



Northamptonshire
County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological fieldwalking survey on land
at Milton Malsor, south of Northampton,
Northamptonshire
November 2007



Stephen Morris

April 2008

Report 08/72

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

| PROJECT DETAILS | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Project name | Archaeological fieldwalking survey at Milton Malsor, south of Northampton Northamptonshire February 2008 | |
| Short description | The development area comprised 39 fields totalling 410 hectares of which 11 fields, covering 83 hectares were suitable for walking. A small number of worked flints were recovered, but with no significant concentration. The fieldwalking recovered a single sherd of late Iron Age pottery and a light spread of Roman pottery. Two areas of medieval pottery concentrations were located, one towards the southern edge of the survey area and one adjacent to the east side of the old Towcester Road, which may indicate the location of settlement activity. A low to moderate manure scatter of medieval pottery was retrieved from the other fields. A moderate amount of post-medieval material was also recovered, with two concentrations of finds, one from the same field as one of the medieval pottery concentrations. Most of the post-medieval finds probably relate to field manuring, but the two concentrations of post-medieval pottery possibly relate to rubbish tipping. A general, but light scatter of medieval and post-medieval roof tile, metal working debris and clay pipe were also collected. Other finds were minimal, but included fragments of medieval and post-medieval whetstones. | |
| Project type | Fieldwalking Survey | |
| Site status | Farmland | |
| Previous work | Unknown | |
| Current Land use | Arable farmland | |
| Future work | Unknown | |
| Monument type/ period | Unknown | |
| Significant finds | Unknown | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | |
| County | Northamptonshire | |
| Site address | Land between Milton Malsor and Blisworth | |
| Study area | Approx 83ha | |
| OS Easting & Northing | 473200 254800 | |
| Height OD | 80m OD | |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | |
| Organisation | Northamptonshire Archaeology | |
| Project brief originator | Waterman CPM | |
| Project Design originator | NA | |
| Director/Supervisor | Stephen Morris | |
| Project Manager | Adam Yates (NA) | |
| Sponsor or funding body | Waterman CPM | |
| PROJECT DATE | | |
| Start date | 29th October 2007 | |
| End date | 9th November 2007 | |
| ARCHIVES | | |
| | Location | Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc) |
| Physical | | 5 Boxes, flint, pottery, metal small finds, tile, metal working debris |
| Paper | | 1 file |
| Digital | | |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | |
| Title | | |
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| Author(s) | Steve Morris | |
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Frontispiece: A general fieldwalking survey picture

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING SURVEY

ON LAND AT MILTON MALSOR, SOUTH OF NORTHAMPTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted a fieldwalking survey on farmland at Milton Malsor to the south of Northampton. The development area comprised 39 fields totalling 410 hectares of which 11 fields, covering 83 hectares were suitable for walking. A small number of worked flints were recovered, but with no significant concentration. The fieldwalking recovered a single sherd of late Iron-Age pottery and a light spread of Roman pottery. Two areas of medieval pottery concentrations were located, one to the southern edge of the survey area and one adjacent to the east side of the old Towcester Road, which may indicate the location of settlement activity. A low to moderate manure scatter of medieval pottery was retrieved from the other fields. A moderate amount of post-medieval material was also recovered, with two concentrations of finds, with one from the same field as one of the medieval pottery concentrations. Most of the post-medieval finds probably relate to field manuring, but the two concentrations of post-medieval pottery possibly relate to rubbish tipping. A general, but light scatter of medieval and post-medieval roof tile, metalworking debris and clay pipe were also collected. Other finds were minimal, but included fragments of medieval and post-medieval whetstones.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Waterman CPM to undertake an archaeological fieldwalking survey on land south of Northampton, near Milton Malsor, Northamptonshire (NGR: SP 732 548, Fig 1). The site comprised 39 fields totalling 410 hectares of which 11 fields (Fields 1-11) approximately 83 hectares in area, were suitable for walking. The development area is located immediately south of Milton Malsor, bounded on the south side by the London to Birmingham railway line and Grand Union Canal. The west and east sides of the development area are defined by the new A43 trunk road and the London to north-western railway line respectively.

The general objective of the surveys was to identify the extent, character and date of any potential archaeological remains encountered within the proposed development area. The work was undertaken in October to November 2007.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology and topography

The survey area was situated on the south side of the village of Milton Malsor, 2km south of Northampton. The development area is a roughly sub-rectangular piece of farmland comprising a mixture of arable and grassland. The area fieldwalked consisted of a block of eleven arable fields in the south-eastern part of the development site, adjacent to the London to Birmingham railway line, between the London and north-western railway line to the east and the old Towcester road (A43) to the west.

The development site is on the whole a flat, low lying area, approximately 80mOD in height, with land rising to the north, east and south. The underlying bedrock of the site and surrounding area is almost entirely Upper Lias Clay, capped by fluvio-glacial gravel forming the higher ground to the north on which the village of Milton Malsor stands to approximately 88mOD in height. Boulder clay deposits to the east created the raised landscape on the east side of the site to a height of approximately 95mOD. The village of Blisworth to the south side of the railway line is positioned on a north facing scarp, comprising Northampton Sand and the Blisworth Limestone (Great Oolite Limestone) up to a height of up to 130mOD. The fields on which the survey was carried out predominately overlaid the Upper Lias clay (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 202, 1974).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed the changing land use in and around the development area from the prehistoric landscape through Roman and medieval activity to the development of the local 19th-century railway lines and brick and tile works.

A possible prehistoric enclosure (MNN129365) and ditches (MNN129368, MNN136370) have been identified from aerial photography in the area of development between the new and old A43 trunk road. Other possible prehistoric enclosures may be located half kilometre to the west (MNN125183) and south (MNN125181).

Roman settlement remains have previously been identified to the southwest of the development area, which include a villa or temple site (MNN32287). To the east side of the village of Milton Malsor Roman rubbish pits (MNN124552) were located. On the northern edge of the development area a possible Roman cemetery (MNN13066) has also been identified.

The location of a possible early Saxon cemetery (MNN12821) has been identified on the south side of Milton Malsor and other Saxon remains (MNN124552) were located to the east side of the village. During the medieval period the development area seems to have been located within the open strip fields of parishes Milton Malsor and Blisworth, with the parish boundary dividing the survey area.

In the 19th century the railway development became a dominant features on the landscape forming the south and east boundaries of the proposed development area. The growth of the brick and tile industry occurred locally in the 19th/20th centuries, based on the presence of the Lias clay, with kiln works to the south and east sides of the development area. The major impact on the area in recent times was the building of the new A45 trunk road that now forms the west boundary to the development area.

The survey area itself and the area to the east of the development area which has a boulder clay/till covered landscape have no identified archaeological sites or finds.

3 FIELDWALKING METHODOLOGY

The survey was undertaken by walking along parallel transects spaced 20m apart, laid out square to a baseline set up along a linear edge of the field, using an optical square, tapes and ranging poles. The field surveyed was walked systematically at normal pace along the parallel transects. Surface finds were collected from a corridor extending about 1m to each side of the transect line. The overall sample of the surface area will therefore be about 10%.

The fields in the most part had been rolled and drilled, except for Field 11 which had been ploughed and allowed to weather, to produce the optimum condition for artefact visibility. A total area of 83.38ha was fieldwalked.

All the finds were identified and each category subsequently had their distributions plotted in 20m 'stints' within each transect and tied in to the Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:2500, using MapInfo GIS system. The distribution of each category of finds was mapped at a scale of 1:2500 and analysed to identify meaningful concentrations.

All artefacts predating the 20th century were collected. The artefacts collected included pottery of medieval or earlier date and post-medieval artefacts, but excluded modern materials. All worked and burnt flint was also retrieved. Samples of brick, tile and slag were

collected, with any concentrations of these materials being noted. All finds was cleaned, processed and examined by suitably qualified specialists.

Standard Northamptonshire Archaeology Fieldwalking Record Sheets were used to record the results, including ground surface visibility and weather conditions. The survey was undertaken using standard procedures in accordance with The Institute of Field Archaeologist ‘*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*’ (IFA 1994, revised 2001) and the Northamptonshire County Council, Fieldwork Standards and Guidance (1995).

