Cotswold Archaeology

Land East of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise I)
Brixworth
Northamptonshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

for

Barratt Northampton

CA Project: 669014

CA Report: 15045

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

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CA Project: 669014
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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Land East of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise I)
Location:	Brixworth, Northamptonshire
NGR:	SP 7495 6962
Type:	Excavation
Date:	11 September to 22 November 2013
Location of archive:	Currently held by Cotswold Archaeology (Milton Keynes Office)
Site Code:	LEN13

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and November 2013 at the request of Barratt Northampton at Land East of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise I), Brixworth, Northamptonshire. Archaeological excavation of three individual areas within the site was undertaken prior to residential development.

In addition to small numbers of residual earlier prehistoric flint artefacts, the excavations revealed archaeological features dating to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. These included two Late Bronze Age four-post structures indicating settlement activity during this period. An Iron Age field system, remodelled and managed over time comprised a possible trackway, boundary ditches, field divisions and two enclosures. Settlement evidence from this period was also recorded, including two ring ditches and associated storage/waste pits within one of the enclosures, from which a modest assemblage of pottery was recovered. No features relating to any activity continuing into the Roman period were found, with only a small amount of Roman residual pottery recovered.

Despite the potential for Anglo-Saxon activity within the site (an Anglo-Saxon settlement was excavated immediately north-east of the site in 1994), no features or artefacts were identified which could be attributed to this period. Furrows relating to agricultural activity in the post-medieval periods, when the site was used as arable land, were found across all three excavation areas.

This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local and regional context, and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis to bring the results to appropriate publication.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between September and November 2013, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation at Land East of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise I), Brixworth, Northamptonshire, (centred on NGR: SP 7495 6962; Fig. 1). This work was undertaken at the request of Barratt Northampton.

1.2 The excavation was carried out to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission granted by the local planning authority Daventry District Council (DDC) for residential development of the site (ref. DA/2012/0370; Condition 22). The scope of the excavation was set out in a brief (NCC 2012) issued by Lesley-Ann Mather, the Northamptonshire County Archaeological Advisor (the archaeological advisor to DDC). The excavation fieldwork was carried out in accordance with a subsequent written scheme of investigation (WSI; CA 2013), which was approved by DDC acting on the advice of Lesley-Ann Mather.

1.3 The fieldwork also followed the (now Chartered) Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic* Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006).

Location, topography and geology

1.4 The development site is located immediately south of Brixworth village and approximately 4km north of Northampton. At the time of the excavation, the site comprised approximately 6.9ha of arable land immediately east of Northampton Road and west of the Brixworth Bypass (A508).

1.5 The site is positioned on a crest of high ground sloping gradually to the south and south-east, overlooking the valley of Pitsford Water, Pitsford Reservoir and the hills to the south. Ground level descends from *c*. 123m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-western corner of the site to *c*. 117m aOD in the south-eastern corner.

1.6 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Northampton sand formation Ooidal Ironstone (BGS 2015). There are no superficial deposits mapped within the site.

Project background

1.7 This section provides an overview of previous archaeological works which have taken place within the development site. These works comprised a series of fieldwalking surveys (undertaken in the 1970s, 1989 and 1990; results summarised in CA 2012b), a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2012b), two trial trench evaluations (Jackson 1990 and CA 2012b) and a geophysical (magnetometer) survey (Stratascan 2012).

1.8 The fieldwalking survey undertaken in the 1970s identified a Mesolithic flint scatter within the north-eastern corner of the development site. The fieldwalking survey carried out in 1989 recorded a small assemblage of burnt flint, a flint core and Roman, early medieval and medieval pottery within the northern part of the development site.

1.9 A trial trench evaluation of the site was undertaken in 1990, targeting cropmarks recorded from aerial photographs by the English Heritage National Mapping Programme. These cropmarks were found to be either modern or geological in origin. Further trenches were excavated immediately to the north of the site (Fig. 1), in which an undated shallow pit and a scatter of prehistoric worked flints were recorded. A further fieldwalking survey was also undertaken, from which three sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered.

1.10 The 2012 geophysical survey detected a circular anomaly and a curvilinear ditch, as well as a pattern of linear and discrete anomalies. The remains of medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation were also detected, as was the site of quarrying.

1.11 The 2013 trial trench evaluation recorded a series of linear ditches interpreted as a late prehistoric field system.

1.12 The circular anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey was shown to correspond to a shallow, ditched enclosure. Evidence for ridge-and-furrow field systems and post-medieval ironstone quarries was also recorded.

Archaeological background

1.13 The known heritage assets were recorded in a desk-based assessment (CA 2012b) which considered a 500m-radius study area centred on the proposed development site. The information collected is summarised within the following section:

Prehistoric (c.500,000 BC to AD43)

1.14 There are no known Palaeolithic activities recorded within the study area. Mesolithic and Neolithic remains are limited and the record is represented by an array of flint scatters, isolated find spots and discrete features.

1.15 To the immediate north of the development site, a shallow pit of Neolithic date and a modest collection of worked flint was recorded during an evaluation and excavation, in 1989 and 1994 (Fig. 1 5a, B, and C) respectively (Jackson 1990; Ford 1995). The find spots identified include ten Mesolithic flint cores, 56 blades/flakes and one scraper, located approximately 290m to the north of the development site. A possible flint working site was recorded 350m west of the site, and further find spots in the vicinity of Hill Farm, include a Neolithic flint axe and Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints. Further evidence of prehistoric activity includes fragments of burnt flint recovered during a watching brief at Brixworth Country Park, 320m east of the proposed development site (CA 2012a).

1.16 On the lower slopes of the hill to the south, aerial photographs had identified a possible Bronze Age round barrow. At the time of the excavation, no intrusive archaeological works had taken place on the lower slopes (CA 2012a).

Romano-British (AD 43 to AD 410)

1.17 The nearest Roman *civitas* is located at Duston (Northampton) which lies approximately 9km to the south-west. The nearest known Roman road is the Duston (Northampton) to Norton road (Margary 1973, 17), aligned south-east to north-west, 9km south-west of the site. The putative line of a Roman road between Northampton and Leicester has also been recorded, respecting the alignment of Northampton Road (CA 2012a).

1.18 There is no conclusive evidence of Roman occupation or settlement activities recorded within the development site (CA 2012a). A possible settlement was recorded of Late Iron Age/early Roman date, during a watching brief on the construction for the A508 Brixworth bypass, *c*.240m to the south of the site (Jackson 1990). In 1990, to the immediate north of the development site, a trial trench evaluation identified features containing Roman pottery sherds (Jackson 1990).

Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) (AD 410 to 1066)

1.19 Several phases of intrusive archaeological works have recorded extensive evidence for an Anglo-Saxon settlement immediately to the north of the site. The evaluation in 1989 recorded the postholes of two timber buildings and retrieved 37 sherds of pottery, dated to AD 450 to 850 (Jackson 1990). A ditch of similar date was also excavated, but it was not ascertained whether the ditch marked the southern boundary or an internal division of the settlement.

1.20 In 1994, prior to the residential development immediately north of the site, an excavation was carried out exposing five post-built and four sunken-floored structures (Ford 1995). These remains are believed to represent a probable unenclosed settlement dating to the 5th to 6th century AD (*ibid*.). Early medieval postholes were recovered during the earlier evaluation (Jackson 1990).

1.21 The Anglo-Saxon church of All Saints, Brixworth, 1.4km north of the proposed development site, was established in *c.* AD 680, post-dating the excavated settlement.

Medieval (1066 to 1539)

1.22 The medieval settlement developed around the present location of the Brixworth village. Occupation of the settlement adjacent to the site did not continue and the area reverted to cultivated land-use (CA 2012a).

Post-Medieval and modern (1540 to present)

1.23 An open field system continued into the post-medieval period in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. These earthworks were still visible on aerial photographs taken from 1947 and 1949. However, the earthworks have since diminished, most likely as a result of intensive ploughing. A number of furrows were recorded in the 1994 excavations (Ford 1995).

1.24 No Tithe map or Enclosure map exists for the parish of Brixworth, and the site is first recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 with the drystone wall field boundary (still extant) depicted along the southern boundary of the site (CA 2012a). The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 records the Ironstone Tramway and bridge and the Ironstone Quarry which extends partially into the north-west corner of the site (Fig. 1). Quarrying commenced here in 1884 (Tonks 1989,

170), and finished between 1900 and 1926, as the tramway and quarry are not depicted on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map.

1.25 Evidence of allotments within the site is recorded on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map in the south-western corner of the site. The southern half of these allotments was ploughed out by the time of the 1990 aerial photograph and the field boundary visible on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map was no longer extant (CA 2012a).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Archaeological aims and objectives were identified prior to intrusive archaeological works. The objective was to:

- Determine and understand the nature, function, and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting.

Research Aims

2.2 Specific research aims for the archaeological works were based on *The Research Framework for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al*. 2012), and generally comprise:

- The characterisation of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement resource and to investigate intra-regional variability;
- To assess the evidence for the evolution of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement hierarchies;
- To investigate intra-regional variations in the development of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age fields and linear boundary systems.

2.3 Site specific objectives were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past activity that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;

- Identify, through a programme of environmental sampling and the collection of ecofacts, any activities that may have been carried out within or in the vicinity of the site in order to determine the function of the settlement and the general nature of the environment immediately surrounding the site;

- Examine the distribution of pottery, animal bone and other finds to identify zones of activity within the settlement;

- Determine if the settlement continued to be occupied in the early Roman period;

- Examine the topographical setting of the settlement and field system and attempt to understand its place within the local pattern of Iron Age settlement.

- Determine if the Anglo-Saxon settlement previously investigated to the north-east of the site extends into the development area.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The archaeological works consisted of three areas (Fig.2):

- Areas 1 and 2: strip, map and sample (south-western part of site and north-east of adjacent field to the south)

- Area 3: open-area excavation (north-eastern part of the site).

3.2 The areas were identified by a combination of magnetometer survey and trial trenching as areas containing archaeological activity. The excavation areas excluded the quarried areas in the north-western area of the site, as all archaeological remains would already have been removed from these areas.

3.3 Topsoil and subsoil were removed to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine using a toothless bucket operating under constant archaeological supervision.

3.4 When archaeological deposits or features were encountered, the excavation continued by hand. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Excavation Recording Manual* (CA 1996). Each context was recorded on a *pro forma* context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded on drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or

electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS), and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS, this was carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual* (CA 2012; CA 2013). Digital colour and black white photographs were taken as appropriate.

3.5 All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts recovered were retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).

3.6 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts were noted but not retained, unless of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts were collected from stratified excavated contexts. Metal detectors were used on site by an experienced operator to aid the recovery of artefacts.

3.7 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and sampled appropriately in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking of Samples for Palaeoenvironmental and Palaeoeconomic Analysis from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2003).

4 RESULTS

Fieldwork summary

4.1 Archaeological features were identified within excavation Areas 1, 2 and 3 (Fig. 2), with the concentration of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age features recorded in Area 3, to the north of the site. The archaeological potential of the site, particularly within Area 3, had been previously highlighted by earlier evaluation (CA 2012).

4.2 The Late Bronze Age activity comprised two four-post structures indicating settlement activity during this period. An Iron Age field system, remodelled and managed over time, comprised a possible trackway, boundary ditches, field divisions and two enclosures. Settlement evidence from this period was also recorded, including two ring ditches and associated storage/waste pits within one of the enclosures.

4.3 Features have been provisionally assigned to periods on the basis of spot dates available from recovered artefacts, feature morphology and the spatial/stratigraphic relationships to those features containing dated artefacts. Some features remain undated.

4.4 The small pottery assemblage included mostly Later Prehistoric pottery was identified as Late Bronze Age and broadly Iron Age. The surfaces of the potsherds are moderately well-preserved, but the acidic burial conditions have caused the leaching of some of the calcareous inclusions, which together with a number of undiagnostic sherds hinders further dating refinement of the Iron Age material. However, a few identifiable vessel forms are present, suggesting a probable Middle Iron Age date. Given the tentative date range for the Iron Age material, for the purposes of this assessment, the features have been phased broadly as Iron Age. Sub-phases within the Iron Age period have been assigned, based solely on stratigraphic relationships.

4.5 This section provides an overview of the results of excavation and evaluation. The finds assemblage and palaeoenvironmental evidence have been assessed and summarised in Section 5 below. On the basis of criteria discussed above, features were assigned to the following provisional periods:

- Period 1: Late Bronze Age (1100 – 700 BC)
- Period 2: Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)
    - Period 2.1: Iron Age I
    - Period 2.2: Iron Age II
    - Period 2.3: Iron Age III
- Period 3: Post-medieval (1540 – 1800)

Natural Geology

4.6 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Northampton sand formation Ooidal Ironstone (BGS 2015). There are no superficial deposits mapped within the site. The natural geological substrate was identified at an average depth of 0.44m below the topsoil and subsoil. It comprised a red brown silty sandy clay with bandings of yellow grey clay and frequent ironstone and sandstone inclusions. This was overlain by yellow brown sandy silt subsoil measuring between 0.12m and 0.24m in depth and containing rare sandstone and ironstone pebble inclusions. This was in turn sealed by a grey brown sandy silty clay topsoil which varied between 0.12m and 0.32m in thickness. All identified archaeological

features cut the underlying natural, and post-medieval/modern features were also cut through the subsoil.

Earlier Prehistoric (10,000 – 3000 BC)

4.7 The earliest evidence for activity on site is provided by an assemblage of worked flints, consisting of 62 struck lithics (cores, blades/bladelets, flakes/chips and an end scraper) and 66 fragments of burnt, unstruck flint. Most of the flint is undiagnostic and as such undated, although a small number have been broadly dated to the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods. The flints were mostly redeposited, recovered from subsoil and post-medieval plough furrows in Areas 1 and 3. A small number were recovered from sealed pit and ditch deposits, although these are also considered to be residual, within contexts otherwise dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

Period 1: Late Bronze Age (1100 – 700 BC)

4.8 Late Bronze Age activity was recorded exclusively in the western part of Area 3 (Fig. 5) and consisted of pit 2053; postholes 2019, 2300, 2386 and 2306 (delineating four-post Structure Q) and postholes 2347, 2357 and 2364 (making up Structure R). A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from the top fill of Ditch F. Given its location in the uppermost fill, it is likely to be intrusive sherd.

Structure Q

4.9 Structure Q, orientated north-south, measured 4m by 3.5m and was made up of four postholes (2019, 2300, 2386, and 2306). Postholes 2386, 2300 and 2019 contained Late Bronze Age pottery, most notably several sherds of post Deverel-Rimbury pottery which joined together. The forth posthole (2306) contained no dateable evidence, but has been assigned to the Late Bronze Age based on stratigraphic association.

4.10 Posthole 2386 measured 0.79m in diameter and was 0.38m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The posthole contained two brown clayey silt packing fills which would have supported the post. Evidence for a post-pipe (2146) was recorded, measuring 0.5m diameter and 0.38m deep. The post-pipe contained three yellow/grey brown silt-rich deposits with small amounts of gravel in the lower fills and larger angular stones in the upper fill. Given the shape of this

posthole, it appears the post had been rocked from side to side, then removed with the void quickly silting up with occupation debris including Late Bronze Age pottery, fuel ash, charred cereal grains and small amounts of charcoal.

4.11 Posthole 2300 was 0.75m in diameter and 0.44m deep with steep sides and flat base (Fig. 6; Section CC). It appeared the post had been removed and the posthole silted up with five red, yellow and grey brown silty clay fills containing small amounts of gravel in the lower fills, and moderate small angular stones in the upper fill. Late Bronze Age pottery, fired clay and fuel ash were recovered from this fill alongside charred cereal grains and small amounts of charcoal from the bulk soil samples.

