Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Geophysical survey & archaeological evaluation

at

Quinton House School,

Upton

Northamptonshire

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06/39

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REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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NGR SP 7189 6018

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY & ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT QUINTON HOUSE SCHOOL, UPTON NORTHAMPTONSHIRE JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2006

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Northampton, Quinton House School	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation, on land proposed for a sports hall at Quinton House School, Upton, Northamptonshire. An Iron Age enclosure, together with a number of internal features including pits, postholes and gullies were revealed. A series of ditches to the north west of the enclosure along with a pit associated with a pit alignment were also revealed. Further postholes and ditches were observed situated outside of the enclosure. Iron Age pottery, together with a small quantity of animal bone was recovered from a number of the ditches. A medieval enclosure ditch, which may represent the northern end of a deserted medieval village, located south of the development site, was revealed in two trenches, medieval pottery was recovered from the fill, together with a small quantity of animal bone.	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Trial trenching by Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type And period		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)		
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Quinton House School, Upton, Northamptonshire	
Easting (use numerical 100km grid square no.)	471890	
Northing	260180	
Height OD	83.95m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	NNC BNEHET	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Anne Foard-Colby	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	Quinton House School	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	31 January 2006	
End date	3 February 2006	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical		
Paper		
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title		
Serial title & volume		
Author(s)		
Page numbers		
Date		

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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY & ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT QUINTON HOUSE SCHOOL, UPTON NORTHAMPTONSHIRE JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2006

ABSTRACT

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation on 0.2ha of land within a previous walled garden proposed for a sports hall at Quinton House School, Upton, Northamptonshire.

Geophysical survey revealed a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, ditches, a possible pit alignment and numerous other pits.

Archaeological evaluation confirmed the location of the enclosure, together with internal features, including pits, postholes and gullies. These features contained pottery indicating an Iron Age date. A series of ditches to the north west of the enclosure were observed along with a pit associated with the pit alignment. Further postholes and ditches were revealed outside of the enclosure. Iron Age pottery, together with a small quantity of animal bone was recovered from a number of the ditches.

A medieval enclosure ditch, which may represent the north-eastern end of a deserted medieval village, located to the south of the development site, was also revealed. Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill, together with a small quantity of animal bone.

Two musket balls and a cast iron fruit tree identity tag were also recovered from the topsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation during January and February 2006 on land proposed for a sports hall (planning application: N/2005/1283) at Quinton House School, Upton, Northamptonshire, NGR SP7189 6018 (Fig 1).

The work was undertaken in order to inform a planning application for the construction of a sports hall. Northamptonshire Archaeology were commissioned by Broadway Malyan

acting on behalf of their clients Quinton House School, following a brief issued by Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Team (NCCHET).

2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the geophysical survey and trial trenching were to identify, record and retrieve, as far as practicable, archaeological features and artefacts.

The purpose of the evaluation was:

- To provide consistent, detailed information on the presence/absence, extent, degree of survival and depth of burial, of archaeological deposits and features across the proposal site.

- To provide sufficient information on the site's surviving archaeology to allow a proper assessment to be made of the implications of future development proposals and to enable informed decisions to be made on its future management and/or effective mitigation of the development impact.

- Determine the depth of burial, character, date, extent and state of preservation of any such remains.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site covers an area of approximately 0.2ha in the grounds of Quinton House School. The topography of the sit is generally flat, lying at an altitude of *c* 83.95mOD.

The British Geological Survey has mapped the development area as glacial sands and gravels at the north and Glaciolacustrine deposits at the south. These drift deposits overlie Northampton Sand Ironstone and Upper Lias Clay respectively (BGS EW 185 Northampton).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area of development lies within an area of archaeological interest, ranging from the prehistoric to the post medieval. There are a number of known archaeological remains from within the walled garden (Fig 2; sites within a 125m radius). A small scale evaluation (ENN12213) consisting of three trial trenches, each approximately 25m long, was undertaken in 1989 by Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit to determine the survival of archaeology prior to change of use from garden to sports field. Features included Iron Age

ditches and pits (SMR 5813/0/2, 5813/1/1) and pottery manufacture (SMR 5813/1). Evidence of Saxon settlement was present at (SMR5175) including a ditch (SMR5175/0/1). Medieval remains included a ditch (SMR5138/0/8) and undated wall with other features including pits, post holes and a ditch (SMR5138/0/9-11). A post medieval post hole (SMR5138/0/12) was also recorded.

A garden survey and listed building survey was also undertaken and represent the other finds spots shown on Fig 2.

To the east of the walled garden an extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement was identified, first by geophysical survey and field evaluation and later confirmed during open area excavation (ENN6191, 6200, 19763); (Maull 2001). The remains consisted of a pit alignment, aligned north east – south west, and a series of enclosure ditches with internal features including associated pits, post holes and gullies, together with double ditched track ways and field boundaries.

The earthwork remains of the deserted medieval village of Upton (SMR 5138, SAM 165) are situated just to the south of the site.

5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Methodology

Geophysical survey was carried out in accordance with English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Guidelines (EH 1995 & Gaffney, Gater and Ovendon 2002) and following the Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (NA 2006).

Magnetometer Survey

Most materials exhibit a property known as *magnetic susceptibility* (MS) based on their iron oxide (magnetite) content. The contrast in MS between an archaeological feature and the surrounding substratum is often identifiable as a slight perturbation of the geomagnetic field. Such changes can be detected with a magnetometer. Negative cut-and-filled features such as ditches and pits usually are detectable as more highly magnetic because of the inclusion of high MS topsoil and cultural material in the fill and also bacterial processes which convert between none and magnetic iron oxides. Kilns, hearths and furnaces gain a *thermoremanent magnetism* (TRM) from extreme heating and are identifiable from very high magnetic values, other ceramic material such as concentrations of pottery will demonstrate a level of TRM. The greatest magnetism is displayed by iron (ferromagnetic). Stone structures may be identified, depending on the

type of stone, the local geology and the MS contrast between them. Typically a stone wall may be identified as low magnetic anomaly, a depleted MS level compared top the substratum.

Surveys were carried out utilising a type of magnetometer common in archaeological usage, a fluxgate gradiometer. The difference is that 'magnetometers' tend to be 'Total Field' instruments which read the entire geomagnetic field whereas a 'gradiometer' is designed only to detect the subtle magnetic field changes (local magnetic gradient between two vertically mounted sensors) where it is located – just above ground level.
Intensive magnetometer survey at Quinton House School was undertaken using Bartington Grad601-2 fluxgate gradiometers. The Grad601-2 is constructed as a dual-sensor instrument with two vertical gradiometers separated on a yoke to enable two lines of survey to be recorded in tandem.

