Northampton North-West Relief Road

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by WSP to undertake a trial trench evaluation along the proposed route of the north-west relief road on the outskirts of Northampton. The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of the submission of a planning application.

The evaluation fieldwork was completed between May and July 2019 and comprised 123 trenches ranging from 30m by 1.60m to 50m by 2.20m.

The evaluation revealed four distinct areas of significant archaeological remains. These comprised: early prehistoric activity located at the edge of the floodplain in Trenches 36-41; middle-late Iron Age settlement focused around, but not limited to, Trenches 70-73; Roman activity peripheral to a settlement in Trench 96 and late Roman activity, including evidence for crop processing and structures, in Trenches 112-114 and 116. In addition, isolated features were encountered elsewhere within the evaluation, although these were invariably historic or failed to produce any artefactual evidence.

Excavation across the floodplain also revealed significant depths of alluvial deposits and sediments relating to former watercourses. Well-preserved waterlogged remains were recovered from the palaeochannel deposits indicating a slow-moving watercourse or possibly areas of standing water. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from material in the base of the channels at two locations providing ranges from 3365-3104 cal BC to cal AD 386-538.

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Oxford Archaeology would like to thank WSP for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Lesley-Ann Mather, County Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council, who monitored the work on behalf of the local planning authority for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Adam Fellingham and Tom Black, who were supported by Thomas Bruce, George Gurney, David Pinches, Christopher Richardson, Bernadeta Rzadek, Caroline Souday, Jacob Spriggs, Jason Stewart and Edward Tolley. Survey and digitising was carried out by Caroline Souday, Benjamin Brown and Conan Parsons. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen and supervision of Geraldine Crann, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background and scope

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by WSP to undertake a trial-trench evaluation along the proposed route of the north-west relief road on the outskirts of Northampton (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of the submission of a planning application. WSP prepared a project design (WSP 2019) in response to a brief issued by Lesley-Ann Mather, the County Archaeological Advisor (CAA), detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (NCC 2018). OA produced and issued a written scheme of investigation (WSI) detailing how it would implement the requirements of the brief and project design (OA 2019). This document was approved by the CAA prior to the start of the fieldwork.

1.1.3 The site comprised a 35ha parcel of land and a total of 123 evaluation trenches were excavated, providing a 3% sample of the overall area (Figs 2 and 3).

1.1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken between 28th May and 19th July.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The proposed scheme will connect the A5199 Welford Road with a junction located adjacent to Grange Farm to provide future access to the proposed Dallington Grange Kings Heath residential development. The scheme boundary is approximately defined by the A5199 Welford Road and Sandy Lane to the north, the Brampton Heath Golf Centre to the west, a branch of the River Nene to the east, and a trackway connecting Grange Farm with Mill Lane to the south. The scheme extends from SP 7333 6530 at the northern end to SP7383 6336 at the southern end and is bisected east to west by the Rugby to Milton Keynes railway line.

1.2.2 The land within the proposed scheme is either arable or pastoral. It largely sits within the river valley along the central part of the route at 64-66m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the land rising up the valley sides at the northern end to 76m aOD and at the southern end to 75m aOD.

1.2.3 The underlying solid geology within the proposed scheme boundary is dominated by mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation. Superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silts, sands and gravels overlie the mudstone across the valley floor. At the limits of the scheme boundary to the north and south, the solid geology consists of ironstone of the Northampton Sand Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded in these areas (British Geological Survey web data, accessed May 2019).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site was discussed in the Project Design (WSP 2019) and was covered in the Archaeological and Historical background provided in the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (WSP 2017). The WSI

(OA 2019) also cross-referenced these documents and reproduced the archaeological and historical background from the project design.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Features of probable prehistoric origin have been identified on aerial photographs within the southern end of the proposed scheme and include a possible hut circle (HER Ref. MNN129850), pits (HER Ref. MNN129851 and MNN129854), a ditch (HER Ref. MNN129852) and enclosures (HER Ref. MNN129849 and MNN129853). Cropmarks with this morphology are typically prehistoric in date.

1.3.3 There is evidence for Mesolithic activity within the north-west portion of the proposed scheme where a lithic scatter has been identified (MNN24389). There is further evidence for Mesolithic activity in the wider landscape, 390m to the south-west of the proposed scheme, where microliths (MNN144586) and other lithic implements (MNN144851 and MNN144853) have been recovered.

1.3.4 No evidence for activity in the Neolithic period is recorded within the proposed scheme, but there are extensive remains within the wider landscape where a Neolithic causewayed enclosure (MNN10713), a funerary site (MNN1761) and thousands of flint tools have been identified. The causewayed enclosure lies 465m to the south-west of the proposed scheme boundary and has been the subject of previous archaeological investigations. The Neolithic/Bronze Age funerary site (MNN1761) lies 195m to the west of the proposed scheme.

1.3.5 As exemplified by the funerary site (MNN1761), many of the Neolithic sites and find spots also provide evidence of Bronze Age activity, indicating continuity in patterns of land use. The most commonly identified features of Bronze Age date within the environs of the scheme are barrows. One barrow (MNN130534) was excavated in 1988 and revealed a ring ditch, pits, sherds of a miniature Collared Urn and a stakehole. Fieldwalking has also recovered flint cores, scrapers and flakes (MNN32646).

1.3.6 Four enclosures, which are thought to be of Iron Age origin, are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the proposed scheme (MNN130542, MNN130588, MNN130549 and MNN130593). These Iron Age enclosures were identified through aerial photography and confirmed through trial trenching. Iron Age pottery (MNN27024) and a rotary quern (MNN28149) have also been found close to the proposed scheme.

1.3.7 The prehistoric heritage assets identified in the landscape in and around the proposed scheme represent domestic, ritual and funerary activity. The wide range of activities identified suggests human communities were an established presence within this region during this long timeframe.

Romano-British

1.3.8 Activity in the Roman period is also well represented within the environs of the proposed scheme. The Nene Valley was an important location for pottery production during the Roman period, with pottery manufactured here found throughout England. A potential pottery kiln site (MNN6103), identified through fieldwalking, was recorded within the proposed scheme boundary. Evidence for pottery manufacture is common within the wider landscape with several sites being

identified, 125-165m to the west. These include pottery kilns sites (MNN136084, MNN24510 and MNN29051) alongside several scatters of pottery (MNN10571 and MNN24515). Further activity was identified 120m to the south of the proposed scheme, consisting of ditches (MNN132108), drains (MNN132107), a stone lined well (MNN24875) and geophysical survey features (MNN143636).

Early medieval

1.3.9 The early medieval period is not represented within the proposed scheme and is sparsely represented in the wider landscape. There are reports of an early medieval settlement (MNN170414) although there is little information available about this heritage asset. Other evidence includes an Anglo-Saxon pottery scatter found during fieldwalking (MNN24391), a sunken-featured building with pottery (MNN24392) and a find-spot of a medieval badge at Boughton Mill (MNN150856). This sparse evidence suggests that the land in and around the proposed scheme was marginal, perhaps agricultural and/or pastoral, and removed from early medieval population centres.

Late medieval

1.3.10 The late medieval period is the most commonly represented period within the landscape around the proposed scheme. Many of the late-medieval assets are focused on the River Nene, which provided power for water-driven mills. The mills are located to the north of the proposed scheme and include the Brampton Brook mill site (MNN135145), a potential corn mill at Church Brampton (AD 1219) (MNN142011), two unnamed corn mills (MNN142010 and MNN142012) and a watermill (MNN135146).

1.3.11 Late medieval heritage assets within, or on the boundary of the proposed scheme, comprise two further mills: Boughton Watermill (MNN13380) and the Kingsthorpe Upper Mill (MNN13632); a late medieval bridge (MNN36653) over the Nene, which was widened and repaired in 1827 and then again 1924; two late medieval road routes, which are still in use (MNN13433 and MNN2337); an agricultural open field system (MNN6830) and manuring scatters (MNN25771). The evidence indicates that the late medieval landscape within the proposed scheme was one of agricultural/pastoral practice with mills along the River Nene.

Post-medieval

1.3.12 The post-medieval period is represented within the proposed scheme by land drains (MNN143663) and anti-erosion works on the River Nene (MNN37188). Within the surrounding area, heritage assets are related to water management, agricultural activity and transportation links. Assets include the remains of a leat (MNN116680) associated with Kingsthorpe Upper Mill; the disused Northampton to Market Harborough railway (MNN7910); the London to North-Western Railway (MNN135662 and MNN14382); agricultural field boundaries (MNN130600 and MNN130606) and enclosed field systems (MNN6932). The post-medieval period was a time of development throughout the country with many railways, roads and settlements becoming established.

Modern

1.3.13 The modern period heritage assets are largely associated with the Second World War. The Second World War assets comprise the Boughton Crossing defence (MNN17554), the Boughton Crossing road block (MNN36788), the Boughton Cold Store road block (MNN367899) and the Boughton Cold Store (MNN36894), and a photograph records the presence of another Second World War road block (MNN144110). Beyond the proposed scheme, modern period heritage assets included the Northampton Borough Tuberculosis Hospital (MNN160139), an extractive pit (MNN36059) and Spring Park (MNN3043).

Previous archaeological events

1.3.14 Three main phases of investigative work have taken place within or immediately adjacent to the proposed scheme, these comprise:

- Brampton Golf Course 1988 -1989: fieldwalking (ENN6726) and trial trenching (ENN12371);
- Northampton North-West Bypass 1992: DBA (ENN104841), fieldwalking (ENN104843),
- Geophysical survey (ENN6720) and trial trenching (ENN6721), and;
- Whitelands 1991: geophysical survey (ENN105254) and trial trenching (ENN6431). Later known as Dallington Grange 2006 – 2007 and 2016: geophysical survey (ENN105252) and trial trenching (ENN105253).

1.3.15 The Brampton Golf Course and Northampton North-West Bypass projects both extended into the proposed scheme boundary. Whitelands, later known as Dallington Grange, is located immediately to the south, although sections of the Dallington Grange geophysical survey, undertaken in 2006, extended into the proposed scheme.

Brampton Golf Course

1.3.16 These archaeological investigations extended into the north-west of the proposed scheme. Fieldwalking was carried out prior to trial trenching at the proposed Golf Course with a total of 12 trenches being excavated. The trenches revealed features which were dated from the Mesolithic through to early medieval period. The finds included, but were not limited to, Mesolithic and Neolithic lithics, a possible Bronze Age barrow, Iron Age enclosures, a Romano-British kiln and pottery manufacturing site, possible prehistoric and Roman settlement and early Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Northampton North-West Bypass 1992

1.3.17 The desk-based assessment, fieldwalking and geophysical survey identified in total 32 sites along the proposed bypass route, with 19 being represented by cropmarks. The geophysical survey revealed recent disturbances including drains or services. The trial trenching revealed prehistoric remains including a large ditched enclosure. Some areas previously identified as being ancient ditches were found to be more recent hedge boundaries.

Whitelands 1991

1.3.18 The geophysical survey was undertaken to the south and south-east of the proposed scheme. The survey identified an anomaly consistent with being a prehistoric

"causewayed enclosure" and an area of settlement, along with potential ditches and pit-like features. The survey was followed by 28 trial trenches which confirmed the existence of the causewayed enclosure - a feature of high significance. Other features were identified through survey and aerial photography such as prehistoric pit alignments, prehistoric and Iron Age settlements and early Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Dallington Grange 2006 – 2007 and 2016

1.3.19 In 2006-2007 geophysical survey to the south of the proposed scheme identified prehistoric and Romano-British settlement features comprising ring ditches and curvilinear enclosures. Historical ploughing was also identified. The causewayed enclosure was re-surveyed.

1.3.20 Additional evaluation was undertaken in 2016 confirming the presence of significant Neolithic deposits and features in association with the causewayed enclosure and the presence of a later probable henge enclosure within. The extent of an expansive Iron Age settlement located approximately 1km to the south of the proposed scheme and covering approximately 20ha was also confirmed.

Recent archaeological events

1.3.21 Land within the proposed scheme was subject to a geophysical survey, undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2018 (Harrison 2018). The majority of the data collected over the alluvial deposits in the valley bottom was dominated by contrasting geological anomalies manifesting either as extremely high magnitude areas of magnetic disturbance or conversely as a flat monotone response with minimal magnetic variation. Against either of these magnetic backgrounds it may be difficult to identify any anomalies of archaeological potential, if present. However, on the north-facing side of the Nene valley, in the south of the site, a distinct area of archaeological activity has been identified comprising a complex of conjoined enclosures, ditches and ring ditches and including a possible kiln. These anomalies are thought to be suggestive of Romano-British settlement activity and are considered to be of high archaeological potential.

1.3.22 The Buckton Fields excavation, undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2018, was located close to the east/north-east limit of the proposed scheme. This identified Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon settlements and activity.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

General aims

2.1.1 The general project aims and objectives were to:

i. establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains,

ii. determine and confirm the character of any remains present, without compromising any deposits that may merit detailed investigation or preservation,

iii. determine or estimate the date range of any remains from artefacts or otherwise,

iv. characterise any underlying archaeological strata down to undisturbed geology without significantly impacting upon younger (overlying) deposits where possible,

v. determine the geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered and,

vi. recover suitable materials for scientific dating where appropriate,

vii. make available the results of the investigation to inform subsequent development designs, planning decisions or mitigation strategies,

viii. produce a factual report, full archive and HER data submission, and

ix. disseminate the results of the investigation at a level appropriate to their importance.

Specific aims and objectives

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives were to:

x. ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey, including testing areas shown as being devoid of archaeology, and

xi. determine the presence/absence and significance of any further archaeological remains associated with the settlement area within the southern part of the site.

2.1.3 The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by '*East Midlands Heritage – An updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*' (Knight et al. 2012). At this evaluation stage, the project was primarily concerned with identifying remains that have the potential to address the content of the research agenda at mitigation level.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The areas and entrance routes to be disturbed by the evaluation were photographically recorded prior to the start of the primary access. Each trench location was then established using a Global Positioning System (GPS). These largely followed the layout proposed in the WSI (OA 2019) with minor adjustments or

splitting of trenches to take into account informal footpath routes, minor field fence boundaries and water troughs.The trial trench excavation commenced at the southern end of the scheme (Trenches 59-123) before additional plant was provided to start works within the south/central part (Trenches 42-58) which was only accessible by passing under the rail line bridge crossing of the watercourse tributary to the river Nene. The southern and south/central parts were completed before the evaluation commenced in the northern part of the site (Trenches 1-41).

