

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION & WATCHING BRIEF: 23 HIGH STREET GREAT DODDINGTON NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

NGR: SP 8841 6489

on behalf of Mr and Mrs P. Cunningham



Calli Rouse BA PIFA

January 2012

ASC: 1445/GDH/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	GDH	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1445
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-117242	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Northamptonshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Great Doddington		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Great Doddington		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8841 6489		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.1500 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Domestic garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of a detached house with associated access and services		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	WP/2011/0070		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Wellingborough Borough Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	31/08/2011 – 14/09/2011		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Grassroots Construction Ltd 163 Main Road Wilby Northamptonshire NN8 2UB		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr & Mrs P Cunningham 23 High Street Great Doddington Northamptonshire NN29 7TQ		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Nick Burles (Grassroots Construction)		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	18 th Jan 2012
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CONTENTS

Summary	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	8
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	9
4. Stratigraphic Report	11
5. Watching Brief.....	25
6. Artefactual Reports	27
7. Environmental Reports.....	30
8. Conclusions	33
9. Acknowledgements	35
10. Archive	35
11. References	36

Appendices:

1. Excavation Summary Tables	37
2. Finds Concordances	40
3. List of Photographs	41
4. Pottery Report Tables.....	44
5. Environmental Report Tables	47
6. Roman Pottery Analysis	50
7. Watching Brief Plan.....	52
8. ASC OASIS Form.....	53

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan	7
3. Phase plan.....	20
4. All feature plan	21
5. Sections.....	22
6. Sections.....	23
7. Sections.....	24

Plates:

Cover: Working shot

1. Site shot	16
2. Posthole [203]	16
3. Pits [135], [155], [157] & [159].....	16
4. Pit [140] & Ditch [144]	16
5. Ditch [165].....	16
6. Pit [175] & Ditch [178]	16
7. Ditch [105].....	17
8. SM2	17
9. Ditches [214] & [216]	17
10. Pit [196].....	17
11. Pit [209].....	17
12. Ditch [169].....	17
13. Ditch [190].....	18
14. Ditch [119] & Pit [122]	18
15. Ditch [113].....	18
16. Ditch terminus [106]	18
17. Pits [195] & [192]	18
18. Well [152].....	18
19. Well [152].....	19
20. Well [152].....	19
21. General shot after ground reduction.....	19
22. Well [152].....	19
23. Watching Brief: Features 1-3.....	26
24. Watching Brief: Feature 4	26
25. Watching Brief: Features 1 and 5	26
26. Watching Brief: Features 7 and 8	26
27. Watching Brief: Feature 8	26

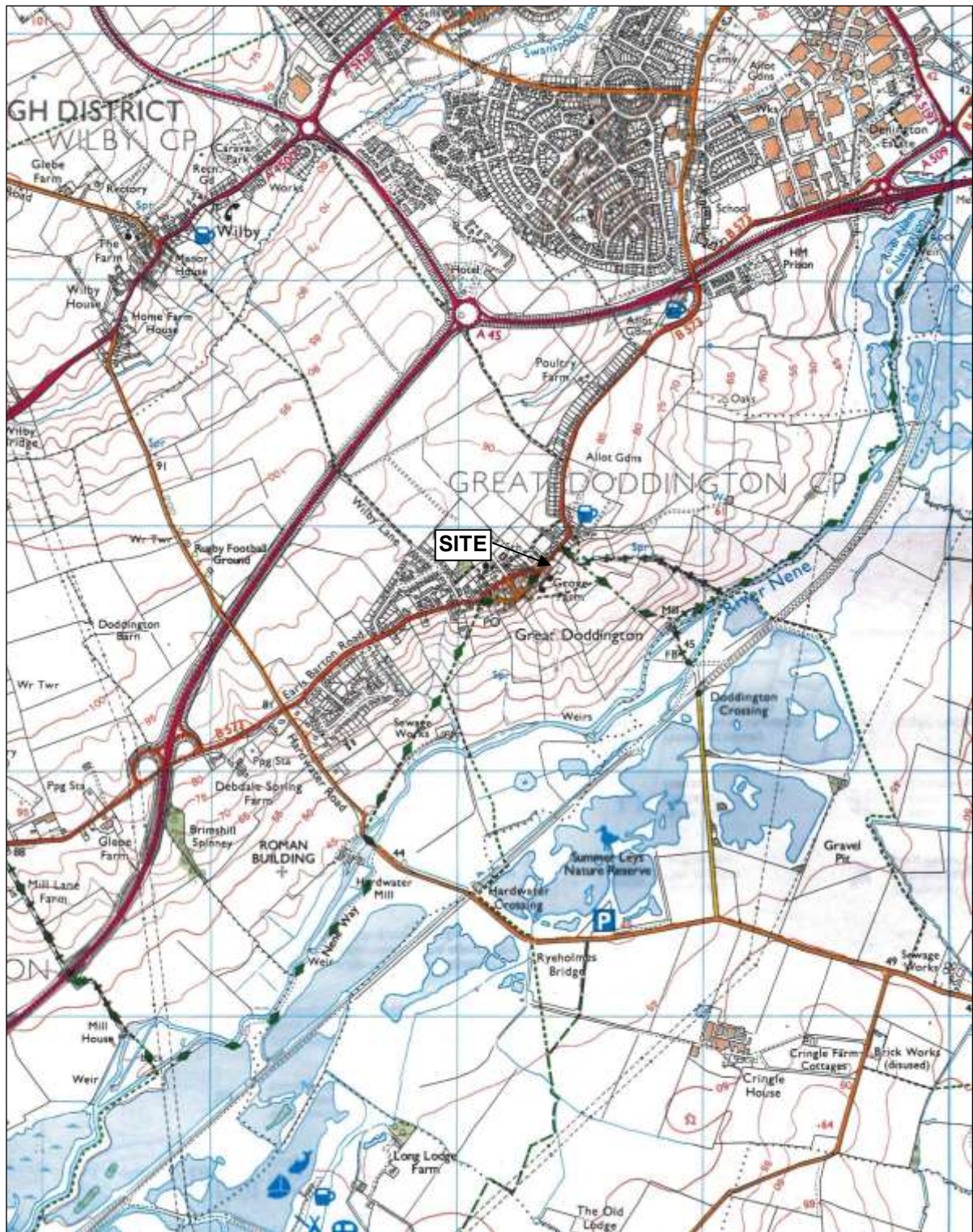


Figure 1: General location (Scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During September 2011, an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief was undertaken at 23 High Street, Great Doddington, Northamptonshire, in advance of the residential redevelopment of the site.

During the excavation, five phases of activity were identified, ranging from the Roman period through to the 15th century. Phase 1 represented Roman activity on the site, and suggested that there was a domestic settlement close to the site, although not within the site boundaries. Following the Roman period there was a period of inactivity, until the Saxo-Norman period, when possible property boundaries and refuse pits were located not far from the road. The next phase in the 13th century saw a shift in the focus of the domestic activity to the north eastern corner of the site. By the 14th century, the density of activity had lessened, but possible boundary ditches suggest that the site assumed a more agricultural character. In the final phase a 15th century well was discovered, probably associated with a dwelling that fronted onto the High Street.

The watching brief focussed on the southern end of the site, where trenches were excavated to house underground heating pipes. Eight large features were identified during this phase of works, two of which were dated to the 13th century. No dating evidence was recovered from the remaining six features, but all contained a similar fill, suggesting they were contemporary with each other. It is thought that these features represented either extraction or refuse pits connected with the probable settlement in the fields adjacent to the development site.

1. Introduction

1.1 In September 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a strip, map and sample excavation at 23 High Street, Great Doddington, Northamptonshire. The project was commissioned by *Grassroots Construction* acting on behalf of Mr & Mrs P Cunningham, and was carried out according to a brief (Mordue 2011) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Wellingborough Borough Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), the Planning Department of *Northamptonshire County Council*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Fell 2011). The relevant planning application reference is WP/2011/0070.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This excavation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 **The Site**

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is situated in Great Doddington, in the administrative district of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire (Fig. 1). It lies in the centre of the village, on the south side of the High Street and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SP 8841 6489 (Fig. 2).

The site comprises a subrectangular plot of land on the south side of the High Street, covering an area of *c.* 1500 sq m. It consists of the garden of the present no. 23 High Street and is laid out to grass, with a number of small trees and shrubs. A small outbuilding was formerly present in the centre of the site, opposite the site entrance from the High Street.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils of the area comprise the *Moreton Association*: namely well drained calcareous clayey soil (Soil Survey 1983, 411d). The underlying geology comprises *Rutland Formation Limestone* (BGS, Sheet 186). The site is flat and lies at an elevation of *c.* 80m OD.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the construction of a detached house with associated access and services (Fig. 3).

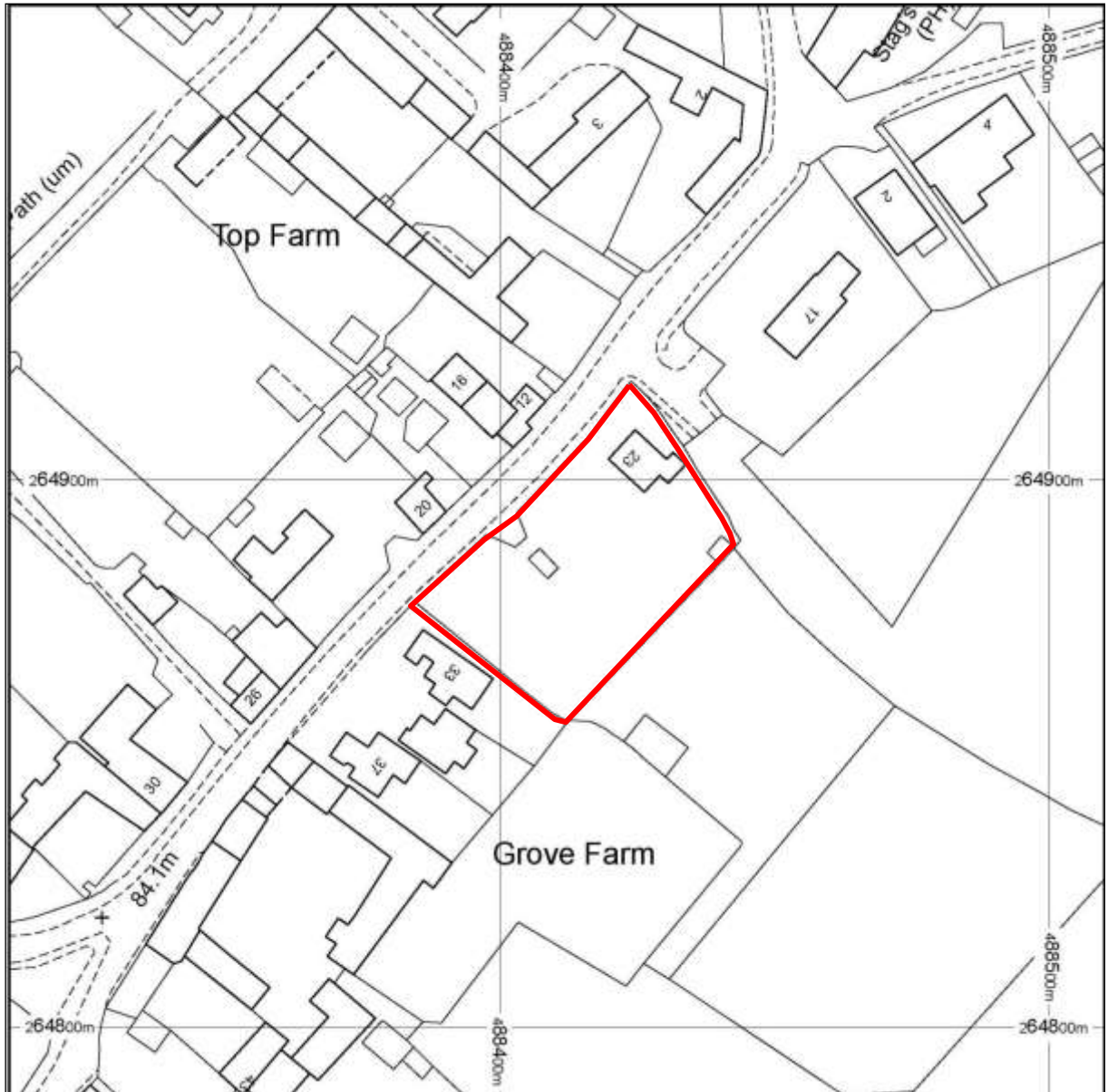


Figure 2: Site plan (Scale 1:1250)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design (Section 3.1), the aims of the excavation were:

- To determine and understand the nature, function and character of the site in its cultural and environmental setting

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 3.3), which required that the footprint of the proposed building was stripped with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological horizons were reached, any archaeology present was cleaned sufficiently by hand to determine its extent and a sample was excavated. Features were recorded using ASC's pro forma record sheets, plans and section drawings were made at an appropriate scale and a photographic record was maintained.

