy of the site and its status. Furthermore, it may help to delineate any possible specialised activity areas (threshing floors, food preparation areas). Therefore, should any further excavation take place, it is recommended that samples be taken from suitable phaseable/dateable contexts.

The importance of sampling for this particular site lies in the fact that as a rural site it could provide further comparenda with material from urban sites as the investigation of the supply of cereal to Roman town towns is an area which has been recognised as requiring investigation. Furthermore it would provide useful comparenda with material from other rural sites as studies of the rural economy (villas in particular) are also recommended for the region (Monckton 2001).

Conclusion

Assessment has shown the presence of a range of charred plant remains and suggests there would be potential for further work.

9 CONCLUSION

The evaluation has recovered evidence of late Iron Age and Roman occupation concentrated in two main areas, specifically on the proposed sites of Turbines 2 and 3 and adjacent access roads.

The only Iron Age feature excavated was a ditch in Trench 15, although it is possible that undated features in other trenches, particularly those in Trench 7, may also date to this period.

The Roman activity in the vicinity of Turbine 2 has largely confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, where there were a number of ditches and quarry pits. The ditches form at least one sub-rectangular enclosure and further boundary ditches on a consistent east-west and north-south axis. While the ditches in Trench 1 dated from the 1st to the 2nd centuries, those in Trench 2 to the south appeared to be open until the 3rd or 4th centuries.

To the north and east of this activity are a number of quarry pits. The pits also appeared to be in use from the 2nd to the 4th centuries, indicating that this area was the focus of activity almost throughout the Roman period. A trackway was probably used to transport the quarried limestone away from the site. The area of intensive activity does not extend much further north than Trench 9 or further east than Trench 5, although occasional features in the other trenches may be boundary ditches of a wider field system.

The second area was dominated by a stone building or series of buildings in Trench 17, in the area of Turbine 3. The area of intensive activity appears not to extend further west than Trench 15 or further east than Trench 18. The core of the building, probably a small Roman villa, appears to lie immediately to the south of Trench 16 and west of Trench 17, where there is a low hump in the general north-facing slope. Inspection of the ploughsoil in this area noted significant quantities of roof tile, Roman pottery and limestone rubble that had been dragged up by ploughing.

The pottery associated with the buildings dated to no later than the 2nd century, although, since no features were excavated, this may not be a representative sample. Some of the finds, including flue tile, painted wall plaster and *opus signinum* indicate a building of some status, although the pottery was perhaps of a more modest character than the other finds may suggest. This may indicate that the building was of a fairly simple design. A partially excavated villa at Wootton may be comparable in status; here the villa was of a simple strip design with no tessellated pavements or mosaics (Chapman *et al* 2005).

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APPENDIX 1: Context inventory

