

**Land West of Buckingham Road
Deanshanger
Northamptonshire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Pegasus Group

on behalf of:
Davidsons Developments Ltd.

CA Project: MK0715
CA Report: MK0715_1
NHER Event Number:
ENN110650

June 2022



Land West of Buckingham Road Deanshanger Northamptonshire

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land West of Buckingham Road
Location:	Deanshanger, Northamptonshire
NGR:	476458 239159
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	23–27 May 2022
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	LWBR22
NHER Event Number:	ENN110650

In May 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land west of Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire for Pegasus Group acting on behalf of Davidson's Developments Ltd. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 23 trenches across the 12.5ha site, primarily positioned to investigate anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin identified by a preceding geophysical survey.

The results of the evaluation broadly confirmed the results of the geophysical survey identifying archaeological remains, concentrated in the northern limits of the evaluation area, of agricultural activity and occupation of a rural nature. The dateable features can be attributed to one of three main periods comprising Middle-Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, Roman and post-medieval/ modern periods.

The pottery assemblage indicates that activity began in the Middle-Late Iron Age focused around the trapezoidal enclosure containing a roundhouse. A circular enclosure directly to the southwest contained no internal features and possibly represents a stock enclosure. The enclosures are likely the remains of a small Iron Age farmstead with two ditches extending to the north and the east of the trapezoidal enclosure demarcating land boundaries of the farmstead with occupation continuing into the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman transitional period.

Evidence of ridge and furrow agricultural practice was evident across the site, surviving as truncated furrow bases, with multiple alignments identified, consistent with the geophysical survey, indicating the potential for small field plots. These remains are likely to represent evidence of a well-established medieval open field system and later post-medieval agricultural

activity. However, the limited results of the evaluation are insufficient to establish any phasing to the furrows due to the extensive modern ploughing truncating the furrow bases which were not cut into the natural substrate.

A post-medieval ditch was excavated in the centre of site which was found to correlate with a field boundary depicted on historic mapping from 1892. Two other parallel ditches to the south of this are indicative of an agricultural field system and contained a sherd of 16-18 century pottery.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In May 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land west of Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire at (centred at NGR: 476458 239159; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Pegasus Group, acting on behalf of Davidsons Developments Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a forthcoming planning application for residential development of the site, which will be submitted to West Northamptonshire Council (WNC), the local planning authority. The scope of this evaluation was defined in discussions with Liz Mordue, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to WNC, and formalised in a brief (NNC 2022). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2022a) and approved by the NCCAA.
- 1.3. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015b).

The site

- 1.4. The proposed development site is approximately 12.5ha in extent and lies on the southern outskirts of Deanshanger. The site currently comprises agricultural land, bounded to the east by Buckingham Road, to the southeast by the A422 and associated commercial buildings, to the west by agricultural land, and to the north by residential development. The topography of the site rises in the central area to approximately 80m AOD before sloping to the north and south to approximately 75m AOD.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Lias Group, formed approximately 170 to 210 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. This is overlain Oadby Member, comprising diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The archaeological background of the site has been previously presented as part of a Heritage Statement (PG 2022), which includes a geophysical survey (AS 2022). The land directly to the east has recently been subject to trial trenching (CA 2022b). The following represents a summary of these sources.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

2.2. Prior to the geophysical survey, no prehistoric finds or features have been recorded within the site, or the immediate vicinity. The geophysical survey identified a trapezoidal enclosure containing a ring ditch within the central-northern area of the site, the form of which is consistent with a potential late prehistoric roundhouse and associated activity. A number of cut features appear to extend towards or be attached to the main, enclosure including a sub-circular enclosure, linear and curvilinear anomalies and pit-like features.

2.3. The remains of a potential prehistoric settlement were recorded as cropmark features c.115m south of the site during an aerial survey (MNN6534, ENN7565). Potential linear settlement features, ditches and enclosures were identified as cropmarks which have been morphologically dated to the prehistoric period (MNN124441-5, ENN7565).

2.4. A late Iron Age settlement was identified as cropmarks during an aerial survey c. 360m south-west of the site (MNN3188, ENN 16726). Five potential hut circles were interpreted as well as a linear system of enclosures (124429, 124432-6).

2.5. A probable Iron Age farmstead was recorded during a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation c.420m west of the site (MNN170489, ENN108552-3). Several phases of activity were identified, indicated by the re-cutting of the enclosure ditches, although all of these appears to have occurred during the Iron Age. Features within the enclosure comprised postholes with associated finds consisting of pottery and a possible loomweight.

2.6. An Iron Age to Romano-British settlement was recorded at Deanshanger School c. 325m north-east of the site (MNN3953, ENN106025, 7566-7, 7573, 7846, 17638-9, 103762-4, 103890, 105936, 105939, 107044). A putative Late Iron Age round house indicated by an arrangement of postholes was identified (MNN26826, ENN7566).

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.7. To the south of the roundhouse, the remains of a stone-built Roman corridor-type villa were also identified at Deanshanger School, again recorded during the construction of the school in 1957, with further excavation taking place in 1972 (MNN15780, 132173, 124451-52). The works identified the main villa complex, which appears to have been occupied from the late 1st to the mid-4th century AD, as well as outlying structures and features. The villa was located within an associated courtyard which is thought to have had an entrance archway, a stone-lined pond and fencing, with located on the north and eastern sides of the courtyard. Cultivation beds were also recorded which suggested the presence of a garden. A series of trenches and pits were identified during the excavations which were likely to have been dug for the extraction of gravel, and two ovens were also recorded. Agricultural features associated with the field system were recorded predominantly to the east of the villa, comprising cattle enclosures/stockades, gullies, ditches and field boundaries. Possible flood defences of Roman date were also recorded.
- 2.8. During a trial trench evaluation in the northern extent of the site potential Romano-British agricultural activity, comprising a field drain, was recorded (MNN160523-4, ENN10561-2). The drain was orientated in a north to south direction and was 2.1m wide. It is likely to have been excavated in order to aid drainage within an area of heavy clay soil. A small quantity of pottery of Roman date was recorded within the feature.
- 2.9. A possible Roman road has been recorded as crossing the central area of the site in a broadly northeast to southwest orientation (MNN8803, 124437, ENN7571). The route of the road ran from Olney to Water Stratford and is known as *Viatores Route 171*. A linear feature has been recorded within the site during an aerial photograph survey which may relate to the route of the road. A weakly positive anomaly was identified during the geophysical survey along the line of the purported road, although it was poorly defined.
- 2.10. A cobbled surface of likely Roman date was recorded c.240m northeast of the site during a watching brief c.2m below the modern ground surface (MNN32781, ENN7574). The surface was visible for approximately 8m. It may have been associated with the Roman villa to the north-east.

Saxon and Medieval (AD 410 – 1539)

- 2.11. The site was historically located within the parish of Passenham and most likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland to this settlement, located to the east of the site, during the medieval period.
- 2.12. Evidence of agricultural activity was identified by the geophysical survey, particularly within the southern part of the site. The anomalies were poorly defined and lacked coherent morphology but likely correspond to ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 2.13. Mounds, ditches and a hollow way of likely medieval date were recorded c.30-70m north-west of the site during an aerial survey (MNN124438-40). No extant features are now present at the site of the mounds.
- 2.14. A single gully was recorded c. 205m north of the site (MNN115157, ENN101519). The feature contained medieval refuse associated with nearby occupation comprising pottery from a cooking pot and animal bone with butchery marks. A plot boundary was also recorded during the same evaluation c. 260m north-west of the site (MNN155156, ENN101519). Pottery of late Saxon to medieval date was recovered during the works.
- 2.15. A number of features of medieval date were recorded during excavation c.385m north-west of the site (MNN143375-7, ENN105136, 108360). A potential building or plot boundary was identified by limestone wall foundations, a pond or quarry pit and another pit, with medieval pottery sherds. A potential fishpond of probable medieval to post-medieval date was recorded c.440m west of the site during an aerial survey (MNN32231, ENN7118).
- 2.16. An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 45 trenches was undertaken in the field immediately to the east of the site (CA 2022b). A number of linear geophysical anomalies were confirmed as historic field boundaries and remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Two distinct furlongs were encountered, with furrows running on north-east/south-west alignments in the western portion of the field, and on north-west/south-east alignments in the eastern part.

Post-medieval and modern (1540 – present)

- 2.17. The site appears to have remained largely unaffected by post-medieval and modern activity, retaining its status as open agricultural land.

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- 2.18. The site is depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1883. The site comprised part of four fields with tree-lined field boundaries. An outbuilding, most likely of agricultural nature, was depicted in the northern extent of the site. The former route of the Buckingham Arm of the Grand Union Canal lies within the eastern and southern extents of the site (MNN115112).
- 2.19. The evaluation directly to the east of the site identified evidence was encountered for the rerouting and straightening of a small stream during the late 19th or early 20th century, which now forms the northern field boundary (CA 2022b). This change is clearly illustrated on historic mapping and the line of the former stream bed was also identified by the preceding geophysical survey. A small number of undated, possibly earlier archaeological features were also encountered, comprising possible field or enclosure boundary ditches and several small pits or postholes.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable WNC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate the potential trapezoidal enclosure and associated features identified by the geophysical survey (AS 2022), to confirm the presence or absence of any archaeological features in those areas which appear devoid of features, and to act as a means of prospection for remains of a type or period that may not respond to geophysical survey.
- 3.3. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable WNC, as advised by the AA, to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise

conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).

3.4. The specific objective of the evaluation is to investigate the potential trapezoidal enclosure and its associated features identified by the geophysical survey (AS 2022), to confirm the presence or absence of any archaeological features in those areas which appear devoid of features, and to act as a means of prospection for remains of a type or period that may not respond to geophysical survey.

3.5. During the course of the fieldwork the results will be assessed and, where relevant, reference will be made to the regional research objectives outlined in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012), so that a project-specific research agenda can be implemented. In addition a contribution will also be made to the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) Wiki Initiative if appropriate at:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/>

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 23 trenches (Fig. 2):

- 2no 20m x 1.8m trenches;
- 9no 30m x 1.8 trenches; and
- 12no 40m x 1.8m trenches.

4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

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- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.5. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.6. CA will make arrangements with Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The natural geological substrate was encountered at an average depth of 0.35m below the present ground level and comprised mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions (Figs. 5 & 6). Over the majority of the site this was sealed by ploughsoil comprising mid grey brown clay loam. A mid yellow brown clay silt subsoil was recorded overlying the natural substrate in Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 9, which averaged 0.15m thick. This was in turn sealed by the ploughsoil.
- 5.3. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified in Trenches 12-15, 20, 21. Furrows were revealed within Trenches 1-4, 6-11, 16-19, 22 and 23. These correlated accurately with the orientation of furrows identified on the geophysical survey, aligned north/south in the west, northwest/southeast in the centre and east/west in the east of site. The furrows measured up to 2.5m wide and 0.21m deep

where excavated. No dating material was recovered from the investigated furrows, the fill of which comprised a silty clay which varied in colour from orange grey in the south of site through yellow brown in the centre, to brown grey in the north.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 & 7)

- 5.4. Ditch 102 was located in the north-western end of Trench 1 aligned northeast/southwest. The ditch measured 0.63m wide by 0.21m deep with moderate concave sides with a flat base. No dateable material recovered from the two phases of natural silting comprising mid orange brown silty clay followed by dark grey brown clay silt, which did however produce 13 fragments of animal bone. The ditch correlates with a sinuous linear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey that appears to potentially be associated with/ extend off the western boundary of the trapezoidal enclosure.
- 5.5. Located directly to the west of ditch 102, ditch 107 was aligned northeast/southwest alignment. The ditch measured 0.47m wide by 0.15m deep with moderate concave sides and a concave base. Fill 108, comprising mid grey brown clay slit formed by natural silting, contained a large piece of fired clay with distinct wattle impressions, most likely daub derived from a domestic structure.
- 5.6. Ditch 107 was flanked to the north and south by postholes 105 and 109 which are likely to be contemporaneous with the ditch; however, no relationship could be determined. Posthole 105 was circular with a diameter of 0.35m. It had steep straight sides and a concave base with a depth of 0.27m and was filled by 106, a dark grey brown clay silt.
- 5.7. Posthole 109 was circular with a diameter of 0.25m. It had steep straight sides and a concave base with a depth of 0.15m and was filled by 110, a dark grey brown clay silt. No finds were recovered from either posthole. An environmental sample (2) from fill 110 contained a moderately small amount of charred cereal grains, including wheat, and some charcoal indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material likely related to the ring ditch directly to the south-east. The high percentage of rooty material does however increase the risk of intrusive material being present.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 & 8)

- 5.8. Intercutting ditches 203 and 205 were located centrally to Trench 2 and represent the northern limits of a ring ditch identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch 203 measured 0.75m wide by 0.12m deep with shallow concave sides and a concave

base. It was filled by natural silting comprising a light grey brown silty clay 204, from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 205, which truncates the northern edge of ditch 203, measured 0.56m wide by 0.16m deep with moderate concave sides and a concave base. It was also filled by natural silting, comprising mid grey brown silty clay 206, from which four sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. Six fragments of animal bone were also recovered from fill 206, two fragments of which were burnt. Environmental sample 7 from fill 206 contained only minimal quantities of charcoal in addition to snail shells which indicate an established open landscape subject to occasional flooding.