A total of 12 separate 30m x 30m grid-squares, totalling *c 0.95*ha, were surveyed in detail, covering and bracketing the proposed 0.2ha development area, and providing necessary context for the results from such a small area. Each grid square was traversed at rapid walking pace in zigzag (alternate north-south/south-north) traverses spaced at 1m intervals with data recorded every 0.25m along these.

The data was analysed using Geoplot 3.00s software. Low (negative) magnetism is shown as white and high (positive) magnetism as black in the resultant greyscale plots. The following processing functions were carried out on the data. The 'Zero Mean Traverse' function was applied in order to bring the average level of each line of data into a balanced zero. Small-scale extreme readings were excised and replaced with the local mean value.

The processed data is presented here in the form of a greyscale highlighting the magnetic anomalies (-3nT / +3nT scale, Fig 3) and interpretative plot (Fig 4) and are referred to directly in the following Survey Results section.

Results

The south-eastern corner of the development area was deemed unsurveyable due to piles of debris including foliage and stone in that area. The eastern half of the walled garden – utilised as a sports field - was surveyed intensively. Considerable magnetic disturbance was caused by the brick wall bounding the east of the site and by an adjacent iron sockets for goal posts. Similar magnetic disturbance to the west of the survey area was also

probably due to other supports for goalposts. The general distribution of small, highly magnetic readings reflect fragmentary iron in the topsoil.

A negative linear anomaly was detected orientated west-east across the site, seemingly with two further linear spurs running to the north. These anomalies are thought likely to represent buried garden paths. A short length of linear anomaly, typically representing iron pipework was detected parallel to the south of the path in the centre of the site. Magnetometer survey detected a large (3m diameter) intensely positive magnetic anomaly in the west of the site. This is likely to reflect a near-surface deposit of ferrous material.

The south east corner of the survey was dominated by linear positive anomalies forming a sub-rectangular enclosure orientated to the north west. Although ostensibly bounded by the edge of the survey area, two large magnetic responses were found in the south-east of the enclosure. These may represent large ditch terminals forming an entrance to the enclosure. A number of curvilinear ditch anomalies and several pit-type responses were also detected internally to the enclosure, possibly as part of structural elements. Other linear and discrete positive anomalies were located outside the enclosure, indicating further ditch and pit features. Similar Iron Age enclosures have previously been excavated to the east of the survey. Results from that work also revealed a pit alignment orientated south west towards the current development area. A series of pit and ditch anomalies were detected during the survey, apparently forming an extension to the known alignment.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Five trial trenches, including two measuring 5m square and three between 21m - 25m in length were excavated using a mechanical digger fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision.

In all trenches mechanical excavation proceeded as far as the surface of the natural in which the archaeological features in all trenches were cut. The natural consisted of orange-brown sand and patches of ironstone, together with patches of gravel.

All potential archaeological features were examined by hand excavation, by cutting a section through them. Standard Northamptonshire Archaeology recording procedures were employed. A metal detector survey was undertaken of the trenches and associated spoil heaps.

All works were carried out according to the Policy and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork Projects in Northamptonshire (NCCNH 1995). All procedures complied with the Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

7 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

Trench 1

Measuring 5m long by 5m wide, Trench 1 (Figs 5 & 6) was aligned north-south, east-west. Natural mid orange brown sand (103) was encountered at a maximum depth of 0.46m. A layer of dark orange/brown disturbed subsoil (102), which varied in thickness from 0.06m – 0.15m, lay over the natural sand. Overlying this was a layer of dark humous rich topsoil (101) with a maximum thickness of 0.4m.

A single ditch [105] (Section 2, Plate 1), aligned north east – south west was revealed in the south - east corner of the trench cut into natural (103). It measured at least 2m wide by 0.75m deep and had a wide 'V' shaped profile which stepped twice on the north side with a concave base. Its fill (104) was light orange brown sandy silt, with frequent lumps of Oolitic limestone and some gravel and flint fragments. Medieval pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill.

A loose, stone filled feature [107] was 2.5m long by 1.5m wide and cut approximately 0.15m into natural sand and gravel and aligned north south. Its fill (106) consisted of loose stones roughly pitched, there was no evidence of a bonding material, but it may be interpreted as a possible wall foundation. Medieval pottery and animal bone was found amongst the stone.

Trench 2

Trench 2 (Figs 5 & 6) measured 5m by 5m and was aligned north-south, east-west. The natural sand (204) was encountered at 1.2m, which was overlain by a buried soil (203), a mix of natural sand and soil with light orange grey sandy clay and gravel. It was 0.4m deep and covered the natural in the trench. Overlaying the buried soil, mid dark orange grey/brown sandy loam subsoil (202) had a maximum thickness of 0.5m. This was covered with dark humous rich garden soil, 0.3m thick (201).

Several features were excavated, comprising ditches and a pit. The earliest features in Trench 2 were a ditch [214] and an unknown feature [212], which had been heavily truncated by pit [210] and ditch [208].

Ditch [214] (Section 4, Plate 2), was aligned east – west and curved south westwards. It was cut into natural (204), measured 0.8m wide 0.6m deep and had a 'V' shaped profile. The fill (213) was light orange grey/brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. The unknown feature [212] (Section 4, Plate 2) was cut into natural (204) and had a flat base. Its fill (211) consisted of light orange mottled brown sandy clay with some gravel inclusions. This was cut by an oval shaped pit [210] (Section 4, Plate 2), which measured 2.1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.53m deep with a deep 'U' shaped profile. Its fill (209) was mid orange brown sandy silt with small ironstone fragments and occasional gravel inclusions and contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Ditch [214], pit [210] and the unknown feature [212] were all cut by ditch [208] (Section 4 & 5, Plates 2 & 3), which was aligned east - west and followed a similar position to ditch [214]. Its length spanned the trench, its width measured 1.98m and it was 0.52m deep, with a 'U' shaped profile, shallower on the north side. The fill (207) was mid orange and brown mottled sandy silt with some gravel and ironstone fragments.

Cut from higher up, a probable pit [206] (Section 5, Plate 3) cut the fill of ditch [208] and measured 1.5m wide 0.55m deep. Its fill (205) was mid to dark orange grey/brown sandy silt with infrequent gravel and very small ironstone fragments.

Trench 3

Measuring 24m long, Trench 3 (Figs 5 & 6) was aligned north – south. The natural light orange brown sand (304) was encountered at a depth of 0.86m at the north end of the trench and 0.6m at the south end. Overlying the natural was mid brown sandy clay subsoil (303) with patches of mixed natural sands with a maximum thickness of 0.25m. In an area at the south end of the trench the subsoil was not present. Where this occurred a spread of mixed rubble (302), including brick and stone fragments with garden soil overlay the enclosure ditch (305) spreading thinly until it disappeared altogether; its maximum depth was 0.4m. Dark humous rich topsoil (301) overlay the subsoil and rubble spread and was 0.25m deep. A musket ball was recovered from the topsoil.