4.12 Posthole 2019 had a similar profile to postholes 2386 and 2300, measuring 0.83m in diameter and 0.34m deep. It contained four silting-derived fills consisting of red brown and grey brown clayey silts with occasional small stone inclusions. Seven sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from this feature.

4.13 Posthole 2306 had suffered a higher level of truncation compared to postholes 2386, 2300 and 2019. It measured 0.63m in diameter but only 0.19m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single brown silty clay fill with occasional stone inclusion.

Structure R

4.14 Located 5m to the north of Structure Q a second structure, Structure R, was recorded. North-west/south-east-orientated Structure R was similar in size to Structure Q measuring 3m by 3m, and was made up of postholes 2347, 2357 and 2364. Posthole 2364 was truncated by Ditch K. Although only three postholes were recorded, if a fourth post had been present, it would be located in the line of Ditch K which would have most likely removed any evidence for it.

4.15 The postholes making up Structure R had succumbed to a higher level of truncation, and were slightly shallower compared to those in Structure Q, although the deepest two (2347 and 2357) had similar diameters and steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The postholes contained between one and three fills consisting of red, yellow or grey brown clayey silts, with small to moderate numbers of small stones/gravel and charcoal flecks. Similar to the Structure Q postholes, these fills suggesting the structural post had been removed and postholes silted up with occupation debris after the structures had gone out of use.

- Posthole 2347 measured 0.53m in diameter, 0.28m deep
- Posthole 2357 had a diameter of 0.6m and was 0.32m deep
- Posthole 2364 was 0.5m in diameter and 0.19m deep

4.16 Oval pit 2053 lay 6.9m west of Period 2.2 Ring Ditch G and was 1.8m long, 0.79m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The pit had a single fill consisting of a grey brown sandy silt containing two sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, a single fragment of fired clay and frequent charcoal inclusions which appears to have derived from discarded domestic waste.

Period 2: Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

Period 2.1 Iron Age I

4.17 The earliest phase of Iron Age activity on site comprised Ditches B, L and T in Area 1 (Figs 3 and 5) and the south-western corner of Area 3 (Fig. 5), and Ditches S, J, K and P in Area 3 (Fig. 5). None of these features contained any pottery but are assumed to be contemporary based on their similar shallow profiles and have been placed within the earliest phase of Iron Age Activity based on stratigraphical relationships.

Ditches B, L and T

4.18 A magnetometer survey (Stratascan 2012) revealed the remains of two parallel north/south-orientated ditches (Ditch L and Ditch T; Figs 2 and 3) located at the eastern side of Area 1, which were recorded for approximately 130m before turning west upon entering the south-west corner of Area 3. The area between these two ditches was approximately 11m wide and has been interpreted as a trackway.

4.19 A north-east/south-west-orientated 8m section of Ditch L was recorded in the south-western part of Area 3, which was truncated by Ditch W to the west and Ditch E to the south. At this point Ditch L was 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep containing a mid-brown silty clay fill most likely derived from silting and weathering of the ditch sides. A further 7m of Ditch L was recorded to the south of Ditch E measuring 0.74m wide and 0.24m deep, containing a single orange brown sandy silt fill.

4.20 The magnetometer survey shows Ditch L on a north-south orientation in Area 1. Shallow remains of Ditch L to the south in Area 1 were identified as ditch 614 and ditch 903 in the 2012 evaluation (CA 2012), however no further evidence for Ditch L was identified in Area 1 during the 2013 excavation phase of work. It is likely, given the shallow depth of this feature (0.25m), that truncation by modern ploughing had removed all but ephemeral traces of this feature with Area 1. Anomalies (quarrying disturbance) revealed by the magnetometer survey means it is not possible to trace Ditch L further west beyond Area 3.

4.21 The western/southern ditch (Ditch T; Figs 2, 3 and 5), whilst recorded in the magnetometry survey, was not observed during the 2013 excavation or 2011 evaluation work (CA 2011). However an evaluation undertaken by Jackson (1990) did identify two 1.6m-wide anomalies (one in Trench NA12 and the second in Trench NA13; Fig. 2) which, at the time, were considered to be geological and not investigated. Given the orientation and location of these anomalies it is possible these represent part of Ditch T and, similar to Ditch L above, modern ploughing has removed all but shallow traces of the ditch.

4.22 North/south-orientated Ditch B was located at the western side of Area 1, approximately 70m west of, and running parallel to Ditch T. It could be traced for 13m in plan where it had been cut at its southern limit by Period 2.3 Ditch A and truncated across its length by undated Ditch C. It could be traced for 68m in section. At its deepest point it was recorded as 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch B contained a single fill consisting of a grey-brown silty sand with occasional gravelly stones, most likely originating from in wash sediment interspersed with ironstone-rich deposits eroded from the ditch sides.

4.23 The reworking of the field system during the Iron Age phases makes it difficult to ascertain the original size/shape of any early enclosures. It is however conceivable Ditches B and T made up the eastern and western edges of a rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 1) measuring 129m in length by 78m wide. It is likely the southern boundary to this enclosure lay where later Ditch A was located and a northern boundary was located (as defined in the magnetometry survey) directly north of excavation Area 1.

Ditches J and K

4.24 North/south-orientated Ditch J was located in the middle of Area 3 (Fig. 5), and ran perpendicular to later (Period 2.2) east/west-orientated Ditch I. It measured 45m in length within the excavated area and did not continue beyond Ditch I to the south. Ditch J was 0.45m–0.65m wide, 0.9m–0.28m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 6; Section BB). It contained a single fill consisting of a grey-brown silty sandy silt containing occasional to moderate small gravelly stones and likely derived from natural silting processes and weathering of the sides of the ditch. Five sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 2220. Bulk soil sample 12 (fill 2220) revealed a small number of charred cereal grains, including a possible emmer/spelt wheat grain suggestive of crop processing taking place nearby.

4.25 Ditch J was cut by later L-shaped Period 2.3 Ditch E, but the relationship between Ditch I and Ditch J could not be ascertained. Given the similarity in form/profile of Ditch J to Ditches B and L (above), it has been suggested Ditch J forms part of this earlier phase of activity (Period 2.1).

4.26 Ditch K was located to the west of Area 3. It was north/south orientated, turning towards the south-west where it was cut by Period 2.3 Ditch F. Ditch K truncated Structure Q and two of the postholes making up Structure R, which suggests it post-dated Period 1 Late Bronze Age activity.

4.27 Ditch K measured 28m in length, 0.6m to 1m wide and between 0.13m and 0.36m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained mostly a single fill across its length, with the exception of a single slot where two fills were recorded. The fill to the north consisted of a grey-brown silty clay, changing to a yellow/orange-brown silty sand further south. The fills most likely derive from natural silting and weathering of the ditch edges, with local changes in the natural substrate accounting for the change in colour and consistency of fill in this feature.

4.28 Ditches K and P (below) were both truncated by Period 2.3 Ditch F, this truncation obscuring the relationship between Ditches K and P.

4.29 The function of Ditches J and K is unclear. It is possible that they formed simple field divisions; however the alignment of Ditch K, parallel to Ditch J, suggests it could have made up the earliest phase of Enclosure 2 (more clearly seen in plan as later Period 2.3 Ditches E and F; Fig. 5). Ditches K and J, 52m apart would have been the eastern and western edges of this square/rectangular enclosure

(Enclosure 1), with a possible southern boundary in the position of Period 2.3 Ditch E and the northern boundary outside the area of excavation. If so, this enclosure would have been at least 45m north to south and 52m east to west.

Ditches S and P

4.30 Ditch S, located to the eastern part of Area 3 represents the earliest phase of the east/west boundary towards the northern part of the site. Ditch S was east/west-orientated and measured 59m in length before being truncated by Period 2.2 Ditch I. Ditch I had a wider and deeper profile and it was not possible to trace Ditch S any further to the west. Ditch S was between 1.35m and 2m wide and averaged 0.6m depth. It contained between three and five fills consisting of yellow-brown and grey-brown silty sands indicative of primary silting deposits towards the base of the ditch; a grey-brown silty sand mid-fill with frequent ironstone pebbles and stone inclusions and a grey-brown silty clay final silting deposit representing the disuse phase of the ditch.

4.31 Ditch P was located to the south-west of Area 3, 1.5m north of Ditch L. Ditch P was north-west/south-east-orientated and measured 5.5m long. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.68m–0.8m wide and 0.16m–0.35m deep. It contained a single mid-brown silty clay fill containing occasional gravel stone, most likely derived from silting and weathering of the ditch sides. Ditch P cut undated pit 2069 (not visible on plan). Ditch P contained no artefactual or ecofactual material, and its function is unclear.

Period 2.2 Iron Age II

4.32 The second phase of Iron Age activity comprised Ditch U in Area 2 (Fig. 4) and Ditches I, V and W and associated settlement activity (Ring Ditches G and H and various pits) in Area 3 (Fig. 5). The similar profile of Ditches U, I, V and W and various stratigraphic relationships (discussed in more detail below) suggests they were contemporary and puts all four ditches within the second phase of Iron Age activity on site.

Ditch U

4.33 Broadly east-to-west-orientated Ditch U was located to the east of Area 2. It was recorded for approximately 25m before being recut by Period 2.3 Ditch A (Fig. 4 and Fig. 6; Section AA). This deeper recut removed any further evidence for Ditch

U and as such, it could not be traced any further towards the north-west. There was no evidence for Ditch U within Area 1.

4.34 Ditch U averaged 2m wide, was between 0.33m and 0.79m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. There was a break in the ditch of approximately 0.4m, located 20m from the eastern limit of Area 2. This gap was not wide enough to interpret as an entranceway, but suggested that the ditch was constructed in segments.

4.35 It contained two fills at its shallowest point (the eastern segment terminus) and five at its deepest (western segment terminus). The fills consisted of a series of interwoven yellow, red and grey-brown sand and sandy silt deposits containing variable amounts of gravel derived from natural siltation processes and weathering of the ditch sides.

4.36 Although it is unclear how far to the north-west this ditch extended, it is likely to have formed an early phase of the southern boundary to the field system, later recut by Period 2.3 Ditch A. Ditch I was located 180m to the north of Ditch U and the area between these two ditches was, in the magnetometer survey (Stratascan 2012) and the subsequent evaluation works (CA 2012), deemed to be devoid of archaeology. It is possible later agricultural and quarrying works truncated any archaeological remains, however it is also possible that this area remained open land for agriculture during the Iron Age.

Ditches I, V and W

4.37 Ditch I ran in an east-west orientation across most of the length of Area 3. The ditch could be traced in plan from where it truncated Period 2.1 Ditch S (towards the eastern end of Area 3) for 96m where it was cut and obscured by Period 2.3 Ditch L. Beyond this point it was traced in section, terminating towards the south-west of Area 3. Ditch I, (whilst not visible in plan due to truncation by later Period 2.3 Ditch L), recommenced after a 7m gap, which has been interpreted as an entranceway, continuing to the west outside the area of excavation, as indicated on the magnetometer survey (Fig. 2).

4.38 Excavated slots indicate Ditch I measured between 1.35m and 2.91m in width and averaged 1m in depth. It had a similar profile to Ditches U, V and W, comprising moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained between three and ten fills

representing a series of orange and grey-brown clayey silt deposits representative of silting events interspersed with grey/yellow-brown silty sand gravel-rich deposits comprising material eroded from the ditch sides. Three bulk soil samples were recovered from fills 2057, 2128 and 2206 within Ditch I, although no plant macrofossil or charcoal remains were recovered. Ditch I truncated Period 2.1 Ditch S to the east of Area 3 and Ditch L (this relationship only seen in section) in the south-west of Area 3.

4.39 Located in the western part of Area 3, north/south-orientated Ditch V (not visible on plan) and north-east/south-west-orientated Ditch W were recorded lying perpendicular to Ditch I. Ditch W was recorded as 8m in length, and was visible only in the south-western corner of Area 3. In plan it looks as if Ditches W and Period 2.1 Ditch K are contiguous, however Ditch W was deeper and wider in profile and these are considered to be two different ditches. There was no further evidence for Ditch W to the north although it is likely it has been obscured by later Period 2.3 Ditch F.

4.40 Ditch W measured 2.10m wide and 0.8m deep and contained four fills consisting of yellow, red and orange-brown silty clays derived from natural siltation processes. Ditch W truncated Period 2.1 Ditch L. It was not possible to confirm the relationship between Ditch W and Period 2.3 Ditch E due the location of these ditches, close to the edge of excavation, but in plan it could be seen that Period 2.3 Ditch E truncated Ditch W.

4.41 North/south-orientated Ditch V, located towards the middle of Area 3, was not visible in plan due to later truncation by Period 2.3 Ditch E, but it was recorded in section (Fig. 6, Section BB). For this reason it is not possible to confirm the full length of this ditch, although it had a potential length of up to 45m within the excavation area. Ditch V measured at least 1.8m in width, was 0.8m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, both siltation-derived grey-brown clayey sand containing frequent gravel inclusions. The truncated resulting from Period 2.3 Ditch E meant it was not possible to ascertain the relationship between Ditch V and Ditch I, at Ditch V's southern extent, although given the similarities in profile, they have been presumed to be broadly contemporary.

4.42 Taken together, Ditches I, V and W appeared to form three sides of Enclosure 2 consolidating the Period 2.1 Ditches K and J field divisions. Enclosure 2 had an

internal space of at least 45m north to south and 55m east to west within which two ring ditches and a number of Iron Age pits/postholes indicative of settlement activity were recorded. Given the absence of dating evidence, it is not possible to ascertain whether these features related to Period 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3 Iron Age activity. It has been presumed these features related to Period 2.2 activity based on the assumption that Period 2.1 Ditches K and J represent only early field divisions making up Enclosure 2 and Period 2.3 activity is associated with the maintenance and reworking of the enclosure after settlement had become established (discussed below).

4.43 Whilst Ditch I formed the southern boundary of Enclosure 2 it also continued for 65m towards the east. The area to the north of Ditch I was not delineated by any other field divisions/boundaries and it is likely this was kept as open area for agricultural activities.

Enclosure 2 - Ring Ditches G and H

4.44 Ring Ditches G and H lay within the centre of Enclosure 2 and most likely represent drip gullies defining roundhouses.

4.45 Ring Ditch G was 12m in diameter with a 2.5m gap in its circumference, which would have formed an entranceway along its eastern side. No internal features were found. The ring ditch varied from 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep to the north and 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep to the south. It contained between one and two fills varying between red and yellow-brown clayey silts containing moderate ironstone gravel inclusions indicative of natural siltation within the drip gully. A small amount of Iron Age pottery (fill 2340) and fuel ash (fills 2342, 2346) was recovered. A bulk soil sample from fill 2356 revealed a spelt wheat glume base and cleavers seed.

4.46 Ring Ditch H was located 8.5m north-west of Ring Ditch G. The ditch was only recorded as semicircular in plan but it is likely the ditch continued outside of the limit of excavation, forming a similar shape to Ring Ditch G, albeit slightly larger with a project diameter of 16m. A terminus was defined on the east side of the ditch, forming the entranceway. The opposing terminus was not recorded, likely lying beyond the limit of excavation.

4.47 Ring Ditch H measured between 0.95m and 1.18m in width and had a depth of between 0.2m and 0.4m. It contained between one and five fills consisting of interleaving yellow, red and grey-brown silty clays containing occasional stones,

charcoal and charred plant remains identified as vetch/pea, bromes and indeterminate cereal grains. Fill 2352 contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and fills 2356 and 2379 contained small amounts of fired clay and fuel ash. Two pits were recorded in the interior of the ring ditch.