4 SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Summary of the results

Table 1: Fieldwalking finds quantification

| Artefact Type | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Flint (No.) | 24 |
| Prehistoric pottery (sherds) | 1 |
| Roman pottery (sherds) | 15 |
| Medieval pottery (sherds) | 251 |
| Post-medieval pottery (sherds) | 1100 |
| Tile (No.) | 105 |
| Lava quern stone | 3 |
| Metalworking debris (No.) | 20 |
| Clay-tobacco pipe (No) | 86 |
| Small Finds (No.) | 6 |

The following sections include the principal author’s summaries of the specialist reports, full versions of which can be found in the appendices.

4.1 Worked flint

A total of 16 pieces of worked flints and six thermally altered natural pieces were recovered from ten of the eleven fields (Fig 2). No flint work was recovered from Field 3 (Appendix 1, Table 2).

The assemblage is dominated by flakes, with some blades and a scraper. There are two blades that are possibly of Mesolithic date (Field 4, transect 11, stint 3 and Field 9, transect 10, stint 14). A single discoidal flint scraper (Field 2, transect 11, stint 15) is late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. There is no significant distribution of the flints.

The remains of the small assemblage do not allow for definite dating, but the group can be broadly assigned to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age. The few worked flints can be interpreted as background scatter relating to intermittent prehistoric activity of an ill-defined but probably transient nature.

4.2 Prehistoric pottery

A single late Iron Age pottery sherd was recovered from Field 6 (Fig 3). The single body sherd is late Iron Age/Belgic grog-tempered ware; the exterior surface is furnished with a cordon, suggesting that it may be originated from a cordoned jar (Appendix 2).

The small size of the sample contributes little to the overall understanding of the site.

4.3 Roman finds

Pottery

Altogether the assemblage recovered from the survey comprises 14 sherds weighing 0.176kg recovered from Fields 4-10 (Fig 3). The assemblage displays signs of excessive abrasion and there are very few sherds with diagnostic features.

The material comprises locally produced wares which date from the 2nd to 4th centuries. They include greywares (9 sherds), Nene Valley Colour Coat (2) and oxidised sandywares (3). Diagnostic forms include shallow bowls (dog dishes) in greyware fabrics and Nene Valley Colour Coat and necked jars in Greyware (Appendix 3, Table 3).

The Roman pottery, including the single sherd of Belgic ware, had a light random distribution across Fields 4-10, to the south-west side of the survey area. The spread is indicative of a

manure scatter, although the distribution may represent the periphery of a site located in the vicinity.

Tile

Two small sherds of much abraded Roman *tegula* roof tile come from Field 9 (Appendix 6, Table 6, and Fig 3).

Querns

There are three small irregular fragments of soft, vesicular stone, two from Field 2 and one from Field 7, which appear to be fragments of lava quern. These could be of any date from Roman to medieval, as lava quern was in use throughout this time span, although it is most common in Roman and early/middle Saxon contexts (Appendix 9, Table 9, and Fig 3).

4.4 Medieval finds

Pottery

A total of 251 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered (Fig 4), of which approximately 67 percent (168 sherds) was the local Potterspury Ware, which dates between the late 13th to 15th-centuries (Appendix 4, Table 4). The majority of the remainder of the pottery assemblage comprises shelly coursewares and late medieval oxidised ware, producing a date range of 12th to 16th centuries. It seems likely that medieval activity did not begin at the site until at least the 12th to 13th centuries, with the dominance of the local Potterspury Ware.

Two concentrations of medieval pottery were identified, one crossing Fields 6 and 7 and another in Field 10. In Field 6 the pottery concentration was located to the western side, continuing into Field 7 and covering a large part it, except for the very north-west corner. Both fields were crossed by the 19th-century railway line, which dissects the pottery spread. The medieval pottery concentration may represent the remains of a site within the two fields. The pottery concentration was dominated by late 13th to 15th-century Potterspury ware.

The other area of concentration was located on the south side of Field 10 that extends up to the southern boundary. The concentration may continue into the field south of the boundary, but it was not surveyed as it was under pasture. Although there was no known occupation prior to a modern building in the south corner of the field, the finds may represent a small medieval site. Similar to the other area of pottery concentration Potterspury ware formed the bulk of the pottery.

The remainder of the fields display a pottery distribution that probably represents a by-product of manure spreading, typical of the medieval period, with a low to moderate spread. Ridge and furrow crop marks identified by air photographs and survey work (RCHME 1982/1985, Hall & Palmer 2001, Hall 2001) corresponds with pottery finds, indicating open strip farming was undertaken on the site and probably worked from the parishes of Milton Malsor or Blisworth.

Medieval Whetstone

Found in the southern part of Field 10. The whetstone fragment is a micaceous schist, and may be medieval in date. It was likely to have been an accidental loss, broken in the field (Appendix 9, Table 8, Small find 5).

4.5 Post-medieval finds

Pottery (Fig 5)

The post-medieval pottery was scattered across the whole survey area, numbering 1100 sherds, which accounted for over 79 percent of the pottery assemblage recovered (Appendix 5, Table 5). The occasional sherd of earlier 16th to 18th-century vessels was recovered, which includes Midland Yellow, Midland black and Midland Purple wares, slip wares, manganese mottled ware, Nottingham stone ware, tin glazed wares and stone wares. However the majority of the pottery consists of 18th to 19th-century glazed and unglazed kitchen or storage earthen wares.

There are also a frequent number of table wares, which include 18th to 19th-century utilitarian white wares and underglazed transfer print earthenwares, the occasional 18th-century salt glazed ware, blue shell edged pearl ware. A few pieces of fine 18th to 19th-century porcelain were also recovered.

Overall the pottery distribution probably represented no more than manure scatter, with a low to moderate spread across most fields with the exception of Field 10 and Field 11 which had greater concentrations. The concentrations in both fields lay close together, although the concentration in Field 11 lay in one of the four smaller fields that Field 11 had been divided into in the 19th century. The majority of the pottery recovered from these two fields were 18th-19th century utilitarian white wares and under-glazed transfer print ware, with a moderate number of 17th-19th century glazed and unglazed earthen wares and stone wares.

The bulk of the finds assemblage is dated to the 19th-century, but the late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps show no occupation at this time. It is possible that the concentrations represent ‘Victorian’ rubbish tipping as the two fields lay adjacent to the old Towcester Road, between Milton Malsor and Blisworth on the common parish boundary. Other finds probably relating to the ‘Victorian’ tipping are a glass wine bottle neck (Appendix 9, Table 8, Small find 6) from Field 10 and a bone toothbrush from Field 11 (Appendix 9, Table 8, Small find 3).

Medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material (Fig 6)

The tile sherds and the occasional brick fragment produced a light spread across the survey area of possible medieval or post-medieval date. The tile is generally much worn and displays no diagnostic features such as pegholes or nibs, although a few fragments of post-medieval pantiles were identified. (Appendix 6, Table 6).

The distribution of the tile displayed a low random spread across the fields, with no significant concentrations which parallel the medieval and post-medieval pottery plot. Similarly the tile distribution was probably resulted from field manuring.

Clay tobacco-pipe

Clay tobacco-pipes are represented by 77 pipe stems and 9 bowl fragments. One bowl is sufficiently complete to enable dating, using the simplified typology of bowl and foot/spur forms as devised by Adrian Oswald (1975, 37-41); it corresponds to Oswalds type G5 which dates to c.1640-60. The bowl is decorated with a line of rouletting set just below the lip, a motif in use until c.1710. One other spurred fragment is decorated with a line of relief moulded leaves running up the front seam, a common design in the 19th century (Appendix 8).

Miscellaneous post-medieval small find

Porcelain figurine (Fig 5)

The lower half of a broken small white porcelain figurine was found in Field 2, comprising two standing figures of a lady and gentleman in 19th-century dress. No makers mark was displayed (Appendix 9, Table 8 Small find 1).

Glass bottle

The small clear glass bottle is sub-rectangular in shape with slightly indented faces and a low squat neck. No markings are on the bottle, but it may have been used to hold scent. It was recovered from Field 1 (Appendix 9, Table 8, Small find 2).