2.4 Constraints

Not all the archaeological features within the site were investigated. Nevertheless, a sufficient number of features were excavated to enable an adequate understanding of the broad range, type and character of the archaeology to be established.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information from the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Northampton Central Library and ASC's reference collection.

The site is situated above the northern side of the valley of the river Nene. A variety of archaeological excavations have taken place within the gravel terraces of the river valley but, in comparison, less archaeological work has taken place on the higher land, either side of the river. Little archaeological excavation has taken place in Great Doddington, although the area has been the subject of a number of fieldwalking surveys.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC-AD43)

The pattern of prehistoric activity in the area is not understood but a number of possible prehistoric or Roman enclosures and ditches have been recorded through aerial photography to the east of the village (e.g. SMR 3839/0/1; 3839/0/8). These have not been subject to archaeological excavation but an extensive late Iron Age enclosure has been excavated a little to north, during the construction of the A45 Wellingborough bypass (Anon 1991, 25).

3.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

Little is known of the area during the Roman period. It is likely that the river Nene was an important transportation route which may have attracted settlement and a small Roman villa has been identified c.1km southwest of the site (RCHM 1979, 38). An assemblage of Roman pottery and roof tile was recorded immediately to the west of the site in 1970, prior to the construction of no. 33 High Street (SMR 3724/0/0), which may indicate the presence of a building and similar material has been recovered at Top Farm c.300m northwest of the site.

3.4 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The present village may have originated during the Saxon period, but the early settlement pattern is not understood in detail. The early settlement may have been centred on the church (section 2.6), the present High Street and Lower Street, and Saxon pottery sherds have been recorded at a number of locations in the village. A second concentration of pottery sherds has been identified c.500m east of the site, which may indicate the presence of a separate settlement to the east of the existing village (SMR 3722).

3.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

Great Doddington was mentioned to in the Domesday Survey (1086), where it is referred to as *Dodintone*. The land was held by Countess Judith and was valued at £4. The village developed during the medieval period and by the 13th century two separate manors had evolved. *Green's Manor* is first mentioned in documentary sources in 1285, when it was held by Juliana Tregoz. A second manor, later referred to as

Barnard's Manor, which in 1242 was held by William de Champayne (Salzman 1970, 113).

The site is situated in the medieval core of the village (SMR 3721) c.400m east of the church of St Nicholas (SMR 3721/1/2). The majority of the building dates from the early 14th century although the present building may have had a predecessor as the base of the tower dates to the 12th century (Pevsner and Cherry 2002, 232-3).

The full extent of the medieval village is not known, but the settlement may have extended further down the side of the river valley than the modern settlement. A number of embanked closes and enclosures have been recorded south of Lower Street c.500m west of the site and are visible as earthworks in the fields and a medieval or post-medieval fishpond is present to the southeast of the site (SMR 3721/0/15) and there is the suggestion of house platforms within the field directly to the south of the development site. The remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation strips survive in the surrounding landscape (SMR 132675). The parish was enclosed in 1766 (Salzman 1970, 113)

3.7 ***Post-Medieval - Modern*** (1500- present)

A number of minor industries developed during the late medieval and post medieval periods. An earthwork, interpreted as a possible lime-burning site has been recorded c.300m southeast of the site (3721/0/16) and a brickworks had become established in the village by the 19th century (SMR) and is shown on the first edition six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map, which was published in 1887.

The 1887 and 1901 edition Ordnance Survey maps show the site as comprising open land and the existing building at 23 High Street probably dates to the mid 20th century, although it has been extended and re-modelled within the last couple of years.

4. Stratigraphic Report

4.1 *Site Stripping*

An area of c.1500 sq m (Figs. 3 & 4, Plate 1) was mechanically stripped of topsoil and overburden under close archaeological supervision, as required in the brief. The stratigraphy encountered comprised:

- 101 – Topsoil – Mid brown silty loam, with frequent inclusions of stone and modern debris – 0.1-0.2m thick
- 102 – Subsoil – Mid yellow brown clayey silt, with frequent inclusions of modern debris and stones – 0.1-0.2m thick
- 103 – Natural – varied across site between yellow clay with flint, chalk and limestone inclusions, orange sandy silt, or pale beige/grey clay.

4.2 *Sampling Strategy*

On completion of the site strip, archaeological features comprising ditches, pit complexes, individual pits and postholes were revealed. Following consultation with the Archaeological Advisor, it was agreed that subsequent excavation would follow the sampling strategy outlined in the project design.

4.3 *Phasing*

Activity on the site can be separated into five phases, dating from the Roman period through to the 15th century (Figs. 3-4).

Phase 1 dates to the Roman period, and comprises three discrete features at the north eastern end of the site, a single pit in the centre of the site, which is cut by later pits, and an area of intercutting gullies and a deep pit in the south western corner of the excavation (Figs. 3-5).

Phase 2 dates to the 11th and 12th centuries, or the Saxo-Norman period. This phase is represented by a pit complex in the centre of the site, and two linear ditches in the south western half of the site (Figs. 3-6).

Phase 3 represents 13th century activity on the site. Two pits and two postholes are positioned to the north east of a gully at the north eastern extent of the site which may delineate a property boundary. Two further 13th century pits are located closer to the centre of the site (Figs. 3,4,6).

Phase 4 covers the 14th century activity on the site. Two linear features, one wide, one narrow, are located in the south western part of the site, and two intercutting pits are located in the north eastern part of the site (Figs. 3,4, 6,7).

Phase 5 dates to the 15th century, and comprises the stone lined well (Figs. 3,4,7).

4.4 **Phase 1 (Roman)**

This phase comprised a series of discrete and intercutting features. At the northern end of the site, three discrete features were identified which contained pottery dated to this period. Posthole [203] was an irregular, pear-shaped feature, 0.26m deep, 0.8m long and 0.5m wide (Plate 2). It was filled by soft mid orange/brown clayey silt, with moderate inclusions of flat medium sized stones, probably post packing (202). The pottery recovered from this feature dates to the 2nd or 3rd century AD. An environmental sample taken from this context revealed a small amount of hammerscale associated with metal working, as well as 11g of burnt stone. Amorphous feature [212] was very shallow and irregular, in both plan and section. It was filled by soft mixed light yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of medium sized stones (211), and measured 1.1m in length, and was 0.1m deep. Samian ware was recovered from within this feature, dating it to the late 1st or early 2nd century. Pit [217] was not excavated, but three sherds of pottery were recovered from the surface of the feature, which dated to the late 1st, 2nd and 3rd/4th centuries AD.

Pit Complex 1 was uncovered towards the centre of the site. Within the excavated section of this complex, Pit [155] was found to contain Roman pottery. This pit was filled by a moderately firm, friable, mid brown orange silty clay with green mottling (156), with rare small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. One sherd of mid/late 1st century pottery was recovered from within this feature, as well as two further Roman sherds of uncertain date. This pit was cut by two 12th century pits (Plate 3).

In the south west corner of the site were a number of intercutting features containing Roman pottery. In the very bottom corner of the site was a 1.15m wide circular, almost vertical sided pit [140]. This pit was not bottomed, and excavation was halted at a depth of 1m. The lowest excavated fill, (141), comprised a mid blueish yellow firm clay, from which 4 sherds of Romano British pottery were recovered, one of which was dated to the 2nd/3rd century AD. The uppermost fill, (143), comprised a mid greyish yellow silty clay, from which 8 sherds of Romano British pottery were recovered, 7 of which were dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century. The limit of excavation was at a level below the water table, suggesting it may have been used as a well. This feature was cut by linear [144], which extended past the south west edge of the site. Although this feature was very shallow (0.08m), 41 sherds of Romano British pottery were recovered from within it (145). 2 of these sherds date to the late 1st century, while the remainder date to the 2nd century (Plate 4). To the east and west of [140] and [144] was a curvilinear feature, [138]. This feature was not distinct in plan, and so a relationship was not established between [138] and [140]. However, [138] was not visible in the section established through [140], suggesting it was cut by [140]. The fill of this feature comprised a mid greyish blue clay, with yellow clay patches (139). One fragment of a storage jar rim dating to the 1st century AD was recovered from this feature.

Less than 2m to the north east of these features were a series of intercutting gullies and a possible pit. The earliest of these were two gullies: [165], (Plate 5) aligned north west-south east, and [178], aligned north north east-south south west. No finds were recovered from either of these features, but both were cut by a narrow gully or palisade slot [163], the fill of which contained 6 fragments of Romano British pottery (162), two of which dated to the 1st/2nd centuries AD. Linear [163] was then in turn cut by pit [175] (Plate 6). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

4.5 **Phase 2** (Saxo-Norman 11th-12th century)

This phase comprised two probable property boundaries and several pits. Pit Complex 1 also contained two pits, dated by their pottery inclusions to the 12th century. Pit [135] was circular in plan, and measured 1.84m in width, and was 0.76m deep. This pit had two fills, the lower of which comprised a mid brown orange silty clay with green mottling (137), and the upper fill comprised dark brown silty clay with green mottling (136). Pottery dating to the 12th century was recovered from (137), and pottery dating to the mid 12th century was recovered from (136) (Plate 3).

A further group of features containing 12th century pottery was identified to the south west of the pit complex. Ditch 1 was aligned NW-SE. A section excavated close to the southern bank, [105], was filled by a mid brown, friable silty clay, with flecks of chalk and small pieces of sandstone (104) (Plate 7). An almost complete pot was recovered from within this ditch section, which was dated to the 13th century (SM2, Plate 8). A further section excavated through Ditch 1, [147], did not recover any dateable evidence. As the ditch continued north, an adjacent gully was observed to the west. A relationship slot excavated across the two features, [216] and [214], did not reveal how they related to each other, but 12th century pottery was recovered from both features, suggesting they were contemporary (Plate 9). To the north east of these ditches was pit [116], which was filled by a mid brown clayey silt, with occasional sub angular chalk inclusions (117). Two sherds of 12th century pottery were recovered from within this feature.

4.6 **Phase 3** (13th century)

This phase is represented by a series of pits and postholes, and one ditch. The majority of these were located towards the north east end of the site.

Pits [196] and [209] were located against the north eastern bank of the site. Pit [196] was circular in plan, and measured 1.4m in width, and 0.54m in depth. It was filled by a mid brown orange silty clay with green mottling (197), from which pottery dating to the mid-13th century was recovered (Plate 10). Adjacent to this pit was a keyhole-shaped pit, [209]. This pit may have been two features, a post hole at its north north east end, with an associated beam slot, but the relationship between the two could not be defined due to the homogenous nature of the fill. The fill of this feature comprised dark brown silty clay, with orange, mid brown and green mottling (210), from which 12th century pottery was recovered (Plate 11). To the south west of these pits were two post holes, [205] and [207]. Post hole [205] was 0.3m wide, and 0.13m deep, and was filled by a mid orange grey clayey silt, (204), which contained occasional large flat stones, probably the remains of post packing. Posthole [207] was located to the south east of [205], and measured 0.5m in width, and was 0.17m deep. The fill of this post hole comprised mid brown orange silty clay (206), and this fill also contained a number of flat stones. These stones were mostly horizontal, suggesting the post packing had collapsed, probably through disuse. Environmental analysis of a sample from this context recovered four flakes of hammerstone. To the south west of these four features was a slightly curved ditch, aligned NNW- SSW, which extended beyond the site boundaries at both its northern and southern ends. Two sections were excavated through this ditch, [169] and [190], (Plates 12-13). Both revealed that the ditch had a steep sided profile, with a flat bottom, and two fills. In both sections, the primary fill comprised dark brown orange clay with green mottling (168) and (189), over which lay a dark brown or black silty clay, with large sub-angular pieces of

limestone (167) and (188). Environmental analysis of a sample from (189) recovered fired earth, twenty flakes of hammerscale, slag and heat affected pebbles. This quantity of smithing related material suggests metalworking somewhere on the site. To the west of this ditch there are two pits that date to this period. Pit [132] was located to the south of Pit Complex 1. This irregular, oval shaped shallow pit was filled by dark brown silty clay with red brown mottling (131), from which mid 13th century pottery was recovered. To the north west of this was pit [134], which was only partially exposed against the baulk. This shallow, flat bottomed pit was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (133), from which 13th century pottery was recovered.