- 5.9. Ditches 203 and 205 correlate with the north-eastern edge of a ring ditch identified on the geophysics and likely represent the eaves drip gully of a round house with a diameter of approximately 12m. The southern limits of the round house were not observed within the trench, as suggested the geophysical survey.
- 5.10. Ditch 207 was located directly to the north of the round house, aligned northeast/southwest and terminating in the trench. The ditch had moderate straight sides and a concave base and measured 0.51m wide by 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill (208), comprising mid brown grey silty clay from which two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. Ditch 207, not too dissimilar in profile to the roundhouse drip gully, potentially indicating a similar feature not highlighted by the geophysical survey.
- 5.11. Located directly to the north of ditch 207, enclosure ditch 209 was aligned northwest/southeast. The ditch, which represents the northern edge of a trapezoid enclosure identified on the geophysical survey, was recorded in plan only following machine excavation of furrow 211, which masked the feature, but subsequently hand-investigated in trench 3.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 & 9)

- 5.12. Pit/ditch 302 was partially exposed in the centre of Trench 3, truncated by furrow 308 and ditch 304. The feature had a steep concave side with a concave base and measured 1.3m wide by 0.8m deep. It was filled by natural silting 303, comprising mid yellow grey silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. The alignment of ditch 304 appears to respect 302 suggesting this is an earlier phase of the enclosure ditch as opposed to a pit.
- 5.13. Enclosure ditch 304, aligned northeast/southwest, truncated the eastern edge of pit/ditch 302 and correlated with a trapezoid enclosure identified on the geophysical

survey. The ditch measured 2.35m wide with steep convex sides and was hand excavated to a depth of 1.1m before a total depth of 1.3m was determined by auger. Deposits 305, 306 and 307, comprising silty clay, were formed by natural silting. Eleven sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 306 with a further seven sherds of Iron Age pottery recovered from final fill 307. Nineteen fragments of animal bone were recovered from fill 306, relating to small, medium and large mammals, of which cattle and horse were identifiable.

- 5.14. An environmental sample (6) from primary fill 306 contained a very small assemblage of charred cereal grains and charcoal indicative of windblown waste material. A large assemblage of snail shells were also recovered indicating an established open landscape subject to occasional flooding.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 & 10)

- 5.15. Ditch 402 was located at the northern limits of the trench, aligned east/west. The ditch measured 0.62m wide by 0.24m deep with moderate straight sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from natural silting fill 403, comprising mid brown grey silty clay.
- 5.16. The geophysical survey indicates that ditch 402 is likely part of a series ditches, with a parallel ditch to the south and a north/south ditch to the east in Trench 5, possibly forming a rectilinear field system.
- 5.17. Ditch 404 was located centrally to the trench, aligned southeast/northwest and correlating with an anomaly on the geophysical survey. The ditch was recorded in plan only, measuring 1.07m wide, having been excavated in Trench 6, where Iron Age pottery was recovered to date the feature. The ditch is aligned the southern arm of the Iron Age trapezoidal enclosure directly to the west.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 & 11)

- 5.18. Ditch 503 was located at the western end of Trench 5, aligned north/south and broadly correlating with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 0.9m wide by 0.26m deep with straight moderate sides and a concave base. Fill 504, formed through natural silting, comprised mid brown grey silty clay, from which two sherds of Roman pottery, likely of local production, and one fragment of sheep/goat bone was recovered. Ditch 503 forms the eastern limits of the rectilinear enclosure /field system indicated by the geophysical survey.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 & 12)

- 5.19. Ditch 602 was located centrally to Trench 6, aligned broadly northwest/southeast and correlated with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 1.04m wide by 0.28m deep, the upper levels of the ditch being truncated by furrow 604. Ditch 602 had steep convex sides and a concave base and was filled by natural silting, comprising mid brown grey silty clay 603. Four sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 605 of furrow 604 which likely are residual from ditch 602. The geophysical survey indicates ditch 602 is a continuation of ditch 404 and aligns with the Iron Age trapezoidal enclosure directly to the west.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

- 5.20. Ditch 802 was located in the northern half of Trench 8 aligned northwest/southeast and correlated with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. The ditch, a continuation of Iron Age ditches 404 and 602, was recorded in plan only measuring 0.85m wide and was filled with mid brown grey sandy clay.

Trench 9 (Figs. 2, 4 & 13)

- 5.21. Ditch 903 was located at the southeast limits of Trench 9, aligned east/west. The ditch measured 0.91m wide by 0.28m deep with moderate straight sides with a concave base. It was filled by 904, comprising dark grey brown silty clay, likely representing a backfill deposit. A single fragment of CBM was recovered which likely dates to the Roman period.
- 5.22. The alignment of the ditch is similar to that of a boundary identified on historic mapping and furrows 905 and 907. It is likely that ditch 903 represents the boundary identified on the historic mapping, allowing for a margin of inaccuracy on the historic map. The single fragment of Roman CBM, likely from the settlement at Deanshanger School to the north, is possibly residual and related to manuring of the adjacent furrows or a backfill deposit, likely associated with modern amalgamation of smaller fields into larger ones. A continuation of the boundary was not revealed in Trench 14, or Trench 8 of the evaluation to the east of Buckingham Road (CA 2022b).

Trench 11 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 & 14)

- 5.23. Ditch 1102 was located centrally to Trench 11, aligned east/west and correlating with a sub-circular enclosure identified on the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 2.8m wide with straight moderate sides and was hand excavated to 1.05m below present ground level before auguring revealed the base at 1.13m. Primary silting

deposit 1104 contained five sherds of pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age - Late Iron Age and eleven fragments of animal bone, including cattle and pig, likely representing a dump of refuse from inside the enclosure. No finds were recovered from primary silting deposit 1103, on the outside edge of the ditch.

- 5.24. Fill 1105 comprising mid grey brown silty clay, contained six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and two sherds of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery along with 26 fragments of animal bone including one fragment of red deer bone. The environmental sample (5) revealed a small charred assemblage, suggestive of waste material and a large mollusc assemblage indicating the ditch was constantly wet, or subject to seasonal flooding. Fill 1105 likely represents a backfilling event, given the large amount of material deposited, with domestic refuse included in the backfill.
- 5.25. Final fill 1106 might may represent a final backfilling deposit or a natural silting following the settling of backfill deposit 1105 leaving a shallow depression. Equally, the profile of final fill 1106 may represent an unidentified furrow base. The possible backfilling of ditch 1102 could be associated with either the Roman or post-medieval/ modern agricultural activity.

Trench 16 (Figs. 2, 4 & 15)

- 5.26. Parallel ditches 1608 and 1610 were located centrally to Trench 16, aligned east/west. Ditch 1608 measured 0.8m wide by 0.1m deep with straight moderate sides and a flat base. Ditch 1610, which correlated with an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, was deeper and measured 0.72m wide by 0.24m deep with near vertical straight sides and a flat base. Both were primarily filled by natural silting comprising mid yellow brown silty clay. A sherd of 16-18th century pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch 1608, both ditches are likely part of an agricultural field system.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. The artefactual material was recovered from 13 deposits: the fills of ditches, furrows and ring ditches (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand and from one bulk soil sample. It is recorded in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021).

Pottery

- 6.2. The pottery from the evaluation has been recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet from which Appendix B (Table 1) is derived. This forms part of the project archive.

The assemblage was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in summary in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The post-Roman fabric codes are derived from Sue Anderson's (unpublished) post-Roman fabric series.

- 6.3. The assemblage comprises 45 sherds, weighing 525g. It is in moderate condition, with surfaces and fractures exhibiting moderate signs of wear. The mean sherd weight is relatively high for a largely late prehistoric assemblage at 11.7g.

Late prehistoric

- 6.4. The majority of the assemblage (40 sherds, 465g) consists of handmade pottery dating to the late prehistoric period. Calcareous fabrics, containing either grog (GRC) or sand (QC), or shell-tempered fabrics (SH) are the most common fabric types. A simple upright rim (SH), possibly from a slack shouldered vessel, was recorded from ditch 304 and an externally expanded rim (GRC), possibly from a straight-sided jar, was recovered from ditch 1102. Three sherds of East Midlands Scored ware (GRC/GR) were also recorded from the latter feature. These diagnostic sherds are consistent with an Early/Middle to Late Iron Age date (c. 5th/4th centuries BC to 1st century AD) (Knight 2002, 134). A handmade jar (GRC) with an everted rim and combed body decoration came from ditch 304. The use of combed decoration is common during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period; however, the vessel is constructed in a coarse handmade fabric and a Late Iron Age date is considered most likely for this example. Small quantities of grog-tempered (GR), limestone-tempered (LI) and shelly grog-tempered fabrics (SHGR) were also recorded.

Late Iron Age/ Roman

- 6.5. Four sherds (44g) of pottery date to the Late Iron Age (transitional) or Roman period. Two sherds (14g) of wheelthrown grog-tempered wares (UNS GR) were recorded from ditch 1102. Ditch 503 produced two sherds (30g) of shell-tempered wares (UNS SH), including an out-curved rim. The origin of these fabrics is unknown but they are most likely of local production.

Post-medieval

- 6.6. One sherd (16g) of glazed red earthenware, dating to the 16th to 18th centuries, was recovered from ditch 1608.

Summary

- 6.7. The pottery provides evidence for activity during the Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods, with the focus of activity during the Middle and Late Iron Age. Drawing further meaningful conclusions from a small assemblage is not possible.

Lithics

- 6.8. One flint flake (5g), made in grey-brown flint, was recorded from ditch 1102. The flake has a distal fracture and exhibits signs of proximal damage. The flake is otherwise undiagnostic.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.9. One fragment (57g) of brick made in an oxidised, medium sandy fabric with clay pellet inclusions (mscp) was recovered from ditch 903. Based on the fabric, thickness and characteristics of firing the fragment mostly likely dates to the Roman period.

Fired Clay

- 6.10. Three fragments (190g) of fired clay were recorded from two deposits. The assemblage is made in oxidised, fine (fs) or medium sandy fabrics (ms), some with calcareous (c) or shelly inclusions (sh). One large fragment, from ditch 107, exhibited distinct wattle impressions and is most likely a fragment of daub derived from a domestic structure, probably preserved as a result of accidental firing. A fragment of fired clay, from ditch 1102, preserved a rounded surface and may represent a portable object of unknown function.

Stone

- 6.11. A sandstone pebble (450g), recorded from ditch 1102, displays signs of light exposure a heat source. There is minor damage to one end, although this damage is unlikely to have been caused in antiquity. One fragment of ?shale (4g) was recorded from the same feature.

Metalwork

- 6.12. Furrow 308 produced a square shafted nail with a t-shaped head (19g). The nail is most likely handmade but not closely datable.

Further work and selection strategy

- 6.13. The finds have been recorded in sufficient detail at this stage and no further work is required. The assemblage has the potential for further analysis and the pottery is recommended for long-term curation. The remainder of the finds assemblage should

be retained in the short-term and a decision made on their retention in light of any further works that may be carried out at the site. The assemblage of stone is most likely natural and of limited archaeological significance, as such long-term curation is not recommended.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. A small assemblage of animal bone amounting to 99 fragments (977.2g) was recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples, from nine deposits consisting mainly of the fills of various ditch and furrow features associated with the Iron Age activity revealed in the northern part of the site. (See Table 3, Appendix C). The material was fragmentary and only moderately well preserved however, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*) horse (*Equus caballus*) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). A limited amount of small mammal bone was also recovered from deposits 206, 306 and 1105, but the fragments were not diagnostic enough for a species identification.

Iron Age

- 7.2. A total of 26 fragments (460.1g) were recovered from six deposits. As stated, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and red deer were all identified. However, they were recovered in numbers too low to provide any useful information other than a species identification. In addition, none of the fragments displayed any damage indicative of butchery practice. However, each was a commonly exploited animal and as such, their inclusion in an assemblage of this period is to be expected.

Romano-British

- 7.3. A single fragment (5g) identified as a sheep/goat metapodial was recovered from ditch fill 504.

