Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation Phase II

at Passenham Quarry, Calverton

Milton Keynes

February-March 2006

Stephen Morris

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching Phase), Passenham, Calverton Quarry	
Short description (250 words maximum)	An extensive area of Roman occupation was revealed by detailed geophysical survey and trial trench excavation on land proposed for a quarry development. The Roman occupation consisted of a series of sub-rectangular enclosures, within an area enclosed by a ditch forming a continuous boundary around the north-west and north-east sides. The site was characterised by ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, with stone walled structures, including a circular building and a metalled surface possibly forming a track or road. The finds were dated between the 2nd and 4th centuries.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Archaeological desk-based assessment Guildhouse 2001 *Archaeology and Historic Features. Land at Passenham, Stony Stratford near Milton Keynes*. The Guildhouse Consultancy, unpub. report, Feb. 2001. NA 2002 *Proposed Passenham Quarry Extension, Milton Keynes. Geophysical, Metal Detecting and Topographic Surveys.* Northamptonshire Archaeology .NA 2003 *Proposed Extension to Passenham Quarry, Milton Keynes. Archaeological* Evaluation. Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Romano-British settlement	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Roman pottery, tile and animal bone, several iron objects, a piece of glass and a lead pot mend	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Milton Keynes	
Site address (including postcode)	Passenham, Milton Keynes	
Easting	7786	
Northing	3896	
Height OD	69m OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation		
Project brief originator	Milton Keynes Archaeology Officer	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Steve Morris	
Project Manager	Tony Walsh for Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Cemex UK	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	27th January 2006	
End date	10th Febuary 2006	
ARCHIVES		Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Pottery, tile, bone, small finds	1 box pottery, 2 boxes of tile, 1 box bone, 1 box small finds
Paper	Contexts, registers Plans, sections	1 file 4 plan sheets 4 section sheets
Digital	Report, illustrations	

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PHASE II AT PASSENHAM QUARRY, CALVERTON, MILTON KEYNES FEBRUARY - MARCH 2006

ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in February - March 2006 on land proposed for an extension to Passenham Quarry, Calverton parish, Milton Keynes. The evaluation confirmed the presence of features previously identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching carried out in 2003, which suggested the presence of a Romano-British settlement.

The evaluation identified a series of sub-rectangular plots within an area enclosed by a ditch that formed a continuous boundary around the north-west and north-east sides. The site was characterised by ditches, gullies, pits, and stone walled structures, including a circular building and a metalled surface possibly forming a possible track. Finds recovered included Romano-British pottery, animal bone, a piece of glass and metalwork which suggested the main activity dated between the 2nd and 4th centuries. The presence of construction materials, such as brick, roof tile) and hypocaust tile, suggests that the site is on the periphery of a relatively well appointed 'settlement' located in the general vicinity. Flint was also recovered from some of the Roman features which included a late Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead.

1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological trial excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology between February and March 2006 on land proposed as an extension to Passenham Quarry, Milton Keynes, (Fig 1, NGR SP 7786 3896).

Northamptonshire Archaeology was been commissioned by Cotswold Archaeology, for Cemex UK, in order to inform a planning application (PS/537/2/A/C758) for the extension of an existing gravel quarry at Passenham, The evaluation was designed to meet the requirements of the Brief issued by Milton Keynes Archaeological Officer (MKAO), September 2003, with approved specifications produced by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2006).

The current evaluation entailed 500m of trial trenching based on previous detailed geophysical, metal detecting and topographic survey work (NA 2002) and an earlier

phase of trial trenching (NA 2003) (Figure 3).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and Geology

The area of the site lies on the west side of Calverton Parish, adjacent to the River Great Ouse and *c* 200m south-west of the village of Passenham, adjacent to the west side of the Stony Stratford to Beachhampton Road. The land comprises a level but uneven gravel flood plain at about 65-66 m OD, which is currently under pasture.

Borehole survey carried out by RMC Geological Services (RMC 2000), shows that the underlying geology of the site is clay, between 2.7m to 4.3m deep, with the depth increasing nearer the river. Above this is a deposit of gravel up to 3m thick (Borehole 14). The overburden recorded in the survey had a combined depth of 0.8-1.2m, comprising topsoil (0.2-0.3m deep) and clay subsoil. Excavation showed the natural substrate to be orange brown silty sands and gravel with areas of the natural ballast of yellow/orange sands and gravels.

2.2 Archaeological Background

The current trial trenching (Phase II) follows on from a desk based assessment (Guildhouse 2001), geophysical, topographic and metal detecting surveys (NA 2002) and previous trial trenching (NA 2003). Figure 2 shows the current Phase II trenches in relation to the interpretation of the geophysical survey results and the Phase 1 trenches.

2.2.1 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey was carried out on about 8.3 ha of the site, was undertaken in September and October 2002 by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2002). The principal features of archaeological interest found were: a row of four ring-ditches in the north-west part of the site close to the river bank. A complex of ditched enclosures of probable Roman date was identified in the area relating to the present evaluation. A small irregular enclosure of uncertain date was located in the north-eastern part of the survey and probable palaeochannels, were identified closely aligned with the present river channel. Other features of less archaeological significance included a block of medieval ridge and furrow, and banks of probable post-medieval date. These later features partly survived as earthworks and were the

subject of a topographic survey.

2.2.2 2003 Trial Trenching, Phase I

The Phase I trial-trenching confirmed the presence of features previously identified by aerial photography and geophysical survey. The earliest features were four prehistoric ring ditches, located upon a gravel island adjacent to the river. One of the features was found to survive as a very slight raised earthwork and upon excavation evidence was present for an internal mound and an external earth bank. However, the remaining features survived only as truncated ditches cutting the natural gravels. No evidence was found for internal structures. The evaluation produced little artefactual evidence to date this phase and environmental potential has been shown to be very low. However, the small number of flint artefacts recovered and the general morphology of the features suggests that the burial mounds are of Bronze Age date. An undated possible sub-circular enclosure with internal elements may be associated.

The results of the trial trenching, corresponding with the present evaluation confirmed the geophysical survey, which suggested the presence of a Romano-British settlement. The presence of construction materials, such as brick and hypocaust tile (box and pilae) along with finds of coins and metalwork, suggested a small but relatively well appointed 'settlement' or farmstead was located in the general vicinity.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were (NA, 2006):

to further define and characterise the nature, survival and the extent of the potential archaeological remains identified by the geophysical survey and the previous evaluation, and to assess the potential of archaeological deposits in other areas where no features have been identified.

to provide sufficient information to help develop any further mitigation measures which may be needed in the areas to be affected by the proposed development.

3.2 Methodology

The evaluation comprised a total of 500 metres of trial trenching, consisting of 10

trenches, each 50m in length. The locations of all trenches were surveyed in relation to both the National Grid and Ordnance Datum using Leica System 1200 GPS (Figure 3).

The removal of the topsoil and other overburden was carried out by a tracked 360-degree mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, operating under archaeological supervision. In all trenches mechanical excavation proceeded as far as the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizons.

All potential archaeological features were investigated by cleaning or hand excavation.

Features within each trench were numbered using the trench number as a prefix (e.g. ditch [406] being in Trench 4, ditch [1003] being in Trench 10, etc.). A list of contexts is given in Appendix 1.

The trenches and spoil were scanned using a metal detector at regular intervals.

Standard Northamptonshire Archaeology recording procedures were employed (NA 2004).

All works were conducted in accordance with the *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001) and the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1985, revised 2000)

The terms ‘ditch’ and ‘gully’ are employed following common usage where a gully is understood to be a small ditch. There has been no attempt to differentiate the two by measured criteria.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

General Stratigraphic sequence

The natural substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.35-0.95m below ground level. Archaeological features were encountered in all 10 trenches. The stratigraphically earliest archaeological features were cut directly into natural geology. A number of intercutting features were investigated, for example in Trench 4 (Fig 4, Section 3). In seven of the trenches the features were overlain by buried soils or surfaces (Table 1). In three trenches the features were overlain directly by subsoil. The subsoil consisted

of dark yellowish/orange to grey brown silty/sandy loam between 0.20m and 0.43m thick. The topsoil was a dark grey/black sandy loam, between 0.25m and 0.30m thick.

Table 1

Trench Number	Relative stratigraphic position of archaeological features
1, 4, 6	Sealed by sub-soil,
2, 3, 8, 9, 10	Sealed by dark buried soil or track
5 and 7	Sealed by sub-soil and dark soil

4.2 Archaeological Features

Many of the features corresponded with the geophysical survey results and the features found in the first phase of trench evaluation (NA 2003). Most features were ditches and gullies, which formed a pattern of sub-rectilinear enclosures, bounded by a large ditch (Fig 2). Other significant features included stone walled structures in Trenches 5, 8 and 9: two walls in Trench 9 which possibly form a corner of a building and a circular stone building in Trench 3. Thirteen pits were identified, in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10, including three stone-filled post pits in Trench 9. A single post hole was found in Trench 4. Trench 10 contained a metalled surface, possibly a trackway. The pottery recovered suggests that most of the features were of Roman date. The small amount of Iron-age pottery recovered from one ditch was probably residual.