4.48 Two pits were located within the circumference of Ditch H. Pit 2285 had steeply sloping, almost vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.75m deep. It contained two fills; a black-grey sandy clay basal fill with frequent charcoal and a grey-brown sandy clay upper backfill. Pit 2321 had similar steeply sloping sides and a flat base, was 1.15m wide, 0.5m deep and contained three fills; a brown-grey clayey silt with occasional subangular ironstones and two grey-brown clayey silt upper fills containing occasional fired clay, fuel ash, ironstone and charcoal inclusions. Pottery, fuel ash and fired clay was recovered from fill 2287. Bulk soil samples taken from fills 2286 and 2287 contained occasional poorly preserved charred cereal grain fragments (fill 2286) and frequent charcoal (fills 2286 and 2287) identified as alder/hazel, oak, ash, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species.

Enclosure 2 - pits and postholes

4.49 Pits 2010 and 2183 containing Iron Age pottery were located external to the two ring ditches, although are likely to be associated with activity with Enclosure 2.

4.50 Storage pit 2010, located 9.5m west of Ring Ditch H ,had a 'bell'-shaped profile, with undercut edges, measuring 1.52m in diameter and 0.59m deep (Fig 6; Section DD). It contained three fills; an orange-brown clayey silt basal deposit containing frequent charcoal inclusions, a yellow-brown sandy clay second fill with moderate charcoal inclusion, and a grey-brown silty clay third fill containing frequent charcoal and angular stones. Fill 2011 contained Iron Age pottery and fills 2011 and 2014 revealed fired-clay and fuel-ash waste material. Bulk soil samples 4 and 5 taken from fills 2011 and 2014 contained small to moderate number of charred oat, barley, spelt and emmer/spelt wheat cereal grains which may have derived from an *in-situ* residue resulting from firing to sterilise the storage pit, or reuse of the storage pit for domestic waste.

4.51 Posthole/pit 2183 was located in the south-west corner of Enclosure 2, cutting Ditch L. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.39m deep. It contained a single brown silty clay fill with occasional small stones and two sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Period 2.3 Iron Age III

4.52 The third phase of Iron Age activity comprises further remodelling of the Iron Age field system and is represented by Ditch A (Area 1; Fig. 3) and Ditches E and F (Area 3; Fig. 5). These three ditches truncated Period 2.2 Ditches U, I, V or W and were all broadly V-shape in profile. For these reasons, all were presumed to be contemporary, and formed part of the third phase of Iron Age activity (Period 2.3).

Ditch A

4.53 Ditch A was north-west to south-east orientated and ran for 195m from the southern part of Area 1 into Area 2. A total distance of 85m was recorded within the excavation area (50m in Area 1; 35m in Area 2) with the remaining 110m outside the excavation area (between Areas 1 and 2; Fig. 2). Ditch A cut Period 2.1 Ditch B in Area 1, and Period 2.2 Ditch U in Area 2.

4.54 In Area 1, Ditch A was 3.82m wide and 1.63m deep with steeply sloping sides forming a V-shaped profile (Fig. 6; Section AA). The ditch became narrower (2m) and shallower (0.95m) towards the south-east in Area 2. It was not possible to see in plan where Ditch A terminated, although the excavated slots suggested it terminated within 5m of the 0.4m gap at the western end of Area 2. Ditch A contained between five and 12 fills consisting of a series of interwoven yellow, grey and red-brown silty sands and gravel containing small to moderate numbers of small angular stones, derived from a series of silting and slumping events together with deposits associated with the erosion of the ditch sides. Ditch A fill 1048 contained five sherds of Iron Age pottery. Three bulk soil samples were recovered from fills 1044, 1047 and 1066 (Soil samples 2, 1 and 3 respectively). Fills 1044 and 1066 contained no plant remains although fill 1047 contained a small number of emmer/spelt wheat glume grains and glume bases.

Ditch E

4.55 Ditch E located in the middle and south of Area 3 was L-shape in plan and recorded on a broadly north/south alignment for 45m before turning to the west at a right angle and continuing for 61m. It terminated then recommenced after a 7m gap in the south-western part of Area 3, respecting the entranceway created during the earlier phase of Iron Age activity (Ditch I; Period 2.2). Ditch E cut Period 2.1 Ditches L and J and Period 2.2 Ditches I and V.

4.56 Ditch E, similar to Ditch A, had steeply sloping sides forming a V-shaped profile with a slightly flattened base (Fig. 6; Section BB) although this profile shallowed with a flatter base towards its western terminus. It was between 3m and 1.4m wide and 0.7m to 1m in depth, shallowing at the western entrance terminus to 0.39m. At the eastern entrance terminus it was 0.9m in depth.

4.57 Ditch E contained between three and nine fills; the basal fills consisting of a yellow and grey-brown clay and sandy silts with occasional stones and gravel, the mid fills were of a similar consistency but contained larger amounts of gravel. The upper fills had a clayey silt consistency with few inclusions, although sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered fills 2064 and 2227. This interwoven deposit sequence, is similar to that in Ditch A, and suggest the ditch has naturally silted up.

4.58 A recut of Ditch E was seen at two points along its length: towards the middle of both the north/south (Fig. 6; Section BB) and the east/west edges of the ditch. The recut was U-shaped in profile, measuring approximately 1.75m wide and 0.55m deep (in both recorded locations) and contained three fills comprising yellow and brown-grey clayey silts with occasional to moderate ironstone inclusions. This recut was not continuous along the length of the ditch however, similarity in the upper fills means the length of the recut at both locations was unclear in plan. Given it was not present in every excavated section, it is likely to represent periodic cleaning out and management of the ditch, rather than any new phase of activity or significant reworking of the current enclosure.

Ditch F

4.59 L-shaped Ditch F was located in the western part of Area 3. It commenced 3.8m south of the modern fenceline, and ran for 25m before turning west and continuing for 8m. The magnetometer survey suggested that it continued to the west outside the limit of excavation. Ditch F cut Period 2.1 Ditches K, P and L, and Period 2.2 Ditch W.

4.60 Ditch F, similar to Ditches E and A, was V-shaped in profile, 1.75m wide and 0.8m deep. Its profile flattened and shallowed after it turned to the west, with the depth reducing to 0.32m. The ditch contained between three and six fills consisting of a series of interwoven red and yellow-brown fine clay and grey-brown sandy or

clayey silts containing occasional stones. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery was recovered from Ditch F.

4.61 Similar to Ditch E, this ditch was cut by an L-shaped recut, although unlike Ditch E, this recut was continuous across the length of Ditch F, and extended further north to, and likely beyond, the limit of excavation. The recut had a similar profile to the Ditch E recut, with moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base. It averaged 0.9m in width and was between 0.42m and 0.54m in depth. It contained between two and three fills which comprised a grey or orange-brown sandy or silty clay with variable amounts of subangular stones or pebbles.

4.62 Ditches A, E and F defined a different phase of Iron Age activity, based on their deeper V-shaped cuts, compared with the shallower profiles of the ditches in earlier periods. This phase of activity did not however drastically rework the field system, other than making the existing ditches more prominent in the landscape. It appears to have defined a period of management and maintenance before Enclosure 2 and related field system went out of use.

Period 3: Post-medieval (1540 – 1800)

4.63 During the post-medieval period, the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Brixworth and was utilised as arable land within an open field system. Post-medieval features include Ditches M and N and a series of east to west and north to south aligned plough furrows.

4.64 Within the south-west corner of Area 3 (Fig. 5), was rectilinear Ditch M defined an area 19.5m in length and 9.5m wide. The ditch was 0.96m–0.59m wide and 0.09m–0.32m deep and defined an area just under 20m in length and 10m in width. It contained a single fill which varied across its length from an orange brown to grey brown clayey sand containing moderate small pebbles and sub angular stones. The full extent of the ditch is not revealed and may have continued beyond the western limit of excavation. It is possible that this feature represents an animal enclosure or foundation trenches related to a building. No pottery was recovered from the feature, although an iron binding strip fragment was found in deposit 2139 (Ditch M; cut 2138). Although undiagnostic, this item is in good condition with low

levels of corrosion present which suggests a post-medieval or modern date for this feature.

4.65 East to west aligned Ditch N was located to the north of Area 3 (Fig. 5). The ditch was 72m long, between 0.7m and 1.53m wide and 0.18-0.38m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill consisting of a grey brown silty clay with frequent angular stones. This is differently to other silt/sand deposits recorded in other features on site and suggests it derives from deliberate backfilling of the feature soon after it was dug rather than natural siltation processes. Ditch N cuts Period 2.2 pit 2285, Ring Ditch H and Ditch F, and is truncated by plough furrows. A single pottery sherd of 17th to 18th century date was recovered from deposit 2007 (Ditch N; cut 2006) providing a post-medieval date for this feature.

4.66 Plough furrows were present on site (Fig 2), which would have once been separated by earthen ridges. Modern agriculture has since levelled the earthworks with only the remnants of furrows still visible. The furrows were between 6 and 7m apart and in general aligned east to west in Areas 1 and 2, and aligned north to south in Area 2. This suggests that the site had been previously formed of at least two separate fields. Plough furrow 2109 was recorded where it partially cut Period 2.3 Ditch E. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.07m deep.

Modern (1801 – 2000)

4.67 A modern ditch and fence were located within the north part of Area 3 (Fig 2), with the fence removed prior to groundworks. Both marked the edge of the modern cultivated field and a public access way.

Undated

4.68 Three ditches, two pits and five postholes have remained undated due to the absence of dateable artefacts or stratigraphic relationships. The function of all these features is unclear, none contain any artefactual or ecofactual evidence and appear to have silted up naturally.

4.69 North/south-orientated Ditch C located to the west of Area 1 (Fig. 3) measured 79m in length, between 1.5m and 2.5m in width and 0.07m–0.25m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (wider and deeper towards the south). It contained a single red-brown silty sand fill with occasional to moderate ironstone pebble inclusions. Whilst Ditch C recuts the alignment of earlier Ditch B, a pattern

repeated in other areas of the site associated with the reuse of the Iron Age field system, Whilst Ditch C recuts the alignment of earlier Period 2.1 Ditch B, a pattern repeated in other areas of the site associated with the reuse of the Iron Age field system, Ditch C is of a different profile, and far shallower than any of the other Period 2.2/2.3 recuts (eg Ditches I, E, W, A and E). For this reason it has been assigned as undated. Given its shallow profile and flat base, it is possible it may represent a removed hedgeline, rather than a ditch. A single fragment of Central Gaulish Samian pottery dateable to the 2nd century AD was recovered from this feature, although it is highly abraded and considered to be intrusive.

4.70 North-west/south-east-orientated Ditch D, located towards the centre of Area 1 (Fig. 3) measured 77m in length, 1.5m to 2m wide, between 0.12m and 0.34m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The northern part of the ditch contained two yellow and red-brown silty sand fills containing moderate to frequent gravel inclusions. This reduced to a single fill as the ditch it became shallower towards the south. Similar to Ditch O, this ditch is undated and, given the absence of any correlation to existing or earlier boundaries means its function is unclear.

4.71 Ditch O (Fig. 5) was orientated north-west/south-east and located to the north-east of Area 3. It measured 17m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.06m to 0.22m deep. The ditch had two fills consisting of grey to grey-brown clayey silts containing moderate gravelly stones which are both consistent with silting and weathering of the ditch edges. Similar to Ditch D, the differing orientation and absence of dateable material means it remains undated and its function unclear.

4.72 Postholes 2373 and 2366 located 10m east of Ditch K (western side of Area 3; Fig. 5) were 0.42m and 0.5m wide (respectively) and 0.15m deep. They both had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single orange-brown silt clay fill containing occasional stones.

4.73 Pit 2308, located 1m north-west of Structure Q at the western side of Area 3 (Fig 5), had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.47m in diameter, 0.13m deep. It contained two brown-grey clayey silt fills with occasional gravel inclusions. Pit 2375 was located 8m south west of pit 2308 within Area 3 (Fig. 5). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.88m in diameter,

0.2m deep and contained two fills; a red-brown silty clay with frequent angular stones and a grey-brown silt with no inclusions.

4.74 Posthole 2069 (not seen on plan) was cut by Ditch P in the south-western corner of Area 3. It had steep sides and a flat base and its truncated profile measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.37m deep and contained a single brown sandy silt fill containing occasional gravel inclusions. Posthole 2073 was recorded immediately south-west of (but not cut by or cutting) Ditch P. It had steep sides and a flat base, measured 0.58m in diameter and 0.3m deep and contained a single grey-brown silty clay fill containing occasional gravel.

4.75 Posthole 2292 was located 0.5m north-west of Ditch W (Fig. 5). It had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.55m in diameter, 0.28m deep and contained a single orange-brown silty clay fill.

5 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

Stratigraphic Record: factual data

5.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The fieldwork comprises the following records:

Context sheets	418
Plans (1:10, 1:20, 1:100)	5
Sections (1:10, 1:20)	95
Sample sheets	20
Monochrome Films	4
Digital photographs	408
Matrices	2

5.2 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good with archaeological remains having survived as negative features. Despite a relative paucity of finds most features have been assigned a preliminary period based on dateable material, stratigraphical relationships and/or spatial association.

Stratigraphic record: statement of potential

5.3 A secure stratigraphic sequence is essential to elucidating the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented. This can be achieved through detailed analysis of the sequence and further integration

of the artefactual dating evidence. The refined sequence will then serve as the spatial and temporal framework within which other artefactual and biological evidence can be best understood.

5.4 The stratigraphic record form a complete record of the archaeological features identified and investigated. The relatively common stratigraphic relationships between many of the major linear features, particularly within Area 3, has the potential to further understanding of the spatial, and possibly functional, shifts of occupation and activity within the site between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.

Artefactual record: factual data

5.5 All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Flint	Worked	62	-
Pottery	Prehistoric	139	1406
	Roman	2	14
	Medieval/post-medieval	11	118
	Total	**152**	**1538**
Metalwork	Iron	2	-
Clay tobacco pipe	Stem	2	-
Fired clay	All	162	1195
Industrial waste	All	1127	811

5.6 A small assemblage of pottery and other material culture was recovered during the excavation. This included worked flint, metalwork, fired clay, clay tobacco pipe and industrial waste. The pottery dated almost exclusively to the later prehistoric period (Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods).

Worked flint

5.7 A total of 62 worked lithic pieces (220g) were recovered by hand collection from 23 deposits, in addition to 67 piece of burnt, unworked flint weighing 53g. Of these 23 struck lithics (5g) and 66 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (44g) were retrieved from bulk soil sampling of 12 deposits (Appendix 2). The flint was recovered from subsoil, pit and ditch features, but was in poor condition suggesting the majority of the flint was residual and had been redeposited within the pit and ditch features.

Pottery

5.8 A relatively small assemblage of pottery (152 sherds) was recovered during the excavation, with most from stratified contexts (Appendix 3). The condition of the pottery is mixed. Surfaces are moderately well-preserved, however the burial conditions have resulted in the leaching of calcareous or other inclusions (Vesicular fabrics V1 and V2).

5.9 Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age amounts to 139 sherds (0.68 EVEs), weighing 1406g. Material from postholes 2300, 2146 and 2053 is dateable to the Late Bronze Age. Of note are joining sherds in vessel forms which fit well within the post Deverel Rimbury plainware style which commonly characterises Late Bronze Age pottery assemblages in southern and central England (Knight 2002, 124). The poor condition of the Iron Age pottery means that dating can be broad. Fabrics are a mix of coarsely vesicular (leached shell), and grogged types which are unlike those of the Late Bronze Age pottery groups. Dating in the Middle Iron Age range (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC) is probable, based on the few identifiable vessel forms.

5.10 The remaining pottery recovered from the site comprised two abraded sherds of Roman date, six sherds of medieval and five sherds of post-medieval pottery recovered from including furrows, and the subsoil.

Metalwork

5.11 Only two metal finds were recovered from the site (Appendix 4). Both of iron, a intrusive/residual nail was recovered from upper fill 2168 within Ditch E (cut 2159), and an undiagnostic piece of binding strip from deposit 2139 within Ditch M (cut 2138).

