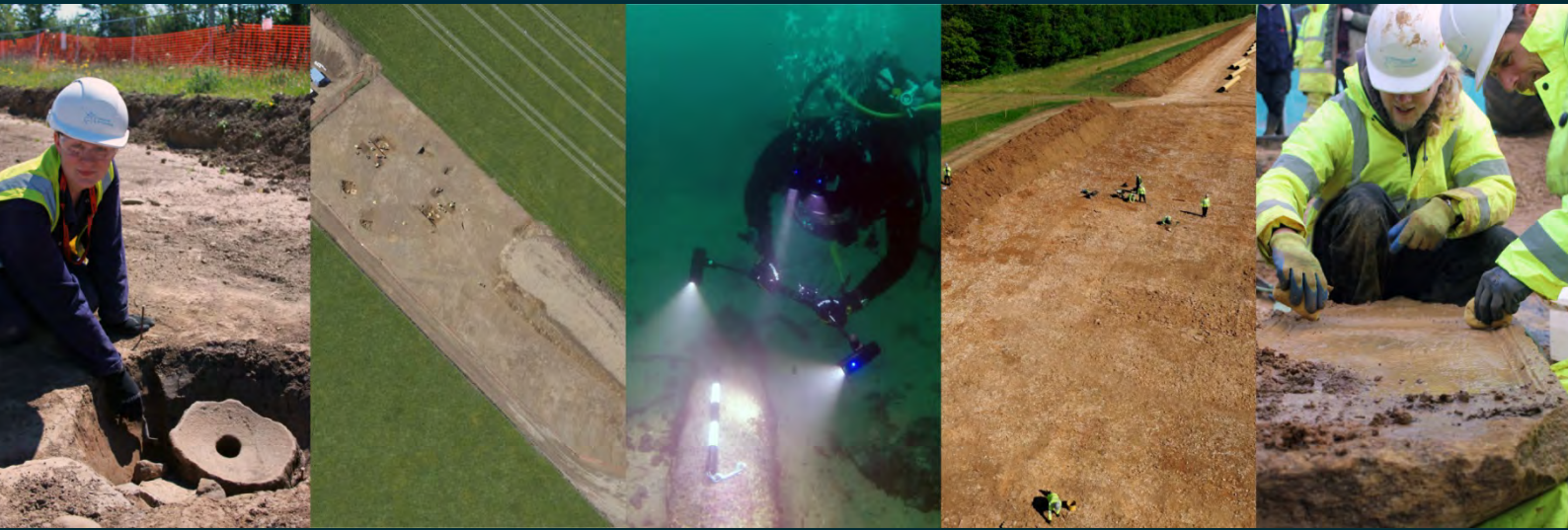


**Barby Reservoir
Barby
Northamptonshire**

Archaeological Excavation



for
Mott MacDonald
Bentley

on behalf of
Severn Trent Water

CA Project: 9116
CA Report: 16096

June 2016



Barby Reservoir
Barby
Northamptonshire

Archaeological Excavation

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	7 March 2016	Jonathan Hart	MAW	Internal review	QA	MAW
B	1 June 2016	Jonathan Hart	MAW	For approval	Addressing client comments	MAW

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Barby Reservoir
Location:	Barby, Northamptonshire
NGR:	SP 5262 7046
Type:	Excavation
Date:	28 October–6 November 2009 (Cell 3); 9 December 2014 (watching brief); 1–19 June 2015 (Cell 4)
Location of Archive:	Currently held by Cotswold Archaeology, pending a suitable repository
Site Code:	BRE09 (Cell 3); BARB14 (watching brief); BAR15 (Cell 4)

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October to November 2009 and June 2015, with an additional watching brief undertaken during December 2014, at Barby Reservoir, Barby, Northamptonshire. The excavation area comprised the footprint of extensions (Cells 3 and 4) to an existing hilltop reservoir. The watching brief was undertaken during ground investigations undertaken in advance of the work within Cell 4.

The earliest remains comprised Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints, all of which were residual but which point to activity, albeit of unknown intensity, on the hilltop during the early prehistoric period. The earliest features dated to the Early Iron Age and suggest small-scale occupation on the hilltop. Large-scale occupation began with the construction of an alignment of possible roundhouses associated with small enclosures. These lacked dating evidence and may have been either earlier Iron Age or Middle Iron Age. The character of this occupation changed during the Middle Iron Age when a series of adjoining ditched enclosures were set out. These contained roundhouses, pits, sub-enclosures and yards, although no enclosure was revealed in its entirety and the settlement extended beyond the excavated area. The site's economy seems to have been pastoral, with livestock probably having been grazed on open areas of the hilltop. This was supplemented by limited arable production and small-scale iron and copper-alloy working. Of note was evidence for the production of copper-alloy horse harness fittings, perhaps a specialist part of the economy. There was little evidence for activity beyond the Middle Iron Age but Late Iron Age/Roman use of the hilltop seems likely in light of Roman finds recovered during fieldwalking undertaken by the Barby Hill Archaeological Project.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between October and November 2009, and again in December 2014 and June 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out archaeological investigations at Barby Reservoir, Barby, Northamptonshire (centred on NGR: SP 5262 7046; Fig. 1). The construction works comprised permitted development and therefore fell outside the usual planning process. The works were undertaken on behalf of Severn Trent Water: those in 2009 were undertaken at the request of ARCUS for Grontmij, whilst those in 2014 and 2015 were undertaken at the request of Mott MacDonald on behalf of Mott MacDonald Bentley.
- 1.2 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with detailed *Written Schemes of Investigation* (WSIs) produced by CA (2009; 2014) and Mott MacDonald (2015a). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014); the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

The site

- 1.3 The site forms an extension to the existing Barby Reservoir, located at 149m AOD at the top of Barby Hill, a prominence representing the western edge of a plateau overlooking lower ground to the west. The part of Barby Hill upon which the site is located is a promontory with steep edges to the north, south, and west, but with more even terrain to the east, towards the village of Barby. Aside from the existing reservoir structures, the site is bounded on all sides by enclosed agricultural land.
- 1.4 The underlying geology is mapped as being the Jurassic Charmouth Mudstone Formation with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2016). Orange silty clay formed the substrate through which the archaeological features were cut on site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background to the site was detailed in a Desk-Based Assessment (Mott MacDonald Bentley 2015). The following information is based on the findings of that report, except where otherwise noted.



- 2.2 No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the site and Neolithic remains are restricted to a single arrowhead recovered from the western slopes of Barby Hill. Bronze Age funerary remains are reported from the route of the Draycote to Barby pipeline, which ran to reservoir from the north-west, but further details of these discoveries are unknown. Bronze Age flints and a possible burial of cremated human remains are also recorded north-west of Barby Hill.
- 2.3 Considerably more remains dating to the Iron Age have been recorded in the vicinity. Barby Hill itself was the site of an extensive Iron Age settlement which forms the subject of this report. Of most significance beyond this are the results of large-scale excavations undertaken at DIRFT, 4.2km to the north-east of Barby Reservoir (Masefield *et al.* 2015; Hughes and Woodward 2015), which recorded an extensive Middle Iron Age aggregated settlement located around the edge of an area of common grazing. This settlement comprised a number of clusters, each with its own development history, and which typically included roundhouses and ancillary buildings, along with what were probably stock enclosures. The economy at DIRFT seems to have been pastoral, although a few grain storage pits were found along with a few four-post structures, and the settlement developed over a period of some four centuries. Some evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation was also found at DIRFT, along with Bronze Age burials and burnt-mound complexes. Later remains consisted of Roman stock enclosures.
- 2.4 Further remains were identified 1.2km south of the site during a geophysical survey at Barby Pools Marina (BCC 2011; Fig. 1). These comprise rectilinear ditched enclosures, some containing internal features. Although not investigated through intrusive fieldwork, these may represent Roman occupation (*ibid.*). A possible Roman route, referred to in documents of the 15th and 16th centuries as King Street, runs 300m east of the site (Fig. 1). This route potentially originated in the later prehistoric period and is thought to have extended from Rugby to Towcester. Roman activity on Barby Hill itself is attested through the recovery of finds of this date, including a brooch and coins.
- 2.5 Barby village, 1.3km east of the site, probably originated during the Saxon period and, with the deserted medieval settlement at Onley, 1km west of the site, occupied during the medieval period. Ridge and Furrow earthworks located in the vicinity of these settlements relate to medieval ploughing but Barby Hill itself seems to have

been under woodland through the medieval period, until the late 16th century when part of the woodland was felled and the land was used as sheep pasture. The remaining woodland was felled in the late 18th and mid 20th centuries with the woodland covering the site itself having been felled in 1815-20 in advance of agricultural use (Gren Hatton pers. comm. to Paul Riccoboni).

Previous archaeological work

- 2.6 The first archaeological investigation to be undertaken in regards to the Barby Hill reservoir comprised the production of a Desk-Based Assessment (ARCUS 2009) in advance of the construction of Cell 3. Archaeological features were first discovered on the hilltop during the 2009 Barby Reservoir Cell 3 watching brief undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, reported on within this report. This watching brief revealed penannular ditches, enclosure ditches, pits and postholes that formed part of an Iron Age settlement, the limits of which were not defined and which clearly extended beyond the excavated area.
- 2.7 These findings prompted the formation in 2010 of the Barby Hill Archaeological Project (BHAP), a voluntary organisation whose fieldwork covered extensive parts of the hill, centred on the site, and included fieldwalking, metal detector and geophysical surveys as well as the excavation of a hand-dug trench. In particular, the geophysical surveys undertaken by BHAP seem to have successfully defined the north-eastern extent of the Iron Age settlement revealed within the site, and demonstrated that further enclosures and penannular ditches are present to the south and south-east (Fig. 2).
- 2.8 A second watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2014 during geotechnical trenching, the limited results from which are also reported on here.
- 2.9 A second Desk-Based Assessment was produced by Mott MacDonald Bentley (2015) in advance of the construction of Cell 4 of Barby Reservoir. An excavation within the Cell 4 footprint was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2015 and is reported on here.



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were detailed in Written Schemes of Investigation (CA 2009, 2014; Mott MacDonald 2015) and were to:-
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and characterise (nature, date, complexity and extent) any deposits located within the excavation area;
 - to try to establish any evidence of settlement and former structures dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods; and
 - to disseminate the results to allow a better understanding of the remains encountered.
- 3.2 In addition, the results complement a general research aim of the East Midlands Regional Research Frameworks Project (EMRRFP) which states that large areas of the county have seen very little modern excavation in comparison to the number and range of Iron Age sites.
- 3.3 A further aim of the project was to encourage public engagement and participation, particularly from the BHAP. To that end, an open day on the site was organised by the Mott MacDonald Archaeology and Heritage consultant for members of BHAP, CLASP (the Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project) and other members of the public (Fig. 19).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSIs (CA 2009, 2014; Mott MacDonald 2015). The site was recorded in three phases: the southernmost part (Cell 3) was stripped and recorded in 2009 whilst the northernmost part (Cell 4) was stripped and recorded in 2015 (Fig. 2). In addition, a watching brief was undertaken in 2014 during the excavation of a small number of geotechnical pits. An archaeological presence at Cell 3 was only established after stripping had commenced with toothed buckets, and which had impacted on the archaeological levels (Fig. 12). Some features were probably lost to truncation at this stage, whilst the stratigraphic relationships between others were difficult to establish. Because of the restrictions of the watching brief, the subsequent recording within Cell 3 concentrated on recovering the site plan, with minimal excavation of the features. An

archaeological presence within Cell 4 was established at the start of machining, which was undertaken with toothless grading buckets.

4.2 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and five features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.4 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–15)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts and artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A–L.

5.2 The dating for the site is based entirely on evidence obtained from the finds, chiefly the ceramics. Phasing within this dating framework is based on the stratigraphic and spatial relationships between features. Using the above criteria, four periods have been identified:-

- Period 1: Early Iron Age (800–400 BC)
- Period 2: Middle Iron Age (400–100 BC)
- Period 3: medieval
- Period 4: post-medieval and modern

5.3 In addition to the remains described below, the site produced a small early prehistoric flint assemblage, all of which came from Iron Age features and is therefore considered to be residual. The assemblage included both Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flints and flints dateable to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Appendix C).

Period 1: Early Iron Age

- 5.4 Two features contained Early Iron Age pottery, pit 2191 in the north-western part of the site, and pit 2291 in the central eastern part of the site (Fig. 3). This pottery consisted of finger-decorated wares comparable to Early Iron Age vessels found at DIRFT, where examples were radiocarbon dated to the late 8th to 6th and 6th to 4th centuries cal. BC (see Appendix B). These wares were notably absent from features associated with subsequent periods dated to the Middle Iron Age. In addition, a number of undated postholes and an oval feature adjacent to pit 2191 may have been of this period.
- 5.5 Pit 2191 was a broad subcircular cut up to 3.65m wide and 0.35m deep, with moderate sides and a flat base, and included a centrally located posthole (Fig. 8, Section AA; Fig. 15). This posthole, 2215, was 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep and included a 0.2m-wide post-pipe fill, 2216. The lower fill, 2214, of pit 2191 was a silting deposit but the upper fill, 2192, was dark and contained large quantities of charcoal, pottery and animal bone, suggestive of domestic debris. Samples from the charred material yielded a few hazelnut shells and fuelwood charcoal (Appendices J and K). Further postholes were found in a swathe to the immediate north-east of pit 2191, with an outlying posthole, 2104, to its south-west; these were all undated and might instead relate to the Period 2 activity.
- 5.6 An oval pit was excavated to the immediate south of pit 2191. It was also numbered pit 2191 and so is numbered for reference here as pit 2191(a). This was a flat-based cut 3m long, 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, with a fill identical to that of pit 2191 with which it may have been associated, although dateable finds were absent.
- 5.7 Pit 2291 was found 25m south-east of these features and comprised a bowl-shaped cut, 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained two pale silty clay fills of which the lower fill, 2292, contained Early Iron Age pottery.

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

- 5.8 The Middle Iron Age occupation comprised ditched enclosures, roundhouses, pits and postholes (Figs 4–6 and 8–14). Some of the enclosure ditches and roundhouse drip gullies showed evidence for re-cutting, and some spatial re-organisation occurred within parts of the site. The pottery recovered from these features was generally only broadly dateable as Iron Age, but the presence of neckless/barrel-

shaped vessels, short-necked vessels and vessels with scored decoration indicates that the assemblage as a whole dates to the Middle Iron Age, with scored decoration having been in use in the East Midlands between the 4th to 1st centuries BC (Appendix B). Only one sherd (from an upper fill of Enclosure ditch B) was suggestive of later dating; this was from a wheel-thrown, grog-tempered vessel in the Belgic tradition unlikely to pre-date the 1st century AD, and most probably associated with the Late Iron Age/Roman transition period of the mid 1st century AD (Appendix B). The Middle Iron Age dating suggested by the pottery is supported by the presence of a brooch fragment from a type dateable to 300–100 BC (Appendix G) and of moulds for possible harness fittings likely to fall within the same date range (Appendix D).

Phase a

- 5.9 Some stratigraphic phasing was evident, and the earliest features on this basis were two partial ring gullies located within the south-eastern part of the site and interpreted here as the remains of roundhouses, Roundhouses 1 and 2 (Fig. 4). These, and additional features assigned to Phase a, were largely recorded in plan only due to the watching brief conditions, with little excavation having been undertaken and, as a consequence, they remain technically undated; it is assumed here that they formed the earliest phase of the Middle Iron Age occupation although it remains possible that they were instead earlier Iron Age in date.
- 5.10 Roundhouse 1 consisted of curvilinear ditches partially enclosing a space 7.5m in diameter, with the southernmost ditch including an extension to the west. No full sections across these ditches were excavated and no other structural remains were found in association with these ditches, but the diameter of the area between them is comparable to the 8m-diameter area enclosed by the foundation trench for Roundhouse 4 (see below), which included in addition, an outer eavesdrip gully. Given this, it is possible that these were foundation trenches for earthfast walls.
- 5.11 To the immediate south of Roundhouse 1, several unexcavated ditches defined a small enclosure, Enclosure 1. Although the ground plan of this enclosure is somewhat unclear, it was broadly oval and was perhaps 11m by 6m in extent.
- 5.12 Roundhouse 2 was to the east of Roundhouse 1, but was unexcavated and lay partially beyond the baulk. It consisted of a curvilinear ditch broadly comparable in size to those of Roundhouse 1, having partially enclosed an area c. 9m in diameter.

A partially exposed and unexcavated ditch to its south may have defined an adjacent enclosure, Enclosure 2.

- 5.13 A third possible roundhouse, Roundhouse 3, may have belonged to this phase of settlement: although stratigraphic relationships with other roundhouses were absent, Roundhouse 3 was truncated by a Phase b grain storage pit and also seems to form a unit of similar structures along with Roundhouses 1 and 2. It survived as a single curvilinear ditch which, if it had originally been a penannular ditch, would have enclosed an area c. 9m in diameter. No full sections were excavated across this ditch.

Phase b (Figs 5 and 6)

- 5.14 Phase b saw a notable re-organisation of the site. The Phase a occupation, apparently unenclosed, was replaced by a settlement characterised by broad enclosure ditches defining adjoining enclosures which contained sub-enclosures, pits and, in at least two instances, roundhouses. Four of these enclosures were found (Enclosures 3–6), but none were exposed in their entirety. Development within the site during Phase b is described below with reference to each enclosure. Although there was some sub-phasing within Phase B, this is best seen as an organic development within the enclosures, rather than as a substantial re-organisation of the site as represented by Phase B itself, and so the later features within Phase B have not been assigned to their own phase.
- 5.15 The substantial boundaries (Enclosure ditches A–E) defining each enclosure respected one another and also provided shared boundaries and, for these reasons, seem likely to have been created together. The ditches were recut in places and the Phase b features respected them, indicating that they were maintained throughout the remaining duration of the settlement. The fills of the ditches contained Middle Iron Age pottery, and one fill of Enclosure ditch D also yielded a saddle quern fragment (Appendix I).

Enclosure 3

- 5.16 Enclosure 3 was defined by Enclosure ditches A and B. These were broad u-profiled cuts typically 3m wide and 1m–1.3m deep and contained homogenous silty clay fills suggestive of natural infilling. This enclosure extended beyond the eastern baulk and its shape in plan is uncertain, although the exposed part would suggest that it may have been sub-rectangular or oval and it was 28m wide (north to south).