Whetstone

A whetstone fragment recovered from Field 6, made from hard fine sandstone, cylindrical in shape (Appendix 9, Table 8, Small find 4).

Metalworking debris (Fig 7)

Small quantities of metalworking debris were present in Fields 1 to 10. There were small fragments of tap slag as well as irregular lumps of miscellaneous slag, although some of these were highly vesicular and were probably fragments of tap slag that had lost the fluid outer surface. This material has all come from smelting furnaces, but possesses no diagnostic features to suggest a possible date of origin. However, there are also a few small fragments of stony or glassy slag that had evidently come from modern blast furnaces (Appendix 7, Table 7).

7 DISCUSSION

The few worked flints that were recovered are indicative of a transitory occupation of the low land that lies between the higher ground on which villages of Milton Malsor and Blisworth are found. The fieldwalking recovered a single fragment of late Iron-Age pottery and a small amount of Roman pottery. The distribution was probably a manure scatter, but it may have derived from a settlement in the locality, on the higher ground to the south.

The survey did identify two medieval pottery concentrations of late 13th to 15th century date, one adjacent to the old Towcester road (A43), and the other approximately 500m north of the village of Blisworth. The concentrations possibly represent the remains of medieval sites, but they may indicate areas where greater manuring was undertaken. The other medieval pottery scatters were low level manure deposits.

The high number of post-medieval pottery sherds recovered across the survey area was largely from manure deposition, but two areas of concentrations were most likely relate to 'Victorian' rubbish tipping on the common parish boundary between Milton Malsor and

Blisworth. The tips do lie close to each other, one on each side of the parish boundary, probably representing the waste from each of the villages.

The other finds were minimal, which include a few fragments of possible Roman lava querns, medieval/post-medieval tile, clay pipe, metalworking of an undefined date, all of which were all probably derived from field manuring.

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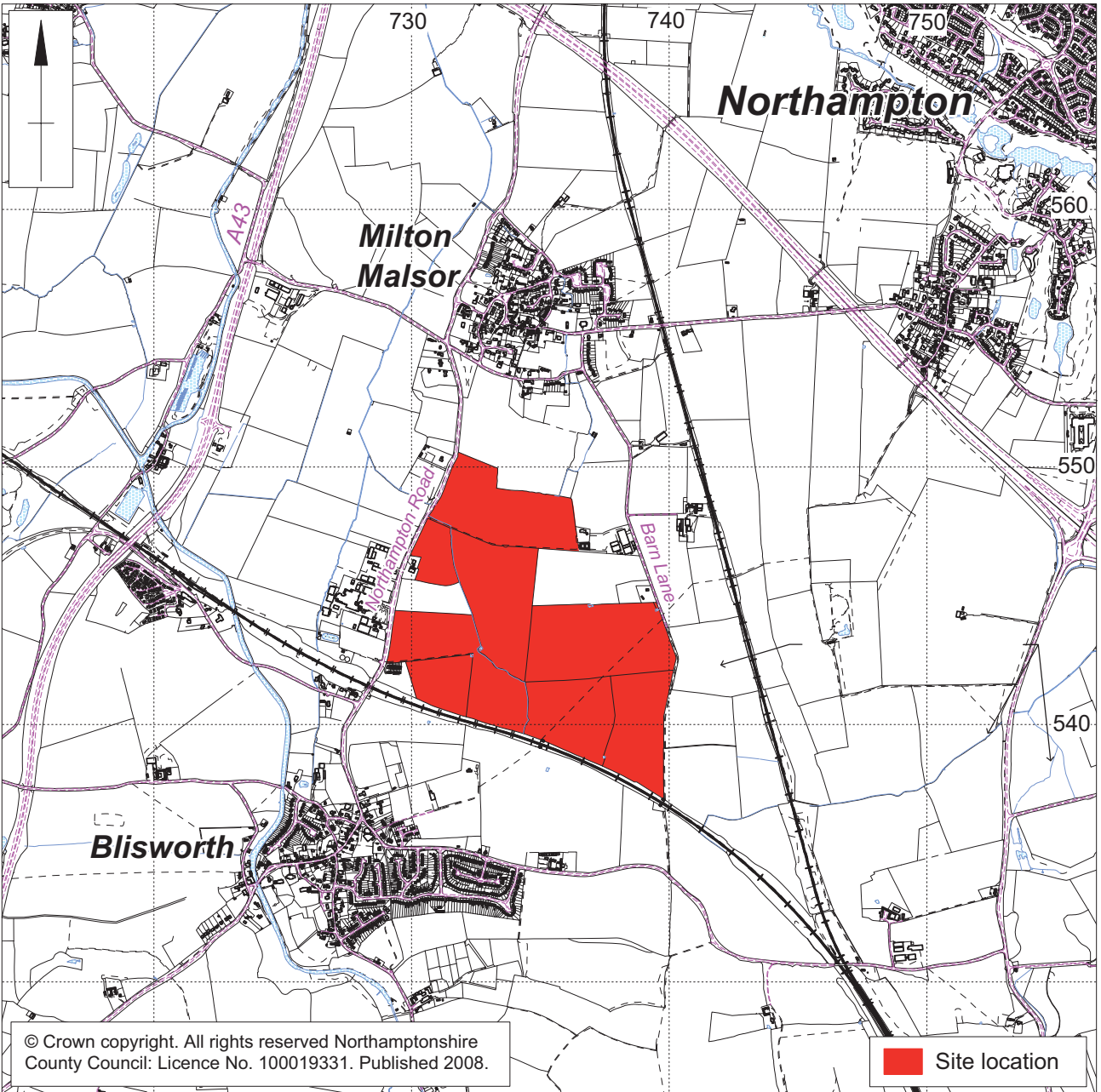
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Scale 1:25,000