There were three features exposed in Trench 3. The north side of the Iron Age enclosure ditch was present at the south end of the trench. It was 3.3m wide and filled with mid orange brown and grey sandy clay with some large and small gravel and charcoal lumps and flecks (305). A possible pit at the north end of the trench was 1.85m long (the rest under the baulk) 0.9m wide. It was filled with mid orange brown sandy clay with

occasional gravel and ironstone fragments (306). A possible small gully terminus was adjacent and measured 0.5m long (the rest under the baulk) and 0.35m wide, its fill (307) was the same as (306).

Trench 4

Aligned east – west, Trench 4 (figs 5 & 6) measured 25m long and the natural sand and ironstone (404) was encountered at a depth of 0.66m at the east end and 0.5m at the west end. The natural also contained patches of gravel. Overlying the natural was mid brown sandy clay subsoil (403) 0.36m deep. A rubble layer (402) covered parts of the subsoil especially over ditches [413] and [415]. It consisted of a mix of garden soil and limestone fragments with a maximum thickness of 0.3m. Topsoil (401), which was mid to dark brown soil with a maximum thickness of 0.25m, overlay (402) and (403). A stray musket ball and a cast iron plant identity label were recovered from the topsoil during a metal detecting scan.

A possible ditch, aligned north - south at the far east end of the trench was at least 0.9m wide and had a fill (405) consisting of mid to light orange brown sandy clay which contained fragments of decayed Oolitic limestone and gravel. It is possible that it is the western side of the Iron Age enclosure ditch. Adjacent to this was a small, shallow gully with a maximum width of 0.4m and 0.15m deep. The gully was aligned north – south and was filled with mid orange brown/grey sandy clay and gravel.

Two postholes of similar size 0.25m & 0.33m were filled with mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel (407 & 409). A ditch aligned north – south was at least 1.2m wide (the east side was unclear) and filled with mid orange brown and orange mottled sandy clay with some gravel (408). At the west end of the trench a possible ditch terminus was aligned north – south and 0.9m wide. It was filled with dark grey brown sandy clay with ironstone fragments and gravel inclusions (410).

Two ditches aligned north – south were possible re-cuts of a medieval boundary. Ditch [415] (Section 3, Plate 4) was cut into the natural (404) and measured 1.9m wide 0.68m deep with a ‘V’ shaped profile. Its fill (414) was light to mid orange brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, Oolitic limestone lumps and gravel. Ditch [413] (Section 3, Plate 4) cut fill (414) and natural (404), was 1.3m wide 0.3m deep and had a wide, shallow ‘U’ shaped profile with a flat base. Its fill (412) was similar in composition to (414).

Trench 5

Trench 5 (Figs 5 & 6) measured 21m long and was aligned north – south, the natural (503)

was encountered at a depth of 0.6m at the north end of the trench and 0.86m at the south end. It consisted of orange sand and patches of ironstone and gravel. Overlying this was mid orange brown sandy loam subsoil, 0.25m in thickness. Topsoil, was 0.3m thick.

The southern side of an Iron Age enclosure ditch [510] (Section 1, Plate 5) was aligned east – west, had a 'V' shaped profile (although its lower limit was not exposed) and was cut into the natural (503). It measured 3m wide and 0.95m deep but was not excavated to its full extent due to the depth of the trench. Its lower fill (509) was light to mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent gravel and small ironstone fragments. It measured 2.8m wide 0.6m deep, to the base of the trench. Fill (508) consisted of dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional large limestone fragments and charcoal lumps. It measured a maximum of 0.4m thick 0.95m deep and was only present on the north side of the ditch. Fill (507) a light to mid orange mottled brown sandy clay with patches of orange clay contained some gravel and small limestone inclusions. It measured 0.14m thick 0.95m deep and was only present on the north side of the ditch. Fills (507) and (508) may represent the tip line of earth previously banked on the north of the ditch. Fill (506) was mid orange grey brown sandy clay with limestone fragments and occasional gravel. It measured 1.95m wide 0.45m deep to the depth of the trench. Fill (505) mid orange brown sandy clay, with ironstone and limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, measured 1.75m wide 0.15m deep. This was overlain by the upper fill (504) which consisted of mid orange brown sandy clay with some gravel and occasional large pebbles. It measured 1.79m wide 0.3m deep.

8 THE FINDS

The Flint

by Adrian Burrow

A blocky flake, yellow/brown in colour with white patination, with cortex present on distal margin was recovered from the fill (209) of a probable pit.

A light grey, patinated secondary flake was recovered from the fill (511) of a ditch. Crude uni-marginal retouch on the distal end suggested use as an expedient end scraper.

Both of these flints came from probable Iron Age contexts and are therefore possibly residual.

The Iron Age pottery

by Andy Chapman

A total of 13 sherds, weighing 239g, of Iron Age pottery were recovered from five separate contexts Trench 2 (209), Trench 4 (408), Trench 5 (506), (508) and (509).

The pottery is typically well fired. All sherds have a dark grey core and the majority also have similar internal and external surfaces, but two sherds have oxidised orange-brown external surfaces. The majority contain no mineral inclusions but two sherds contain small pellets of ironstone, and the single rim sherd contains sparse crushed shell.

A single context, (508), contained large, flat base sherds; one from a rounded bowl and the other a thick-walled sherd from a larger jar. A third base sherd, also from a large jar, came from context (506). The rest of the material comprises small, undiagnostic body sherds, with the exception of a single rim sherd from context (506). This is from a small rounded bowl with a flat-topped rim.

The assemblage is small and contains few diagnostic sherds, but the general character of the material is consistent with the assemblage obtained from the large scale excavation of the Iron Age settlement to the immediate east, which has been dated to the later middle Iron Age, the 2nd to 1st centuries BC.

Medieval Pottery

by Iain Soden

A total of 16 medieval sherds were recovered, with a combined weight of 207g from four separate contexts Trench 1 (104, 106), Trench 4 (412, 414). This small assemblage is composed of three fabrics.

The medieval fabrics present were:

CTS 200	St Neots type ware c1000-1200
CTS 330	Shelly coarseware c1100-1400
CTS 303	Sandy coarseware c1100-1400

Table 1: Medieval pottery fabrics by occurrence

CTS	200	330	303
Trench 1, (104)	2	1	1
Trench 1, (106)		2	
Trench 4, (412)		4	
Trench 4, (414)		6	

It is difficult, and indeed inadvisable, to make pronouncements based on such a small assemblage. However stratified material in context suggests that there has been occupation in the immediate area in the period c1100-1400. Its nature cannot be gauged from this material.

Small Finds

by Anne Foard-Colby

Two lead, mould made musket balls were found by metal detection in the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 4.