4.7 **Phase 4** (14th century)

This phase included a second ditch, [119] recorded perpendicular to Ditch 1. Although they intersected, the relationship between the two was not established, due to a later cut well [150] (see Phase 5). However, 14th century pottery was recovered from the fill of this ditch (118), suggesting it is later than Ditch 1 (Plate 14). Contemporary with this ditch is feature [106], a wide, shallow linear feature, interpreted as a ditch terminus, which was located at right angles to the south western baulk of the site (Plate 15), and extended over 6m into the site (Plate 16). Also contemporary with these two features are two intercutting pits, [195] and [192], located in the north eastern part of the site. Pit [195] was flat based, and 1.18m deep, with a maximum width of 1.56m. Its western and southern sides were straight, but its eastern edge undercut the natural soil. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay which contained 11 sherds of Potterspury ware (197). Above this, on the western side of the feature, was fill (193), which comprised a mid brown-grey clay silt. Pit [192] which cut pit [195] was 0.8m wide, and 0.5m deep, and had straight sides, and a gentle concave base. It was filled by a mid green brown soft humic silt (191). 13th century pottery was recovered from this fill, but this is likely to be residual (Plate 17).

4.8 **Phase 5** (15th century)

The latest feature on the site is believed to be well [150] (Plates 18-20). It was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides, and was stone lined [152]. The lower fill of [150] comprised a mid-dark brown silty clay, with occasional flecks of chalk and sandstone (149), and sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from this fill. Overlying this was a mid grey brown silty clay, with frequent flecks of chalk, occasional flecks of sandstone, and small sub-angular stones and pieces of chalk (148). Sherds of 12th century pottery were recovered from this fill. It is thought that this earlier pottery occurs as a result of earlier features being cut by the well.

Within the stone lining of the well were two areas of slumping, (153-4), either side of the central fills. These fills both comprised mid grey brown loose silty clay, with inclusions of sub angular stones. 15th century pottery was recovered from (153). The lowest excavated central fill within the stone lining of the well comprised a light mottled yellow brown clay with rare chalk inclusions (174). Overlying this was a mid brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk flecks and small sub angular stones (151). No finds were recovered from either of these fills. The feature was not bottomed, and hand excavation was halted at a depth of 0.65m. The well was still visible following the c.2.5m ground reduction for the footings of the proposed development (Plates 21-22).



Plate 1: Site shot, looking north east, 2x2m scale



Plate 2: Posthole [203], looking north, 0.2m scale



Plate 3: Pits [135], [155], [157] & [159], looking north, 2m & 1m scales



Plate 4: Pit [140] & Ditch [144], looking south east, 1m scale



Plate 5: Ditch [165], looking south west, 0.5m scale



Plate 6: Pit [175] & Ditch [178], looking east, 1m scale



Plate 7: Ditch [105], looking south east, 0.5m scale



Plate 8: SM2, looking south east, 0.2m scale



Plate 9: Ditches [214] & [216], looking north west, 0.5m scale



Plate 10: Pit [196], looking north west, 1m scale



Plate 11: Pit [209], looking north east, 1m scale



Plate 12: Ditch [169], looking south east, 0.5m scale



Plate 13: Ditch [190], looking north, 0.5m scale



Plate 14: Ditch [119] & Pit [122], looking south east, 0.5m scale



Plate 15: Ditch [113], looking south west, 2m & 1m scales



Plate 16: Ditch terminus [106], looking south west, 1m scale



Plate 17: Pits [195] & [192], looking north, 2m scale



Plate 18: Well [152], looking south east, 1m scale



Plate 19: Well [152], vertical shot, 0.5m scale



Plate 20: Well [152], looking north east, 1m scale



Plate 21: General shot after ground reduction, looking north west, 2m scale



Plate 22: Well [152] after ground reduction, looking north

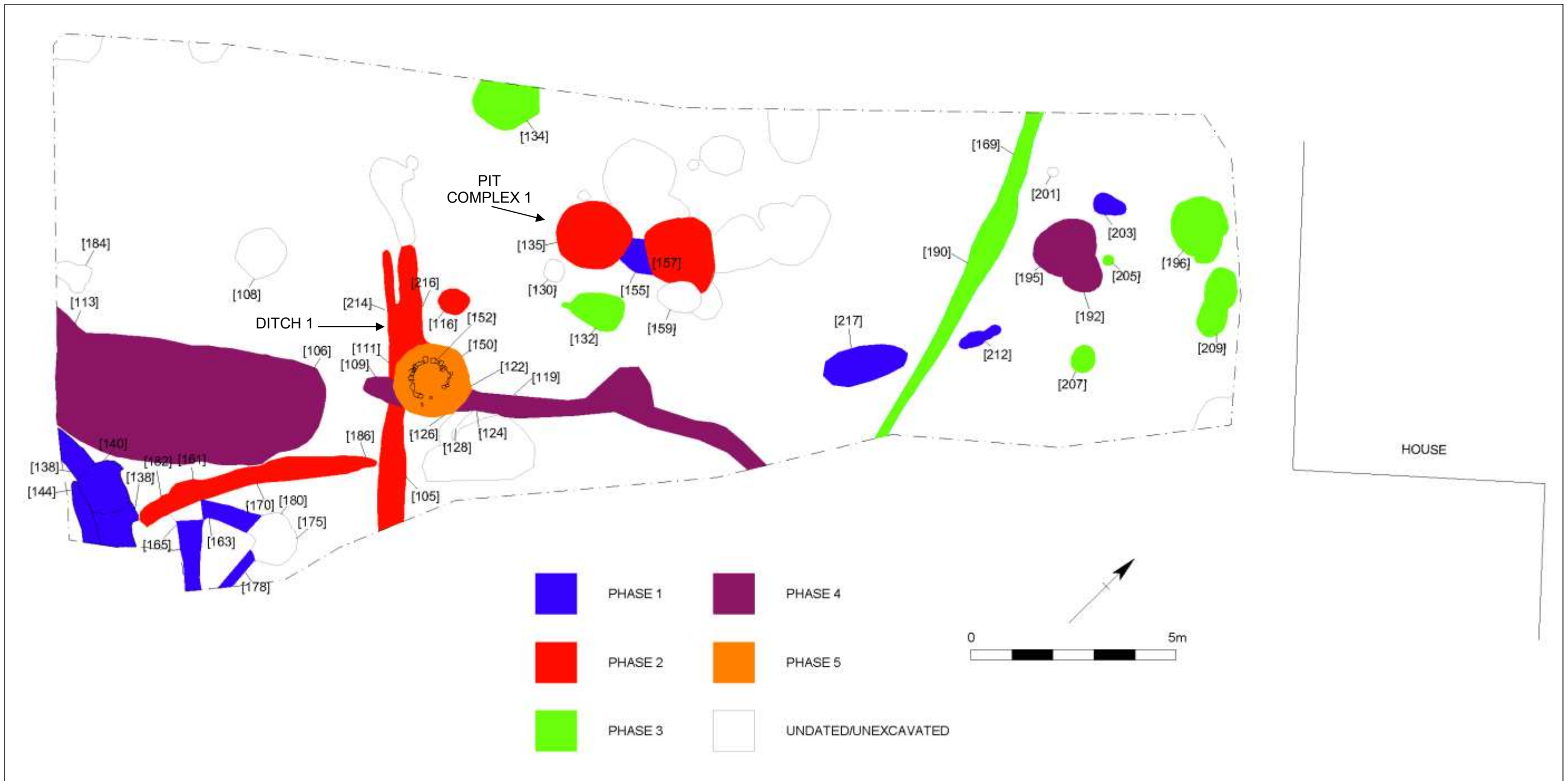


Figure 3: Phase plan (scale 1:100)

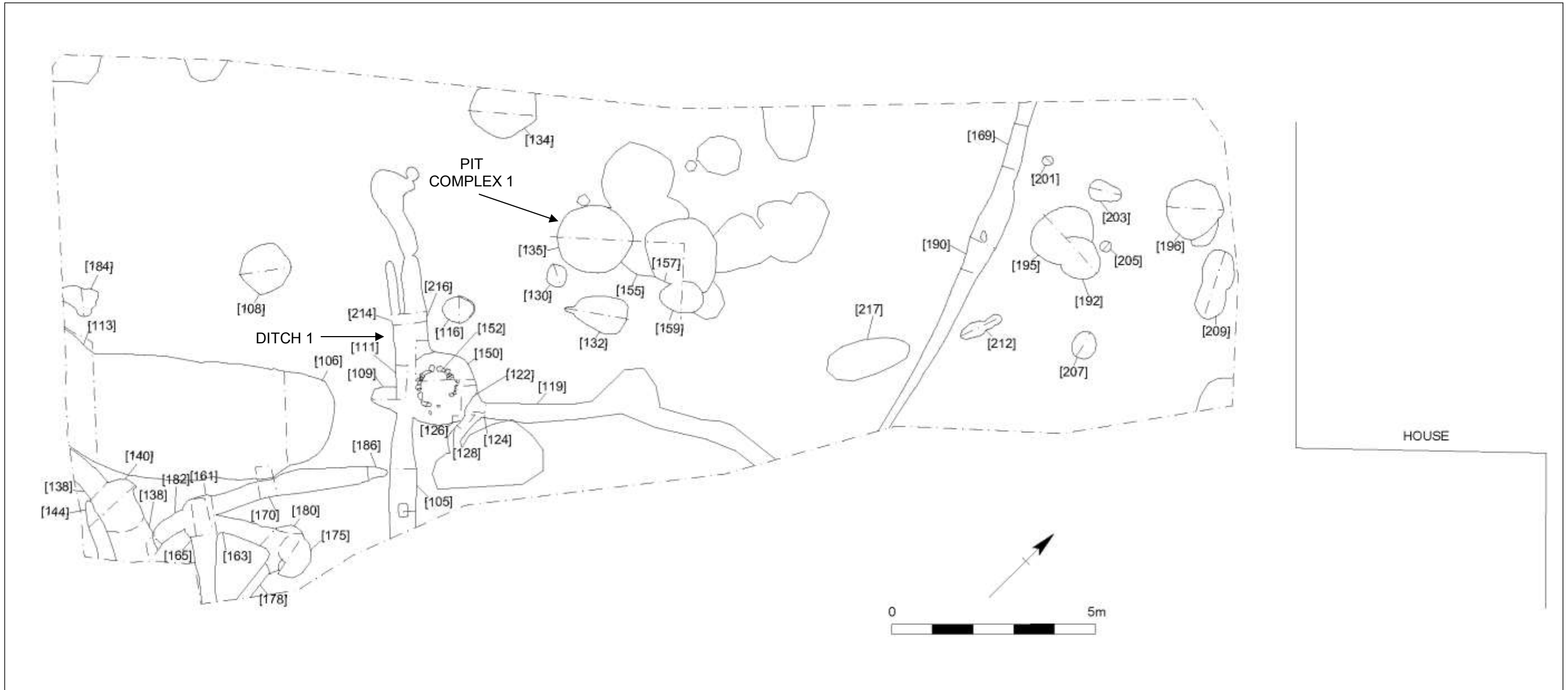


Figure 4: All feature plan (scale 1:100)