Site location Fig 1

Scale 1:10,000

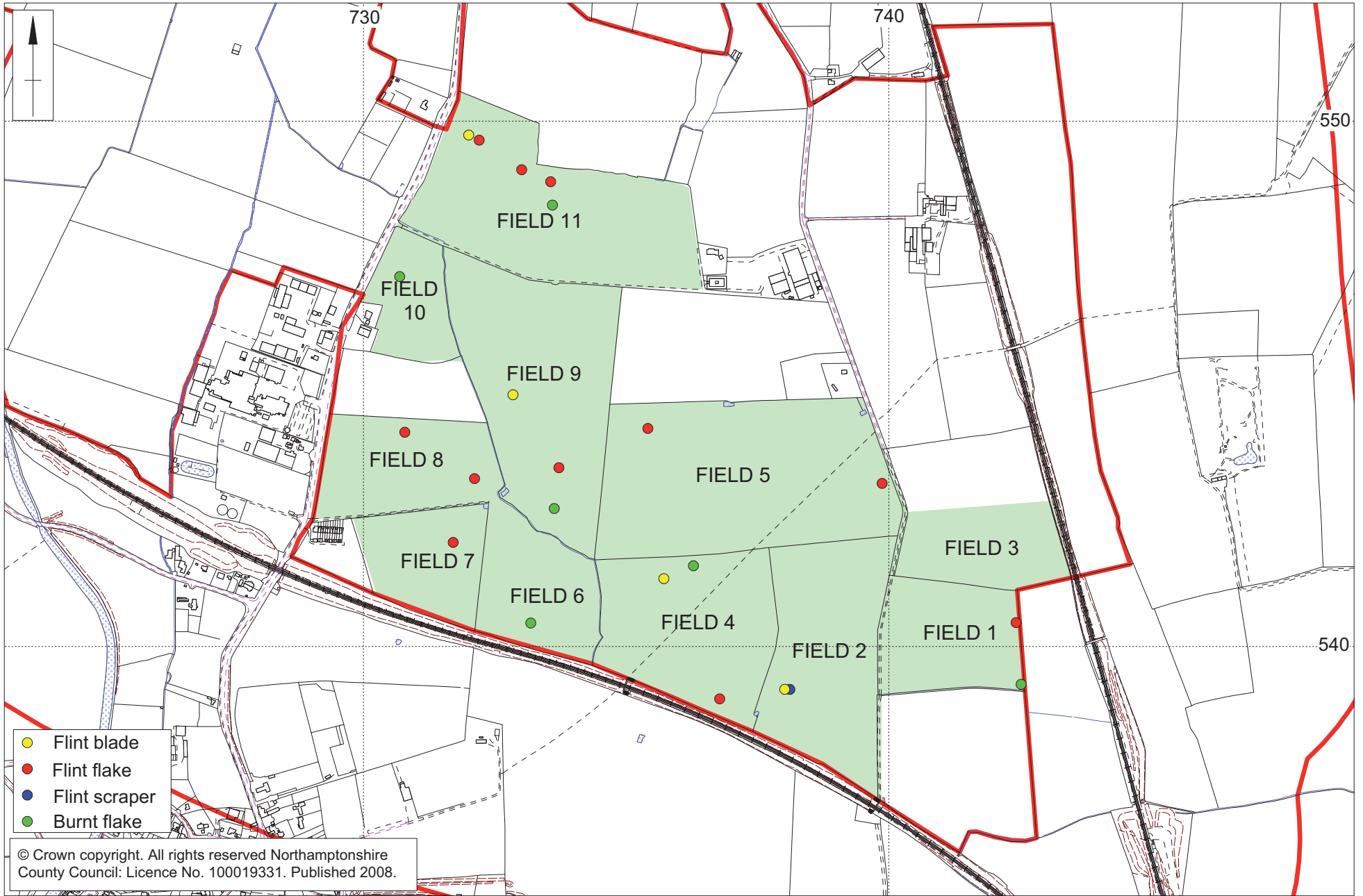
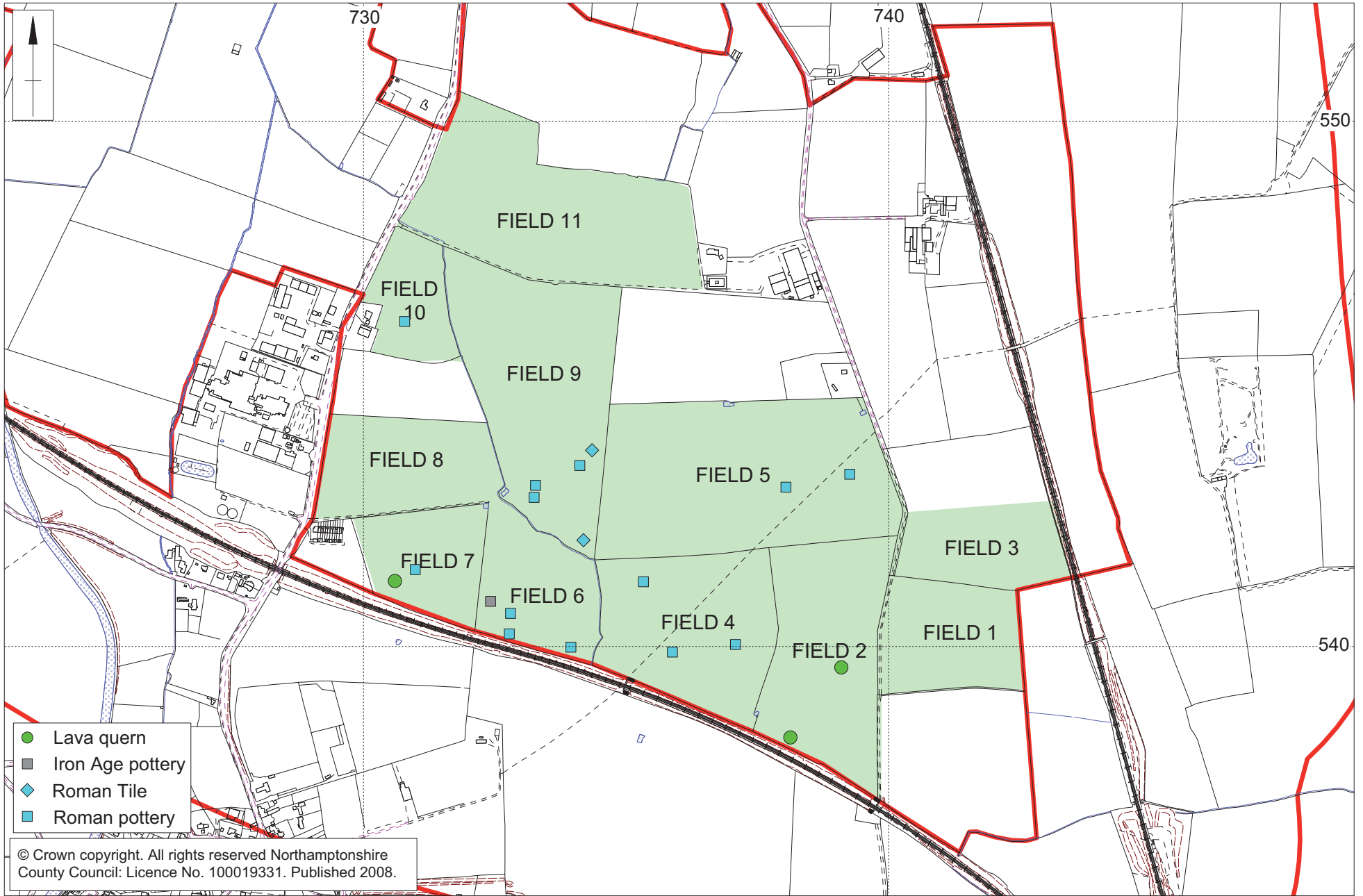


Fig 2

Scale 1:10,000

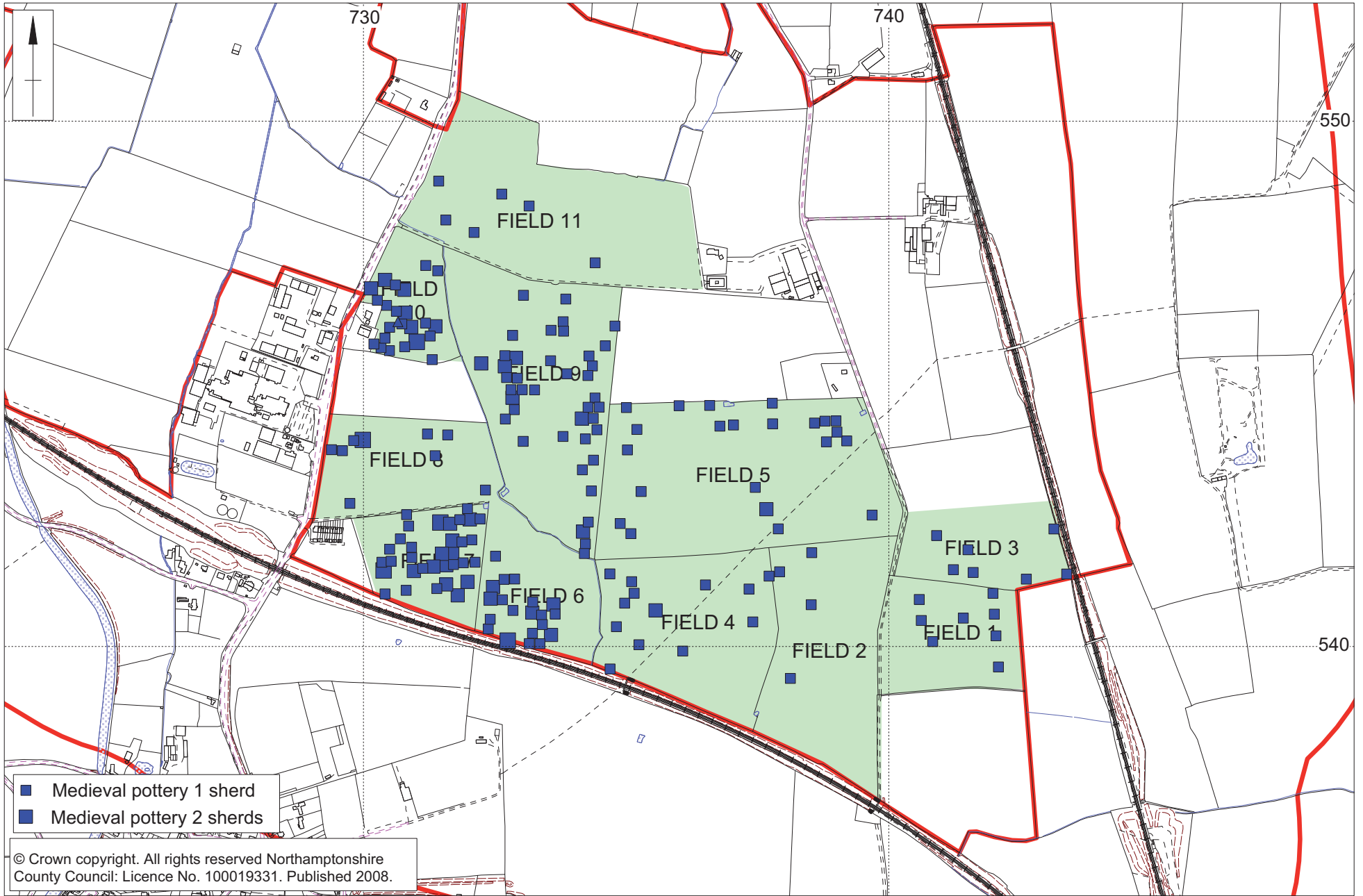
Iron Age and Roman pottery and lava quern distribution