2.2.3 Trenches were arranged to investigate geophysical and cropmark features along with otherwise blank areas. The trench locations also took account of environmental constraints and the existing hazards of overhead electricity cables and buried water services within the northern part of the scheme.

2.2.4 All trenches were excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Following initial machine excavation any revealed features were hand-cleaned where appropriate and sampled by hand excavation. Recording followed OA standard procedures as outlined in the approved WSI. All finds were bagged by context throughout the evaluation and were retained for further assessment.

2.2.5 The topography and geophysical survey results also suggested that palaeochannels were present across much of the floodplain area covered by Trenches 6-12 and to a lesser extent in Trenches 30-41. Where palaeochannels and deep alluvial sequences were encountered within the trenches, careful machine excavation was undertaken to the surface of the uppermost alluvial deposits. Where archaeological features and artefacts were absent machine excavation continued to the upper surface of the lower alluvial deposit. For those trenches at the edge of the floodplain (Trenches 39-41) it was possible to expose the underlying drift geology. Elsewhere deep alluvial and palaeochannel sequences were encountered. Where human activity was lacking selected channel sequences were machine excavated before undertaking hand cleaning of selected and accessible sediment sequences to assess the palaeo-environmental potential and to recover appropriate samples. OA's environmental manager visited the site and provided advice on the selection of sequences for appropriate sampling methods. Deep trial pits excavated to the base of palaeochannels sequences were not accessed. All recording of these was undertaken at surface level and samples were recovered from block material brought to the surface by the machine.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains. Full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Detailed finds reports are located in Appendix B and environmental reports in Appendix C. Relevant information from these reports is included in the descriptive text below.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated (eg ditch 7303 was a feature within Trench 73, while deposit 11207 was a layer within Trench 112).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between the trenches varied according to the underlying geology and topographical situation. The soils encountered within the trenches at the northern and southern ends of the project were reasonably uniform being located on the Northampton Sand Formation and Whitby Mudstone Formation and set on gently sloping and undulating ground as the topography rises to form the valley side. These trenches were located within existing arable or pasture fields with the geologies overlain by sandy silt subsoil and topsoil/ploughsoil deposits to combined depths of between 0.4m and 0.6m. Occasionally, where trenches were located at the base of a slope or within a dry valley catchment, silty colluvial subsoil and ploughsoil deposits were recorded to combined depths of approximately 1m (eg Trench 84). In all instances within these trenches, archaeological features were cut into the natural geology and sealed by the subsoil deposits.

3.2.2 A smaller number of trenches were located on the floodplain or at the edge of the valley floor. Trenches 6-12 were set within a pasture field spanning the floodplain floor between opposite sides of the valley. The underlying drift geology comprised coarse sand and gravel which was encountered at variable depths between 1.5m and 3.5m below the current ground level (bgl). The depth variation reflects the presence of numerous palaeochannels resulting in a sequence of waterlogged silt deposits overlain by clayey silt alluvial horizons. A clayey alluvially-derived topsoil and turf completed the soil sequence within this area.

3.2.3 Palaeochannel and alluvial sequences were also recorded in Trenches 30-41 where the valley floor meets the rising topography. The junction of drift and solid geologies was recorded along with higher areas of gravel where palaeochannels were absent. The alluvial and palaeochannel sequences were generally consistent with those recorded in Trenches 6-12. Where deeper palaeochannel sequences were absent, the uppermost clayey alluvial layers and ploughsoil sealed the gravel to depths of 0.7m. Archaeological features were cut into the gravel and sealed by the alluvial deposits.

3.2.4 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were variable with wet weather hampering the fieldwork during the first two to three weeks. However, the sandy soils encountered within the southern part of the evaluation were free-draining. The rain did obscure some features within the trenches, although this did not affect the results

of the investigation as all trenches were planned prior to the rainfall and features were easily relocated. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in 45 of the 123 trenches (3-4, 14-15, 17, 22-25, 28, 31, 33, 35-36, 38-41, 46, 49, 56, 60, 63-65, 68-75, 78-79, 82, 84, 89, 96, 108, 110, 112-114, 116 and 122 (Figs 2 and 3). All other trenches (1-2, 5, 13, 16, 18-21, 26-27, 29-30, 42-45, 47-48, 50-55, 57-59, 61-62, 66-67, 76-77, 80-81, 83, 85-88, 90-95, 97-107, 109, 111, 115, 117-121 and 123) contained no archaeological features. With the exception of the trenches on the floodplain these are not discussed further.

3.4 Trenches 3 and 4

3.4.1 A small group of features were identified in Trenches 3 and 4 cut into the orange brown sandy geology. These comprised a ditch (303) and three, possibly related, broad and shallow linear features (305, 403 and 405; Fig. 4). Ditch 303 was slightly curving east to west, measuring 0.74m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 5, section 300). It contained a single sterile fill (304) which was truncated by a linear feature (305) aligned NE-SW. Feature 305 was not investigated in detail, although the fill was silty and appeared sterile and limited investigation at the edges of this suggested that it was shallow. The alignment of feature 305 appears to correspond to that of feature 403 in Trench 4. This was excavated and measured 2.5m wide and 0.16m deep, and contained a single fill (404; Plate 1). This yielded clay pipe dating from the mid-18th to the 19th century. An adjacent parallel linear feature (405) was filled with a similar deposit and was not excavated.

3.5 Trenches 14, 15, 17 and 22-25

3.5.1 An historic field boundary depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 and aligned north-south was identified in Trenches 14, 15, 17 and 22-25 (Fig. 6). This was excavated in Trenches 14, 17, 23 and 25 (1403, 1704, 2303 and 2503) where the ditch profile and depth reflected the changes in the geology that it was cut into (Fig. 5, sections 1400, 1700, 2301 and 2500; Plate 2). The ditch consistently measured 1.3-1.4m wide and the fills were generally sterile apart from two fragments of dark green glass from an early 18th-century wine bottle of 'Onion' or 'Mallet' shape that were recovered from deposit 2305. This boundary was removed in the second half of the 20th century.

3.5.2 A small ditch (2306) aligned NE-SW was also recorded in Trench 23 truncating the upper fill of the historic field boundary. This was not excavated as it post-dated the field boundary. The infill of ditch 2503 was also truncated by a possible treehole (2507). The fill (2506) of this included partially decayed wood.

3.5.3 A single isolated pit (1405) was encountered in Trench 14. This was circular and well-defined being 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m deep and contained a greyish brown fill easily distinguishable against the orange brown geology. This did not produce any artefacts.

3.6 Trenches 6-12

3.6.1 Trenches 6-12 were arranged to investigate the valley floor floodplain (Fig. 7). A series of deep palaeochannels and alluvial deposits were encountered. To assess these appropriately a three-stage approach to the machine excavation was undertaken due to the difficulties in evaluating deep alluvial sequences and identifying where in the sequence archaeological remains might be present. In the first instance each trench was excavated to the surface of the uppermost alluvial horizon below the modern topsoil and turf. Where archaeological features and artefacts were absent this was lowered to the upper surface of the underlying alluvial horizon. Excavation to the surface level of the uppermost alluvial deposits was based on the possibility of these being the horizons with the most potential to possess archaeological artefacts or features. However, it was also recognised at the outset that such remains may exist at any point in the sediment sequence. Finally, a trial pit was excavated in each trench to establish the full depth of the alluvial and palaeochannel sequence.

3.6.2 No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered at any point in the deposit sequence. However, significant depths of alluvium were present (Fig. 8 and Plates 3-6). At the highest elevations these deposits appear to be a result of overbank flood deposition.

3.6.3 The current ground level elevation was relatively uniform, ranging little over the floodplain from 65.37m aOD at the lowest to 65.61m aOD at the highest. Gravel deposits were exposed at the base of each trial pit excavated within the trenches with the deepest being encountered at 61.93m aOD within Trench 6 at 3.4m bgl. The gravel surface was more generally encountered at 62.4-62.7m aOD with the one exception being in Trench 8 where it was revealed at 63.78m aOD. This location could indicate raised ground in the contemporary landscape and, correspondingly, only a thin horizon of possible palaeochannel-related sediment was present overlying this elevation. Elsewhere, variable thicknesses of dark blue grey silt rich with organic inclusions was recorded overlying the gravel (605, 75, 906, 1005, 1104 and 1205). This deposit was relatively uniform in appearance across the trenches and represents slow moving water deposition. Despite the uniformity this is likely to represent a complex sequence of palaeochannels or even standing water bodies that existed at various times across the floodplain. This variability is demonstrated by two radiocarbon dates recovered from the channel basal sediments in Trenches 6 and 38. A sample from deposit 3810 yielded a date of 3365-3104 cal BC whilst a sample from deposit 605 produced a date of cal AD 386-538. Environmental samples recovered from deposit 605 have produced remains of yellow water lily and pond weed also indicating slow moving or still water.

3.6.4 The remainder of the sequence comprised silty clay sediments grading up from blue grey and mottled grey brown deposits with a high clay content overlying the organic rich levels to increasingly brown and yellowish brown silty sediments at the higher elevations (eg 601 and 602, 701 and 702, 901 and 902 etc.). Two flint artefacts were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 8 whilst similar material was conspicuously absent from the alluvial sequence.

3.7 Trenches 28 and 31-41

Archaeological features

3.7.1 A single ditch (2804) was identified in Trench 28 (not illustrated) cut into the natural clayey sand geology. This was aligned NE-SW and had a broad flat-based profile measuring 1m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 10, section 2800). This was filled with a single sterile fill (2803). The ditch alignment corresponds with a linear crop mark recorded within the golf course area. This is very straight and does not appear to relate to the alignments of the Iron Age and Roman settlement in this area. The ditch does not appear as an obvious field boundary on the historic maps, although this appears to be the most reasonable interpretation.

3.7.2 Trenches 30-41 each displayed sequences of alluvial deposits to varying depths. These sequences are described in more detail as a group below. The following archaeological feature descriptions refers to the relationship between the alluvial deposits and these features without providing full depth details on the sediment sequences from individual trenches.

3.7.3 Trenches 31, 33 and 35 produced a group of features (3104, 3304 and 3503) with similar characteristics (Fig. 9). These comprised relatively shallow and irregular cut features that were reminiscent of treeholes, although not entirely convincingly. These were generally circular in plan and up to 0.25m deep (Fig. 10, sections 3100, 3300 and 3500). The group was characterised by their similar fills (3105, 3305 and 3504) which comprised reddened silty clay with visible signs of scorching to the clay with inclusions of charcoal, burnt clay lumps and occasional burnt flint (Plates 7 and 8). The fills were otherwise sterile with an environmental sample producing only evidence of charcoal and no other ancient charred remains. This group of features occurred at the same horizon at approximately 63.2m aOD cut into a silty clay alluvial sediment (3103, 3303 and 3502). The scorched fills were sealed by subsequent alluvial horizons, with the current ground level at 64-64.1m aOD.

3.7.4 A sequence of three intercutting ditches (3609, 3611 and 3613) was exposed within the western end of Trench 36, cut into the sandy gravel natural drift geology (Fig. 9). The gravel was encountered at approximately 0.6-0.7m bgl at 63.5m aOD within this part of the trench and sloped down towards the east where deeper alluvial sequences were recorded (see below). The ditches shared similar profiles and depths with ditch 3609 being the narrowest at 0.5m wide and ditch 3611, the latest in the sequence, being the widest at 1.48m (Fig. 10, section 3600). The fills (3610, 3612 and 3614 respectively) were also similar comprising mottled greyish or yellowish brown silty deposits (Plate 9). This type of fill proved to be characteristic of the group of features encountered in Trenches 36-41.

3.7.5 Fill 3612 of ditch 3611 yielded nine worked flint artefacts including a rod form microlith characteristic of the late Mesolithic period. Other artefacts included a levallois flake and semi-levallois core and a backed knife with a ground edge indicating a possible late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date for the feature (Plate 27). The fills of these ditches were overlain by alluvial deposit 3602.

3.7.6 Trenches 38-41 produced a group of features comprising small pits (3811, 3905, 3907, 3909 and 4003) and two gullies (4105 and 4108; Fig. 9). These were all encountered

at similar or the same stratigraphic horizons, located at the valley and floodplain edge where they were cut into silty sand and gravel natural drift geology. The gravel was encountered at 63.1m-63.5m aOD across this range of trenches with the current ground surface elevation at between 64.1m by Trenches 38, 39 and 41 and 64.4m aOD at the edge of the valley by Trench 40. The gravel exists at higher elevations across these trenches than those recorded to the east where it falls away sharply as indicated at the eastern end of Trenches 36 and 38, possibly within palaeochannels. Each feature fill was sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits.

3.7.7 Each of the pits was roughly circular in plan and measured 1m-2m wide with depths between 0.18m and 0.42m. Profiles were generally rounded and well-defined, although 3907 may have been a treehole rather than a pit with some undulations and irregularities across its base (Fig. 10, sections 3800, 3900, 3901, 3902 and 4000). Each pit, with the exception of 3909, contained a single fill with similar silty clay compositions containing gravel inclusions varying in colour between mottled greyish brown and more yellow brown (Plates 10 and 11). The fills of pits 3905, 3907, 3909 and 4003 produced small assemblages of worked flint including a likely Mesolithic blade core (Plate 27). The assemblages largely comprised small blades, bladelets and flakes with the only other diagnostic piece being a piercer suggesting a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. Environmental samples recovered from the fills of pits 3905 and 3909 produced some charcoal but no other ancient plant remains.

3.7.8 The two small gullies in Trench 41 comprised one short curving feature (4105) and a linear feature (4108) that was partly cut into the gravel and partly into an earlier alluvial deposit (4110) indicating that this was at the very edge of the contemporary floodplain. Both gullies were shallow, between 0.10-0.15m deep, with rounded profiles (Fig. 10, sections 4100 and 4101). Gully 4105 contained a primary silting fill (4107) and a relatively charcoal-rich upper fill (4106; Plate 12). This produced a small amount of charred hazelnut fragments amongst the charcoal. However, the excavated deposits did not yield any artefacts. A sequence of greyish red brown and yellowish brown alluvial deposits sealed the fills of the gullies.