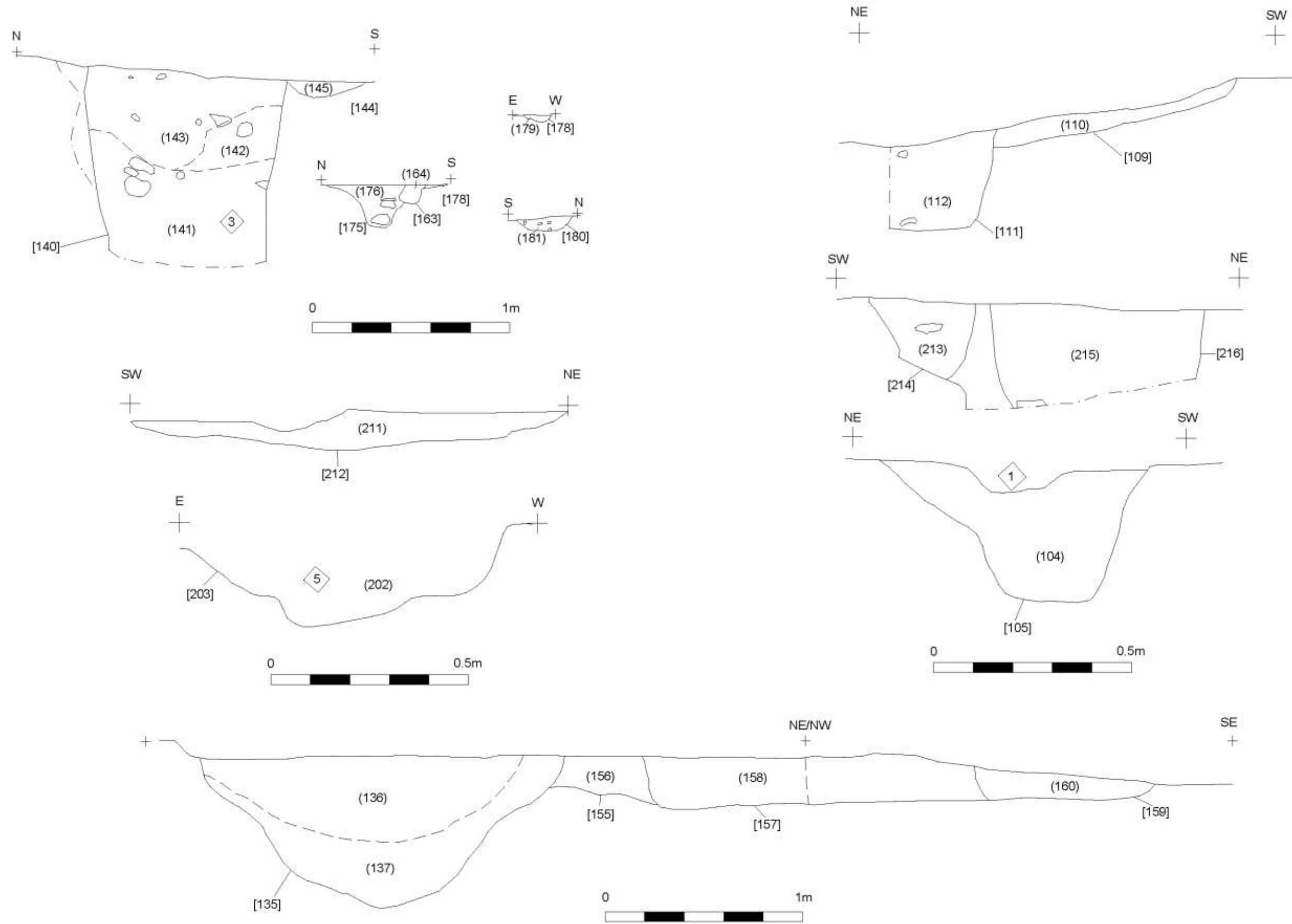


Figure 5: Sections (scales as shown)

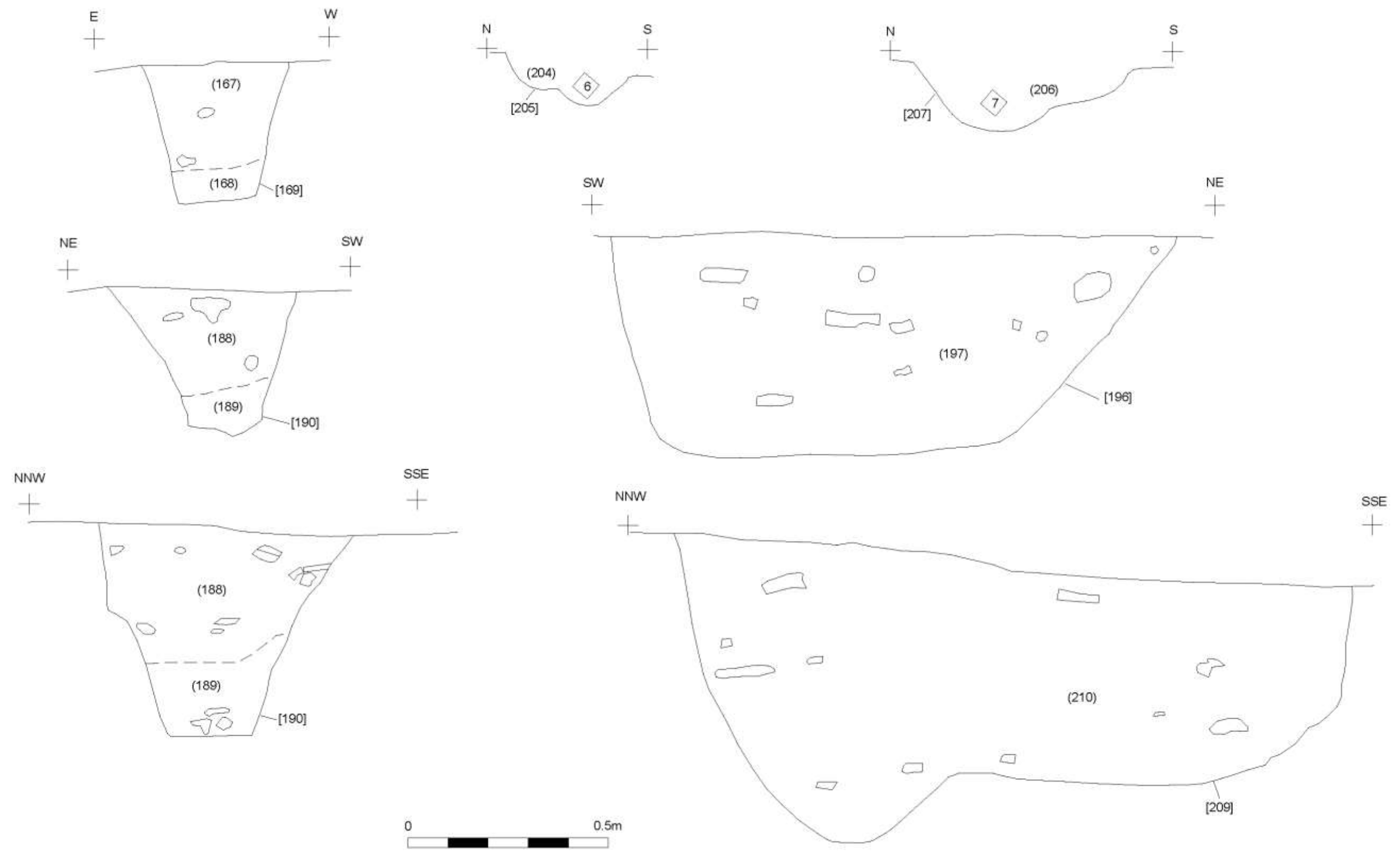


Figure 6: Sections (scales as shown)

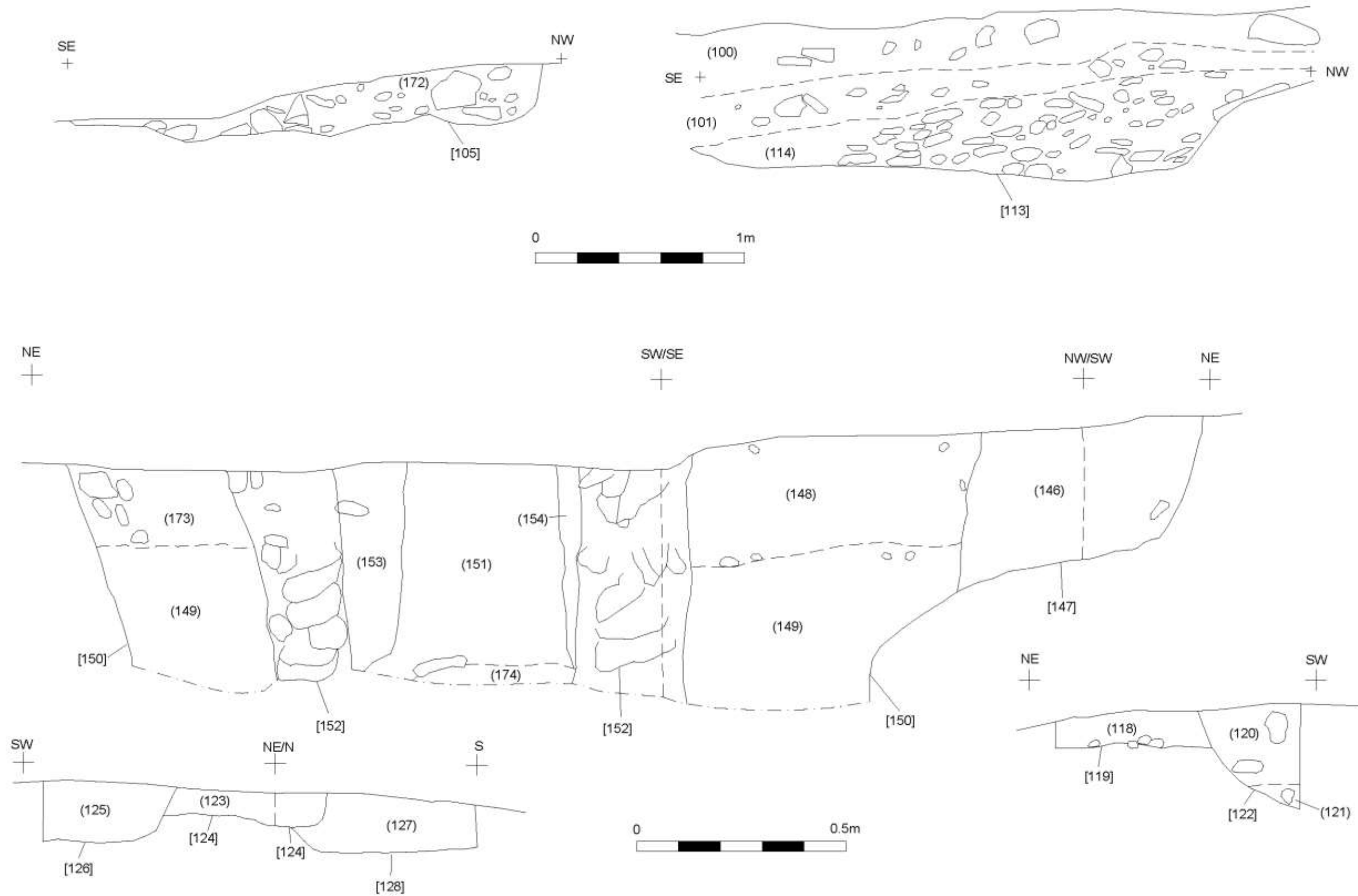


Figure 7: Sections (scales as shown)

5. Watching Brief

5.1 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation on three interlinking trenches at the south western end of the site, down the slope from the main excavation area (Appendix 7, p. 52). The trenches varied in width between 0.6m and 1.7m at the base, and in depth between 0.95m and 1.5m. 31 sherds of unstratified pottery were recovered during the watching brief, ranging in date from the Romano British period through to the 15th century. A basic plan of the features is included in Appendix 6.

5.2 Eight features were identified during this process. Feature 1 (F1) comprised an irregular, sub-circular pit, filled with a grey silty clay with green flecks. The feature was not bottomed during the excavation, and had a maximum depth of 0.95m (Plate 23).

Feature 2 (F2) was the largest feature observed, being *c.*17m wide. Its full extent and shape in plan could not be determined within the trench. F2 was filled with a grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of angular stones (Plate 23).

Feature 3 (F3) measured *c.*4m in width, and again, the full extent of this feature and its shape in plan could not be determined within the trench. The fill of this feature comprised grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of angular stones (Plate 23).

The shape of Feature 4 (F4) was not discernible in plan, but its section indicates that it was probably a pit. F4 had a maximum depth of 1m, and was filled with grey silt with frequent inclusions of large, sub-angular stones. One sherd of 13th century pottery was recovered from this feature (Plate 24).

Feature 5 (F5) was a maximum of *c.*0.5m deep, and *c.*7m wide, and was filled with grey silt with frequent inclusions of large, sub-angular stones. This feature is also likely to have been a pit, although its shape was not seen in plan (Plate 25).

Feature 6 (F6) was not fully recorded, but was *c.*5.m wide, and was filled by a grey silty clay.

The extents of Feature 7 (F7) were not easily defined, as the only edge observed was towards the end of the north eastern end of Trench 3. Its extents may have been obscured by the other features within the trenches. The fill of this feature again comprised a grey silty clay, with green flecks (Plate 26).

Feature 8 (F8) was observed in the southern wall of Trench 3. Its extent was not recorded for health and safety reasons, but its fill comprised grey silty clay, as before, and it measured *c.*0.6m in depth, and was probably a pit. One sherd of 13th century pottery was recovered from this feature (Plate 26-27).



Plate 23: Features 1-3, looking north east, 1m scale



Plate 24: Feature 4, looking east



Plate 25: Features 1 and 5, looking south west, 2x1m scale



Plate 26: Features 7 and 8, looking south west, 1m scale



Plate 27: Feature 8, looking south south west, 1m scale

6. Artefactual Reports

6.1 *Analytical Methodology*

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a DBase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. Any statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

6.2 *Fabrics*

The pottery assemblage comprised 405 sherds with a total weight of 5,536g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 2.49. A total of 130 sherds (1,704g) are Romano-British, the rest medieval.