Trench 1	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	101	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam 0.24-0.34m thick	—
	102	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional stone 0.12m thick	—
	103	Natural	Red-orange clay with patches of ironstone	—
	104	Fill Ditch [106]	Upper fill; friable dark brown silty clay with frequent small stone and moderate charcoal	2nd century (C) pottery, bone, Sample <9>
	105	Fill Ditch [106]	Primary fill; firm light brown silty clay with frequent gravel	—
	106	Ditch	North-south aligned, shallow, irregular sides, flat base 1.66m wide and 0.61m deep	—
	107	Fill Gully [108]	Dark grey-brown clay silt	1st-2nd C pottery, Sample <13>
	108	Gully	North-south aligned, regular U- shaped profile 0.89m wide and 0.45m deep	—
	109	Layer	Re-deposited natural Compact brown-orange clay	Roman pottery
	110	Fill Ditch [113]	Upper fill; firm light grey silty clay with frequent limestone	—
	111	Fill Ditch [113]	Secondary fill; firm dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent chalk, limestone and gravel	2nd C pottery, Sample <14>
	112	Fill Ditch [113]	Primary fill; Compact dark brown- orange clay	2nd C pottery
	113	Ditch	North-south aligned, regular U- shaped profile 1.15m wide and 0.71m deep	—
	114	Fill Gully [115]	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay, occasional chalk	—
	115	Gully	North-south aligned, wide V-shaped profile 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep	—
	116	Fill Ditch [117]	Compact orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk, flint and charcoal	Sample <15>
	117	Ditch	North-south aligned with shallow sides and wide concave base 1.70m wide and 0.37m deep	—
	118	Fill Ditch [120]	Upper fill, firm brown silty clay, rare limestone, chalk and flint	—
	119	Fill	Primary fill, firm mid brown silty clay, rare limestone and gravel	—
	120	Ditch	South-west to north-east aligned. Steep north-western slope, south- eastern slope steep with a break, flat base 0.94m wide and 0.41m deep	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 1	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	121	Fill Gully [122]	Firm brown-orange clay	—
	122	Gully	East-west aligned, regular wide U-shaped profile 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep	—
	123	Fill Ditch [125]	Upper fill, soft dark grey-brown silty clay	2nd C pottery
	124	Fill Ditch [125]	Primary fill, mid brown-grey silty clay, frequent gravel	Sample <16>
	125	Ditch	North-south aligned, narrow V-shaped profile 1.90m wide and 0.60m deep	—
	126	Fill Ditch [128]	Upper fill, mid brown-grey silty clay, frequent cobbles and limestone	Roman pottery
	127	Fill Ditch [128]	Primary fill, loose mottled yellow-brown clay silt with very frequent grave, rare charcoal	Roman pottery, Sample <17>
	128	Ditch	North-south aligned, steep edges becoming vertical at base and flat base, forming a narrow channel 1.26m wide and 0.52m deep	—
	129	Fill Posthole [130]	Compact orange-brown sandy clay, rare chalk and limestone	—
	130	Posthole	Shallow sides and concave base 0.75m in diameter and 0.15m deep	—
	131	Fill Pit [132]	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay, rare limestone and chalk	Mid 3rd-4th C pottery
	132	Pit	Possible quarry pit, steep edges, not bottomed, at least 2.00m wide	—
	133	—	Context not used	—
	134	Fill Pit [136]	Upper fill, friable dark brown silty clay, frequent charcoal, burnt stone and gravel	2nd C pottery, bone, two nails (small finds 7 & 8), Sample <18>
	135	Fill Pit [136]	Primary fill, firm orange-brown clay sand, frequent gravel	—
	136	Pit	Possible quarry pit At least 2.1m wide and 0.30m deep	—
	137	Fill Gully [138]	Compact mid grey-brown silty clay	Late 2nd-3rd C pottery
	138	Gully	North-south aligned, regular U-shaped gully 0.74m wide and 0.29m deep	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 2	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	201	Topsoil	Same as [101] 0.20-0.30m thick	—
	202	Subsoil	Same as [102] 0.10-0.15m thick	—
	203	Natural	Same as [103]	—
	204	Fill Ditch [206]	Upper fill, firm dark orange-brown silty clay, occasional gravel	Late 3rd-4th century pottery
	205	Fill Ditch [206]	Primary fill, firm dark brown-grey clay, rare gravel	2nd century pottery
	206	Ditch	South-east to north-west aligned. Shallow edges and concave base 1.9m wide and 0.68m deep	—
	207	Fill Ditch [209]	Upper fill, firm dark brown clay silt, rare gravel	—
	208	Fill Ditch [209]	Primary fill, firm dark yellow-brown clay silt	—
	209	Ditch	East-west aligned, steep edges and broad flat base, cuts ditch [211] 2.5m wide and 0.54m deep	—
	210	Fill Ditch [211]	Firm dark orange-brown silty clay, rare gravel	3rd century + pottery
	211	Ditch	East-west aligned, south edge steep with narrow, concave base At least 1.94m wide and 0.85m deep	—

Trench 3	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	301	Topsoil	Light brown-black silty clay 0.20-0.25m thick	—
	302	Subsoil	Firm light brown silty clay 0.10-0.15m thick	—
	303	Natural	Compact red-brown gravels and clays	—
	304	Pit	Irregular shaped, steep sides and a wide flat base At least 2.20m wide and 0.98m deep	—
	305	Fill Pit [304]	Primary fill of pit, compact dark yellow clay with occasional chalk and gravel	Bone
	306	Fill Pit [304]	Compact light brown clay and gravel	2nd-3rd century pottery, bone
	307	Fill Pit [304]	Compact yellow-grey silty clay, frequent gravel	2nd-3rd century pottery, bone
	308	Fill Pit [304]	Upper fill, compact light grey-black silty clay, frequent gravel, flint and charcoal	2nd century pottery, bone, Sample <12>
	309	Fill Pit [313]	Upper fill, firm mid brown mixed silty clay and gravels	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 3	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	310	Fill Pit [313]	Firm mid brown silty clay, rare gravel	—
	311	Fill Pit [313]	Firm dark brown silty clay, rare charcoal	Sample <19>
	312	Fill Pit [313]	Primary fill, firm mid brown silty clay, rare gravel	—
	313	Pit	Quarry pit, irregular in plan, shallow edges and flat base 5.00m wide and 0.85m deep	—
	314	Layer	Gravel layer, firm yellow-brown silty clay with mixed gravels, overlies pit [316] 2.20m wide and 0.08m thick	—
	315	Fill Pit [316]	Primary fill, firm dark brown silty clay, rare limestone	2nd century + pottery
	316	Pit?	Rectangular in plan, north-east to south-west aligned, steep south edge and shallow west edge and flat base 3.00m wide and 0.15m deep	—
	317	Fill Pit/ditch [318]	Firm dark orange silty clay, frequent chalk	—
	318	Pit/ditch	Pit or ditch terminal, shallow sides, flat base 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep	—
	319	Fill Pit/ditch [320]	Firm mid/dark grey-brown silty clay, rare charcoal and frequent chalk	—
	320	Pit/ditch terminal	Regular, wide U-shaped profile 1.18m wide and 0.42m deep	—