Alluvial sequence

3.7.9 A varied depth of palaeochannel and alluvial sediments was recorded at the edge and across the floodplain covered by Trenches 30-41. The current surface elevation varied remarkably little being within a few centimetres of 64.1m aOD across the greater part of this area. Only at the western end of Trenches 36, 38 and at Trench 40 did the ground start to rise where it meets the valley side. Here the surface was at 64.4m aOD. General trench excavation remained within the upper part of the alluvial sequence in Trenches 30-38 with gravel being exposed within the western part of Trenches 36, 38 and 41 and fully within Trenches 39 and 40. The deeper alluvial sequences were examined through the machine excavation of trial pits within Trenches 33, 34, 36, 37 and 38 (Plates 13 and 14).

3.7.10 Gravel deposits were exposed at the base of each trial pit excavated with the exception of Trench 37 (Fig. 11). The lowest elevation was encountered at 60.98m aOD within the eastern end of Trench 38, indicating that a palaeochannel existed close to the edge of the valley at this point. Overall, the gravel elevation varied

between 60.98m and 62.07m aOD in Trenches 33-38. The gravel existed at 63.1m - 63.5m aOD in Trenches 38-41, although these were also sealed by alluvial sediments.

3.7.11 Where investigated, the alluvial sequences were more complex and less consistent than those recorded in Trenches 6-12 to the north. A greater variety of sediments was present, although a similar general pattern was evident with organic-rich dark blue-grey soft silts recorded at the base of the sequence. Plant remains recorded from a sample recovered from layer 3410 in Trench 34 provided evidence of slow or standing water habitats similar to those suggested in Trench 6. A radiocarbon date was obtained from waterlogged material in Trench 38 and this yielded a Neolithic date (3365-3104 cal BC). The palaeochannel deposits were sealed by thick layers of blue/grey silt clay that were succeeded by yellow brown clayey silt horizons and reddish brown deposits towards the higher elevations. The modern ploughsoil, also derived from the alluvium, completed the sequence. Artefacts were generally absent from the alluvial layers, although a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from layer 3403 at approximately 1m bgl.

3.7.12 Only the upper sequence of greyish red brown and yellowish brown alluvial deposits was present in Trenches 39-41 and the western end of Trench 38 where the higher elevations of gravel existed.

3.8 Trenches 46, 49 and 56

3.8.1 These trenches were located on the valley slope to the south-west of the river with the ground rising to 4m above the floodplain. The underlying geology was very variable and comprised sandy silts with ironstone-rich concentrations. This variation in the geology accounted for the magnetic anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and targeted by Trench 51.

3.8.2 A single ditch (4605 and 4903) was identified cut into the natural sand and silt (4602/4902) in Trenches 46 and 49 (Fig. 12). This was only excavated in Trench 49, revealing a broad flat-based profile that was 3.6m wide and only 0.34m deep (Fig. 13, section 4900). This contained an unremarkable single sterile silt fill (4904). Two apparent linear features were investigated in Trench 46 (4603 and 4607) and both were entirely natural.

3.8.3 A small pit (5604) was excavated in Trench 56. This was cut through the subsoil horizon (5601) and into the underlying sandy silt geology (5602). The pit was well-defined with vertical sides and a flat base and contained a single sterile fill (5603; Fig. 13, section 5600).

3.9 Trenches 60, 63, 64, 69 and 74

3.9.1 A geological variation (6006) and a treehole (6005) were cut into the orangey brown silty sand natural (6002) in Trench 60 (Fig. 14). Both were excavated to establish their natural origin as they initially appeared pit-like in plan. A subsoil deposit (6001) sealed both features and was cut by a ditch (6004) aligned NE-SW. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep with a steep-sided and rounded profile (Fig. 13, section 6000). This was filled with a single sterile silting (6003).

3.9.2 A linear feature aligned NW-SE was identified by the geophysical survey and targeted by the arrangement of Trenches 59, 61, 63, 64, 69 and 74 (Fig. 14). Excavation positively identified this in Trenches 59, 63, 64, 69 and 74. It proved to be a series of drainage features within Trenches 59, 63 and 64 comprising stone-lined drains, later ceramic drains and the truncated remains of a small ditch (6310). In Trenches 69 and 74 this existed as a ditch (6903 and 7405) up to 0.46m deep containing silting fills (Fig. 13, sections 6900 and 7402). Neither excavated ditch produced any dateable artefacts, although the continuation of this alignment to the west as historic land drains does suggest a post-medieval date for this group.

3.9.3 Trench 63 also produced a group of features including two, or possibly three, similarly aligned linear ditches (6306, 6308 and 6309). Ditches 6308 and 6309 were cut into the light mottled whitish orange sand natural (6302). Ditch 6308 was a possible terminal end or elongated pit with a rounded profile containing a single sterile silt fill (Fig. 13, section 6302). Ditch 6309 was not excavated, although the fill of this also appeared to be sterile and of a similar silty composition. Ditch 6306 was cut through the subsoil horizon (6301) and measured 1m wide and 0.35m deep with a broad flat base (Fig. 13, section 6301). It contained a single sterile silt fill. Its location adjacent and parallel to the drain (6310) and its stratigraphic position, cut from the subsoil horizon, suggests that this was probably a related post-medieval boundary or drainage feature.

3.9.4 Three pits were also identified in Trench 63. Two (6311 and 6312) were not excavated. Pit 6304 was well-defined and measured 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 13, section 6300). It contained a single sterile fill (6303; Plate 15).

3.9.5 The truncated remains of a shallow ditch (6403), aligned north-south, were also encountered in Trench 64. This was largely removed and obscured by the drain recorded in Trenches 59, 63 and 64. The ditch survived to a depth of 0.18m and contained a single sterile fill (6404; not illustrated) which was sealed by a thin colluvial silt (6402) through which the drains were cut.

3.9.6 Trench 74 was excavated in two parts to allow a well-used footpath to remain open. The probable historic drainage ditch (7405) was recorded in the southern half and is described above as part of the ditch/drain traced across several trenches. A further ditch (7403) was excavated in trench to the north of 7405 (Fig. 14). This was aligned WNW-ESE parallel to 7405 and was cut into the reddish brown sandy clay natural (7402). The profile and single sterile silty fill (7404) were unremarkable in every aspect other than being similar to those of the adjacent ditch 7405 (Fig. 13, section 7401).

3.10 Trenches 65, 68, 70-73 and 84

3.10.1 A concentration of archaeological features and deposits were encountered in Trenches 65, 68, 70, 71-73 and 84 reflecting the positive identifications by the preceding geophysical survey (Fig. 15).

Trench 65

3.10.2 Trench 65 was targeted on a feature identified by the geophysical survey as being characteristic of intense heating or burning and interpreted as a possible kiln (Harrison 2018). Excavation revealed that the light brownish yellow sandy silt natural (6503) was cut by a pit (6504) which measured 0.95m wide and 0.26m deep. The pit contained a single fill (6506) with a silty composition with frequent charcoal. A layer (6505) with the same composition which probably derived from the same event or deposit as 6506 extended beyond the pit, covering a surface area extending approximately 6m across the trench. This deposit also contained frequent inclusions of scorched clay but no recognisable forms or structures were present (Plate 16). A sample recovered from this deposit showed that the charred plant remains were limited to charcoal.

3.10.3 Layer 6505 was sealed by a sandy silt colluvial sequence (6502 and 6501) to a depth of 0.45m with the 0.2m thick topsoil and turf completing the sequence.

Trench 68

3.10.4 The silty sand natural (6802) in Trench 68 was cut by a ditch (6804) aligned NW-SE. Excavation revealed a broad flat-based profile 0.84m wide and 0.38m deep filled with two sterile silt fills (Fig. 16, section 6800). A further possible ditch (6808) was partly exposed against the western edge of the trench to the south of 6804. This was not excavated due to the limited exposure of it in the trench. The fills of both features were sealed by a silty colluvial subsoil (6801) with the existing topsoil and turf (6800) completing the sequence.

Trench 70

3.10.5 Two ditches (7006 and 7007) and three pits (7004, 7008 and 7009) cut into the yellowish brown silty sand natural (7002) were encountered in Trench 70. Of these ditch 7006 and pit 7004 were excavated (Fig. 16, sections 7000 and 7001). The pit (7004) was well-defined, measuring 1.30m wide and 0.95m deep, and contained a single fill (7003). Ditches 7006 and unexcavated ditch 7007 were aligned NW-SE with a single silt fill present in ditch 7006. The fills of all features were generally unremarkable comprising brown sandy silt with varying quantities of ironstone. A single worked flint was recovered from fill 7005 (ditch 7006), although eleven other worked flint artefacts including three scrapers were recovered from the subsoil (7001) and topsoil (7000) spoil heaps.

Trench 71

3.10.6 Three ditches (7105, 7103 and 7113) and three pits (7107, 7109 and 7111) were encountered in Trench 71 cut into the light yellowish brown silty sand natural (7102). Ditches 7105 and 7113 were aligned approximately north-south and were not excavated. Ditch 7103 was aligned NE-SW and was excavated revealing a rounded shallow profile filled with a single sterile silting fill (7104; Fig. 16, section 7100).

3.10.7 Pit 7107 was circular in plan and measured 0.60m across and 0.22m deep (Fig. 16, section 7101). It also contained a single sterile silty fill (7108). The other possible pits were only partly revealed in the trench and were not excavated. The fills of all features were sealed by a silty subsoil (7101) with the current topsoil and turf (7100) completing the sequence. Two worked flints were recovered from the subsoil spoil heaps.

Trenches 72 and 73

3.10.8 Trenches 72 and 73 contained a concentration of intercutting ditch sequences corresponding to numerous geophysical magnetic responses (Fig. 15). The only ditch that existed as a single cut not truncated by others was 7213, encountered within the northern end of Trench 72 (Fig. 17, section 7202). As with the other ditch sequences, this appeared to follow a curving alignment. Ditches 7203, 7205 and 7207 formed a group of cuts and recuts to the east of 7213 with profiles being rounded and up to 0.75m deep (Fig. 17, section 7200). A pit (7209) was also excavated with the upper fill (7212) producing a moderate-sized assemblage of probable late Iron Age pottery, although the fabric is not closely dateable and may extend into the early Roman period. The pit was well-defined and had a stony primary fill and a dark grey silty upper fill (Fig. 17, section 7201 and Plate 17).

3.10.9 A sequence of at least four ditch cuts and recuts were recorded in Trench 73 forming an apparent small sub circular or square enclosure (7303, 7306, 7308, 7310, 7312, 7314, 7316, 7318 and 7320). The sequence was excavated at two locations confirming the presence of at least four ditches (Fig. 18, sections 7300 and 7301). The ditch profiles were generally flat-based with depths up to 0.9m deep. Individual depths and dimensions are given in Appendix A. The fills of the ditches across Trenches 72 and 73 were generally similar, being grey brown and silty with little variation to allow the definition of different silting or infilling episodes (Plates 18 and 19). Invariably, these have been recorded as single deposits, although a gradual accumulation appears more likely from the appearance of the fills. The fills yielded small quantities of pottery indicating a middle Iron Age date, although none of these assemblages were sizeable. An assemblage of 16 body sherds (73g) of pottery from fill 7313 in ditch 7314 perhaps suggests a later Iron Age date for the ditches, although this could just be a later ditch cut on the same alignment.

3.10.10 A soil layer (7323) up to 0.26m thick was recorded within the possible interior of the recut ditch enclosure in Trench 73, directly overlying the natural silty sand geology (7302). This comprised a reddish brown silty deposit that did not extend beyond the ditches. A relationship between the ditches and soil layer was not evident in the section.

3.10.11 An unexcavated probable ditch or sequence of ditches (7321) was recorded within the northern part of Trench 73 corresponding to a magnetic feature. The geophysical survey plot suggests that this may relate to the intercutting ditch sequence recorded in Trench 72.

3.10.12 In addition to the stratified pottery assemblages, a combined assemblage of 23 worked flint artefacts was recovered from contexts in Trenches 72 and 73. The majority of these were recovered from the subsoil spoil heaps (7201 and 7301) with a small number, presumably residual, deriving from the fills of the excavated features.

Trench 84

3.10.13 The light reddish yellow silty sandy natural (8402) encountered in Trench 84 was cut by two large pits (8405 and 8408). The pits were slightly oval and elongated in plan measuring approximately 2m by 3m and forming part of a linear pit alignment running NNE-SSW which is known from previous investigations at Dallington Grange.

Of these, pit 8405 was excavated displaying a broad rounded profile, 0.47m deep, filled with a single sterile silty deposit (8460; Fig. 18, section 8401 and Plate 20). Both the fills of pit 8405 and 8408 were cut by a curving gully (8403) with a shallow rounded profile which contained a single silting deposit (8404; Fig. 18, sections 8400 and 8401). This produced an assemblage of 18 sherds (415g) of firmly-dated middle Iron Age pottery (Plate 28). A further gully with a similar appearance in plan (8407) was recorded in the northern half of the trench. The fills of all features were sealed by a colluvial sequence of soils (8401 and 8400) up to 1m thick.

3.11 Trenches 75, 78, 79 and 82

Trench 75

3.11.1 A single shallow pit was identified in Trench 75 cut into the light yellowish brown silty clay natural (7502; Fig. 19). This was 0.70m wide and 0.36m deep and contained a single sterile fill (7504; not illustrated).

Trench 78

3.11.2 Trench 78 contained a mid-brownish grey sandy silt natural (7802) cut by a ditch (7803) aligned approximately east-west and a treehole (7805). The ditch was well-defined with steep sides and a flat base and contained a single sterile dark silty fill (7804; Fig. 20, section 7801). The treehole also contained a single sterile fill.

Trench 79

3.11.3 Trench 79 contained a mid-brownish grey sandy silt natural (7902) cut by a gully (7903). The gully was narrow and well-defined, measuring 0.44m wide and 0.34m deep, containing a single dark brown sterile fill (7904; Fig. 20, section 7900).

3.11.4 The majority of Trench 79 was occupied by an expansive and thick soil and rubble layer containing frequent post-medieval brick. This relates to the demolition of the adjacent Lodge Farm buildings to the south in the second half of the 20th century.