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

- F205: **Stamford ware**, AD850 - 1250. 2 sherds, 7, EVE=0.03
- F209: **Oolitic ware**, AD975 - 1350. 2 sherds, 10g, EVE=0.04
- F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100 -1400. 167 sherds, 2066g, EVE= 0.99.
- F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**, AD1100 - 1400. 1 sherds, 3g, EVE=0.
- F319: **Lyveden/Stanion 'A' ware**, AD1150 - 1400. 15 sherds, 335g, EVE= 0.25.
- F324: **Brill/Boarstall ware**, 13th -16th C. 3 sherds, 10g, EVE = 0.
- F329: **Potterspury Ware**, AD1250 – 1600. 41 sherds, 456g, EVE = 0.18.
- F320: **Lyveden/Stanion 'B' ware**, AD1225 - 1400. 7 sherds, 100g, EVE=0.22.
- F365: **Late Medieval Reduced ware**, AD1400 - 1500. 35 sherds, 811g, EVE=0.73.
- F401: **Late Medieval Oxidized Ware**, AD1450 – 1550. 2 sherds, 34g, EVE=0.05.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (e.g. Blinkhorn 2007). The Romano-British assemblage mainly comprises shell-tempered wares, along with smaller quantities of 'Belgic' pottery and Samian ware. A few sherds of Nene Valley Colour-coat Wares were also noted, but these were in the main redeposited.

6.3 *Chronology and Pottery Occurrence*

The range of Romano-British pottery types indicates that the bulk of the assemblage was of 1st – 2nd century date, although some late 3rd – 4th century material was present.

The Saxo-Norman and later pottery assemblages were given a seriated phase-dates on the basis of the pottery types present. The scheme is shown in Table X1, along with the number, weight and EVE of sherds per phase

The data in Table X1 indicate that there was activity at the site from the 12th century until the mid-late 15th century, after which time the site appears to have been abandoned. The mean sherd weight is generally low to average for sites in the region, and in most cases is less than that of the unstratified pottery. This may be due to the presence of fairly large quantities of residual Romano-British pottery in some of the later contexts, although when the Romano-British pottery is disregarded, the mean sherd weights are as follows:

CP1: 23.5g
CP2: 6.9g
CP3: 11.4g
CP4: 7.2g
CP5: 15.5g
CP6: 5.5g

The high value for CP1 is due to the presence of partially complete cylindrical jar in fabric F330. In most cases, the mean sherd weights are slightly lower, indicating that apart from CP1 and CP5, the bulk of the pottery comprises assemblages which are the result of secondary deposition. The veracity of the dating will need to be checked against the stratigraphic matrix at the report stage, as it is possible that there may be assemblages which lack the defining wares, and are later than range of wares present suggests. The pottery occurrence by major fabric type per ceramic phase is shown in Table X2.

The data in Table X2 show a fairly typical occurrence pattern for medieval sites in the region. Romano-British pottery is present in most of the medieval phases, and makes up between c 5% - 10% of most groups, although it represents over 18% of the CP2 material. This phase-group is rather small however, and so the data is likely to be skewed. Residuality is also quite high in CP5, suggesting that there was some disturbance of earlier strata at that time. As with Table X1, the data will need to be verified with reference to the stratigraphic matrix, and adjusted where necessary.

6.4 *The Post-Roman Assemblage*

As noted above, the range of fabric types is entirely typical of sites in the region, and the same comments apply to the raw data with respect to the pottery consumption over time. In terms of vessel use, as indicated by the rimsherd data, the assemblage was entirely limited to jars, bowls and jugs, which is fairly typical of the period, although one would perhaps have expected some of the more developed vessels of the late medieval period, such as cisterns and dripping dishes, to have been present. The nature of the assemblage per ceramic phase will be discussed in more detail at the report stage.

6.5 *Assessment*

The assemblage is, in the main, a collection of fairly small and fragmented groups of material. The bare data suggests that there was activity at the site from the beginning of the medieval period until the mid-late 15th century, after which time it was abandoned. However, to confirm this, each context-specific assemblage will need to be checked against the stratigraphic matrix, as it is possible that some may be later than the range of pottery types present suggests. Any changes to this means that the data tables will need to be adjusted accordingly. Once done, this will enable a short discussion concerning the assemblage in its local and regional context. Few illustrations will be required. It is envisaged that this work will all take no more than one day, and perhaps less, depending on the results of the stratigraphic analysis.

6.6 *Bibliography*

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- MPRG 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-roman Ceramics* Medieval Pottery Res Group Occ Paper **2**
- Orton C 1998-99 Minimum Standards in Statistics and Sampling *Medieval Ceramics* **22-23**, 135-8

7. Environmental Reports

7.1 *Introduction*

Excavations carried out by Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd in Great Doddington, Northamptonshire, investigated a series of features of Romano-British and medieval date and seven environmental samples were taken from four postholes, a ditch fill, pot contents and a pit fill (Table 1) including contexts of Romano-British and medieval date. A charcoal sample was also collected and a small collection of animal bone was recovered by hand during the excavations. These were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for processing and assessment.

7.2 *Methods*

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residues recorded. A total of seven samples comprising 62.5 litres were processed.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using up to x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones, etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residues, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3.

7.3 *Results*

The samples washed down to a residue of small and medium flint and pebble gravel, with fossil shell, ironstone and varying amounts of silt concretions and occasional quartz. The samples were mainly fairly small so archaeological finds were not abundant, with only two sherds of pottery, a little fired earth, slag and animal bone being recovered. The magnetic component included hammerstone in both Romano-British and medieval samples with densities between 0 and 3.3 flakes per litre of sample.

The 20 flakes in RB sample 2 and the slag suggests smithing somewhere on site in the Roman period, but the finds in later contexts could be reworked or contemporary medieval smithing.

The generally small quantity of animal bone, again probably reflects the sample sizes. Sheep/goat, pig, cat, house mouse, chicken, small bird, fish and frog or toad have all been recovered from the samples assigned to the Roman period, while only rodent, small bird and frog or toad have been recorded from the smaller medieval samples.

The sample (<2>) from the lower fill of Romano-British ditch 190 also produced bird eggshell comparable with chicken.

The flots of all the samples were generally fairly small although original sample size was clearly a factor with the postholes. Nevertheless the density of charred plant remains within each flot was high with charred cereal grain, pulses and occasional other weed taxa occurring in all the samples. Wheat, barley and probable oat are present among the cereals although these have not as yet been identified to species, large pulses are present in most samples – possibly pea or bean, and charred hazelnut shell is recorded in posthole 203. Other charred remains included grass seeds, legumes, *Chenopodium* sp, and a few taxa not yet identified. One or two seeds, particularly elder (*Sambucus* sp.) appear to be mineralised or partially mineralized. A little charred cereal chaff is present in samples assigned to both periods (Table 3). Charcoal was fairly poorly represented in all samples, and in several represented a smaller volume than the charred cereal and pulse remains.

All the samples produced shells of terrestrial snails, although the most abundant in most, *Cecilioides acicula*, is a blind species that burrows deeply into the soil and is probably intrusive in the deposits. The other snails are dominated by taxa characteristic of open grassland habitats with *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia costata*, *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Pupilla muscorum*, with a few shells of more catholic taxa, *Trichia hispida* and *Cochlicopa* sp.. Three samples, 2, 3 and 7, produced one or two shells of taxa more typically found in woodlands or shaded habitats, *Aegopinella nitidula* and *Oxychilus* sp.. A single shell of *Lymnaea truncatula*, a species of damp areas and river floodplains, is the only wet indicator, perhaps reflecting the damper environment in ditch 190. The Romano-British and medieval assemblages are very similar and would seem to indicate a locally open grassy environment around the sampled features in both periods.

A small collection of animal bones was made during the excavation. These have been identified and recorded using the standard methods of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see Appendix) and are summarized in Table 4 and the catalogue presented in the appendix. The sample is too small for any detailed analysis. Horse, cattle, sheep, pig, red deer, cat, crow or rook, and a duck have been identified. Cattle and sheep are the most abundant in both periods, followed by pig, with all other taxa represented by single bones, although in the case of the duck and crow/rook more than one bone from the same individual is present.

Two of the bones show evidence of working or use. The unstratified red deer antler beam portion has had its tines chopped off but shows no evidence of further use. A sheep metatarsus from Romano-British context 162 has a very polished shaft and clear evidence of localized wear on the distal anterior surface of the shaft, across which something has been rubbing. The function is not known but the bone appears similar to sheep metatarsi used on some near eastern looms, although the author knows of no similar examples in Britain.

A single sample of charcoal was hand collected from context 104 during excavation. This looks as if it derives from a single piece of roundwood approximately 30mm in diameter (charred condition) which could have derived from a stake of perhaps 60mm diameter before burning. The charcoal has not been identified for this assessment.

7.4 **Discussion**

The samples have produced a range of remains, including iron smithing debris, occasional pottery and fired earth, bone, charred plant macrofossils and terrestrial snail shells. The concentrations of charred cereal grain and possible pea or bean, with several larger charred weed seeds and only a little chaff might suggest cleaned or partially cleaned crops being prepared for food in a household context, and with the animal bone, bird eggshell, house mouse and a little charcoal probably indicates domestic rubbish. This would appear true for both the Romano-British and medieval periods. The concentration of this rubbish in the small samples and postholes is high.

The fairly low density of hammerscale in the samples, with slag in a Romano-British context, would suggest nearby iron-smithing on the site, but hammerscale moves easily through the soil due to bioturbation and can easily be redeposited so the presence of smithing in both periods cannot be substantiated, although the larger fragment of slag would indicate this activity in the Roman period.

The only palaeoenvironmental evidence comes from the terrestrial snails which indicate an open grassy environment on the site at the time the features were filling, with little or no difference between the Romano-British and medieval periods.

7.5 **Recommendations**

If no further fieldwork is undertaken at the site then the only further work that can be recommended on these assemblages is the specific identification and quantification of the whole charred plant macrofossil assemblage. This should allow some comparison of both the crop types and crop husbandry between the two periods, and perhaps indicate whether there is contamination across the deposits of different date. The two fish vertebrae from sample 2 should also be identified in case they derive from marine fish and indicate trade with the coast in the Romano-British period. The cereal remains from the undated context 200 could help to phase this posthole to either the Roman or medieval period.

If the hand collected charcoal derives from a context in which it may have been a stake, then the species should be identified.

7.6 **Bibliography**

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8 Conclusions

8.1 *Watching Brief*

Dating evidence was only recovered from two of the features recorded during the watching brief, which suggested that both of these features were in use during the 13th century. A variety of unstratified pottery was also recovered during the watching brief, dating from the Romano British period through to the 15th century. These sherds may have come from within the features at this end of the site, but equally they may have been the result of hillwash from the site at the top of the slope.

All the features were filled by a similar soil, indicating they may have been contemporary with each other. F1 and F7 were noted to have green flecks within their fills, suggesting they may have been filled by refuse material, and possibly be related to agricultural activity. The features noted at this lower end of the site may have been related to the settlement suggested by the house platforms in the fields directly bordering the site. The size of some of the features, notably F2 and F7 may suggest that their purpose was extraction, as the natural in this part of the site was very sandy. The smaller features lend themselves more easily to the theory of refuse or storage pits for the nearby settlement.

8.2 *Excavation*

The excavation revealed evidence for Roman activity (Phase 1) on the site, with a focus on the south western corner of the site and pit [140], which may have been a well. This, coupled with the discovery of building debris immediately to the west of the development site (Section 3.3), suggests domestic settlement in the vicinity of the site during this period. Following this theory, the other Roman features across the site could be interpreted as being related to other domestic activity in the area, such as rubbish disposal.

Following the domestic activity recorded during Phase 1, the site appears to have been abandoned for approximately 8 centuries. It has been suggested that Great Doddington has its origins in the Saxon period, but the excavation found no evidence for this on this particular site. The next phase of activity identified on the site dates to the 12th century. These features have been interpreted as property boundaries, and possible refuse pits. This suggests that the village had extended east, away from its focus around the church by this period. No structural evidence dating to this period was recorded during the excavation, suggesting that the properties these features relate to were situated closer to the road.

During the 13th century, activity was confined to the north eastern corner of the site. Here two postholes and two pits close to a possible drainage ditch suggest the continuation of domestic activity on the site, and the recovery of hammerscale from within the ditch suggests some form of iron working close to the site during this period.