- 5.17 Internally, Phase a Roundhouses 1 and 2 were demolished, and the accompanying small enclosures went out use and these were replaced by sub-enclosures and then by roundhouses associated with pits.
- 5.18 The earliest use of Enclosure 3 was characterised by open areas (shown as yards on Fig. 5) with small sub-enclosures (Sub-enclosures 3.1–3.3) adjoining the inner edge of the main enclosure ditches. Sub-enclosures 3.1 and 3.2 were defined by curvilinear ditches with u-shaped profiles, typically 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep and enclosing oval areas c. 8m wide. Re-cutting was evident along parts of these ditches. Sub-enclosure 3.3 was somewhat larger, although its full extent is not known as it extended beyond the baulk. However, it may have been c. 10m wide and it was defined by a steep-sided, flat-based cut 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep. The plan of this ditch suggests that the northernmost exposed segment had been re-cut, although no re-cutting was evident within the excavated section to the south of this. The cut profile of Sub-enclosure 3.3 could be suggestive of a wall foundation trench but, due to the watching brief conditions within Cell 3, only a single sondage through the ditch was excavated and it is unclear whether this profile was truly characteristic.
- 5.19 Enclosure 3 was subsequently re-organised (Fig. 6). The earlier sub-enclosures were destroyed and a new structure, Roundhouse 4, was built up against Enclosure ditch A. Roundhouse 4 survived as an outer ditch which encircled an area 10.5m wide and was a steep-sided cut 1.15m wide and 0.5m deep with a u-shaped profile. Some 1m–1.25m from the inner edge of this ditch, was a concentric inner ditch which enclosed an area 8m in diameter. The ditch was unexcavated and survived as several segments. It seems likely that the outer ditch was a drip gully, whilst the inner ditch was a foundation trench for the earthfast wall of a roundhouse (in which case, it can be assumed that it was originally continuous, except where a south-east-facing entrance may have been). Three unexcavated (and un-numbered) postholes were found within the area enclosed by the inner ditch. All were concentric to the inner ditch and probably held uprights which took the weight of the roof, with the wall itself having been non load-bearing.
- 5.20 Given that the inner ditch of Roundhouse 4 seems to have been a wall line, it is puzzling that it appears to run into Enclosure Ditch A. However, it is possible that the enclosure ditch, which at this junction was unexcavated due to the watching brief conditions within Cell 3, had been re-cut to the south, and that the wall line

continued, albeit unrecognised, across an infilled earlier cut of the ditch, with the outer drip gully draining into the re-cut of the enclosure ditch. Later erosion of the ditch edge may also have resulted in the loss of the southern edge of the roundhouse foundation trench.

- 5.21 The upper fill of the eavesdrip gully of Roundhouse 4 was notable in that it included evidence for metal casting in the form of eight probable crucible fragments found along the northern part of the circuit (Appendix D). These represent a rare find for the period. The eavesdrip gully fill also contained a fragmented but largely complete ceramic jar found within the terminal of the east-facing entrance (Appendix B).
- 5.22 Immediately north-east of Roundhouse 4 was a second curvilinear ditch. This extended beyond the baulk but was a broad u-profiled cut which had been re-cut at least once. This ditch seems comparable to the outer ditch of Roundhouse 4 and probably encircled a further roundhouse (Roundhouse 5) of which no further remains were present within the site.
- 5.23 To the north-west of these roundhouses, Enclosure 3 was largely open, and this area could have been used as a yard. Within this, a cluster of pits was found. The excavated examples (pits 1051, 1057, 1056 and 1059) were all irregular scoop-like pits no deeper than 0.2m and the fill of pit 1051 yielded joining fragments from an iron strip of unknown function (Appendix G). Pit 1051 also included a fragment from a smithing hearth bottom (Appendix H), but it is not clear whether this was redeposited within the pit, or whether this pit, and others in this group, related to metalworking within the yard.

Enclosure 4

- 5.24 Enclosure 4 was defined by Enclosure ditches A–C. It extended beyond the western baulk but was 35m wide (north to south) and included an entrance gap at its north-eastern corner, leading to what was probably an open communal area between the enclosures. Internally, it contained the remains of two sub-enclosures and two clusters of pits. Some evidence of sub-division within the enclosure was present in the form of ditches 1007 and 1021 which extended westwards from Enclosure ditch B. West of these ditches, a cluster of pits was found of which the only excavated example, pit 1075, proved to be an oval, irregular cut containing a grey silty clay fill which included Middle Iron Age pottery and fragments of burnt stone. Two steep-sided pits (1071 and 1080), to the north of ditch 1007, were probably grain stores.

Pit 1071 was 1m in diameter and 0.45m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. No charred grains were present within this pit, and it seems instead to have been backfilled with two clay silt deposits which included charcoal and animal bone. Pit 1080 had a slightly more rounded profile and was 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. It too contained a series of backfill deposits.

- 5.25 The northern part of Enclosure 4 contained Sub-enclosures 4.1 and 4.2. Sub-enclosure 4.1 survived as two curvilinear ditch segments which would have enclosed an area c. 11m in diameter. Sub-enclosure 4.2 was found to the immediate east. It was 3.5m wide internally and was defined by a ditch that was 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep with a u-shaped profile.
- 5.26 Within and around these sub-enclosures were pits and postholes. The pits were all shallow, scoop-like cuts and some may perhaps relate to animal erosion rather than having been genuine pits. Three of the postholes (2130, 2132 and 2189) formed an L-shape in plan, covering an area 1.8m by 0.8m in extent and could have supported posts for a structure such as a hayrick.
- 5.27 The northern part of Enclosure 4 was later re-organised. Sub-enclosures 4.1 and 4.2 were replaced by what may have been the location of a roundhouse, Roundhouse 6 (Fig. 6). This survived as a single arc of a curvilinear ditch, a projected continuation of which would have enclosed an area c. 12m in diameter. Such an area is slightly larger than that enclosed by the outer ditch of Roundhouse 4, and it is possible that this ditch was the eavesdrip gully of a roundhouse. The ditch itself was 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep with a u- to slightly v-shaped profile. It contained a pale silty clay fill suggestive of natural infilling and this included a copper alloy brooch fragment of a type dateable to 300–100 BC (Appendix G; Fig. 18). Postholes 2159, 2261 and 2263 found 1.5m inside the cut of this ditch may have been part of the wall line, in which case the building would have had a floor plan c. 9m in diameter, whilst postholes 2134 and 2136 may have supported roof-bearing upright posts.
- 5.28 Outside Roundhouse 6 and just inside Enclosure ditch C, two steep-sided pits were found. Pit 2025 was an oval cut up to 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep and had almost vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 11, section DD). Pit 2241 was 0.8m wide and although only 0.1m deep had steep sides and a flat base. Both contained silty clay backfills and were probably grain stores, although no charred grains were found.

Enclosure 5

- 5.29 Enclosure 5 was defined by Enclosure ditches C and D in the north-western part of the site and extended beyond the baulk. A gap between Enclosure ditches C and D provided an entrance leading to the probable communal area between the enclosures.
- 5.30 Curvilinear ditch 2022 was found 9m inside the enclosure. Much of this lay beyond the baulk, or had been truncated by a modern ditch but it survived as a steep-sided u- to v-shaped cut 0.5m–1m wide and 0.2m deep, and its projected extent would have enclosed a space c. 10m in diameter. A second curvilinear ditch, 2055, was found within the space thus enclosed, although it was at an off-set angle to the outer ditch. This was a steep-sided u-shaped cut 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. The functions of these ditches are unclear, and it is possible that they were unrelated, but they could have defined sub-enclosures or have been part of a structure with the outer ditch having formed a drip gully for an off-set roundhouse which had ditch 2055 as a foundation trench. The outermost ditch contained a silty clay fill but included a dump of materials associated with metal casting. These items included mould and crucible fragments probably for the casting of horse harness fittings (Appendix D). Such harness fittings are dateable to 300–100BC, a range compatible with the Middle Iron Age pottery found on the site. The same deposit included eight small iron sheet fragments and iron slag pieces, indicating that iron working also occurred on the site (Appendices D and G).
- 5.31 A group of circular pits with bowl-shaped profiles was present just inside the entrance to Enclosure 5. All contained pale silty clay fills. Pit 2224 found to the south-west of these rounded pits was a larger cut, 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with almost vertical sides and a flat base. This was probably a grain store but, as with comparable features found on the site, no stored grain was present and the pit had been backfilled with silty clay deposits. Further pits were found around the curvilinear ditches within Enclosure 5. Amongst these, pits 2065 and 2067 were bowl-shaped cuts up to 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep whilst pits 2053 and 2057 were steeper-sided cuts up to 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. Pit 2081 had almost vertical sides and a flat base and was 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep, and this may have been a grain storage pit. No charred grains were present within pit 2081, and it had been backfilled with silty clay deposits, the lowest of which contained moderate quantities of charcoal.

Enclosure 6

- 5.32 Enclosure 6 was present in the north-eastern part of the site and extended beyond the site. It was defined by Enclosure ditch E, a steep-sided cut 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep. A small curvilinear ditch, 2332, along the inner edge of this may have defined a sub-enclosure comparable to those within Enclosure 3, although too little of this was exposed to be certain. A later (unexcavated) ditch extending from the inner edge of Enclosure ditch E truncated ditch 2332 and may have been part of a later sub-enclosure or internal division.
- 5.33 Enclosure ditch E terminated at a junction with a curvilinear ditch which formed part of another roundhouse, Roundhouse 7. This roundhouse comprised several ditches as well as postholes. Some of the postholes were unexcavated, and relationships between the ditches were unclear, restricting the degree to which these features can be interpreted. However, an inner curvilinear ditch, 2271, may have supported a wall line, whilst postholes located 1.2m–1.5m inside this, along with a central posthole, probably held timber uprights bearing the weight of the roof. An outer ditch, 2287, was only 0.2m–0.3m from the wall line and seems unlikely to have been a drip gully, so could instead represent an earlier (on stratigraphic grounds) build of the wall line, as could ditch 2353. The latter ditch contained within its fill bone fragments and teeth from a partial horse skull. The outermost ditch, 2284, seems comparable in extent to the eavesdrip gully of Roundhouse 4 and was a steep-sided u- profiled cut 0.85m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 9, Section CC). If this reconstruction is accepted, Roundhouse 7 would have had a floor plan c. 11.5m in diameter and it seems likely that any entrance was located beyond the baulk, most probably facing east, like that of Roundhouse 4. Some further evidence of the construction techniques used in the building of this roundhouse came from the fill of the eavesdrip gully which contained a fired clay object with wattle impressions, most probably a fragment of daub from the wall line (Appendix F).
- 5.34 A few pits were present within and around Enclosure 6 and within Roundhouse 7. The excavated examples were mostly scoop-like and undated. The largest of these, pit 2334 was up to 2.5m wide and 0.3m deep with a bowl-shaped profile and contained two fills, of which the uppermost was dark with frequent charcoal. Pit 2365 was an oval cut 0.5m–1.25m wide and 0.25m deep with a flat base and concave sides and was possibly a collapsed, or scoured out grain storage pit.

Periods 3 and 4: medieval to modern

- 5.35 Medieval and later remains comprised a small number of plough scars, possibly the remains of furrows dating to the 19th century, after the woodland on the hilltop had been felled (see *Archaeological background*, above). Ditches on a north/south and east/west axis were also present. All of these remains were technically undated but probably relate to the medieval or later agricultural landscape.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices A to H. Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices A to H. The pottery provides dating evidence for the site, indicating that most activity dates to the Middle Iron Age (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC). The pottery assemblage is small and comparable in character with other groups from the immediate and wider area. The wider significance of this material, and of the small quantities of fired clay, residual worked flint and ironworking slag, is low. Of more interest is the evidence, rare in the wider area, for non-ferrous metals casting (Appendix D), including clay mould and crucible fragments. Also noteworthy is a fragmentary brooch of later Iron Age type (Appendix G; Ra. 201).

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	396	2856
CBM	Post-medieval	3	1061
Fired clay	Misc.	76	442
Worked flint	all	46	276
Worked stone	Quern frag.	1	-
Metalwork	Cu alloy object	1	-
	Fe objects	9	-
Metallurgical	Crucible/mould frags.	85	176
	Fe slag	58	258

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices I, J and K. These small charred plant remains, charcoal and animal bone assemblages are representative of general settlement waste and domestic activities. They are comparable with material within a number of richer assemblages from other Iron Age sites in the area, such as Grange Farm Corteenhall (Ciaraldi 2006), Crick Covert Farm (Monckton 2015) and Long Dole, Crick Hotel and The Lodge (Cobain 2015). The wider significance of this small quantity of material is low.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	439
Samples	Plant remains	5
Samples	Charcoal	5

7.2 The animal bone assemblage comprised 439 bone fragments recovered from 42 contexts. These bone fragments included those of cattle, sheep/goat and horse. The assemblage was dominated by cattle and sheep/goat whilst the majority of horse bones were recovered as single fragments. An exception was an assemblage of fragments from a horse skull found within ditch 2353 of Roundhouse 7 and which might have been deposited as an entire skull.

7.3 The charred plant remains and charcoal from five bulk soil samples were analysed. The plant remains included grain fragments probably of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) and redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments. The charcoal included fragments of alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*) and cherry species (*Prunus* sp.). These assemblages are likely to represent the remains from small hearths associated with domestic activities.



8. DISCUSSION

Introduction

- 8.1 The site represents a small window into what is evidently, based on the geophysical surveys undertaken by BHAP (Fig. 2), a much more extensive settlement. This restricts the scope of the following discussion but it is clear that the remains found within the site, when combined with those revealed during the investigations undertaken by BHAP, are significant and have revealed a previously unrecognised aggregated Middle Iron Age settlement.

Early prehistoric

- 8.2 Evidence for activity pre-dating the Iron Age was present in the form of the flints, all of which were found as residual items within later deposits. Together, these flints suggest that the hilltop was used during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period and the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. The nature and intensity of this activity cannot be judged on the current evidence; no features of these dates were found, but it is possible that early prehistoric features await discovery elsewhere on the hilltop.

Early Iron Age

- 8.3 The earliest features on site are dated, by the presence of fingertip-decorated pottery, to the Early Iron Age. The function of broad, shallow, flat-based pit 2191 is uncertain. It contained domestic debris, albeit within a backfill deposit, and seems likely to have been associated with occupation. One possibility is that it represents a dwelling, although parallels for this are not known, and the form of such a dwelling is not readily apparent. The posthole located within this pit, and those close to it may have included uprights supporting a superstructure above a somewhat sunken-floored living or working space but the external postholes lacked dating evidence and might have been unrelated to the pit.

Middle Iron Age

- 8.4 Based on the results of the BHAP geophysical survey (Fig. 2), the Middle Iron Age remains exposed within the site clearly formed part of a more extensive settlement. Further remains are evident to the east of the site, whilst the extent of occupation to the west has been lost to the construction of the existing Barby Hill Reservoir. The limits of occupation to the north seem to have been established, whilst to the south,

enclosures and penannular ditches are present but further dense areas of occupation are absent.

- 8.5 The earliest (Period 2 Phase a) features assigned to the Middle Iron Age included an alignment of possible roundhouses with associated small enclosures which seem to have formed part of an unenclosed settlement. No dateable finds came from these remains and it is possible that they were instead earlier Iron Age in date, although whether they may have related to the Period 1 remains is not known.
- 8.6 The character of the occupation changed during Period 2 Phase b, when the settlement was parcelled into enclosures through the excavation of large enclosure ditches. These respected one another, suggesting that they were created at the same time with either co-operation or central control. These enclosures were durable features, remaining in use throughout the Middle Iron Age occupation. The dateable finds from the Middle Iron Age remains date to the 4th to 1st centuries BC. This dating cannot be refined on the current evidence and the duration of this occupation is not known, although evidence for the re-organisation of space within the two most fully exposed enclosures (Enclosures 3 and 4) suggests some longevity.
- 8.7 The best preserved Phase b roundhouses, 4 and 7, provide evidence of the building techniques used. Taken together, these suggest that a ring of internal timber uprights and a central post supported the roof weight, whilst non-load bearing wattle and daub walls surrounded the post-ring, providing a living area some 8m (Roundhouse 4) to 11.5m (Roundhouse 7) in diameter. Eternally, the roofs were provided with drip gullies. Evidence for internal surfacing was absent but the entrances to these structures seem to have been east-facing. If Phase a Roundhouses 1–3 were indeed roundhouses, then these seem to have used different structural techniques although the very restricted investigations into these prohibits further analysis of this.
- 8.8 Despite the limited extent of the excavations, some observations can be made about the economy of the site. The animal bone assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat, with horse also present, and it seems likely that the settlement's economy was primarily based on these species. The open area to the north of the settlement, as seen on the geophysical survey plot, may have been communal grazing, whilst the enclosures to the south-east of the site could have provided

corrals, although these have not been dated. The small enclosures and sub-enclosures exposed within the site could have functioned equally as corrals, fodder stores or the settings for workshops/outbuildings.

- 8.9 This pastoral economy was supplemented by some arable production, with grains being stored within the cylindrical-shaped storage pits common to Iron Age sites and shown by experimentation to be an effective way of storing grain (Reynolds 1974; Hill *et al.* 1983). However, four-post structures, often seen as grain stores, were absent within the exposed area as was evidence for widespread grain storage and processing, with each enclosure having had only a small number of grain storage pits, of which not all need to have been in use simultaneously. This may reflect the limited extent of the excavations, but does accord with the palaeoenvironmental evidence which included only limited cereal remains but more extensive remains from livestock, and is comparable to the findings at DIRFT, where the Middle Iron Age settlement had a mainly pastoral economy (Masefield 2015).
- 8.10 In addition, metalworking occurred on site, albeit on an unknown scale. The iron slag and smithing hearth bottom reveal that smithing was undertaken. The moulds for copper-alloy items are unusual and perhaps point to some specialist production. These remains focused on Enclosures 3 and 5 and perhaps reveal that small-scale metalworking was undertaken within working areas of these enclosures. It is not known whether this points to a specialism undertaken by a family or individual occupying these enclosures, although the nearest parallel for such specialist activity is Coton Park, Rugby, 8km north of the site, where a roundhouse cluster was associated with copper-alloy processing and produced crucible fragments and moulds for horse harness fittings (Chapman forthcoming, cited in Masefield 2015, 262).
- 8.11 Evidence for special deposition within the site was largely absent, although this may simply reflect the limited extent of the excavations. The largely complete pottery vessel in the ditch terminus of Roundhouse 4 is the most likely evidence found for a structured deposit, although the vessel may simply have provided storage at a convenient threshold location. It is possible that the metalworking remains from ditch 2022 and Roundhouse 4 and the partial horse skull from Roundhouse 7 formed part of structured deposits, but these could equally have been simply dumped.