Clay tobacco pipe

5.12 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were found from fill 1009 within undated Ditch C (cut 1008) (Appendix 5). Both undiagnostic and as a result can only be given a broad date of between the late-16th to late-19th centuries.

Fired clay

5.13 A total of 162 fragments of fired or burnt clay, weighing 1195g, were recovered from five separate contexts (Appendix 6). There is some variation across the fabrics, with the majority being moderately soft and vesicular or quartz-tempered. The bulk of the fragments are amorphous and their form or purpose cannot be

determined although one fragment from pit 2010 and three from pit 2285 (Area 3), retained a single surface and one of the latter fragments also displayed a fingertip impression. A single fragment of daub was also identified in pit 2285.

Industrial waste

5.14 Approximately 1127 pieces of fuel ash, weighing a total of 811g were recovered from 13 separate contexts (Appendix 7). Fuel ash 'slag' can be formed from a variety of high temperature processes or events and is not directly diagnostic of metalworking activity.

Artefactual record: statements of potential

Worked flint

5.15 The poor preservation and residual nature of the flint means it has no potential for further work.

Pottery

5.16 Although of modest size, the prehistoric pottery and in particular the well-preserved Late Bronze Age group is of some local/regional significance. Relatively little pottery in the post Deverel-Rimbury plainware tradition is known (Knight 2002, 124–6) and further work on the material described here will make a useful contribution to the knowledge of this period. The Iron Age pottery forms the basis of evidence for phasing and chronology, and so an appropriate level of recording will be required.

Metalwork

5.17 The iron objects are not dated by form or context and as such are of limited archaeological significance and no further work is recommended.

Clay tobacco pipe

5.18 Only broadly dateable to the post-medieval period, the fragments of clay pipe recovered are of limited significance and no further work is required.

Fired clay

5.19 The fired clay surfaces are not sufficient to establish whether they originated from a structure or an object and as their form or purpose cannot be determined. The assemblage is of limited significance and no further work is required.

Industrial waste

5.20 The fuel ash 'slag' is of limited significance and no further work is required.

Biological record: factual data

5.21 All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. Nineteen bulk samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	Fragments	166	210
Samples	Environmental	19	N/A

Animal bone

5.22 Animal bone consisted of 166 fragments (210g) identified as cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and unidentifiable large and medium sized mammals. The bone preservation varied, but generally the condition was poor and the assemblage was highly fragmented.

Plant macrofossil and charcoal

5.23 Plant macrofossils identified included wheat species (*Triticum*), oat (*Avena*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) cereal grains, spelt and emmer/spelt wheat glume bases and spikelet forks, a cherry species (*Prunus*) pip fragment and sedges (*Carex*), small balsam (*Impatiens parviflora*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium*), bromes (*Bromus*), vetches/peas (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), grass stems (*Poaceae*), docks (*Rumex*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) seeds. Charcoal was recorded as oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), maple (*Acer campestre*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*), cherry species and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

Biological record: statements of potential

Animal bone

5.24 The amount of potential data that can be obtained from such a small amount of identifiable bone is extremely low. The poor preservation coupled with the level of fragmentation and burning has almost entirely removed the osteological landmarks that aid species identification and provide interpretative information. This being the case, no further work is recommended.

Plant macrofossil and charcoal

5.25 Further work on charcoal, charred cereal grains and chaff from Period 1 Structure Q and Period 2 pits 2010 and 2285 and Ring ditches G and H may help to confirm activities being undertaken on site spatially, and how these activities change between the Late Bronze Age and into the Iron Age. In addition, further work may contribute data that can be used to answer Objective 4C in the East Midlands Research Agenda: to characterise the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement resource, and Objective 4F: to investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundaries (Knight 2012, 58–60, 62, 65).

6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 The sample of settlement sites known for the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods is small (Cooper 2006, 95–9), and the evidence for occupation revealed at the site at Northampton Road, Brixworth, provides an opportunity to add to the corpus of known sites locally and in the region. Settlement evidence was found at the site in the form of a Late Bronze Age structures and a Late Prehistoric field system with an enclosure which, given the date range of the pottery, may have developed from a Later Bronze Age site into the Iron Age, but had all but ceased by the Roman period.

Period 1 Late Bronze Age

6.2 The excavation of two four-post structures (Structures Q and R), dating to the Late Bronze Age with charred plant and charcoal remains within the backfilled postholes may help elucidate what activities were taking place on the site during this period. The recovery of the Late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery is of significance as it adds to the corpus of material of this period recovered during controlled archaeological excavation and further informs on the extent of Later Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement.

Period 2 Iron Age

6.3 The remains of two Iron Age roundhouses within Enclosure 2 suggests habitation was focused in this area, with waste and storage pits informing what activities took place. Stratigraphic analysis and the grouping of features may help with identifying what other features, such as pits and postholes, may have been and if they may have also been associated with the structures and activity in and around the enclosure.

6.4 The site yielded a relatively small assemblage of finds, including pottery. Initial assessment suggests a broadly Iron Age date for the pottery, although further recording of the pottery fabrics and forms, in conjunction with stratigraphic analysis may help refine the site chronology. The pottery may also help inform upon how the site may have been used. Fired/burnt-clay fragments and fuel-ash waste finds, suggest domestic/industrial activities were taking place on site, although their amorphous form prevents further analysis work taking place.

6.5 The excavation produced some well-preserved samples of environmental material retrieved from stratified contexts, which will potentially contribute data that can answer research questions relating to the character of settlement at the site, to the likely composition of local woodlands and towards assessing the intensification of agriculture between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.

6.6 The sparse recovery of Roman pottery from the site does suggest settlement did not continue into the early Roman period and with no material culture of Anglo-Saxon date recovered, it appears the Anglo-Saxon settlement immediately to the north of the site did not extend into the development area.

6.7 The remaining finds including two iron objects, clay tobacco pipe and small amount of pottery, is likely to be dumped material dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

6.8 The original objectives specifically relating to the site have largely been met, in that artefactual material was recovered in order to date evidence of past activity and samples were taken and analysed to better understand the past environment. The results of the site warrant summary publication in the county journal in order to disseminate the findings

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Milton Keynes whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the proposed Northamptonshire Archive and Research Centre (NARC), under an accession number yet to be with assigned.

8 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated objectives have been set out to provide a framework for the proposed further analysis:

Objective 1: *establish the site chronology from the beginning to the end of the occupation*

8.2 This will be achieved through a detailed examination of the stratigraphy, contextual analysis of the dateable finds.

8.3 The pottery fabrics and forms will be characterised in detail, and comparisons sought, with the emphasis placed on an attempt to refine the dating. Comparison will be made locally with other known post Deverel-Rimbury groups (cf. Thrapston; Hull 1998) and, where possible, regionally (including Washingborough; Elsdon 1994), as well as more generally with other recently excavated settlement sites in Northamptonshire such as Crick (Mudd *et al.,* forthcoming).

Objective 2: *establish the nature of the settlement and activities, particularly the agricultural regimes, practised in the Later Bronze Age and into the Iron Age.*

8.4 A comparison with other local and regional sites, particularly when examining the morphology of the settlement, will inform on intra-regional variability, as suggested by Research Objective 4C and 4F of the *East Midlands Heritage; an updated research agenda and strategy for the historic environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al*., 2012, 62).

8.5 The environmental evidence in particular, may inform on local land use, crop choice and husbandry as well as provide information about the landscape and plants in the vicinity.

Objective 3: *to compare the settlement evidence at the site with other local and regional sites to inform on the evolution of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement hierarchies*

8.6 An analysis of the character of the site, on the basis of landscape situation, structural remains and finds, may be used with the evidence from other known sites to identify whether the site represents a site of low or higher socio-economic status. The data resulting from stratigraphic and finds analysis can also be used to investigate sub-regional variability, in keeping with Research Objective 4E (Knight et al., 2012, 64).

9 PUBLICATION

9.1 The results from the investigations of the site at Land East of Northampton Road, Brixworth (Saxon Rise I), are of regional significance, particularly regarding the discovery of a Late Prehistoric settlement and the associated Late Bronze Age pottery group, and merit publication.

9.2 It is proposed that a detailed Excavation (typescript) Report will be produced incorporating stratigraphic analysis and specialist analyses as outlined above. These results will then be summarised as a short (1–2 page) publication in *Northampton Archaeology*, signposting the full excavation report which will be held on the ADS and the Cotswold Archaeology website.

9.3 Excavations at Land East of Northampton Road, Brixworth (Saxon Rise II) are due to commence in March 2016. Depending on the type, extent and significance of these remains, it is proposed that the summary publication as described above could be extended to include the results of Land East of Northampton Road, Brixworth (Saxon Rise II).

10 PROJECT TEAM

10.1 The analysis and publication programme will be quality assured by **Martin Watts MCIfA** (Head of Publications: HoP) and managed by **Sarah Cobain ACIfA** (Post-excavation Manager: PXM), who will contribute to the discussion and co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

Sarah Cobain ACIFA (Senior Author: SA)
Stratigraphic analysis and author

Ed McSloy MCIfA (Senior Finds Officer: FO):
Pottery report preparation, post-excavation phasing

Sarah Wyles PCIFA (Senior Environmental Officer: SEO)
Specialist report preparation plant macrofossil and charcoal and liaison

Daniel Bashford (Deputy Senior Illustrator: DSI):
Production of all site plans, sections and artefact drawings

Jonathan Bennett (Principle Geomatics Officer: PGO):
GIS applications

10.2 The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management before being submitted to the editor of the journal.

11 TIMETABLE

11.1 For a publication report in a peer-reviewed county journal, CA would normally aim to have completed a publication draft within 12 months of approval of the updated project design.

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APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSEMENT BY SARAH COBAIN

A total of 467 contexts were recorded during the excavation, though some numbers were later voided or unused, as detailed below:

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
1001	Deposit		Topsoil - Area 1		
1002	Deposit		Subsoil - Area 1		
1003	Deposit		Natural - Area 1		
1004	Cut		Ditch terminus	Undated	C
1005	Deposit	1004	Ditch fill	Undated	C
1006	Cut		Ditch	Undated	C
1007	Deposit	1006	Ditch fill	Undated	C
1008	Cut		Ditch	Undated	C
1009	Deposit	1008	Ditch fill	Undated	C
1010	Deposit		Natural - Area 1; Same as 1003		
1011	Cut		Ditch	2.1	B
1012	Deposit	1011	Ditch fill	2.1	B
1013	Cut		Ditch	2.3	A
1014	Deposit	1013	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1015	Deposit		Natural - Area 1; Same as 1003		
1016	Cut		Non-Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
1017	Deposit	1016	Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl fill	N/A	
1018	Cut		Ditch	2.1	B
1019	Deposit	1018	Ditch fill	2.1	B
1020	Cut		Ditch	2.1	B
1021	Deposit	1020	Ditch fill	2.1	B
1022	Cut		Ditch	Undated	C
1023			Void		
1024	Deposit	1022	Ditch fill	Undated	C
1025	Cut		Ditch	2.1	B
1026	Deposit	1025	Ditch fill	2.1	B
1027	Deposit		Natural - Area 1; Same as 1003		
1028	Cut		Ditch	Undated	D
1029	Deposit	1028	Ditch fill	Undated	D
1030	Deposit	1028	Ditch fill	Undated	D
1031	Cut		Ditch	Undated	D
1032	Deposit	1031	Ditch fill	Undated	D
1033	Deposit	1031	Ditch fill	Undated	D
1034	Cut		Ditch	Undated	D
1035	Deposit	1034	Ditch fill	Undated	D
1036	Cut		Ditch	2.3	A
1037	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1038	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1039	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1040	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1041	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1042	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1043	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1043	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1044	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1045	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1046	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1047	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1048	Deposit	1036	Ditch fill	2.3	A

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
1049			Topsoil - Area 2		
1050			Subsoil - Area 2		
1051			Natural - Area 2		
1052	Cut		Ditch terminus	2.2	U
1053	Deposit	1052	Ditch fill	2.2	U
1054	Deposit	1052	Ditch fill	2.2	U
1055	Cut		Ditch terminus	2.2	U
1056	Deposit	1055	Ditch fill	2.2	U
1057	Deposit	1055	Ditch fill	2.2	U
1058	Deposit	1055	Ditch fill	2.2	U
1059	Deposit	1055	Ditch fill	2.2	U
1060	Deposit	1055	Ditch fill	2.2	U
1061	Cut		Ditch	2.3	A
1062	Deposit	1077	Ditch fill	2.2	U
1063	Deposit	1061	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1064	Deposit	1061	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1065	Deposit	1061	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1066	Deposit	1061	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1067	Deposit	1061	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1068	Cut		Ditch	2.3	A
1069	Deposit	1068	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1070	Deposit	1068	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1071	Deposit	1068	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1072	Deposit	1068	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1073	Deposit	1068	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1074	Deposit	1068	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1075	Deposit	1068	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1076	Deposit	1068	Ditch fill	2.3	A
1077	Cut		Ditch	2.2	U
2001			Topsoil - Area 3		
2002			Subsoil - Area 3		
2003			Natural - Area 3		
2004	Cut		Ditch	3	N
2005	Deposit	2004	Ditch fill	3	N
2006	Cut		Ditch	3	N
2007	Deposit	2006	Ditch fill	3	N
2008			Void		
2009			Void		
2010	Cut		Storage pit	2.2	
2011	Deposit	2010	Storage pit fill	2.2	
2012			Subsoil - Area 3; Same as 2002		
2013	Deposit	2010	Storage pit fill	2.2	
2014	Deposit	2010	Storage pit fill	2.2	
2015	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	F
2016	Deposit	2015	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2017	Deposit	2015	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2018	Deposit	2015	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2019	Cut		Posthole	1	Q
2020	Deposit	2019	Posthole fill	1	Q
2021	Deposit	2019	Posthole fill	1	Q
2022	Deposit	2019	Posthole fill	1	Q
2023	Deposit	2019	Posthole fill	1	Q
2024			Subsoil - Area 3; Same as 2002		
2025	Cut		Same as 2273	2.2	V
2026			Void		
2027			Void		

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
2028			Void		
2029			Void		
2030			Void		
2031	Cut		Ditch	2.3	F
2032	Deposit	2031	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2033	Deposit	2031	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2034	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	F
2035	Deposit	2034	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2036	Deposit	2034	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2037	Cut		Ditch	2.3	F
2038	Deposit	2037	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2039	Deposit	2037	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2040	Deposit	2037	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2041	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	F
2042	Deposit	2041	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2043	Deposit	2041	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2044			Same as 2089		
2045			Same as 2090		
2046			Void		
2047			Void		
2048			Void		
2049			Void		
2050			Void		
2051			Void		
2052			Void		
2053	Cut		Pit	1	
2054	Deposit	2053	Pit fill	1	
2055	Cut		Ditch	2.2	I
2056	Deposit	2055	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2057	Deposit	2055	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2058	Deposit	2235	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2059	Deposit	2235	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2060	Deposit	2235	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2061	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	E
2062	Deposit	2061	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2063	Deposit	2061	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2064	Deposit	2061	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2065	Cut		Ditch terminus	2.1	P
2066	Deposit	2065	Ditch fill	2.1	P
2067	Cut		Ditch	2.1	P
2068	Deposit	2067	Ditch fill	2.1	P
2069	Cut		Posthole	Undated	
2070	Deposit	2069	Posthole fill	Undated	
2071	Cut		Ditch	2.1	P
2072	Deposit	2071	Ditch fill	2.1	P
2073	Cut		Posthole	Undated	
2074	Deposit	2073	Posthole fill	Undated	
2075	Cut		Ditch	2.1	P
2076			Void		
2077	Deposit	2075	Ditch fill	2.1	P
2078			Void		
2079	Deposit	2082	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2080	Cut		Ditch	2.1	K
2081	Deposit	2080	Ditch fill	2.1	K
2082	Cut		Ditch	2.3	F
2083	Deposit	2082	Ditch fill	2.3	F