Trench 82

3.11.5 Four parallel ditches (8203, 8205, 8209 and 8211), aligned NW-SE, were identified in Trench 82 cut into the dark reddish yellow clayey sand natural (8202). Ditches 8203 and 8205 were excavated revealing unremarkable profiles and sterile fills (Fig. 20, sections 8200 and 8201). A single possible posthole (8207) was also revealed in the excavated section (section 8201) adjacent to ditch 8025.

3.12 Trenches 89 and 96

Trench 89

3.12.1 Two parallel small ditches or gullies (8901 and 8903) were recorded in Trench 89 spaced approximately 2m apart (Fig. 21). Both were cut into the mid-yellowish brown sandy natural and had similar U-shaped profiles to 0.16m deep containing single sterile fills (Fig. 22, sections 8900 and 8901).

Trench 96

3.12.2 A series of ditches (9605, 9607, 9610 and 9614) and a small sub-rectangular pit (9612) were encountered in Trench 96. The pit contained a single sterile fill but was well-

defined being 0.5m across and 0.28m (not illustrated). Ditch 9605 was a broad flat-based ditch measuring 1.25m wide and 0.40m deep containing two sterile fills (9603 and 9604; Fig. 22, section 9600). Two parallel ditches (9607 and 9610) were closely spaced and corresponded to a magnetic feature identified by the geophysical survey at the periphery of a series of apparent enclosures. Ditch 9610 was the larger of the ditches with a broad flat-base profile up to 0.64m deep (Fig. 22, section 9601 and Plate 21). The primary fill (9609) had charcoal inclusions and produced an assemblage of late Roman pottery, mostly from a single jug or jar with burnished zigzag decoration (Plate 29). The upper fill (9608) and the single fill (9606) of the adjacent ditch (9607) also yielded a small assemblage of Roman pottery.

3.12.3 A single narrow gully (9614) aligned east-west was encountered within the southern end of the trench. This only measured 0.22m wide and 0.10 deep and contained a single sterile fill (9613).

3.13 Trenches 108 and 110

Trench 108

3.13.1 Two ditches (10804 and 10810) and a treehole (10807) were recorded cut into the mid orange brown sandy silt clay natural (10802; Fig. 23). Ditch 10804 had a well-defined profile containing a grey sandy clay fill notably different from the general fill type seen across this part of the evaluation (Fig. 24, section 10800). The profile of ditch 10810 was comparatively large, measuring 1m wide and 0.60m deep (Fig. 24, section 10802). The two silting deposits that were contained within this ditch were sterile. The treehole (10807) was 1.10m wide and 0.12m deep with irregular sides and base (not illustrated). It contained two fills (10805 and 10806), of which 10805 produced a single fine worked flint blade with some retouch.

Trench 110

3.13.2 Trench 110 contained a mid-reddish brown sandy clay natural with inclusions of ironstone and lenses of white sand (11005). This was cut by a ditch (11004) aligned NW-SE and measuring 1.24m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 24, section 11001). This contained a single sterile silt fill (11003).

3.14 Trenches 112-114, 116 and 123

3.14.1 Trenches 112-114 and 116 were targeted on and around a group of magnetic features identified by the geophysical survey, although the survey data did not suggest any coherent arrangement for these (Fig. 25). The excavation of the trenches demonstrated the presence of numerous features with significant evidence of magnetic-rich deposits such as charcoal and fired clay or tile accounting for the magnetic survey results.

Trench 112

3.14.2 Machine excavation of Trench 112 revealed natural yellowish orange silty sand (11202) across the north-eastern half of the trench only. This was overlain across the south-western part of the trench by layer 11208, a mixed contact horizon between the sandy natural and an overlying dark soil horizon (11207; Figs 25 and 27, section 11202, Plate 22). Layer 11207 comprised a dark silty soil with frequent charred

remains which gave the dark-coloured appearance to the soil. A sample from this produced evidence that this deposit relates, in part, to crop processing activities. Layers 11208 and 11207 survived to a depth of 0.3m.

3.14.3 Layer 11207 was cut by a ditch (11211), aligned east-west, which measured 0.85m wide and 0.50m deep (Fig. 27, section 11201). The upper fill (11209) of this ditch contained charred remains giving it a dark greyish black appearance and distinguishing it against the brown appearance of layer 11207 (Plate 23). This and the primary fill (11210) did not produce any artefacts.

3.14.4 A shallow gully (11203) was cut into the natural to the east of layer 11207. This was only 0.08m deep but was well-defined (Fig. 27, section 11200). The fill of this was also sterile. The only feature to produce any artefacts was a broad shallow linear feature (11205) aligned NW-SE across the northern part of the trench. The fill (11206) was a mid grey silty deposit that was uninteresting except for the quantity of Roman brick and tile that it produced. A total of 21 fragments (4305g) were recovered from the excavated part of this feature. Ignoring the finds, the profile and fill was suggestive of this being a furrow. However, this appears unlikely given the quantity of material present within it. Alternatively, it could be a later feature containing reworked material that indicates the close proximity of a tile-rich Roman deposit or structure.

Trench 113

3.14.5 Trench 113 was targeted within the concentration of magnetic features. Removal of the ploughsoil and subsoil revealed a dense arrangement of cut features and possible structural remains (Figs 25 and 26).

3.14.6 A series of possible stone foundations (11307, 11314 and 11317) were recorded aligned NE-SW across the trench (Figs 26 and 27, sections 11300 and 11303; Plates 24 and 25). These were constructed utilising the local limestone and ironstone and were 0.4m wide. Neither was substantial and no obvious remains of wall courses survived.

3.14.7 Deposits of compacted redeposited sandy clay natural (11306 and 11316) were present across the central and northern part of the trench, possibly in connection with the wall foundations. However, 11316 was recorded as sealing part of the foundation so this may, at least in part, be related to a post-structural phase or demolition. A further stony layer or surface within a mortar-like silt (11313) was also present within the southern part of the trench (Fig. 27, section 11302). Each of these deposits were cut by the ditches recorded in this trench suggesting that a structural phase preceded an enclosure or boundary marking phase.

3.14.8 An arrangement of four ditches (11303, 11305, 11310 and 11312) were aligned NE-SW across the trench, loosely respecting the layout of the possible structure foundations. However, the ditches were cut through the possible surface layers associated with the structures. Ditch 11312 was cut through layer 11313 and had a rounded profile containing a single fill (11311) that yielded a small assemblage of later Roman pottery (Fig. 27, section 11302 and Plate 29). A sample taken from this fill also produced convincing evidence for crop processing activities with charred grains and chaff recorded.

3.14.9 Ditch 11310 had similar dimensions, profile and fill to ditch 11312 (Fig. 27, section 11301). Ditch 11305 was the largest ditch excavated in this trench with a comparatively narrow, steep-sided profile measuring 0.6m deep (Fig. 27, section 11300). It was filled with a single backfill deposit (11304) with lumps of redeposited natural and occasional charcoal fragments that produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery dated to the 4th century (Plate 29). This fill and ditch was recut along its line by ditch 11303 that was broader and shallower (Fig. 27, section 11300). Ditch 11303 contained a single fill with charcoal inclusions that also produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery.

3.14.10 A broad expanse of probable ditch fill (11318) was recorded in plan across the southern extent of the trench, with this ditch or ditches apparently truncating the fill of ditch 11312 and foundation 11314. This alignment was investigated in Trench 116 (ditches 11604 and 11606; Fig. 25).

Trench 114

3.14.11 Two parallel ditches (11403 and 11407) aligned NE-SW were recorded in Trench 114 cut into the light yellowish orange silty sand natural (11402). Both ditches possessed rounded profiles with the larger, ditch 11403, containing a sequence of three fills (11404-11406; Fig. 28, sections 11400 and 11401, Plate 26). Neither ditch yielded any artefactual evidence.

Trench 116

3.14.12 Two parallel ditches (11604 and 11606), one a recut of the other, were identified within the north-western end of Trench 116. These had similar board, flat-based profiles measuring approximately 1m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 28, section 11600). The fills of both diches were silty and dark grey and contained a small quantity of charcoal inclusions. Neither sequence produced any dateable artefacts with a piece of molten lead from fill 11602 being the only notable object. These ditches were traced in the south-eastern end of Trench 113 as deposit 11318.

3.14.13 A possible terminal end of a narrow gully (11611) was recorded within the south-eastern end of the trench. This was shallow and contained a single unremarkable fill (11610; Fig. 28, section 11602).

Trench 122

3.14.14 Trench 122 contained a light orang brown sandy silt clay natural (12202) that was cut by two ditches (12203 and 12205) at either end of the trench. Ditch 12203 appeared to be slightly curving on an otherwise ENE-WSW alignment. Investigation of this ditch was limited in depth due to flooding at this downslope end of the trench. The part that was excavated suggests a well-defined profile containing a single sterile fill (12204; Fig. 28, section 1220).

3.14.15 A pit (12207) and a ditch (12205) aligned NE-SW were encountered within the south-western end of the trench. Both were shallow with rounded profiles 0.2m deep containing single sterile silting fills (Fig. 28, section 12201). A single worked flint of probable late Neolithic to the early Bronze Age date was recovered from the silty subsoil layer overlying the feature fills.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The field conditions and visibility throughout the evaluation were generally good whilst the trenches were excavated, and the trenches were targeted to provide an even coverage of the site. The results also largely confirmed both the positive archaeological identifications provided by the geophysical survey and the absences, adding a further level of confidence to the field evaluation results.

4.1.2 Based on the positive identification of archaeological remains and the limited difficulties in accessing and identifying archaeological horizons, the results of this investigation should be seen as a reliable representation of the potential to encounter archaeological remains across the site.

4.1.3 The only area which involved some difficulty was that covered by the trenches within the floodplain setting where deep alluvial sequences were encountered. In the absence of any obvious archaeological horizons it is very difficult to establish what level the machine excavation should examine. However, a method was utilised to investigate the upper horizons followed by trial pit investigation of the full depth of the sequences and this has provided reliable palaeo-landscape information. There is possibly some scope to further evaluate this landscape through targeted borehole excavation and deposit modelling. However, the results of this evaluation for the floodplain remain a reliable indicator of the potential of this landscape.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation has successfully fulfilled the aims set out in section 2. This has confirmed the presence and absence of archaeology across the investigation area. On the higher ground of the valley side within the southern part of the site, the results strongly correlate with the geophysical survey data. The results here confirm the presence of Iron Age and Roman settlement activity.

4.3 Interpretation and discussion

4.3.1 The evaluation revealed four distinct areas of significant archaeological remains. These comprised: early prehistoric activity located at the edge of the floodplain in Trenches 36-41; middle-late Iron Age settlement focused around, but not limited to, Trenches 70-73; Roman activity peripheral to a settlement in Trench 96, and late Roman activity, including evidence for crop processing and structures, in Trenches 112-114 and 116. In addition, isolated features were encountered elsewhere within the evaluation, although these were invariably historic or failed to produce any artefactual evidence.

4.3.2 The evaluation also covered a range of topographical settings with the Iron Age and Roman activity located on the higher elevations of the valley side. Early prehistoric activity was represented by both features at the edge of the floodplain and through the regular occurrence of worked flint artefacts in later features and soils in trenches south of the floodplain on the valley sides. Excavation across the floodplain also revealed significant depths of alluvial deposits and sediments relating to former watercourses.

The floodplain setting: Trenches 6-12 and 30-41

4.3.3 Trenches 6-12 and 30-41 revealed a sequence of palaeochannel and alluvial deposits overlying the natural gravels from between 0.40m bgl to 3.40m bgl. Where the gravels were encountered at a higher level in Trenches 38-41, these represent possible gravel islands or higher areas at the edge of the floodplain. Trench 8, within the central part of the floodplain, also indicated the presence of a possible 'island' or area of higher gravel. Several features were present in Trenches 31-41 comprising ditches, pits and treeholes that were cut into the gravel or, in the case of Trenches 31, 33 and 35, into earlier alluvial deposits, and were subsequently sealed by later alluvial deposits. Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint artefacts were recovered from the fills of several of these, perhaps indicating a preference for valley edge settings for activities in the early prehistoric period. This potential valley edge setting in the Neolithic is reinforced by a radiocarbon date of 3365-3104 cal BC obtained from waterlogged material recovered from the palaeochannel in Trench 38.

4.3.4 Palaeochannels were evident within each of the trenches excavated on the floodplain away from the valley edge. These varied in depth from 1.7m to 3.4m bgl with basal deposits comprising dark blueish grey silts and clayey silts with frequent organic inclusions. The distribution of palaeochannels across the floodplain indicates an active river system that has moved across the valley. The lower fills of the palaeochannels were overlain by a sequence of silty clay alluvial deposits. A single piece of pottery was recovered from an alluvial horizon high in the sequence in Trench 34 (3403) which dates to the middle to late Roman period. This may indicate that the alluvial sequence had reached its current or near current elevation by this period, although few conclusions should be drawn from the presence of a single pottery sherd. Interestingly, a radiocarbon date obtained from a basal deposit in Trench 6 produced a date of cal AD 386-538 broadly corresponding to the single pottery sherd. Perhaps more evidential is the absence of any other artefacts from the alluvial horizons. This may indicate that the environment was not suitable for activities that would have left any tangible remains. However, floodplain environments with deep palaeochannel and alluvial deposit sequences can be extremely difficult to fully understand and often benefit from the addition of targeted deposit modelling.

Iron Age activity: Trenches 65, 68, 70-73 and 84

4.3.5 Trenches 65, 70-73 and 84 were located to ground truth the results of the geophysical survey and the immediate surroundings. The trenches confirmed the presence of significant archaeological deposits where predicted, although, as would be expected at excavation stage, these existed in greater density and complexity than the arrangements suggested by the geophysical survey plots alone.

4.3.6 The deposits in Trench 65 were heat affected as predicted, although the significance of this is not entirely clear from the evaluation data. Certainly, there is nothing conclusive to suggest that this is related to pottery production. However, the concentration of charred remains and scorched clay do point to a significant fire event resulting in the formation of this feature/deposit.