- 8.12 The Middle Iron Age settlement is strikingly similar to that found at DIRFT, 4.2km to the north-east (Fig 1; Hughes and Woodward 2015; Masefield *et al.* 2015). At DIRFT an agglomerated Middle Iron Age settlement was based around an area of communal grazing and was divided into a number of clusters comprising roundhouses, ancillary buildings and small enclosures, accompanied by a small number of grain storage pits and a few four-post structures. As at the current site, the economy was largely pastoral, supplemented by some arable production and small scale ironworking; evidence for copper-alloy working was very slight, present in the form of a crucible fragment and fragments of furnace linings (Masefield 2015, 262). As at DIRFT, there was evidence that occupation on Barby Hill began in the Early Iron Age, although at both sites evidence is lacking to address questions of continuity or hiatus between the Early and Middle Iron Age occupation. Evidence from the current site for activity beyond the 1st century BC was confined to a single sherd of wheelthrown 'Belgic' pottery dateable to the Late Iron Age/Roman transition period of the 1st century AD. A Roman presence somewhere on the hilltop does seem likely however, given the small quantities of finds, including coins, a brooch and pottery, recovered by the BHAP (Hatton 2012; 2013). Although the scale and nature of this is not known, a presence may have been established on the hilltop alongside the putative alignment of King Street (see *Archaeological background*, above and Fig. 1). Some of the enclosures to the south of the site, recorded during the geophysical survey (Fig. 2), may represent Roman stock corrals rather than Iron Age, in which case they are perhaps comparable to the Roman enclosures which succeeded the Iron Age occupation at DIRFT (Hart and Mudd 2015, 193–5).

Conclusions

- 8.13 The project has yielded significant results in identifying a previously unrecorded Iron Age settlement on Barby Hill, which can now be added to the corpus of Iron Age remains in the locality, principally those at DIRFT and Coton Park. Whilst the nature and intensity of activity on the hilltop before and after the Middle Iron Age occupation is not known, the presence of remains pre and post-dating the Middle Iron Age settlement reveals that the hilltop preserves a complex archaeological record which awaits further investigation.
- 8.14 The remains also contribute to the Research Agenda for the late prehistoric period as set out in Chapter 5 of *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Willis 2006 in Cooper (ed.) 2006). In particular, the Research Agenda notes the importance of publishing the results from

Middle Iron Age sites (Willis 2006, 130), particularly those relating to ‘*village*’ like clusters, as now identified in Northamptonshire and the Trent Valley’ (ibid., 130). although limited in extent, the excavations, combined with the results of the geophysical survey undertaken by BHAP, have also allowed the project to contribute to the Research Agenda relating to agriculture by suggesting that the occupants of the site were primarily pastoralists, much like those at DIRFT. The evidence for copper alloy and iron working on the site, although limited, contributes to the Research Agenda relating to craft, industry and exchange, although it remains unclear whether such metalworking was a specialism within this site (and others), or was undertaken by itinerant workers, or was a mixture of the two. Although too little of the site was exposed to contribute significantly to any research on intra site social relations, the site itself can contribute to a wider understanding of social and economic relations between sites in that it represents a hilltop pastoral settlement with evidence for industry which can be compared against the results from other sites in the region, notably from DIRFT.

- 8.15 It is also noteworthy that the project provides an excellent example of the potential, identified in the Research Agenda for collaborative projects (Willis 2006, 136). Although not a formal collaboration, the results from the mitigation works undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at the reservoir have been presented here in conjunction with those from the geophysical survey undertaken across a wider part of the hilltop by the volunteers of the BHAP which have allowed the results from the excavations to be placed within the wider context of activity on the hilltop. It is suggested here that future collaborative work using this model of mitigation excavation supplemented by geophysical survey by volunteer groups has enormous potential for setting dated but partially exposed remains within a wider landscape setting.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Havard, Stuart Joyce and Matt Nichols. This report was written by Jonathan Hart with other authors credited in the appendices and with illustrations prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O’Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Mark Collard and Simon Carlyle and the post-excavation was managed by Jonathan Hart and Martin Watts. CA would like to thank Paul Riccoboni of Mott

MacDonald and Gren Hatton of the Barby Hill Archaeological Project for their assistance during the course of this project.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

- 10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices, pending provision of a suitable repository for Northamptonshire archives. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix M, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT CONCORDANCE

Context	type	Fill of	Description
100	layer		Topsoil. 0.15m deep.
101	layer		Redeposited natural; >0.4m deep.
102	cut		Cut for modern water pipe.
103	fill	102	Fill of modern water pipe trench
104	layer		Redeposited natural; 0.9m deep.
200	layer		Topsoil; 0.15m deep.
201	layer		Redeposited natural; 1m deep.
202	layer		Buried soil; blue-grey clay; 0.2m deep.
203	layer		Possible former subsoil; red-brown silty clay; 0.2m deep.
204	layer		Natural; firm mottled yellowish grey clay.
205	layer		Initial reservoir; 0.4m deep.
300	layer		Topsoil; mid yellowish brown silty clay; 0.15m.
301	deposit		Redeposited natural; mid yellow clay; 0.35m deep.
302	layer		Buried topsoil; brown grey clay silt
303	layer		Possible former subsoil; reddish brown; 0.25m deep.
304	cut		Pit or ditch: not fully exposed within trench
305	fill	304	only exposed fill of pit/ditch; mottled blueish grey clay.
306	layer		Modern dump associated with reservoir construction; >1.1m deep.
307	layer		Natural; firm mottled yellowish grey clay.
1002	layer		Redeposited material; dark grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.
1004	cut		Ditch; U-shaped profile
1005	fill	1004	Single fill of ditch; blue-grey silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks.
1006	fill	1004	ditch fill
1007	cut		Ditch; E/W aligned with U-shaped profile; 1.2m wide x >0.25m deep.
1008	fill	1007	Single fill of ditch; mid blueish grey silty clay
1009	cut		Ditch; N/S aligned with U-shaped profile; 3.1m wide x 0.25m deep.
1010	fill	1009	Single fill of ditch; light grey silty clay with mid sized stones.
1011	cut		Ditch; E/W alignment with V-shaped profile and steep sides; >0.85m wide x 0.45m deep.
1012	fill	1011	Primary fill of ditch; mid greyish blue clay containing frequent charcoal flecks.
1013	fill	1011	Secondary fill of ditch; mid yellowish brown clay containing pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
1014	cut		Curvilinear ditch; U-shaped profile with moderate to steep sides; 0.45m wide x 0.4m deep.
1015	fill	1014	Single fill of ditch; mid greyish brown silty clay containing frequent pebbles.
1016	fill	1017	Single fill of curvilinear ditch; dark brownish grey silty clay containing occasional gravel.
1017	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NE/SW aligned with concave base; 0.9m wide x 0.2m deep.
1018	fill	1020	Upper fill of ditch; dark brownish grey silty clay containing occasional gravel.
1019	fill	1020	First fill of ditch; mid brownish orange silty clay containing occasional gravel.
1020	cut		Ditch; N/S aligned with steep sides and concave base; 0.70m wide x 0.20m deep.
1021	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NW/SE aligned with steep sides and concave base; 6.0m long x 0.65m deep.
1022	fill	1021	Lower fill of ditch; dark greyish brown silty clay containing occasional stones and charcoal flecks.
1023	cut		Ditch; N/S aligned with steep sides and concave base; 0.60m wide x 0.30m deep.
1024	fill	1023	Lower fill of ditch; blueish grey silty clay containing occasional gravel
1025	layer		Layer overlying two cuts; [1023] and [1021]. Greyish orange silty clay containing occasional charcoal and small stones.
1026	fill	1023	Upper fill of ditch; greyish blue silty clay
1027	cut		Ditch; NW/SE aligned; moderate sides and flat base; 0.6m wide x
1028	fill	1027	Single fill of ditch; grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.
1029	fill	1035	Primary fill of ditch; mid brownish grey silty clay containing rounded pebbles.
1030	fill	1035	Second fill of ditch; mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay
1031	cut		Ditch; NW/SE aligned with moderately sloped sides and flat base; 0.60m wide x 0.30m deep.
1032	fill	1031	Single fill of ditch; light greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small pebbles.
1033	cut		Ditch; NW/SE aligned with steep sides and flat base; 1.2m wide x 0.3m deep.
1034	fill	1033	Single fill of ditch; light greyish brown silty clay
1035	cut		Ditch; NE/SW aligned with steep sides and flat base; 2.1m wide x 0.8m deep.

1036	fill	1035	third fill of ditch; dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional stones.
1037	fill	1038	Single fill of ditch; mid blueish grey silty clay containing occasional large pebbles.
1038	cut		Curvilinear ditch; E/W aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep.
1039	fill	1040	Single fill of ditch; mid blueish brown silty clay containing occasional large pebbles.
1040	cut		Curvilinear ditch; E/W aligned with concave base; 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep.
1041	cut		Ditch recut; N/S aligned with steep sides; >0.4m wide x >0.3m deep.
1042	fill	1041	Primary fill of ditch recut; dark greyish blue silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks.
1043	fill	1041	Second fill of ditch; light yellowish brown clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.
1044	cut		Ditch; N/S aligned with U-shaped profile and steep sides.
1045	fill	1044	Fill of ditch; yellow-brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.
1046	cut		Ditch; E/W aligned with U-shaped profile and steep sides; 0.5m deep.
1047	fill	1046	Fill of ditch; yellow-brown clay
1048	cut		Ditch; E/W aligned with U-shaped profile and steep sides.
1049	fill	1048	single fill of ditch; yellow-brown clay.
1050	fill	1051	Single fill of pit; mid/dark greenish grey silty clay with occasional large pebbles.
1051	cut		Pit; oval in plan with bowl-shaped profile; 0.8m wide x 0.10m deep.
1052	fill	1054	Second fill of ditch; blueish grey silty clay containing occasional flint pebbles.
1053	fill	1054	Lower fill of ditch; greyish blue silty clay containing small burnt flint pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks.
1054	cut		Penannular ditch; NW/SE curved alignment with steep sides and flat base; 0.75m wide x 0.25m deep.
1055	fill	1056	Fill of pit; yellowish grey silty clay with small flint pebbles
1056	cut		pit with bowl-shaped profile; 1.2m wide x 0.10m deep.
1057	cut		Pit; oval in plan with steep sides and flat base; 0.55m wide x 0.20m deep.
1058	fill	1057	Single fill of pit; dark brownish grey clay silt containing infrequent stones.
1059	cut		Pit; oval in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base. 0.6m wide x 0.15m deep.
1060	fill	1059	Single fill of pit; mid brown grey clay silt containing infrequent stones.
1061	cut		Curvilinear ditch; one side exposed: moderately sloped; other side and base not revealed; >0.85m wide.
1062	cut		Ditch; N/S aligned with steep sides and U-shaped profile; 1.15m wide x 0.5m deep.
1063	fill	1062	Upper fill of ditch; dark grey silty clay with charcoal
1064	cut		Ditch; N/S aligned with steep sides; 2.3m wide x >1m deep.
1065	fill	1064	lower fill of ditch; yellow-brown silty clay
1066	fill	1064	Second fill of ditch; brown-grey silty clay
1067	fill	1064	Redeposited natural fill in ditch; mid brownish yellow silty clay
1068	cut		Recut of ditch; N/S aligned with moderately sloped sides; 1.6m wide x >0.7m deep.
1069	fill	1068	Fill of ditch recut; mid brownish grey silty clay
1070	layer		Layer overlying ditches [1068] and [1064]; mid grey silty clay with no inclusions.
1071	cut		Pit; circular in plan; U-shaped profile with steep sides and concave base; 1.05m wide x 0.45m deep.
1072	fill	1071	Lower fill of pit; mid orange clay silt with small stones and frequent charcoal inclusions
1073	fill	1071	Second fill of pit; mid blueish grey silty clay containing charcoal and infrequent small stones.
1074	fill	1075	Single fill of pit; mid blueish grey silty clay containing charcoal and occasional pebbles.
1075	cut		Pit; oval in plan with irregular sides and base. 1.35m wide x 0.30m deep.
1076	cut		Curvilinear ditch; SE/NW aligned with U-shaped profile; 1.0m wide x 0.4m deep.
1077	fill	1076	Single fill of ditch; dark blueish grey clayey silt with infrequent rounded stones
1078	fill	1080	Third fill of pit; greyish blue silty clay containing occasional small flint stones and charcoal.
1079	fill	1080	Second fill of pit; greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions.
1080	cut		Pit; circular in plan with bowl-shaped profile; 0.85m wide x 0.35m deep.
1081	fill	1082	Fill of penannular ditch; greyish blue silty clay with charcoal and small flint stones.
1082	cut		penannular ditch; NW/SE curved alignment with steep sides and a flat base. 0.30m wide x 0.15m deep.
1083	fill	1080	Lower fill of pit; greyish blue silty clay
1084	fill	1085	Single fill of pit or ditch; blue-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles.
1085	cut		Pit or ditch exposed in section of baulk and not seen in plan.
1086	cut		Curvilinear ditch; N/S aligned with U-shaped profile. 0.5m wide x 0.5m deep.

1087	fill	1086	Fill of ditch; dark blueish grey silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and small pebbles.
1088	cut		= 1086
1089	fill	1088	= 1087
1090	cut		Curvilinear ditch; U-shaped profile with moderately sloped sides
1091	fill	1090	Fill of ditch; mid blueish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.
1092	fill	1061	Upper fill of ditch; mid green brown clay silt with occasional small pebbles, charcoal flecks and clay inclusions.
1093	cut		Curvilinear ditch; moderately sloped sides and flat base; 0.40m wide x 0.25m deep.
1094	fill	1093	Fill of ditch; mid green brown clay silt containing occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks.
1095	fill	1062	Lower fill of ditch; light blue grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.
1096	fill	1097	Fill of ditch. No details given.
1097	cut		Large ditch that runs across whole site; E/W alignment.
1098	fill	1061	Fill of ditch; mid brown grey silty clay
1099	cut		Ditch; N/S alignment. Generic number
1100	fill	1099	Fill of ditch: generic number
2008	cut		Curvilinear ditch; SW/NE aligned with U-shaped profile; >1.42m wide x 0.60m deep.
2009	fill	2008	Lower fill of ditch; mid orange brown clay; infrequent small stones.
2010	fill	2008	Second fill of ditch; mid orange brown compact clay; infrequent small stones and charcoal flecks.
2011	cut		Pit; moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.84m wide x 0.31m deep.
2012	fill	2011	Second fill of pit; mid to dark orange brown compact clay; infrequent small stones.
2013	fill	2011	Third fill of pit mid brownish grey compact silty clay; infrequent small stones.
2014	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NW/SE aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 3.7m wide x 1.2m deep.
2015	fill	2014	Lower fill of ditch; light brown yellow silty clay; occasional small pebbles.
2016	fill	2014	Fill of ditch; light brownish grey silty clay; infrequent small pebbles.
2017	fill	2014	Second fill of ditch; mid brown red silty clay; occasional small pebbles.
2018	fill	2014	Fill of ditch; dark brownish grey silty clay; occasional small pebbles.
2019	fill	2014	Upper fill of ditch; light brownish yellow silty clay; occasional small pebbles.
2020	cut		Curvilinear penannular ditch; NE/SW aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.95m wide x 0.20m deep.
2021	fill	2020	Second fill of ditch; mid greyish brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal inclusions.
2022	cut		Penannular ditch; NE/SW aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep.
2023	fill	2022	Lower fill of ditch; orange brown clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2024	fill	2022	Second fill of ditch; mid grey brown compact silty clay.
2025	cut		Pit; oval in plan with moderate sides and concave to flat base.
2026	fill	2025	Lower fill of pit; mid orange brown clay containing infrequent charcoal and small stones.
2027	fill	2025	Second fill of pit; greyish brown silty clay containing infrequent charcoal and small stones.
2028	cut		Penannular ditch; NE/SW aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.58m wide x 0.25m deep.
2029	fill	2028	Lower fill of gully; orange brown compact clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2030	fill	2028	Second fill of ditch; mid greyish brown silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks.
2031	cut		Pit; circular in plan with moderate to steep sides and concave base. 0.72m wide x 0.42m deep.
2032	fill	2031	Fill of pit; mid greyish brown silty clay containing infrequent charcoal and small stones.
2033	cut		Curvilinear ditch; E/W aligned with moderately sloped North side and concave base. >0.45m wide x 0.21m deep.
2034	fill	2033	Fill of ditch; mid brown silty clay containing occasional small pebbles.
2035	cut		Posthole; sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat base; 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep.
2036	fill	2035	Fill of posthole; mid/dark brown firm silty clay containing occasional small pebbles.
2037	cut		Ditch; NE/SW aligned with steep sides and concave base; 0.35m wide x 0.25m deep.
2038	fill	2037	Fill of ditch; mid/dark brown firm silty clay containing occasional small pebbles.
2039	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NE/SW aligned with moderately sloped sides; base not excavated; >0.45m long x >0.45m wide x >0.25m deep.
2040	fill	2039	Fill of ditch; dark brownish grey silty clay containing occasional small pebbles.