Fig 3



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Scale 1:10,000



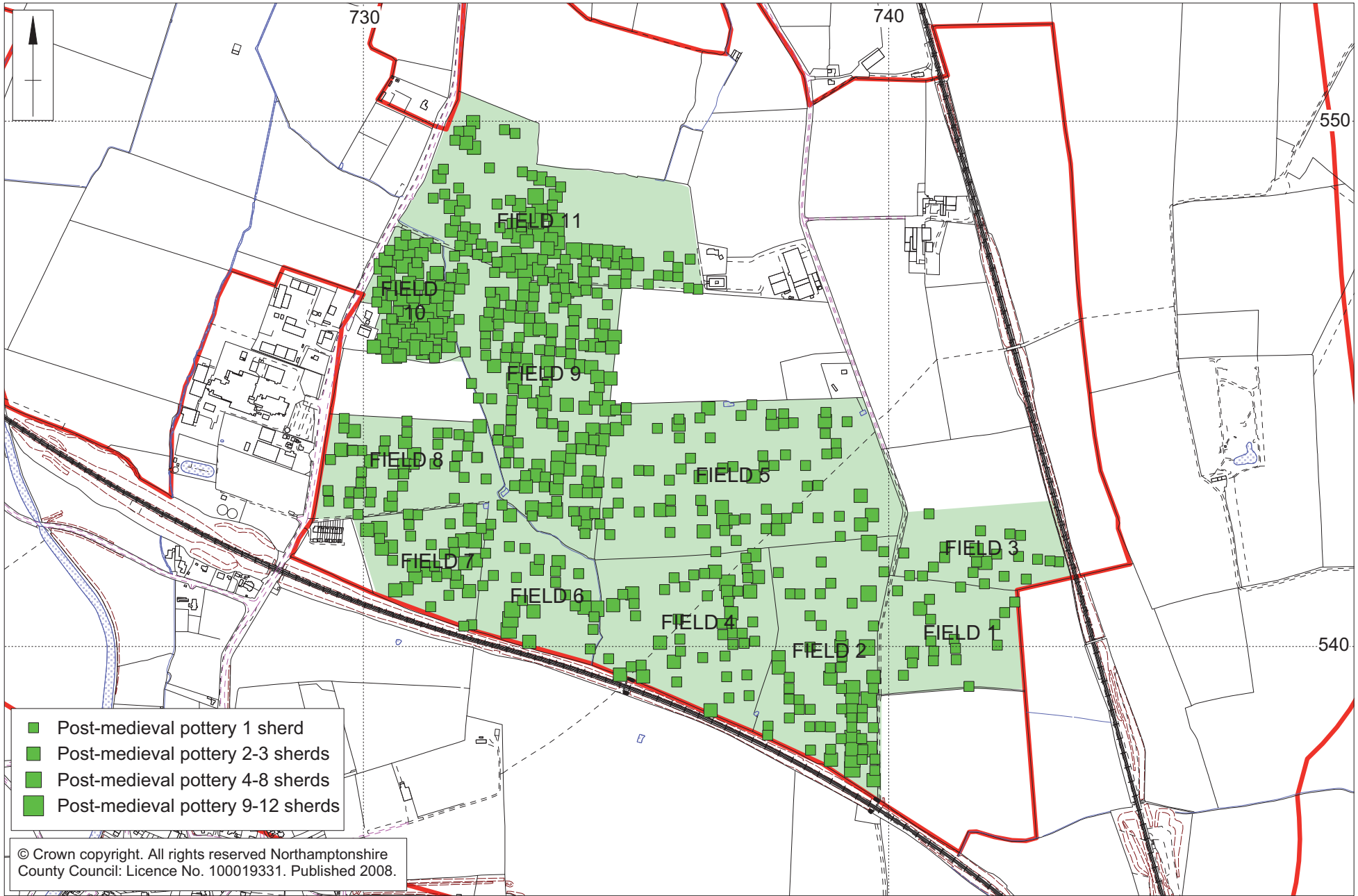
Medieval pottery distribution Fig 4

Scale 1:10,000

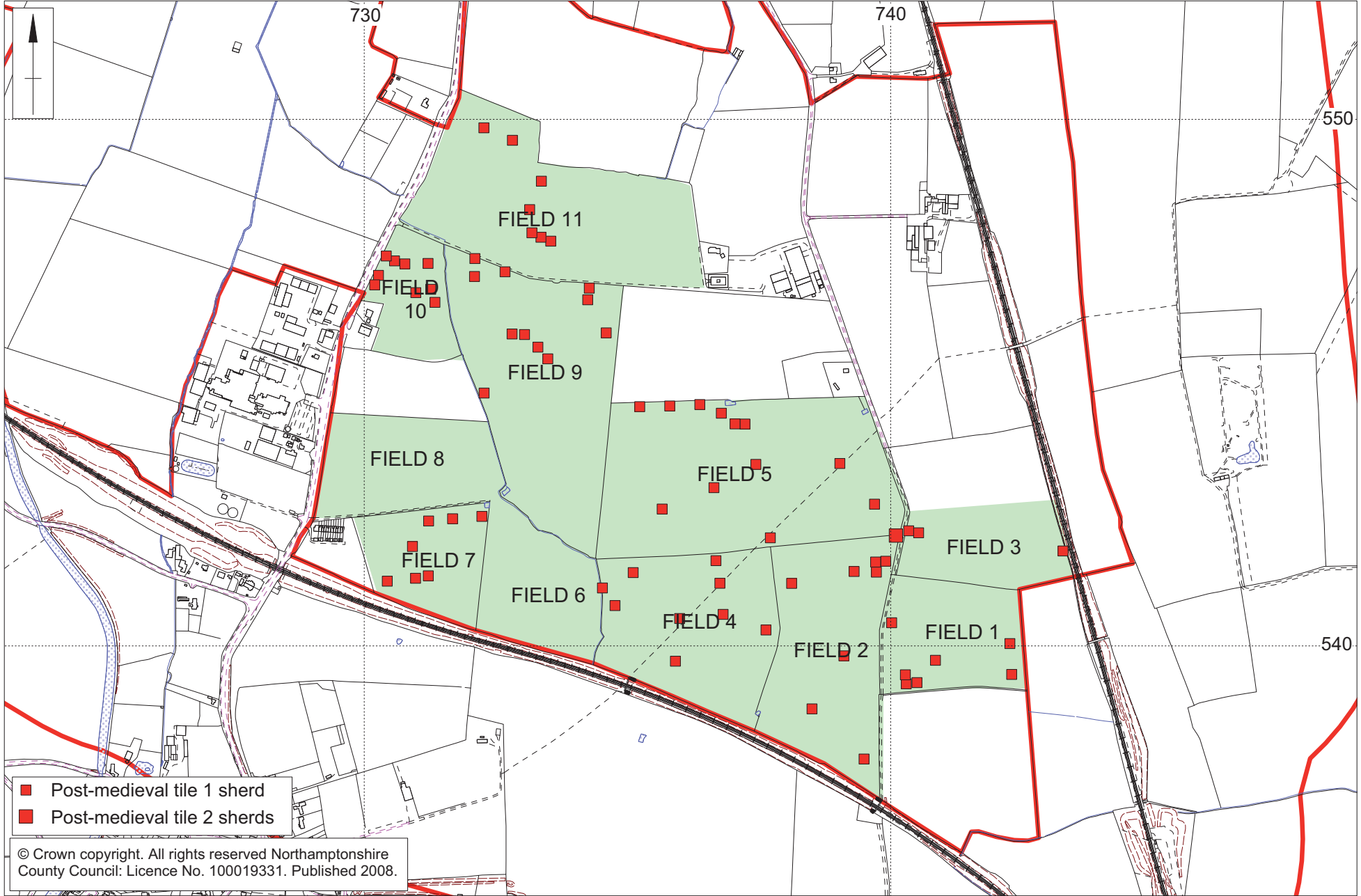
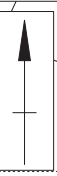