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
2084	Deposit	2082	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2085	Cut		Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
2086	Deposit	2085	Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl fill	N/A	
2087	Deposit	2085	Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl fill	N/A	
2088	Deposit	2085	Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl fill	N/A	
2089	Cut		Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
2090	Deposit	2089	Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl fill	N/A	
2091	Deposit	2089	Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl fill	N/A	
2092			Void		
2093	Deposit	2096	Ditch fill	2.1	S
2094			Void		
2095	Deposit	2096	Ditch fill	2.1	S
2096	Cut		Ditch	2.1	S
2097			Void		
2098			Void		
2099			Void		
2100			Void		
2101			Void		
2102			Void		
2103			Void		
2104			Void		
2105			Void		
2106	Deposit	2096	Ditch Fill	2.1	S
2107			Void		
2108			Void		
2109	Cut		Furrow (E-W aligned)	3	
2110	Deposit	2109	Furrow fill	3	
2111	Cut		Fence line	Modern	
2112	Deposit	2111	Fence line backfill	Modern	
2113	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	F
2114	Deposit	2113	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2115	Deposit	2113	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2116	Cut		Ditch	3	N
2117	Deposit	2116	Ditch fill	3	N
2118			Subsoil - Area 3; Same as 2002		
2119			Void		
2120			Void		
2121	Cut		Ditch	2.1	S
2122	Deposit	2121	Ditch fill	2.1	S
2123	Deposit	2121	Ditch fill	2.1	S
2124	Deposit	2121	Ditch fill	2.1	S
2125	Deposit	2121	Ditch fill	2.1	S
2126	Deposit	2121	Ditch fill	2.1	S
2127	Cut		Ditch	2.2	I
2128	Deposit	2127	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2129	Deposit	2127	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2130	Deposit	2127	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2131	Deposit	2127	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2132	Deposit	2127	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2133	Deposit	2127	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2134	Cut		Ditch	2.1	L
2135	Deposit		Ditch fill	2.1	L
2136			Void		
2137			Void		
2138	Cut		Ditch	3	M
2139	Deposit	2138	Ditch fill	3	M

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
2140			Void		
2141	Cut		Ditch	Undated	O
2142	Deposit	2141	Ditch fill	Undated	O
2143	Deposit	2141	Ditch fill	Undated	O
2144			Void		
2145			Void		
2146	Cut		Post pipe cut	1	Q
2147	Deposit	2146	Post pipe fill	1	Q
2148	Deposit	2146	Post pipe fill	1	Q
2149	Deposit	2146	Post pipe fill	1	Q
2150	Deposit	2386	Posthole fill	1	Q
2151	Deposit	2386	Posthole fill	1	Q
2152			Void		
2153			Void		
2154	Cut		Ditch	2.2	I
2155	Deposit	2154	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2156			Void		
2157	Deposit	2154	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2158	Deposit	2154	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2159	Cut		Ditch	2.3	E
2160	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2161	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2162	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2163	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2164	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2165	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2166	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2167	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2168	Deposit	2159	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2169			Void		
2170	Cut		Ditch	2.3	F
2171	Deposit	2170	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2172	Deposit	2170	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2173	Deposit	2170	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2174	Deposit	2170	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2175	Deposit	2170	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2176			Void		
2177	Deposit	2178	Ditch fill	2.2	W
2178	Cut		Ditch	2.2	W
2179	Deposit	2178	Ditch fill	2.2	W
2180	Cut		Ditch	2.1	L
2181	Deposit	2180	Ditch fill	2.1	L
2182			Void		
2183	Cut		Pit	2.2	
2184	Deposit	2183	Pit fill	2.2	
2185	Deposit		Natural - Area 3; Same as 2003		
2186	Deposit		Natural - Area 3; Same as 2003		
2187	Deposit		Natural - Area 3; Same as 2003		
2188	Cut		Ditch	2.2	I
2189	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2190	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2191	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2192	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2193	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2194	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2195	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
2196			Void		
2197	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2198			Void		
2199	Deposit	2188	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2200	Deposit		Ditch	2.3	E
2201	Deposit	2200	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2202	Cut		Ditch	2.2	I
2203	Deposit	2202	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2204	Deposit		Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl		
2205	Cut		Ditch	2.2	I
2206	Deposit	2205	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2207	Deposit	2205	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2208	Deposit	2205	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2209	Deposit	2205	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2210	Deposit	2205	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2211	Cut		Ditch	2.3	E
2212	Deposit	2205	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2213	Deposit	2211	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2214	Deposit	2211	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2214	Deposit	2211	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2215	Deposit	2211	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2216	Deposit	2211	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2217	Deposit	2211	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2218	Deposit	2211	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2219	Cut		Ditch	2.1	J
2220	Deposit	2219	Ditch fill	2.1	J
2221	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	F
2222	Deposit	2221	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2223	Deposit	2221	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2224	Cut		Ditch	2.1	J
2225	Deposit	2224	Ditch fill	2.1	J
2226	Cut		Ditch	2.3	E
2227	Deposit	2226	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2228	Cut		Ditch	2.2	I
2229	Deposit	2228	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2230	Cut		Ditch	2.3	E
2231	Deposit	2230	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2232	Deposit	2230	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2233	Cut		Ditch	2.1	J
2234	Deposit	2233	Ditch fill	2.1	J
2235	Cut		Ditch	2.3	E
2236	Deposit	2235	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2237	Cut		Ditch	Undated	O
2238	Deposit	2237	Ditch fill	Undated	O
2239	Cut		Ditch	2.3	F
2240	Deposit	2239	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2241	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	F
2242	Deposit	2241	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2243	Cut		Ditch terminus	2.3	F
2244	Deposit	2243	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2245	Deposit	2243	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2246	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	F
2247	Deposit	2246	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2248	Deposit	2246	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2249	Cut		Ditch	3	M
2250	Deposit	2249	Ditch fill	3	M

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
2251	Cut		Void		
2252	Deposit		Void		
2253	Cut		Ditch	3	M
2254	Deposit	2253	Ditch fill	3	M
2255	Cut		Ditch terminus	2.2	I
2256	Deposit	2255	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2257	Deposit	2255	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2258	Deposit	2255	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2259	Deposit	2255	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2260	Cut		Ditch	2.3	E
2261	Deposit	2255	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2262	Deposit	2255	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2263	Deposit	2260	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2264	Deposit	2255	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2265	Deposit	2260	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2266	Deposit	2260	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2267	Cut		Ditch	2.1	L
2268	Deposit	2267	Ditch fill	2.1	L
2269	Cut		Ditch	3	M
2270	Deposit	2269	Ditch fill	3	M
2271			Void		
2271	Cut		Ditch	2.1	J
2272	Deposit	2271	Ditch fill	2.1	J
2273	Cut		Ditch	2.2	V
2274	Deposit	2273	Ditch fill	2.2	V
2275	Deposit	2273	Ditch fill	2.2	V
2276	Deposit	2273	Ditch fill	2.2	V
2277	Cut		Ditch	2.3	E
2278	Deposit	2277	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2279	Deposit	2277	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2280	Deposit	2277	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2281	Cut		Ditch recut	2.3	E
2282	Deposit	2281	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2283	Deposit	2281	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2284	Deposit	2281	Ditch fill	2.3	E
2285	Cut		Pit	2.2	
2286	Deposit	2387	Ditch fill	3	N
2287	Deposit	2285	Pit fill	2.2	
2288			VOID		
2289			Void		
2290			Void		
2291	Deposit	2241	Ditch fill	2.3	F
2292	Cut		Posthole	Undated	
2293	Deposit	2292	Posthole fill	Undated	
2294	Deposit		Natural - Area 3; Same as 2003		
2295	Cut		Void		
2296	Cut		Void		
2297	Cut		Void		
2298	Cut		Void		
2299	Deposit		Natural - Area 3; Same as 2003		
2300	Cut		Posthole	1	Q
2301	Deposit	2300	Posthole fill	1	Q
2302	Deposit	2300	Posthole fill	1	Q
2303	Deposit	2300	Posthole fill	1	Q
2304	Deposit	2300	Posthole fill	1	Q
2305	Deposit	2300	Posthole fill	1	Q

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
2306	Cut		Posthole	1	Q
2307	Deposit	2306	Posthole fill	1	Q
2308	Cut		Pit	Undated	
2309	Deposit	2308	Pit fill	Undated	
2310	Deposit	2308	Pit fill	Undated	
2311	Deposit		Subsoil - Area 3; Same as 2002		
2312	Cut		Ditch	3	M
2313	Deposit	2312	Ditch fill	3	M
2314	Cut		Ditch	2.2	W
2315	Deposit	2314	Ditch fill	2.2	W
2316	Deposit		Void		
2317	Deposit	2314	Ditch fill	2.2	W
2318	Deposit	2314	Ditch fill	2.2	W
2319	Deposit	2314	Ditch fill	2.2	W
2320	Deposit	2285	Pit fill	2.2	
2321	Cut		Pit	2.2	
2322	Deposit	2321	Pit fill	2.2	
2323	Deposit	2321	Pit fill	2.2	
2324	Deposit	2321	Pit fill	2.2	
2325	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	H
2326	Deposit	2325	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	H
2327	Deposit	2325	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	H
2328	Deposit	2325	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	H
2329	Deposit	2325	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	H
2330	Deposit	2325	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	H
2331	Cut		Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
2332	Deposit	2331	Non Archaeological - fill of Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
2333	Deposit	2331	Non Archaeological - fill of Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
2334	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	G
2335	Deposit	2334	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	G
2336	Cut		Fence line	Modern	
2337	Deposit	2336	Fence line backfill	Modern	
2338	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	G
2339	Deposit	2338	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	G
2340	Deposit	2338	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	G
2341	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	G
2342	Deposit	2341	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	G
2343	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	G
2344	Deposit	2343	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	G
2345	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	G
2346	Deposit	2345	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	G
2347	Cut		Posthole	1	R
2348	Deposit	2347	Posthole fill	1	R
2349	Deposit	2347	Posthole fill	1	R
2350	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	H
2351	Deposit	2350	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	H
2352	Deposit	2350	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	H
2353	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	G
2354	Deposit	2353	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	G
2355	Cut		Ring Ditch	2.2	H
2356	Deposit	2355	Ring Ditch fill	2.2	H
2357	Cut		Posthole	1	R
2358	Deposit	2357	Posthole fill	1	R
2359	Deposit	2357	Posthole fill	1	R
2360	Deposit	2357	Posthole fill	1	R
2361	Cut		Ditch	2.1	K

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feature label
2362	Deposit	2361	Ditch fill	2.1	K
2363	Deposit	2361	Ditch fill	2.1	K
2364	Cut		Posthole	1	R
2365	Deposit	2364	Posthole fill	1	R
2366	Cut		Posthole	Undated	
2367	Deposit	2366	Posthole fill	Undated	
2368	Cut		Non Archaeological - Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
2369	Deposit	2368	Non Archaeological - fill of Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
2370	Deposit	2368	Non Archaeological - fill of Tree hole/bowl	N/A	
2371	Cut		Ditch terminus	2.1	K
2372	Deposit	2371	Ditch fill	2.1	K
2373	Cut		Posthole	Undated	
2374	Deposit	2373	Posthole fill	Undated	
2375	Cut		Pit	Undated	
2376	Deposit	2375	Pit fill	Undated	
2377	Deposit	2375	Pit fill	Undated	
2378	Cut		Ring Ditch terminus	2.2	H
2379	Deposit	2378	Ring ditch fill	2.2	H
2380	Cut		Ditch	2.1	K
2381	Deposit	2380	Ditch fill	2.1	K
2382	Deposit	2127	Ditch fill	2.2	I
2383			Void		
2384			Void		
2385			Void		
2386	Cut		Posthole	1	Q
2387	Cut		Ditch	3	N

APPENDIX 2: FLINT BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction and Methodology

A total of 62 worked lithic pieces (220g) was recovered from 23 deposits, in addition to 67 piece of burnt, unworked flint weighing 53g. Of these 23 struck lithics (5g) and 66 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (44g) were retrieved from bulk soil sampling of 12 deposits.

The artefacts were recorded according to broad artefact/débitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded include: weight; colour; cortex description; presence of breakage and burning; degree of edge damage, rolling (abrasion) and cortication; and for debitage: butt and termination type, and the knapping stage (i.e. primary, secondary or tertiary) unless breakage precluded this. Only colour was recorded for chips (i.e. debitage ≤10mm) as they do not lend themselves to full analysis: it is their presence which is most informative.

Results and Discussion

Raw material and condition

Raw material consists of mostly good quality, grey flint. Only three items (5%) feature a degree of brown or honey-coloured staining. The cortex, where present (it was recorded on 22 items), is buff or cream in colour and on all but one it is abraded, much of it heavily. This suggests secondary sources such as river gravels.

Eighteen (38%) of the lithics are broken, 41 (85%) have sustained a degree of rolling and 43 (90%) feature edge damage. The edge damage is moderate to heavy in 35 cases (73%). Twenty-four (50%) of the lithics are corticated to some degree and one (2%) of the worked flint items have also been slightly burnt.

Provenance

Nine items (15%) were recovered from subsoil and 18 (29%) as unstratified finds. The majority of the remainder (50% of the assemblage) derive from cut features: ditch fills (39%); and pit fills (11%). One (2%) was recovered from an undated occupation layer and two (3%) from buried soil. One is residual in fill 2284 of Period 2.2 ditch 2281.

The high degree of breakage, edge damage and rolling is consistent with a redeposited assemblage. The ditch fills which produced flints have all been dated to the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age (generally Period 2) and the pit fills are Iron Age (Period 3). None of the flint-producing features date to Period 1 (early prehistoric). The only deposit to contain both worked lithics and late prehistoric pottery is fill 2340 of ditch 2338 (one core, one flake and four chips, none of which are closely dateable types).

Range and variety

The breakdown of the assemblage is detailed in Table 1.

Primary technology

Much of the débitage amongst this material cannot be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period. However, some types are period-specific, such as bladelets in the Mesolithic, and blades and core rejuvenation products in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Three of the four flake cores feature multiple platforms (the other is a

dual-platform type). All but one are extremely small and worked out, suggesting a Neolithic date (Malone 2001, 217).

Of the 33 items of débitage where knapping stage could be recorded, one (3%) is primary, 17 (52%) are secondary and 15 (45%) are tertiary. A total of 14 chips were retrieved from bulk soil sampling of five deposits. The small proportion of primary pieces suggests that the initial stages of knapping were carried out elsewhere. The presence of cores and chips (although a small number), however, confirms that some flint-working did occur on-site.

Secondary technology

Items with secondary working amount to five items (8%). Only one formal tool was recovered: an end scraper made on a small, quite thick, hard hammer flake, recovered as an unstratified find. It features irregular, abrupt retouch along the distal dorsal edge.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

Elements of Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic flint technology have been identified amongst the assemblage from Northampton Road, Brixworth, however later periods may also be represented. The recording of the assemblage for the purpose of assessment is sufficient for the archive. As the assemblage is very small, largely undiagnostic and is mostly redeposited or unstratified, no further work is required. Should a report for publication be required in the future this can be adapted from the assessment report.

Table 1: Breakdown of lithic assemblage

Type/Form	**Hand-recovered**	**Soil Samples**
Burnt unworked	1	66
Primary technology		
Blade	6	
Bladelet	4	
Chips		14
Core	3	1
Core rejuvenation bladelet?	1	
Flake	19	7
Shatter	2	
Secondary technology		
Miscellaneous	1	
Retouched blade	1	
Retouched flake	1	1
Scraper (end)	1	
Total	**39**	**23**

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY BY ED MCSLOY

Quantity

A total of 152 sherds of pottery, the majority dateable to the later prehistoric period (Late Bronze Age and Iron Age), was recorded. The assemblage has been fully recorded: scanned by context, sorted according to fabric and quantified by sherd count/weight and rim EVEs.