2041	fill	2031	Fill of posthole; orange brown clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2042	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NE/SW aligned with moderate to sharply sloped sides and concave base; 0.35m wide x 0.25m deep.
2043	fill	2042	Second fill of ditch; mid greyish brown compact silty clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2044	cut		Posthole; oval in plan with moderate to sharply sloped sides and concave base; 0.40m long x 0.30m wide x 0.2m deep.
2045	fill	2044	Second fill of posthole; mid grey brown silty clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2046	fill	2031	Fill of posthole; orange brown clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2047	cut		Curvilinear ditch generic number
2048	layer		Buried soil; mid/dark brownish red friable silty clay containing occasional pebbles.
2049	layer		Buried soil; mid/dark brownish red friable silty clay containing occasional pebbles.
2050	layer		Buried soil; mid/dark brownish red friable silty clay containing occasional pebbles.
2051	cut		Curvilinear ditch; N/S aligned with steep sides and flat base; >0.50m wide x 0.25m deep.
2052	fill	2051	Fill of ditch; dark brown grey firm silty clay containing occasional pebbles.
2053	cut		Pit or posthole; sub-circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.7m long x 0.55m wide x 0.2m deep.
2054	fill	2053	Fill of posthole/pit; mid orangish brown silty clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2055	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NE/SW aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.2m wide x 0.1m deep.
2056	fill	2055	Second fill of ditch; mid greyish brown compact silty clay containing infrequent charcoal.
2057	cut		Pit or posthole; ovoid in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.70m long x 0.55m wide x 0.10m deep.
2058	fill	2057	Fill of pit or posthole; mid/light grey brown silty clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2061	cut		Posthole; circular in plan; unexcavated; 0.15m wide.
2062	fill	2061	Fill of posthole; mid greyish brown compact silty clay.
2063	cut		Posthole; circular in plan; unexcavated; 0.15m wide.
2064	fill	2063	Fill of posthole; mid greyish brown silty clay.
2065	cut		Pit/posthole; ovoid in plan with concave sides and base; 0.65m long x 0.45m wide x 0.25m deep.
2066	fill	2065	Fill of pit/posthole; mid greyish brown silty clay.
2067	cut		Pit/posthole; oval in plan with concave sides and base; 0.55m long x 0.35m wide x 0.15m deep.
2068	fill	2067	Fill of pit/posthole; mid greyish brown silty clay.
2069	cut		Ditch; SE/NW aligned with moderate to steeply sloped sides and flat base. 3.2m wide x 1.15m deep.
2070	fill	2069	Fill of ditch; dark grey silty/sandy clay containing small stones.
2071	fill	2069	Second fill of ditch; mid brown grey silty clay containing occasional small stones.
2072	fill	2069	Fill of ditch; light orange grey silty clay with gravel inclusions.
2073	cut		Curvilinear ditch; N/S aligned with concave sides and base; 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep.
2074	fill	2073	Fill of ditch; dark brown grey silty clay containing occasional pebbles.
2075	cut		Posthole; oval in plan; unexcavated; 0.5m long x 0.35m wide.
2076	fill	2075	Fill of posthole; light orange brown silty clay containing frequent sandstones and charcoal flecks.
2077	cut		furrow; NW/SE aligned; unexcavated.
2078	fill	2077	Fill of furrow; grey-brown silty clay
2079	cut		Posthole; circular in plan; not excavated; 0.3m wide.
2080	fill	2079	Fill of posthole; light greyish brown compact silty clay containing small pebbles.
2081	cut		Pit; sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and concave to flat base; >0.8m long x 1.20m wide x 0.35m deep.
2082	fill	2081	Fill of pit; mid/dark greyish brown compact silty clay containing charcoal flecks.
2083	fill	2081	Second fill of pit; mid orange brown compact silty clay containing infrequent small stones and charcoal.
2084	cut		Ditch terminus; E/W aligned with concave sides and base; 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep.
2085	fill	2084	Fill of ditch; mid brown firm silty clay containing occasional small pebbles.
2086	cut		Posthole; oval in plan with sharp sides and concave base; 0.55m long x 0.45m wide x 0.25m deep.
2087	fill	2086	Second fill of posthole; light grey brown compact silty clay

2088	cut		Posthole; sub-circular in plan; not excavated; 0.40m long x 0.25m wide.
2089	fill	2088	Fill of posthole; light greyish brown compact silty clay containing 5% sandstone.
2090	cut		Posthole; circular in plan; not excavated; 0.25m wide.
2091	fill	2090	Fill of posthole; light greyish brown silty clay.
2092	cut		posthole
2093	fill	2092	posthole fill
2094	cut		Posthole: unexcavated
2095	fill	2094	Fill of posthole; light greyish brown compact silty clay
2096	cut		Pit; circular in plan with moderate sides and concave base; 0.85m long x 0.8m wide x 0.30m deep.
2097	fill	2096	Fill of pit; light greyish brown compact silty clay containing 5% pebbles and sandstone.
2098	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with concave sides and base; 0.25m wide x 0.10m deep.
2099	fill	2098	Fill of posthole; light greyish brown compact silty clay containing 5% pebbles and sandstone.
2100	cut		Multiple features, possibly 7 postholes; irregular in plan; not excavated; 1.7m long x 0.7m wide.
2101	fill	2100	Fill of possible posthole features; light greyish brown compact silty clay
2102	cut		furrow; NW/SE aligned; not excavated; 3m long x >0.4m wide.
2103	fill	2102	Fill of furrow; grey-brown silty clay
2104	cut		Pit; circular in plan with concave sides and flat base; 0.55m long x 0.55m wide x 0.05m deep.
2105	fill	2104	Fill of pit; light greyish brown compact silty clay
2106	cut		furrow; NW/SE aligned; not excavated; 2.6m long x 0.45m wide.
2107	fill	2106	Fill of furrow; grey-brown silty clay
2108	cut		Pit; irregular in plan; unexcavated; 1.3m long x 1.55m wide.
2109	fill	2108	Only fill of pit; light grey brown silty clay containing pebbles, sandstone and charcoal flecks.
2110	cut		Ditch; NW/SE aligned; not excavated; 1.55m long x 0.35m wide.
2111	fill	2110	only fill of ditch; mid orange/grey brown silty clay containing pebbles and charcoal
2112	cut		Pit; oval in plan; not excavated; 1.5m long x 0.7m wide.
2113	fill	2112	Fill of pit; light greyish brown silty clay containing pebbles, sandstone and charcoal flecks.
2114	cut		Pit; oval in plan; not excavated; 1.4m long x 0.55m wide.
2115	fill	2114	Fill of pit; mid orange brown silty clay containing pebbles and sandstone.
2116	fill	2069	first Fill of ditch; light brownish grey silty clay containing small stones.
2117	fill	2069	Second fill of ditch; mid orange grey silty clay containing small stones.
2118	fill	2069	Fill of ditch; mid orange grey silty clay with small pebbles.
2119			context not used
2120	cut		ditch; NW/SE aligned; not excavated; 0.25m wide.
2121	fill	2120	Fill of unexcavated ditch; mid orange brown silty clay
2122	cut		ditch; NW/SE aligned; not excavated; >0.22m wide.
2123	fill	2122	Fill of unexcavated ditch; mid orange brown silty clay
2124	cut		furrow; NE/SW aligned; not excavated; 0.15m wide.
2125	fill	2124	Fill of furrow; grey-brown silty clay
2126	cut		furrow; NW/SE aligned; not excavated; 0.25m wide.
2127	fill	2126	Fill of furrow; grey-brown silty clay
2128	cut		ditch; NW/SE aligned; not excavated; 0.45m wide.
2129	fill	2128	Fill of ditch; mid orange brown silty clay containing pebbles and sandstone.
2130	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with steep sides and concave base; 0.20m wide x 0.10m deep.
2131	fill	2130	Fill of posthole; mid greyish brown silty clay containing sandstone.
2132	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with nearly vertical sides and concave base; 0.15m wide x 0.10m deep.
2133	fill	2132	Fill of posthole; mid greyish brown silty clay containing sandstone and charcoal
2134	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with vertical sides and concave base; 0.35m diam x 0.2m deep.
2135	fill	2134	Fill of posthole; mid brown grey firm silty clay containing infrequent charcoal
2136	cut		Posthole; sub-oval in plan with gentle to moderately sloped sides and base sloping east; 0.40m long x 0.35m wide x 0.10m deep.
2137	fill	2136	Fill of posthole; mid greyish brown silty clay containing sandstone and pebbles.
2138	cut		Pit/posthole; circular with gently sloped sides and flat base; 0.65m diam x 0.05m deep.
2139	fill	2138	Fill of pit/posthole; orange/grey brown silty clay containing sandstone, pebbles and

			charcoal
2144	cut		Posthole; circular with steep sides and concave base; 0.65m long x 0.55m wide x 0.10m deep.
2145	fill	2144	Fill of posthole; light grey silty clay containing small pebbles.
2146	cut		Ditch generic number
2147	cut		Ditch; NE/SW aligned with initially sharp to moderate sides and concave base; >1.50m wide x 0.70m deep.
2148	fill	2147	Fill of ditch; yellow-brown silty clay
2149	fill	2147	Lower fill of ditch; yellow-brown silty clay
2150	fill	2147	Fill of ditch; yellow/blue-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks
2151	fill	2147	Second fill of ditch; yellow-brown silty clay with charcoal
2152	fill	2147	Fill of ditch; mid yellowish brown silty clay containing infrequent small stones and charcoal
2153	fill	2147	Fill of ditch; mid greyish blue compact silty clay containing infrequent charcoal flecks.
2154	fill	2069	Second fill of ditch; orange-grey silty clay
2155	cut		ditch; E/W aligned; not excavated; 0.15m wide.
2156	fill	2155	Fill of ditch; mid greyish brown compact silty clay
2157	cut		Pit; ovoid in plan; moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.90m wide x 0.10m deep.
2158	fill	2157	Fill of pit; mid greyish brown silty clay containing infrequent charcoal inclusions and small stones.
2159	cut		Posthole; oval in plan; moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.40m long x 0.35m wide x 0.20m deep.
2160	fill	2159	Second fill of posthole; mid greyish brown silty clay containing infrequent small stones and charcoal.
2161	cut		Ditch; NW/SE aligned with steep sides and concave base; 1.80m wide x 0.70m deep.
2162	fill	2161	Lower fill of ditch; yellow/blue-brown compact silty clay containing infrequent small stones.
2163	fill	2161	Second fill of ditch; grey-brown silty clay containing infrequent small stones
2164	fill	2161	Lower fill of ditch; yellow-brown silty clay
2165	fill	2161	Second fill of ditch; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay containing small stones
2166	fill	2161	Second fill of ditch; dark greyish brown silty clay containing infrequent small stones and frequent charcoal
2167	fill	2161	Second fill of ditch; mid yellowish/greyish brown compact silty clay containing infrequent small stones and occasional charcoal
2168	cut		ditch; NW/SE aligned with steep sides and concave base; 0.50m wide x 0.15m deep.
2169	fill	2168	Second fill of ditch; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay with frequent small stones.
2170	cut		Curvilinear ditch; N/S aligned with steep sides and flat base; >2.15m wide x 1.13m deep.
2171	fill	2170	Lower fill of ditch; mid blueish grey compact silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecks.
2172	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; dark brownish grey compact silty clay with infrequent small stones and charcoal flecks.
2173	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; mid brownish grey compact silty clay with infrequent rounded stones and charcoal flecks.
2174	fill	2170	Lower fill of ditch; mid yellowish brown silty clay
2175	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; dark grey compact silty clay with charcoal flecks.
2176	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; dark yellowish grey compact silty clay with infrequent stones
2177	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; dark grey compact silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
2178	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; mid greyish brown compact silty clay
2179	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; light yellowish brown silty clay .
2180	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; light yellowish brown compact silty clay with infrequent charcoal
2181	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; dark grey compact silty clay with flat angular stones and infrequent charcoal
2182	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch; mid yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecks and stones.
2183	fill	2161	Lower fill of ditch; mid blueish grey compact silty clay
2184	cut		Posthole; circular in plan; not excavated.
2185	fill	2184	Fill of unexcavated posthole; light greyish brown compact silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecks.
2186	cut		Curvilinear ditch; N/S aligned with steep sides and concave base; 3.5m wide x

			1.20m deep.
2187	cut		Pit; ovoid in plan with moderate to steep sides and concave base; 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep.
2188	fill	2187	Fill of pit; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay
2189	cut		Ditch; E/W aligned with moderate sides and concave base; 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep.
2190	fill	2189	Fill of posthole; mid greyish brown compact silty clay with infrequent small stones and charcoal.
2191	cut		Pit; sub-circular in plan with moderate sides and flat base; 3.90m wide x 0.35m deep.
2192	fill	2191	Fill of pit; orange-grey silty clay with pebbles.
2193	cut		Pit; ovoid in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.85m long x 0.75m wide x 0.15m deep.
2194	fill	2193	Fill of pit; dark yellowish brown compact silty clay containing infrequent charcoal
2195	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NW/SE aligned with concave sides and base; 0.70m wide x 0.25m deep.
2196	fill	2195	Fill of ditch; dark brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional pebbles
2197	cut		Curvilinear ditch recut; NW/SE aligned with concave sides and base; 0.30m wide x 0.15m deep.
2198	fill	2197	Fill of ditch; light brownish red firm silty clay with occasional pebbles
2199	cut		ditch; NE/W curved alignment with moderately sloped sides and flat base; 0.45m wide x 0.20m deep.
2200	fill	2199	Fill of ditch; mid brownish grey friable silty clay with pebbles.
2201	cut		Pit; ovoid in plan with gently sloped sides and flat base; 1.30m long x >0.50m wide x 0.05m deep.
2202	fill	2201	Fill of pit; light brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional pebbles.
2204	cut		Ditch recut; N/S aligned with concave sides and base; 0.40m wide x 0.16m deep.
2205	fill	2204	Fill of ditch; mid brownish red firm silty clay with occasional pebbles.
2206	cut		Curvilinear ditch; SW/NE aligned with moderately sloped sides and flat base; 0.85m wide x 0.25m deep.
2207	fill	2206	Fill of ditch; dark brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional pebbles.
2208	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NE/SW aligned with steep/irregular sides and concave base; 0.85m wide x 0.30m deep.
2209	fill	2208	Fill of ditch; mid greyish yellow compact silty clay with infrequent charcoal.
2210	cut		Curvilinear ditch; N/S aligned with moderately sloped sides and tapered base; 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep.
2211	fill	2210	Fill of ditch; mid brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional pebbles.
2212	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NE/SW aligned with moderately steep sides and rounded base; 0.65m wide x 0.30m deep.
2213	fill	2212	Fill of ditch; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay with infrequent stones and charcoal inclusions.
2214	fill	2191	Fill of pit; mid brownish grey friable silty clay with small stones.
2215	cut		Cut of posthole; circular in plan with moderate sides and tapered base (perhaps a driven post?); >0.25m long x >0.30m wide x 0.25m deep.
2216	fill	2215	Posthole fill; light brownish grey friable silty clay
2217	fill	2215	Posthole fill; light grey/brown friable silty clay
2218	cut		Pit; sub-ovoid in plan with moderately sloped sides and flat base; 0.50m wide x 0.17m deep.
2219	fill	2218	Fill of ditch; mid brown/grey friable silty clay
2220	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.35m long x 0.30m wide x 0.1m deep.
2221	fill	2222	Fill of posthole; dark yellowish brown compact silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecks.
2222	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep.
2223	fill	2222	Fill of posthole; dark yellowish brown compact silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecks.
2224	cut		Pit; oval in plan with steep sides and flat base; 2.4m long x 1.7m wide x 0.35m deep.
2225	fill	2224	Second fill of pit; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay with infrequent stones.
2226	fill	2224	Lower fill of pit; grey brown silty clay with infrequent charcoal and stones.
2227	cut		Pit; ovoid in plan with moderately sloped sides and irregular base; 0.80m long x >0.50m wide x 0.1m deep.
2228	fill	2227	Fill of pit; mid brownish red firm silty clay with frequent pebbles.
2232	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and tapered base (driven

			post?); 0.30m wide x 0.1m deep.
2233	fill	2232	Single fill of posthole; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay
2235	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with gently sloping sides and concave base; 0.30m wide x 0.1m deep.
2236	fill	2235	Fill of posthole; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay
2237	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.60m long x 0.50m wide x 0.1m deep.
2238	fill	2237	Posthole; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay with infrequent charcoal.
2239	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.45m long x 0.35m wide x 0.15m deep.
2240	fill	2239	Single fill of pit; mid yellowish brown compact silty clay
2241	cut		Pit; circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and flat base; 0.60m long x 0.80m wide x 0.10m deep.
2242	fill	2241	Fill of posthole/pit; mid brownish grey friable silty clay with stone inclusions.
2243	cut		Posthole/pit; circular in plan with steep sides and concave base; 0.40m long x 0.30m wide x 0.10m deep.
2244	fill	2243	Second fill of posthole/pit; grey brown silty clay with charcoal and stone inclusions.
2245	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep.
2246	fill	2245	Fill of posthole; mid greyish/yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent stone and charcoal
2247	cut		Pit; ovoid in plan with moderately sloped sides and stepped base; 1.0m long x 0.65m wide x 0.10m deep.
2248	fill	2247	Fill of pit; mid brownish grey friable silty clay with stone inclusions.
2249	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NE/SW aligned with gently sloped sides and flat base; 0.40m wide x 0.15m deep.
2250	fill	2249	Fill of ditch; mid greyish brown silty clay with small flint stones and charcoal flecks
2251	cut		Curvilinear ditch; E/W aligned with gently sloped sides and flat base; 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep.
2252	fill	2251	Fill of ditch; mid greyish brown compact silty clay with occasional small flint stones and infrequent charcoal inclusions.
2253	cut		Curvilinear ditch; NW/SE aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.75m wide x 0.25m deep.
2254	fill	2253	Fill of ditch; dark greyish brown compact silty clay with charcoal and small stone inclusions.
2255	cut		Pit; sub-circular in plan with gentle to moderately sloped sides and flat base; 3.0m long x 1.70m wide x 0.15m deep.
2256	fill	2255	Second fill of pit; mid brownish grey friable silty clay with pebble inclusions.
2257	cut		posthole; sub-circular in plan with nearly vertical sides and concave base; 0.15m long x 0.10m wide x 0.10m deep.
2258	fill	2257	Fill of posthole; brown-grey silty clay
2259	cut		Pit; ovoid with gently sloped sides and concave base; 0.65m wide x 0.15m deep.
2260	fill	2259	Fill of pit; yellow-brown silty clay with charcoal
2261	cut		Posthole; circular with near vertical sides and sloping base; 0.25m long x 0.30m wide x 0.15m deep.
2262	fill	2261	Single fill of posthole; blue-grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions.
2263	cut		Posthole; circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and flat base; 0.40m wide x 0.10m deep.
2264	fill	2263	Single fill of posthole; brown-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks.
2265	cut		Ditch terminus; NW/SE aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 0.40m wide x 0.15m deep.
2266	fill	2265	Fill of ditch terminus; mid orange-grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions.
2267	cut		Ditch terminus; NE/SW aligned with moderately sloped sides and flat base; 0.45m wide x 0.20m deep.
2268	fill	2267	Fill of ditch terminus; orange-grey silty clay with flint stones.
2269	cut		Ditch terminus; NE/SW aligned with steep sides and concave base; 0.5m wide x 0.2m deep.
2270	fill	2269	Fill of ditch terminus; mid orange grey compact silty clay with small flint pebbles and charcoal inclusions.
2271	cut		Ditch terminus; NE/SW aligned with steep sides and concave base; 0.4m wide x 0.2m deep.
2272	fill	2271	Fill of ditch terminus; mid orange grey compact silty clay with charcoal inclusions.
2273	cut		Ditch; NW/SE aligned with moderately sloped sides and concave base; 1.60m wide x 0.40m deep.
2274	fill	2273	Single fill of ditch; mid greyish brown silty clay