By the 14th century the evidence suggests that activity within the site had dropped off significantly. This phase of activity on the site is represented by what appear to be two possible boundary ditches, and two intercutting pits. Whilst ditch [106] appears in plan to be a feature of some significance, its lack of depth does not seem to support this hypothesis. This decline in activity might relate a fall in the level of population or possibly to an amalgamation of holdings. This trend continued into the final phase of

the site which was represented by a 15th century well [150]. This was probably associated with an adjacent dwelling or dwellings that lay alongside the High Street.

8.3 ***Confidence Rating***

Within the constraints of the excavation a high confidence rating is attached to the conclusions drawn from the results of the excavation and watching brief.

9. Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Nick Burles of *Grassroots Construction Ltd*, on behalf of Mr and Mrs P. Cunningham. The writer is grateful to Nick Burles and Mr and Mrs Cunningham for their assistance. The project was monitored by Liz Mordue of the Planning Department of *Northamptonshire County Council* on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Jonathan Hunn BA PHD MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Calli Rouse BA PIFA, Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA, Gareth Shane BSC, Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MA and Zoe Clarke. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by Jonathan Hunn.

10. Archive

10.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Sample records
9. Site record drawings
10. List of photographs
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. Original specialist reports and supporting information
13. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

10.2 As there is currently no depository for archives in Northamptonshire, ASC will store the archive until deposition can be arranged.

11 References

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Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

Context Register

Context	Type	Description
100	Deposit	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Subsoil
102	Deposit	Natural
103	Fill	Fill inside vessel SM2
104	Fill	Fill of ditch [105]
105	Cut	Ditch
106	Cut	Ditch terminus
107	Fill	Fill of pit [108]
108	Cut	Pit
109	Cut	Pit
110	Fill	Fill of ditch [109]
111	Cut	Ditch
112	Fill	Fill of ditch [111]
113	Cut	Ditch - same as [106]
114	Fill	Fill of ditch [113]
115	VOID	VOID
116	Cut	Pit
117	Fill	Fill of pit [116]
118	Fill	Fill of ditch [119]
119	Cut	Ditch
120	Fill	Fill of pit [122]
121	Fill	Fill of pit [122]
122	Cut	Pit
123	Fill	Fill of ditch [124]
124	Cut	Ditch
125	Fill	Fill of pit [126]
126	Cut	Pit
127	Fill	Fill of gully [128]
128	Cut	Gully
129	Fill	Fill of pit [130]
130	Cut	Pit
131	Fill	Fill of pit [132]
132	Cut	Pit
133	Fill	Fill of pit [134]
134	Cut	Pit
135	Cut	Pit
136	Fill	Fill of pit [135]
137	Fill	Fill of pit [135]
138	Cut	Ditch
139	Fill	Fill of ditch [138]
140	Cut	Pit
141	Fill	Fill of pit [140]
142	Fill	Fill of pit [140]
143	Fill	Fill of pit [140]
144	Cut	Ditch
145	Fill	Fill of ditch [144]
146	Fill	Fill of ditch [147]
147	Cut	Ditch
148	Fill	Fill of construction cut [150]
149	Fill	Fill of construction cut [150]
150	Cut	Construction Cut
151	Fill	Fill of well structure [152]
152	Structure	Well structure
153	Fill	Fill of structure [152]
154	Fill	Fill of structure [152]
155	Cut	Pit
156	Fill	Fill of pit [155]
157	Cut	Pit
158	Fill	Fill of pit [157]
159	Cut	Pit
160	Fill	Fill of pit [159]
161	Cut	Ditch
162	Fill	Fill of ditch [161]
163	Cut	Ditch
164	Fill	Fill of [163]
165	Cut	Ditch

166	Fill	Fill of ditch [165]
167	Fill	Fill of ditch [169]
168	Fill	Fill of ditch [169]
169	Cut	Ditch
170	Cut	Ditch
171	Fill	Fill of ditch [170]
172	Fill	Fill of ditch [106]
173	Fill	Fill of construction cut [150]
174	Fill	Fill of construction cut [150]
175	Cut	Pit
176	Fill	Fill of pit [175]
177	VOID	VOID
178	Cut	Ditch
179	Fill	Fill of ditch [178]
180	Cut	Ditch
181	Fill	Fill of ditch [180]
182	Cut	Ditch terminus
183	Fill	Fill of ditch [182]
184	Cut	Tree bole
185	Fill	Fill of [184]
186	Cut	Ditch terminus
187	Fill	Fill of ditch [186]
188	Fill	Fill of ditch [190]
189	Fill	Fill of ditch [190]
190	Cut	Ditch
191	Fill	Fill of pit [192]
192	Cut	Pit
193	Fill	Fill of pit [195]
194	Fill	Fill of pit [195]
195	Cut	Pit
196	Cut	Pit
197	Fill	Fill of pit [196]
198	Cut	Ditch
199	Fill	Fill of ditch [198]
200	Fill	Fill of posthole [201]
201	Cut	Posthole
202	Fill	Fill of posthole [203]
203	Cut	Posthole
204	Fill	Fill of posthole [205]
205	Cut	Posthole
206	Fill	Fill of posthole [207]
207	Cut	Posthole
208	Fill	Hearth (unexcavated)
209	Cut	Posthole/pit
210	Fill	Fill of posthole/pit [209]
211	Fill	Fill of amorphous feature [212]
212	Cut	Amorphous feature
213	Fill	Fill of ditch [214]
214	Cut	Ditch
215	Fill	Fill of ditch [216]
216	Cut	Ditch
217	Cut	Pit (unexcavated)

Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	002	1:20	Pit [108]
1	009	1:20	Pit [130]
1	011	1:20	Pit [132]
1	013	1:20	Pit [134]
3	017	1:20	Construction [150], well [152], ditches [105] [109] [111]
5	034	1:50	NW end of site
4	040	1:20	Pits [135] [155] [157] [159]
4	042	1:20	Pit [196]
4	043	1:20	Pit [209]
5	044	1:20	NE end of site

Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	001	1:10	[108]
2	003	1:10	[105]
1	004	1:10	[116]
2	005	1:10	[109] [111]
2	006	1:10	[119] [122]
2	007	1:10	[124] [126]
1	008	1:10	[130]
1	010	1:10	[132]
1	012	1:10	[134]
1	014	1:20	[140]
4	015	1:10	[135] [155] [157] [159]
1	016	1:10	[169]
2	018	1:10	[150] [152] [105] [109] [111]
1	019	1:10	[190]
1	020	1:10	[190]
2	021	1:20	[192] [195]
4	022	1:10	[196]
1	023	1:20	[105]
1	024	1:20	[113]
1	025	1:20	[163] [168]
1	026	1:20	[165]
1	027	1:20	[178]
1	028	1:20	[168] [178] [176]
1	029	1:20	[180]
1	030	1:20	[170] [198]
1	031	1:20	[186]
1	032	1:20	[184]
1	033	1:20	[182] [138]
2	035	1:10	[201]
2	036	1:10	[203]
2	037	1:10	[205]
2	038	1:20	[207]
4	039	1:10	[209]
2	041	1:10	[212]
2	045	1:10	[214] [216]

Registered Finds

Registered Find No.	Context No.	Material	Description
1	211	Pot	Samian
2	104	Pot	Nearly complete pot

Sample Register

Sample No	Context No	Sample Type	Quantity
1	103	Fill of SM2	1 Bucket
2	189	Lower fill of Ditch [190]	3 Buckets
3	141	Basal fill of [140]	3 Buckets
4	200	50% of posthole [201]	1 Bucket
5	202	50% of posthole [203]	1 Bucket
6	204	50% of posthole [205]	1 Bucket
7	206	50% of posthole [207]	1 Bucket

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context Numbers		Pottery		Animal Bone		CBM		Fe objects		Flint		Shell		Other		Comments
Fill	Cut	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	
104		51	1066	11	47											
112		17	158	7	77											
117		5	129	10	36											
118		4	44													
120		3	36	3	11											
125		1	8	1	1											
131		10	44													
133		27	231	9	38							1	2			
136		26	196	4	35											
137		4	26	1	105											
139		1	181	7	155											
141		4	70	2	22											
143		8	87	8	278											
145		46	526	6	76											
148		8	67	2	14				1	15	1	5				
149		26	285	11	36											
153		5	23													
156		4	41									1	41			
158		3	18	1	3											
162		6	75	3	32											
164		10	67	1	13											
168		6	17													
169		9	60	4	257	1	22									
171		1	5	3	43											
172		31	801	3	36											
183				2	37											
185				2	12											
188		21	132	9	72	1	9									
189		2	13	14	61											
191		2	21	3	39											
194		22	244	3	31											
197		7	88													
200						1	15									
202		1	6	1	9											
204		1	8													
206		3	19	1	5											
210		14	104	1	1					1	2	1	1			
211		16	48													
214		6	13	1	2											
216		8	42	1	6											
217		3	57													
US		28	475	1	48											
TR 1-US		3	81	1	7									glass x1	18	
TR1 F1		2	13													
TR1 F4		1	11													
TR2-US		1	33													
TR3 F8		1	12													

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 23 High Street, Great Doddington, Northants			SITE NO/CODE: 1445/GDH
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		✓	Working shot, looking south east 01/09/11
2		✓	Working shot, looking south east 01/09/11
3		✓	Site shot, looking east 01/09/11
4		✓	Working shot, looking north 01/09/11
5		✓	Site shot, looking south west 01/09/11
6		✓	Working shot, looking north 01/09/11
7		✓	Site shot, looking south west 01/09/11
8		✓	Working shot, looking north 01/09/11
9		✓	Working shot, looking north east 01/09/11
10		✓	Working shot, looking east 01/09/11
11		✓	Working shot, looking north east 01/09/11
12		✓	Working shot, looking east 01/09/11
13		✓	Site shot, looking north east 01/09/11
14	✓	✓	Feature [212], pre-excavation, looking south east 01/09/11
15		✓	Working shot, looking south west 01/09/11
16	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north east 01/09/11
17		✓	Working shot, looking east 01/09/11
18		✓	Working shot, looking east 02/09/11
19		✓	Working shot, looking east 02/09/11
20		✓	Working shot, looking south 02/09/11
21		✓	Working shot, looking south 02/09/11
22		✓	Working shot, looking south 02/09/11
23	✓	✓	General shot, looking south 02/09/11
24	✓	✓	General shot, looking south 02/09/11
25		✓	Working shot, looking north east 02/09/11
26		✓	Working shot, looking west 02/09/11
27		✓	Working shot, looking north west 02/09/11
28	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north east, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
29	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north east, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
30	✓	✓	Site shot, looking south west, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
31	✓	✓	Site shot, looking south west, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
32	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north east, 2m scale 02/09/11
33	✓	✓	Ditch [169], pre-excavation, looking north, 1m scale 02/09/11
34	✓	✓	Ditch [169], pre-excavation, looking north, 1m scale 02/09/11
35	✓	✓	Ditch [113], pre-excavation, looking north west, 2m scale 02/09/2011
36	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
37	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
38	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
39	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
40	✓	✓	Site shot, looking north, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
41	✓	✓	Ditch [113], pre-excavation, looking north west 02/09/2011
42	✓	✓	Ditch [169], pre-excavation, looking north, 2x2m scale 02/09/11
43	✓	✓	Ditch [169], pre-excavation, looking north west, 2m scale 02/09/11
44	✓	✓	SM2, looking south east, 0.2m scale 02/09/11
45	✓	✓	SM2, looking south east, 0.2m scale 02/09/11