The pottery was derived mostly from the fills of negative type features; from ditches/gullies (52 sherds/34.2%) or pits/postholes (89 sherds/59%). The condition of the pottery is mixed. Surfaces tend to be moderately well-preserved; however the burial conditions have resulted in the leaching of calcareous or other inclusions (Vesicular fabrics V1 and V2). Groups which are attributed Late Bronze Age date and some among the Iron Age material included a number of larger joining sherds. This has resulted in a mean sherd for the prehistoric group weight which is moderately high (10.1g). Some of the prehistoric pottery (from ditches 1048, 2061, 2160, 2219, 2338 and 2350; and postholes) occurs as small numbers of well-fragmented sherds.

Late Prehistoric

Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age amounts to 139 sherds (0.68 EVEs), weighing 1406g (Table 1) . Most context groups are small, with only those from posthole 2300, pit 2010 and ditch 203 producing more than 20 sherds.

Late Bronze Age

Material from four deposits; the fills of postholes 2300 (fill 2303) and 2146 (fill 2147), pit 2053 (fill 2054) and ditch 2144 (fill 2148), is dateable to the Late Bronze Age, *c*. 1150–800 BC. The groups from posthole 2300 and ditch 2144 included large, joining sherds in vessel forms which fit well within the post Deverel-Rimbury plainware style which commonly characterises Late Bronze Age pottery assemblages in southern and central England (Knight 2002, 124). Forms consist of slack-profiled or round-shouldered jars with markedly tall necks and flattened/T-shaped rims. Similar rim forms have been noted with other Late Bonze Age groups from the wider area (Barrett 1979), there being some suggestion that it represents a regionally distinct variation (Knight 2002, 124). Decoration is limited to a single sherd from deposit 2148 which featured fingernail impressions, possibly forming a row to the vessel's shoulder zone. Fabrics among the putative Late Bronze Age context groups consist of a fine vesicular type, probably representing a (leached) fine fossil shell/shelly-limestone tempered type. A fine grogged and vesicular fabric was also noted.

Iron Age

The poor condition of much of the remainder of the prehistoric pottery means that dating can only be broad. Fabrics are a mix of coarsely vesicular (leached shell), and grogged types which are unlike those of the Late Bronze Age pottery groups. Dating in the Middle Iron Age range (*c.* 4th to 1st centuries BC) is probable, based on the few identifiable vessel forms. Only the groups from pits 2285 (fill 2287) and 2010 (fill 2011) included featured sherds. Single examples of globular-bodied vessels (probably jars), with slightly everted necks and rounded rims were recorded from these features. Pit 2010 also included rim sherds from a neckless vessel probably of ovoid/barrel-shaped and a small sherd possibly from a second vessel of this type was recorded from ditch 1036.

Roman

The Roman pottery consists of only two small sherds (7g) recorded from ditch 1022 (fill 1024) and subsoil 1002. That from deposit 1024 is an abraded scrap of Central Gaulish samian dateable to the 2nd century AD. The second sherd in a sandy greyware fabric of uncertain origin is only broadly dateable.

Medieval and post-medieval

Pottery which post-dated the Roman period was recorded primarily from subsoil 1002. Three medieval sherds from this deposit (41g) were identifiable as of Late Medieval Oxidised ware (NCC 401) dateable to the 14th or 15th centuries. Three sherds (36g) in Midlands purple type might date to the end of the medieval period although production spans the 15th to 17th centuries. The remainder, including one sherd from ditch 2006, is of certain post-medieval date (17th or 18th centuries) and consists of pale-bodied black-glazed earthenware sherds (4 sherds/43g) of Staffordshire/midlands type and one sherd (3g) of Staffordshire yellow slipware. The latter, from subsoil deposit 2001, dates to the very late 17th or 18th centuries.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis

Although of modest size, the prehistoric pottery and in particular the well-preserved Late Bronze Age group is of some local/regional significance. Relatively little pottery in the post Deverel-Rimbury plainware tradition is known (*ibid.* 124–6) and the publication/wider dissemination of the material described here will make a useful contribution to the knowledge of this period.

It is recommended that a short report be prepared on the prehistoric pottery to include description of fabrics, illustration of vessels (up to 6) from posthole 2300, ditch 2144, and pits 2285 and 2010.

Table 2: Pottery summary (quantification by fabric)

Date	fabric	Short description	Count	Weight(g)	EVEs
LBA	GROGv	Grog/vesicular	4	115	-
	SHf	Fine shell	1	38	-
	VESf	Fine vesicular	47	924	.33
Sub-total			*52*	*1077*	*0.33*
Late Pre (most IA)	FE ORGm	Organic with iron (micaceous)	2	16	-
	GROGf	Fine grog	11	39	.03
	GROGv	Grog/vesicular	7	20	-
	ORG	Organic	5	27	.11
	ORGfe	Organic with iron	18	55	-
	QZg	Quartz with grog	4	6	-
	VESc	Coarse vesicular	37	146	.21
	VESf	Fine vesicular	1	6	-
	VESo	Vesicular/organic	2	14	-
Sub-total			*87*	*329*	*0.35*
RB	GW1	Sandy greyware	1	6	.02
	LEZSA2	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian	1	8	-
Sub-total			*2*	*14*	*.02*
Medieval	MEDOX	oxidised	3	41	10
Post-med	blglaz	Black-glazed earthenware	1	1	-
	CMBLG	Midlands type pale bodied black glazed	3	37	-
	MIDPUR	Midlands purple	3	36	-
	YS	Staffordshire yellow slipware	1	3	-
Sub-total			*8*	*77*	-

APPENDIX 4: METALWORK BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Two iron objects were recovered; a nail from fill 2168 of Period 2.3 Ditch E (cut 2159) and a binding strip fragment (Ra. 6) from fill 2139 of Period 3 Ditch M (cut 2138). The ironwork is currently stored appropriately in sealable plastic boxes with humidity controlled/monitored.

Both items were x-rayed as part of the assessment process (Plate XRK 14/1). The surfaces of the iron items were lightly encrusted with soil although were not excessively corroded. Neither item is closely dateable by form, although their good condition is an indication of relatively recent date

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

The iron objects are of very limited archaeological significance and further analysis can add little to the understanding of the site. The records/reporting undertaken as part of this assessment are sufficient for the purposes of the archive and no further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 4g, were recovered from Period 5 furrow fill 1009. Clay tobacco pipes were in use from the late-16th to late-19th centuries.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is of limited significance and no further work is required. The recording which was carried out for the assessment is sufficient for the archive.

APPENDIX 6: FIRED CLAY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

A total of 96 fragments of fired/burnt clay, weighing 1.088kg, was hand-recovered from seven separate contexts. A further 66 fragments (107g) was retrieved from bulk soil sampling of eight deposits.

There is some variation across the fabrics, with the majority being moderately soft and vesicular or quartz-tempered. Colour ranges from pale, pinkish buff to mid orange to dark grey. Several fragments in a buff-coloured, organic-tempered fabric were recorded in fill 2286 of Period 2.2 pit 2285. The bulk of the fragments are amorphous and their form or purpose cannot be determined. One fragment from fill 2011 of Period 2.2 pit 2010, and three from pit fill 2286, retain a single surface and one of the latter fragments also displays a fingertip impression. These surfaces, however, are not sufficient to establish whether they originated from a structure or an object. One fragment from pit fill 2286 is, however, identifiable as daub, as it exhibits a wattle impression, indicating that it had formed part of a structure.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

The fired clay assemblage is of limited significance and no further work is required.

APPENDIX 7: INDUSTRIAL WASTE BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Approximately 1127 pieces of fuel ash, weighing a total of 811g were recovered from hand excavation and bulk soil sampling of 13 separate contexts (the counts from fills 2286 and 2287 of Period 2.2 pit 2285 are estimates).

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

Fuel ash 'slag' can be formed from a variety of high temperature processes or events and is not directly diagnostic of metalworking activity. It is as such of limited significance and no further work is required.

APPENDIX 8: FAUNAL REMAINS BY ANDREW CLARKE

Introduction and Methodology

The animal bone was recovered by hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from seven deposits. For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using CA's osteological reference collection, as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1996), and quantified by fragment count and weight (Table 3). The bone preservation varied, but generally the condition was poor and the assemblage was highly fragmented. Where modern damage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone.

Results and Discussion

A total of 166 fragments (210g) were recovered of which, 158 (95%) were unidentifiable beyond the level of large or medium sized mammal. It was possible to identify cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) from, in the main meat poor skeletal elements. A single cattle tibia displayed blue/black colouration of heating to temperatures of 400–700° Celsius (Lyman, 1994). The bone recovered from the bulk soil samples produced further evidence of burning with fragments displaying a range of colouration from blue/black indicating temperatures of 400–700° C to bright white indicating temperatures 700–1000° C (Lyman, 1994). These temperatures are well in excess of what is required for cooking and as such those burnt fragments recovered are likely to originate from the disposal of domestic waste by burning.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

The amount of potential data that can be obtained from such a small amount of identifiable bone is extremely low. The poor preservation coupled with the level of fragmentation and burning has almost entirely removed the osteological landmarks that aid species identification and provide interpretative information. This being the case, no further work is recommended.

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

Cut	Fill	Feature	Period	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	un-id SS	Total	Weight (g)
2010	2011	Pit	2.2					24	24	0.5
2010	2014	Pit	2.2					43	43	1
2202	2203	Ditch I	2.2	1					1	20
2285	2286	Pit	2.2	1				36	37	36
2285	2287	Pit	2.2	1	2	4		28	35	65
2321	2322	Pit	2.1					2	2	2
2355	2356	Ring Ditch H	2.2	1		7			8	20
1036	1047	Ditch A	2.3					4	4	0.5
2004	2005	Ditch N	3		2	1	9		12	65
Total				**4**	**4**	**12**	**9**	**137**	**166**	
Weight				**109**	**35**	**41**	**17**	**8**	**210**	

Key: BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; un-id SS = unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples.

APPENDIX 9: PLANT MACROFOSSIL AND CHARCOAL ASSESSMENT BY SARAH COBAIN

Introduction

A total of 19 bulk soil samples were retrieved for plant macrofossil and charcoal assessment taken from a series of features dating to Period 1 Late Bronze Age and Period 2 Iron Age activity. The aim of this assessment is to determine the type, preservation and quantity of plant macrofossil and charcoal remains recovered and use this to assess the potential of these remains to provide evidence of socio-economic activities being undertaken on the site (crop husbandry, diet, living conditions of communities, exploitation of woodlands for fuel, woodland management), and to infer the composition of the local flora and woodlands.

Methodology

Following flotation (CA Technical Manual No 2), the residue was dried and sorted by eye, the floated material scanned and seeds identified using a low power stereo-microscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x10 to x40. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cappers *et al.* (2006), Neef *et al.* (2012), Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). A selection of charcoal fragments were fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then supported in a sand bath and identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

Results

The results are presented in tabular form (Tables 4–6). SS refers to the Soil Sample number.

Period 1 Late Bronze Age

Structure Q

Bulk soil samples were recovered postholes 2386 and 2300 making up four-post Structure Q. Fill 2148 (SS 19) was taken from post pipe 2146 within posthole 2386 and contained carbonised plant remains including indeterminate cereal grains and a spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) grain. No charcoal was identified. Fills 2303 (SS 20) and 2304 (SS 21) were taken from posthole 2300 and contained a small amount of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and a small number of unidentifiable cereal grains, emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*) glume bases, a grass species stem and a goosefoot (*Chenopodium*) seed. Further plant macrofossil work on all three samples, is recommended however no further charcoal work is required.

Period 2.1 Iron Age I

Ditch J

Sample 12 was recovered from fill 2220 within Ditch J (cut 2219) and contained a single poorly preserved wheat grain (*Triticum*) and a small amount of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak and hawthorn/rowan/crab (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*). The small amount of charred material from this ditch means no further work is recommended.

Period 2.2 Iron Age II

Ditch I

Fills 2057 (SS 13), 2206 (SS 15) and 2128 (SS 11) taken from Ditch I (cuts 2055, 2205 and 2127 respectively) contained no plant macrofossils or charcoal remains. No further work is recommended.

Ring Ditches G and H

Fill 2340 (SS 24) taken from ring ditch G (cut 2338) contained no charcoal. Small numbers of plant remains were recorded including spelt wheat glume bases, small balsam (*Impatiens parviflora*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) seeds.

Two samples were recovered from Ring Ditch H. Fill 2379 (SS 23) (cut 2378) contained a small number of poorly preserved carbonised plant macrofossils including indeterminate cereal grains and fill 2356 (SS 25) (cut 2355) contained indeterminate cereal grains, vetches/peas (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) and bromes (*Bromus*) seeds. Charcoal was rare but well-preserved and identified as alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple. The paucity of the material from the two ring ditches means no further work is recommended

Pits/postholes

Pit 2321 and Pit 2285 were both located within Ring Ditch H. Pit 2321 (SS 22) contained no plant macrofossil material and charcoal was recorded in small quantities and identified as oak. Further charcoal work is recommended on this sample. Fill 2286 (SS 14) from pit 2285 contained a small number of seeds including indeterminate cereal grains, bromes and sedges. Fill 2287 (SS 17) from pit 2285 contained no plant macrofossil material. Charcoal from both samples was abundant and identified as ash, alder/hazel, oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species. Further work is recommended on fill 2287 (SS 17).

Fills 2011 (SS 4) and 2014 (SS 5) within storage pit 2010 contained a small to moderate assemblage of plant macrofossil remains including oats (*Avena*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), spelt and emmer/spelt wheat grains, spelt and emmer/spelt wheat glume bases and seeds including goosefoots, docks, cleavers and a cherry species (*Prunus*) pip fragment. Further plant macrofossil work is recommended on both these samples. Charcoal was moderate to rare and identified as alder/hazel, maple (*Acer campestre*), oak, ash, cherry species and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). Further work is recommended on charcoal from fill 2011 (SS 4).

Period 2.3 Iron Age III

Ditch A

Two samples were taken from fills 1044 (SS 2) and 1047 (SS 1) within Ditch A (cut 1036) and fill 1066 (SS 3) was recovered from Ditch A (cut 1061). Fill 1044 (SS 2) contained no plant macrofossil or charcoal remains. Fill 1066 (SS 3) contained no plant macrofossil material and only two fragments of charcoal identified as ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). No further work is recommended on either sample. Fill 1047 (SS 1) contained a small number of emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*) grains and spelt and emmer/spelt wheat glume bases/spikelet forks. Charcoal was present in small quantities but well preserved and identified as oak (*Quercus*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*). The paucity of this material and absence means no further work is recommended.

Undated

Fill 2293 (SS 18) taken from posthole 2292 contained no plant macrofossil and only a single fragment of oak charcoal. No further work is recommended.

Discussion, statement of potential and recommendations for further work

The carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal were recovered in small to moderate quantities and were generally variably preserved. Eight plant macrofossil and two charcoal samples have been proposed for further work. There were a very small number of modern plant macrofossils identified in samples, which were most likely incorporated into the features by bioturbation. Since these were recovered in small quantities, it is not thought that they represent a significant risk of contamination. It is proposed that full identification and count of species will be carried out on all selected plant macrofossil samples. For the selected charcoal samples 100 fragments per feature will be identified with equal proportions from sieve sizes >4mm and >2mm. For the selected soil samples, any remaining soil will require processing.

Period 1 Late Bronze Age
Charred cereal grains within postholes 2300 and 2146 is of interest and may help confirm a function for the four-post structures – perhaps as shelter for crop processing activities.