2275	cut		Ditch: NW-SE aligned. U-shaped profile. 1m width x 0.6m depth
2276	fill	2275	only fill of ditch: orangey brown silty clay
2277	cut		ditch: NE/SW aligned; u-shaped profile. 0.8m Width x 0.55m Depth
2278	fill	2277	only fill of ditch: brown orange silty clay
2279	cut		ditch: NW/SE aligned with steep u-shaped profile. 1.35m Width x 0.5m Depth
2280	fill	2279	Lower (and main) fill of ditch. Mid greyish brown silty clay
2281	fill	2279	upper ditch fill: orange brown silty clay
2282	cut		erosion along edge of ditch 2279
2283	fill	2282	only fill of erosion feature: orange brown silty clay with stones
2284	cut		Penannular ditch with moderate u-shaped profile. 0.9m Width and 0.5m deep
2285	fill	2284	second fill of penannular ditch: notably dark brown grey silty clay with pebbles and frequent charcoal
2287	cut		Penannular ditch with moderate u-shaped profile. 0.25m Width x 0.40m depth
2288	fill	2087	only fill of penannular ditch: brown grey silty clay
2289	fill	2284	lower fill of penannular ditch: mid brown silty clay with occasional flint pebbles
2290	fill	2284	upper fill of penannular ditch: Mid brown silty clay with occasional stones
2291	cut		pit: circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. 1.5m Width x 0.45m Deep
2292	fill	2291	lower fill of pit: orange-brown silty clay
2293	fill	2291	upper fill of pit: grey-brown silty clay
2294	cut		ditch: oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and uneven base. 3.6m Length x 1.75m Width x 0.65m Depth
2295	fill	2294	lower fill of ditch: grey-brown silty clay
2296	fill	2294	upper fill of ditch: blue-grey silty clay
2297	cut		ditch: NW/SE aligned with steep sided U-shaped profile. 0.65m Width x 0.3m Depth
2298	fill	2297	lower fill of ditch: orange-grey silty clay with charcoal
2299	cut		posthole: circular in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. 0.5m Width x 0.2m Depth
2300	fill	2299	only fill of posthole: brown-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal
2301	fill	2297	upper fill of ditch: orange-grey silty clay with charcoal
2302	cut		pit: circular in plan. Concave sides and a flat base. 1.25m Width x 0.3m Depth
2303	fill	2302	only fill of pit: brown-red silty clay
2304	cut		pit: steep sides, uneven base. 1.10m Width x 0.35m Depth
2305	fill	2304	only fill of pit: brown-red silty clay
2306	cut		posthole: vertical sides and a flat base. 0.25m Width x 0.15m Depth
2307	fill	2307	only fill of posthole: brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal
2308	cut		ditch: NE/SW aligned with u-shaped profile. 1.8m Width x 0.6m Depth
2309	fill	2308	only fill of ditch: grey-orange silty clay
2310	cut		pit: circular in plan, concave sides and a concave base. 2m long x 1.15m Width x 0.25m Depth
2311	fill	2310	only fill of pit: brown yellow silty clay
2312	cut		pit: with concave sides and a concave base. 0.85m Width x 0.2m Depth
2313	fill	2312	only fill of pit: Mid brown silty clay
2314	cut		ditch: NW/SE aligned with steep sides and a flat base. 0.4m Width x 0.05m Depth
2315	fill	2314	only fill of ditch: Mid orange brown clay
2316	cut		ditch: NW/SE aligned with steep sides and an uneven base. 0.45m Width x 0.05m Depth
2317	fill	2316	only fill of ditch: Light bluish grey clay
2318	cut		Posthole: steep sides and a flat base. 0.6m Length x 0.35m Width x 0.1m Depth
2319	fill	2318	only fill of posthole: Mid yellow brown clay
2320	cut		tree-throw hole
2321	fill	2320	only fill of tree-throw hole
2322	cut		tree-throw hole
2323	fill	2322	only fill of tree-throw hole
2324	cut		posthole: shallow sides and a concave base. 0.3m Width x 0.1m Depth
2325	fill	2324	only fill of posthole: Mid orangey grey silty clay
2326	cut		pit: circular in plan, steep sides and flat base. 0.85m Width x 0.2m Depth
2327	fill	2326	only fill of pit: Mid grey brown silty clay
2328	cut		tree-throw hole
2329	fill	2328	only fill of tree-throw hole
2330	cut		ditch: N/S aligned; steep v-shaped profile. 0.3m Width x 0.25m Depth
2331	fill	2330	only fill of ditch: grey-brown silty clay
2332	cut		ditch: N/S aligned; moderate u-shaped profile. 0.5m Width x 0.15m Depth
2333	fill	2332	only fill of ditch: red-brown silty clay

2334	cut		Pit: oval in plan, with broad bowl-shaped profile. 2.50m Length x 2m Width x 0.3m Depth
2335	fill	2334	lower fill of pit: yellow brown silty clay
2336	fill	2334	upper fill of pit: Dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal
2337	cut		ditch: NE/SW aligned ditch: only partially exposed but probably u-shaped profile. >0.5m Width x >0.25m Width
2338	fill	2337	only fill of ditch: Mid yellowish brown silty clay
2339			context not used
2340	cut		ditch: NW/SE aligned ditch with broad u-shaped profile. 2m Width x 0.25m Depth
2341	fill	2340	only fill of ditch: Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal
2342	cut		ditch: NE/SW aligned with broad u-shaped profile. 0.85m Width x 0.45m Depth
2343	fill	2342	lower fill of ditch: Dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal
2344	fill	2342	upper fill of ditch: Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal
2345	cut		ditch: NE/SW aligned with steep, narrow u-shaped profile. 0.4m Width x 0.15m Depth
2346	fill	2345	only fill of ditch: Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal
2347	cut		ditch: E/W aligned with moderate u-shaped profile. 0.4m Width x 0.2m Depth
2348	fill	2347	only fill of ditch: Mid grey brown silty clay, occasional charcoal
2349	cut		ditch: NE/SW aligned ditch with u-shaped profile. 0.45m Width x 0.15m Depth
2350	fill	2349	only fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay
2351	cut		pit: circular with bowl-shaped profile. 0.5m Width x 0.2m Depth
2352	fill	2351	only fill of pit: Mid grey brown silty clay
2353	cut		ditch: NW/SE aligned ditch with u-shaped profile. 0.75m Width x 0.2m Depth
2354	fill	2353	only fill of ditch: Mid orange grey clay, rare charcoal
2355	cut		posthole: shallow sides and a flat base. 0.5m Width x 0.1m Depth
2356	fill	2355	only fill of posthole: Light orange brown clay
2357	cut		posthole/pit: bowl-shaped profile. 0.4m Width x 0.1m Depth
2358	fill	2357	only fill of posthole/pit: grey-brown silty clay
2359	cut		posthole: shallow sides and a flat base. 0.5m Width x 0.05m Depth
2360	fill	2359	only fill of posthole: Mid yellow brown silty clay
2361	cut		posthole: moderate sides and a flat base. 0.5m Length x 0.35m Width x 0.15m Depth
2362	fill	2361	only fill of posthole: grey brown silty clay
2363	cut		posthole/pit: oval with steep sides and a flat base. 0.65m Length x 0.35m Width x 0.05m Depth
2364	fill	2363	only fill of posthole/pit: yellow grey silty clay
2365	cut		pit: oval with concave sides and irregular flat base. 0.5m Length x 1.25m Width x 0.25m Depth
2366	fill	2365	only fill of pit: grey-orange silty clay
2367	cut		pit: curved sides and concave base. 0.2m Width x 0.05m Depth
2368	fill	2367	only fill of pit: Mid grey brown silty clay
2369	cut		posthole: curved sides and a concave base. 0.15m Width x 0.05m Depth
2370	fill	2369	only fill of posthole: mid grey brown silty clay
2371	cut		ditch: NW/SE aligned with u-shaped profile. 0.45m Width x 0.25m Depth
2372	fill	2371	only fill of ditch: mid grey brown silty clay
2373	cut		pit: oval with uneven steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. 1.1m Length x 0.7m Width x 0.2m Depth
2374	fill	2373	only fill of pit: orange-grey clay
2375	cut		ditch: N/S aligned with broad u-shaped profile. 0.2m Width x 0.2m Depth.
2376	fill	2375	only fill of ditch: Dark greyish brown silty clay
2377	cut		ditch: NW/SE aligned with u-shaped profile. 0.35m Width x 0.4m Depth
2378	fill	2377	only fill of ditch: Mid grey brown silty clay
2379	cut		ditch: NE/SW aligned with u-shaped profile. 0.35m Width x 0.45m Depth
2380	fill	2379	only fill of ditch: blueish grey silty clay
2381	cut		pit: oval with shallow curved sides and flat base. 0.9m long x 0.6m Width x 0.1m depth
2382	fill	2381	only fill of pit: Mid greyish orange silty clay
2383	cut		pit :oval with steep curved sides and concave base. 0.55m Length x 0.7m Width x 0.2m Depth
2384	fill	2383	only fill of pit: Mid grey brown silty clay
2385	cut		posthole: circular with steeply sloping sides and a round base. 0.5m Width x 0.15m Depth
2386	fill	2385	posthole fill: Mid orange brown clay
2387	cut		posthole, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. 0.4m Width x 0.1m Depth

2388	fill	2387	only fill of posthole: Mid orange brown clay
2389	cut		posthole: oval with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. 0.5m Length x 0.4m Width x 0.1m Depth
2390	fill	2389	only fill of posthole: Mid grey orange clay



APPENDIX B: LATE PREHISTORIC POTTERY BY E.R. MCSLOY

Pottery amounting to 396 sherds (2856g) was recorded. The assemblage was examined by context, quantified by sherd count and weight per fabric. Recording also included vessel form (profile) and rim morphology, decoration type/location and evidence for vessel use in the form of carbonised and other residues. Codes used for pottery fabrics refer to primary/secondary inclusion. Some fabrics which were initially separated by inclusion size/sorting (mainly shell-bearing) have been agglomerated for purposes of reporting. The mean sherd weight for the assemblage (7.2g) is moderately high for pottery of this period, higher than the broadly contemporary, but much larger group, from Crick Covert Farm (Hancocks 2015). Context group size is mainly small, with 45 of the 50 deposits producing fewer than 10 sherds. Illustrated vessels (nos 2–3 are represented by multiple, joining sherds with no. 3 (150 sherds) probably having been substantially complete when first deposited. Surface survival is typically good, however there is mixed survival of some (probably calcareous) inclusions. This has resulted in the leaching of most shell or limestone inclusions and the vesicular character of some fabrics (below).

Fabrics

Calcareous

SH Fossil shell-tempered. Soft, with irregular or laminated fracture and smooth feel. Common or abundant shell inclusions (1–3mm or occasionally up to 5mm). Inclusions may be leached, resulting in plate-like voids. May contain sparse rounded quartz. *Totals: 168 sherds; 1320g; 0.24 EVEs.*

LI Limestone-tempered. Soft, with irregular fracture and rough feel. Sparse or common (shelly) limestone inclusions (0.5–3.5mm) and sparse fossil shell (0.5–1.5mm). *Totals: 160 sherds; 1068g; 0.30 EVEs.*

Vesicular

VES Vesicular. Soft, with irregular fracture and soapy feel. Common rounded/sub-rounded voids (0.5–2mm) probably resulting from calcareous or soft rock inclusions. *Totals: 34 sherds; 196g; 0.04 EVEs.*

Quartz/silty

QZ Quartz-tempered. Soft, with finely-irregular fracture and sandy feel. Common rounded or sub-rounded quartz (0.4–0.6mm). May contain sparse calcareous material or voids. *Totals: 7 sherds; 33g.*

QZf Fine silt-sized (naturally-occurring) quartz inclusions. Soft with fine fracture and smooth feel. Common or sparse quartz (<0.3mm); sparse red-brown iron oxide (0.5–1mm) and may contain sparse calcareous material or voids. Micaceous. *Totals: 12 sherds; 147g; 0.05 EVEs.*

Grog/argillaceous

GR Grog or argillaceous (soft rock) inclusions. Soft with irregular fracture and smooth/soapy feel. Common sub-rounded grey or brown grog or argillaceous (clay pellet or soft rock) inclusions (1–2mm). May contain sparse calcareous material or voids. *Totals: 12 sherds; 48g.*

GT Wheelthrown grog-tempered. Soft with soapy feel. Common, well-sorted sub-angular, dark grey, grog (1–1.5mm). *Totals: 1 sherds; 6g.*

Organic

ORG Organic tempered. Soft with soapy feel. Common linear, narrow linear voids suggestive of (burnt-out) chopped grass or similar (2–4mm). *Totals: 2 sherds; 18g.*

The fabrics described demonstrate similarities with Middle Iron Age fabrics from DIRFT, 4.2km to the north-east (Fig. 1). Calcareous and vesicular (leached shell or limestone-tempered) types dominate, with the remainder comprising quartz-bearing and grogged fabrics. Work by Ixer on the assemblages from DIRFT (Ixer 2015) suggested a mainly regional source for the calcareous fabrics; the nearest sources for the Jurassic era limestone/fossil shell being the outcrops north of Northampton, some 20km distant. The further travelled acid igneous rock-bearing fabrics, which were a relatively common component of the DIRFT groups, were not recognised at Barby.

Vessel form and decoration

Only two vessels were sufficiently complete for determination of form/profile: both are jar-proportioned, with neckless 'barrel-shaped' and necked/globular profiles (Fig. 16, nos. 1 and 3). A third vessel (Fig. 16, no. 2) is probably another jar, with slack-shouldered profile and a tall neck/simple rim. Of a further seven smaller rim sherds, single examples are pushed-out/expanded (Fig. 16, no. 1) or rolled-over (Fig. 16, no. 4) and the remainder simple/rounded. Vessel bases are flat; the base angle simple or slightly expanded.

Recorded decoration/surface treatment is limited to instances of impressed fingertipping (three vessels) and of scoring. Fingertip ornament occurs in one instance to the rim top (Fig. 16, no. 1) and on three vessels to the shoulder or girth from Period 1 pits 2192 and 2292, including vessel no. 1. Scoring is lightly executed and is vertical or multidirectional (Fig. 16, nos. 2–3).

Stylistic affinities and dating

As noted there are compositional similarities with the large, mainly Middle Iron Age, groups from DIRFT. Similarities can be observed among the vessel/rim forms and the decoration represented. Finger ornament such as that seen with vessels from Period 1 pits 2192 and 2292, is known to be associated with Earlier Iron Age styles (Knight 2002), deriving ultimately from the decoration seen in Late Bronze Age assemblages (Barrett 1980). At DIRFT, similarly decorated vessels were associated with radiocarbon dating in the late 8th to 6th and 6th to early 4th centuries cal. BC (McSloy 2015, 204). The pottery considered of this date is limited to two pit features. As at DIRFT, there are no indications that a distinctive range of fabrics is associated with this period. Also in common with DIRFT this pottery is absent from the roundhouse ditches, giving further credence to the view that roundhouses with ring gullies may have been a Middle Iron Age innovation.

Due to the long-lived nature of the fabrics occurring and the scarcity of dateable featured sherds, close dating based on technical attributes or vessel style is not possible for much of this group. Where closer dating is possible based on vessel style/decoration, this suggests that the bulk of the group, which relates to ditch or Penannular ditch fills, relates to the Middle Iron Age. The stylistic traits suggestive of this period are the neckless/barrel-shaped vessel profiles, short-necked vessels and vessels with scored decoration (Fig. 16, nos 1 and 3). The latter is a feature particularly common to the East Midlands, where use spans the 4th to 1st centuries BC, or later in some instances (Elsdon 1992). In this group, as at DIRFT, scoring was present on a relatively small number of vessels.

Evidence that activity continued beyond the 1st century BC is present in the form of one sherd from a wheelthrown, grog-tempered vessel from fill 1008 of Enclosure Ditch B. In this region pottery of this type relates to the 'Belgic' tradition probably dating no earlier than the 1st century AD and particularly associated with the Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'transition' in the middle decades of that century.

Pottery illustration catalogue.

1. Fabric LI. Neckless, barrel-shaped or ovoid jar; simple flattened rim. Multi-directional scoring. Period 2 ditch 1062 (Part of Roundhouse 4; upper fill 1063).
2. Fabric SH. Slack-shouldered jar or bowl; tall neck with rounded rim and fingertip impression at shoulder. Period 1 pit 2291 (lower fill 2292).
3. Fabric SH. Globular jar; tall neck with flat/internally-bevelled rim. Wide-spaced vertical and obliquely-crossed scoring Period 2 ditch 2297 (Part of Roundhouse 7; lower fill 2298).



APPENDIX C: LITHICS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction and methodology

A total of 46 worked flints (276g) and three pieces of burnt, unworked flint (4g) was recovered from 22 separate deposits and as unstratified finds. The recovered lithics were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded include colour, cortex description, degree of edge damage (micro-flaking), rolling (abrasion), breakage, burning and recortication. The latter is apparent as a white or blueish surface discoloration resulting from chemical change within the burial environment (Shepherd 1972, 109). Debitage comprises flakes, blades, bladelets and shatter which do not feature secondary working: much of it probably represents knapping waste, although a proportion is likely to have been utilised in an unmodified state as tools.

Raw material, provenance and condition

All items are made of flint. The majority are from features assigned to Periods 1 and 2, with three items recovered from undated features; the undated features each contain only one or two flints, which is insufficient for secure dating. The three flints from fill 2292 of Period 1 pit 2291 are all flakes which are both burnt and broken: it cannot be ascertained whether any of them are stratified as they are undiagnostic and in very poor condition. The figures for condition (68% display minimal or no edge damage and 80% display little or no rolling) suggest that the lithic assemblage, which is residual, has not moved far from where it was initially deposited. Moderate to heavy recortication was noted on 55% of items.

Range and variety

Primary technology

Thedebitage totals 41 items, nine of which are blades (defined as items ofdebitage which are at least twice as long as they are wide and were produced using deliberate blade technology, as evidenced by the dorsal scar pattern). Blade technology is a feature of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flintworking. Three bladelets were also recorded (blades measuring <12mm wide), which are typically Mesolithicdebitage, often used as blanks for microliths. The most convincing Mesolithic bladelet from this assemblage was recovered as an unstratified find during the watching brief: it is very thin and parallel-sided. Of the other two, one is rather thick and the other is slightly irregular. These examples may be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

Other attributes indicative of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic knapping technology were recorded on several items ofdebitage: soft hammer percussion on two flakes and one blade; preparation of the striking platform, also on two flakes and one blade; and punctiform or linear butts on one blade and one flake (these also tend to indicate soft hammer percussion (Inizan *et al.* 1992, 80)). Many of the flakes are thin and would be considered typical ofdebitage of these periods. However, it is possible that some date to a later prehistoric period.