Undated

- 7.4. The remaining 26 fragments (50g) were recovered from deposits 103 and 603. None of this material was identifiable to either element or species.

Plant macrofossils

- 7.5. Four environmental samples (60 litres of soil) were processed from Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 11 from posthole 109, and ditches 205, 304, and 1102 (respectively) from across

the evaluation area. This was done to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

- 7.6. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 4, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded and noted in Table 5, following nomenclature according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).
- 7.7. The flots were small to moderate in size with low to high numbers of rooty material and uncharred seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation. Due to the poor to moderate preservation levels, it was difficult to identify many of the charred cereal grains to species, but where possible this was achieved. Much of the charcoal was comminuted and poorly preserved.
- 7.8. Any dates discussed within this report have been obtained through the spot dating of finds (see Banks, this report).

Trench 1

- 7.9. Sample 2 from undated posthole 109 contained a moderately small amount of charred cereal grains, including those of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type). A low number of charcoal fragments were noted alongside a few shells of the open country species *Vallonia* sp. The charred assemblage is likely to be indicative of dispersed domestic food waste material, however the high percentage of rooty material in this assemblage means that there is a significant risk that some of this charred material is intrusive. The molluscan remains represent an open landscape type environment. The charred assemblage does not assist with determining the likely date of this feature.

Trench 2

- 7.10. Iron Age ditch 205 (sample 7) contained no charred plant remains and only a minimal amount of charcoal. Snail shells were observed in a moderate amount and include the open country species *Vallonia* sp., *Helicella itala*, and *Pupilla muscorum*, as well as a small number of the aquatic species *Galba truncatula*. *Galba truncatula* is a species which thrives in areas subject to seasonal flooding and desiccation. The plant assemblage is likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material. Whilst

the molluscan assemblage suggests a well-established open landscape that is subject to occasional flooding.

Trench 3

- 7.11. Fill 306 (sample 6) from Late Iron Age ditch 304 contained a very small number of charred indeterminate cereal grains alongside low levels of charcoal. This assemblage is likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material. Snail shells were noted in a large quantity in sample 6. These include a large number of terrestrial snail shells of the open country species *Vallonia* sp., *Helicella itala*, and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, and the marsh species *Succinea/Oxyloma* sp. as well as the aquatic species *Anisus leucostoma*, *Galba truncatula* and *Radix balthica*. Both *Anisus leucostoma* and *Galba truncatula* are species that favour areas of seasonal flooding and dessication. *Radix balthica* can also withstand seasonal flooding and desiccation. The molluscan assemblage suggests a well-established open landscape that is prone to flooding.

Trench 11

- 7.12. Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch 1102 (sample 5) contained a single charred oat (*Avena* sp.) seed and a very small number of charcoal fragments. The charred assemblage is likely to be representative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material. A large number of molluscs were noted in sample 5 and there is a higher diversity with this assemblage than those from Trenches 1, 2, and 3. This assemblage includes the open country species *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia* sp., and *Helicella itala*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Cochlicopa* sp., the shade-loving species *Carychium tridentatum* and *Oxychilus cellarius*, the marsh species *Succinea/Oxyloma* sp., and the aquatic species *Anisus leucostoma*, *Galba truncatula*, *Valvata cristata* and *Pisidium* sp. The molluscs recorded from Trench 11 are likely to indicate that the environment within the ditch was likely to be constantly wet, due to the presence of *Valvata cristata* which is a species that favors areas of slow moving or still water and can be found along shallow edges of ponds, lakes and drainage ditches (Kerney (1999)). There may have been fluctuations in the water levels over time, which can be seen by *Anisus leucostoma* and *Galba truncatula* as they prefer areas subject to seasonal flooding. There is also an indication of patches of marshy/damp ground and long grass along the edge of the ditch, suggested by the presence of *Carychium tridentatum* and *Succinea/Oxyloma* sp. The ditch is likely to have been situated within a well-established open landscape.

Summary

- 7.13. The charred assemblages recovered from Trenches 2, 3 and 11 are indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material and that from Trench 1 is likely to be intrusive. These assemblages do not provide any insight into any settlement activities taking place in the vicinity during the Iron Age – Early Roman period.
- 7.14. The molluscan assemblages suggest that during the Iron Age the area around Trenches 1 and 2 comprised a well-established and an open landscape with a very small amount of seasonal flooding near Trench 2. The assemblage from Trench 3 shows an increase in diversity and abundance of mollusc shells which relates to an increase in the number of aquatic species, suggesting that this area was prone to seasonal flooding. Similarly, the assemblage from Trench 11 contained both a higher diversity and greater abundance of mollusc shells. The assemblage suggests that this ditch functioned as a drainage ditch, with areas of damper grass/marsh on the edge of it. The whole area appears to be one of a well-established open environment during the Iron Age - Early Roman period.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. This evaluation exposed archaeological remains concentrated in the northern half of site concentrated around the trapezoidal enclosure and characteristic agricultural activity. The geophysical survey identified the greatest concentration of activity in the northern limits of the evaluated area which correlated with archaeological features revealed and the artefacts recovered. While the finds assemblage was small, allowing for a limited chronological distinction, three main phases of activity dating to the Middle-Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, Roman, and post-medieval/ modern can be identified.
- 8.2. In the southern half of the site the majority of the potential linear features identified by the geophysical survey were not revealed within the trenches, suggesting these anomalies either relate to natural features or ditches largely truncated by later agricultural activity on site and now surviving only as diffuse bands of magnetically contrasting soils.

Middle-Late Iron Age/ Early Roman (400 BC–AD 200)

- 8.3. The remains of an Iron Age farmstead was revealed in the north of the site, on high ground that falls to the north, east and south. Large ditches were revealed in trenches 2, 3 and 11 that relate to two small enclosures identified by the geophysical survey.

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- 8.4. The trapezoidal enclosure in Trenches 2 and 3, measured roughly 30m by 30m, and was defined by a ditch measuring 2.35m wide by 1.3m deep. Within the centre of this enclosure a ring ditch was identified by the geophysical survey and two intercutting ditches were subsequently exposed correlating with one side of this feature, possibly representing two phases of roundhouse eaves drip gullies.
- 8.5. The only other features revealed internal to the trapezoidal enclosure were ditch terminus 207 and pit/ ditch 302. The terminus had a similar profile to the roundhouse ditches which may indicate an earlier ring ditch feature not identified on the geophysical survey. The alignment of ditch 304 appears to respect 302 suggesting this is an earlier phase of the enclosure ditch.
- 8.6. The southern enclosure as seen on the geophysical survey, sub-circular with a diameter of approximately 20m, was represented by a ditch 2.8m wide by 1.13m deep. No archaeological activity was exposed within the centre of this enclosure to indicate a function for this space. The enclosure being offset from the main area may infer a stock pen. The limited amount of animal bone recovered indicated a broad range of species either present on site or being exploited locally; all are consistent with an Iron Age date for the activity. The good preservation of the mollusc assemblage would indicate that the animal bone recovered is representative of small herd of animals on site as opposed to an acidic environment resulting in poor preservation of bone.
- 8.7. The mollusc assemblage suggests that the trapezoidal enclosure ditches were prone to seasonal flooding with the sub-circular enclosure frequently full of water. The function of the ditches being both to enclose and drain the enclosed area.
- 8.8. Ditch 102 extends northeast from the northwest corner of the trapezoid enclosure and is matched by ditch 404 extending southeast from the south-eastern corner. While the ditches are morphologically different, they would both appear to form a boundary associated with the farmstead.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 8.9. The only clear Roman dating evidence found was a small quantity of pottery recovered from north/south ditch 503. Perpendicular ditch 402 and a parallel ditch to the south of 402 are likely contemporary and form part of a possible rectilinear enclosure /field system indicated by the geophysical survey.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 8.10. The geophysical survey proved more effective than the evaluation in identifying the remains of the former ridge and furrow based agricultural landscape, likely due to modern ploughing truncating the furrow bases, some of which did not penetrate beneath the base of the subsoil.
- 8.11. Where furrows were revealed, in Trenches 1-4, 6-11, 16-19, 22 and 23, some of the furrows in the northern limits of the site were up to 2.5m wide, which may represent a greater level of preservation or possibly furrows of a medieval date. The furrows form part of the agricultural hinterland around Passenham and Deanshanger during the medieval and early post-medieval periods, a use that has continued through to the present day.
- 8.12. Parallel ditches 1608 and 1610 correspond with an anomaly on the geophysical survey aligned broadly east/west. None of the other anomalies in the southern limits of the site corresponded with any archaeological features revealed within the trenches. Both ditches are likely part of an agricultural field system.
- 8.13. Post-medieval ditch 903 correlated with an east/west field boundary identified on historic mapping from 1892 and contained one fragment of CBM, which although of Roman date is considered residual. While the ditch contained a darker fill, different to the other ditches on site, this ditch was not identified on the geophysics. The boundary identified on the historic mapping was not revealed to the east or west suggesting the boundary may have been formed by vegetation only with ditch 903 a localised feature associated with the boundary and furrows revealed within the trench. The ditch was likely deliberately backfilled as part of a process of amalgamation of smaller fields into larger ones in the 19th and 20th century, resulting in the removal of a number of field boundaries shown on historic maps.
- 8.14. The results of the evaluation identified archaeology to be considered in regard to regional research agendas. It is anticipated that further archaeological investigation of the remains identified has the potential to contribute to a number of research themes identified by the EMHERF, including The Iron Age – Roman transition, Settlement types, The Agrarian economy and Field systems.
- 8.15. Aside from the recti-linear field system there is no obvious Roman activity on site. The Iron Age activity associated with the enclosures likely ceases at the end of the Late Iron Age / Early Roman conquest period. Further work on site has the potential

to contribute towards an improved understanding of the development of fields and field systems in the area in the Iron Age, Iron Age/ Roman transition, and Roman periods, including the nature of the activities practiced over time (e.g. agricultural and/or stock rearing) and the chronology of this development.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown, assisted by Dan Riley, Charlotte Nicholson, Callum Ruse, Dan Riley, Mark Davies, Georgina Mathews, and Alex Foley. This report was written by Ralph Brown. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks, Andy Clarke and Emma Aitken, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Molly Agnew-Henshaw. The project was managed for CA by Julian Newman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Context type	Fill of	Interpretive Category	Comments	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>20	>1.8	0.28
1	101	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>20	>1.8	-
1	102	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with moderate concave sides and a flat base	>1	0.63	0.21
1	103	Fill	102	Secondary Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	>1	0.63	0.21
1	104	Fill	102	Tertiary Fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt with small sub-rounded stone inclusions	>1	0.39	0.07
1	105	Cut		Posthole	Circular with straight steep sides and a concave base	0.35	0.35	0.27
1	106	Fill	105	Secondary Fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt with moderate chalk & charcoal inclusions	0.35	0.35	0.27
1	107	Cut		Ditch	E-W linear with moderate concave sides and a concave base	>1	0.47	0.15
1	108	Fill	107	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt moderate angular stone inclusions 50-100mm and occasional chalk & charcoal inclusions	>1	0.47	0.15
1	109	Cut		Posthole	Circular, straight steep sides with a concave base	0.25	0.25	0.16
1	110	Fill	109	Secondary Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	0.25	0.25	0.16
1	111	Layer		Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt with moderate small stone & chalk inclusions	>20	1.8	0.11
1	112	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>3	3.1	-
1	113	Fill	112	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small subangular & sub rounded stones	>3	3.1	-
2	200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.28

2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown compact silty clay with common small stone inclusions.	>40	>1.8	0.2
2	202	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
2	203	Cut		Ring Ditch	NW-SE curvi-linear with shallow concave sides and a concave base. One of two ditches here, part of ring ditch on geophysics. Poss earlier phase of round house	>1	0.75	0.12
2	204	Fill	203	Secondary Fill	Firm light grey brown silty clay with rare small chalk inclusions and occasional angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1	0.75	0.12
2	205	Cut		Ring Ditch	NW-SE curvi-linear with moderate concave sides and a concave base. Likely later phase of round house ditch	>1	0.56	0.16
2	206	Fill	205	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.03m	>1	0.56	0.16
2	207	Cut		Ring Ditch	E-W curvilinear with a rounded end and moderate straight sides and concave base	>1	0.51	0.24
2	208	Fill	207	Secondary Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1	0.51	0.24
2	209	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE Linear, not excavated	>1.8	2.7	-
2	210	Fill	209	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.7	-
2	211	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>3	6.5	-
2	212	Fill	211	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small subangular & sub rounded stones	>3	6.5	-
2	213	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>3	6.5	-
2	214	Fill	213	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small subangular & sub rounded stones	>3	6.5	-