4.2.1 Boundary Ditch

The majority of the archaeological activity identified occurred within a sub-rectangular area *c* 190m x 120m, bounded by two ditches. The north-west boundary formed a clearly defined edge to archaeological activity. To the north east archaeological activity appears to have continued beyond the limit of the evaluation area.

This main boundary was formed by ditch [105] aligned south-west to north-east, and ditch [209], aligned north-west to south-east. Both ditches had steep sloping sides and a broad flat base, and were between 1.70m-2.0m wide and 0.53m-1.0m deep (Fig 4, Section 1; Plate 4). On the northwest side of the enclosure the ditch contained a single fill (106) orange brown silty clay. On the northeast side the ditch contained three fills: a primary deposit (210) grey brown silty loam; (213) a yellowish/orange

sandy/silty loam and (214) a dark grey brown sandy/gritty loam. A single sherd of grog tempered pottery was recovered from the primary fill and forty eight sherds of various fabrics from the upper fills (Appendix 2).

Ditch [105] corresponds with an unexcavated ditch [205] in Trench 2 and a ditch identified in the phase I evaluation, Trench 5 (Fig 3). Ditch [209] corresponds with unexcavated ditches [604], [806]/[816], [914] and [1014] and with a ditch from the first phase of evaluation. All match the alignment of a linear anomaly from the 2002 geophysical survey (Fig 2).

4.2.2 Sub-enclosure ditches

Within and aligned upon the main boundary ditches were a series of shorter ditches and gullies creating sub-square to sub-rectangular plots. The individual plots were approximately 20m by 40m, and in some cases further sub-divisions clearly divide smaller areas. For example, one plot lay at the junction of the boundary ditches [205] and [209] in Trench 2. The south-west side of the plot was formed by [305] or [307] in Trench 3. The south-east side of the plot may correspond with ditches at the north-east end of Phase I, Trench 3. These ditches bound a plot 30m to 40m across.

The sub-enclosure ditches were of two types, either broad and flat based or smaller V-shaped/U-shaped (Fig 4 Section 3). The broad flat based ditches had 30^{o}-45^{o} sloping sides and were between 1.10m to 2.60m wide, with depths of 0.50m to 0.70m. The smaller V-shaped/U-shaped ditches were steeper, with 45^{o}-60^{o} sloping sides and were between 0.20m to 1.00m wide and 0.30m to 0.70m deep. The features intercut, and were clearly not contemporary.

The ditches generally contained a single fill, of dark yellowish/orange brown to dark grey brown silty/sandy clays with varying amounts of gravel.

Pottery recovered from the ditches represented 41% of the total, and generally dates from the 2^{nd}-4^{th} centuries. Tables of sherd count, weights and fabric types are given in Appendix 2.

4.2.3 Structural features

Stone walled structures were identified in Trenches 3, 5, and 9, including two robber trenches in Trench 5. Three post pits were found in trench 9 and a single posthole in Trench 4.

In Trench 3 were opposing lengths of curvi-linear stone walls [311], [312], interpreted as the foundation of a stone roundhouse structure (Fig 3, Plates 2 and 3). The two segments of wall are probably part of a single circular structure with a diameter of at least 8.5m. Both walls were 0.80m to 0.90m wide, constructed of vertically pitched, roughly worked limestone fragments with no bonding material. Wall [312] survived as one course of stone, however a possible second course was present for wall [311] in the trench section. This consisted of more regular squared blocks each 0.05m to 0.15m in size. The pitched stone probably represents the foundations and the second course of stone for wall [311] may indicate the nature of the wall itself.

Either side of the walls was layer (319) possibly a natural earth floor and trampled yard surface, which were visually identical. Layer (319) was a dark yellowish brown sandy loam with patches of light brown sandy loam natural, up to 0.20m deep. The walls were overlaid by buried soil (303).

In discussion during the monitoring meeting it was suggested that given the lack of personal or domestic artefacts the building is unlikely to be of domestic use but probably had some agricultural function, within one of the ditched plots; defined by ditches [307] to the north, [313] (Plate 1) to the east and [315] to the south-west

In Trench 5 were the remains of a single wall [515] and two robber trenches [513] and [516] (Plate 6), which indicated the former presence of walls. The surviving wall was orientated northwest-southeast, with [516] at right angles. The wall was 0.60m wide constructed of pitched limestone fragments, compacted but with no bonding material. Wall [513] was *c*24m to the west of [515], upon a slightly different alignment. The frequency of limestone fragments within the backfill of each of the robber trenches suggests that the walls removed were of similar construction to [515]. The fills of the features were sealed by buried soil (503).

In Trench 9 were the remains of three walls [916], [917] and [918], which were probably part of the same structure. Walls [916] and [918] were parallel *c* 6m apart with [917 at right-angles. Wall [917] was visible in section, along the edge of the trench. Wall [916] and [918] were each *c* 0.7m wide, consisting of roughly worked limestone fragments and the occasional cobble. Wall [916] was roughly faced. The walls were overlain by buried soil (904).

Also in Trench 9 were three unexcavated features which were interpreted as post pits [908], [910] and [912]. Each was circular, 0.5-0.7m in diameter and packed with compacted limestone fragments. It was suggested that these features were structural

and would have provided bases for upright posts. The packing material (909), (911) and (913) was overlain by the subsoil (902).

A single oval posthole [422] was found in the evaluation. It did not appear to form part of a structure. However it may indicate the potential for the survival of such features. Its fill was overlain by the subsoil (402).

4.2.4 Pits

A total of eleven pits were found, in six trenches: [215], [221], [317], [416], [505], [519], [706], [708], [814], [1012], [1018]. Six of the pits were excavated.

The pits were generally circular or oval in plan. The majority measured 1m diameter or below; the smallest [215] was 0.5m in diameter. Three [317], [505] [1018] were *c* 1.4-2m, and the two largest [1012] and [416] measured 3.8m and 4.1m across respectively.

The smaller pits generally had shallow sloping sides, with concave or near flat bases, and contained a single fill. Those over 1.4m were more irregular sided with one or two fills. However, [416] (Figure 4, Section 3; Plate 5) was regularly shaped and contained three fills, as did pit [505]. Both features were interpreted as quarry pits.

All the pits were overlain by the buried soil, with the exception of fill (1019) of pit [1018] and (417) the upper fill of [416] which was sealed by the subsoil.

Pottery was recovered from pits [505] and [416] and a single piece of tile from the surface of [814] fill (815). The remainder were undated

4.2.5 Trackway

A possible trackway [1005] was found in Trench 10 (Fig 4, Section 6; Plate 7). Crossing the trench slightly obliquely it was aligned northeast-southwest, up to 20m wide and 0.06-0.12m thick. It consisted of compacted gravel, cobbles and limestone fragments. The larger material appeared to occur in the central part of the feature, forming a slight camber, with the smaller gravel fraction to the edges. The trackway overlay the fill of ditches [1006] and [1008] on the south and the fill of ditch [1014] on the north. The trackway was overlain by (1004) dark buried silt loam, up to 0.1m thick.

4.2.6 Buried Soil,

In seven trenches there was a buried dark soil (203), (303), (503), (703), (808), (809), (904), (1004). This layer comprised dark grey to black silty loam and varied in depth, up to 0.20m thick.

The buried soil overly both the disuse fills of negative features: for example pits in Trench 2 and ditches in Trench 8, and also the remnants of positive structures, for example walls in Trench 3. It was also present above the possible track, Trench 10. Given the complexity of the archaeological activity present on the site it may be a product of a number of different but related processes.

Finds recovered from the buried soil included a single sherd of shell gritted ware from (503); seven sherds of various fabrics from (703); 35 sherds from (808) and 7 sherds from (809).

4.2.7 Medieval remains

No additional upstanding earthworks were found in the current phase of evaluation. The surviving earthworks within the development area were as recorded by the topographic survey undertaken during the Phase I evaluation. (NA 2002 Fig X)

5 FINDS

5.1 The worked flint by Andy Chapman

Four pieces of flint was recovered, all in brown or grey vitreous flint. An irregular, shattered and patinated piece from Trench 10 is probably a product of accidental breakage. A flake and a possible crude core, both from Trench 4, have partially retouched edges. From Trench 2, context 214, there is a leaf shaped arrowhead of Neolithic date. It has pressure flaking across all but the centre of each face, and it is 34mm long (one end slightly damaged) by 18mm wide and 4mm thick.