Trench 4	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	401	Topsoil	Same as [101] 0.25-0.26m thick	—
	402	Subsoil	Same as [102] 0.14-0.18m thick	—
	403	Natural	Same as [103]	—
	404	Fill Ditch [405]	Firm mid brown silty clay with orange mottling, frequent charcoal	2nd century pottery, Sample <8>
	405	Ditch	North-west to south-east aligned, wide V-shaped profile 2.34m wide and 0.80m deep	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 5	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	501	Topsoil	Same as [101] 0.23-0.25m thick	—
	502	Subsoil	Same as [102] 0.21m thick	—
	503	Fill Pit [504]	Firm dark brown silty clay, occasional limestone fragments	Roman pottery
	504	Pit	Probable quarry pit, only small pit seen in trench, west edge steep slope leading onto flat base At least 2.10m wide and 0.33m deep	—
	505	Natural	Brashy limestone within light yellow- brown silty clay matrix	—

Trench 6	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	601	Topsoil	Same as [101] 0.23-0.25m thick	—
	602	Subsoil	Same as [102] 0.11-0.12m thick	—
	603	Natural	Same as [505]	—
	604	Fill Gully [605]	Soft mid greyish-brown clay silt with occasional gravel	—
	605	Gully	North-south aligned, U-shaped profile 0.72m wide and 0.28m deep	—

Trench 7	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	701	Topsoil	Same as [101] 0.23-0.24m thick	—
	702	Subsoil	Same as [102] 0.12-0.13m thick	—
	703	Natural	Same as [505]	—
	704	Fill Ditch [705]	Soft mid brown-grey clay silt, rare gravel	—
	705	Ditch	North-east to south-west aligned, shallow concave profile 1.15m wide and 0.07m deep	—
	706	Fill Ditch [707]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate flint	Sample <10>
	707	Ditch	North-east to south-west aligned, steep edges and narrow flat base 1.5m wide and 0.57m deep	—
	708	Fill Ditch [709]	Soft mid grey-brown clay silt, rare gravel	—
	709	Ditch	North-south aligned, largely truncated by [707], surviving edge steep, concave base At least 0.60m wide and 0.28m deep	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 8	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	801	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-black clay loam 0.24-0.28m thick	—
	802	Subsoil	Compact yellow-brown silty clay 0.07-0.11m thick	—
	803	Natural	Compact yellow clays	—
	804	Pit	Quarry pit, full extent not visible in trench, no visible edges, flat base At least 4.4m wide and 0.90m deep	—
	805	Fill Pit [804]	Primary fill, compact yellow-brown clay, frequent stone	3rd century pottery, bone
	806	Fill Pit [804]	Compact light brown clay silt, frequent stone	Late 3rd-4th century pottery, bone
	807	Fill Pit [804]	Compact dark brown-black silty clay, frequent stone, charcoal	3rd-4th century pottery, bone, coin and iron link? (small finds 2 & 3), Sample <7>
	808	Fill Pit ?[810]	Compact light brown clay, rare pebbles	?2nd C pottery
	809	Fill Pit? [810]	Compact yellow-brown clays and gravel	—
	810	Pit?	Possible pit, partially truncating pit [804]	—

Trench 9	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	901	Topsoil	Same as [801] 0.23-0.34m thick	—
	902	Subsoil	Same as [802] 0.12-0.28m thick	—
	903	Natural	Same as [803]	—
	904	Fill Drain [906]	Upper fill, soft dark brown silty loam	—
	905	Layer Drain [906]	Stone layer, creating a French drain. Loose limestone fragments	4th century pottery, bone, Sample <4>
	906	Drain	East-west aligned, irregular edges and fairly flat, broad base 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep	—
	907	Fill Ditch [908]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay, moderate limestone fragments	2nd century pottery, Sample <5>
	908	Ditch	North-south aligned, steep edges and concave base 1.4m wide and 0.37m deep	—
	909	Fill Ditch [910]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay, rare limestone	—
	910	Gully	North-west to south-east aligned, steep edges and narrow concave base 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 9	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	911	Fill Ditch [913]	Upper fill, friable mid brown silty clay, frequent pottery	2nd century pottery
	912	Fill Ditch [913]	Primary fill, friable dark brown silty clay, frequent large pieces of limestone	Mid 2nd century pottery, flint, bone
	913	Ditch	North-east to south-west aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.30m wide and 0.28m deep	—
	914	Fill Gully [915]	Friable dark brown silty clay, rare large pieces of limestone	Mid-late 2nd century pottery
	915	Gully?	Possible gully, but adjacent to trench edge	—
	916	Fill Gully [917]	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay, rare limestone and charcoal	Roman pottery
	917	Gully	South-west to north-east aligned, steep edges and narrow concave base 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep	—
	918	Fill Pit [920]	Upper fill, soft dark brown silty clay, occasional limestone and charcoal	2nd century pottery, bone, fragment of whetstone (small find 11), Sample <6>
	919	Fill [920]	Primary fill, firm mottled yellow-brown clay and limestone	2nd century pottery
	920	Pit	Probable quarry pit, north-west edge stepped, nearly vertical and flat base At least 2.4m wide and 0.72m deep	—
	921	Limestone layer	Irregular limestone fragments laid flat	2nd century pottery, bone
	922	Layer	A layer of compacted yellow-brown gravel and crushed limestone forming bedding layer for limestone [921] above	—
	923	Road	Road aligned north-east to south-west 2.1m wide and 0.10m deep	—