3	300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	>1.8	0.36
3	301	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8	-
3	302	Cut		Ditch	Shape truncated in plan. Steep concave sides and a concave base	>0.8	1.3	0.8
3	303	Fill	302	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>0.8	1.3	0.8
3	304	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW linear steep convex sides and base not seen. Enclosure ditch, depth found by auger	>1	2.35	1.3
3	305	Fill	304	Secondary Fill	Firm mid blue grey with red brown mottling silty clay with occasional Sub-rounded flint 0.01-0.05m	>1	1.07	0.43
3	306	Fill	304	Secondary Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional sub-angular flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	2	0.5
3	307	Fill	304	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay occasional sub-angular flints 0.01-0.06m	>1	2.35	0.45
3	308	Cut		Plough Furrow	N-S linear with shallow concave sides and concave	>3	3.74	0.08
3	309	Fill	308	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate rounded to angular inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>3	3.74	0.08
3	310	Cut		Plough Furrow	N-S linear, not excavated	>3	2	-
3	311	Fill		Secondary Fill	Firm, mid yellow brown, silty clay. Moderate subangled flint 0.04m - 0.05m in size	>3	2	-
4	400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>20	>1.8	0.33
4	401	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>20	>1.8	
4	402	Cut		Ditch	E-W linear with moderate straight sides and a concave base	>1	0.62	0.24

4	403	Fill	402	Secondary Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with rare small chalk inclusions and occasional angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1	0.62	0.24
4	404	Cut		Ditch	SE-NW linear not excavated. Same as 602 to west in trench 6.	>1.8	1.07	-
4	405	Fill	404	Secondary Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	1.07	-
4	406	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>3	2.65	-
4	407	Fill	406	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>3	2.65	-
4	408	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>3	2.46	-
4	409	Fill	408	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>3	2.46	-
5	500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	>1.8	0.28
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular to rounded stone inclusions 0.01-0.06	>30	>1.8	0.12
5	502	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8	-
5	503	Cut		Ditch	N-S linear with moderate straight sides and a concave base	>1	0.9	0.26
5	504	Fill	503	Secondary Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1	0.9	0.26
6	600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.3
6	601	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	0.3
6	602	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with steep convex sides and a concave base	>1	1.04	0.28

6	603	Fill	602	Secondary Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional flint inclusions 0.01-0.05 and chalk flecks	>1	1.04	0.28
6	604	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SE linear with shallow concave sides and a concave base	>1	5.73	0.41
6	605	Fill	604	Secondary Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.06m	>1	5.73	0.41
6	606	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>3	2.1	-
6	607	Fill	606	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>3	2.1	-
6	608	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>3	1.5	-
6	609	Fill	608	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>3	1.5	-
7	700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.28
7	701	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
7	702	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>2.5	4.1	-
7	703	Fill	702	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>2.5	4.1	-
7	704	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>2.5	2.6	-
7	705	Fill	704	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>2.5	2.6	-
7	706	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>2.5	1.9	-
7	707	Fill	706	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>2.5	1.9	-
7	708	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>2.5	2.4	-
7	709	Fill	708	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>2.5	2.4	-

8	800	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.3
8	801	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
8	802	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear not excavated. Same as 602	>2.5	0.85	-
8	803	Fill	802	Secondary Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional angular flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>2.5	0.85	-
8	804	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>1.8	3.9	-
8	805	Fill	804	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	3.9	-
8	806	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>1.8	3.6	-
8	807	Fill	806	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	3.6	-
8	808	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>1.8	2.5	-
8	809	Fill	808	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	2.5	-
9	900	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.22
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular to rounded stone inclusions 0.01-0.06	>40	>1.8	0.16
9	902	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
9	903	Cut		Ditch	E-W linear with moderate straight sides and a concave base	>1	0.91	0.28
9	904	Fill	903	Secondary Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with no inclusions	>1	0.91	0.28
9	905	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>3	1.54	-
9	906	Fill	905	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>3	1.54	-

9	907	Cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear not excavated	>3	1.01	-
9	908	Fill	907	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>3	1.01	-
10	1000	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	>1.8	0.36
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8	-
10	1002	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>7.8	2.1	-
10	1003	Fill	1002	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>7.8	2.1	-
11	1100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	>1.8	0.29
11	1101	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8	-
11	1102	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with moderate straight sides. Not fully excavated due to maximum 1.2m depth reached.	>1	2.8	1.13
11	1103	Fill	1102	Primary Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with common chalk inclusions.	>1	0.34	0.08
11	1104	Fill	1102	Primary Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with common chalk inclusions	>1	1	0.15
11	1105	Fill	1102	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with common chalk inclusions	>1	2.45	0.58
11	1106	Fill	1106	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	>1	2.8	0.15
12	1200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	>1.8	0.3
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8	-
13	1300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.3

13	1301	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
14	1400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.33
14	1401	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
15	1500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.37
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
16	1600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	>1.8	0.35
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8	-
16	1602	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW linear not excavated	>1.8	1.3	-
16	1603	Fill	1602	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	1.3	-
16	1604	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW linear not excavated	>1.8	1.6	-
16	1605	Fill	1604	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	1.6	-
16	1606	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW linear not excavated	>1.8	2.1	-
16	1607	Fill	1606	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	2.1	-
16	1608	Cut		Ditch	E-W linear with straight moderate sides and a flat base	>1	0.8	0.1
16	1609	Fill	1608	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and moderate angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1	0.8	0.1
16	1610	Cut		Ditch	E-W linear with near vertical straight sides and a flat base	>1	0.72	0.24

16	1611	Fill	1610	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and moderate angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.05m	>1	0.72	0.24
17	1700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.3
17	1701	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
17	1702	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW linear not excavated	>2	3.1	-
17	1703	Fill		Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>2	3.1	-
17	1704	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW linear not excavated	>2	1.5	-
17	1705	Fill	1704	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>2	1.5	-
17	1706	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW linear not excavated	>2	2.9	-
17	1707	Fill	1706	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>2	2.9	-
17	1708	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW linear not excavated	>2	1.6	-
17	1709	Fill		Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>2	1.6	-
18	1800	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	1.8	0.38
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	1.8	
18	1802	Cut		Natural Feature	Bioturbation. Irregular in plan with shallow irregular sides and an undulating base	0.9	0.7	0.09
18	1803	Fill	1802	Secondary Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with patches of burnt red.	0.9	0.7	0.09
18	1804	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>1.8	1.9	-
18	1805	Fill	1804	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	1.9	-

18	1806	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>1.8	2.5	-
18	1807	Fill	1806	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>1.8	2.5	-
19	1900	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.39
19	1901	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
19	1902	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>4.6	2.4	-
19	1903	Fill	1902	Secondary Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m	>4.6	2.4	-
20	2000	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	>1.8	0.35
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8	
21	2100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.38
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
22	2200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>40	>1.8	0.28
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>40	>1.8	-
22	2202	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>2	1.75	-
22	2203	Fill	2203	Secondary Fill	Firm mid orange grey clay with moderate cbm and chalk and flint inclusions	>2	1.75	-
22	2204	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>2	1.75	-
22	2205	Fill	2205	Secondary Fill	Firm mid orange grey clay with moderate cbm and chalk and flint inclusions	>2	1.76	-
22	2206	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>2	1.69	-

22	2207	Fill	2207	Secondary Fill	Firm mid orange grey clay with moderate cbm and chalk and flint inclusions	>2	1.69	-
23	2300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay loam with occasional sub-angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>30	>1.8	0.25
23	2301	Layer		Natural	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate chalk and stone inclusions 0.01-0.1m	>30	>1.8	-
23	2302	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>2	1.72	-
23	2303	Fill	2302	Secondary Fill	Firm mid orange grey clay with moderate cbm and chalk and flint inclusions	>2	1.72	-
23	2304	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>2	1.96	-
23	2305	Fill	2304	Secondary Fill	Firm mid orange grey clay with moderate cbm and chalk and flint inclusions	>2	1.96	-
23	2306	Cut		Natural Feature	Irregular shape in plan, sides. Undercutting in East. possible animal burrow	>1	1.82	0.28
23	2307	Fill	2306	Secondary Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt, with moderate charcoal, degraded CBM inclusions.	>1	1.82	0.28
23	2308	Cut		Plough Furrow	NW-SE linear not excavated	>2	1.92	-
23	2309	Fill	2308	Secondary Fill	Firm mid orange grey clay with moderate cbm and chalk and flint inclusions	>2	1.92	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Class	Sample No.	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
108	Fired/burnt clay		Daub?	fssh	1	144	
206	Late prehistoric pottery	7	Calcareous grog-tempered fabric	GRC	1	8	IA
	Late prehistoric pottery	7	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	1	40	
	Late prehistoric pottery		Calcareous grog-tempered fabric	GRC	1	13	
	Late prehistoric pottery		Sandy calcareous fabric	QC	1	42	
208	Late prehistoric pottery		Sandy calcareous fabric	QC	2	4	IA
210	Late prehistoric pottery		Shelly-grog-tempered fabric	SHGR	1	2	LIA
306	Late prehistoric pottery		Shell-tempered fabric	SH	7	48	LIA
	Late prehistoric pottery		Grog-tempered fabric	GR	1	2	
	Late prehistoric pottery		Calcareous grog-tempered fabric	GRC	3	126	
307	Late prehistoric pottery		Shell-tempered fabric	SH	7	25	IA
309	Iron		Nail		1	19	
504	Roman pottery		Un sourced shell-tempered ware	UNS SH	2	30	RB
605	Late prehistoric pottery		Sandy calcareous fabric	QC	4	16	IA
904	CBM		Brick	mscp	1	57	
1104	Late prehistoric pottery		Calcareous grog-tempered fabric	GRC	3	51	MIA-LIA
1104	Late prehistoric pottery		Limestone-tempered fabric	LI	1	4	
1104	Shale/Slate				1	4	
1105	Late prehistoric pottery		Grog-tempered fabric	GR	1	61	LIA-ERB
	Late prehistoric pottery		Calcareous grog-tempered fabric	GRC	2	14	
	Late prehistoric pottery		Sandy fabric	Q	1	1	
	Late prehistoric pottery		Sandy calcareous fabric	QC	3	8	
	Flint		Flake		1	5	
	LIA/Roman pottery		Un sourced grog-tempered ware	UNS GR	2	14	
	Fired/burnt clay			msc	2	46	
	Stone		Sandstone		1	450	
1609	Post-medieval pottery		Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1	16	C16-C18

Table 2: Summary of pottery by fabric

Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
Late prehistoric pottery	Calcareous grog-tempered fabric	GRC	10	212
	Grog-tempered fabric	GR	2	63
	Limestone-tempered fabric	LI	1	4
	Sandy fabric	Q	1	1
	Sandy calcareous fabric	QC	10	70
	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	15	113
	Shelly-grog-tempered fabric	SHGR	1	2
LIA/Roman pottery	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	UNS GR	2	14
	Unsourced shell-tempered ware	UNS SH	2	30
Post-medieval pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1	16
Grand Total			45	525

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

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

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Cerv	LM	MM	SM	BB SS	Total	Weight
Iron Age												
205	206								4	2	6	2
207	208		1				13				14	83
304	306	2			1		3		13		19	317.1
604	605								6		6	1
1102	1104	1		1					9		11	59
1102	1105	4				1	8		11	2	26	460.1
Subtotal		7	1	1	1	1	24	9	34	4	82	922.2
Romano-British												
503	504		1								1	5
Undated												
102	103							13			13	34
602	603							3			3	16
Subtotal								26			26	50
Total		7	2	1	1	1	24	25	34	4	99	
Weight		351	6	28	136	124	258	69	0.7	4.5	977.2	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Cerv = red deer; LM = large size mammal; MM = medium size mammal; SM = small mammal and/or amphibian; BB SS = burnt, unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

Palaeoenvironmental remains

Table 4 Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 1													
Posthole 109	110	2	2	0	20	95	***	-	indet grain; wheat grain; free-threshing wheat grain	-	-	*/**	moll-t*
Trench 2													
Ditch 205	206	7	18	0	65	98	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	moll-t***; moll-a*
Trench 3													
Ditch 304	306	6	20	20	45	90	*	-	indet grain	-	-	*/**	moll-t****; moll-a****
Trench 11													
Ditch 1102	1105	5	20	0	70	5	-	-	-	*	<i>Avena</i> sp.	*/*	moll-t****; moll-a****

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items
moll-t = terrestrial mollusc, moll-a = aquatic/freshwater mollusc