5.2 The Iron Age Pottery by Andy Chapman

A single context (907), the fill of a ditch [905], produced four sherds of handmade pottery weighing 90g, which can be broadly attributed to the Iron Age. Two of the sherds are in a shelly fabric and the other two are in a sandy fabric. Three are plain body sherds but one of the sherds in the shelly fabric is a plain upright, flat-topped

rim, possibly with shallow fingertip impressions around the outer edge, although as only one example survives it is not certain that this is a repetitive decorative feature. The sherds all have a dark grey core while the surfaces range from dark grey to red-brown and light brown.

In the evaluation of 2003, a total of 29 sherds, weighing 206g, of handmade Iron Age pottery was recovered from Trenches 2, 4, 14, 16, 20 and 25. This group was dominated by plain body sherds, so it was not possible to assign a precise date range, but the majority was broadly middle Iron Age in character while a single decorated sherd had a regular incised cross-lattice, forming diamond patterns, which might be considered to be of late Iron Age date, perhaps the 1st century AD.

The material from both evaluations therefore suggests that occupation of the area had certainly begun by the 1st century BC and perhaps earlier than this. There is therefore likely to be remnants of Iron Age occupation features within the area of the Roman settlement.

5.3 The Roman Pottery by Tora Hylton

The evaluation produced 240 sherds pottery (Appendix 2) with a combined weight of 5.279kg. The condition of the pottery is good, although much of it displays signs of abrasion. The analysis included sherd count and weight by fabric type and was record on an Access Database.

Romano-British pottery was recovered from 38 individual deposits in nine trenches (1-9). As with the ceramic tile the highest concentration (59% by weight) derived from Trenches 2 and 3 close to the north-western boundary. Smaller quantities (41% weight) were recovered from a range of features within Trenches 1, 4-9.

Diagnostically early Roman material is represented by a single body sherd with decorative stabbing (chevrons) recovered from Trench 4 (421). The motif is similar to that seen on vessels from Milton Keynes (Marney 1989, fig 32, 27, 28), which span the early 1st to mid second century. The majority of diagnostic pottery dates to the 2nd to 4th century.

The assemblage mainly consists of locally manufactured kitchen, table and storage wares. The major fabric type is Soft Pink Grog ware (Milton Keynes Fabric 2a and 2b, Marney 1989, 174) which constitutes nearly 40% (39.8% by weight) of the entire assemblage and dates from the 2nd-4th centuries. Vessel forms present include necked jars, large storage jars and a wide mouth jar (Marney1989, fig 33, 13) which

dates to *c* late 3rd century. There are smaller quantities of greyware (28.4% by weight) and shell-gritted wares (11% by weight). Greyware forms include, necked jars and shallow dishes with plain rims and a deep bowl with everted rim (pie dish). The shell-gritted sherds are generally undiagnostic, the only forms present are large storage jars and necked jars. Finally, finewares are represented by a small number of undiagnostic Lower Nene Valley Colour Coat body sherds, ornamented with underslip barbotine decoration and probably from beakers (Howe et al).

Regional imports include two undiagnostic fragments of Oxford Colour Coat (Young 1977). There are three very small undiagnostic flakes of Samian, which are continental imports.

5.4 Ceramic tile by Tora Hylton

In total 64 fragments of ceramic tile were recovered, weighing in excess of 9 kilos (9.048kg). The greatest concentration of tile (60% by weight) was recovered from the north of the site, trenches 2 and 3. Smaller amounts (40% by weight) were recovered from trenches 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Much of the assemblage is fragmentary and displays signs of abrasion, suggesting that it had been lying around for sometime prior to deposition.

The bulk of the material comprises identifiable fragments (83%), which can be divided into two broad functional groups, roofing tile and hypocaust tile. The remaining 17% comprises small fragments that are difficult to identify with any certainty. Examination of the fabrics (by eye) indicates that three main fabric types are represented. The fabric types may be paralleled to types recovered from sites in nearby Milton Keynes (Zeepvat, 1987, 119-120).

Fabric types

Shell-tempered fabrics. Containing abundant crushed fossil shell and fired to a pale buff or dark orange colour/brown colour; this type is predominant. It displays similarities to the material produced at the Harrold Kilns in Bedfordshire (Brown 1974, 9). Milton Keynes Type 1

Sandy fabrics. With varying quantities of fine-medium sand, which are generally orange in colour and often with a distinct grey core. Milton Keynes Type 2and 3.

Grog-tempered fabrics. Soft with sparse inclusions, fired to a buff/pink colour with dark-light grey core. This fabric displays similarities to soft-pink-grog type fabrics

and resembles Milton Keynes Fabric Type 5.

Roof tile

Fragments of roof tile were recovered from all the trenches, predominantly Fabrics 2 and 3. Roof tile makes up 71% of the total by weight. It is represented by fragments of tegulae (26) and imbreces (9).

Tegulae

Fragments of tegulae were recovered from trenches 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 (Table 2). The variety of diagnostic features present suggest that a range of tegulae forms are represented. Differences in the profile and thickness of the flanges, evidence for knife-trimming and smoothing by hand, show distinct variations in manufacturing technique. Seven fragments retain patches of a worn slip on their upper surfaces, in dark brown (4 examples) and dark red (3 examples) paint. In general the remains of paint occurs on buff-coloured grog-tempered fabrics (Fabric 3) that are pale in colour. Numerous sites in the Midlands have produced evidence for the use of coloured paints on roof tiles, including Bancroft Villa, Milton Keynes (Zeepvat 1987, 119) and Croughton Villa (Dawson, forthcoming), for further examples see Brodderibb 1987, 137).

Imbreces

There are a small number of fragments from imbreces (9) weighing just over one kilo (1.048kg). The survival rate of this type of tile appears to be low, perhaps due to its shape and the thinness of its walls. Two fabric types are represented (2 and 3), one fragment appears to be slightly larger in size, suggesting that it may be part of a specially manufactured ridge tile for placing on the apex of the roof.

Hypocaust tile

Hypocaust tile is represented by just three fragments, two fragments of box flue (Fabric 2) and one almost complete wedge-shaped side-piece from a voussoir (Fabric 3). The examples are furnished with either curved or horizontal/vertical combing executed with a 3/4 and 5 pronged tool.

Table 2 Tile type, count and weight by context

CONTEXT	TILE TYPE: NUMBER/WEIGHT									
	TEGULA		IMBREX		BOX FLUE		VOUSSOIR		INDETER.	
	No	Wgt	No	Wgt	No	Wgt	No	Wgt	No	Wgt
203									3	323
205									6	369
213	2	514	1	129						
214			1	64					1	54
218/220									1	41
303	4	855								
310	3	777					1	832	1	107
311	1	183								
314	1	447	2	449	1	146			1	64
418			4	362	1	59				
501									1	48
503	1	374							1	78
506	3	342								
507									1	43
517	6	570							1	40
605									2	88
703	2	337	1	44						
807	1	221								
808									7	309
815	1	282								
904	1	497								
TOTAL	26	5399	9	1048	2	205	1	832	26	1564

5.5 Small Finds by Tora Hylton

There are eight small finds, five stratified from trenches 2, 8 and 9 and three unstratified. The assemblage includes objects of iron, lead, copper alloy and glass. Objects from stratified deposits include 2 iron nails, context (214), an undiagnostic fragment of sheet metal (907), a lead pot repair (808), and a small sliver of colourless glass, (210). Unstratified objects include a loop-headed spike (see Manning 1985, plate 59, 31) and two undiagnostic fragments of copper alloy sheet. The latter are post-medieval in date.

5.6 Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman

Four lumps of ferrous slag weighing 710g was recovered. Three of the pieces are from Trench 2, contexts 205 and 214, and the fourth piece was from the Trench 2 spoil heap. They are pieces of general ferrous slag and, given the small quantity recovered, they probably denote the presence of a localised episode of secondary smithing.

5.7 Animal bone by Karen Deighton

Method

A total of 4.9kg of animal bone were hand recovered from the excavation. These were scanned to determine the species present, state of preservation and to assess the potential for future work. Identifiable bones were noted. Ageable and measurable bones (after Von Den Driesch 1976) were also noted. Ageable elements included cheek tooth rows, bones where the state of fusion is apparent and neonatal bones. Animal bone from wet sieving (3.4mm and 1mm residues) was also included; sample sizes varied with context but were typically between 20 and 80 litres. Hand collected bones had previously been washed.

Results

Preservation

Fragmentation was moderate to heavy and was largely the result of old breaks

Surface condition was reasonable, with little evidence of weathering. Canid gnawing was restricted to two instances. A single fragment of calcined bone was observed. No evidence of butchery was noted

Taxonomic distribution

Table 3 : Identifiable bones by Phase

Trench	Bos	Sus	Ovicaprid	Equus	Canis	Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Total
1								
2	5		2			1		8
3	2		1				1	4
4	11	3	4	1		4		23
5	3			3				6
6	1	1		2		1		5
7	1	1		1				3
8	4				1	1	1	7

Trench	Bos	Sus	Ovicaprid	Equus	Canis	Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Total
9					1			1
Total	27	5	7	7	2	7	2	57

Ageing and Measurements

Ageing data was available from 25 bones including three jaws. A suit of 22 measurements was available.