46	✓	✓	SM2, looking south east, 0.2m scale 02/09/11
47	✓	✓	SM2, looking south east, 0.2m scale 02/09/11
48	✓	✓	Ditch terminus [106], looking south west, 1m scale 05/09/11
49	✓	✓	Ditch terminus [106], looking south west, 1m scale 05/09/11
50	✓	✓	Pit [108], looking north west, 1m scale 05/09/11
51	✓	✓	Ditch [105], looking south east, 0.5m scale 05/09/11
52	✓	✓	Ditches [109] & [111], looking south east, 0.5m scale 05/09/11
53	✓	✓	Ditch [113], looking south west, 2m & 1m scales 06/09/11
54	✓	✓	Ditch [113], looking south west, 2m & 1m scales 06/09/11
55	✓	✓	Pit [116], looking south west, 1m scale 06/09/11
56	✓	✓	Ditch [119] & Pit [122], looking south east, 0.5m scale 06/09/11
57	✓	✓	Ditch [119] & Pit [122], looking south east, 0.5m scale 06/09/11
58	✓	✓	Ditch [124], Pit [126] & Gully [128], looking north west, 0.5m scale 06/09/11
59		✓	Working shot, looking south west 06/09/11
60	✓	✓	Pit [130], looking NNE, 0.5m scale 07/09/11
61	✓	✓	Pit [132], looking north west, 1m scale 07/09/11
62	✓	✓	Pit [134], looking north west, 1m scale 08/09/11
63	✓	✓	Pit [140] & Ditch [144], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
64	✓	✓	Pit [140] & Ditch [144], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
65	✓	✓	Pit [140] & Ditch [144], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
66	✓	✓	Pit [140] & Ditch [144], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
67	✓	✓	Well [152], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
68	✓	✓	Well [152], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
69	✓	✓	Well [152], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
70	✓	✓	Well [152], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
71	✓	✓	Well [152], looking south east, 1m scale 08/09/11
72	✓	✓	Well [152], vertical shot, 0.5m scale 08/09/11
73	✓	✓	Well [152], vertical shot, 0.5m scale 08/09/11
74	✓	✓	Well [152], Cut [150] & Ditch [122], looking south west, 1m scale 08/09/11
75	✓	✓	Well [152], looking north west, 1m scale 08/09/11
76	✓	✓	Well [152], looking north east, 1m scale 08/09/11
77		✓	Working shot, looking south west 08/09/11
78		✓	Working shot, looking east 08/09/11
79		✓	Working shot, looking east 08/09/11
80		✓	Working shot, looking south east 08/09/11
81	✓	✓	Cut [150] & Ditch [147], looking SSW, 1m scale 08/09/11
82	✓	✓	Cut [150] & Ditch [147], looking SSW, 1m scale 08/09/11
83	✓	✓	Cut [150] & Ditch [147], looking SSW, 1m scale 08/09/11
84		✓	Working shot, looking north 08/09/11
85		✓	Working shot, looking west 08/09/11
86		✓	Working shot, looking north 08/09/11
87	✓	✓	Pits [135], [155], [157] & [159], looking north, 2m & 1m scales, 08/09/11
88	✓	✓	Pits [135], [155], [157] & [159], looking north, 2m & 1m scales, 08/09/11
89	✓	✓	Pits [135], [155], [157] & [159], looking north, 2m & 1m scales, 08/09/11
90	✓	✓	Pit [135], looking north west, 1m scale 08/09/11
91	✓	✓	Ditches [161] & [163], looking north east, 1m scale 09/09/11
92	✓	✓	Ditches [161] & [163], looking north east, 1m scale 09/09/11
93	✓	✓	Ditch [165], looking south west, 0.5m scale 09/09/11
94	✓	✓	Ditch [165], looking south west, 0.5m scale 09/09/11
95	✓	✓	Ditch [169], looking south east, 0.5m scale 09/09/11
96	✓	✓	Ditch [170], looking south east, 0.5m scale 09/09/11

97	✓	✓	Ditch [170], looking south east, 0.5m scale 09/09/11
98	✓	✓	Ditch [170], looking north east, 0.5m scale 09/09/11
99	✓	✓	Pit [175] & Ditch [178], looking east, 1m scale 09/09/11
100	✓	✓	Pit [175] & Ditch [178], looking east, 1m scale 09/09/11
101	✓	✓	Ditches [178] & [180], looking south west, 0.5m & 0.2m scale 09/09/11
102	✓	✓	Ditches [178] & [180], looking south west, 0.5m & 0.2m scale 09/09/11
103	✓	✓	Ditch terminus [182], looking north west, 0.2m scale 09/09/11
104	✓	✓	Ditch terminus [182], looking north west, 0.2m scale 09/09/11
105	✓	✓	Ditch terminus [182], looking north west, 0.2m scale 09/09/11
106	✓	✓	Ditch terminus [182], looking north west, 0.2m scale 09/09/11
107	✓	✓	?Tree bole [184], looking south west, 0.5m scale 09/09/11
108	✓	✓	?Tree bole [184], looking south west, 0.5m scale 09/09/11
109	✓	✓	Ditch terminus [187], looking south west, 0.2m scale 09/09/11
110	✓	✓	Ditch terminus [187], looking south west, 0.2m scale 09/09/11
111	✓	✓	Ditch [190], looking north, 0.5m scale 12/09/11
112	✓	✓	Ditch [190], looking south, 0.5m scale 12/09/11
113	✓	✓	Pits [195] & [192], looking north, 2m scale 12/09/11
114	✓	✓	Pits [195] & [192], looking north, 2m scale 12/09/11
115	✓	✓	Pit [196], looking north west, 1m scale 12/09/11
116	✓	✓	Pit [196], looking north west, 1m scale 12/09/11
117	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Trench 1, looking north east, 1m scale 12/09/11
118	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Trench 1, looking north east, 1m scale 12/09/11
119	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Trench 1, looking north east, 1m scale 12/09/11
120	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Feature 4, looking east 12/09/11
121	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Feature 4, looking north east 12/09/11
122	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Feature 1, looking north east, 2x1m scale 12/09/11
123	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Trench 2, looking south west, 2x1m scale 12/09/11
124	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Trench 2, looking south west, 2x1m scale 12/09/11
125	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Trench 3, looking south west, 1m scale 12/09/11
126	✓	✓	Watching Brief: Feature 8, looking south south west, 1m scale 12/09/11
127	✓	✓	Hearth (208), looking north west, 1m scale 13/09/11
128	✓	✓	Posthole [201], looking north, 0.2m scale 13/09/11
129	✓	✓	Posthole [203], looking north, 0.2m scale 13/09/11
130	✓	✓	Posthole [205], looking east, 0.2m scale 13/09/11
131	✓	✓	Posthole [207], looking east, 0.2m scale 13/09/11
132	✓	✓	Pit [209], looking north east, 1m scale 13/09/11
133	✓	✓	Amorphous feature [212], looking north, 1m scale 13/09/11
134	✓	✓	Ditches [214] & [216], looking north west, 0.5m scale 13/09/11
135	✓	✓	General shot after ground reduction, looking south, 25/10/11
136	✓	✓	General shot after ground reduction, looking south, 25/10/11
137	✓	✓	Well [152] after ground reduction, looking north 25/10/11
138	✓	✓	Well [152] after ground reduction, looking north 25/10/11
139	✓	✓	Well [152] after ground reduction, looking north east 25/10/11
140	✓	✓	General shot, looking north west, 2m scale 25/10/11
141	✓	✓	Stratigraphy, looking north west, 2m scale 25/10/11
142	✓	✓	Stratigraphy in west corner, 2m scale 25/10/11
143	✓	✓	Stratigraphy at south west end, 2m scale 25/10/11
144	✓	✓	Stratigraphy at south west end, 2m scale 25/10/11
145	✓	✓	Stratigraphy at north east end, 1m scale 25/10/11
146	✓	✓	Stratigraphy at north east end, 1m scale 25/10/11

Appendix 4: Pottery Report Tables

Table X1: Ceramic Phase dating and pottery occurrence

	Defining Wares	Chronology	No	Wt	EVE	Mean Wt
U/S	-	-	30	527	0.43	17.6g
RB	F1001	1 st – 4 th C	96	1183	0	12.3g
CP1	F330, F360	c. AD1100-1150	57	1365	0.45	23.9g
CP2	F319	c. AD1150-1200	26	194	0	7.5g
CP3	F320, F324	c. AD1200-1250	47	527	0.57	11.2g
CP4	F329	c. AD1250-1400	60	457	0.18	7.6g
CP5	F365	c. AD1400-1450	84	1261	0.81	15.0g
CP6	F401	c. AD1450-1500	5	22	0.05	5.5g
		Total	405	5536	2.49	

Table X2: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase, major fabrics only

	RB	F330	F319	F320	F324	F329	F365	F401	Total
CP1	9.2%	90.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1365
CP2	18.6%	44.8%	36.6%	-	-	-	-	-	194
CP3	8.9%	52.4%	28.7%	8.2%	0.6%	-	-	-	527
CP4	9.8%	51.4%	10.1%	0	0.7%	26.3%	-	-	457
CP5	4.3%	7.6%	4.4%	4.5%	0.3%	20.3%	58.6%	-	1261
CP6	0	50.0%	0	0	0	0	0	50.0%	22

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	RB		F205		F209		F330		F360		F319		F320		F324		F329		F365		F401		Date	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0	14	245					10	121			1	12					4	80	1	72	1	23	U/S	
4													1	14									13thC	
8													1	11									13thC	
104							23	1070															12thC	
112							15	147									2	7					M13thC	
117	2	103					2	24															12thC	
118																			4	44			L14thC	
120	1	7									1	19					1	7					M13thC	
125																			1	8			L14thC	
131					1	5	6	18									3	20					M13thC	
133	2	15	2	7			13	78			2	126			1	3							13thC	
136	3	36					18	87			5	71											M12thC	
137	1	10					3	16															12thC	
139	1	179																					RB	
141	4	70																					RB	
143	8	92																					RB	
145	41	521																					RB	
148							8	66															12thC	
149	3	32					17	184			1	25	2	12									13thC	
153							4	11														1	11	M15thC
156	3	32																					RB	
158	1	7			1	5	1	6															12thC	
162	6	74																					RB	
164	10	67																					RB	
168	1	4					4	12									1	1					M13thC	
169	1	2					3	7			2	23			1	4	1	9	1	11			L14thC	
171							1	4															12thC	
172													1	25			3	103	24	642			L14thC	
188	4	14					10	36			2	32					3	37	1	6			L14thC	

Cntxt	RB		F205		F209		F330		F360		F319		F320		F324		F329		F365		F401		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
189	2	13																					RB
191							1	14					1	6									13thC
194	1	38					6	53					1	32			11	107	3	28			L14thC
197							2	25	1	3	1	27					3	32					M13thC
202	1	6																					RB
204																	1	8					M13thC
206							1	6									1	6					M13thC
210	1	34					5	27							1	3	7	39					M13thC
211	16	47																					RB
214							6	13															12thC
216							8	41															12thC
217	3	56																					RB
Total	130	1704	2	7	2	10	167	2066	1	3	15	335	7	100	3	10	41	456	35	811	2	34	

Appendix 5: Environmental Report Tables

Table 1. Great Doddington, 1445/GDH. Samples submitted for environmental assessment

sample no.	context no.	samp. vol (l).	sample weight (kg)	Feature	phase
1	103	1.5	2.5	Sample from inside pot	12-13 th C
2	189	19	21	Lower fill of ditch 190	RB?
3	141	20	20	Basal fill of pit 140	RB
4	200	1.5	2	50% sample of posthole 201 fill	undated
5	202	10	11	50% sample of posthole 203 fill	RB
6	204	2.5	4.5	50% sample of posthole 205 fill	Mid 13 th C
7	206	8	10.5	50% sample of posthole 207 fill	Mid 13 th C
	104			Charcoal sample	12 th C

Table 2. Great Doddington, 1445/GDH. Finds from the processed samples

sample no.	cont. no.	samp. vol. (l)	residue vol. (ml)	pot #/g	flint #/g	fired earth (g)	mag. (g)	ham' scale #	slag (g) *	bone (g)	
1	103	1.5	200				0.2	2		0.1	A little vitrified fuel ash slag in flot
2	189	19	1400			7	9.2	20	7.2	16	83g heat affected pebbles
3	141	20	1000	1/1.8			0.4			1.4	
4	200	1.5	110				0.4	5		0.1	
5	202	10	1300	1/2			6	2fl/1sph		8.4	11g heat affected stone
6	204	2.5	450				0.6				
7	206	8	4000				0.8	4			

#/g = number/weight in grams; + present but not weighed

* sorted from >7mm residue only; sph/fl – spheroidal/flake hammerscale

Table 3. Great Doddington, 1445/GDH. Environmental finds from the processed samples

sample no.	cont. no.	samp. vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	char coal */<2*	charr'd grain *	chaff *	charr'd seed *	snails *	comment
1	103	1.5	11	2/4	3	1	2	2	Charred wheat, barley, indet grain; <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> , grass; frog/toad, rodent; snails – <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> , <i>Vitrea</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> , <i>Vallonia excentrica</i>
2	189	19	10	2/5	3	1	2	3	Charred wheat, barley, indet grain; <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> ; mineralized elder; sheep/goat, sheep size, cat, frog/toad, house mouse, chicken, small bird, fish; cf chicken eggshell; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>Vallonia costata</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Cepeae</i> sp., <i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>
3	141	20	4.5	1/2	2		1	2	Charred wheat, barley, indet grain, Fabaceae; sheep size; snails – <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> , <i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>
4	200	1.5	1	1/1	2		1	1	Charred wheat, indet grain, grasses, Fabaceae, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> ; small bird; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>V. pygmaea</i>
5	202	10	6	2/3	2	1	2	3	Charred wheat, barley?, oat?, grasses, Fabaceae, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> , hazelnut, culm nodes; pig, sheep size; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>V. costata</i> , <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> , <i>V. pygmaea</i> ;
6	204	2.5	3	1/3	2	1	2	2	Charred wheat, indet grain, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> , Fabaceae, grasses, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>V. excentrica</i>
7	206	8	2	1/2	2		1	2	Charred wheat, oats?, indet grain, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> , grasses; mineralised elder; snails – <i>C. acicula</i> , <i>V. excentrica</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> , <i>V. pygmaea</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp.