Table 5 Assessment of the molluscan remains

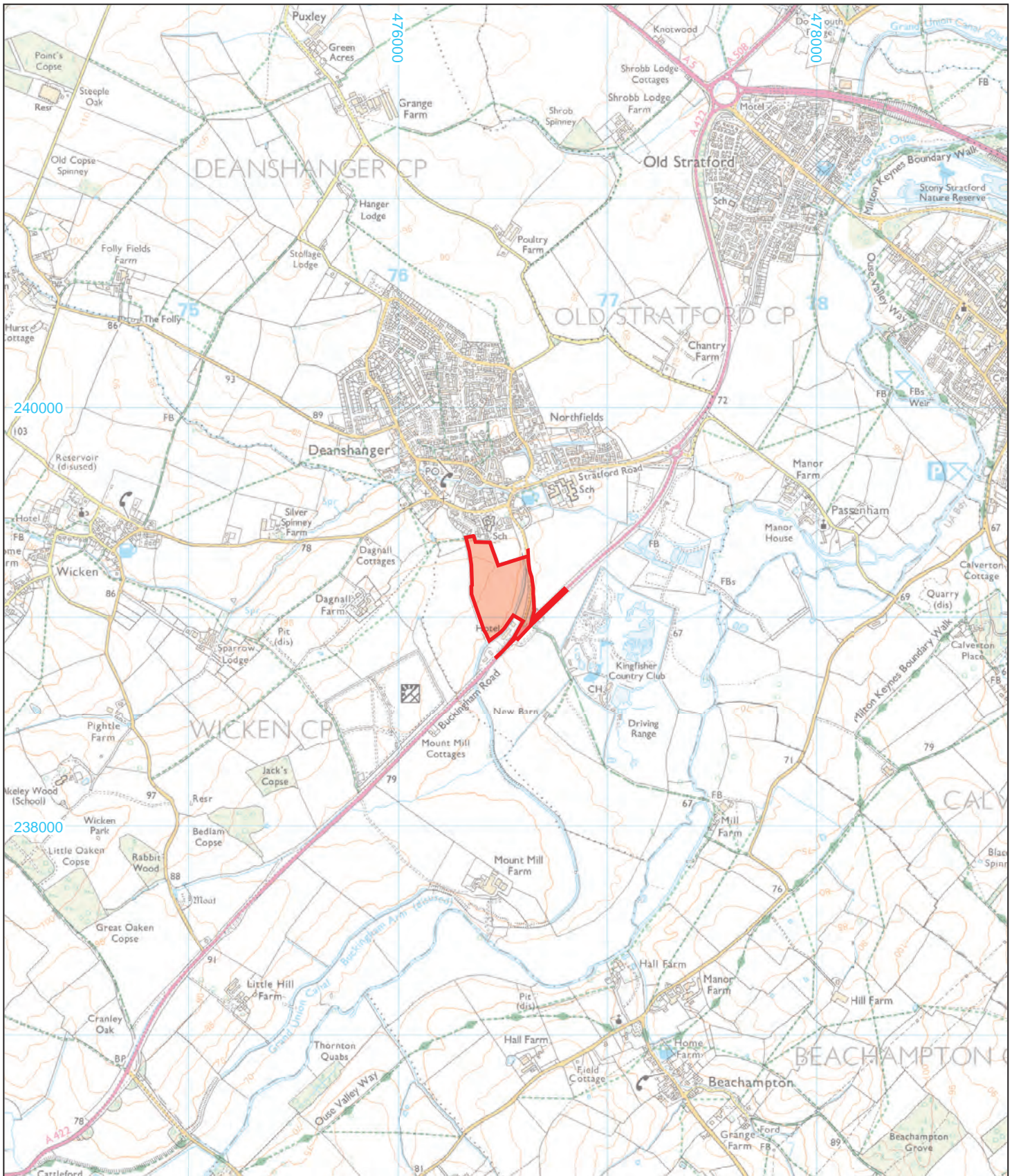
Area	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 11
Spot Date	Undated	IA	LIA	LIA-ERB
Feature Type	Posthole	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Cut Number	109	205	304	1102
Context	110	206	306	1105
Sample Number	2	7	6	5
Sample Vol (L)	2	18	20	20
Open Country Species				
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	-	X	X	X
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	X
<i>Helicella itala</i>	-	X	X	X
Intermediate Species				
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	-	-	X	X
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	-	-	-	X
Shade-loving Species				
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	-	-	-	X
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	-	-	-	X
Marsh Species				
<i>Succinea/Oxyloma</i> sp.	-	-	X	X
Aquatic Species				
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	-	-	X	X
<i>Galba truncatula</i>	-	X	X	X
<i>Radix balthica</i>	-	-	X	-
<i>Valvata cristata</i>	-	-	-	X
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.	-	-	-	X
Other				
Total Moll-t	*	***	****	*****
Total Moll-a	-	*	*****	*****
Ostracods	-	-	-	*

Key* = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, X = present

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land West of Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire	
Short description	<p>In May 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land west of Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire for Pegasus Group acting on behalf of Davidson's Developments Ltd. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 23 trenches across the 12.5ha site, primarily positioned to investigate anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin identified by a preceding geophysical survey. The results of the evaluation broadly confirmed the results of the geophysical survey identifying archaeological remains, concentrated in the northern limits of the evaluation area, of agricultural activity and occupation of a rural nature. The dateable features can be attributed to one of three main periods comprising Middle-Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, Roman and post-medieval/modern periods.</p> <p>The pottery assemblage indicates that activity began in the Middle-Late Iron Age focused around the trapezoidal enclosure containing a roundhouse. A circular enclosure directly to the southwest contained no internal features and possibly represents a stock enclosure. The enclosures are likely the remains of a small Iron Age farmstead with two ditches extending to the north and the east of the trapezoidal enclosure demarcating land boundaries of the farmstead with occupation continuing into the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman transitional period.</p> <p>Evidence of ridge and furrow agricultural practice was evident across the site, surviving as truncated furrow bases, with multiple alignments identified, consistent with the geophysical survey, indicating the potential for small field plots. These remains are likely to represent evidence of a well-established medieval open field system and later post-medieval agricultural activity. However, the limited results of the evaluation are insufficient to establish any phasing to the furrows due to the extensive modern ploughing truncating the furrow bases which were not cut into the natural substrate. A post-medieval ditch was excavated in the centre of site which was found to correlate with a field boundary depicted on historic mapping from 1892. Two other parallel ditches to the south of this are indicative of an agricultural field system and contained a sherd of 16-18 century pottery.</p>	
Project dates	23–27 May 2022	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (PG 2022) Geophysical Survey (AS 2022)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land West of Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	12.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	476458 239159	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Julian Newman	
Project Supervisor	Ralph Brown	
MONUMENT TYPE	Iron Age enclosures	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Iron Age pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)

Physical	Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre	ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre	Trench sheets, sections, report
Digital	ADS	digital photos, DRS, Report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 <i>Land West of Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report MK0715_1		



 Site boundary



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Buckingham Road,
 Deanshanger, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. MK0715 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 13/06/2022
 APPROVED BY RB SCALE@A4 1:25,000 **1**



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Constraint

Geophysical survey results
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd, 2022)

- Positive linear (archaeology)
- Positive curvilinear (enclosure ditch)
- Positive curvilinear (ring ditch)
- Positive linear (possible ditch)
- Negative linear
- Linear (ridge and furrow)
- Positive anomaly
- Magnetic debris
- Magnetic disturbance
- Discrete positive response
- Ferrous object



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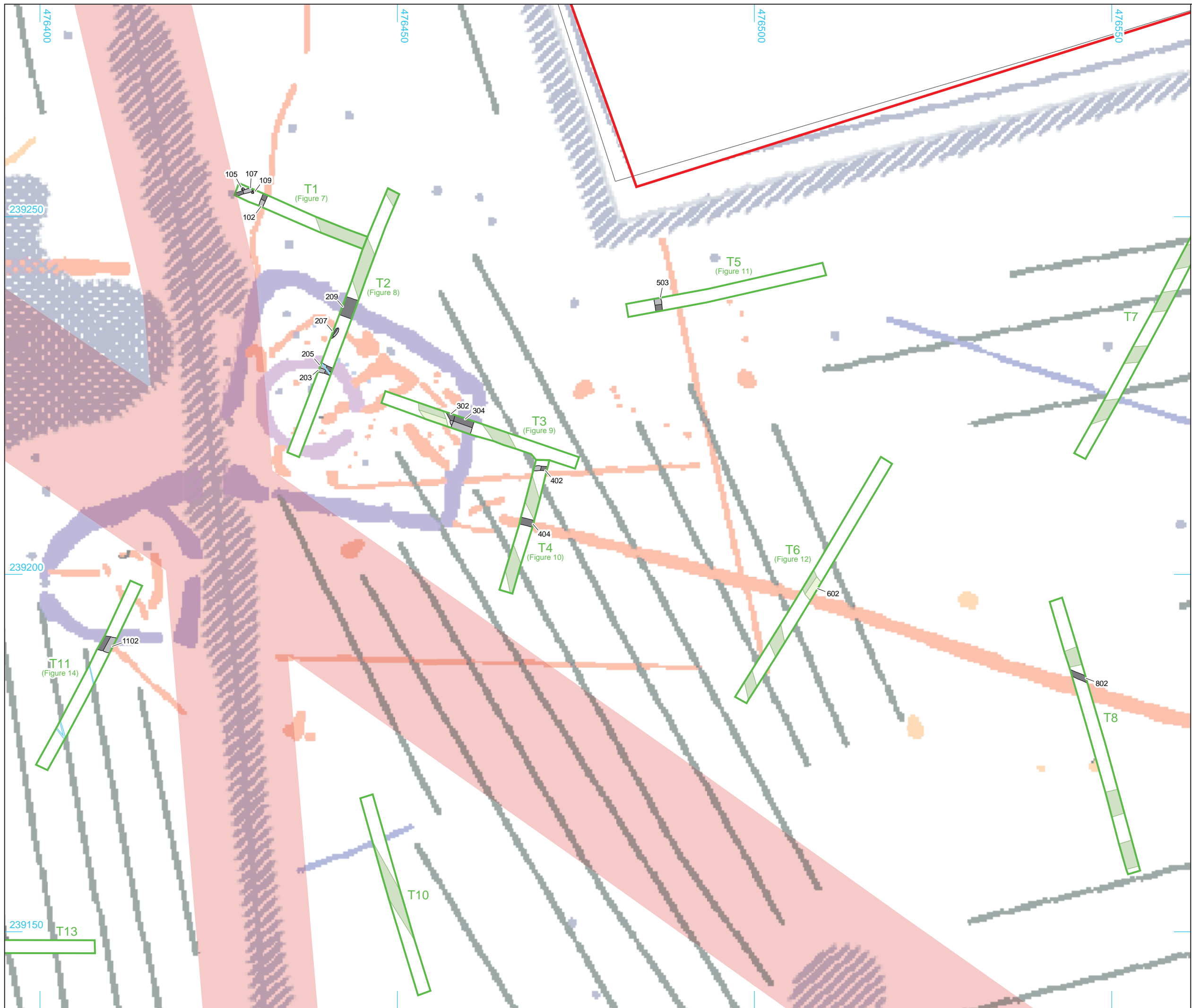
Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Buckingham Road,
Deanshanger, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY	RW DJB RB	PROJECT NO. DATE SCALE@A3	MK0715 13/06/2022 1:2000	FIGURE NO. 2
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Furrow
- Drain
- Constraint

- Geophysical survey results*
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd, 2022)
- Positive linear (archaeology)
 - Positive curvilinear (enclosure ditch)
 - Positive curvilinear (ring ditch)
 - Positive linear (possible ditch)
 - Negative linear
 - Linear (ridge and furrow)
 - ▨ Positive anomaly
 - ▨ Magnetic debris
 - ▨ Magnetic disturbance
 - Discrete positive response
 - Ferrous object