Post-medieval pottery distribution

Fig 5



Scale 1:10,000



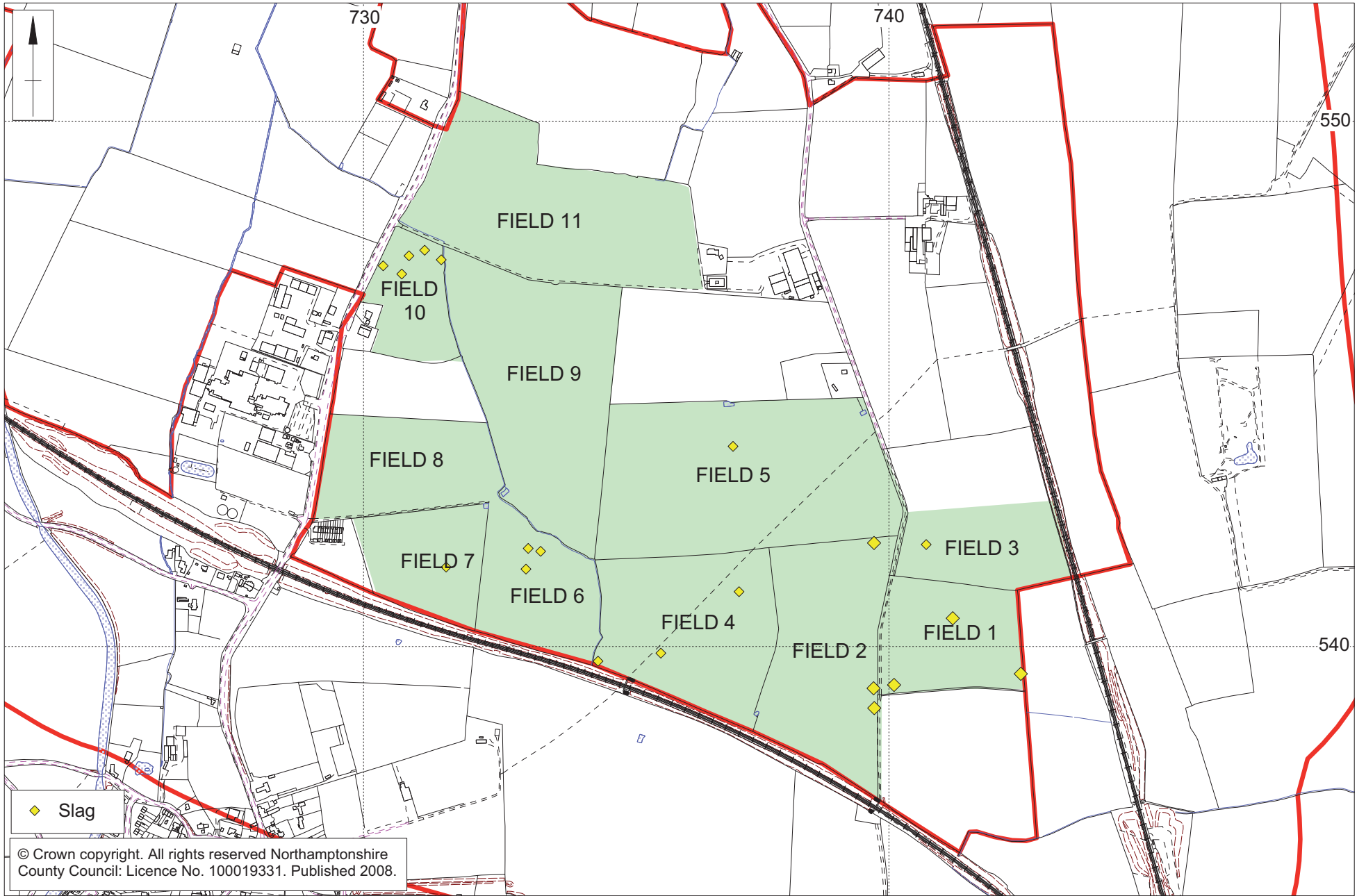
Post-medieval tile distribution

Fig 6

Scale 1:10,000

Metal working debris distribution

Fig 7



Appendix 1: The flint by Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

A total of 16 pieces of worked flints and six thermally altered natural pieces were recovered from these ten fields. Field 3 did not have any worked or burnt pieces of flint.

The raw material is of a vitreous flint of a light to mid greyish brown flint colour with a light to mid brown cortex, with one honey coloured and two reddish-brown variations. Of the flints three pieces are patinated to a white colour, and four pieces are lightly patinated. There is heavy post-depositional edge damage evident on the flints, the more recent damage a likely the result of ploughing.

The assemblage is dominated by flakes, with some blades and a scraper. There are two blades that are possibly from the Mesolithic (Field 4, transect 11, stint 3 and Field 9, transect 10, stint 14). A discoidal scraper (Field 2, transect 11, stint 15) is late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. There is no significant distribution among the flints.

Table 2: The flint distribution

| Description | Field 1 | Field 2 | Field 4 | Field 5 | Field 6 | Field 7 | Field 8 | Field 9 | Field 10 | Field 11 | Total |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| Flake | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 5 | 12 |
| Blade | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| Scraper (discoidal) | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Thermal | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 22 |

Appendix 2: The prehistoric pottery by Tora Hylton

A single small sherd of late Iron Age pottery was recovered from Field 6 (Transect 2/stint10). Its condition is weathered and highly abraded, making identification difficult. It is most likely a Late Iron Age/Belgic grog-tempered ware; the exterior surface is furnished with a cordon, suggesting that it may be from a cordoned jar.

Appendix 3: The Romano-British pottery by Tora Hylton

The assemblage comprises 14 sherds, weighing 0.176kg, recovered from Fields 4-10 (Table 3). The assemblage displays signs of excessive abrasion and there are very few sherds with diagnostic features. The pottery assemblage is represented by locally produced wares which date from the 2nd to 4th centuries. They include greywares (9 sherds), Nene Valley Colour Coat (2) and oxidised sandy wares (3). Diagnostic forms include shallow bowls (dog dishes) in greyware fabrics and Nene Valley Colour Coat and necked jars in Greyware (Howe, Perrin and Mackreth 1980)

Table 3: Pottery occurrence by Transect and Stint, of sherds per fabric type

| Field | Transect | Stint | No. | fabric |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|
| 4 | 5 | 10 | 1 | Oxidised sandywares |
| | 11 | 10 | 1 | Greyware |
| | 14 | 3 | 1 | Oxidised sandywares |
| 5 | 8 | 25 | 1 | Greyware |
| | 9 | 19 | 1 | Greyware |
| 6 | 4 | 11 | 1 | Greyware |
| | | 13 | 1 | Greyware |
| | 10 | 14 | 1 | greyware |
| 7 | 6 | 8 | 1 | Nene Valley Colour Coat |
| 8 | | 3 | 1 | Oxidised sandywares |
| 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | Nene Valley Colour Coat |
| | | 22 | 1 | Greyware |
| | | 23 | 1 | Greyware |
| 10 | 9 | 5 | 1 | Greyware |

Appendix 4: Medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The medieval pottery assemblage comprised 251 sherds (Table 4).