The four cores comprise three multi-platform types and one with dual, opposed platforms. The latter core, from fill 2018 of Period 2 Enclosure Ditch C, has been made on a flake blank and is most likely of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The core from fill 2158 of Period 2 pit 2157 was used to produce flakes and possibly blades/bladelets. It is very small and has been quite systematically worked: similar dating is probable for this example. The core from fill 1039 of the ditch of Period 2 sub-enclosure 3.1 displays many striking platforms and has been knapped in a rather irregular manner. These features are more characteristic of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age flintworking (Butler 2005, 181).

Secondary technology

Only one retouched tool was retrieved: a nosed scraper from fill 2335 of Period 2 pit 2334 (within Enclosure 6). The tool blank is the distal portion of a broken flake and the scraping edge was formed on the very narrow distal dorsal edge, from regular, abrupt retouch. There is also evidence of utilisation along the left dorsal edge. Nosed scrapers typically date to the Early Neolithic period (Malone 2001, 226).

Discussion

The lithic assemblage is too small to allow statistical analysis. However, technological aspects outlined above indicate activity on the site during the Early Neolithic/Mesolithic and possibly the Later Neolithic/Bronze Age periods. Almost all of the flints have been recovered as residual finds in features dated to the Iron Age.

Table 1: Breakdown of the lithic assemblage

	Watching brief	Excavation
Burnt unworked		
Primary technology		
Blade	4	5
Bladelet	1	2
Core	2	2
Flake	6	21
Shatter	1	1
Secondary technology		
Scraper (nosed)		1
Total	14	32

APPENDIX D: NON-FERROUS METALS CASTING EVIDENCE BY E.R. MCSLOY

The limited resources available to this project dictated that no opportunity was afforded for the fullest technical analysis of this material. Undoubtedly the identified investment mould and crucible fragments from fill 2024 of Period 2 ditch 2022 (Enclosure 5) would benefit from further study beyond the limited and descriptive report presented here.

Provenance

The evidence for metal casting was recorded from three Penannular ditch fills (Table 2), relating to Roundhouse 4 within Enclosure 3 and ditch 2022 within Enclosure 5. A significant proportion was recorded from bulk soil sample 201 taken from fill 2024 (ditch 2022). Much of the material retrieved from the soil sample was very highly fragmented (Table 2).

Fabrics: moulds

- M1 Fine quartz/organic type. The joining fragments (no. 1) are grey throughout, however the other seven fragments all exhibit light brown exterior surfaces. The fabric is soft and with a smooth feel. It contains abundant silt-sized (c. 0.1mm) quartz and fine, elongated voids suggestive of well-chopped organics, and is micaceous.
- M2 Sandy type. Dark grey, with red-brown exterior surface. Soft, with a sandy feel. Common angular quartz (0.1–0.3mm).

Crucible

- C1 Fine quartz/vesicular. Pale grey surfaces with darker core. Some sherd surfaces are vitrified. The fabric is soft with a smooth feel. Common fine, silt-sized (c. 0.1–2mm) quartz and some small rounded voids.

Catalogue

Moulds

1. Four joining fragments from a one piece (investment) mould. Fabric M1. The sprue-cup is integral to the mould, the opening lenticular in plan view, its profile shallow and concave. The mould is incomplete, however the casting surfaces suggest an object of waisted, probably 'figure of eight', form. The portion below the sprue-cup is D-shaped, the shoulder with a shallow 'apostrophe' moulding, perhaps for an inlay of enamel. *Weight* 41g. *Dimensions*: sprue-cup external 37mm x 29mm; sprue-cup internal: 20mm x 9mm; length (surviving) 49mm. Period 2 ditch 2022, fill 2024.
2. Mould fragment. Small fragment probably from the sprue-cup/channel and with only a small area of the casting surface surviving. *Weight* 6g. Period 2 ditch 2022, fill 2024.
3. Mould fragment. Fabric M1. The casting surfaces suggest the manufacture of an annular or oval object with an internal diameter/length of c. 35mm and with evenly-spaced pronounced rounded mouldings (see discussion). The exterior face of the mould is concave. *Weight* 11g. Period 2 ditch 2022, fill 2030.
4. Mould fragment. Fabric M2. The small area of casting surface is suggestive of an object with rounded mouldings similar to that relating to fragment 2. *Weight* 2g. Period 2 ditch 2022, fill 2030.

Crucible

5. Two sherds, probably from a crucible of shallow, triangular form (*cf.* Spratling 1981, 132, fig. 99).
Weight 16g. Period 2 ditch 2022, fill 2024 (Fig. 16, no. 4).

Copper alloy

6. Two small copper alloy droplets/runnels. 4–11mm in length. Period 2 ditch 2022, fill 2024.

Discussion

The mould fragments and crucibles provide evidence for specialist metalworking activity of the kind which remains relatively uncommon (Cunliffe 2005, 499–501). Notably, evidence comparable to that presented here was absent from the extensive excavations at the Iron Age DIRFT sites, 4.2km to the north-east (Hughes and Woodward 2015; Masefield *et al.* 2015; Fig. 1), although evidence for copper-alloy casting in clay moulds, including for harness fittings, has been recorded close by at Coton Park, Rugby (Chapman forthcoming).

The fragmentary nature of the form of the mould fragments (nos. 1–4) means that the form of objects manufactured is uncertain. The most complete mould, no. 1, was used to cast a moderately complex object, possibly of figure-of-eight form and with inset decoration. The size and general form of the mould are similar to those utilised for bridle bit elements at Gussage All Saints, Dorset (Spratling 1979, 139, fig. 104).

Fragments nos. 3–4 appear to have been used for objects of similar form, ring-like or oval and incorporating ribbed or knobbed decoration. The most likely uses was as terret rings (rein rings for a chariot or cart). Comparable moulds also occurred at Gussage, where the suggested use was for terrets of ‘Arras’ or ‘Barbury’ type (*ibid.* 133–5, figs. 100–1). Dating in the Middle Iron Age, probably c. 300–100 BC would be probable for terrets of this form.

Although well-preserved, the numbers of mould and crucible fragments are small and material restricted to two locations. The scale and duration of the of metalworking activity may have been limited and not comparable in scale to groups from Gussage (*ibid.*) or Weelsby, north Lincolnshire (Foster 1995), both of which produced groups of 2–3000 fragments. Interestingly the specialist ‘horse gear’ (terret rings and bridle bits) which appear to dominate these large assemblages, are seemingly also represented among the products produced on far smaller scale at Barby.

Table 2: Metal casting evidence.

Context	Feature	Fabr	Description	Ct.*	Wt. (g)
1092	RH 4	C1	?Crucible fragments.	8	24
2024	ditch 2022	M1	Mould fragments: bridle? (Cat no. 1)	4 (1)	41
2024	ditch 2022	M1	Mould fragments: indet. (Cat no. 2)	1	4
2024	ditch 2022	M1	Mould fragments: unid.	8	20
2024	ditch 2022	C1	Crucible (Cat. no. 5)	2 (1)	16
2024 <201>	ditch 2022	M1	Sprue cup fragments	4	6
2024 <201>	ditch 2022	M1	Mould fragments: indet. with casting surface	4 (3)	8
2024 <201>	ditch 2022	M1	Mould fragments: indet.	26	17
2024 <201>	ditch 2022	-	Copper alloy droplet.	2	<1
2024 <201>	ditch 2022	M2	Mould fragments: indet.	19	18
2030	ditch 2022	M1	Mould fragment: terret? (Cat no. 3)	1	11
2030	ditch 2022	M2	Mould fragment: terret? (Cat no. 4)	1	2
2030	ditch 2022	M2	Mould fragments: unid.	5	9

*fragments from samples are in parenthesis

APPENDIX E: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Three fragments (1061g) of brick of post-medieval date, and in a moderately abraded condition, were recorded in redeposited layer 1002. These are not archaeologically significant and will be discarded.

APPENDIX F: FIRED CLAY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

A total of 76 fragments (442g) of fired clay was retrieved. The majority are orange/buff, many with patches of grey, and do not feature visible inclusions: a small number are sandy. All fragments are soft or medium fired and most are amorphous, displaying no surfaces or features which might indicate a function.

A small fragment from fill 2296 of Period 2 ditch 2294 (Roundhouse 7) exhibits a deliberate groove, which suggests that it may derive from a perforated object. One fragment (71g) from fill 2298 of Period 2 ditch 2297 (Roundhouse 7) is identifiable as daub due to the presence of wattle impressions on three faces. The fabric is buff/orange in colour, soft fired and free from visible inclusions.

APPENDIX G: METALWORK BY E.R. MCSLOY AND JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Copper alloy

Ra. 201: brooch fragment. Hawkes and Hull Type 2B. Only portions of the head and the arched central section of the brooch survive. Both are of U-shaped section and feature rivet holes for the securing of decorative, probably non-metallic elements. Such brooches form a diverse grouping and appear to be an insular British development, dating in the c. 300–100 BC range. The simple lugged hinge on Ra. 201 would seem to be typical. Surviving length 32mm; surviving width at head 16mm. Period 2 Roundhouse 6 ditch 2051 (fill 2052).

Iron

Items of iron were recorded from two Period 2.2–2.4 deposits. Eight small sheet fragments were recovered from the bulk soil sampling of fill 2024 of ditch 2022 (within Period 2 Enclosure 5). The remaining item was hand recovered from Period 2 pit 1051 (fill 1050; Enclosure 3). It consists of joining fragments from a tapering strip, 250mm in length and 46–16mm in width.

APPENDIX H: SLAG BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

A total of 58 pieces of slag (288g) was retrieved from four deposits, including from the bulk soil sampling of fill 2024 of Period 2 ditch 2022 (within Enclosure 5). The majority of fragments are indicative of indeterminate ironworking activity. However, a fragment (232g) from fill 1006 of ditch 1004 (observed in the baulk only and not shown on plan) is from a smithing hearth bottom, confirming that smithing was taking place on the site.

APPENDIX I: WORKED STONE BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Fill 2070 of Period 2 Enclosure ditch D produced a fragment from a saddle quern (Ra. 202), a type which was in use throughout the prehistoric period. It has been made from a coarse-grained sandstone.

APPENDIX J: ANIMAL BONE BY ANDY CLARKE

A total of 530 fragments (4512g) of animal bone was recovered from the fills of 32 Iron Age pit and ditch features (Table 3). The bone was in a poor to moderate state of preservation and had been subject to both historical and modern damage rendering 81% of the assemblage unidentifiable to species. The bone was recovered in small amounts from deposits across the site, with no one area contributing a significantly greater amount. This fact, combined with the poor preservation and the modern damage suggests an element of residuality to the material. It was however possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*), all commonly exploited domestic animals in the Iron Age and as such are to be expected in assemblages of this period (Baker and Worley, 2014).

Cattle and sheep/goat dominate the identifiable assemblage and in the main were represented by skeletal elements poor in meat, such as the distal ends of the lower limb bones, many of which displayed rough chop marks consistent with the waste produced by the dressing of a carcass into individual cuts of meat. The remains of horse were also present, mainly as isolated, single fragments. However, a total of 17 fragments (778g) of cranium and molar teeth were recovered from roundhouse 7 in ditch 2353, which may suggest the deliberate deposit of a single horse skull.

Table 3: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Period	Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	un-id	Total	Weight (g)
1	2191	2192							48	48	3
1	2232	2233						2		2	3
1	2291	2293	1	3						4	76
2	2034	2034		1	2	8				11	97
2	2161	2166	3		1	2				6	374
2	2161	2167	1				7			8	225
2	2253	2254						24		24	55
2	2263	2264						3		3	1
2	2271	2272	1							1	12
2	2275	2276			1					1	58
2	2334	2335		1				2		3	3
2	2334	2336	3							3	415
2	2020	2021	2					13		15	57
2	2022	2024						7	73	80	4
2	2051	2052	2		1	4				7	118
2	2308	2309			1	1				2	255
2	2347	2348	1	1	1			2		5	33
2	2353	2354	1	1	17	4		2		25	764
2	2025	2027	1					1		2	32
2	2284	2285							43	43	4
2	2294	2296	3		1			12		16	77
2	2297	2301					1			1	9
2	2340	2341	3	1		4	5	10		23	512
2	2342	2343	1							1	78
2	2342	2344	1			10				11	88
2	2373	2374		1				2		3	5
2	2008	2010	2					1		3	44
2	2014	2015	2							2	247
2	2069	2070	3	15	1	9		31	44	103	142
2	2069	2071	1							1	19
2	2069	2116		1		1				2	77
2	2069	2117						1		1	6
2	2069	2118		1						1	4
2	2069	2154	1							1	29
2	2147	2151		2						2	8
2	2170	2171						2		2	2
2	2170	2176				1	1			2	24
2	2170	2182	1	3	1	11				16	101
2	2273	2274	4			4	2	17		27	434
2	2277	2278						3		3	6
2	2279	2280						3		3	1
2	2328	2329						13		13	10
	Total		38	31	27	59	16	151	208	530	
	Weight		2363	56	1170	672	44	196	11	4503	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate; un-id SS= unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

APPENDIX K: THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS BY SARAH WYLES

A series of five bulk soil samples were selected from pit 2191, Enclosure ditch C, ditch 2022 and Roundhouses 4 and 7. These samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants and the traditional nomenclature provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table 4.

Very few charred plant remains were recovered from these features. The sample from Period 1 pit 2191 contained a small number of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and seeds of redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*) and meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.).

The few remains recorded within the examined samples from Period 2 Roundhouses 4 and 7, ditch 2022 and Enclosure ditch C include a small number of probable hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grains and a seed of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.). These small plant assemblages are likely to represent the scattered remains from hearths/domestic activity in the vicinity rather than those from crop processing. These species were also recorded within a number of richer assemblages from other Iron Age sites in the area, such as Grange Farm Corteenhall (Ciaraldi 2006), Crick Covert Farm (Monckton 2015) and Long Dole, Crick Hotel and The Lodge (Cobain 2015).

Table 4: Charred plant Identifications.

Period		1	2	2	2	2
Feature label			ditch 2022	Enclosure Ditch C	Roundhouse 7	Roundhouse 4
Feature type		Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Cut		2191	2022	2069	2284	1062
Context		2192	2024	2070	2285	1063
Sample		206	201	203	208	1
Vol (L)		39	40	40	20	10
Cereals	Common Name					
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	cf. 2	-	-
Cereal indet. frags (est. whole grains)	cereal	-	-	1	1	-
Other Species						
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (fragments)	hazelnut	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i> (L.) Gray	redshank	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp. L.	meadow grass/cat's-tails	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> L./ <i>Bromus</i> L. sp.	oat/brome grass	-	1	-	-	-
Tuber/Rhizomes < 2 mm		-	-	-	1	-

APPENDIX L: THE CHARCOAL BY SARAH COBAIN

Five bulk soil samples were processed and analysis carried out on the charcoal remains in order to provide additional information regarding the function of features sampled, socio-economic activities and to infer the composition of the local woodlands. Charcoal remains were retrieved by standard flotation procedures by Cotswold Archaeology using a 250micron sieve to collect the flot and 1mm mesh to retain the residue. Up to 100 charcoal fragments of the >2mm sieve fraction were fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes and identified using an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) (x40–x400). Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000), Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature and habitat description follows Stace (1997). The full results are presented in Table 5.

Period 1 Early Iron Age

Charcoal was recovered from pit 2191 (sample 206), which contained large assemblage of charcoal. Unfortunately the vessels within the charcoal fragments had become impregnated with silt, preventing identification of the majority of charcoal. It was however possible to identify a small amount of alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), oak (*Quercus*), hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*) and cherry species (*Prunus*).

Periods 2 Middle Iron Age

Charcoal from fill 2024 of ditch 2022 (within Enclosure 5) and fill 2070 of Enclosure ditch C was abundant but poorly preserved and impregnated with silt. Identifiable charcoal was recorded as alder/hazel, oak, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species. Small amounts of poorly preserved charcoal were recovered from fill 2285 of Roundhouse 7 ditch 2284 and fill 1063 of Roundhouse 4 ditch 1062 and identified as hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species respectively.

Discussion

The charcoal from ditch 2022, Enclosure Ditch C and pit 2191 was relatively abundant, suggestive of dumps of firing debris, most likely associated with activity taking place within their respective enclosures. Despite the poor preservation, a number of fragments were identifiable suggesting a wide variety of species were used as fuel. The majority of the fragments were identified as smaller roundwood/twigs from hedgerow/scrub species such as alder/hazel, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species which suggests fuel was collected locally. This mixture of scrub/woodland species is often typical of that used within small size domestic hearths as larger timbers such as oak were often reserved for building construction or fuel intensive tasks such as metal working or cremating human remains.