A cast iron fruit tree identity marker was also recovered from the topsoil of Trench 3 during a metal detector survey. It is the top part of a marker, the lower part of which has broken off in antiquity, but would have stuck into the ground by the fruit tree. The lettering on the marker reads: Apple Warner's King. Research has shown that this variety of apple tree first appeared in Kent in 1790. It was a large green cooking apple, good for cooking and making of cider and had ornamental blossom. It is likely that this apple variety was grown in the walled vegetable garden that the site lies within.

Animal Bone

by Wendy Parry BA

A total of 31 hand-collected bone elements from six contexts were submitted for assessment. The bone represents three species including cattle *Bos* (domestic); sheep/goat *Ovis/Capra* (domestic) and pig *Sus* (domestic) while 15 small fragments were unidentified. Table 2 shows the distribution of bones by context.

Table 2: Distribution of bones by context

Context	Feature type	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Unidentified fragments	Total
104	Ditch		1			1
106	Pit		1	1		2
412	Ditch	1			1	2
414	Ditch	4				4
506	Ditch	5	1			6
509	Ditch	2			14	16

Overall the preservation of the bone is fair to good.

The animal bone was recovered from both Iron Age and medieval features. However the small number of bones, all of which represents common domestic types limits further interpretation. If further work led to the excavation of well dated features of either period then the collection of a significant bone assemblage would contribute to an understanding of the economy of the area.

9 CONCLUSIONS

The geophysical survey detected likely archaeological remains within the development site. They were consistent with those previously recorded on the extensive open area excavation to the east of the site, which consisted of a pit alignment, enclosure ditches with internal features, trackways and field boundaries.

The validity of the geophysical survey was verified by the results of the trial excavation. A range of archaeological features were located across the site, comprising a possible continuation of a pit alignment (210), enclosure ditch (305, 405), [510] with associated internal features including pits (512, 518, 519), post holes (513 – 517, 520) and a further ditch (511). Further ditches (208, 214, 307, 406, 408, 410) pit (306) and postholes (407, 409) were also discovered. Ditches [413, 415] and stone feature [107] probably relate to the deserted medieval village which is located just to the south of the development site.

Two flint artefacts, 13 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a small amount of animal bone was recovered from the enclosure ditch and a number of features within its interior in addition to external features. This may represent a small amount of domestic waste which would be expected to have been present near to occupation features such as the enclosure ditch.

Sixteen medieval pottery sherds, together with a small amount of animal bone were recovered from a separate enclosure ditch and a possible wall. Two lead musket balls and a caste iron fruit tree identification tag were recovered from the topsoil of the former walled garden and probably relate to its use as a garden.

In summary, the archaeological features recovered during the field evaluation represent the continuance of the considerable Iron Age remains discovered to the east of the development site and the north east edge of the deserted medieval village just to the south of the site.

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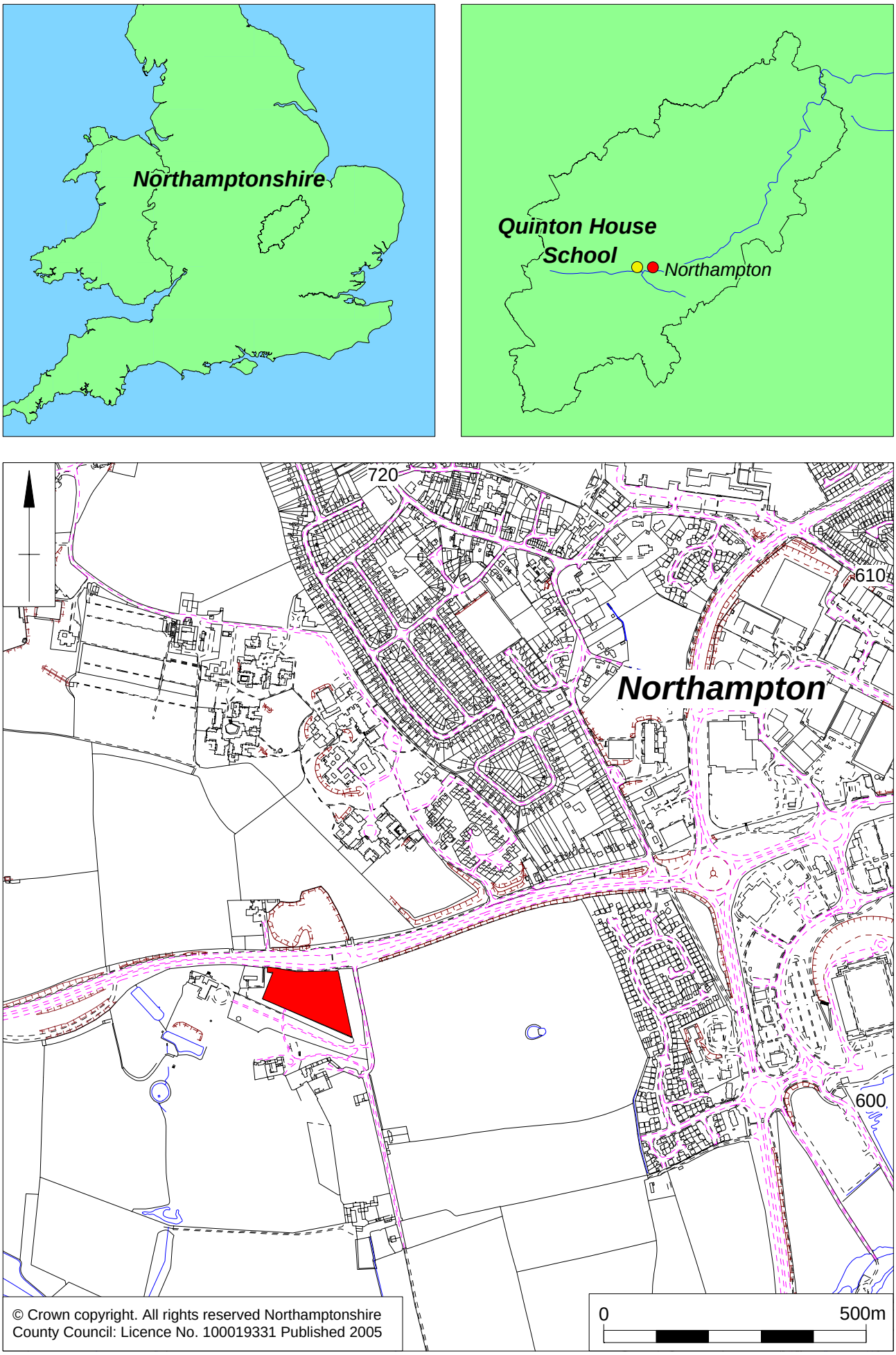