Potential

Most material could be identified; some ageing and measurement data was available. The above suggests that if further material were collected during subsequent excavations, analysis would result in some indication of the economy and animal husbandry of the site.

6 DISCUSSION

The current stage of evaluation has generally confirmed the results of the Phase 1 trial trenching.

The evaluation has produced further detailed information about the nature of structures present, in particular by confirming the presence of stone buildings. The buildings do not appear to be a villa, but are rather agricultural or ancilliary buildings, within a planned and ordered landscape.

At least two buildings were present of different plan form, both circular and rectangular. Both employed similar construction methods, comprising foundation trenches containing compacted but unbonded rubble. The presence of post pits suggests additional construction by vertical supports, i.e. posts, as well as mass walling techniques.

The main activity on the site occurred in the Roman period. The majority of the diagnostic pottery recovered dates from the 2nd to 4th century. Within the distribution of the pottery and tile the highest concentration (by weight) occurred from trenches 2 and 3, close to the north-western boundary. This focus of activity is supported by the presence of small amounts of ironworking waste.

Following the second phase of work it is possible to better define the extent of archaeological activity on the site. Ditches [105/209] form the boundary of an area of field enclosures or plots within a sub-rectangular area *c*190m x 120m. The north-west boundary formed a clearly defined edge to archaeological activity. To the northeast archaeological activity appears to have continued beyond the limit of the evaluation area.

The lack of features to the west of [105] this phase, confirms the evidence found in Trench 5 Phase 1. Two unexcavated ditches [207] and [211] in Trench 2 continue beyond the area of the proposed development, suggesting that the arrangement of ditched plots continue to the northeast. The ditches were inter-cutting, and were themselves truncated by later Roman quarrying. The presence of such stratigraphic information proves the sites' good potential for analysis and will allow relative dating and phasing within the context of an open area excavation.

The trial trenching confirms the validity of the geophysical survey and the Phase I trial trenching. It will allow a targeted archaeological mitigation strategy to be developed for the proposed quarry extension works. The greater information will allow a sharper focus to be made upon relevant research themes for the Roman period

and to allow resources to be deployed in such a way as to ensure the maximum return.

The environmental material recovered was of good quality, and generally indicative of the potential of the site. In the context of further excavation environmental data would have the potential to provide useful information on the economy of the site during the Romano-British period.

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8 APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
101	Topsoil	Very friable dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional gravel	-	-	0.28
102	Subsoil	Soft dark yellowish-brown silty loam with occasional gravel	-	-	0.30
103	Natural	Orange-brown silty-sandy loam with moderate small gravel	-	-	-
104	Fill of 105	Firm mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent pebbles	1.70		0.53
105	Cut	Linear ditch running NE-SW with steep sides and flat base	1.70		0.53
106	Fill of 107	Firm mid brown-orange silty clay with moderate pebbles	1.03		0.03
107	Cut	Linear ditch running NE-SW with steep sides and concave base	1.03		0.03
108	Fill of 109	Firm mottled mid grey-brown clay-silt with moderate pebbles	0.22		0.10
109	Cut	Linear gully running NE-SW with steep sides and V-shaped base	0.22		0.10
110	Fill of 111	Firm light orange-brown silty clay with infrequent pebbles	0.63		0.29
111	Cut	Linear ditch running NE-SW with steep sides and V-shaped base	0.63		0.29
112	Fill of 113	Firm light orange-brown silty clay with high root disturbance	0.92		0.48
113	Cut	Linear ditch running NE-SW with steep sides and V-shaped base	0.92		0.48
114	Fill of 115	Firm dark grey-brown silty loam with occasional pebbles	0.36		0.18
115	Cut	Linear gully running NE-SWW with steep sides and concave base	0.36		0.18
201	Topsoil	Very friable dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional gravel			0.15-0.20
202	Subsoil	Soft dark yellowish-brown silty loam with occasional gravel			0.20-0.30
203	Buried Soil	Dark grey brown silty loam with small gravel and round pebbles			
204	Natural	Orange-brown silty-sandy loam with moderate small gravel			NEx
205	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running NE-SW		1.50	
206	Fill of 205	Dark grey sandy loam with limestone and gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks			
207	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running SW-NE		0.70	
208	Fill of 207	Dark grey-brown sandy loam with small limestone fragments and frequent small gravel, pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks			
209	Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE with steep sides and flat base		2.00	1.00

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
210	Fill of 209	Soft grey-brown silty loam with limestone fragments, occasional burnt cobbles and charcoal flecks			0.30
211	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running SW-NE		1.80	
212	Fill of 211	Grey-brown silty/sandy loam with orange-brown mottling and gravel			
213	Fill of 209	Firm yellowish-orange brown sandy-silty loam with moderate limestone fragments and occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
214	Fill of 209	Friable dark grey brown with sandy loam with moderate limestone fragments and occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			
215	Cut	Unexcavated circular pit		Ø 0.50	
216	Fill of 215	Grey-brown sandy loam			
217	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running NW-SE		0.70-0.80	
218	Fill of 217	Soft friable grey-brown sandy loam with frequent limestone fragments and gravel			
219	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running NW-SE			0.70
220	Fill of 219	Soft dark yellowish-brown sandy loam with occasional limestone fragments and charcoal patches			
221	Cut	Unexcavated sub-circular pit		Ø1.00	
222	Fill of 221	Dark yellowish-brown sandy loam		Ø1.00	
301	Topsoil	Very friable dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional gravel			0.15-0.20
302	Subsoil	Soft dark yellowish-brown silty loam with occasional gravel			0.20-0.30
303	Buried Soil	Dark grey brown silty loam with small gravel and round pebbles			0.15-0.20
304	Natural	Orange-brown silty-sandy loam with moderate small gravel			
305	Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE gentle slopes and a concave base		1.40-1.55	0.58-0.60
306	Fill of 305	Soft silty clay with occasional gravel			
307	Cut	Linear ditch running east-west with steep sides and flat base		2.60	0.66
308	Fill of 307	Medium compaction mottled grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel and manganese flecks			
309	Fill of 307	Firm mottled brown orange clayey silt with occasional limestone, pebbles and chalk flecks			
311	Wall (North side)	Curvilinear wall running W-SE made of vertically pitched worked limestone bricks in a compact arrangement		0.80	
312	Wall (South Side)	Curvilinear wall running W-SE made of vertically pitched worked limestone bricks in a compact arrangement		0.80-0.90	

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
313	Cut	Linear ditch running SW-NE with steep sides and a flat base		1.10-1.20	0.45-0.50
314	Fill of 313	Soft silty clay with occasional gravel and pebbles			
315	Cut	Curvilinear gully (NW-NE) with almost vertical with flat base		0.68-0.70	0.63-0.70
316	Fill of 315	Grey-brown silty clay with gravel and pebbles			
317	Cut	Circular pit with gentle sides and a concave base		Ø 1.40	0.25
318	Fill of 317	Grey brown silty-loam with occasional small gravels and pebbles			
401	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy loam, occasional small stones.			0.15-0.20
402	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam, moderate gravel			0.20-0.30
403	Natural	Yellowish sand and gravel, occasional patches of brown silt/sand.			
404	Cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE, steep sides V-shaped base		0.60-0.70	0.35-0.40
405	Fill of 404	Friable grey-brown sandy loam, frequent small gravel, occasional charcoal flecks			
406	Cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE, concave sides to flat base		1.70	0.50
407	Fill of 406	Friable grey-brown sandy loam, frequent small gravel, occasional charcoal flecks			
408	Cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE, asymmetrical profile, concavave base		2.00	0.70
409	Upper Fill of 408	Dark grey brown sandy loam, frequent small gravel, lenses of sand.			
410	Primary Fill of 408	Similar to 409, fewer gravel, no sand			
411	Lower Fill of 412	Friable grey-brown sandy loam, frequent small gravel, occasional pebbles and limestone fragments			
412	Cut	Ditch, align NW-SE, near vertical sides and flat base.		1.10	0.40
413	Upper Fill of 412	Grey brown sandy loam, moderate small gravel, occasional limestone fragments			
414	Cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE, steep concave sides to concave base.		1.00	0.45-0.60
415	Fill of 414	Friable mixed orange brown silty sand, moderate small gravel			
416	Cut	Pit, oval in plan, near vertical sides to shallow concave base		1.20	Ø4.10
417	Upper Fill of 416	Soft dark grey/black sandy loam, small gravel and occasional pebble			0.25
418	Middle Fill of 416	Dark grey/black sandy loam, frequent small gravel and occasional pebble, visible tip lines.			
419	Cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE, Unexcavated.		0.80-0.85	