Table 5: Charcoal identifications

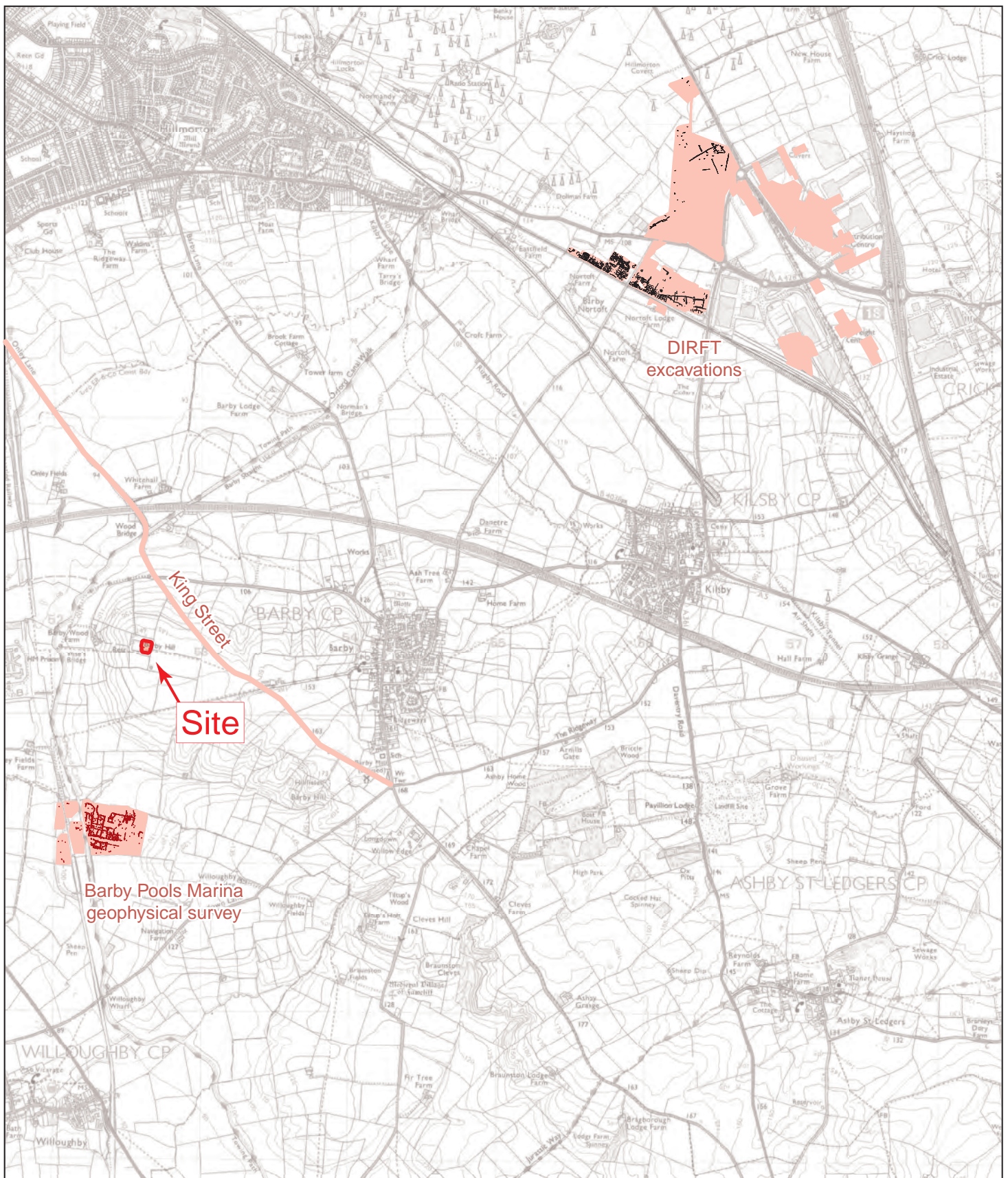
Area			BAR15	BAR15	BAR15	BAR15	BRE09
Context number			2192	2024	2070	2285	1063
Feature number			2191	2022	2069	2284	1062
Feature label				Round-house 8	Enclosure ditch C	Round-house 9	Round-house 10
Sample number (SS)			206	201	203	208	1
Flot volume (ml)			23	1.5	<1	1	<1
Sample volume processed (l)			39	40	40	20	10
Soil remaining (l)			0	0	0	0	0
Period			1	2.2	2.2-2.4	2.4	2.4
Charcoal quantity >2mm			+++++	+++++	++++	+	++
Charcoal preservation			Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Family	Species	Common Name					
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel	2	1			
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel r/w	2				
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	3	4	3		
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash		2	4		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash r/w		1			
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple	1			1	
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple r/w	1	1	2		
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries		1			
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries r/w	1	3	1		2
		Indeterminate		3			5
Total			10	16	10	1	7

Key: + = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

r/w = roundwood

APPENDIX M: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Barby Reservoir, Barby, Northamptonshire	
Short description	<p>The earliest remains comprised Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints, all of which were residual but which point to activity on the hilltop during the early prehistoric period, albeit of unknown intensity. The earliest features dated to the Early Iron Age and suggest small-scale occupation on the hilltop. Large-scale occupation began with the construction of an alignment of possible roundhouses associated with small enclosures. These lacked dating evidence and may have been either earlier Iron Age or Middle Iron Age. Remains clearly dated to the Middle Iron Age revealed that the character of this occupation changed during that period when a series of adjoining ditched enclosures were set out. These included roundhouses, pits, sub-enclosures and yards. No enclosure was revealed in its entirety and the settlement extended beyond the excavated area. The site's economy seems to have been pastoral, with livestock probably having been grazed on open areas of the hilltop. This was supplemented by limited arable production and small-scale iron and copper alloy working. Of note was evidence for the production of copper-alloy horse harness fittings, perhaps a specialist part of the economy. There was little evidence for activity beyond the Middle Iron Age but Late Iron Age/Roman use of the hilltop seems likely in light of Roman finds recovered during fieldwalking undertaken by the Barby Hill Archaeological Project.</p>	
Project dates	28 October–6 November 2009 (Cell 3); 9 December 2014 (watching brief); 1–19 June 2015 (Cell 4)	
Project type	Excavation and watching brief	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Barby Reservoir, Barby, Northamptonshire	
Study area	0.28ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 5262 7046	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology; Mott MacDonald	
Project Manager	Mark Collard; Simon Carlyle	
Project Supervisor	Rebecca Havard; Matt Nichol; Stuart Joyce	
MONUMENT TYPE	Iron Age settlement	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Copper alloy casting moulds and crucibles	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	No current repository (held at CAs offices pending)	Ceramics, animal bone charred plant remains, metalwork
Paper	No current repository (held at CAs offices pending)	Context sheets, site drawings
Digital	No current repository (held at CAs offices pending)	Database, digital photos, reports, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Barby Reservoir, Barby, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report 16096		



- other key archaeological sites in the vicinity
- archaeological feature
- probable archaeological feature



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PROJECT TITLE
 Barby Reservoir, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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CHECKED BY LM	DATE 26/01/2016	
APPROVED BY JH	SCALE@A4 1:35,000	1

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- site boundary
- trench
- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- tree-throw pit
- modern feature
- geophysical survey (BHAP)



Geophysical survey undertaken by BHAP (reproduced with the kind permission of Gren Hatton of the BHAP)

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Location of groundworks in relation to geophysical survey undertaken by BHAP

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AO	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 9116	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> LM	<small>DATE</small> 15/02/2016	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> JH	<small>SCALE @A3</small> 1:2000 & 1:500	





- site boundary
- trench
- Period 1: Early Iron Age
- Period 3: medieval
- Period 4: post-medieval/modern
- undated
- tree-throw hole



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FIGURE TITLE
Period 1 plan



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
FIGURE NO.
3




 site boundary

 trench

 Period 2: Middle Iron Age Phase a

 Period 3: medieval

 Period 4: post-medieval/modern

 tree-throw hole



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FIGURE TITLE

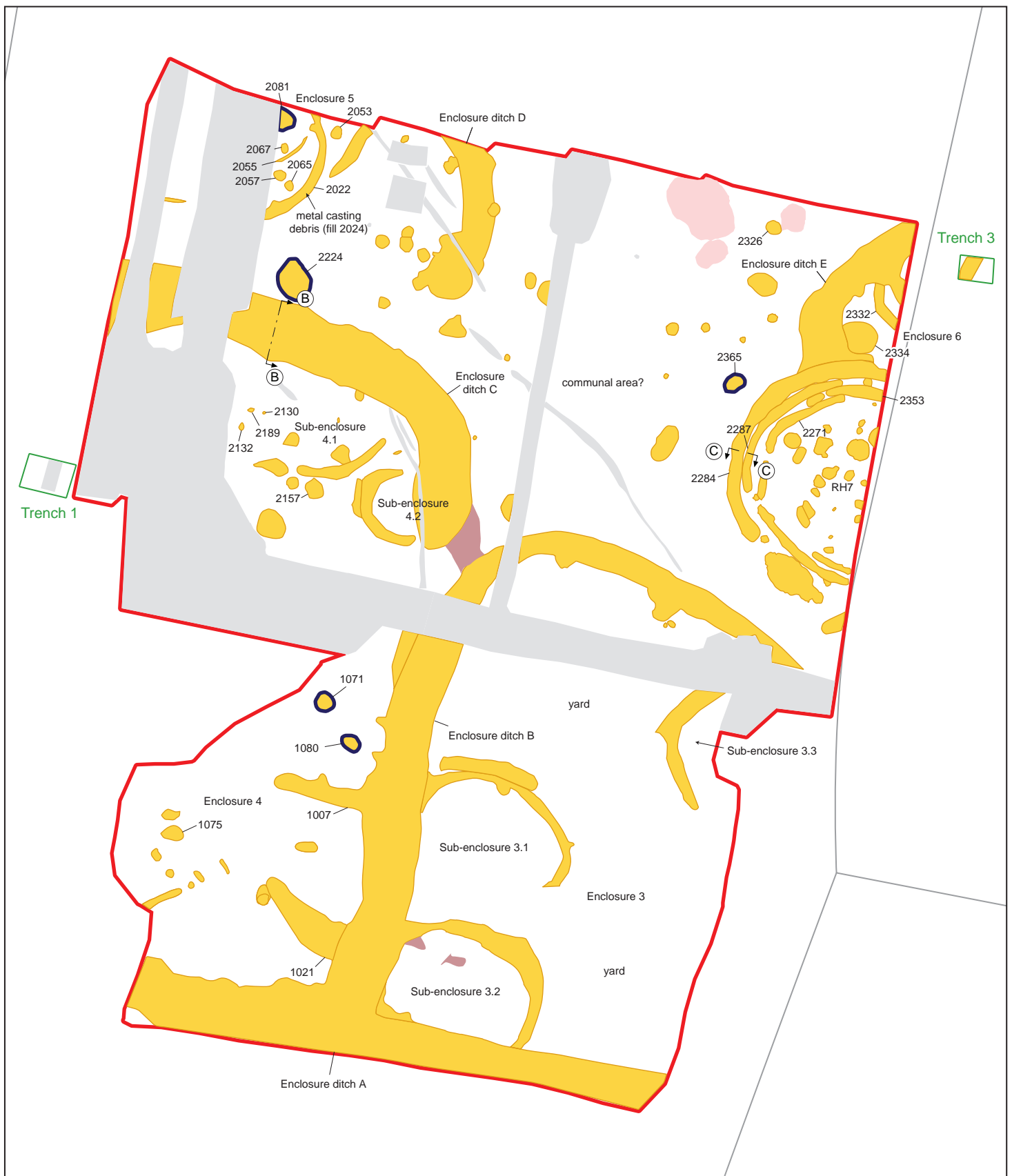
Period 2 Phase a plan



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FIGURE NO.

4



- site boundary
- trench
- Period 2: Middle Iron Age Phase b
- Period 3 & 4: medieval to modern
- undated
- grain storage pit
- tree-throw hole



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FIGURE TITLE

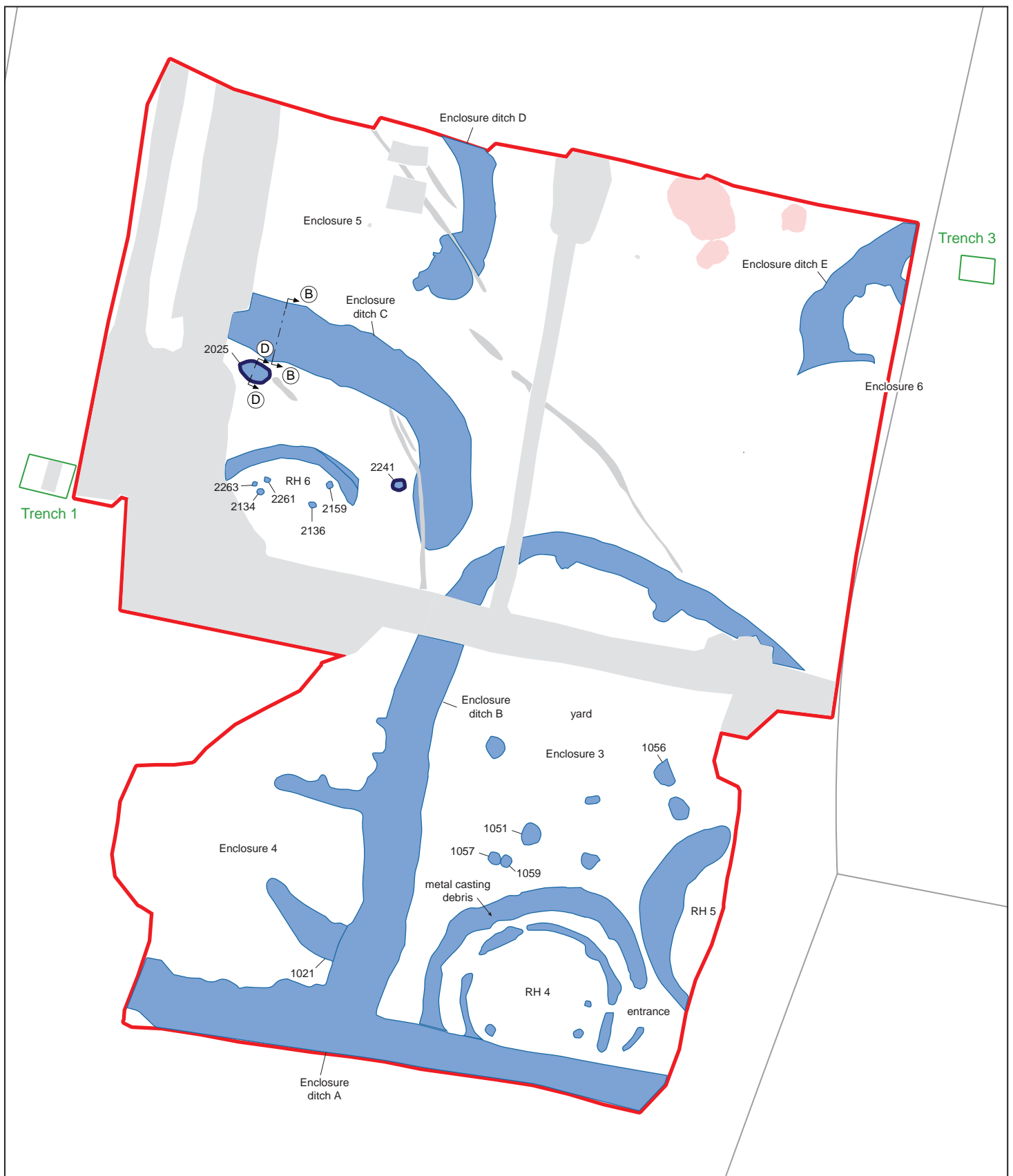
Period 2 Phase b, plan



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FIGURE NO.

5



- site boundary
- trench
- Period 2: Middle Iron Age Phase b, later features
- Period 3: medieval
- Period 4: post-medieval/modern

- grain storage pit
- tree-throw pit



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FIGURE TITLE

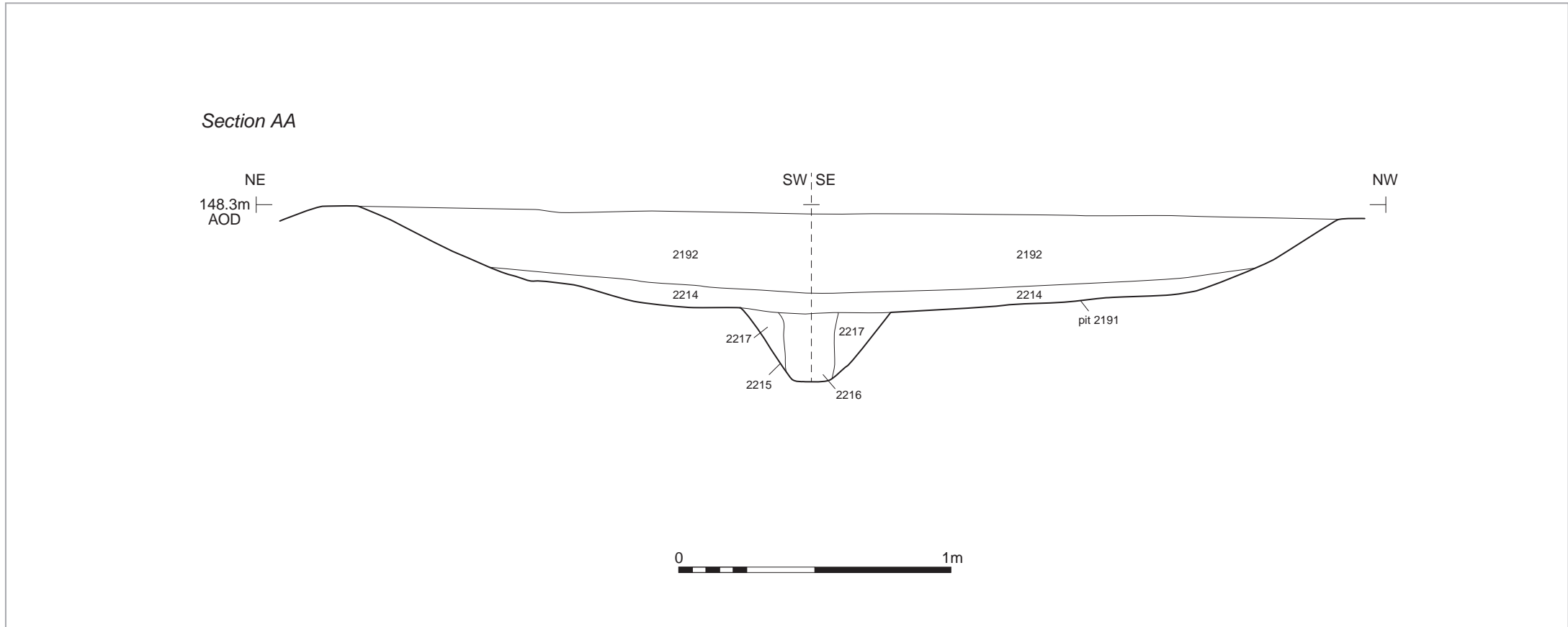
Period 2 Phase b, plan of later features

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FIGURE NO.