Fig 1 Site Location

Scale 1:10,000

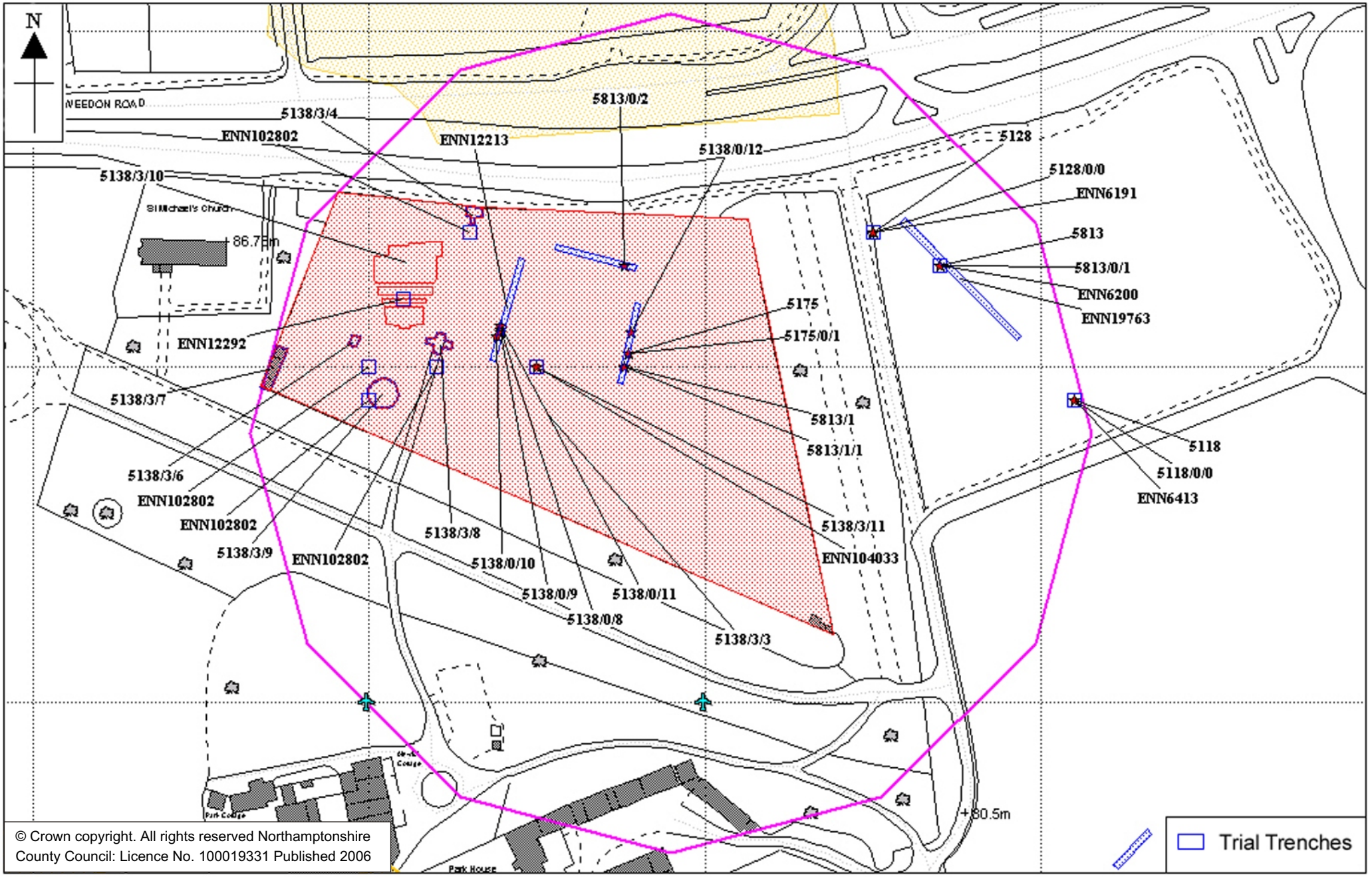


Fig 2 Monuments & Recording events within 125m radius of SP71896018

Fig 3 Gradiometer Survey Results -3nT / +3nT (white/black)