4.3.7 Trenches 68, 70 and 71 contained a number of linear features and pits. The generally unremarkable nature of the fills of these features and the absence of artefactual

evidence may point to these being slightly peripheral to the activity identified within Trenches 72 and 73. However, it should also be noted that none of the middle-late Iron Age pottery assemblages were substantial so this is not necessarily an indicator of the significance or density of activity for this period or setting.

4.3.8 Trenches 72 and 73 revealed a series of intercutting ditches and pits that yielded middle-late Iron Age pottery. The excavations within Trench 73 revealed a sequence of recuts to the ditch arrangements closely repeating the outline of a small enclosure. This is a frequent feature of Iron Age settlements in parts of Northamptonshire and may reflect the location of a house enclosure. The geophysical survey data also demonstrates that this activity extends over approximately 1ha extending partly outside the scheme boundary.

4.3.9 Similarly, Trench 84 revealed the anticipated pit alignment. In addition, a curving ditch was also recorded truncating the fills of a pit providing a useful stratigraphic relationship and phasing evidence. The pit did not produce any artefactual dating evidence, but the ditch did yield a good assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery. The location of this pit alignment, possibly in association with contemporary or later activity in trenches to the east is a tantalising prospect.

Roman activity: Trenches 96, 112-114 and 116

4.3.10 Trench 96 was positioned on the eastern periphery of a large settlement identified in some detail by the geophysical survey (Figs 3 and 21). Excavation of this trench confirmed the presence of enclosure ditches extending into the scheme boundary, although the absence of similar features in any trenches further to the east and south (eg Trenches 94, 97 and 98) suggests that this is at the very limit of this settlement. Pottery evidence indicates a late Roman date.

4.3.11 The initial geophysical survey data evidence was less conclusive for the area targeted by Trenches 112-114 and 116. However, these demonstrated the presence of numerous ditches, soil layers and possible structural remains. It is, perhaps, the complexity and density of the features and deposits here that made the geophysical survey data difficult to comprehend and interpret as a recognisable layout. The deposits here include evidence for crop processing and stratified sequences suggesting some longevity or phasing to these activities. The pottery assemblages correspond to the dating from Trench 96 indicating contemporary late Roman activity. This activity appears to be focused, with scant evidence for related boundaries or other features extending to the east.

4.3.12 The geophysical survey data and the current evaluation evidence combined with the evaluation and geophysical survey data from previous investigations to the immediate south (OA 2007) suggest that there is an extensive Roman rural settlement here. The current settlement area indicated by the geophysical survey data focused to the west of Trench 96 suggests that this covers approximately 1.5ha. However, if all data sources are considered, it is possible that this is one large settlement that incorporates Trenches 112-114 and 116 and extends west and south beyond the scheme boundary and into the future housing development area. This may put the settlement size up to 7ha, although some caution should be exercised in interpreting this as one large settlement in the absence of detailed evaluation data. Certainly,

some of the pottery evidence from OA's 2007 evaluation to the south indicates that there could be an early Roman phase beyond this area.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a reddish brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of orange sandy silt with darker lenses and ironstone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer		0.22	Topsoil. Reddish brown sandy silt.	Flint	Early prehistoric
101	Layer		0.28	Subsoil. Reddish brown sandy silt with sand stone and ironstone.		
102	Layer			Natural. Orange sandy silt, with dark lenses and ironstone.		

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a modern land drain and two modern pits. Consists of topsoil overlying orange brown sandy silt subsoil with ironstone in turn overlying a natural geology of light yellow to mid orange sand with ironstone. One modern pit investigated, not recorded, contained modern bricks.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer		0.32	Topsoil. Yellow brown silt.		
201	Layer		0.18	Subsoil. Compact orange brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone.		
202	Layer			Natural. Variably coloured light yellow to mid orange sand with manganese and ironstone		

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch, one furrow, and two land drains. Consists of topsoil overlying brown orange sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light yellow to mid orange brown sand and ironstone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer		0.32	Topsoil. Loose brown silt.		
301	Layer		0.12	Subsoil. Compact brown orange sandy silt		
302	Layer			Natural. Variably coloured light yellow-mid brown		

				orange sand with ironstone outcrops.		
303	Cut	0.74	0.32	Ditch. Oriented E-W. Linear. Steep sides and concave base.		
304	Fill	0.74	0.32	Firm mixed brown to light yellow orange silty sand.		
305	Cut			Unexcavated. Probably same as 403		
306	Fill			Furrow fill.		

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch, one furrow, and four land drains. Consists of topsoil overlying compact yellow orange sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of orange to light yellow brown sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer		0.32	Topsoil. Loose brown silt.		
401	Layer		0.26	Subsoil. Moderately compact light to mid yellow orange sandy silt.		
402	Layer			Natural. Variably coloured mid orange to light yellow brown sand with compact manganese.		
403	Cut		0.16	Furrow. Oriented E-W. Linear with moderately sloped side and flat base. Probably same as 305.		
404	Fill		0.16	Mid red brown silt with grey patches.	Clay pipe	Mid 18th-19th
405	Cut			Ditch. Unexcavated.		
406	Fill			Ditch fill.		

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow orange silty sand subsoil in turn overlying a variable natural geology of mid orange sand with yellow clay patches.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer		0.34	Topsoil. Loose light yellow brown silt.		
501	Layer		0.20	Subsoil. Yellow orange silty sand.		
502	Layer			Natural. Variable. Mid orange sand with pale		

				yellow patches, ironstone, and yellow clay patches.		

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits associated with a paleochannel. This sequence overlies a natural geology of grey sandy gravel. Due to buried services, trench shortened by 4m and moved south. Alluvial sequence recorded in a sondage in south end of trench.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	3.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
601	Layer		0.4	Subsoil. Yellow brown clayey silt. Alluvium		
602	Layer		0.6	Alluvium. Firm brown yellow silty clay.		
603	Layer		0.5	Alluvium. Mottled brown grey clay'		
604	Layer		0.5	Alluvium. Soft mottled green blue clay.		
605	Layer		1.1	Alluvium. Dark blue grey silty clay. Organic and sand inclusions.		
606	Layer			Natural. Dark-mid grey sandy gravel.		

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm yellow brown silty clay alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits associated with a paleochannel. This sequence overlies a natural geology of grey sandy gravel. Due to cattle access to watering hole, trench shortened by 8m. Alluvial sequence recorded in a sondage in west end of trench.					**Length (m)**	42
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	2.9
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer		0.30	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
701	Layer		0.64	Subsoil. Firm yellow brown silty clay. Alluvium		
702	Layer		0.36	Alluvium. Firm grey brown silty clay.		
703	Layer		1.30	Alluvium. Soft/friable mottled brown grey silty clay.		

704	Layer		0.10	Alluvium. Firm light grey blue clay.		
705	Layer		0.20	Alluvium? Dark grey silty clay. Organic inclusions.		
706	Layer			Natural. Dark-mid grey sandy gravel.		

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm yellow brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits associated with a paleochannel. This sequence overlies a natural geology of grey sandy gravel. Trench shortened by 10m due to buried services. Alluvial sequence recorded in a sondage 12m from west end of trench to avoid land drain.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer		0.36	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.	Flint.	Later prehistoric
801	Layer		0.34	Subsoil. Firm yellow brown clayey silt. Alluvium		
802	Layer		0.25	Alluvium. Firm light grey brown silty clay.		
803	Layer		0.40	Alluvium. Light mottled grey clay.		
804	Layer		0.15	Alluvium. Mottled grey brown sandy clay.		
805	Layer		0.15	Alluvium. Dark grey with some organics.		
806	Layer			Natural. Grey sandy gravel. Brown inclusions.		

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm yellow brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits. This sequence overlies a natural geology of grey sandy gravel. Due to buried services, trench shortened by 10m. Alluvial sequence recorded in a sondage in centre of trench.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	2.9
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer		0.4	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
901	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Firm yellow brown clayey silt. Alluvium		

902	Layer		0.9	Alluvium. Firm brown yellow silty clay.		
903	Layer		0.5	Alluvium. Firm mottled brown grey clay.		
904	Layer		0.2	Alluvium. Firm mottled grey brown clay.		
905	Layer		0.2	Alluvium. Soft mottled light blue grey clay.		
906	Layer		0.5	Alluvium. Dark blue grey silty clay with organics. Palaeochannel fill		
907	Layer			Natural. Dark-mid grey sandy gravel.		

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm yellow brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits associated with a paleochannel. This sequence overlies a natural geology of grey sandy gravel. Due to buried services, trench shortened by 10m. Alluvial sequence recorded in a sondage in south end of trench.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	3.1
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer		0.35	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
1001	Layer		0.35	Subsoil. Firm yellow brown clayey silt. Alluvium		
1002	Layer		0.80	Alluvium. Firm brown yellow silty clay.		
1003	Layer		0.70	Alluvium. Mottled brown grey clay.		
1004	Layer		0.50	Alluvium. Soft light blue grey clay.		
1005	Layer		0.40	Alluvium. Dark blue grey silty clay with organics. Palaeochannel fill.		
1006	Layer			Natural. Dark-mid grey sandy gravel.		

Trench 11		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm yellow brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits associated with a paleochannel. This sequence overlies a natural geology of grey sandy gravel. Due to backfill deadline, trench shortened by 15m. Alluvial sequence recorded in a sondage in west end of trench.	**Length (m)**	35
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	2.7

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer		0.4	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
1101	Layer		0.6	Subsoil. Firm yellow brown clayey silt.		
1102	Layer		0.6	Alluvium. Firm mottled brown grey silty clay.		
1103	Layer		0.3	Alluvium. Firm light blue grey clay.		
1104	Layer		0.8	Alluvium? Dark grey silty clay with organic inclusions. Palaeochannel fill		
1105	Layer			Natural. Dark-mid grey sandy gravel.		

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm yellow brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits associated with a paleochannel. This sequence overlies a natural geology of grey sandy gravel. Due to buried services, trench shortened by 10m and moved south. Alluvial sequence recorded in a sondage in west end of trench.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	2.95
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer		0.25	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
1201	Layer		0.35	Subsoil. Firm yellow brown clayey silt. Alluvium		
1202	Layer		0.80	Alluvium. Firm light grey brown silty clay.		
1203	Layer		0.40	Alluvium. Mottled grey blue clay.		
1204	Layer		0.50	Alluvium. Soft light grey blue clay.		
1205	Layer		0.65	Alluvium. Dark blue grey silty clay with organics. Palaeochannel fill		
1206	Layer			Natural. Grey sandy gravel.		

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying mid orange to light brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of orange sandy ironstone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer		0.34	Topsoil. Loose yellow brow silt.		
1301	Layer		0.14	Subsoil. Mid orange to light brown sandy silt with ironstone.		
1302	Layer			Natural. Compact orange sandy ironstone with occasional yellow sand patches.		

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch and one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying an orange brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of yellow brown to red brown ironstone and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer		0.18	Topsoil. Yellow brown loose silt.		
1401	Layer		0.40	Subsoil. Orange brown sandy silt.		
1402	Layer			Natural. Orangey yellow brown to mid red brown compact iron stone and sand.		
1403	Cut	1.36	0.54	Ditch. Oriented E-W. Linear with moderately sloped sides and concave base. Truncated by modern land drain. Cropmark ditch also seen in trenches 15, 17, 22, 23, 24, and 25.		
1404	Fill	1.36	0.54	Firm orange brown silt with frequent ironstone.	Animal Bone.	
1405	Cut	0.58	0.20	Pit. Ovoid with asymmetric moderately sloped sides and a concave base.		
1406	Fill	0.58	0.20	Moderately compact grey brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone.		

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch and two land drains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orange brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of mid orange to light yellow brown sand with patches of blue clay and ironstone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Loose yellow brown silt.		
1501	Layer		0.38	Subsoil. Orange brown sandy silt.		
1502	Layer			Natural. Variable colour: mid orange to light yellow brown sand with patches of blue clay and ironstone. Compact.		
1503	Cut			Ditch. Unexcavated.		
1504	Fill			Ditch fill.		

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of orange ironstone and light yellow sand with clay patches.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Loose yellow brown silt.		
1601	Layer		0.34	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt.	Post-medieval	
1602	Layer			Natural. Orange ironstone and light yellow sand with clay patches. Compact.		

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a grey yellow clayey sand subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light grey yellow sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer		0.20	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown sandy slay.		
1701	Layer		0.32	Subsoil. Grey yellow clayey sand.		
1702	Layer			Natural. Light grey yellow sand with ironstone and blue yellow clay patches.		

1703	Fill	1.44	0.42	Soft grey brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal.	CBM.	
1704	Cut	1.44	0.42	Ditch. Oriented N-S. Linear with moderate to steep sides and concave base. Truncated by land drain. Ditch identified in crop marks and appears in trenches 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, and 25.		

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light yellow brown to red brown sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer		0.36	Topsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt loam.		
1801	Layer		0.30	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt.		
1802	Layer			Natural. Light yellow brown to red brown sandy silt with pale grey silt patches. Frequent manganese.		

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light red brown to yellow brown sandy silt. Sondage into natural geology to SE end of trench.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer		0.38	Topsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt loam.		
1901	Layer		0.36	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt.		
1902	Layer			Natural. Light red brown to yellow brown sandy silt with pale grey silt patches. Frequent manganese.		

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light yellow brown to red brown sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer		0.36	Topsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt loam.		
2001	Layer		0.27	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt.		
2002	Layer			Natural. Light red brown to yellow brown very sandy silt with pale grey silt patches. Frequent manganese.		

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm brown grey sandy clay subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of yellow clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer		0.29	Topsoil. Yellow brown clayey sand.		
2101	Layer		0.25	Subsoil. Firm brown grey sandy clay.		
2102	Layer			Natural. Light brown yellow clayey sand and yellow grey sand.		

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural geology of light yellow brown sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt loam.		
2201	Layer			Natural. Light yellow brown sandy silt with pale grey silt patches.		
2202	Cut	1.15		Ditch. Unexcavated. Oriented N-S.		
2203	Fill	1.15		Unexcavated. Dark yellow brown sandy silt.		