The post-Roman pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

- F320: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, AD1225-1400.
 - F324: Brill Boarstall Ware, AD1200-1500.
 - F329: Potterspury Ware, AD1275-1600.
 - F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400.
 - F360: Misc. Sandy Coarsewares, AD1100-1400.
 - F365: Late Medieval Reduced ware, AD1400-?1500.
 - F401: Late Medieval Oxidized ware, ?AD1450-?1550.
 - F403: Midland Purple ware, AD1450-1600.
 - F404: Cistercian ware, AD1470-1700.
 - F406: Midland Yellow wares, AD1550-1700.
 - F407: Red Earthenwares, AD1550+.
 - F408: Rhenish Stonewares, AD1450+.
 - F409: Staffordshire Slipwares, AD1680-1750.
 - F413: Staffs. Manganese Glazed wares, late 17th – 18th centuries.
 - F426: Iron-glazed earthenware, late 17th – 19th centuries.
-
- F1001: All R-B
 - F1002: LIA 'Belgic'

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 4. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Table 4: Medieval pottery occurrence by number of sherds per transect/stint by fabric type

| Field | Transect | Stint | No | Wt(g) | Fabric | Field | Transect | Stint | No | Wt(g) | Fabric |
|-------|----------|-------|----|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----|-------|--------|
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 329 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 329 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 407 |
| 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 320 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 401 |
| 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 329 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 330 |
| 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 401 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 413 |
| 1 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 39 | 403 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 329 |
| 1 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 329 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 407 |
| 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 401 |
| 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 329 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 330 |
| 1 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 407 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 413 |
| 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 330 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 330 |
| 2 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 401 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 329 |
| 2 | 9 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 407 |
| 2 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 329 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 408 |
| 2 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 407 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 16 | 426 |
| 2 | 12 | 22 | 1 | 4 | 329 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 329 |
| 2 | 12 | 22 | 1 | 7 | 409 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 401 |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 329 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 360 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 13 | 401 |
| 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 407 | 5 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 5 | 401 |
| 3 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 426 | 5 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 329 |
| 3 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 329 | 5 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 3 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 330 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 407 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 320 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 329 | 5 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 401 |
| 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 329 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 401 |
| 3 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 329 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 320 |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 329 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 8 | 403 |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 330 |
| 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 426 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 329 |
| 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 329 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 365 |
| 4 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1001 | 5 | 12 | 27 | 1 | 9 | 329 |
| 4 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 426 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 329 |
| 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 329 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 401 |
| 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 402 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 360 |
| 4 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 330 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 401 |
| 4 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 20 | 1001 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 330 |
| 4 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 320 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1002 |
| 4 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 330 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 329 |
| 4 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 329 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 4 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1001 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 4 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 330 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 320 |
| 4 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 426 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 407 |
| 4 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 401 |
| 4 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 320 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 4 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 360 |
| 4 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 329 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 39 | 407 |
| 4 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 330 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 329 |
| 4 | 17 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 329 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 330 |

FIELDWALKING SURVEY AT MILTON MALSOR, NORTHAMPTON

| Field | Transect | Stint | No | Wt(g) | Fabric | Field | Transect | Stint | No | Wt(g) | Fabric |
|-------|----------|-------|----|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----|-------|--------|
| 6 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 324 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 426 |
| 6 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 329 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 6 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 407 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 329 |
| 6 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 409 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 329 |
| 6 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 329 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 329 |
| 6 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 407 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 401 |
| 6 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 20 | 329 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 330 |
| 6 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 426 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 329 |
| 6 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 329 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 329 |
| 6 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 330 |
| 6 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 407 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 401 |
| 6 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 329 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 6 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 329 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 330 |
| 6 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 329 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 329 |
| 6 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 330 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 324 |
| 6 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 329 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 329 |
| 6 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 329 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 329 |
| 6 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 330 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 330 |
| 6 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 17 | 329 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 360 |
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 426 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 329 |
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 329 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 324 |
| 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 329 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 426 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 320 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 329 |
| 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 36 | 403 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 401 |
| 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 329 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 404 |
| 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 330 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 329 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 18 | 329 |
| 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 329 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 401 |
| 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 426 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 329 |
| 7 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 329 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 329 |
| 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 324 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1001 |
| 7 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 330 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 329 |
| 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 329 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 413 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 45 | 413 |
| 7 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 329 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 330 |
| 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 329 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 329 |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 407 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 42 | 401 |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 404 | 9 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 324 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 329 |
| 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 329 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 409 | 9 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 330 |
| 7 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 9 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 426 |
| 7 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 329 | 9 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 401 |
| 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 329 | 9 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 413 |
| 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 329 | 9 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 329 |
| 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 401 | 9 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 16 | 329 |
| 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 408 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 7 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 329 | 9 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 329 |
| 7 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 407 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 7 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 330 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 401 |
| 7 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 329 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 401 |

FIELDWALKING SURVEY AT MILTON MALSOR, NORTHAMPTON

| Field | Transect | Stint | No | Wt(g) | Fabric | Field | Transect | Stint | No | Wt(g) | Fabric |
|-------|----------|-------|----|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----|-------|--------|
| 9 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 401 |
| 9 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 329 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 9 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 401 |
| 9 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 330 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 329 |
| 9 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 426 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 426 |
| 9 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 401 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 9 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 413 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 329 |
| 9 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 329 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 407 |
| 9 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 16 | 329 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 426 |
| 9 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 329 |
| 9 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 329 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 404 |
| 9 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 329 |
| 9 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 401 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 329 |
| 9 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 401 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 9 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 29 | 426 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 329 |
| 9 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 329 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 401 |
| 9 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 329 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 329 |
| 9 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 8 | 426 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 426 |
| 9 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 401 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 413 |
| 9 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 404 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 329 |
| 9 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 23 | 1001 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 329 |
| 9 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 324 |
| 9 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 408 |
| 9 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1001 |
| 9 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 329 |
| 9 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 329 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 426 |
| 9 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 329 |
| 9 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 401 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 426 |
| 9 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 330 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 329 |
| 9 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 329 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 9 | 7 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 1001 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 23 | 401 |
| 9 | 7 | 23 | 1 | 7 | 1001 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 329 |
| 9 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 329 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 330 |
| 9 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 329 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 9 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 401 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 426 |
| 9 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 329 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 401 |
| 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 324 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 426 |
| 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 329 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 329 |
| 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 426 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 329 |
| 9 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 329 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 330 |
| 9 | 10 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 320 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 401 |
| 9 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 403 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 329 |
| 9 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 329 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 330 |
| 9 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 320 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 403 |
| 9 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 329 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 329 |
| 9 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 329 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 329 |
| 9 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 406 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 329 |
| 9 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 409 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 40 | 407 |
| 9 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 329 | 11 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 329 |
| | 12 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 329 | | | | | | |
| 9 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 330 | | | | | | |

Appendix 5: Post-medieval pottery by Tora Hylton*Table 5: Post-medieval, by sherd count, fabric type and field distribution*

| Fabric Type | Field 1 | Field 2 | Field 3 | Field 4 | Field 5 | Field 6 | Field 7 | Field 8 | Field 9 | Field 10 | Field 11 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Midland yellow (1550-1770) | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | |
| Manganese mottled ware (1740-1760) | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Red earthen ware (16th-18th C) | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Midland black (16th-17th C) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 3 |
| Midland purple (17th C) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Nottingham stone ware (18th -19th C) | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Tin glazed earthen ware (17th-18th C) | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Stone wares (17th-19th C) | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 19 |
| Glazed earthen wares (E.17th-19thC) | 7 | 16 | 13 | 33 | 37 | 22 | 30 | 21 | 98 | 38 | 14 |
| Glazed red earthen wares (E.17th-19thC) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| Earthen wares (17th-19thC) | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 3 |
| Salt-glazed earthen wares (18th C) | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Blue shell edged pearl wares (18th-19th C) | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 | |
| Staffordshire slipware (L.17th-18th C) | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Utilitarian white wares (18th-19th C) | 1 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 25 | 68 | 103 |
| Under-glazed transfer print (19th C) | | 26 | | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 43 | 45 |
| Porcelain (18th-19th C) | | 5 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 31 |
| Flower pot (19th C) | | 3 | | | | | | 2 | 7 | | 2 |
| Unidentified | | 1 | | 2 | 7 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | 3 |
| Total | 20 | 85 | 21 | 52 | 88 | 46 | 66 | 61 | 212 | 214 | 235 |

Appendix 6: Ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

There are 105 fragments of ceramic building materials, rarely bigger than 50mm by 50mm, and generally much worn (Table 6). They are typically 12mm to 15mm thick, made from hard fine or slightly sandy fabrics ranging in colour from brown, through orange to red. Two small sherds of much abraded Roman *tegula* roof tile come from Field 9. The majority of the fragments, however, are body sherds, presumably from medieval and/or post-medieval flat roof tiles, although there are no diagnostic features such as pegholes or nibs. There are also a few curved sherds that are from the 'S'-shaped pantiles of post-medieval date, and possible drains. There is one sherd of black glazed floor tile and six brick fragments.