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
420	Fill of 419	Friable grey brown sandy loam, frequent small gravel			
421	Primary Fill of 416	Dark grey/black sandy loam, small gravel and occasional pebble			0.20-0.25
422	Cut	Pit, oval in plan orientated E-W, unexcavated	0.50	0.35	
423	Fill of 422	Dark grey brown sandy loam, gritty and occasional charcoal fleck			
501	Topsoil	Very friable dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional gravel			0.15-0.20
502	Subsoil	Soft dark yellowish-brown silty loam with occasional gravel			0.20-0.30
503	Buried Soil	Dark grey brown silty loam with small gravel and round pebbles			0.15-0.20
504	Natural	Orange-brown silty-sandy loam with moderate small gravel			
505	Cut	Irregular Pit with irregular base	1.12	1.71	0.85
506	Fill of 505	Loose, yellow – brown, loam			
507	Fill of 505	Loose, orange – brown, loam		0.76	0.25
508	Fill of 505	Loose, medium brown, loam		0.52	0.15
509	Cut	Ditch running North west by South East, unexcavated		0.90 (S) 1.60 (N)	
510	Fill of 509	Grey – Brown, sandy loam			
511	Cut	Ditch running North west by South east, unexcavated		0.80	
512	Fill of 511	Dark yellow – grey, sandy loam containing gravel			
513	Robber Trench	Ditch running North west by South east, unexcavated		0.60	
514	Fill of 513	Dark yellow – brown, sandy loam containing limestone fragments and gravel which is possibly burnt		0.60	
515	Wall	Wall aligned North west by South east built of roughly worked lime stone fragments, unbonded, unexcavated			
516	Robber Trench	Ditch running South west by North east with steep slopes and a flat base		1.00	0.45-0.50
517	Fill of 516	Dark grey, sandy loam containing limestone fragments and pebbles		1.00	0.45-0.50
519	Cut	Pit, U shaped with a concave base		0.79	0.24
520	Fill of 519	Loose, yellow – brown, Loam containing gravel		0.79	0.24
521	Cut	Pit, unexcavated		Ø0.90	
522	Fill of 521	Dark grey, sandy loam containing gravel and pebbles			
523	Cut	Gully running North west by South east, unexcavated		0.30	
524	Fill of 523	Dark yellow – grey, sandy loam containing gravel		0.30	
601	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy loam,			

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
		occasional small stones.			
602	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam, moderate gravel			
603	Natural	Yellowish sand and gravel, occasional patches of brown silt/sand.			
604	Cut	Ditch running North west by South east, not excavated		1.80	
605	Fill of 604	Very dark brown, silty clay containing flint, pebbles and limestone		1.80	
606	Cut	Ditch running South west by North east, U shaped with a fairly steep slope and a concave bottom	0.70	1.32.	0.64
607	Fill of 606	Loose, Dark brown – grey, loam containing chalk pieces and small stones	0.75ex	1.32	0.48
608	Cut	Ditch running North west by South east, unexcavated		0.60	
609	Fill of 608	Grey – brown, clay – silt containing gravely pebbles		0.60	
610	Cut	Ditch curvelinear, running North west by South east at section U shaped with a concave base	1.08ex	0.46	0.17
611	Fill of 610	Loose, medium grey – brown, loam containing small stones	1.08	0.46	0.17
612	Re-Cut Ditch	Ditch curvelinear, running North west by South east at section, U shaped with a concave base	1.08	0.92.	0.20
613	Fill of 612	Loose, medium brown, loam containing small stones	1.08	0.92	0.20
614	Fill of 614	Firm, light orange – brown, clay loam containg chalk pieces	0.75	0.78.	0.16
615	Cut	Gully running East by West, unexcavated		0.50	
616	Fill of 615	Grey – brown, slit containing sub rounded pebbles and flint		0.50	
701	Topsoil	Very friable dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional gravel			
702	Subsoil	Soft dark yellowish-brown silty loam with occasional gravel			
703	Buried Soil	Dark grey – black silty loam containing gravel and limestone fragments			
704	Cut	Gully running North by South, excavated		0.60-0.70	
705	Fill of 704	Grey – yellowish brown, silty/sandy loam containing gravel, pebbles and charcoal flecks			
706	Cut	Pit sub – circular, unexcavated		Ø0.90	
707	Fill of 706	Orange – brown, silty/sandy loam with occasional grey mottles containing gravel and pebbles/cobbles			
708	Cut	Pit sub – circular, shallow slopes, concave base		Ø1.00	
709	Fill of 708	Orange – brown, silty/sandy loam with occasional grey mottles containing gravel and pebbles/cobbles			
710	Cut	Ditch running North west by South east,		2.00	

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
		only South west edge visible unexcavated			
711	Fill of 710	Dark grey – brown, silty/sandy loam containing gravel, small pebbles and limestone fragments			
712	Natural	Orange-brown silty-sandy loam with moderate small gravel			
801	Topsoil	Loose – medium, black – grey, silty loam containing small flints, rounded pebbles and roots			0.22-0.30
802	Subsoil	Medium – firm, orange brown, silty clay containing sub – angular flint and rounded pebbles			0.25-0.37
803	Natural	Compact, mottled orange, brown and grey, silty sand and mixed flint/pebble gravels			0.80-0.90
804	Cut	Ditch running North west by South east, shallow sides with a flat base		1.10	0.40
805	Fill of 804	Medium – firm, Grey – brown, clay silt with manganese staining containing chalk flecks and flint/pebble inclusions		1.10	0.40
806	Cut	Ditch running North west by South east, unexcavated		1.10	
807	Fill of 806	Medium – firm, black – grey, silty clay containing chalk flecks and limestone/flint rubble/stone inclusions		1.10	
808	Buried Soil	Medium, black – grey, silty loam containing rounded pebbles and sub angular flints/limestone rubble			0.10-0.32
809	Buried Soil	Loose – medium , brown – grey with manganese flecks, silty – clay containing rounded pebbles and sub angular pebbles			0.18-0.23
810	Cut	Gully running North west by South east, unexcavated		0.82	
811	Fill of 810	Loose – medium, grey – brown, Silty clay containing chalk flecks, rounded pebbles and limestone fragments		0.82	
812	Cut	Gully running North west by South east, shallow edges with a concave bottom		1.00	
813	Fill of 812	Loose – medium, mottled brown – grey with manganese staining, silty clay containing chalk flecks		1.00	
814	Cut	Pit sub – circular, unexcavated		Ø1.00	
815	Fill of 814	Loose – medium, grey, clay – silt containing pebble and flint			
816	Cut	Ditch running North west by South east, unexcavated		2.10	
817	Fill of 816	Loose – medium, brown – orange, clay – silt containing pebble and flint		2.10	
818	Cut	Ditch running North north west by South south east, unexcavated		0.90	
819	Fill	Loose – medium, brown – orange, clay – silt containing stone, pebble and flint		0.90	
901	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy loam, occasional small stones.			
902	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam,			

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
		moderate gravel			
903	Natural	Yellowish sand and gravel, occasional patches of brown silt/sand.			
904	Buried Soil	Medium, black – grey, silty loam containing rounded pebbles and sub angular flints/limestone rubble			
905	Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE with gentle sides and a concave base		1.90-2.00	0.60
906	Fill of 905	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel		2.00	0.60
907	Fill of 905	Soft dark grey silty loam with occasional gravel and charcoal flecks		1.50	0.30
908	Cut	Unexcavated oval pit		Ø0.50-0.60	
909	Fill of 909	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with frequent packing stones roughly worked			
910	Cut	Unexcavated circular pit		Ø0.45-0.50	
911	Fill of 910	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with frequent packing roughly worked stones			
912	Cut	Unexcavated circular pit		Ø0.70	
913	Fill of 913	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with frequent packing stones			
914	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running NW-SE		1.30	
915	Fill of 914	Dark grey silty loam with gravel and limestone fragments			
916	Wall	Linear structure NW-SE made of roughly worked tightly packed limestone fragments		0.65.070	0.15
917	Wall	Structure NE-SW made of compacted limestone fragments			0.20
918	Wall	Structure NW-SE made of roughly worked limestone fragments		0.80	
919	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running SW-NE		1.00	
920	Fill of 920	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with moderate gravel			
921	Surface Layer	Dark yellowish brown mottled clay loam with gravel			0.35-0.40
1001	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy loam, occasional small stones.			
1002	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam, moderate gravel			
1003	Natural	Yellowish sand and gravel, occasional patches of brown silt/sand.			
1004	Buried Soil	Black-grey silty loam with gravel pebbles and limestone fragments			
1005	Surface	Spread of compacted gravel, pebbles and limestone fragments running NE-SW			
1006	Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE with gentle sides and a concave base			
1007	Fill of 1006	Grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel and pebbles			
1008	Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE with steep		1.50	0.50