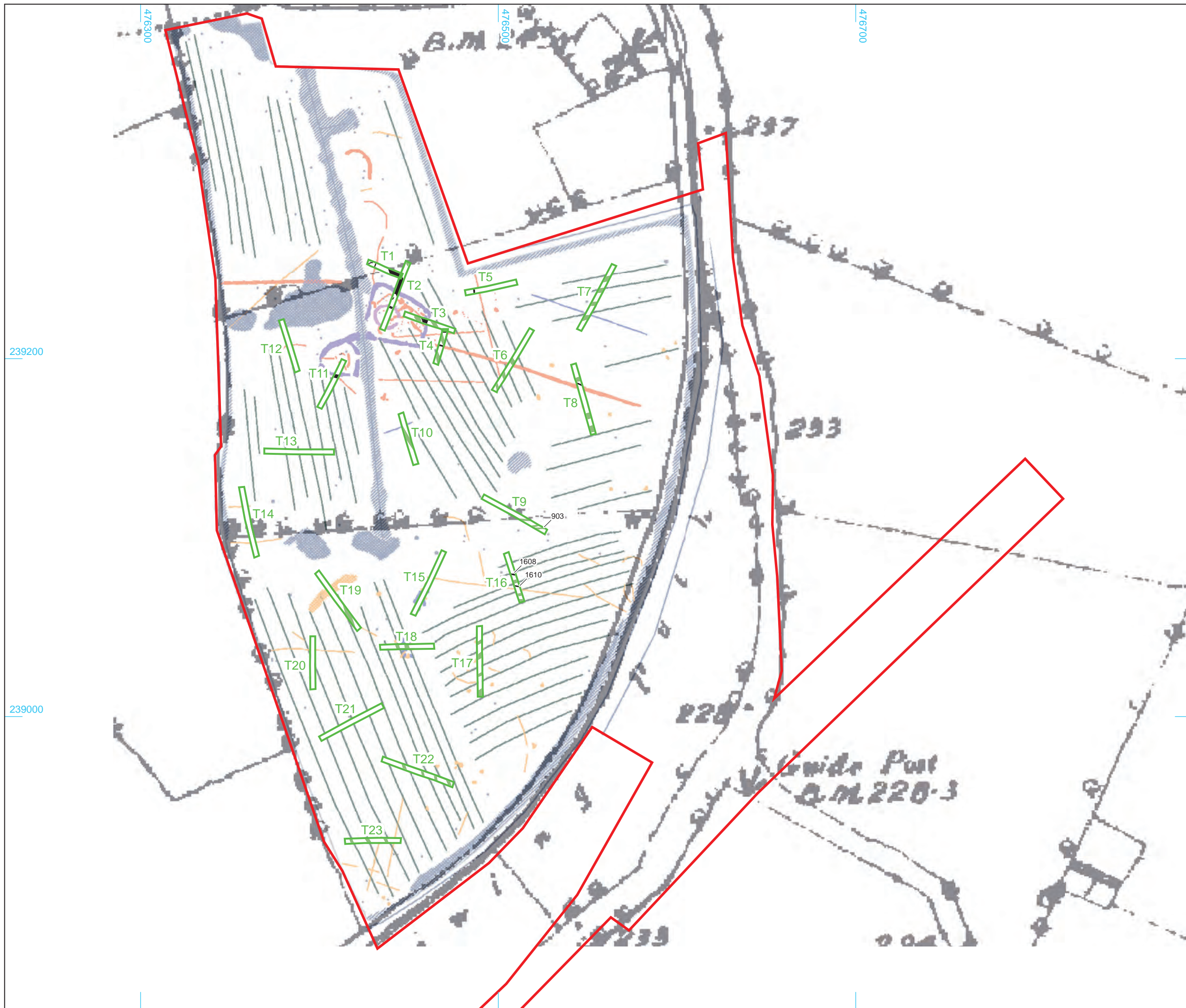
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PROJECT TITLE
**Land West of Buckingham Road,
 Deanshanger, Northamptonshire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan showing
 archaeological feature and geophysical
 survey results**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	MK0715	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/06/2022	3
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A3	1:500	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow

Geophysical survey results
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd, 2022)

- Positive linear (archaeology)
- Positive curvilinear (enclosure ditch)
- Positive curvilinear (ring ditch)
- Positive linear (possible ditch)
- Negative linear
- Linear (ridge and furrow)
- Positive anomaly
- Magnetic debris
- Magnetic disturbance
- Discrete positive response
- Ferrous object



Historic Mapping © Landmark Information Group, purchased from www.promap.co.uk

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PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Buckingham Road,
Deanshanger, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological
feature and geophysical survey results overlain
onto historic mapping, 1892

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Northern half of site, looking north-east



View from site entrance, looking south-west



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PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Buckingham Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

General site shots

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 13/06/2022
APPROVED BY RB SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

5



Trench 6, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 9, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 11, looking south-west (1m scales)



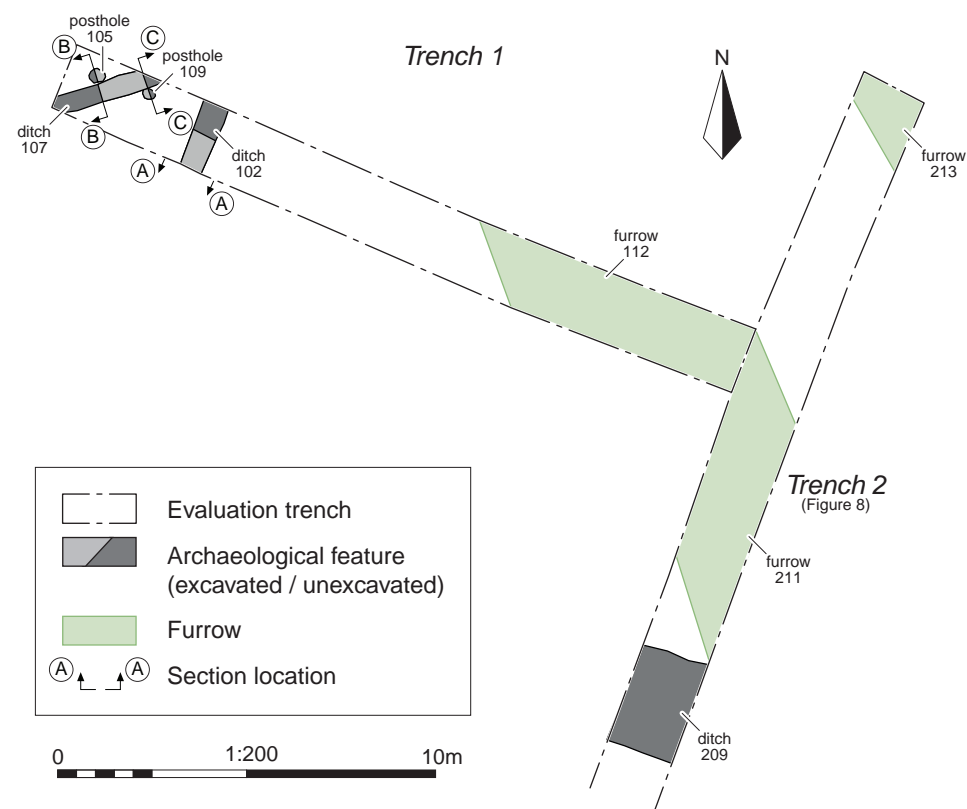
Trench 16, looking north (1m scales)


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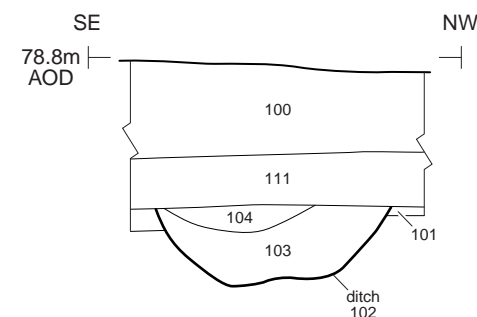
PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Buckingham Road,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench photographs

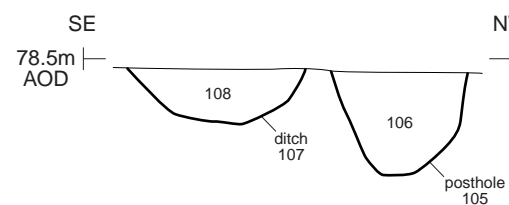
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/06/2022	6
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE	@A3 NA	



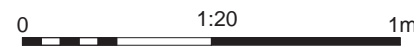
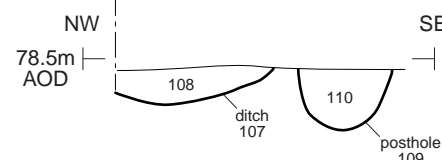
Section AA



Section BB



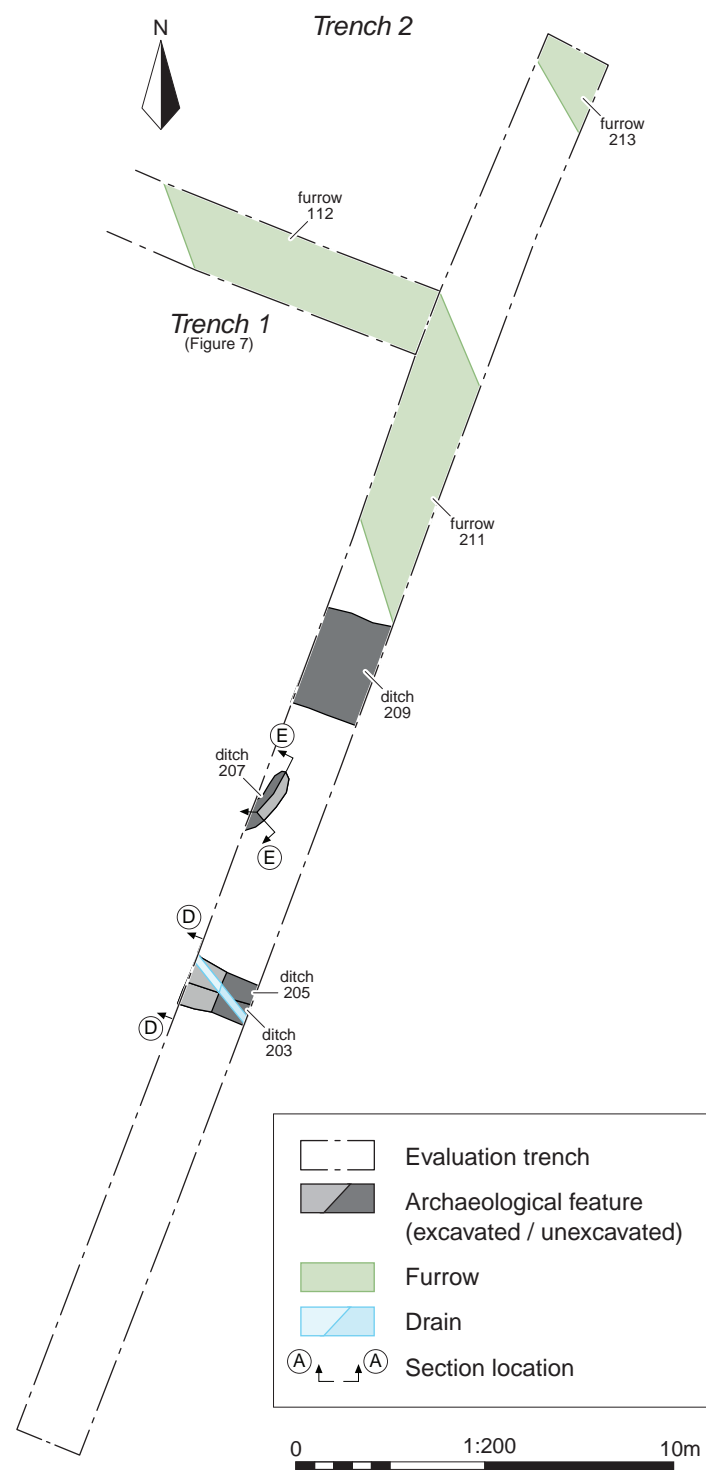
Section CC



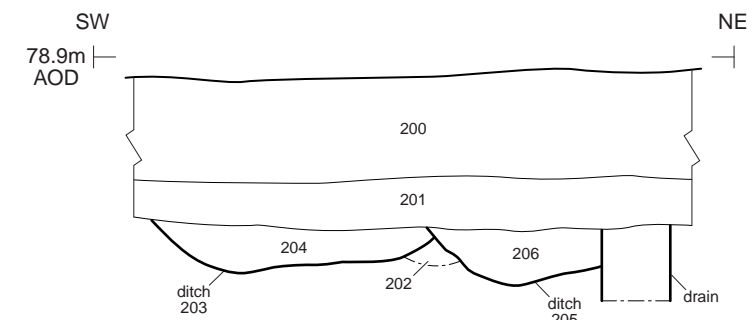
Postholes 105 and 109, and ditch 107, looking south-west (1m scale)



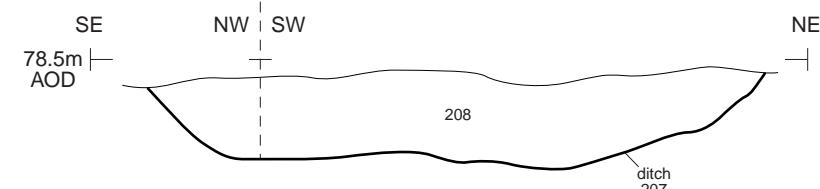
Ditch 102, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Section DD