Scale 1:1000

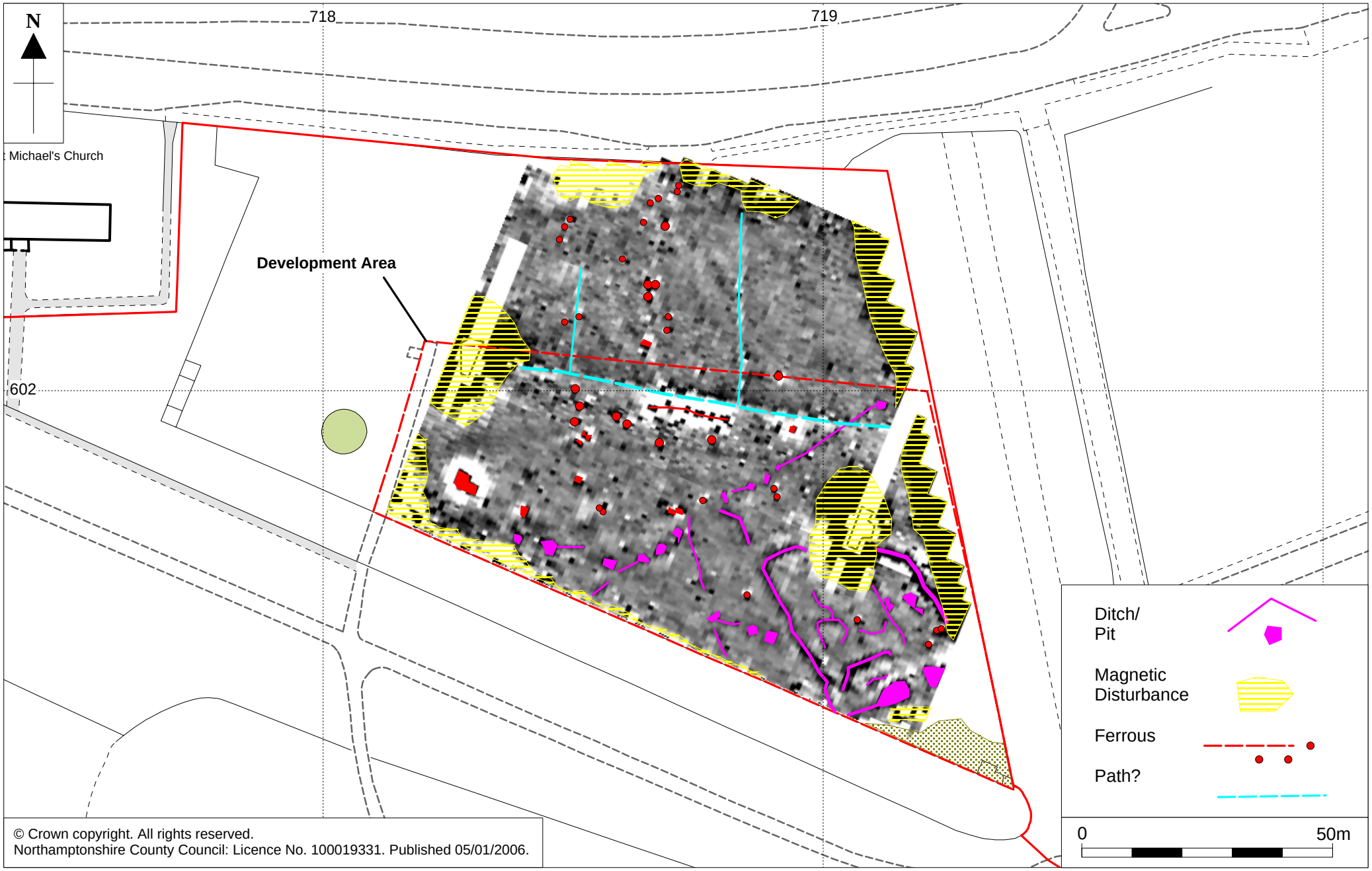


Fig 4 Gradiometer Survey Results & Interpretation

Scale 1:1000

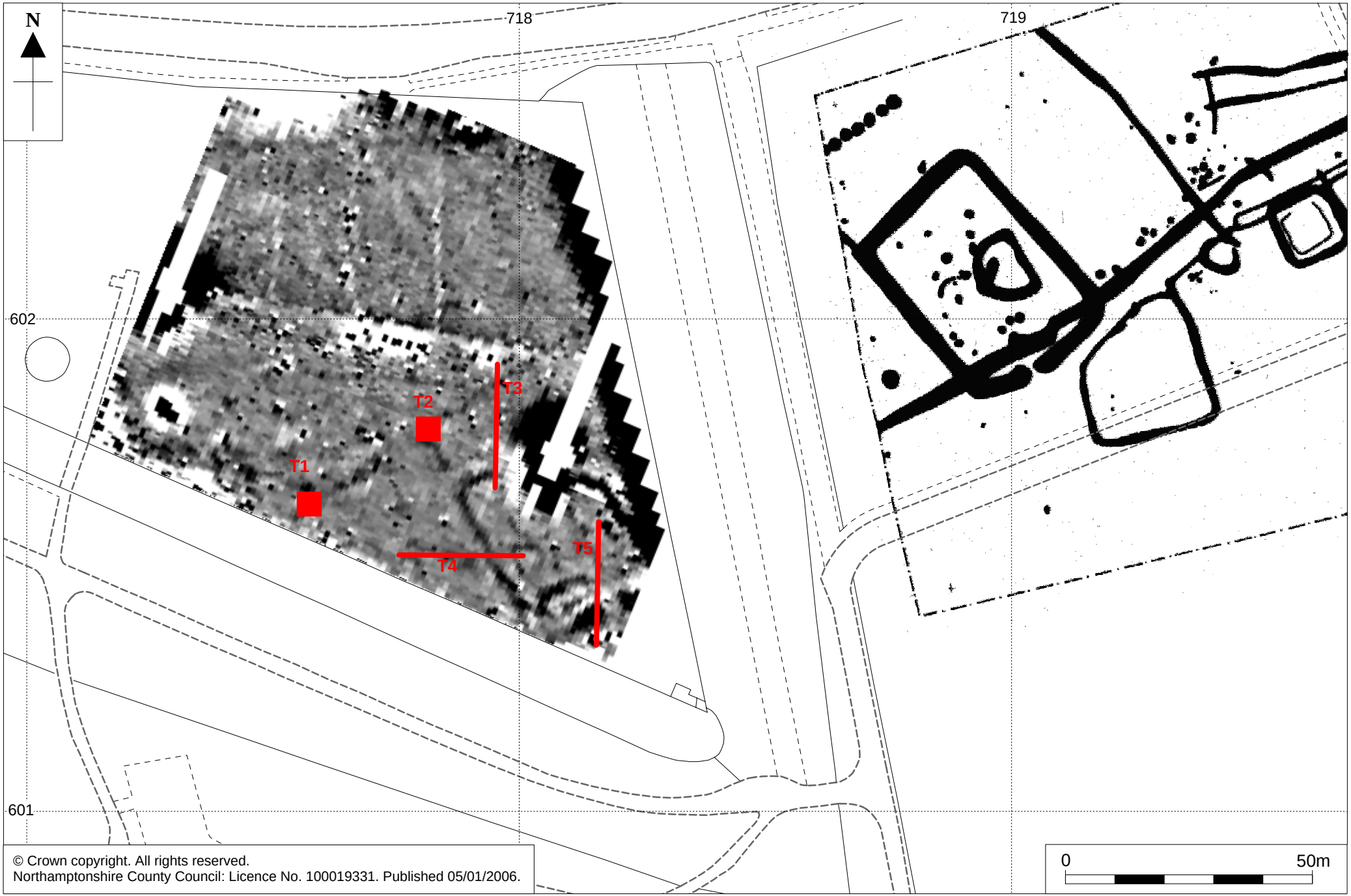
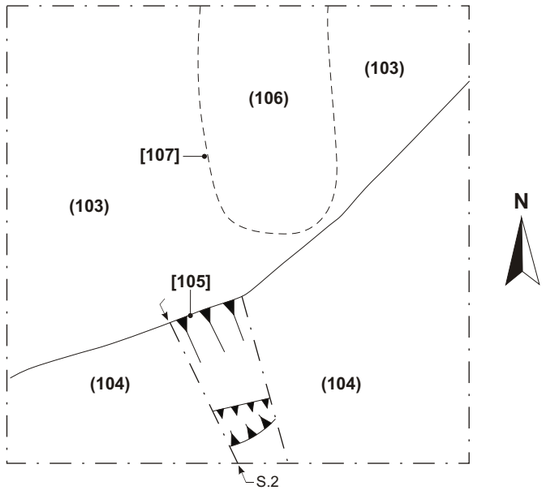
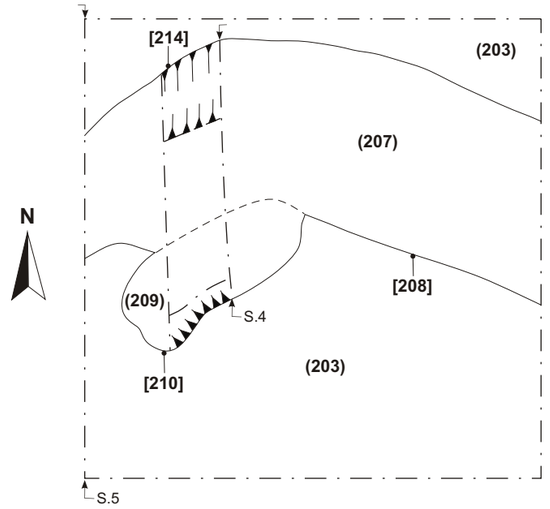