* = abundance: 1=1-10, 2=11-50, 3=51-150, 4=151-250, 5=250+

/<2 = abundance >2mm/abundance < 2mm

Table 4. Frequency of fragments of hand excavated animal bone by archaeological phase

species	Romano-British	12 th C	mid 12 th C	13 th C	mid 13 th C	late 14 th C	undated	TOTAL
Horse	1							1
Cattle	12	5	2	2	3	5		29
Cattle size	10	6	1	5	4	4	1	31
Sheep or goat	10	7		5	2	6	1	31
Sheep	2							2
Sheep size	1	3		4	2	3		13
Pig	1	3				1	3	8
Red deer							1	1
Cat			1					1
Crow or rook	4*							4
Duck sp.				2 ^s				2
Unidentified mammal		2		2		1		5
Unidentified bird				1				1
TOTAL	41	26	4	21	11	20	6	129

* all bones from one individual; ^s both bones probably from the same individual

Appendix 6: Roman Pottery Analysis

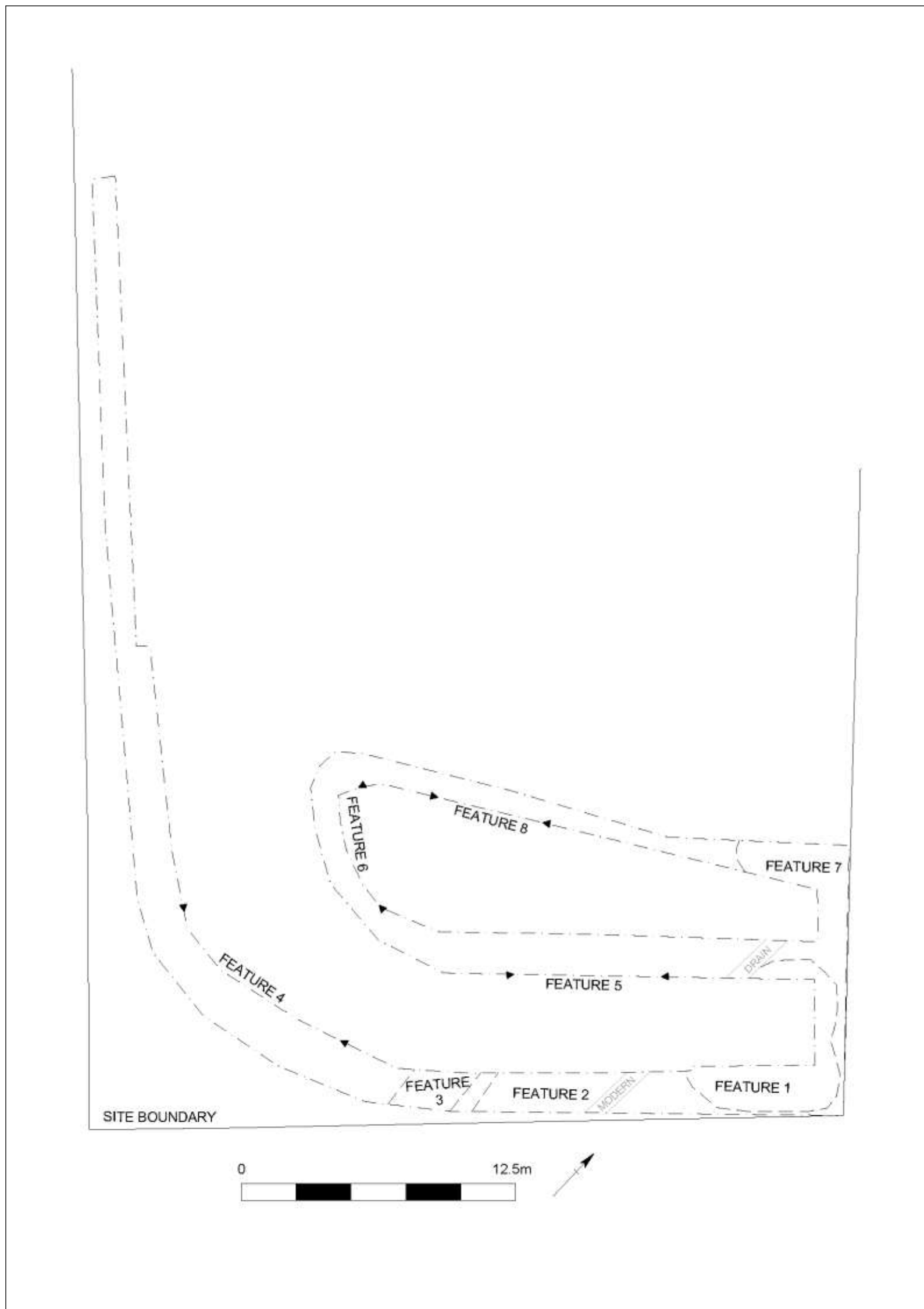
Jonathan R Hunn

The Roman pottery assemblage was derived from some 46 contexts, including 3 unstratified contexts, two of which were assigned to Trenches 1 & 2 (See Table 1). This amounted to 123 sherds or 1,660g. The assemblage was comprised of the following fabric types: shell tempered 41%; hard sandy grey wares 32%; grog tempered *c.* 6.5%; Nene valley 'colour coated' wares 4%; Samian ware 3% and miscellaneous wares 14%. The great majority of this material consisted of body sherds amongst which were the rims of 4 bowls (2 of which were Samian), 4 jars, 3 storage jars and a beaker. There was an absence of both mortaria and amphora from the site. In terms of dating, just over 15% of the contexts could be assigned a 1st century date (Early Roman period); the 2nd to 2nd/3rd century (Middle Roman period) was represented by over 28% of the contexts and the 3rd/4th century (Late Roman period) was present in 6.5% of all the contexts. A good half of all the contexts that contained Romano-British pottery could be described as 'residual' in character. The pottery indicates occupation throughout the Roman period although the restricted number of vessel types hints at a relatively low level of ceramic loss over such a long period.

Table 1. Roman pottery from 23 High Street, Great Doddington, Northants

Context	Fabric	Type	Number	Weight	Date
Tr 1	dark grey with occ shell tempering	rim of bowl	1	27	mid/late 2nd ?
Tr 2 US	hard cream int. with dark grey slip	Nene valley jar	1	33	3rd / 4th C.
U/S	misc coarse wares & 1 samian rim	rim & body sherds	6	190	1st/2ndC (residual)
117	hard grey interior/ pale pint ext	storage jar rim	1	101	late 1st / E2nd C (residual)
117	fine cream with dark grey slip	Nene valley jar body sherd	1	2	3rd/4th C
120	hard grey coarse ware with dark grey ext.	body sherd	1	7	uncertain
133	grey/buff coarse ware	body sherds	2	15	residual
136	dark grey grog tempered ware	body sherd	1	19	1st C
136	hard sandy grey ware	body sherd	1	5	2nd/3rd C (residual)
136	hard orange/buff int with brown colour coat ext	body sherd	1	13	3rd/4th (residual)
137	fine dark grey ext, buff int	beaker rim	1	9	2nd/3rd residual
139	light brown ext, gret interior coarse ware	storage jar rim	1	181	1st century
141	buff ext. grey interior	body sherd	2	40	abraded; could residual
141	shell gritted grey/brown	coarse ware body sherd	1	13	2nd/3rd C
141	grey ext; brown interior	coarse ware body sherd	1	17	uncertain
143	grey ext, brown int shell gritted	body sherds	5	49	late 1st/E2?
143	buff exterior grog tempered	base	1	13	late 1st
143	buff ext with grey int. (fits with 145)	beaker body sherd	1	23	late 1st / E2C
143	light orange int / brown slip	body sherds	1	4	uncertain
145	pinkish brown shelly ware bowls (2) and 1 jar	ext combing	39	480	2nd century
145	dark grey grog tempered ware	body sherd	1	15	late 1st
145	buff ext with grey interior (fits with 143)	body sherd beaker	1	11	late 1st
149	dark grey/grey shell tpered ware	jar rim	1	18	2ndC (residual)
149	buff ext, grey int shell tempered	body sherd	1	11	2nd/3rdC (residual)
149	cream int colour slip ext	body sherd	1	4	3rd/4th (residual)
156	dark grey grog tempered ware	body sherd	1	16	mid/late 1st C
156	hard greyish buff coarse ware with occ shell temp	body sherd	1	10	uncertain
156	sandy grey ware	body sherd	1	5	uncertain
158	grey gritty ware	body sherd	1	7	residual
162	reddish brown int. grey int.	coarse ware jar	1	24	1st/2nd century
162	light grey	coarse body sherd	1	22	1st/2nd century
162	miscellaneous grey/brown	body sherd	4	39	uncertain
164	misc grey/brown some shell gritted	very abraded body sherds	10	67	late 1st/2nd C
168	cream colour coat with brown ext	body sherd	1	5	3rd/4th (residual)
169	rey ware	body sherd	1	2	residual
188	brown/grey ext, with dark grey int with grogging	rim & body sherd	2	6	late 1st/2nd (residual)
188	grey sandy ware	body sherd	1	2	uncertain (residual)
188	cream int with orange brown colour coat	body sherd	1	7	3rd/4thC (residual)
189	grey ware	body sherd	1	3	uncertain
189	red brown ext. dark brown interior	body sherd of jar	1	10	1st/2nd C
202	reddish brown coarse shell tempered ware	body sherd	1	6	2nd/3rd C
210	light grey, buff exterior, well fired fabric	amphorae body sherd	1	35	late 1st / E2C
211	reddish brown slip ware	Samian bowl	16	48	late 1st / early 2nd C.
217	dark grey with brown ext. grog tempered	body sherd	1	37	late 1st
217	hard, cream colour coat with slip	body sherd	1	5	3rd/4th c
217	Nene valley gray ware?	body sherd	1	4	2nd ?

Appendix 7: Watching Brief Plan



Plan of features observed during watching brief (scale 1:200)

Appendix 8: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	23 High St, Great Doddington, Northants	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-117242
Short Description:	<p>During September 2011, an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief was undertaken at 23 High Street, Great Doddington, Northamptonshire, in advance of the residential redevelopment of the site.</p> <p>During the excavation, five phases of activity were identified, ranging from the Roman period through to the 15th century. Phase 1 represented Roman activity on the site, and suggested that there was a domestic settlement close to the site, although not within the site boundaries. Following the Roman period there was a period of inactivity, until the Saxo-Norman period, when possible property boundaries and refuse pits were located not far from the road. The next phase in the 13th century saw a shift in the focus of the domestic activity to the north eastern corner of the site. By the 14th century, the density of activity had lessened, but possible boundary ditches suggest that the site assumed a more agricultural character. In the the final phase a 15th century well was discovered, probably associated with a dwelling that fronted onto the High Street.</p> <p>The watching brief focussed on the southern end of the site, where trenches were excavated to house underground heating pipes. Eight large features were identified during this phase of works, two of which were dated to the 13th century. No dating evidence was recovered from the remaining six features, but all contained a similar fill, suggesting they were contemporary with each other. It is thought that these features represented either extraction or refuse pits connected with the probable settlement in the fields adjacent to the development site.</p>		
Project Type:	Strip, Map and Sample, Watching Brief		
Previous work:	None	Site status:	None
Current land use:	Garden	Future work:	Unknown
Monument type:	-	Monument period:	-
Significant finds:	Roman-medieval pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Northamptonshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 8841 6489
Site address:	23 High Street, Great Doddington, Northamptonshire, NN29 7TQ		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	1500sqm	Height OD: (metres)	c.80
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	L.Mordue	Project design originator:	D.Fell
Project Manager:	J.Hunn	Director/Supervisor:	J.Hunn
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr & Mrs P.Cunningham		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	31/08/2011	End date:	25/10/11
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	TBC	Finds	
Paper:		Archive box	
Digital:		CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Watching Brief: 23 High Street, Great Doddington, Northamptonshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1445/GDH/2		

Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
Page nos	54	Date:	