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
		sides and a concave base			
1009	Fill of 1008	Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel and pebbles		0.80-0.90	
1010	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running NW-SE			
1011	Fill of 1010	Dark grey fill. Unrecorded due to trench flooding			
1012	Cut	Unexcavated circular pit cut		Ø3.80	
1013	Fill of 1012	Dark grey fill. Unrecorded due to trench flooding			
1014	Cut	Unexcavated linear ditch running E-W		1.40-1.45	
1015	Fill of 1014	Grey brown fill. Unrecorded due to trench flooding			
1016	Cut	Unexcavated linear gully running N-S		0.50-0.70	
1017	Fill	Dark grey fill. Unrecorded due to trench flooding			
1018	Cut	Unexcavated circular pit		Ø2.00	
1019	Fill	Dark grey fill. Unrecorded due to trench flooding			

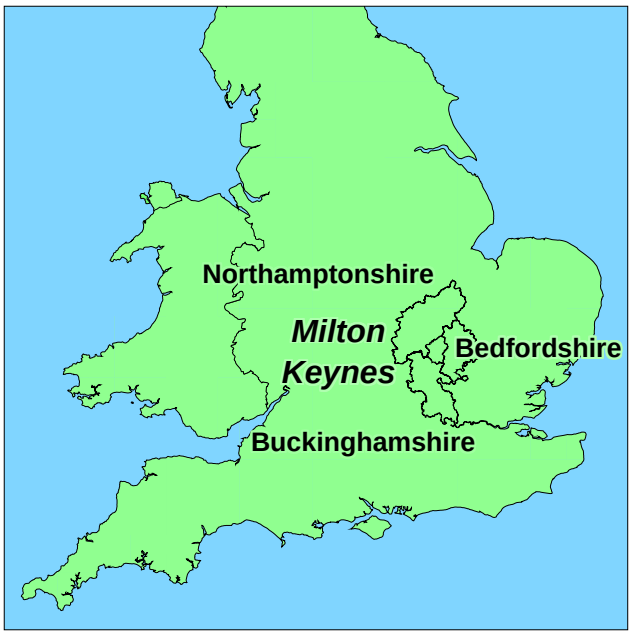
9 APPENDIX 2 POTTERY BY CONTEXT

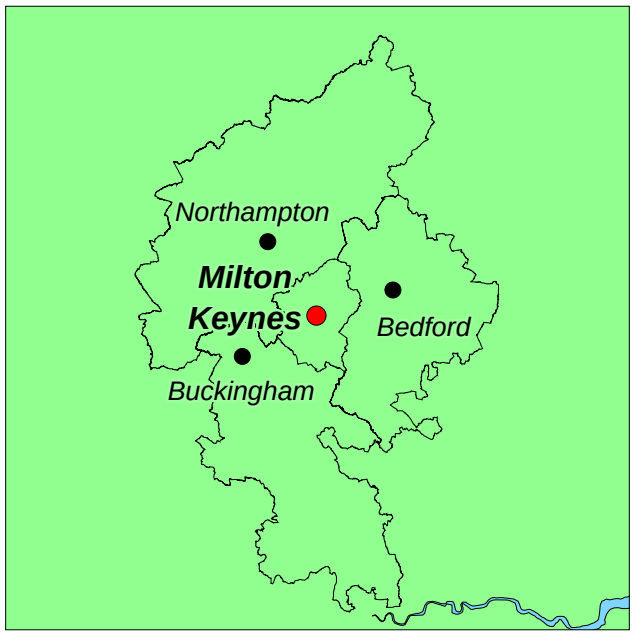
FABRIC TYPE	TRENCH/CONTEXT NUMBER																					
	Trench 1										Trench 2											
	101		102		104		106		112		205		208		210		213		214		218	
	No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg	
Iron Age Pottery																						
Roman Pottery																						
Greyware	1	9			1	11					3	38	1	11			3	97	10	92	6	34
Grog tempered wares							8	118	1	53									1	18	1	44
Nene Valley CC																	3	12				
Oxford ware CC																						
Misc. CC																						
Oxidised sandy ware																	1	4	2	7	1	13
Misc. sandy ware																			1	16		
Mortaria																						
Samian																			1	1	1	2
Shell-gritted ware					1	4					1	10					2	31	2	28	9	133
Soft pink grog											3	55	2	9	1	4	6	42	15	423	12	435
Whiteware																			1	105		
Post-medieval			1	9																		
Total	1	9	1	9	2	15	8	118	1	53	7	103	3	20	1	4	15	186	33	690	30	661

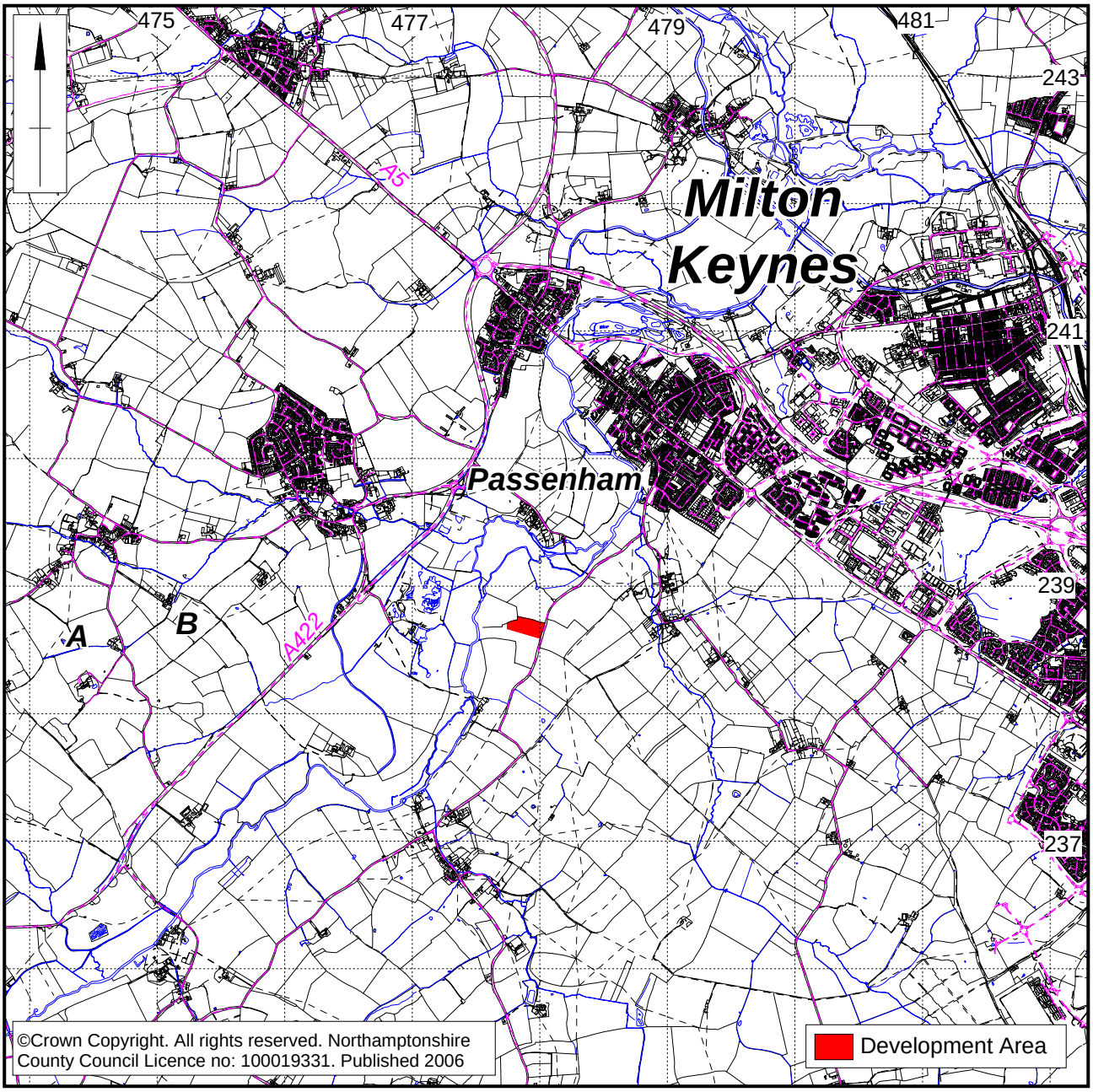
FABRIC TYPE	TRENCH/CONTEXT NUMBER																					
	Trench 3								Trench 4								Trench 5					
	310		311		314		316		415		418		420		421		501		503		506	
	No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg	
Iron Age Pottery																						
Roman Pottery																						
Greyware	5	165			18	600					2	39			2	71					3	32
Grog tempered wares			4	64			3	47	1	15			1	11								
Nene Valley CC					1	13											1	7				
Oxford ware CC																						
Misc. CC																						
Oxidised sandy ware	1	7			3	74			1	8												
Misc. sandy ware															1	14						
Mortaria					2	298																
Samian	1	1																				
Shell-gritted ware	2	40	2	21																		
Soft pink grog	3	14	2	29	5	93													1	18		
Whiteware																						
Post-medieval																						
Total	12	227	8	114	29	1078	3	47	2	23	2	39	1	11	3	85	1	7	1	18	3	32