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light yellow brown sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer		0.38	Topsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt loam.		
2301	Layer		0.30	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt.		
2302	Layer			Natural. Light yellow brown sandy silt with pale grey silt patches. Areas with frequent stones.		
2303	Cut	1.33	0.69	Ditch. Oriented NW-SE. Linear with moderate to steep sides and a V-shaped base. Cropmark ditch also seen in trenches 14, 15, 17, 22, 24, and 25.		
2304	Fill	1.33	0.45	Upper ditch fill. Soft dark yellow brown sandy silt.		
2305	Fill	0.81	0.23	Basal ditch fill. Firm grey brown sandy silt loam with frequent stones.	Glass.	
2306	Cut	0.40		Ditch. Unexcavated. Oriented WNW-ESE.		
2307	Fill	0.40		Unexcavated. Grey brown sandy silt.		

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light yellow brown to red brown sandy silt. Colluvial deposit observed in ESE end of trench.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer		0.37	Topsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt loam.		
2401	Layer		0.06	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt.		
2402	Layer			Natural. Light yellow brown to red brown sandy silt with pale grey silt patches.		

2403	Cut	0.81		Ditch. Unexcavated. Cropmark ditch also seen in trenches 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, and 25.		
2404	Fill	0.81		Unexcavated. Yellow brown sandy silt.		
2405	Layer		0.15	Colluvial/Alluvial. Light orange brown sandy silt with pale grey patches.		

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch, one treehole, and one modern pit truncation. Consists of topsoil overlying a grey brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light yellow brown sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2500	Layer		0.34	Topsoil. Light grey brown sandy silt loam.		
2501	Layer		0.08	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt.		
2502	Layer			Natural. Light yellow brown to red brown sandy silt with pale grey silt patches. Frequent manganese.		
2503	Cut	1.4	0.58	Ditch. Oriented N-S. Linear with undulating moderately sloped sides and a flattish base. Truncated by treehole 2507. Same ditch as seen in trenches 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, and 24.		
2504	Fill	1.4	0.38	Upper ditch fill. Firm orange brown silt		
2505	Fill		0.20	Basal ditch fill. Firm grey brown silt. Frequent wood and roots.		
2506	Fill	2.36	0.52	Firm mixed orange and grey brown silt. Frequent wood fragments.		
2507	Cut	2.36	0.52	Treehole. Ovoid with steep sides and flat base. Truncates ditch 2503.		
2508	Feature			Modern geological pit/truncation. Rectangular shape. Cuts subsoil.	Modern Glass.	

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm dark brown yellow sandy slay subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of mottled light brown yellow sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.71
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer		0.33	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
2601	Layer		0.38	Subsoil. Dark firm brown yellow sandy clay.		
2602	Layer			Natural. Light brown yellow sandy clay with grey and red brown sand mottling.		

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a light brown yellow sandy clay subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of light white yellow sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer		0.34	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown sandy clay.		
2701	Layer		0.36	Subsoil. Light firm brown yellow sandy clay.		
2702	Layer			Natural. Light white yellow clayey sand with ironstone and gravel.		

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown yellow sandy clay subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of brown yellow clayey sand. One ditch clearly modern and recorded in plan only.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer		0.31	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown sandy clay.		
2801	Layer		0.28	Subsoil. Brown yellow sandy clay with flint gravel.		
2802	Layer			Natural. Brown yellow clayey sand with gravel and grey sand mottling.		
2803	Fill	1.0	0.18	Soft brown grey silty clay with flinty gravel.		

2804	Cut	1.0	0.18	Ditch. Oriented NE-SW. Steep sides and flat base.		

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown yellow sandy clay subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of mottled light orange yellow clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2900	Layer			Topsoil. Dark yellow brown sandy clay.	Flint	Early prehistoric and Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age
2901	Layer			Subsoil. Brown yellow sandy clay with flint gravel.		
2902	Layer			Natural. Light orange yellow clayey sand with red sand and iron stone mottling. Flint gravel inclusions.		

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology to excavated depth. Consists of topsoil overlying a red brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a yellow brown silty clay alluvial layer. This overlies a brown/grey yellow sandy clay alluvial deposit. This trench was not investigated beyond the surface level of 3003 at approximately 0.9m bgl.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.82
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3000	Layer		0.36	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
3001	Layer		0.20	Subsoil. Firm red brown clayey silt.		
3002	Layer		0.35	Alluvium. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with blue patches. Iron oxide inclusions.		
3003	Layer			Alluvium. Brown/grey yellow sandy clay.		

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench contained one possible treehole containing scorched debris. Consists of topsoil overlying a red brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil which overlies a brown orange silty clay alluvium. The treehole is cut into the surface horizon of a brown yellow clay alluvial layer. This trench was not investigated beyond the surface level of 3103 at approximately 0.9m bgl					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3100	Layer		0.27	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.	Flint	Later prehistoric
3101	Layer		0.25	Subsoil. Red brown clayey silt with blue clay patches.		
3102	Layer		0.45	Alluvium. Firm brown orange silty clay with blue clay patches.	Flint.	
3103	Layer			Alluvium. Soft mottled brown yellow and blue clay.		
3104	Cut	2.10	0.22	Treehole. Irregular shape, sides, and base. Cut into 3013. Partially exposed feature. Similar to 3304 and 3503.		
3105	Fill	2.10	0.22	Friable orange brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal. Burnt/scorched clay.		

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm red brown clayey silt alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a light yellow brown silty clay alluvium. The trench was excavated to the surface of further alluvial layer comprising brown/grey yellow silty clay. This trench was not investigated beyond the surface level of 3203 at approximately 0.95m bgl.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer		0.30	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
3201	Layer		0.30	Subsoil. Firm red brown clayey silt.		
3202	Layer		0.34	Alluvium. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with blue patches. Iron oxide and manganese inclusions.		
3203	Layer			Alluvium. Brown/grey yellow sandy clay.		

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained one treehole cut into layer 3303. Consists of topsoil overlying a red brown silty clay alluvial subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial layers and a possible palaeochannel to a maximum depth of 2.2m bgl where investigated through the excavation of a trial pit.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.	Flint	Later prehistoric
3301	Layer		0.20	Subsoil/alluvium. Red brown and blue silty clay with iron oxide.		
3302	Layer		0.44	Alluvium. Soft brown orange silty clay with blue patches.		
3303	Layer			Alluvium. Brown and blueish mottled silt clay.		
3304	Cut	1.40	0.18	Treehole. Irregular shape, sides, and base. Partially exposed feature. Similar to 3104.		
3305	Fill	1.40	0.18	Friable orange brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal mixed with burnt clay.		
3306			0.40	Alluvium		
3307			0.60	Alluvium		
3308	Layer			Sand and gravel natural drift geology		

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a red brown silty clay subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits associated with a possible paleochannel in east end of trench. These deposits overlay natural geologies of light yellow brown silty clay, and gravel in a brown grey silty clay matrix.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	1.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer			Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.		
3401	Layer			Subsoil. Red brown silty clay.		
3402	Layer			Alluvium. Firm light brown blue silty clay.		

3403	Layer		0.45	Alluvium. Soft brown blue silty clay. Frequent iron oxide.	Pot	Mid-Late Roman
3404	Layer			Alluvium. Light yellow brown silty clay.		
3405	Layer		0.26	Alluvium. Light yellow brown silty clay with light grey patches.		
3406	Layer		0.10	Alluvium. Light yellow brown silty clay with light grey and light red brown patches.		
3407	Layer		0.11	Alluvium. Light grey silty clay with light yellow and light red brown patches.		
3408	Layer		0.06	Alluvium. Light yellow brown silty clay with light grey and light red brown patches.		
3409	Layer		0.14	Fluvial? Grey blue silty clay with light red brown patches.		
3410	Layer		0.18	Fluvial? Dark blue grey silty clay with light red brown patches. Frequent organic material. Possible paleochannel.		
3411	Layer			Natural? Rounded gravel in brown grey silty clay matrix with blue clay patches.		

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained one treehole. Consists of topsoil overlying a firm brown orange silty clay subsoil in turn overlying a natural geology of frim mottled brown blue clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer		0.22	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay.	Flint.	
3501	Layer		0.58	Subsoil. Firm brown orange silty clay with blue patches.		
3502	Layer			Natural. Firm mottled brown blue clay with iron oxide patches.		-
3503	Cut	2.4	0.18	Treehole. Irregular.		
3504	Fill	2.4	0.18	Mixed red burnt clay and charcoal.		

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a sequence of alluvial deposits at the eastern end of the trench down to a depth of 2.20m b.g.l. At the western end intercutting prehistoric ditches were recorded.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	2.2
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer		0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
3601	Layer		0.10	Subsoil. Firm light yellowish brown silty clay.		
3602	Layer		0.25	Alluvium. Light blueish grey silty clay.		
3603	Layer		0.35	Alluvium. Light blueish grey silty clay.		
3604	Void			Void		
3605	Void			Void		
3606	Layer			Natural. Light yellowish brown sandy silt.		
3607	Layer		0.30	Alluvium. Light blueish grey silty clay.		
3608	Layer		0.22	Alluvium. Light blueish grey silty clay.		
3609	Cut	0.48	0.22	Ditch		
3610	Fill	0.48	0.22	Fill of (3609)		
3611	Cut	1.22	0.26	Ditch		
3612	Fill	1.22	0.26	Fill of (3611)	Flint	Late Mesolithic and Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age
3613	Cut	1	0.28	Ditch		
3614	Fill	1	0.28	Fill of (3614)		
3615	Layer		0.64	Alluvium. dark blueish grey silty clay with organics.		

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow silty clay subsoil in turn overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits. This sequence overlies natural geologies of deep blue and blue grey clays.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	1.76
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Layer		0.25	Topsoil. Grey brown silt loam.		
3701	Layer		0.22	Subsoil. Light yellow silty clay.		
3702	Layer		0.39	Alluvium. Light blue grey silty clay with red brown flecks. Organic inclusions.		
3703	Layer		0.20	Alluvium. Light blue grey silty clay with yellow brown patches. Occasional stones.		
3704	Layer		0.18	Alluvium. Light blue grey silty clay with yellow brown flecks. Frequent manganese.		
3705	Layer		0.17	Alluvium. Light yellow brown silty clay with light blue grey clay patches. Infrequent manganese.		
3706	Layer		0.18	Alluvium. Yellow brown and light blue grey silty clay flecked with manganese.		
3707	Layer		0.14	Alluvium. Light yellow brown silty clay with green clay patches.		
3708	Layer			Natural. Deep blue clay.		
3709	Layer			Natural. Blue grey clay.		

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow brown silty clay subsoil in turn overlying an alluvial sequence.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3800	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silt loam.		
3801	Layer		0.14	Subsoil. Yellow brown silty clay.		

3802	Layer		0.47	Alluvium. Bright blue grey silty clay with light yellow brown flecks.		
3803	Layer		0.14	Alluvium. Light blue grey silty clay with light yellow brown flecks and manganese.		
3804	Layer		0.14	Alluvium. Light blue grey sandy clay with manganese.		
3805	Layer			Alluvium. Light blue grey silty sand with gravel and manganese. Sand/gravel islands in floodplain sequence.		
3806	Layer			Alluvium. Light yellow brown silty clay. Plan only.		
3807	Layer		0.30	Alluvium. Blue grey silty clay.		
3808	Layer		0.20	Alluvium. Mottled green brown silty clay.		
3809	Layer		0.40	Alluvium. Blue grey coarse silt with tufa.		
3810	Layer			Fluvial? Purple grey silty clay with frequent organic material.		
3811	Cut			Pit.		
3812	Fill			Pit fill. Firm mottled light yellow brown silt.		

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench contained one pit, one treehole, and one possible ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay subsoil in turn overlying an alluvial sequence. This sequence overlies a natural geology of brown grey clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3900	Layer		0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silt loam.		
3901	Layer		0.10	Subsoil. Light yellow brown silt clay.		
3902	Layer		0.21	Alluvium. Light blue grey silty clay with yellow brown flecks.		
3903	Layer		0.22	Alluvium. Light blue grey sandy clay with yellow brown flecks and frequent stones.		

3904	Layer		0.13	Alluvium. Light yellow brown sandy silt with yellow brown flecks.		
3905	Cut	1.96	0.34	Pit. Circular with symmetrical moderately sloped sides and flat base.		
3906	Fill	1.96	0.34	Firm mid-light grey silty gravel with manganese patches.	Flint.	Mesolithic
3907	Cut	1.04	0.18	Treehole. Ovoid with moderate to gently sloped sides and an undulating base.		
3908	Fill	1.04	0.18	Firm grey silty gravel with manganese patches.	Flint.	Early prehistoric
3909	Cut	1.32	0.32	Pit of possible ditch terminus. Partially exposed. Rounded end to possible NE-SW oriented linear. Moderate to steep sides with flat base.		
3910	Fill		0.24	Firm grey clayey silt with dark grey patches.	Flint.	Early prehistoric
3911	Fill		0.32	Firm orange grey sandy silt.		
3912	Layer			Natural. Brown grey clayey sand with flint gravel inclusions.		

Trench 40

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow brown subsoil in turn overlying sand and gravel drift geology.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	2.2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.9

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer		0.36	Topsoil. Mid yellow brown silt		
4001	Layer		0.12	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
4002	Layer		0.18	Alluvium. Mottled greyish brown.		
4003	Cut	1.60	0.42	Pit.		
4004	Fill	1.60	0.42	Fill of (4003)	Flint	Early prehistoric
4005	Layer			Natural. Light greyish brown sand gravel.		

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contained one ditch and one possible segmented ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow brown silty clay subsoil in turn overlying an alluvial sequence which seals a natural geology of varied bright yellow brown to light blue grey silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.94
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4100	Layer		0.21	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silt loam.		
4101	Layer		0.06	Subsoil. Yellow brown silty clay.		
4102	Layer		0.32	Alluvium. Light grey brown silty clay with yellow brown and manganese flecks.		
4103	Layer		0.07	Alluvium. Light yellow brown silty clay with manganese flecks and light blue grey clay patches.		
4104	Layer		0.12	Alluvium. Light blue grey silty clay with yellow brown patches and frequent manganese.		
4105	Cut	0.61	0.10	Segmented ditch? Curvilinear oriented NE-SW. Shallow with concave base. May be charred treehole.		
4106	Fill	0.61	0.05	Upper fill. Firm yellow brown silty clay with light blue grey patches. Frequent charcoal and manganese.		
4107	Fill	0.61	0.04	Basal fill. Firm light brown blue grey silty clay with yellow brown flecks.		
4108	Cut	0.44	0.14	Ditch. Linear oriented NE-SW with steep sides and concave base.		
4109	Fill	0.44	0.14	Firm light yellow brown silty clay with light blue grey flecks.		
4110	Layer		0.15	Alluvium. Light blue grey silty clay with yellow brown patches, manganese flecks and stones.		