Table 6: Quantification of ceramic tile

| Field | Trans | Stint | No | Comment | Field | Trans | Stint | No | Comment |
|-------|-------|-------|----|---------|-------|-------|-------|----|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 11 | 27 | 1 | |
| | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | 14 | 17 | 2 | |
| | 9 | 4 | 1 | | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | |
| | 11 | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | 8 | 1 | |
| | 12 | 2 | 1 | | | 5 | 4 | 1 | Brick |
| | 12 | 3 | 1 | | | 10 | 10 | 1 | |
| | 13 | 8 | 1 | | | 12 | 14 | 1 | |
| 2 | 1 | 26 | 3 | | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| | 2 | 23 | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | |
| | 3 | 22 | 1 | | | 2 | 6 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 23 | 1 | | | 4 | 8 | 1 | |
| | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | 7 | 7 | 1 | Brick |
| | 5 | 22 | 1 | | | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 brick |
| | 6 | 14 | 1 | | | 7 | 11 | 2 | 1 brick |
| | 9 | 9 | 1 | | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 11 | 21 | 1 | | | 4 | 5 | 1 | |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 15 | 1 | |
| | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | 5 | 17 | 1 | |
| | 5 | 16 | 1 | | | 8 | 15 | 1 | |
| 4 | 2 | 9 | 1 | | | 10 | 14 | 2 | |
| | 6 | 2 | 1 | | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | |
| | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | 2 | 18 | 1 | Tegula |
| | 6 | 7 | 1 | | | 2 | 27 | 1 | Tegula |
| | 10 | 7 | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | 2 | Floortile |
| | 11 | 11 | 1 | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | Brick |
| | 14 | 2 | 1 | | | 7 | 10 | 1 | |
| | 16 | 5 | 1 | | | 8 | 9 | 1 | |
| | 17 | 3 | 1 | | | 10 | 8 | 1 | |
| 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | 11 | 8 | 1 | |
| | 1 | 8 | 1 | | | 12 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 1 | 10 | 1 | | | 13 | 14 | 1 | |
| | 2 | 13 | 1 | | | 15 | 1 | 1 | |
| | 3 | 14 | 1 | | | 15 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 3 | 15 | 2 | | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 | |
| | 7 | 16 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| | 7 | 24 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 9 | 12 | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 11 | 7 | 1 | Brick | | 5 | 6 | 1 | |

| Field | Trans | Stint | No | Comment | Field | Trans | Stint | No | Comment |
|-------|-------|-------|----|---------|--------------|-------|-------|------------|---------|
| | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 13 | 1 | |
| | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | 7 | 10 | 1 | |
| | 6 | 7 | 1 | | | 10 | 10 | 1 | |
| | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | 12 | 3 | 1 | |
| 11 | 5 | 11 | 1 | | | 12 | 6 | 1 | |
| | 5 | 12 | 1 | | Total | | | 105 | |

Appendix 7: Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman

Small quantities of metalworking debris were present in Fields 1 to 10. There are small fragments of tap slag as well as irregular lumps of miscellaneous slag, although some of these were highly vesicular and are probably fragments of tap slag that has lost the fluid outer surface. This material has all come from smelting furnaces, but possesses no diagnostic features to suggest a possible date of origin. However, there are also a few small fragments of stony or glassy slag that has evidently come from modern blast furnaces (Table 7).

Table 7: The metalworking debris

| Field | Transect | Stint | No. of pieces | Description |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Miscellaneous slag |
| | 7 | 8 | 1 | Tap slag |
| | 13 | 2 | 1 | Tap slag |
| 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | Modern glassy slag |
| | | 11 | 1 | Modern glassy slag |
| | | 25 | 1 | Tap slag |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | Fuel ash slag |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | Miscellaneous slag |
| | 12 | 10 | 1 | Tag slag |
| | 18 | 10 | 1 | Tapslag |
| 5 | 5 | 14 | 1 | Miscellaneous slag |
| 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | Miscellaneous slag |
| | | 7 | 1 | Stony slag |
| | 6 | 5 | 1 | Miscellaneous slag |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 1 | Tap slag |
| 10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | Stony slag |
| | | 6 | 1 | Stony slag |
| | 3 | 3 | 1 | Fuel ash slag |
| | 5 | 1 | 1 | Stony slag |
| | | 3 | 1 | Miscellaneous slag |
| Total | | | 20 | |

Appendix 8: Clay tobacco-pipe by Tora Hylton

Clay tobacco-pipes are represented by 77 pipe stems and 9 bowl fragments. One bowl (Field 4/transect 5/stint 3) is sufficiently complete to enable dating, using the simplified typology of bowl and foot/spur forms as devised by Adrian Oswald (1975, 37-41); it corresponds to Oswalds type G5 which dates to *c.*1640-60. The bowl is decorated with a line of rouletting set just below the lip, a motif in use until *c.*1710. One other spurred fragment is decorated with a line of relief moulded leaves running up the front seam, a common design in the 19th century.

Appendix 9: Other finds**Small Finds** by Tora Hylton

There are six small finds. With the exception of one whetstone in micaceous schist, which may be medieval in date, the entire group is post-medieval. They include a sandstone whetstone, a bone toothbrush, a 19th/20th century glass wine bottle neck, a small glass bottle and part of a figurine (Table 8).

Table 8: Small finds, number, type and description

| Small find number | Small find type | Description of small find |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Post-medieval china figurine | The lower half of a broken small white porcelain figurine, comprising two standing figures of a lady and gentleman in 19th-century dress. It was approximately 40mm in height, with an oval base measuring 43mm by 22mm. No makers mark was displayed. |
| 2 | Post-medieval glass bottle | The small clear glass bottle measured approximately 42mm in height, 22mm wide by 13mm. It was sub-rectangular in shape and slightly indented faces, with a low squat neck. The aperture was small and round measuring 9mm in diameter. No markings were on the bottle and may have been used to hold scent. |
| 3 | Post-medieval toothbrush | A 19th-century worked bone toothbrush |
| 4 | Post-medieval Whetstone | A whetstone fragment was recovered from Field 6, comprised of hard fine sandstone, cylindrical in shape, 52mm long and up to 34mm diameter. It tapered slightly to a flat faced terminal, with a rough break on the other end |
| 5 | Medieval whetstone | The whetstone fragment was composed of micaceous schist, and may be medieval in date. It was roughly sub-rectangular in shape and profile, measuring c.45mm by 27mm and up to 8mm in thickness. One end was broken and both faces were flat and displayed wear and smoothing from use. It was likely to have been an accidental loss and broken in the field |
| 6 | Post-medieval glass bottle | A 19th-century glass wine bottle neck. |

Querns by Andy Chapman

There are three small irregular fragments of soft, vesicular stone, two from Field 2 and one from Field 7, which appear to be fragments of lava quern. These could be of any date from Roman to medieval, as lava quern was in use throughout this time span, although it is most common in Roman and early/middle Saxon contexts.

Table 9: Lava quern

| Field | Transect | Stint | No. of pieces | Description |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 2 | 6 | 13 | 1 | Lava quern |
| | 11 | 6 | 1 | Lava quern |
| 7 | 7 | 10 | 1 | Lava quern |