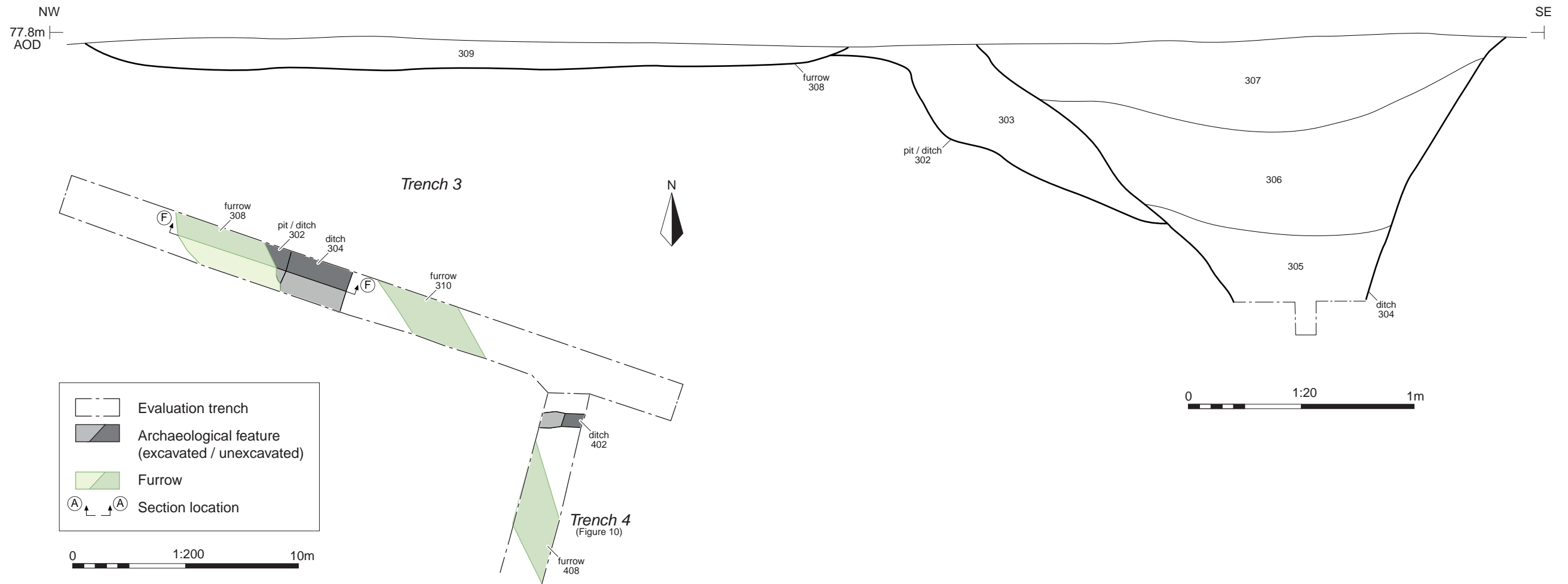


Section EE



Ditches 203 (left) and 205 (right), looking north-west (1m scale)

Section FF



Pit / ditch 302 (left) and ditch 304 (right), looking north-east (2m scale)



Ditches 302 and 304 (near) and furrow 308 (far), looking west (2m scale)


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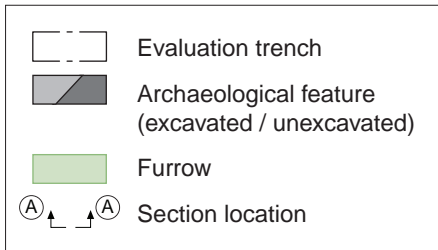
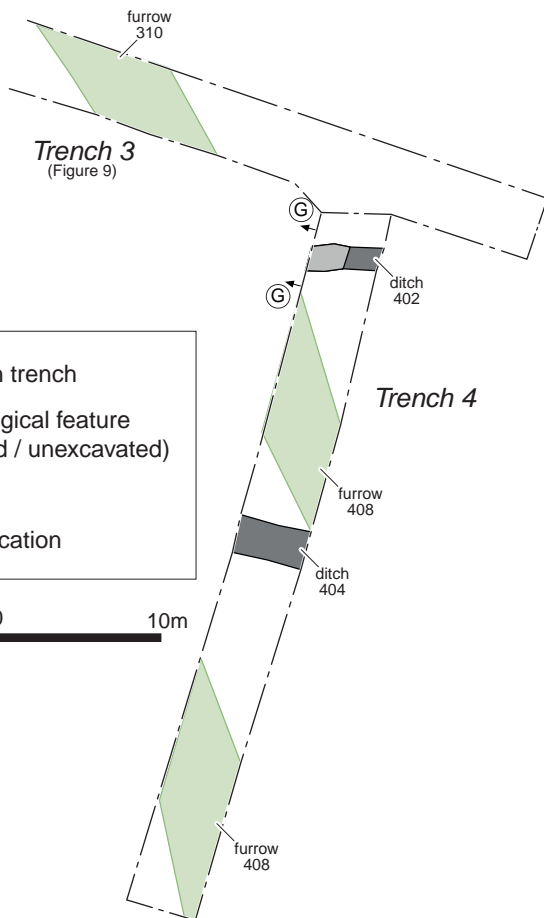
PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Buckingham Road,
 Deanshanger, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 3: plan, section and
 photographs**

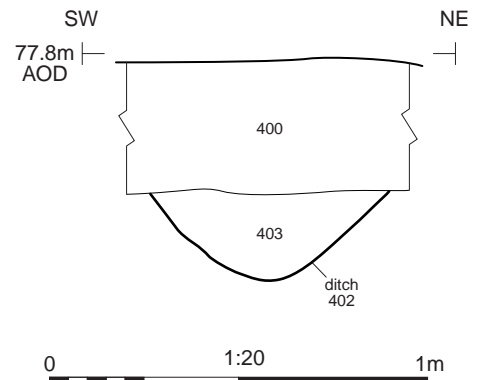
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APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Ditch 402, looking west (0.3m scale)



Section GG

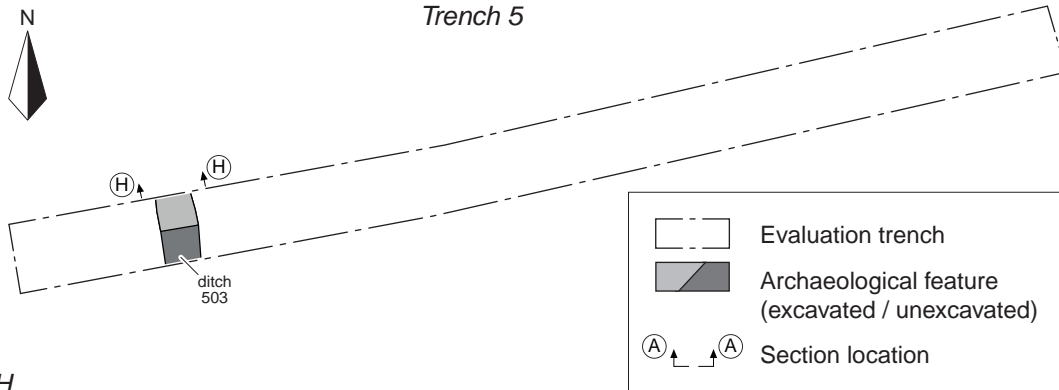


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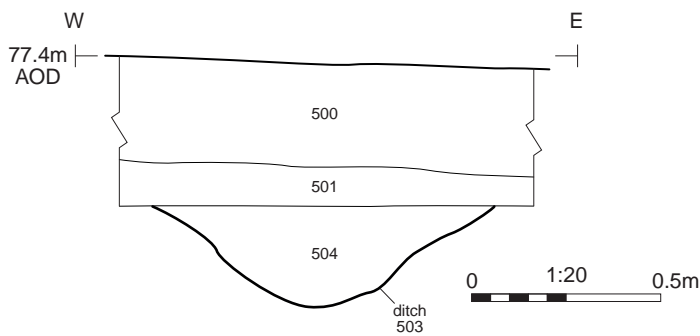
PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Buckingham Road,
 Deanshanger, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

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Section HH



Ditch 503, looking north (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Buckingham Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

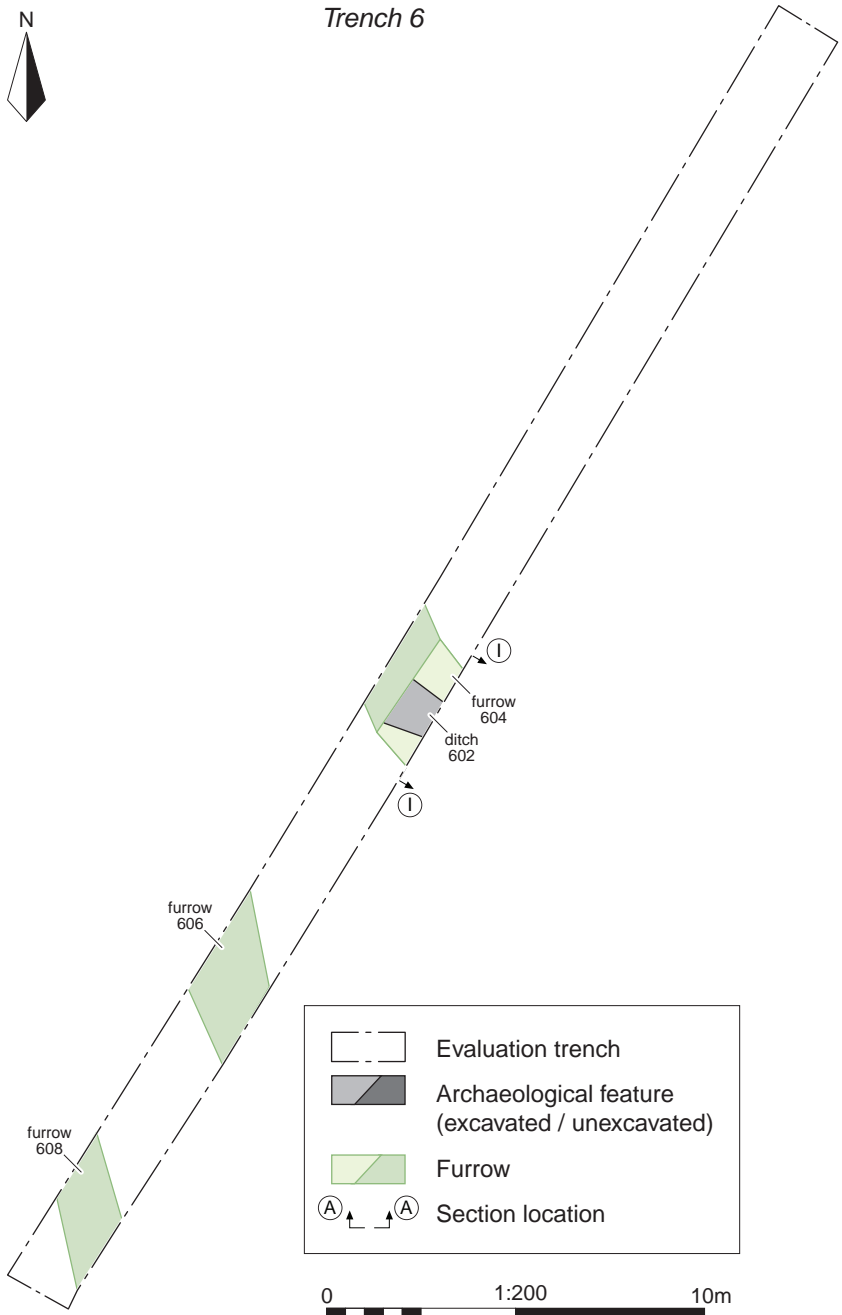
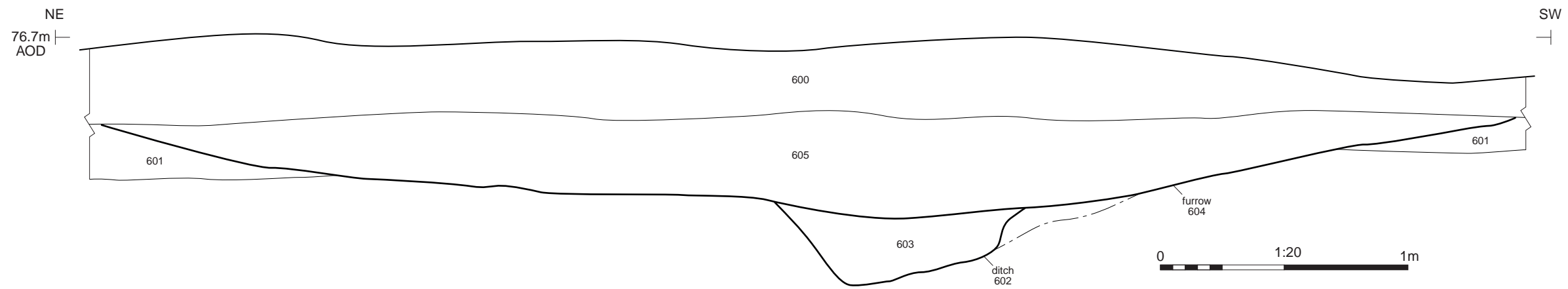
Trench 5: plan, section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