Trench 10	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1001	Topsoil	Dark sandy clay loam 0.20-0.25m thick	—
	1002	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay 0.07-0.10m thick	—
	1003	Natural	Same as [303]	—
	1004	Fill Drain [1006]	Compact mid grey-brown silty clay, rare gravel	Bone, Sample <3>
	1005	Fill Drain [1006]	Stone lining at base of drain, irregular limestone pieces and cobbles	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 10	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1006	Drain	East-west aligned, shallow edges and flat base 1.35m wide and 0.24m deep	—
	1007	Natural band	Band of silty sand	—

Trench 11	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1101	Topsoil	Friable light greyish black loam 0.23-0.28m thick	—
	1102	Subsoil	Firm light brown grey clay 0.27-0.34m thick	—
	1103	Natural	Compact orange-brown clay and chalk	—
	1104	Ditch	North-south aligned, regular wide U-shaped profile 2.00m wide and 0.96m deep	—
	1105	Fill Ditch [1104]	Primary fill, compact brown-yellow silty clay, rare gravel and charcoal	Flint, flint (small find 1)
	1106	Fill Ditch [1104]	Compact yellow clay	Roman pottery, Sample <2>
	1107	Fill Ditch [1104]	Upper fill, compact yellow-brown clay, rare pebbles	—

Trench 12	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1201	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clay loam 0.21-0.27m thick	—
	1202	Plough horizon?	Friable mid-dark brown clay loam 0.15-0.16m thick	—
	1203	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silty clay 0.20-0.25m thick	—
	1204	Natural	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay	—
	1205	Fill Ditch [1206]	Firm grey-brown clay silt, occasional small stone	Flint, bone, Sample <1>
	1206	Ditch	North-south aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 2.5m wide and 0.36m deep	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 13	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1301	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay 0.23-0.31m thick	—
	1302	Natural	Firm orange brown sandy clay	—
	1303	Fill Furrow [1304]	Firm light brown silty clay, moderate stone	—
	1304	Furrow	North-west to south-east aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 2.00m wide and 0.15m deep	—
	1305	Fill Furrow [1306]	Same as (1303)	—
	1306	Furrow	Same as [1304]	—

Trench 14	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1401	Topsoil	Same as (1301) 0.22-0.30m thick	—
	1402	Natural	Same as (1302)	—
	1403	Fill Furrow [1404]	Firm light grey brown silty sandy clay, moderate small stone, rare charcoal	—
	1404	Furrow	North-west to south-east aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 2.00 wide and 0.18m deep	—

Trench 15	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1501	Topsoil	Dark sandy clay loam 0.23-0.32m thick	—
	1502	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay 0.14-0.24m thick	—
	1503	Buried soil?	Soft mid-dark grey-brown silt , occurs in depression in west half of trench 0.36-0.44m thick	—
	1504	Subsoil	Soft mid brown silt with occasional orange-brown mottling, associated with the buried soil (1503) 0.37m thick	—
	1505	Natural	Firm mid orange-brown clay sand with bands of flint, changing to brashy limestone at east end of trench	—
	1506	Fill Ditch [1508]	Upper fill, soft mid brown silty clay with frequent pebbles and several limestone pieces	—
	1507	Fill Ditch [1508]	Soft mid grey brown silty clay with occasional pebbles at top of fill	Iron Age pottery, Sample <11>
	1508	Ditch	North-east to south-west aligned, steep edges and concave base 2.4m wide and 0.55m deep	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 16	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1601	Topsoil	Same as (1501) 0.21-0.26m thick	—
	1602	Subsoil	Same as (1502) 0.08-0.17m thick	—
	1603	Natural	Same as (1505)	—
	1604	Fill Posthole [1605]	Soft dark grey clay silt with rare pebbles and frequent limestone pieces around south and eastern edges. Limestone slab at base	Brick/tile, bone, nail (small find 4), Sample <22>
	1605	Posthole	Circular in plan, near vertical edges and flat base 0.40m in diameter and 0.23m deep	—
	1606	Fill Pit [1607]	Soft dark grey clay silt with moderate pebbles and limestone pieces, some burnt	2nd century pottery, bone, slag, Sample <23>
	1607	Pit	Circular in plan, shallow concave edges, flat base 1.30m in diameter and 0.11m deep	—
	1608	Layer	Soft dark grey silt with occasional limestone pieces and charcoal	Brick/tile
	1609	Fill Ditch [1611]	Upper fill, firm mid brown silty clay, frequent limestone blocks	2nd century pottery, brick/tile, bone
	1610	Fill Ditch [1611]	Primary fill, firm mid-dark brown silty clay, frequent limestone blocks	2nd century pottery
	1611	Ditch	Curvilinear, south-west to north-east aligned, steep edges with signs of weathering, flat base 1.80m wide and 0.54m deep	—
	1612	Fill Furrow [1613]	Light grey silty clay	—
	1613	Furrow	North-south aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.50m wide and 0.12m deep	—
	1614	Fill Ditch [1618]	Upper fill, light-mid grey silty clay with orange mottling, frequent chalk and limestone	—
	1615	Fill Ditch [1618]	Friable mid-dark black-grey loamy clay, rare limestone blocks	Late 2nd century + pottery, Sample <24>
	1616	Fill Ditch [1618]	Firm orange-grey silty clay, frequent chalk flecks	Brick/tile
	1617	Fill Ditch [1618]	Primary fill, firm mid-light yellow-grey silty clay, frequent limestone pieces	Roman pottery, brick/tile, bone
	1618	Ditch	North-south aligned, shallow edges leading onto very wide flat base 4.7m wide and 0.80m deep	—
	1619	Fill Gully [1620]	Friable mid-dark grey loamy clay, frequent large limestone blocks	1st-2nd century pottery, nail (small find 5)