Fig 5 Trench Layout with 2001 open area excavation to the east 1:1000

Trench 1

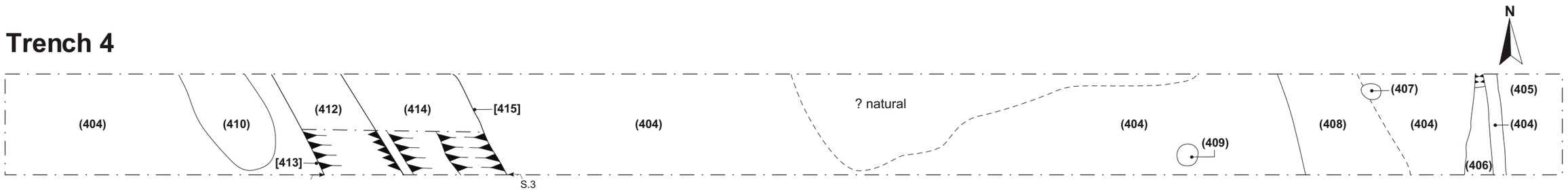


Trench 2

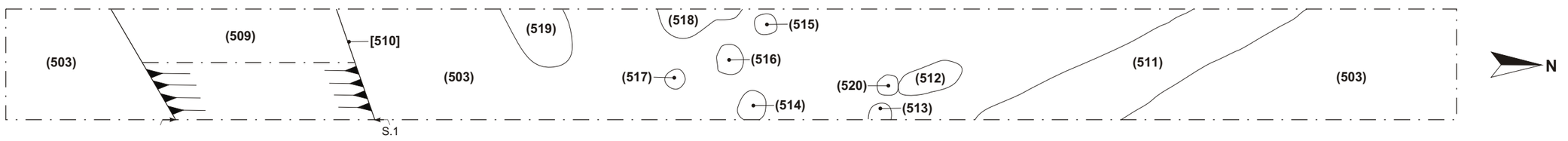


Trench 3

Trench 4



Trench 5

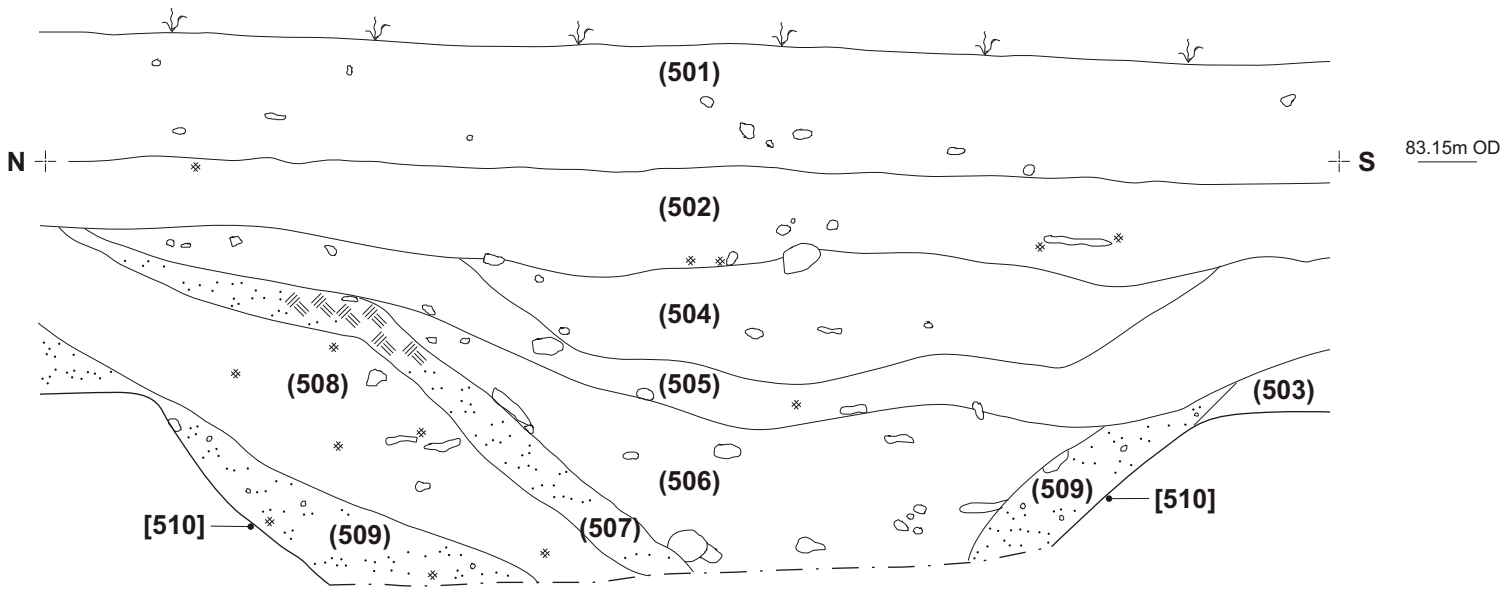


Scale 1:75

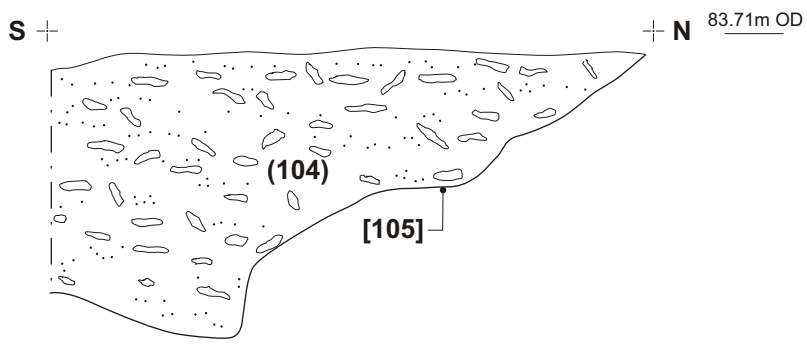
0 5m

Fig 6 Trench Plans

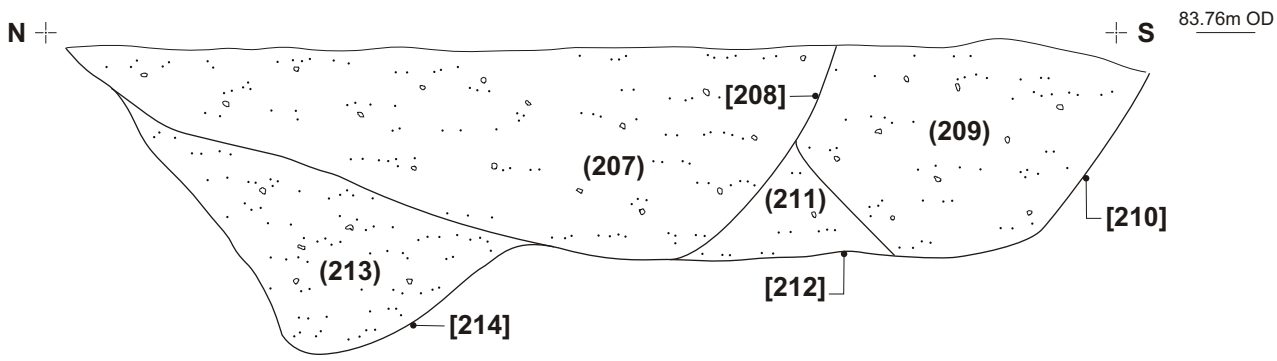
Section 1