Period 2 Iron Age
In general, the main Enclosure ditches were sterile, with fills mostly derived from natural siltation processes. A small number of charred remains were recovered from Period 2.2 Ring Ditches G and H, and further work on these samples may help elucidate activities being undertaken within or around the Roundhouses they define. Storage pit 2010 contains a moderate assemblage of charred grains and cereal chaff which may represent *in-situ* waste resulting from firing to sterilise the storage pit, or reuse of the storage pit for domestic waste. Pit 2285 also contained a large assemblage of charcoal along with other fuel ash material. It is hoped further work on these samples will confirm a function and activity undertaken in this area of the site.

In addition it is hoped that further work on the samples outlined above will contribute data, which can be used to answer objective 4C in the East Midlands Research Agenda. Objective 4C aims to characterise the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement resource and Objective 4F aims to investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundaries (Knight 2012, 58–60, 62, 65). The plant remains and charcoal can potentially contribute to these objectives by recording the types of fuel used and interpreting likely composition of local woodlands and cereals identifications will hopefully allow an interpretation of how diet has changed over time and contribute evidence towards assessing the intensification of agriculture between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Periods.

Table 4: Plant macrofossil identifications (Periods 1, 2.1 and 2.2)

Context number				2148	2303	2304	2220	2011	2014	2057	2128	2206
Feature number				2146	2300	2300	2219	2010	2010	2055	2127	2205
Feature label				Q	Q	Q	J			I	I	I
Sample number (SS)				19	20	21	12	4	5	13	11	15
Flot volume (ml)				5.5	1.5	2	17	2.5	16	1	1.5	1
Sample volume processed (l)				2	3	3	11	18	17	11	17	14
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20
Period				1	1	1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Plant macrofossil preservation				Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recommendations for further work				Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**									
			Modern seeds				++					
D/A	Amaranthaceae	*Chenopodium* L. (*Blitum* L.)	Goosefoots			+		+				
M/D	Cyperaceae	*Carex* L.	Sedges	++								
E	Poaceae	*Avena* L.	Oats grain					+				
A/D		*Bromus* L.	Bromes					+	+			
E		*Hordeum vulgare* L.	Barley grain					+++	+			
E		*Triticum*	Wheat grain				+					
E		*Triticum spelta*	Spelt wheat grain	+				++	+			
E		*Triticum spelta*	Spelt wheat glume base					++	+			
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat grain		+	? +						
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base					++	+			
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat spikelet fork					+				
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (whole)	+		++						
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (fragment)	++	+	++		++				
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (fragment <1mm)	++	++	++						
E		*Poaceae*	cf grass stem		+							
E		*Poaceae*	Culm node (whole)						+			
D/A/P	Polygonaceae	*Rumex* L.	Docks						+			
HSW	Rosaceae	*Prunus* L.	Cherry species pip fragment					+				

Key
+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 40–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items
A = arable weeds; D = opportunistic species; P = grassland species (possible pasture); M = marshland species; HSW = hedgerow/shrub/woodland plant; E = economic plant
? = morphology of seed/charcoal similar to this species
indet. = indeterminate
r/w = roundwood branch; h/w = heart wood (tyloses present)
U/D = undated

Table 5: Plant macrofossil identifications (Periods 2.2, 2.3 and undated)

Context number				2286	2287	2322	2340	2356	2379	1044	1047	1066	2293
Feature number				2285	2285	2321	2338	2355	2378	1036	1036	1061	2292
Feature label							G	H	H	A	A	A	
Sample number (SS)				14	17	22	24	25	23	2	1	3	18
Flot volume (ml)				27	67	11.5	6	8.5	1.5	2	2.5	2	1.5
Sample volume processed (l)				14	12	17	16	15	6	17	16	15	8
Soil remaining (l)				20	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	20	0
Period				2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	U/D
Plant macrofossil preservation				Poor	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Poor	Poor	N/A	Good	N/A	N/A
Recommendations for further work				No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**										
			Modern seeds				++			+		++	
D/A	Amaranthaceae	*Chenopodium* L. (*Blitum* L.)	Goosefoots										
D/A	Balsaminaceae	*Impatiens parviflora* DC.	Small Balsam				+						
D/A/P	Fabaceae	*Vicia* L./*Lathyrus* L.	Vetches/Peas					+					
E	Poaceae	*Avena* L.	Oats grain										
A/D		*Bromus* L.	Bromes	+				+					
E		*Hordeum vulgare* L.	Barley grain										
E		*Triticum spelta*	Spelt wheat grain										
E		*Triticum spelta*	Spelt wheat glume base				+				+		
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat grain								+		
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base								+		
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat spikelet fork								+		
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (whole)					+					
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (fragment)	+					+				
E		*Poaceae*	Indet. cereal grain (fragment <1mm)	+									
E		*Poaceae*	Culm node (whole)										
E		*Poaceae*	Glume base										
D/A/P	Polygonaceae	*Rumex* L.	Docks										
HSW	Rosaceae	*Prunus* L.	Cherry species pip fragment										
A/D	Rubiaceae	*Galium aparine* L.	Cleavers				+						

Table 5: Charcoal identification (Periods 1, 2.1 and 2.2)

Context number			2148	2304	2303	2220	2011	2014	2057	2128	2206
Feature number			2146	2300	2300	2219	2010	2010	2055	2127	2205
Generic number			Q	Q	Q	J			I	I	I
Sample number (SS)			19	21	20	12	4	5	13	11	15
Flot volume (ml)			5.5	2	1.5	17	2.5	16	1	1.5	1
Sample volume processed (l)			5	3	3	11	18	17	11	17	14
Soil remaining (l)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Period			1	1	1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Charcoal quantity			+	++	+++	+	++++	++	0	0	0
Charcoal preservation			N/A	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recommendations for further work			No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**									
Aceraceae	*Acer campestre* L.	Field maple						2			
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel									
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel r/w					1				
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak		3	9	1		3			
	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl./ *Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak h/w			1						
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash		1				1			
	Fraxinus excelsior L.	Ash r/w		1							
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq./ *Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple				1					
	Crataegus monogyna Jacq./ *Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple r/w									
	Prunus L.	Cherries r/w									
	Prunus L.	Cherries					4				
	Prunus spinosa L.	Blackthorn					3				
	Prunus spinosa L.	Blackthorn r/w					2				
Total			0	4	10	2	10	6	0	0	0

Table 6: Charcoal identification (Periods 2.2, 2.3 and undated)

Context number			2286	2287	2322	2340	2356	2379	1044	1047	1066	2293
Feature number			2285	2285	2321	2338	2355	2378	1036	1036	1061	2292
Generic number						G	H	H	A	A	A	
Sample number (SS)			14	17	22	24	25	23	2	1	3	18
Flot volume (ml)			27	67	11.5	6	8.5	1.5	2	2.5	2	1
Sample volume processed (l)			14	12	17	16	15	5	17	16	15	8
Soil remaining (l)			0	0	0	0	20	0	20	20	20	0
Period			2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	U/D
Charcoal quantity			++++	+++++	+++	+	+	+	0	+++	+	+
Charcoal preservation			Good	Good	Good	N/A	Good	Good	N/A	Good	Good	Moderate
Recommendations for further work			No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**										
Aceraceae	*Acer campestre* L.	Field maple										
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel	1				1	1				
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel r/w										
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./ *Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	1		10					8		1
	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl./ *Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak h/w										
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash									2	
	Fraxinus excelsior L.	Ash r/w	1	9								
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq./ *Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple						1		1		
	Crataegus monogyna Jacq./ *Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple r/w	6									
	Prunus L.	Cherries r/w		1								
	Prunus L.	Cherries										
	Prunus spinosa L.	Blackthorn										
	Prunus spinosa L.	Blackthorn r/w								1		
Total			9	10	10	0	1	2	0	10	2	1

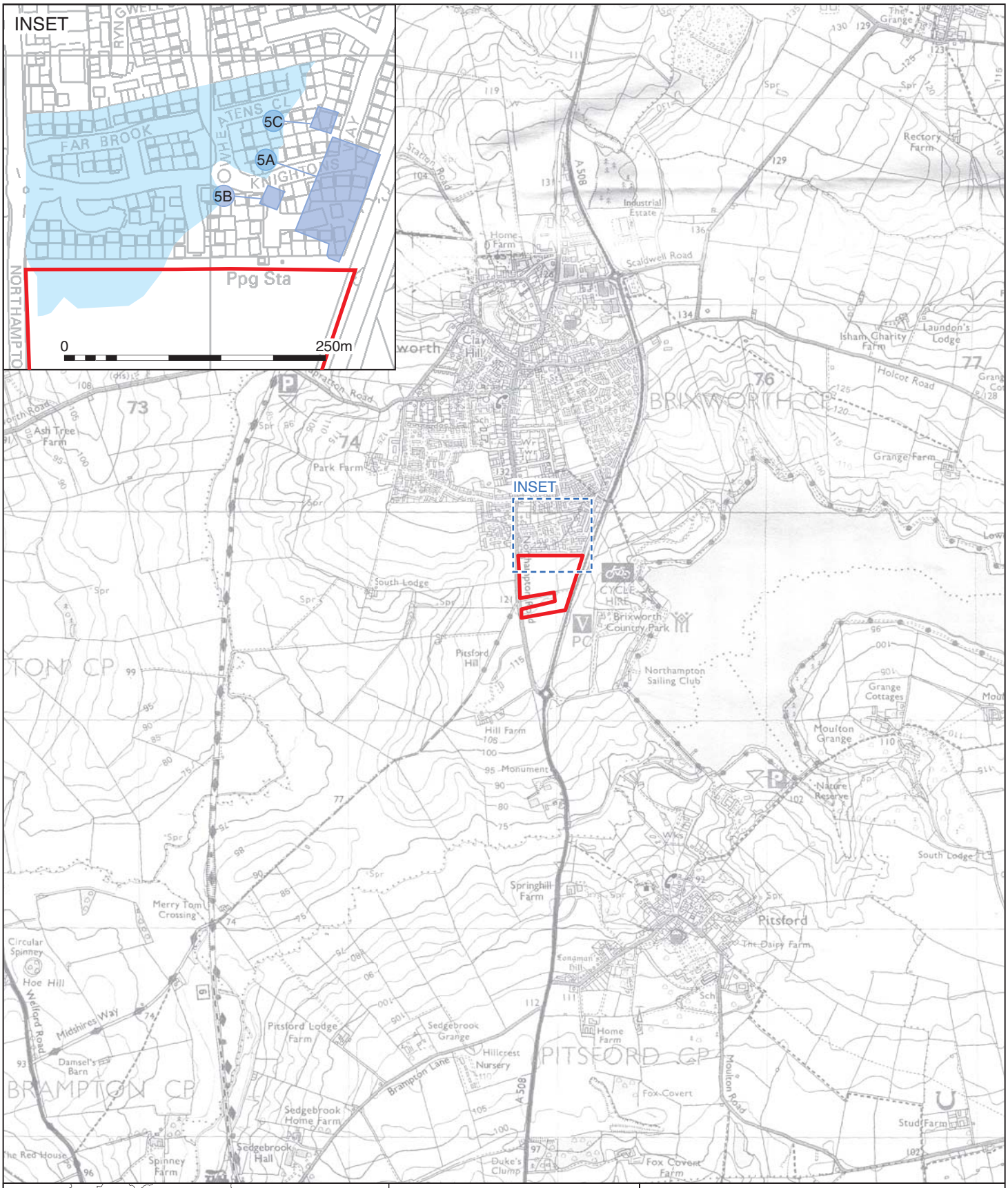
APPENDIX 10: OASIS REPORT FORM

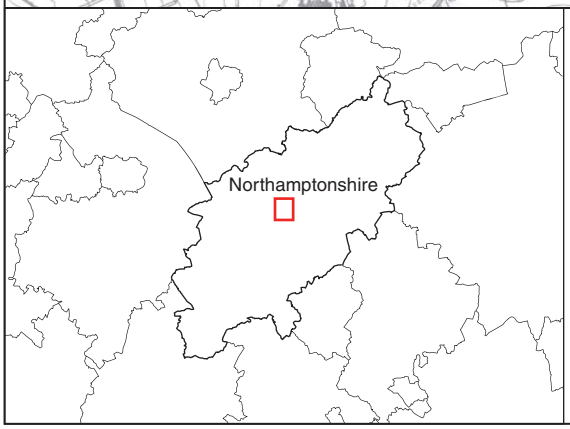
PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land East of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise I)	
Short description (250 words maximum)	In addition to small numbers of residual earlier prehistoric flint artefacts, the excavations revealed archaeological features dating to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. These included two Late Bronze Age four-post structures indicating settlement activity during this period. An Iron Age field system, remodelled and managed over time comprised a possible trackway, boundary ditches, field divisions and two enclosures. Settlement evidence from this period was also recorded, including two ring ditches and associated storage/waste pits within one of the enclosures, from which a modest assemblage of pottery was recovered. No features relating to any activity continuing into the Roman period were found, with only a small amount of Roman residual pottery recovered. Despite the potential for Saxon activity within the site (a Saxon settlement was excavated immediately north-east of the site in 1994), no features or artefacts were identified which could be attributed to this period. Furrows relating to agricultural activity in the post-medieval periods, when the site was used as arable land, were found across all three excavation areas.	
Project dates	September to November 2013	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Heritage Desk-based assessment (CA 2012) Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) Archaeological Evaluation (CA 2012)	
Future work	Excavation at Land East of Northampton Road, Brixworth (Saxon Rise II) – commence March 2016	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land East of Northampton Road, Brixworth, Northamptonshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	7.48 ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 7495 6962	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans/Nicola Powell/Sarah Cobain	
Project Supervisor	Peter James	
MONUMENT TYPE	Prehistoric open and enclosed field system with associated structures and pits.	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Later prehistoric pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Northamptonshire Archive and Research Centre (NARC),	Pottery, flint, bone, charred plant remains
Paper	Northamptonshire Archive and Research Centre (NARC),	Context sheets and matrices
Digital	Northamptonshire Archive and Research Centre (NARC),	Site surveys and digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *Land east of Northampton Road, Brixworth, Northamptonshire; Heritage Desk-based Assessment* CA Report **11242**

Stratascan 2012 *Geophysical Survey Report. Northampton Road, Brixworth, Northamptonshire* Stratascan Report **J3040**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *Land East of Northampton Road, Brixworth, Northamptonshire; Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report **12128**





site

approximate area of former quarry

1994 excavation

N

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Land east of Northampton Road, (Saxon Rise 1)
Brixworth, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**RP/LJH**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669014**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**JB**	*DATE*	**02.07.15**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**NP**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

74800
74900
75000
75100
69800
69700
69600
69500
SP

T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13
T14
T15
Enclosure 1
Enclosure 2
NA11
NA12
NA13
NA15
ditch L
ditch T
Area 1
Area 2
Area 3
See Fig. 3
See Fig. 4
See Fig. 5
See Fig. 5 inset
HARBOROUGH ROAD
NORTHAMPTON ROAD

N

site
limit of excavation
CA evaluation trench
1990 evaluation trench
treethrow
archaeological feature
furrow
modern

GEOPHYSICS KEY
(Stratascan 2012)

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

OTHER ANOMALIES
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probably related to former quarry works

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land east of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise 1)
Brixworth, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of site showing archaeological features, geophysical survey results and trial trench locations

DRAWN BY	RP/LJH	PROJECT NO.	669014	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	02.07.15	2
APPROVED BY	NP	SCALE@A3	1:1250	