11

Section II



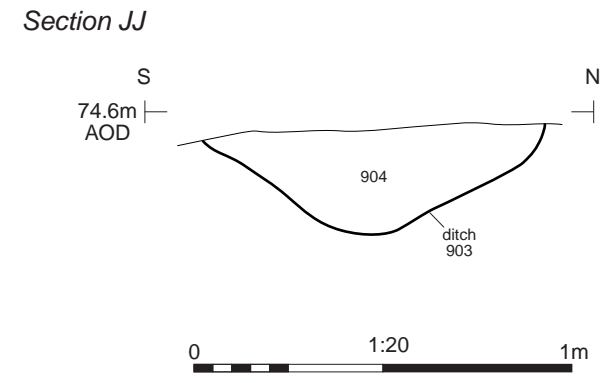
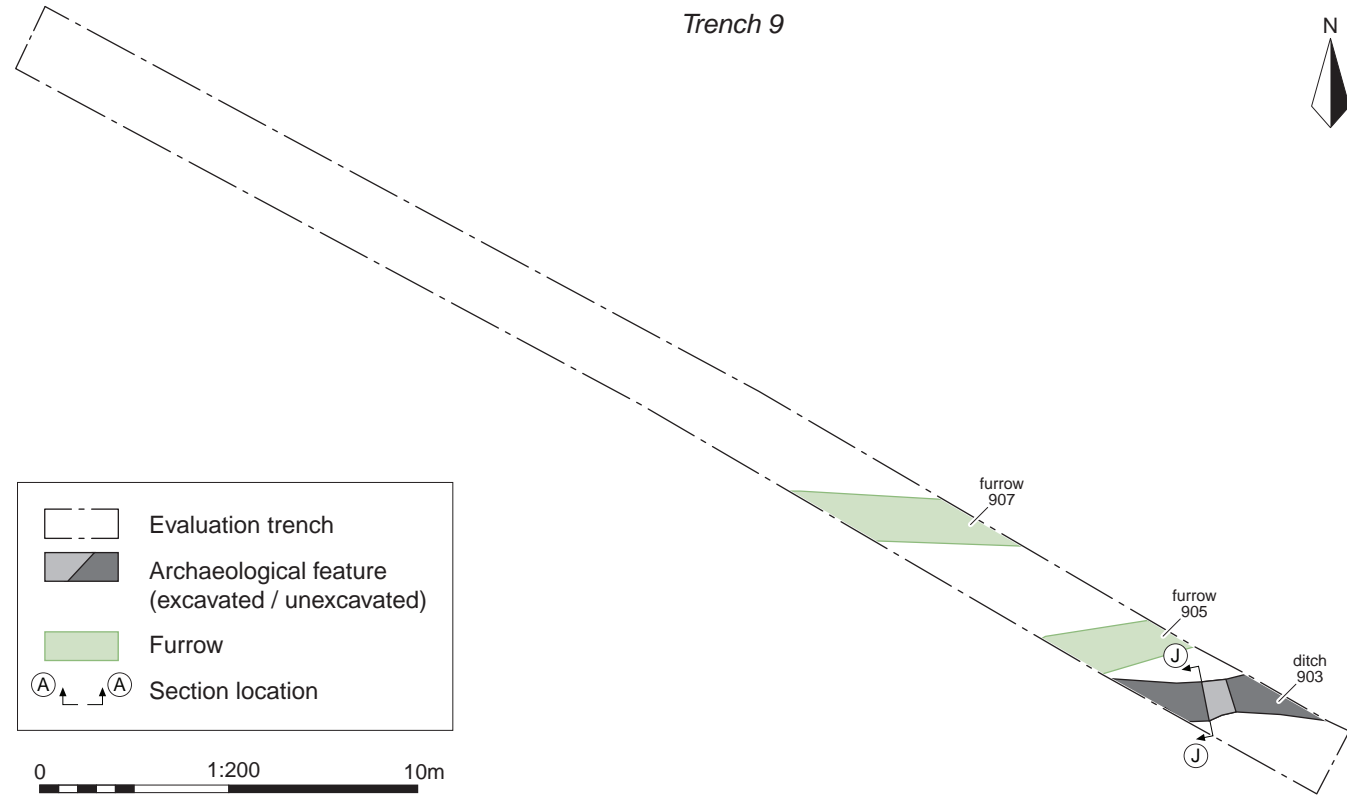
Furrow 604 and ditch 602, looking south (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: plan, section and photograph



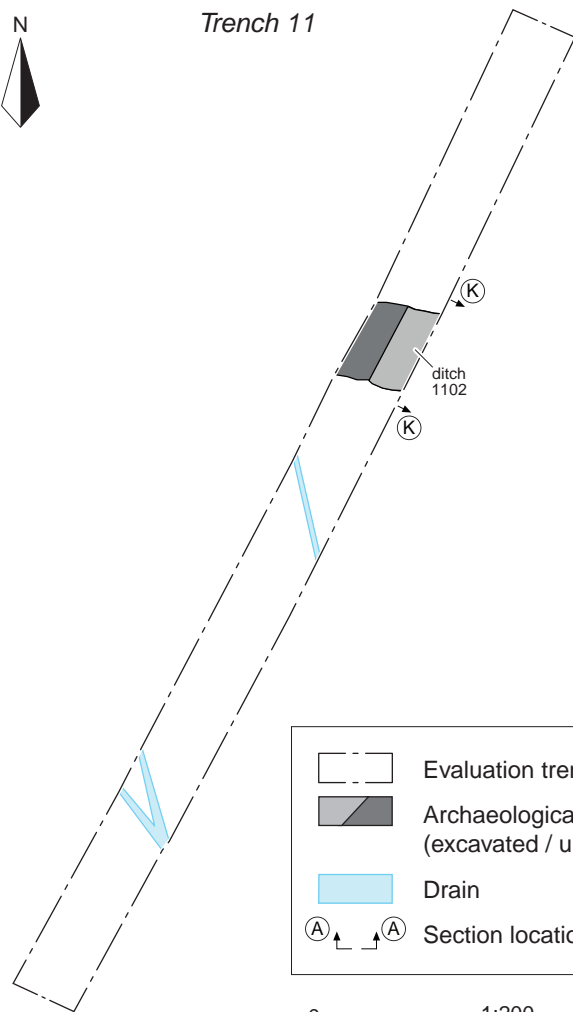
Furrow 903, looking west (0.3m scale)






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PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire
 FIGURE TITLE
Trench 9: plan, section and photograph



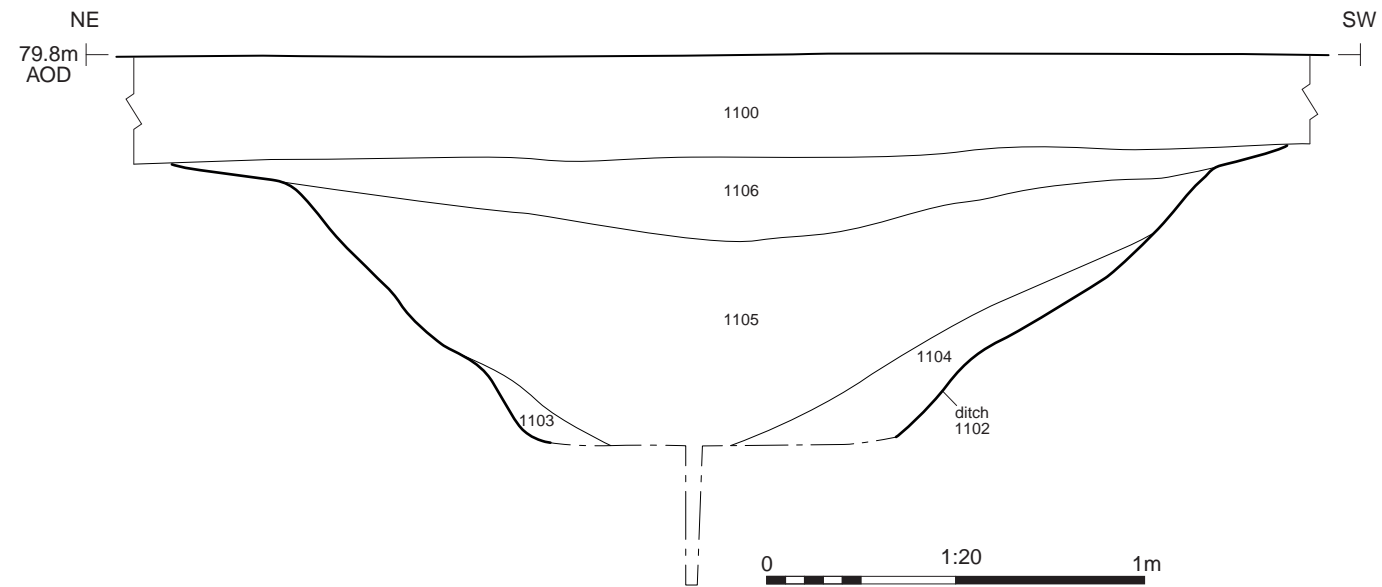
Trench 11



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Drain
-  Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section KK



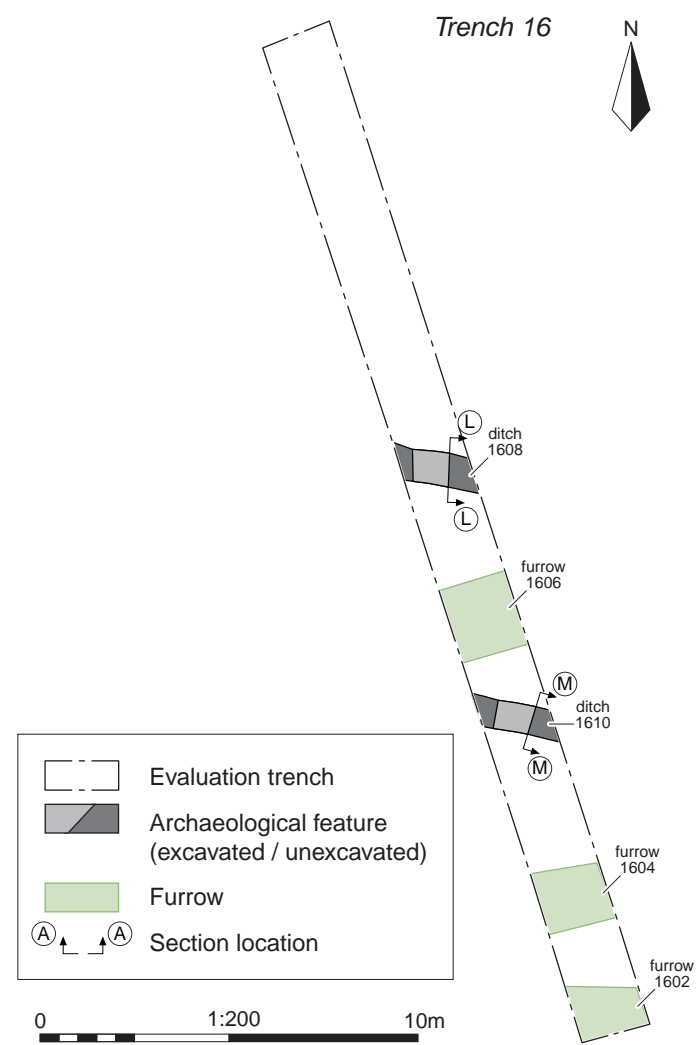
Ditch 1102, looking south-east (2m scale)


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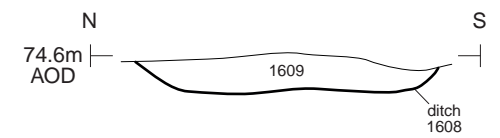
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 11: plan, section and
 photograph**

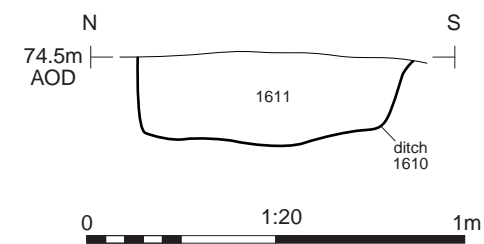
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Section LL



Section MM



Ditch 1608, looking east (0.3m scale)



Ditch 1610, looking east (0.3m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 16: plan, sections and
 photographs**

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