4111	Layer			Natural. Variably bright yellow brown sandy clay with sub angular stones to light blue grey silty clay with sub rounded stones.		

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology – the water table was encountered in the base of the trench. The trench was shortened due to footpath. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown silty clay which in turn overlay a layer of yellow brown sandy clay with pebbles.					**Length (m)**	39
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4200	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay		
4201	Layer		0.3	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
4202	Layer		0.26	Colluvium. Grey yellow brown sandy clay with sub rounded pebbles		
4203	Layer			Natural Brown grey clay sandy with flint and gravel		

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt and then natural of silty sand. Trench was shortened by 14m to avoid a footpath.					**Length (m)**	36
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4300	Layer		0.21	Mid grey brown sandy silt		
4301	Layer		0.17	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown sandy silt		
4302	Layer			Natural. Mid red brown silty sand with yellow grey mottles		

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of brown loose sand. Trench was shortened by 1m to avoid a footpath.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4400	Layer		0.21	Mid grey brown sandy silt		
4401	Layer		0.17	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown sandy silt		
4402	Layer		0.4	Colluvium. Grey yellow silty sand		
4403	Layer			Natural. Mid red brown loose sand		

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy clay in turn overlaying natural of brown sand. Trench The western half of the trench had a colluvial deposit and an extra sondage was excavated at the western end – down to the natural					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.65
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45 to 0.72
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4500	Layer		0.24	Mid grey brown silty clay		
4501	Layer		0.18	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown sandy clay		
4502	Layer		0.3	Colluvium. Grey brown sandy clay		
4503	Layer			Natural. Grey yellow sand and ironstone with clay variation		

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one NNE-SSW linear likely a hedgerow or a shallow field boundary. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.65
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4600	Layer		0.24	Mid grey brown sandy silt		
4601	Layer		0.3	Subsoil. Brown red sandy silt with gravel		
4602	Layer		0.3	Natural. Light brown yellow sandy clay		
4603	Cut	1.22	0.2	Ditch. Filled by 4604. Likely same feature as 4605 and 4607. NNE-SSW		

				orientated. Shallow sloping sides and a shallow irregular base. May be geological or natural?		
4604	Fill		0.2	Grey sandy clay. May have been formed by water action?		
4605	Cut			Ditch. Filled by 4606. Likely same feature as 4603 and 4607. (not excavated)		
4606	Fill			Mid grey brown sandy silt		
4607	Cut			Ditch. Filled by 4608. Likely same feature as 4603 and 4605. . (not excavated)		
4608	Fill			Mid grey brown sandy silt		

Trench 47						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown silty sand in turn overlaying natural of silt sand. A hollow in this trench was tested and found to be 0.10m deep and geological in nature					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4700	Layer		0.22	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		
4701	Layer		0.34	Subsoil. Yellow brown silty sand with pebbles		
4702	Layer			Natural. Mid red brown silty sand with hollows filled with silt		

Trench 48						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown silty clay in turn overlaying natural of yellow sand. Colluvium was observed in a 9m length at the NE end of the trench.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.82
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4800	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. dark yellow brown silty clay		
4801	Layer		0.34	Subsoil. Yellow brown silty clay		
4802	Layer		0.22	Colluvium. Grey/yellow brown silty clay		

4803	Layer			Natural. Orange yellow sand and ironstone		

Trench 49						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch which may be the line of a hedgerow or an oddly backfilled ditch. This ditch may have also been observed in Trench 46. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown silty clay in turn overlaying natural of yellow sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4900	Layer		0.22	Topsoil. Red brown sandy silt		
4901	Layer		0.16	Subsoil. Brown red sandy clay		
4902	Layer			Red yellow sandy clay		
4903	Cut	3.6	0.34	Ditch – likely a hedgerow? Aligned NE-SW. Shallow sloping sides and a very shallow concave base. This was likely quite modern as it cut the subsoil		
4904	Fill			Fill of ditch 4903. Light red brown sandy clay with mixed blue yellow clay. Mixed fill – heavy rooting?		

Trench 50						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of silty sand. Geological features present in the trench.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5000	Layer		0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
5001	Layer		0.28	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
5002	Layer			Natural. Light orange brown silty sand		

Trench 51						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of silty sand. Geological features present in the trench. Five land drains in trench. One worked flint in the subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5-0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5100	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt		
5101	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt	Worked flint	Early prehistoric
5102	Layer		0.16	Natural (variation). Light brown yellow sandy silt		
5103	Layer			Natural. Blue grey mottled silty clay and red brown silty sand with frequent sub singular stones		

Trench 52						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5200	Layer		0.25	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt		
5201	Layer		0.25	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
5202	Layer			Natural. Yellow sandy silt with outcrops of clay		

Trench 53						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5300	Layer		0.2	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		
5301	Layer		0.28	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
5304	Layer			Natural. Red brown sand with flint gravels		

Trench 54						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5400	Layer		0.22	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		
5401	Layer		0.27	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
5402	Layer			Natural. Red brown sand and light brown clayey silt		

Trench 55						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5500	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		
5501	Layer		0.21	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
5502	Layer			Natural. Orange brown silty sand with ironstone		

Trench 56						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of yellow brown sandy silt in turn overlaying natural of silty sand. Trench shortened due to a footpath at the SW end.					**Length (m)**	42
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5600	Layer		0.27	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
5601	Layer		0.31	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
5602	Layer			Natural. Orange brown sandy silt		
5603	Fill			Fill of pit 5604. Light grey silty sand		
5604	Cut	0.54 x 0.32	0.4	Pit. Cuts subsoil 5601. Sub rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base.		

Trench 57						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology apart from one N-S possible linear *c* 2m wide that was not excavated. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silt subsoil, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy silt/ silty clay/ silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5700	Layer	0.23		Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
5701	Layer	0.3		Subsoil. Pale yellow brown sandy silt (may be colluvial)		
5703	Layer			Orange brown sandy silt to sandy clay		

Trench 58						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of brown sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy silt and silty clay. This trench was moved 5m to the west to avoid a footpath. Trench had four modern land drains.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5800	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silty loam		
5801	Layer		0.23	Subsoil. Place yellow brown sandy silt. Infrequent sub angular stones		
5802	Layer			Natural. Light orange brown sandy silt to bright orange brown silty clay with frequent sub rounded stones		

Trench 59						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of brown sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy clay. One linear feature was observed and same ditch as in Trench 61 and 63 which also contained a land drain. Upon excavation of the linear it contained land drain fragments and redeposited natural which is indicative of a modern feature – ditch for a land drain.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5900	Layer		0.2	Topsoil. Red brown sandy silt		

5901	Layer		0.3	Subsoil. Brown red sandy silt		
5902	Layer			Natural. Light brown yellow sandy clay		

Trench 60						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one undated ditch, one treehole and one geological feature. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of brown silty sand, which in turn overlay natural geology of silty sand. The trench had to be moved to avoid standing water.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6000	Layer			Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		-
6001	Layer			Subsoil. Orange brown with white silty sand		
6002	Layer			Natural. Orange brown silty sand		
6003	Fill		0.5	Fill of ditch 6004. Grey sandy silt with orange patches and 10% of the fill was burnt stone	Burnt stone	
6004	Cut	0.8	0.5	Ditch aligned NE-SW. Concave sides and steep sloping sides. Cuts subsoil.		
6005	Fill/cut	2 x 2	0.38	Treehole only partially excavated. Filled with light grey sandy silt.		
6006	Fill		0.15	Geological feature only partially excavated. Filled with mid brown silt. Contained 20% stone		

Trench 61						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one undated ditch and one land drain which was observed at a depth of 0.9m – probably the same one that was in Trench 59 and 63. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of brown silt, which in turn overlay natural geology of silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6100	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Mid brown silt		
6101	Layer		0.36	Subsoil. Light orange brown silt		
6102	Layer			Natural. Light to mid brown silt		
6103	Cut			Cut of am unexcavated ditch. Later realised this was a land drain		

6104	Fill			Fill of an unexcavated ditch		

Trench 62						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench was shortened by 13m due to electric fence. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of clayey silt, which in turn overlay natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	37
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6200	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. dark yellow brown sandy silt		
6201	Layer		0.18	Subsoil. Orange brown clayey silt		
6203	Layer			Natural. Grey yellow clay and orange brown ironstone		

Trench 63						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches, three pits and multiple land drains. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of brown sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy silt and silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6300	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
6301	Layer		0.18	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
6302	Layer			Natural. White/orange brown sand		
6303	Fill		0.2	Fill of pit 6404. Mid brown sandy silt		
6304	Cut	1.10 x 0.5	0.2	Pit – cuts natural. Sub rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base		
6305	Fill		0.35	Ditch. Yellow brown with grey mottled silty sand. Very root disturbed suggesting this was a hedge line		
6306	Cut	1	0.35	Ditch/hedge line cuts subsoil and aligned NW-SE. Steep sides and a flat base. The fill 6305 looks like disturbed natural and it may have been a hedgeline		

6307	Fill			Fill of possible ditch 6308. Mid brown silty sand		
6308	Cut	0.64	0.24	Ditch terminus. Aligned NW-SE. Steep slopes and base is stepped. irregular base could be from tree disturbance		
6309	Cut	2.2 x 0.4		Ditch (unexcavated) or land drain.		
6310	Fill			Fill of land drain 6309. Mid grey brown sandy silt. A ceramic land drain was found 0.70m deep		
6311	Cut/fill	0.7 x 0.7		Fill of pit (unexcavated). Light grey sandy clay		
6312	Cut/fill	1.5 x 0.9		Fill of pit (unexcavated). Dark grey sandy clay		

Trench 64						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained one linear ditch (6403), two post-medieval stone box drained NW-SE orientated and four ceramic land drains. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of silty sand in turn overlying a possible colluvial layer then two layers of natural geology, one layer a silty clay and the other a silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6400	Layer		0.22	Topsoil. Loose brown grey sandy silt		
6401	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Light red brown silty sand with light blue grey flecking		
6402	Layer		0.25	A light grey blue friable silty sand red brown flecks (colluvium?)		
6403	Layer			Natural 1. Firm brown yellow silty clay		
6404	Layer			Natural 2. A friable light yellow brown and red brown silty sand		
6405	Cut	0.46	0.18	Ditch. Orientated NNW-SSE. Shallow sloping sides and shallow concave base. Truncated by a post-medieval stone lined box drain.		
6406	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch 6403. Mid brown sandy clay.		

Trench 65						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained one pit covered by spread 6505, which may have been an area of burning. On the geophysics, this was identified as the site of a possible kiln. Also contained a stone drain. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silt collvium/subsoil in turn overlaying a colluvial layer then a sandy silty natural.					**Length (m)**	21
					Width (m)	3.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.72
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6500	Layer		0.2	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
6501	Layer		0.13	Colluvial subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
6502	Layer		0.38	Colluvium. Yellow brown silty sand with bands of light brown yellow. Contained occasional small sub angular sandstones		
6503	Layer			Natural. Light brown yellow sandy silt with clay.		
6504	Cut	0.15	0.26	Pit. Sub circular with shallow sloping sides and a shallow, concave base. Cuts into 6503 and covered by spread 6505.		
6505	Fill	6.45 x 3.5	0.26	Spread of dark brown grey silty sand deposit with frequent charcoal, overlies natural 6503 and fills pit 6504. This deposit contained frequent scorched clay	CBM	

Trench 66						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a sandy silt subsoil and in turn overlaying natural geology of clay (mudstone).					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6600	Layer		0.21	Topsoil. Brown grey sandy silt		
6601	Layer		0.19	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
6602	Layer			Natural. Yellow clay and red mudstone clay		

Trench 67						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a sandy silt subsoil and in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6700	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
6701	Layer		0.21	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
6702	Layer			Natural. Yellow brown sandy clayey silt and bands of red brown mudstone clay		

Trench 68						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench was split due to footpath. The trench contained one ditch (6804) and another feature that was partially excavated (6803) which could be the edge of a ditch or large pit. Also contained a post-medieval stone drain. Consists of topsoil overlying silty sandy subsoil, which in turn overlay natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	45
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6800	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
6801	Layer		0.18	Subsoil. Red brown silty sand		
6802	Layer			Natural. Light grey brown silty sand		
6803	Cut			Ditch or pit. Only partially excavated, could not be fully excavated due to proximity to bulk. Filled by 6808		
6804	Cut	0.84	0.38	Ditch orientated NW-SE. Moderately concave sides and a rounded base. Filled by 6805 and 6806. Cuts 6802.		
6805	Fill		0.12	Upper fill of 6804. Red brown silty sand. Natural infill.		
6806	Fill		0.3	Basal fill of 6804. Light yellow grey silty sand with mid red brown patches		
6807	Cut			Stone drain. Originally thought to be a ditch but		

				when excavated with was shown to be a stone box drain		
6808	Fill			Fill of possible ditch 6803. Red brown silty sand		

Trench 69						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch (6903) and one furrow (6907). Also contained a post-medieval stone drain. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	23.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6900	Layer			Topsoil. Brown grey sandy silt		
6901	Layer			Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
6902	Layer			Natural. Fined grained light yellow brown sandy silt with stones		
6903	Cut	1.50	0.46	Ditch. Aligned ESE-NNW. Moderately steep sides and a flat base. Cuts 6902 – red yellow sandy silt with weathered sandstone		
6904	Fill		0.46	Fill of ditch 6903. Light brown sandy silt with sub-angular sandstone pebbles. Diffuse contact to basal natural – redeposited natural from side erosion?		
6905	VOID			VOID. Sub soil - section wasn't cleaned properly		
6906	Fill		0.25	Fill of furrow 6907. Light olive grey clayey silt	Metal	*c* 19th+
6907	Cut			Furrow. Aligned ESE-NNW. Moderately sloping sides and a flat base		