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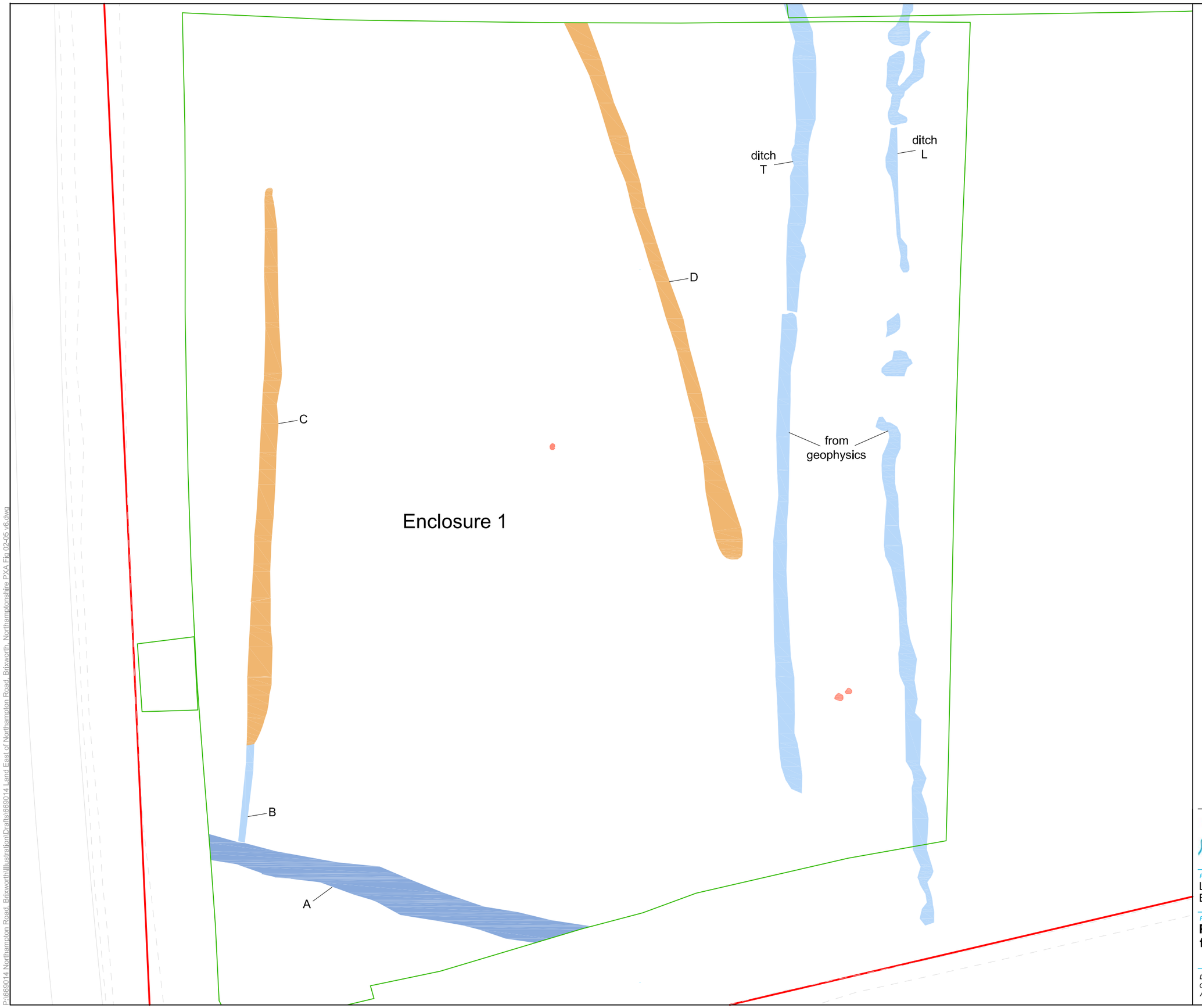

N

site
limit of excavation
treethrow
Period 2.1 : Iron Age I
Period 2.3 : Iron Age III
undated

0 20m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land east of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise 1)
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FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Area 1; showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	RP/LJH	PROJECT NO.	669014	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	22.06.15	3
APPROVED BY	NP	SCALE@A3	1:500	

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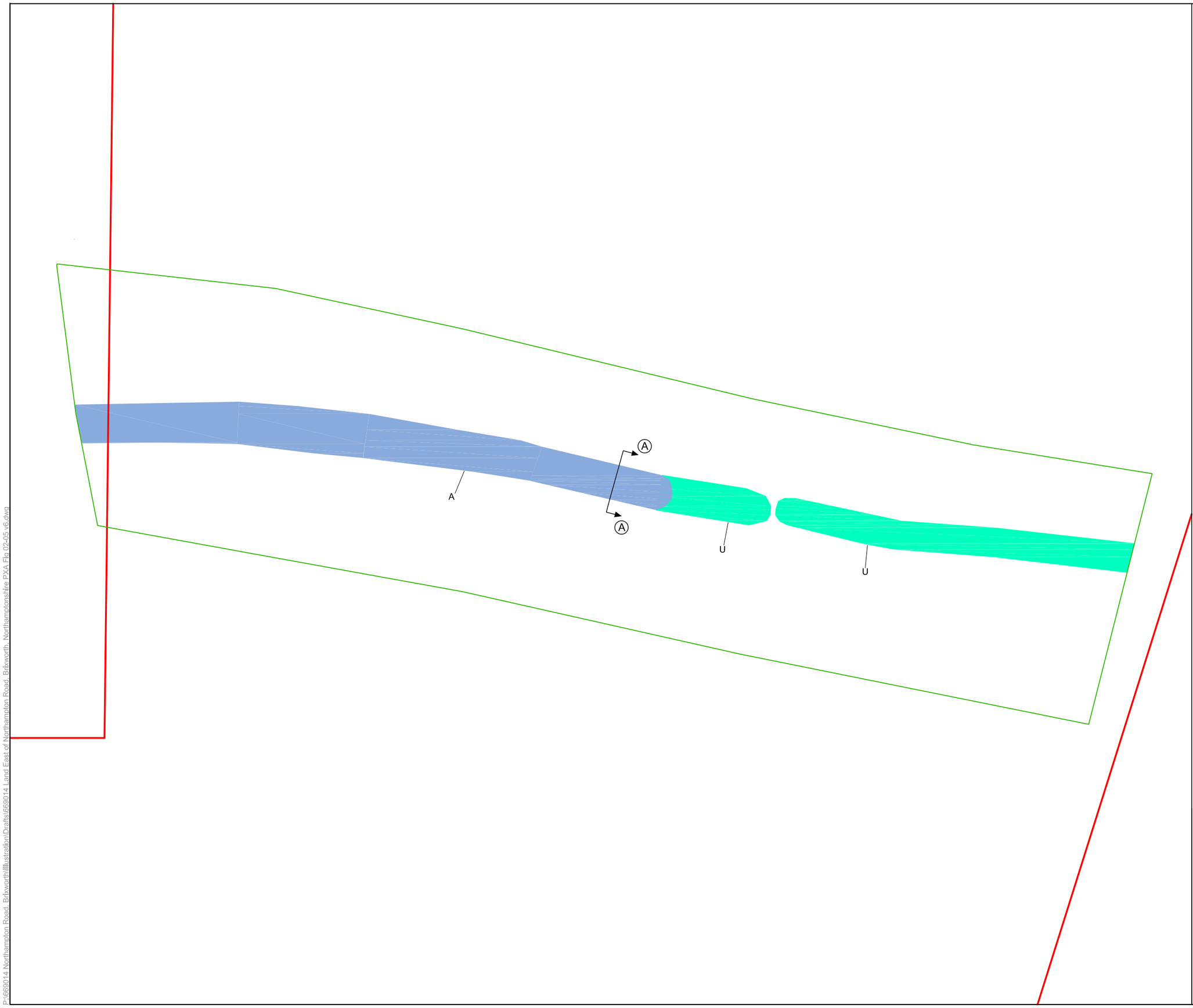

N

site

limit of excavation

Period 2.2: Iron Age II

Period 2.3: Iron Age III

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land east of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise 1)
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FIGURE TITLE

Plan of Area 2; showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	RP/LJH	PROJECT NO.	669014	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	NP	SCALE@A3	1:200	

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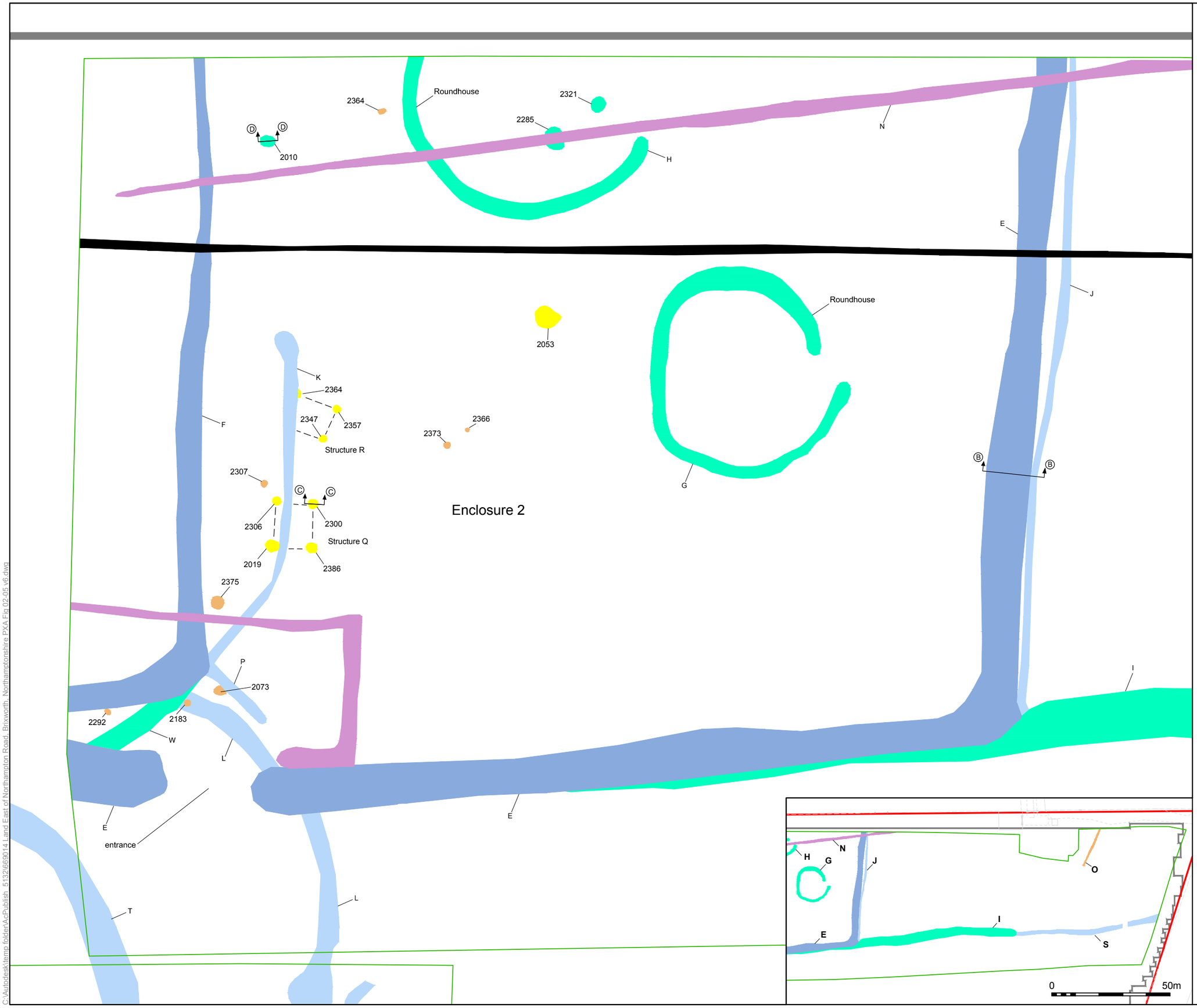

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PROJECT TITLE
Land east of Northampton Road (Saxon Rise 1)
Brixworth, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Area 3; showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	RP/LJH	PROJECT NO.	669014	FIGURE NO.
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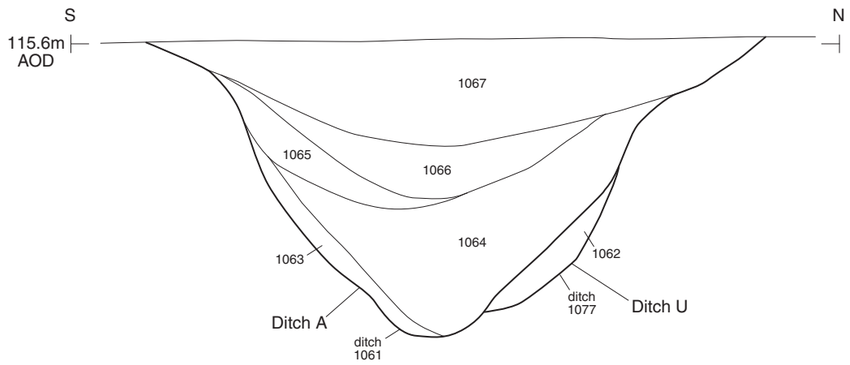
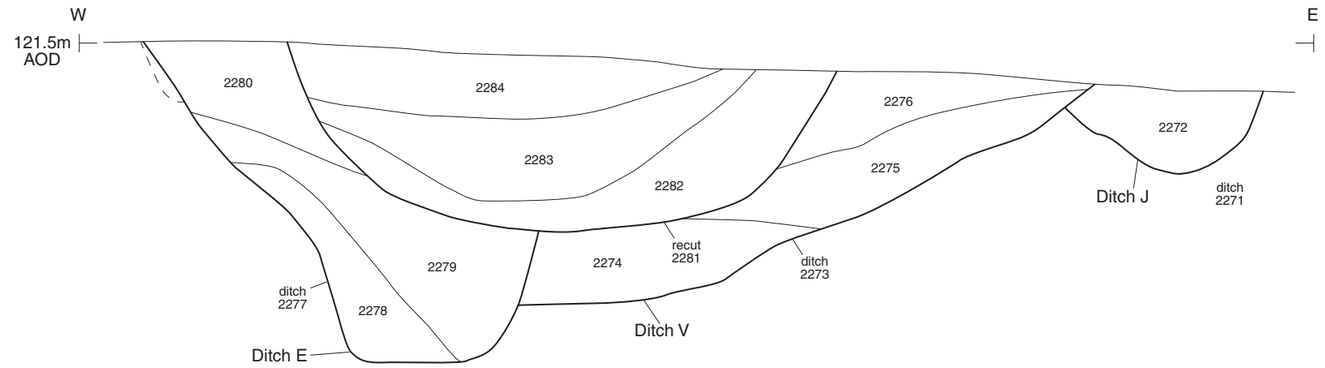
APPROVED BY	NP	SCALE@A3	1:250 & 1:1500	

Section AA



Section BB



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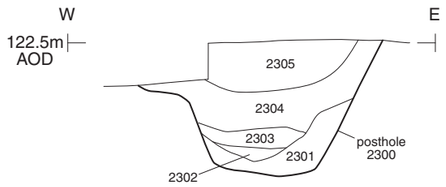

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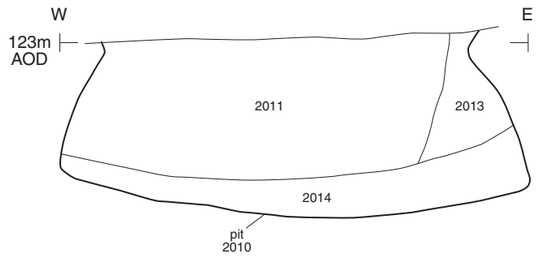

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land east of Northampton Road, (Saxon Rise 1)
Brixworth, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE

Sections

DRAWN BY	**RP/LJH**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669014**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**JB**	*DATE*	**22.06.15**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**NP**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

7

7 Ditch A (cut 1036), looking east (scale 2m)

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY	RP/LJH	PROJECT NO.	669014	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	22.06.15	7
APPROVED BY	NP	SCALE@A4	N/A	

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