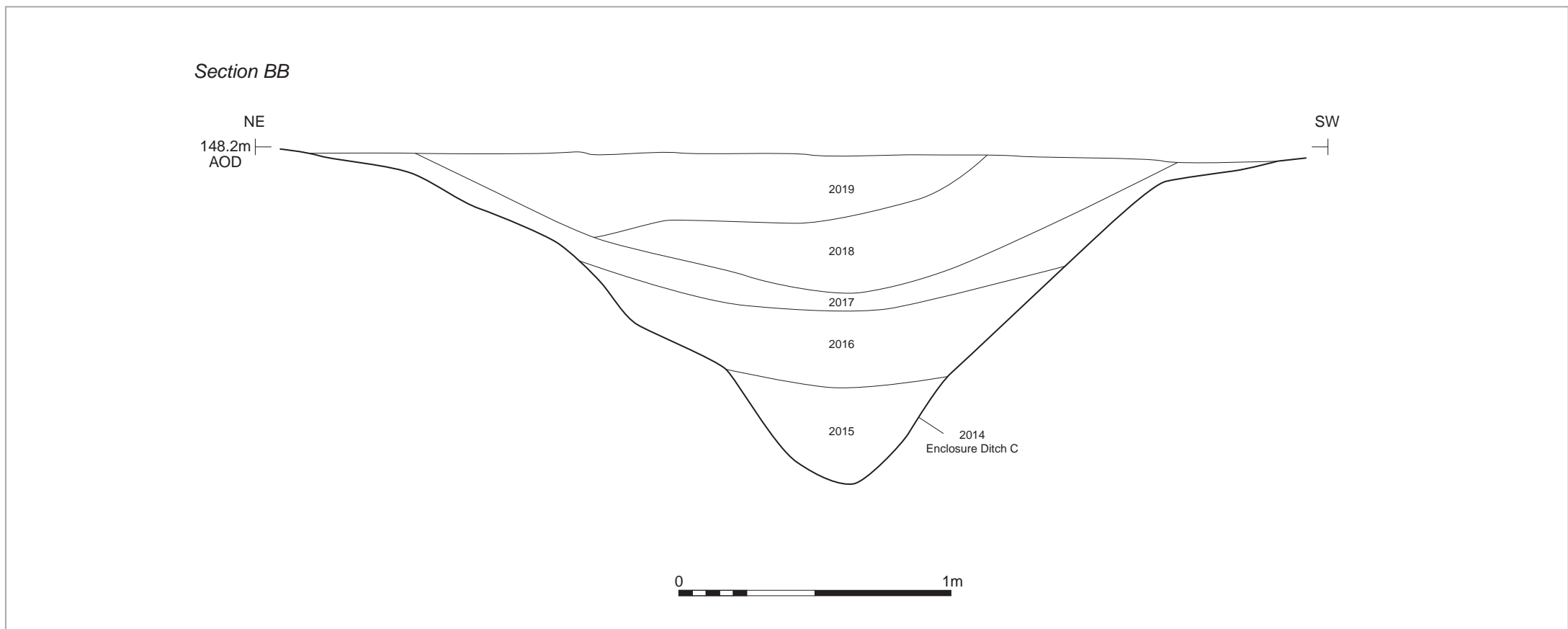
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7

- 7 Quadrant section through Period 1 pit 2191
- 8 North-west facing section through Period 2 Phase b Enclosure Ditch C



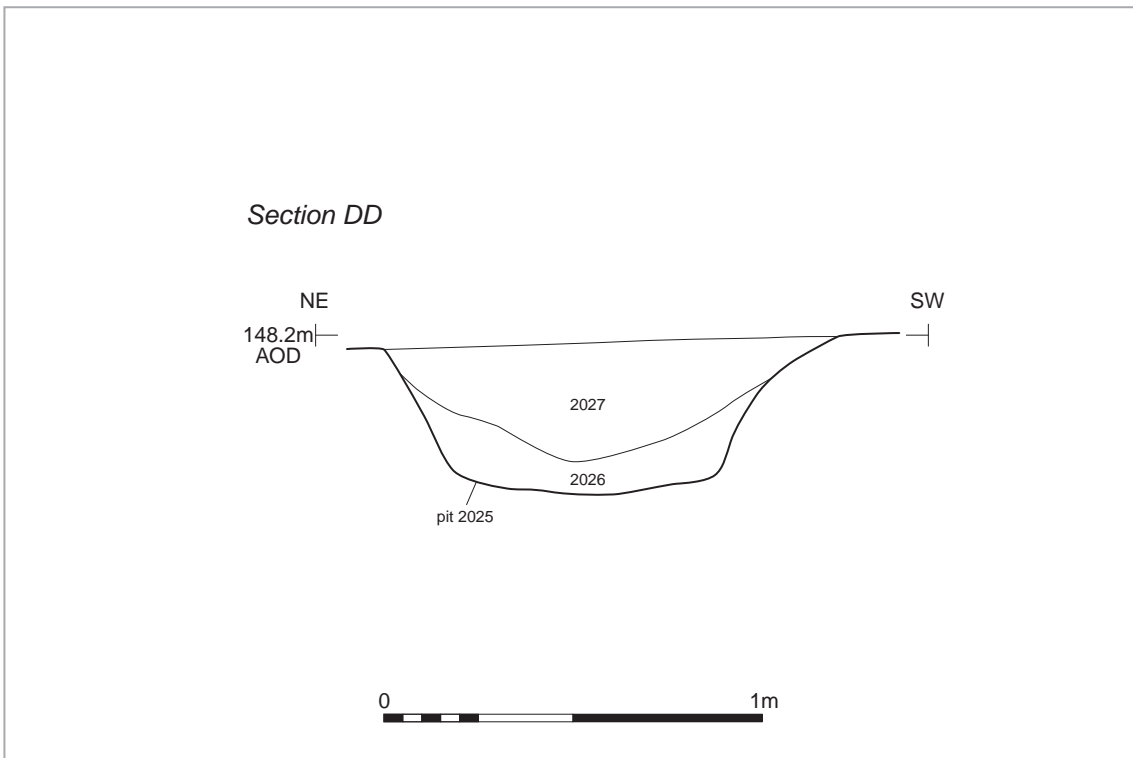
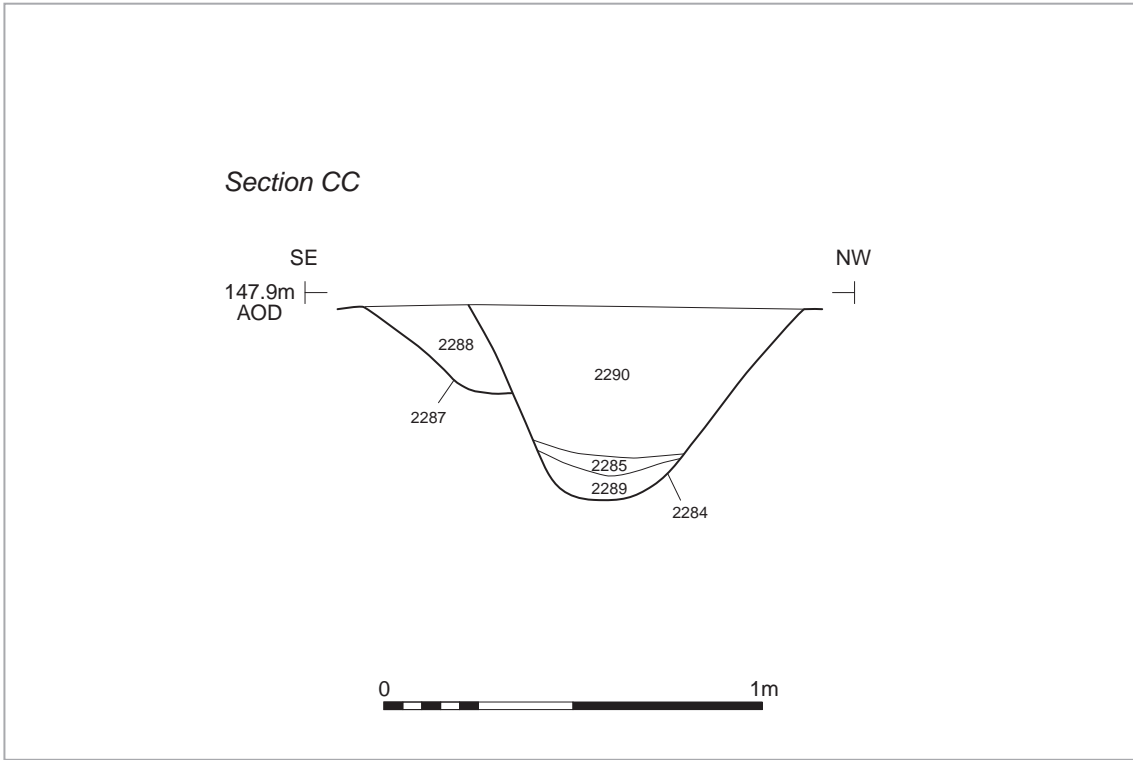
8


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FIGURE TITLE
 Sections

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9 North-east facing section through Period 2 Phase b Roundhouse 7

10 North-west facing section through Period 2 Phase b storage pit 2025



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PROJECT TITLE

Barby Reservoir, Northamptonshire

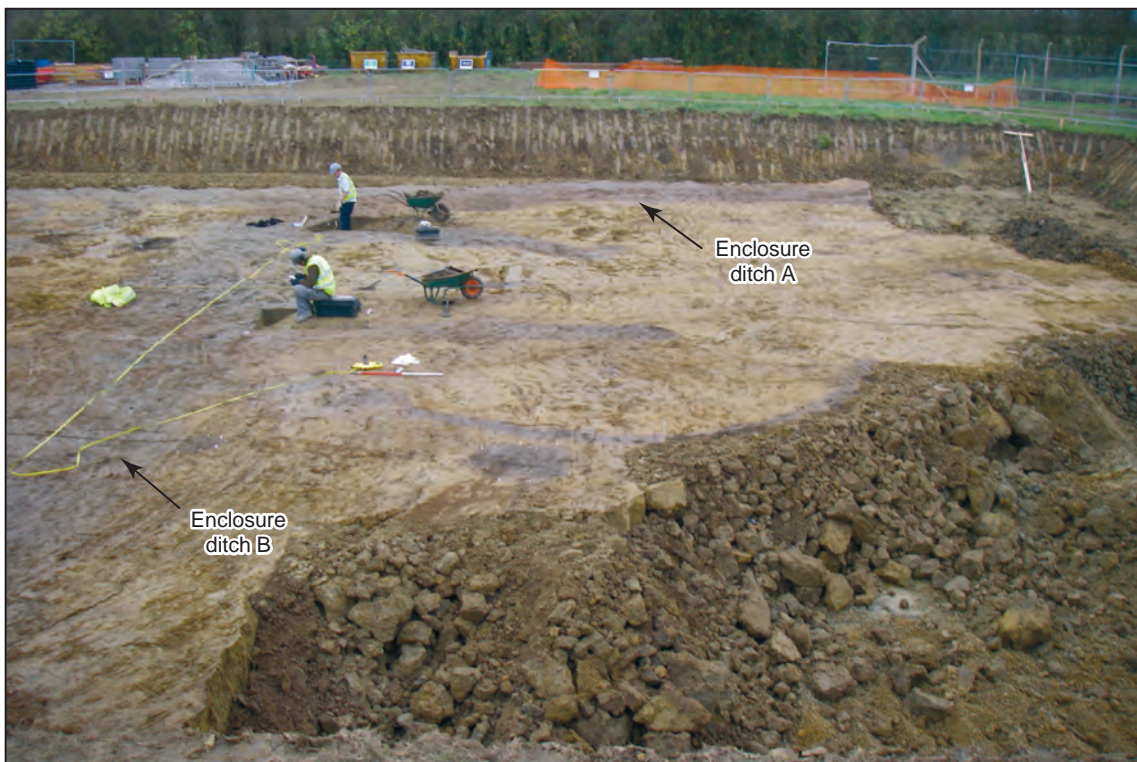
FIGURE TITLE

Sections

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 CHECKED BY LM DATE 27/01/2016
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FIGURE NO.

9 & 10



- 11 The site in its landscape context, looking north-west (2m scales)
- 12 Truncation within the southern half of the site, looking south



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Barby Reservoir, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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13 The north-western part of the site, looking north-west



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

13



14 The north-eastern part of the site, looking north



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FIGURE NO.

14



15 Pits 2191 and 2191(a), looking north-east



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FIGURE TITLE

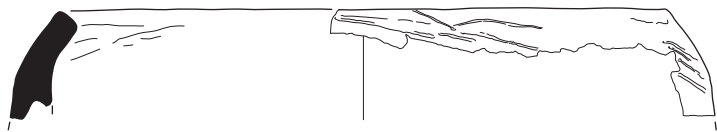
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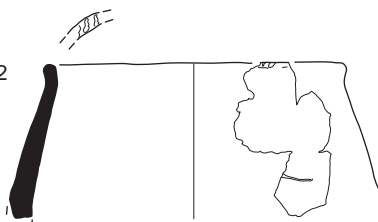
FIGURE NO.

15

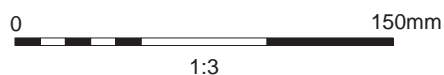
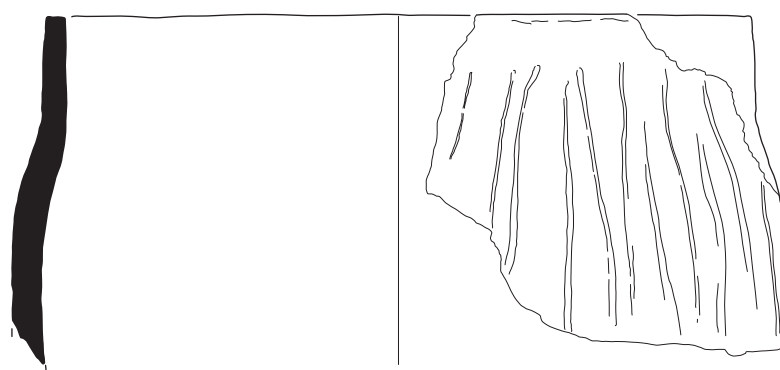
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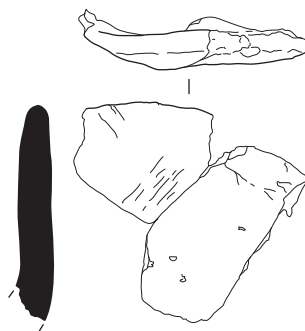
2292



2298



2024



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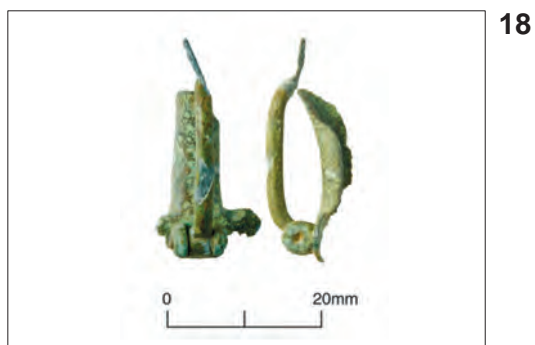
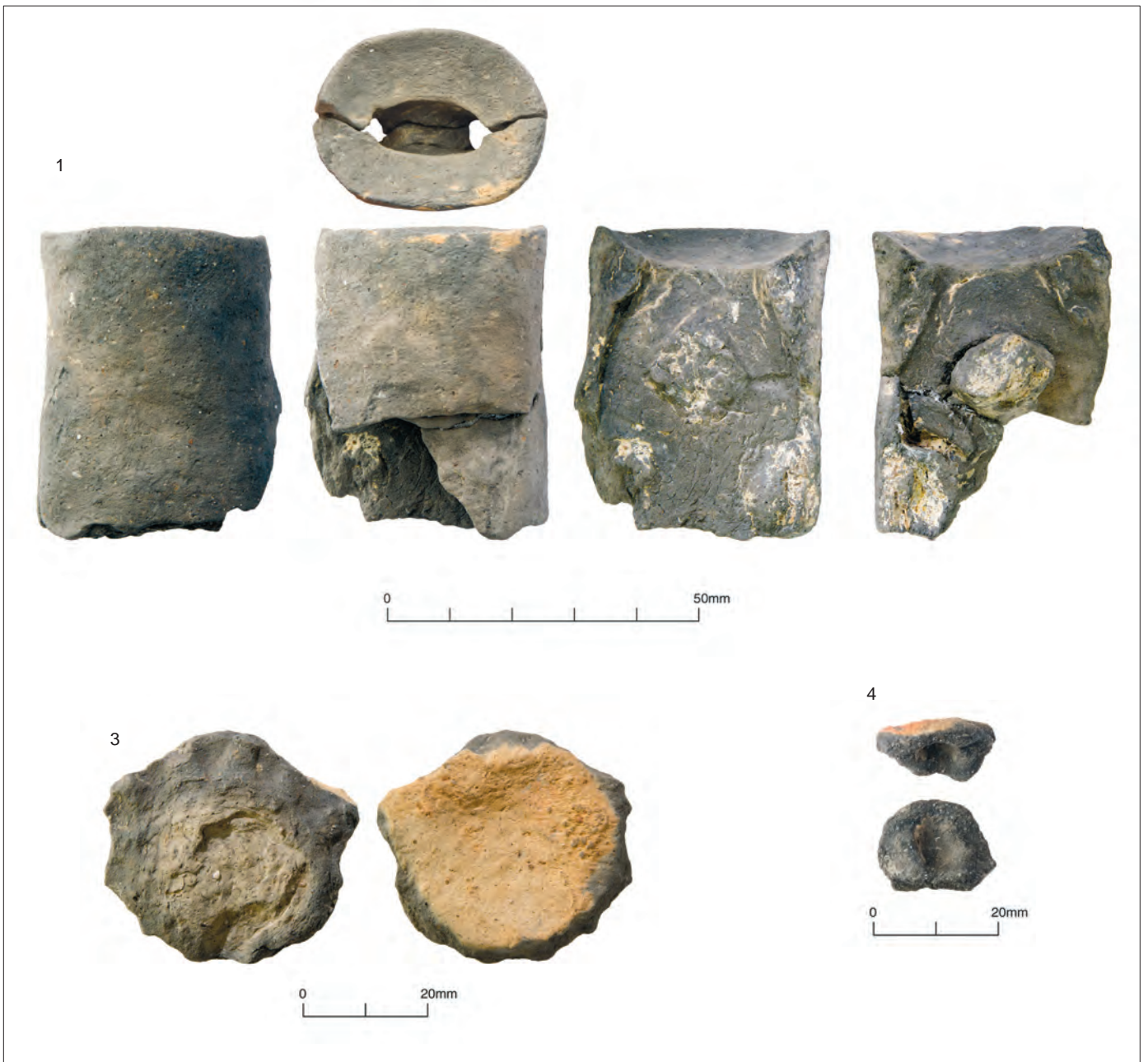
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Barby Reservoir, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE

Illustrated Iron Age pottery and crucible (1:3 and 1:2)

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17 Clay mould fragments (Catalogue nos 1, 3 and 4) (1:1)

18 Copper alloy brooch (Ra. 201) (1:1)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	31/03/2016	17 & 18
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19 Community participation: BHAP and CLASP members join others on an open day to see the Barby Hill Reservoir Iron Age site



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Barby Reservoir, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

19

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