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 16	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1620	Gully	North-west to south-east aligned, U-shaped profile, cut into eastern edge of ditch [1618] 1.3m wide and 0.30m deep	—
	1621	Fill Stakehole [1622]	Firm mid orange-grey silty clay, rare limestone	Sample <21>
	1622	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides and flat base, cut through fill of ditch [1618] 0.14m in diameter and 0.14m deep	—
	1623	Fill Ditch [1624]	Firm dark brown silty clay, frequent limestone blocks	Mid-late 2nd century + pottery, brick/tile, bone, Sample <20>
	1624	Ditch	North-east to south-west aligned, steep edges to west and shallow to east, flat base 2.60m wide and 0.38m deep	—
	1625	Fill Ditch [1626]	Friable mid grey-brown silty clay, frequent limestone blocks	2nd century pottery, bone, iron snaffle and iron lump (small find 6)
	1626	Ditch	North-west to south-east aligned. Only part excavated	—

Trench 17	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1701	Topsoil	Same as (1501) 0.21-0.24m thick	—
	1702	Subsoil	Same as (1502) 0.11-0.18m thick	—
	1703	Natural	Brashy limestone	—
	1704	Fill Gully [1705]	Soft mid grey-brown slightly clay silt with occasional pebbles	Roman pottery
	1705	Gully	Slightly curvilinear, east-west aligned, shallow edges and concave base 0.60m wide and 0.09m thick	—
	1706	Layer	Same as (1608); possible occupation layer, overlies (1707) 0.14m thick	Mid-late 2nd century + pottery, brick/tile, nail (small find 10)
	1707	Layer	Soft mid grey-brown clay silt with rare charcoal flecks and pebbles 0.12m thick	2nd century pottery, brick/tile
	1708	Layer	Mid brown-grey clay silt with frequent tile fragments c 1m ² and 0.07m deep	2nd C pottery
	1709	Fill Furrow [1710]	Light grey silty clay	—
	1710	Furrow	North-south aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.50m wide and 0.09m deep	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 17	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1711	Fill Pit [1713]	Soft dark grey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles	2nd century pottery, nail (small find 9), Sample <25>
	1712	Fill Pit [1713]	Primary fill; firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent large limestone cobbles	2nd century pottery
	1713	Pit	Roughly circular, steep concave sides, concave base 1.40m in diameter and 0.29m deep	—
	1714	Layer	Mixed layer of yellow-brown clay, patches of mortar, tile fragments, limestone cobbles and mid grey clay silt. Cut by pit [1713] and ditch [1714] 9.00m long, 2.10m wide and 0.41m thick	—
	1715	Fill Ditch [1716]	Soft dark grey slightly clay silt with occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks and limestone pebbles	Mid-late 2nd century + pottery, bone, brick/tile, Sample <26>
	1716	Ditch	East-west aligned, U-shaped profile 0.85m wide and 0.27m deep	—
	1717	Layer	Discrete patch of mortar/crushed plaster; possible demolition layer. Not excavated 1.5m long, 1.2m wide	—
	1718	Fill Pit/Ditch [1720]	Upper fill, firm light yellow-brown gritty clay/degraded mortar with moderate limestone pebbles	—
	1719	Fill Pit/Ditch [1720]	Soft mid brown-grey clay silt with frequent limestone cobbles, one very large limestone slab, not bottomed	—
	1720	Ditch	Large cut, full extent could not be determined, north edge	—
	1721	Layer/Hearth	Soft dark grey, almost black silt with occasional charcoal flecks, not excavated 1.20m long and 1.00m wide	—
	1722	Layer	Mixed deposit of light yellow-brown and mid grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks, limestone cobbles and pebbles Not excavated	—
	1723	Wall?	Mixed deposit of yellow-brown mortar/clay and patches of yellow-brown clay. Forms a band 0.60m long and 0.32m wide, aligned north-west to south-east	2nd century pottery
	1724	Layer	Soft mid brown-grey clay silt with frequent limestone cobbles. Fills an angle between two probable walls [1723] and [1725]	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 17	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1725	Wall?	Firm light green-yellow clay with occasional charcoal flecks. A number of limestone cobbles embedded in surface. May form a corner of a building	—