FABRIC TYPE	TRENCH/CONTEXT NUMBER																					
	Trench 5										Trench 6						Trench 7		Trench 8			
	507		508		510		517		518		605		607		611		703		808		809	
	No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg	
Iron Age Pottery																						
Roman Pottery																						
Greyware	1	18			1	7	2	19	1	24			1	30			4	38	7	148		
Grog tempered wares																					1	61
Nene Valley CC																						
Oxford ware CC			1	4													1	7				
Misc. CC													1	9					1	1		
Oxidised sandy ware																			2	12		
Misc. sandy ware															1	38						
Mortaria																						
Samian																						
Shell-gritted ware							1	30									1	45	4	238		
Soft pink grog							4	235	1	3	1	24					1	3	21	552	7	97
Whiteware																						
Post-medieval																						
Total	1	18	1	4	1	7	7	284	2	27	1	24	2	39	1	38	7	93	35	951	8	158

FABRIC TYPE	TRENCH/CONTEXT NUMBER									
	Trench 8		Trench 9							
	813		902		904		907		915	
	No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg		No/Wg	
Iron Age Pottery							4	90		
Roman Pottery										
Greyware					1	17				
Grog tempered wares										
Nene Valley CC										
Oxford ware CC										
Misc. CC										
Oxidised sandy ware										
Misc. sandy ware										
Mortaria										
Samian									1	1
Shell-gritted ware										
Soft pink grog	1	4	2	57	1	3				
Whiteware										
Post-medieval			1	5						
Total	1	4	3	62	2	20	4	90	1	1