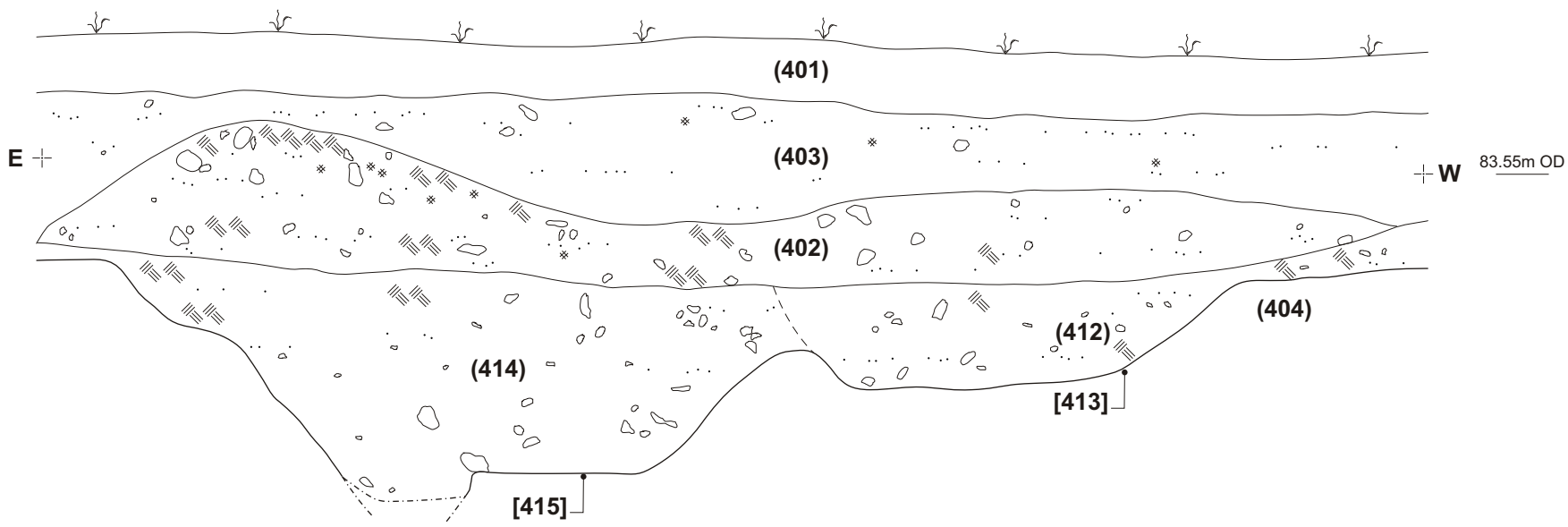
Section 2



Section 4



Section 3

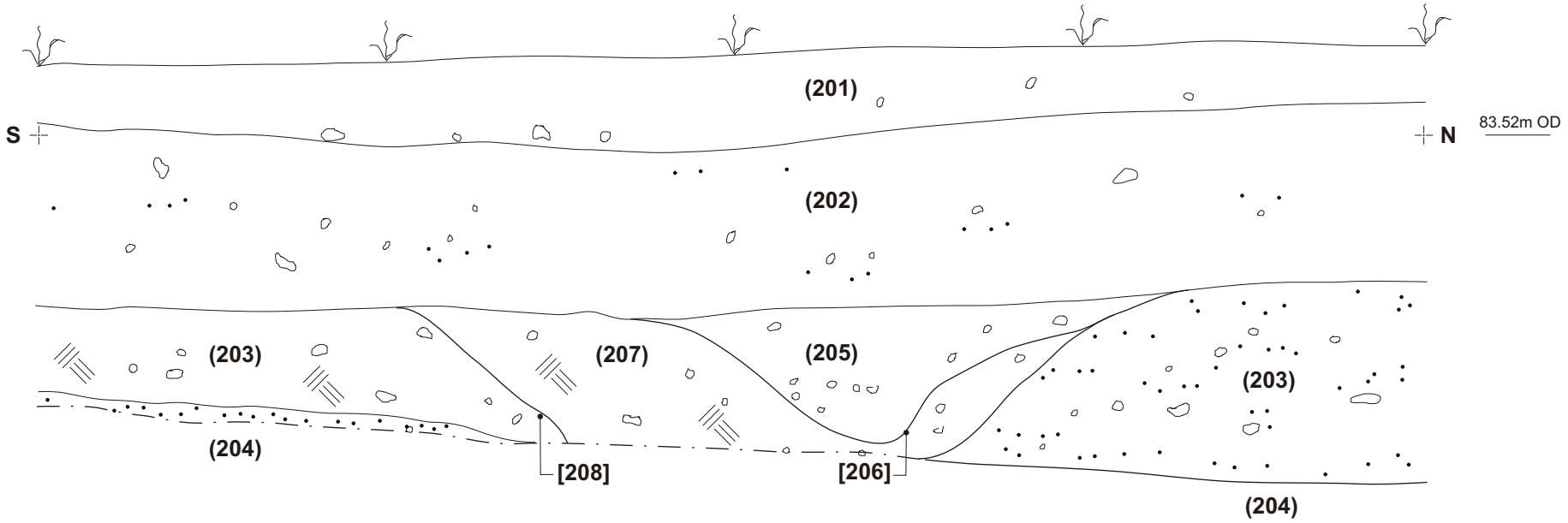


Scale 1:20

0 1m

Fig 7 Sections 1-4

Section 5



Scale 1:20

0 1m

Fig 8 Section 5

Plate 1 Trench 1 Section 2 looking south west

Plate 2 Trench 2 Section 4 looking east

Plate 3 Trench 2 Section 5 looking west

Plate 4 Trench 4 Section 3 looking south

Plate 5 Trench 5 Section 1 looking east