	1726	Layer	Soft mid brown-grey silt with occasional limestone cobbles. Overlies wall foundations c 5.00m long, 2.10m wide and 0.15m deep	2nd century pottery, brick/tile, painted wall plaster and bone
	1727	Wall	Linear, aligned north-east to south-west, limestone pieces bonded in yellow-brown clay/mortar. At least two courses surviving 1.00m long and 0.40m wide	—
	1728	Wall	Linear, north-west to south-east aligned, limestone pieces bonded with yellow-brown clay/mortar. At least two courses surviving 0.90m long and 0.40m wide	—
	1729	Layer	Mixed deposit, mostly comprising grey clay silt with mortar. Lies in corner of walls [1727] and [1728]. Not excavated	—
	1730	Layer	Soft dark grey-brown clay silt. Not excavated	—
	1731	Layer	Firm orange-brown gritty silty clay. Forms a rectangular patch on north-west side of wall [1727] Not excavated	—
	1732	Fill Posthole [1737]	Same as (1730). Not excavated	—
	1733	Layer	Same as (1722), with more frequent cobbles. Forms a band overlying wall [1736]. Possible demolition layer 2.1m long and 1.4m wide. Not excavated	—
	1734	Layer	Layer of tile fragments at southend of trench 0.05m deep	Brick/tile
	1735	Layer	Mixed grey clay silt with charcoal flecks. Forms a 1.50m ² patch at south end of trench	—
	1736	Wall?	Apparent linear arrangement of cobbles, aligned north-east to south-west 2.7m long, width and depth unknown	—
	1737	Posthole	Circular in plan, well-defined edges, not excavated 0.30m in diameter	—
	1738	Layer/Hearth?	Soft dark grey silt with frequent charcoal flecks, lumps of fired clay at south-east edge. Not excavated	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 18	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1801	Topsoil	Same as (1701) 0.20-0.35m thick	—
	1802	Subsoil	Same as (1702) 0.10-0.20m thick	—
	1803	Layer	Crumbly black layer, overlying natural and some features 0.09m thick	—
	1804	Ditch	North-south aligned, steep sided U-shape in profile, concave base 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep	—
	1805	Fill Ditch [1804]	Primary fill, firm mid to dark grey silty clay, no inclusions	Mid 3rd-4th century pottery
	1806	Fill Ditch [1804]	Friable dark brown gritty clay loam, occasional angular limestone	Roman pottery, bone
	1807	Layer?= 1818	Loose grey-black gritty loam, frequent charcoal, and 60-80% large limestone pieces. Possible consolidation layer slumping into ditch	Roman pottery, bone
	1808	Ditch	North-south aligned, steep edges and flat base 2.60m wide and 0.69m deep	—
	1809	Fill Ditch [1808]	Firm mid brown silty clay, occasional limestone pieces	1st-2nd century pottery
	1810	Ditch	North-south aligned, U-shaped profile 1.60m wide and 0.50m deep	—
	1811	Fill Ditch [1810]	Primary fill, firm dark grey silty loam, occasional large stones	Bone
	1812	Fill Ditch [1810]	Firm brown-grey gritty clay loam, occasional limestone	—
	1813	Layer	Firm, mixed deposit: grey-brown clay, yellow sandy patches with frequent charcoal, possible burnt clay and flint flakes. Some banding of the clay visible, perhaps indicating deliberate deposition. At least 1.00m wide and 0.60m deep	—
	1814	Natural	Limestone	—
	1815	Fill Ditch [1817]	Upper fill, firm dark brown silty clay, rare limestone blocks	1st-2nd century pottery, brick/tile, bone
	1816	Fill Ditch [1817]	Primary fill, firm grey-brown silty clay, rare charcoal and redeposited clay	—
	1817	Ditch	South-west to north-east aligned, shallow initially to south, then steep, almost vertical northern edge, concave base 1.50m wide and 0.64m deep	—
	1818	Fill Ditch [1804]	Same as 1807, but forming upper fill of ditch	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 19	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	1901	Topsoil	Soft dark grey-brown organic sandy silt 0.21-0.30m thick	—
	1902	Subsoil	Soft mid brown slighty sandy silt with very occasional pebbles 0.07-0.17m thick	—
	1903	Natural	Bands of brashy limestone in a mid brown silty clay matrix and mid red-brown silty clay with patches of limestone, gravel and cobbles	—