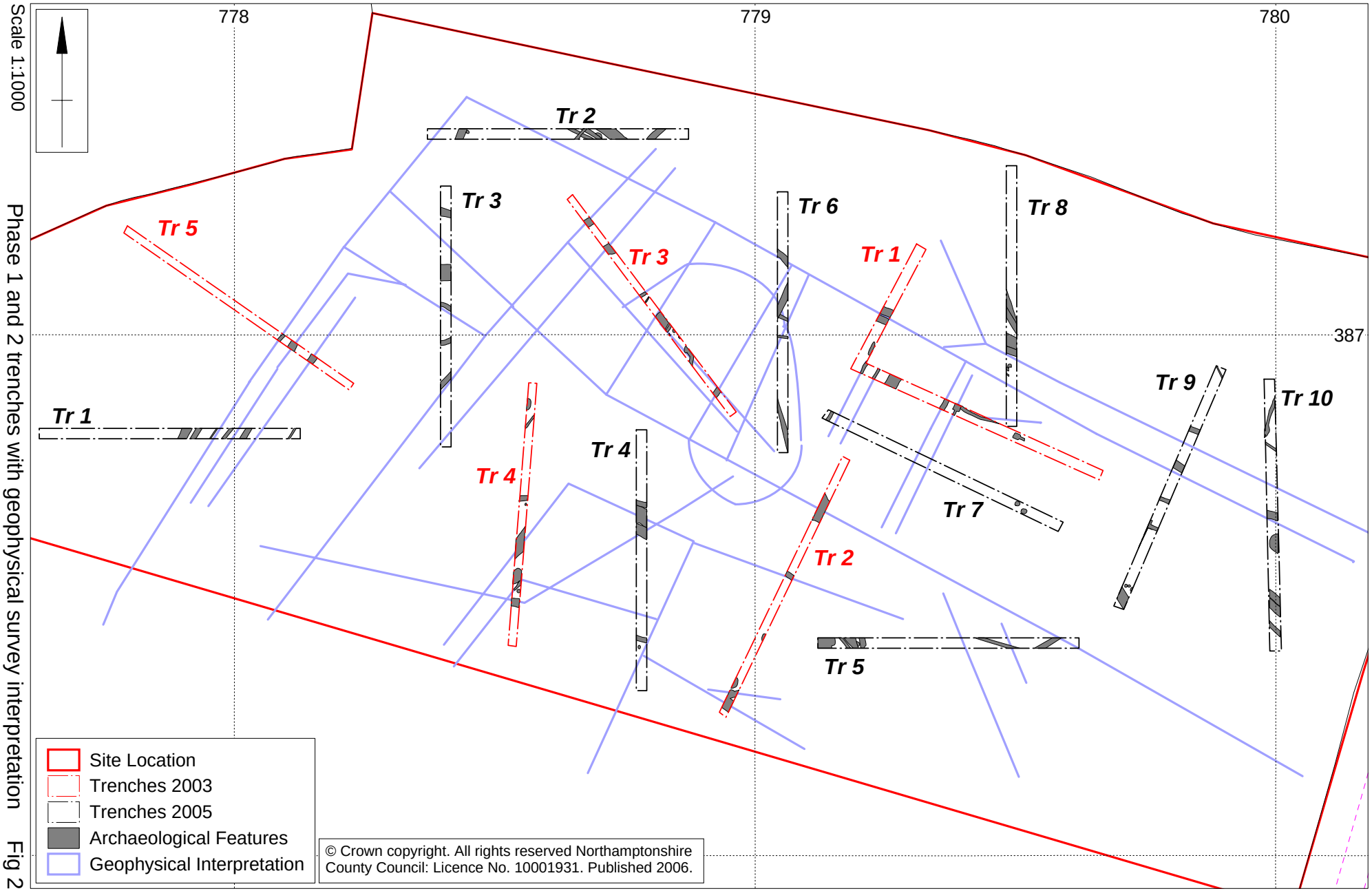






Scale 1:50,000

Site Location Fig 1


Scale 1:1000
Phase 1 and 2 trenches with geophysical survey interpretation
Fig 2
778
779
780
387
Tr 1
Tr 2
Tr 3
Tr 4
Tr 5
Tr 6
Tr 7
Tr 8
Tr 9
Tr 10
Site Location
Trenches 2003
Trenches 2005
Archaeological Features
Geophysical Interpretation
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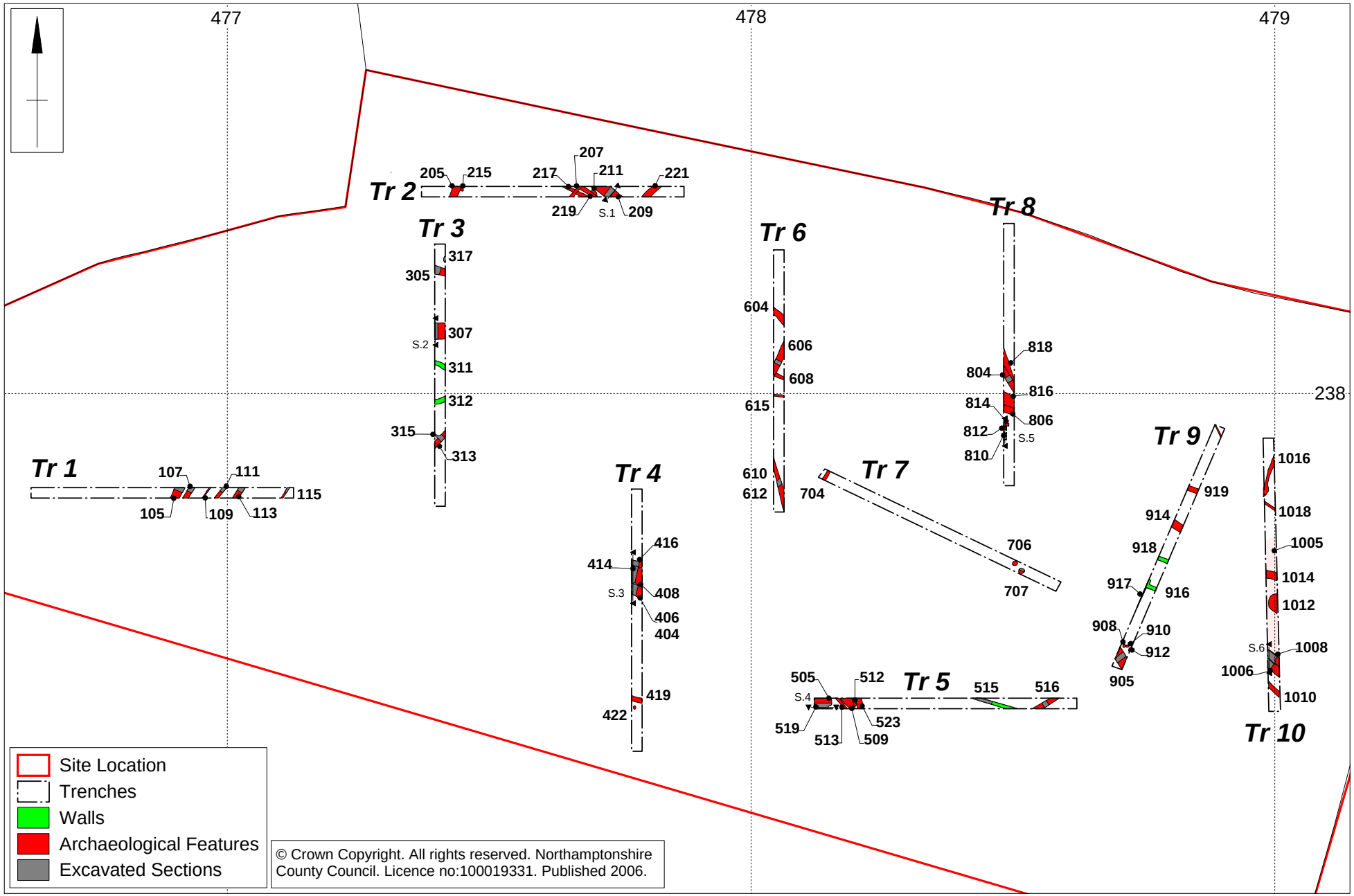
Scale 1:1000
All features, phase 2 Fig 3
477
478
479
238
Tr 1
107
111
115
105
109
113
Tr 2
205
215
217
207
211
221
219
S.1
209
Tr 3
317
305
307
S.2
311
312
315
313
Tr 4
416
414
S.3
408
406
404
419
422
Tr 5
505
512
S.4
515
516
519
513
523
509
Tr 6
604
606
608
615
610
612
Tr 7
704
706
707
Tr 8
818
804
816
814
806
812
S.5
810
Tr 9
919
914
918
917
916
908
910
912
905
Tr 10
1016
1018
1005
1014
1012
S.6
1008
1006
1010
Site Location
Trenches
Walls
Archaeological Features
Excavated Sections
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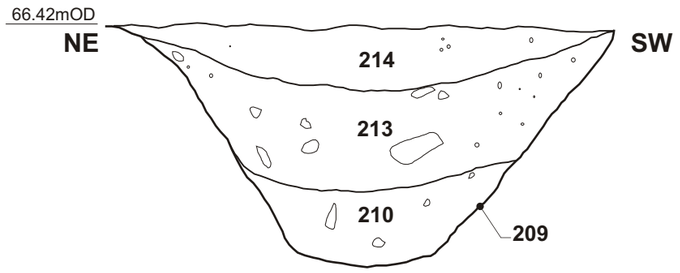
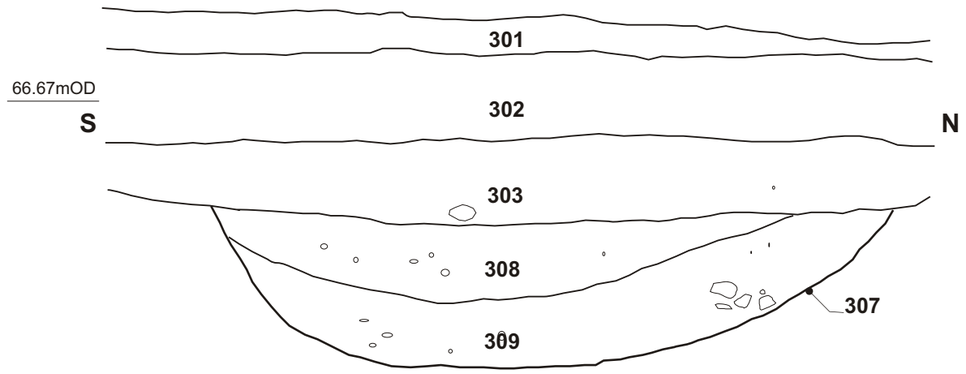
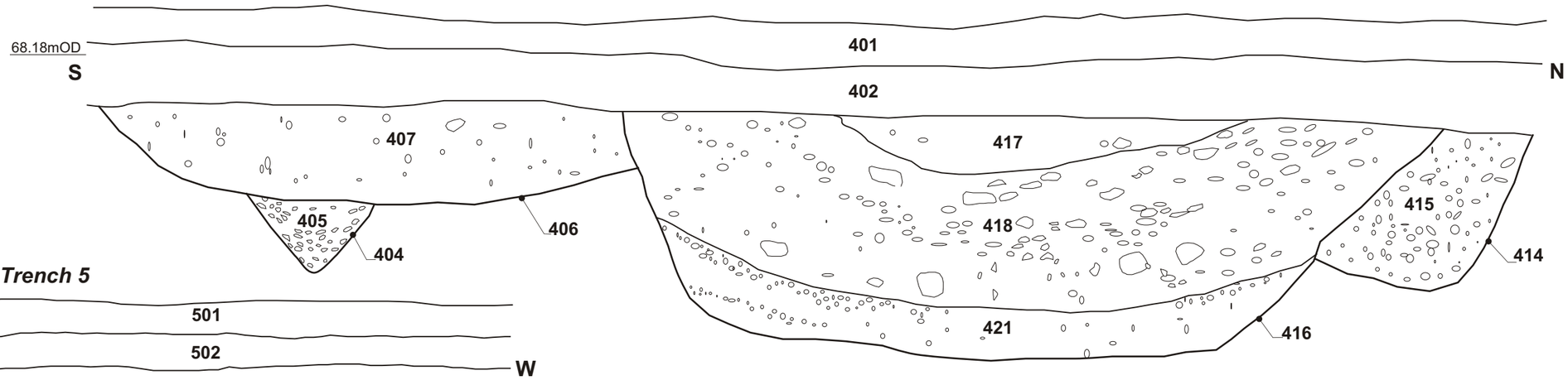
Section 1 - *Trench 2*



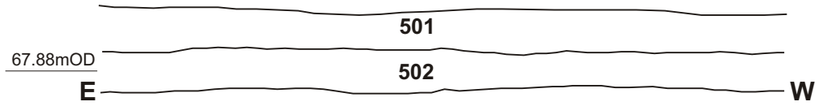
Section 2 - *Trench 3*



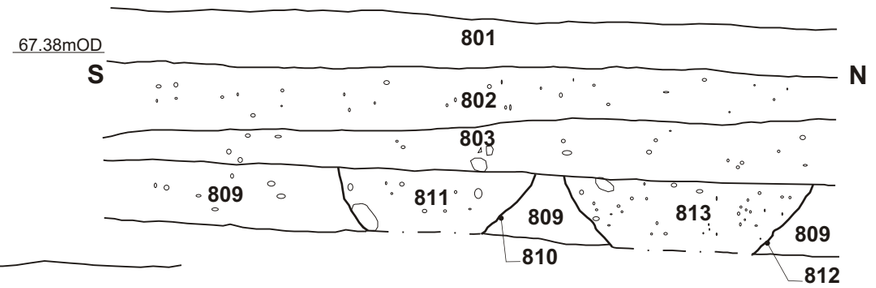
Section 3- *Trench 4*



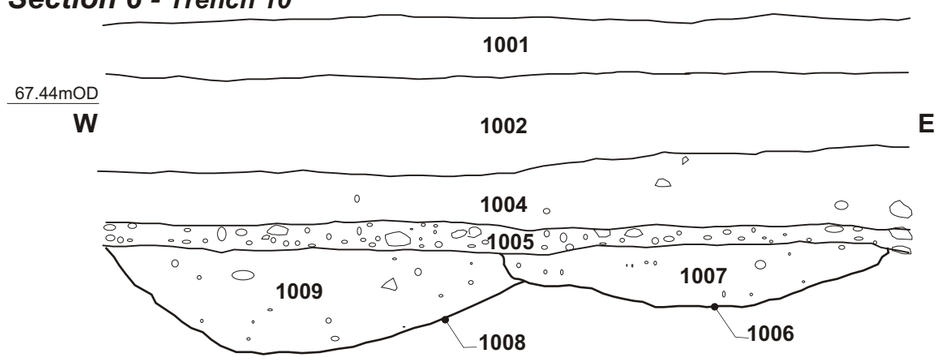
Section 4 - *Trench 5*



Section 5 - *Trench 8*



Section 6 - *Trench 10*



Sections Fig 4

Plate 1: Ditch [313] and Gully [318].

Plate 2: Wall [312].

Plate 3: Walls [311] and [312].

Plate 4: Ditch [209].

Plate 5: Pit [416].

Plate 6: Robber trench [516].

Plate 7: Ditches [1006], [1008], surface (1005) and buried soil (1004).