Trench 20	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	2001	Topsoil	Same as (1901) 0.20-0.24m thick	—
	2002	Subsoil	Same as (1902) 0.12-0.15m thick	—
	2003	Natural	Same as (1903)	—
	2004	Fill Ditch [2005]	Soft mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	Roman pottery, brick/tile, bone
	2005	Ditch	East-west aligned, shallow edges and flat base 1.15m wide and 0.22m deep	—

Trench 21	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	2101	Topsoil	Same as (1901) 0.25-0.29m thick	—
	2102	Subsoil	Same as (1901) 0.15-0.18m thick	—
	2103	Natural	Firm grey-brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles	—

Trench 22	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	2201	Topsoil	Same as (1901) 0.24-0.29m thick	—
	2202	Subsoil	Same as (1902) 0.14-0.19m thick	—
	2203	Natural	Firm grey-brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles	—

Trench 23	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	2301	Topsoil	Same as (1901) 0.25-0.29m thick	—
	2302	Subsoil	Same as (1902) 0.08-0.11m thick	—
	2303	Natural	Firm grey-brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 23	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	2304	Fill Furrow [2305]	Soft mid grey slightly clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2305	Furrow	North-east to south-west aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.50m wide and 0.12m deep	—
	2306	Fill Furrow [2307]	Soft mid grey slightly clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2307	Furrow	North-east to south-west aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.50m wide and 0.12m deep	—
	2308	Fill Furrow [2309]	Soft mid grey slightly clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2309	Furrow	North-east to south-west aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.50m wide and 0.12m deep	—
	2310	Fill Furrow [2311]	Soft mid brown-grey slightly clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2311	Furrow	North-east to south-west aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.50m wide and 0.12m deep	—
	2312	Fill Furrow [2313]	Soft mid brown-grey slightly clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2313	Furrow	North-east to south-west aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.50m wide and 0.12m deep	—
	2314	Fill Furrow [2315]	Soft mid brown-grey slightly clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2315	Furrow	North-east to south-west aligned, shallow, dish-like profile 1.50m wide and 0.12m deep	—

Trench 24	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	2401	Topsoil	Soft dark grey-brown slightly sandy silt with very occasional pebbles 0.21-0.27m thick	—
	2402	Subsoil	Soft mid brown clay silt with occasional pebbles, absent at south-eastern end of trench 0.03-0.11m thick	—
	2403	Natural	Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and bands of chalky flint pebbles	—
	2404	Fill Furrow [2405]	Soft mid brown clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2405	Furrow	East-west aligned. Not excavated 1.5m wide	—

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Trench 25	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	2501	Topsoil	Soft dark grey-brown slightly sandy silt with very occasional pebbles 0.23-0.31m thick	—
	2502	Subsoil	Soft mid brown clay silt with occasional pebbles, absent at south-eastern end of trench 0.08-0.14m thick	—
	2503	Natural	Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and bands of chalky flint pebbles	—
	2504	Fill Furrow [2505]	Soft mid brown clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2505	Furrow	East-west aligned 1.5m wide	—
	2506	Fill Furrow [2507]	Soft mid brown clay silt with occasional pebbles	—
	2507	Furrow	East-west aligned 1.5m wide	—

Trench 26	Context	Context type Feature & type	Description/ dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
	2601	Topsoil	Same as (2501) 0.23-0.25m thick	—
	2602	Subsoil	Same as (2502) 0.14-0.19m thick	—
	2603	Natural	Same as (2503)	—

APPENDIX 2: Small finds catalogue

- SF 2, Context 807 Coin, copper alloy. Fragment of an unidentifiable Roman coin dated to c 275+.
Obv: Bust with radiate
Rev: illegible
- SF3, Context 807 Nail, iron. Incomplete, head missing. Square-sectioned shank, clenched terminal. No measurements.
- SF 4, Context 1604 Nail, iron. Complete. Flat sub-circular head (burred) with square-sectioned shank, terminal clenched. Length: 36mm
- SF 5, Context 1619 Nail, iron. Sub-circular head with square-sectioned shank tapered to a point. Length: 55mm
- SF 6, Context 1625 Link for snaffle, iron. Two joining links each measuring 60mm in length; the joining loops appear to be closed while the unattached links are open. The loops of one of the links have been forged in the same plane, while those of the other are set at right angles. For a similar example see Manning 1985 (Plate 29, H12 and H15). The two link bar is the most common form used on a snaffle.
- SF 7, Context 134 Nail, iron. Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Sub-circular head with square-sectioned shank. Length 33mm
- SF8, Context 134 Nail, iron. Flat L-shaped head with square-sectioned shank. Length: 34mm
- SF 9, Context 1711 Nail, iron. Flat sub-circular head with square-sectioned shank. Length 54mm
- SF 10, Context 1706 Nail, iron. Incomplete, head missing. Square-sectioned shank tapered to a point. Length (incomplete): 36mm
- SF 11, Context 918 Whetstone, micaceous siltstone. Incomplete, both terminals missing and split longitudinally with one half missing. Originally would have had a sub-rectangular cross-section, though exterior face is smooth through wear. Length: (incomplete): 34mm Width: 22mm
- Sample <4>,
Context 905 Nail, iron. Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Large sub-square head with square-sectioned shank. Length (incomplete):42mm

APPENDIX 3: The ecofacts by sample and context

Sample	1	5	7	9	10	11
Cut/fill	1206/ 1205	908/ 907	804/ 807	106/ 104	707/ 706	1508/ 1507
Feature	ditch	ditch	Quarry pit	ditch	ditch	ditch
Volume (litres)	10	40	40	40	40	40
Charcoal	10	200	100	200	300	500
Spelt(grains)	-	-	-	5	7	-
<i>T.spelta</i>						
Spelt(chaff)	-	-	-	-	19	-
Breadwheat	-	-	-	-	1	-
Wheat(grains)	-	-	1			-
Triticum sp						
Wheat(chaff)	-	-	-	-	33	-
Hulled barley	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>H.vulgare</i>						
Naked barley	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>H.vulgare</i> var. nudum						
Wheat/barley	2	-	2	-	5	-
Triticum/ Hordeum						
Cereal	-	-	-	-	22	-
Total cereal	2	1	3	5	55	0
Pea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum sativum						
Vetch	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia sp						
Pulse (medium)	-	-	-	2	-	1
Leguminosae						
Pulse(small)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fat hen	-	-	-	-	5	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>						
Chickweed	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Stella media</i>						
Buttercup	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculaceae						
Speedwell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veronica sp						
Sheep sorrel	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Rumex acetocella</i>						
Stinking mayweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A.cotula</i>						
Rumex sp	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wild turnip family	-	-	-	-	2	2
Brassica sp						
Grass	-	-	-	1	17	-
Poa sp						
Nutshell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total wild	0	0	0	3	24	6
Total	2	1	3	8	79	6

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Sample	1	5	7	9	10	11
Cut/fill	1206/ 1205	908/ 907	804/ 807	106/ 104	707/ 706	1508/ 1507
Feature	ditch	ditch	Quarry pit	ditch	ditch	ditch
Date						
Volume (litres)	10	40	40	40	40	40
Molluscs						
V.excentrica	-	-	-	-	4	4
D.rotundatus	-	-	-	-	6	-
C.lubrica/ lubricella	-	-	-	-	1	-
P.muscorum	-	-	-	-	1	-
V.pygmaea	-	-	-	-	2	-
E.fulvus	-	-	-	-	9	1
Carychium sp	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oxychilus sp	-	-	-	-	1	-
Indet	-	-	-	-	60	26
Freshwater molluscs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bithynia	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	0	0	0	0	85	32

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Sample	12	14	18	20	23	25
Cut/fill	304/ 308	113/ 111	113/ 111	1624/ 1623	1607/ 1606	1713/ 1711
Feature	pit	ditch	pit	ditch	pit	pit
Volume (litres)	40	40	40	40	20	40
Charcoal	500	500	500	500	500	300
Spelt(grains)	1	4	89	3	13	-
<i>T.spelta</i>						
Spelt(chaff)	-	-	6	-	1	-
Breadwheat	-	1	-	-	-	-
Wheat(grains)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp						
Wheat(chaff)	-	-	3	-	1	-
Hulled barley	-	2	69	2	1	-
<i>H.vulgare</i>						
Naked barley	-	1	23	1	4	1
<i>H.vulgare</i> var. nudum						
Wheat/barley	-	6	-	13	14	5
Triticum/ Hordeum						
Cereal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cereal	1	14	190	19	34	6
Pea	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pisum sativum						
Vetch	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vicia sp						
Pulse (medium)	-	-	1	-	1	-
Leguminosae						
Pulse(small)	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fat hen	4	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>						
Chickweed	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Stella media</i>						
Buttercup	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ranunculaceae						
Speedwell	-	-	3	-	-	-
Veronica sp						
Sheep sorrel	1	-	8	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> <i>acetocella</i>						
Stinking mayweed	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>A.cotula</i>						
Rumex sp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild turnip family	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brassica sp						
Grass	-	-	45	-	-	-
Poa sp						
Nutshell		1		-	-	-
Total wild	5	3	60	0	3	1
Total	6	17	250	19	37	7

SPRING FARM RIDGE WIND FARM

Sample	12	14	18	20	23	25
Cut/fill	304/ 308	113/ 111	113/ 111	1624/ 1623	1607/ 1606	1713/ 1711
Feature	pit	ditch	pit	ditch	pit	pit
Date						
Volume (litres)	40	40	40	40	20	40
Molluscs						
V.excentrica	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.rotundatus	-	-	-	5	1	4
C.lubrica/ lubricella	-	-	-	-		2
P.muscorum	-	-	-	-	2	1
V.pygmaea	-	-	-	-	-	-
E.fulvus	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carychium sp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxychilus sp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet	-	-	-	20	1	2
Freshwater molluscs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bithynia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0	0	0	26	4	9



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