Trench 70						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches and three pits and one ditch (7006) and pone pit (7004) was excavated. Flints were found in the topsoil, subsoil and in ditch fill 2005. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying a natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7000	Layer		0.14	Topsoil. Fined grained light brown grey sandy silt	Worked flint	Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age
7001	Layer		0.38	Subsoil. Fine grained light yellow brown sandy silt	Worked flint, Pot	Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age flint 12^{th}-13^{th} century
7002	Layer			Natural. Fined grained light yellow brown sandy silt with stones		
7003	Fill		0.8	Fill of pit 7004. Light brown sand. Sterile fill apart from a rocky area along the northern edge.		
7004	Cut	1.3 x 2.7	0.95	Pit. Sub-rectangular with near vertical sides and rounded base. Filled with 7003.		
7005	Fill		0.52	Fill of ditch 2006. Light brown sand with small stone fragments.	Worked flint	Prehistoric
7006	Cut	1.05	0.52	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Moderately steep sides with flat base		
7007	Fill	1.15		Fill of possible ditch aligned NW-SE (unexcavated). Light brown sand		
7008	Fill	1.4 x 0.4		Fill of possible pit (unexcavated). Light brown sand		
7009	Fill	0.7 x 0.6		Fill of possible pit (unexcavated). Born sand		

Trench 71						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and two treeholes. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7100	Layer		0.14	Topsoil. Fined grained light brown sandy silt	Pottery	Late Iron Age-early Roman
7101	Layer		0.19	Subsoil. Fine grained light yellow brown sandy silt	Metal and flint	Early prehistoric flint
7102	Layer			Natural. Fined grained light yellow brown sandy silt with stones		
7103	Cut	0.75	0.16	Ditch. NE-SW. gently sloping sides and shallow-concave base – could be geological or archaeological		
7104	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch 7103. Brown red silty sand. Colluvium?		
7105	Cut			Ditch.		
7106	Fill			Fill of ditch 7105		
7107	Cut	0.6 x 0.7	0.22	Treehole or geological feature. Steep sloping sides and a shallow, concave base		
7108	Fill		0.22	Fill of treehole 7101. Red brown silty sand		
7109	Cut	1.3 x 0.9		Treehole. Not excavated		
7110	Fill			Fill of treehole 7109. Red brown silty sand		

Trench 72						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	3.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7200	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. Fined grained light brown grey sandy silt		
7201	Layer		0.15	Subsoil. Light brown yellow sandy silt	Clay pipe Pottery	Mid *c* 18th-*c* 19th

					Flint	Late Iron Age-early Roman Early prehistoric
7202	Layer			Natural. Light grey brown silty sand		
7203	Cut	1.2	0.5	Ditch. Aligned E-W – curvilinear. Moderately steep slope and concave base. Cut by ditch 7207 and it cuts ditch 7205		
7204	Fill			Fill of ditch 7203. Light yellow brown sand		
7205	Cut	1.3	0.55	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Steep sides and a rounded base		
7206	Fill	1.3 x 1	0.55	Fill of ditch 7205. Light white grey silty sand		
7207	Cut	1.2	0.36	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Moderately steep sides and a concave base. Cuts ditches 7203 and 7205		
7208	Fill			Fill of ditch 7207. Mid brown silty sand		
7209	Cut	1.1	0.8	Pit. Oval in plan with steep sides/undercut sides and a shallow concave base		
7210	Fill		0.2	Basal fill of ditch 7209. Dark brown grey sandy silt	Pottery	Middle Iron Age
7211			0.56	Fill on the NE side of the pit. Light yellow brown silty sand - likely cause but collapse of one side of the pit		
7212	Fill		0.7	Upper fill of pit 7209. Brown grey sandy silt	Pottery	Late Iron Age-early Roman
7213	Cut		0.7	Ditch. Curvilinear with steep sides and a concave base.		
7214	Fill		0.3	Lower fill of ditch 7213. Dark red brown sandy silt. Patches of natural – redeposited?		
7215	Fill		0.4	Upper fill of ditch 7213. Light orange brown sandy silt		

Trench 73						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a sequence of 4-5 intercutting ditches. There is a possible remnant of a mound or buried soil horizon in the centre (7323). Also had one pit (unexcavated), 7321 and one unexcavated pit, 7322. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	3.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7300	Layer		0.14	Topsoil. Fined grained light brown grey sandy silt	Pottery	Medieval
7301	Layer		0.25	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt	Pottery Flint	Middle Iron Age? Early prehistoric
7302	Layer			Natural. Yellow sand		
7303	Cut	1.2	0.4	Curvilinear ditch. Concave base and moderately steep sides. Cuts 7302 and 7305		
7304	Fill		0.4	Fill of ditch cut 7303. Light grey brown sandy silt	Pottery	Middle Iron Age?
7305	Fill		0.35	Fill of ditch cut 7306. Light brown silty sand		
7306	Cut	1	0.35	Curvilinear ditch. NW-SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and flat base. Cuts 7302. Recut of ditch?		
7307	Fill			Fill of ditch cut 7308. Brown silty sand		
7308	Cut	1.10	0.4	Ditch - curvilinear. NW-SE aligned. Vertical sides and slightly rounded base		
7309	Fill		0.8	Fill of ditch cut 7310. Brown silty sand	Pottery	Late Iron Age-early Roman
7310	Cut	1.1	0.8	Ditch - curvilinear. N-S aligned. Near vertical sides and slightly rounded base		
7311	Fill		0.45	Fill of ditch cut 7312. Light brown silty sand	Pottery	Middle Iron Age?
7312	Cut	1.10	0.45	Ditch - curvilinear. Aligned E-W. Steep sides and a slightly rounded base. Part of a recut? Same as 7303?		
7313	Fill		0.43	Fill of ditch cut 7314. Mid brown silty sand	Pottery	Late Iron Age-early Roman

7314	Cut	0.6	0.43	Ditch - curvilinear. Aligned E-W. Steep sides and flat base		
7315	Fill		0.46	Fill of ditch cut 7316. Brown silty sand	Pottery flint	Middle Iron Age
7316	Cut	1	0.46	Ditch - curvilinear. Aligned E-W. Vertical sides and flat base. Cuts 7317?. Same as 7308?		
7317	Fill		0.95	Fill of ditch 7318. Brown silty sand.	Pottery	Middle Iron Age?
7318	Cut	1.3	0.95	Ditch (curvilinear) - terminus. Aligned E-W. Vertical sides and flat base. East terminus of an E-W curvilinear ditch. Forms part of a possible circular/penannular ditched enclosure. It appears to have cut a shallower ditch on the same alignment (7320) which did not terminate here.		
7319	Fill		0.25	Fill of ditch cut 7314. Light brown silty sand		
7320	Cut	0.8	0.25	Ring ditch - curvilinear. Aligned E-W. Steep sides and flat base. Cut by deeper ditch terminus 7318 which was on the same alignment		
7321	Fill	3.4 x 2		Ditch fill (ditch unexcavated) Light brown silty sand		
7322	Fill	0.6 x 0.8		Pit fill (pit unexcavated) Orange brown sand		
7323	Layer	5 x 3.4	0.26	Possible soil horizon associated with ditched enclosure. Light brown silty sand with 10% stone. This layer was bounded by the ring ditch and overlay the natural. It is possibly a barrow mound	Pottery	Middle Iron Age?

Trench 74						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench was split due to footpath. The trench contained two ditches and a treehole. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of mudstone clay.					**Length (m)**	45
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7400	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Fined grained grey brown sandy silt		
7401	Layer		0.24	Subsoil. Fine grained light yellow brown sandy silt		
7402	Layer			Natural. Fined grained red brown mudstone clay with silt		
7403	Cut	0.84	0.28	Ditch. NNW-SSE. Broad, round base with shallow concave sides. Cuts 7402		
7404	Fill			Fill of ditch 7403. Grey brown silty sand.		
7405	Cut	0.88	0.43	Ditch. WNW-ESE. Broad and slightly rounded base with concave sides. This ditch is in line with the fence line to the east of the field. Cuts 7402		
7406	Fill		0.28	Lower fill of ditch 7405. Dark red brown silty sand		
7407	Fill		0.14	Upper fill of ditch 7405. Yellow brown sandy silt		
7408	Cut	2.2 x 3.4		Treehole.		

Trench 75						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of mudstone clay.					**Length (m)**	53
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7500	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
7501	Layer		0.21	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
7502	Layer			Natural. Yellow grey silty clay with bands of red brown clay mudstone		
7503	Cut	0.7 x 0.46	0.36	Pit. Only half of pit observed as it was partly in bulk. Broad, rounded		

				base and a moderately concave sloping sides.		
7504	Fill		0.36	Fill of pit 7503. Mid blue grey with mid blue brown silty sand. May have infilled under waterlogged conditions		

Trench 76						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench was shortened due to footpath and contained a single treehole. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of mudstone clay.					**Length (m)**	15
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7600	Layer		0.23	Topsoil. Grey brown silty sand		
7601	Layer		0.20	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
7602	Layer			Natural. Clay mudstone		
7603	Cut	0.70 x 0.40	0.10	Treehole. Broad flat base with shallow and undulating sides		
7604	Fill			Fill of treehole. Blue grey silty clay		

Trench 77						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench had one land drain. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of mudstone clay.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7700	Layer		0.14	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
7701	Layer		0.24	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
7702	Layer			Natural. dark red brown clayey sand		

Trench 78						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench was shortened due to footpath and contained a ditch and a treehole. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of blue clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7800	Layer		0.3	Topsoil. Brown grey sandy silt		

7801	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Red brown sandy silt		
7802	Layer			Natural. Red brown mudstone and lenses of blue clay		
7803	Cut	1.09	0.52	Ditch NE-SW. Broad slightly rounded base. Steep concave sides		
7804	Fill		0.52	Fill of 7803. Dark red brown clayey silt.		
7805	Cut	0.64	0.12	Treehole. Irregular circular. Irregular base with shallow concave sides		
7806	Fill			Fill of treehole. Brown grey silty sand		

Trench 79						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four linear features (probably modern), two land drains and one ditch with modern rubble and one pit (unexcavated). Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7900	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Light brown grey sandy silt		
7901	Layer		0.39	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt		
7902	Layer			Natural. Soft dark yellow clayey sand		
7903	Cut	0.44	0.34	Ditch. NW-SE – curvilinear. Steep sides and a concave base. Could be for a modern drain due to the stone-capped layer across the middle fill of the ditch.		
7904	Fill			Fill of ditch 7092. Mid brown silt.		

Trench 80						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench was split due to footpath and contained a ditch and a possible natural feature. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8000	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Light brown grey sandy silt		
8001	Layer		0.18	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt		

8002	Layer			Natural. Light brown yellow clay with lenses of red brown mudstone		
8003	Layer			Light brown yellow layer within the topsoil contained modern demolition material		
8004	Cut	0.68	0.35	Originally through to be a ditch but more likely a natural feature. Aligned NE-SW. Broad rounded base and steep, concave sides.		
8005	Fill			Fill of ditch 8004. Yellow brown sandy silty clay – silt between bands of clay geology		

Trench 81						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8100	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Light brown grey sandy silt		
8101	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt		
8102	Layer			Natural. Yellow brown sandy silt		

Trench 82						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two excavated ditches and two unexcavated ditches – 8211 was possibly a furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8200	Layer		0.14	Topsoil. Light brown grey sandy silt		
8201	Layer		0.12	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt		
8202	Layer			Natural. Dark yellow clayey sand		
8203	Cut	0.68	0.16	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides and flat undulating base.		
8204	Fill			Fill of ditch 8203. Brown sandy silt.		

8205	Cut	1.36	0.28	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides and a flat base.		
8206	Fill			Fill of ditch 8205. Brown with light grey sandy silt		
8207	Cut	0.38	0.28	Pothole. Circular in plan although irregular. Steep sides and a concave base. Truncates ditch 8205 so post-dates it		
8208	Fill		0.28	Fill of posthole 8207. Brown silt		
8209	Cut			Ditch (unexcavated). Aligned NW-SE.		
8210	Fill			Fill of 8209.		
8211	Cut			Ditch (unexcavated). Aligned NW-SE.		
8212	Fill			Fill of 8211.		

Trench 83						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench was shortened due to footpath and was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	16.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8300	Layer		0.34	Topsoil. Light brown grey sandy silt		
8301	Layer		0.26	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt		
8302	Layer			Natural. Mid yellow brown sandy silt		

Trench 84						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench was expanded towards the south due to archaeology. The trench contained one curvilinear ditch (8403) cutting two pits and one further curvilinear unexcavated ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy silt					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	3.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.92
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8400	Layer		0.4	Topsoil. Brown loose silt		
8401	Layer		0.52	Subsoil. Light orange brown sandy silt		
8402	Layer			Natural. Orange sand and silt		
8403	Cut	0.9	0.32	Ring ditch - curvilinear. Aligned E-W. Steep sides and rounded base. Cuts		

				possible pit 8405. Internal diameter 6m		
8404	Fill		0.32	Fill of ditch 8403. Mid brown sandy silt	Pottery	Middle Iron Age
8405	Cut	2.8 x 1.9	0.47	Pit. Sub rectangular feature. Steep sides and rounded base. Cut by ring ditch 8303		
8406	Fill		0.47	Fill of pit. Light red brown sandy silt	Pottery	
8407	Cut/fill			Unexcavated possible ring ditch/curvilinear		
8408	Cut/fill			Unexcavated pit		

Trench 85						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8500	Layer			Topsoil. Friable brown grey sandy silty		
8501	Layer			Natural. Orange brown silty sandy with brown manganese patches		

Trench 86						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8600	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Dark brown grey silt		
8601	Layer			Natural. Light yellow /red brown and patches with more compact gravel stone in patches		

Trench 87						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Two land drains observed.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8700	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Dark brown silt		

8701	Layer			Natural. Light yellow /red brown and patches with more compact sand and silt patches		

Trench 88						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. One land drain observed.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8800	Layer		0.38	Topsoil. Brown silt		
8801	Layer			Natural. Yellow /red brown and patches with more compact sand and silt patches		

Trench 89						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches and four land drains. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy silt					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8900	Layer			Topsoil. Brown silt	Pottery	Post medieval
8901	Cut	0.46	0.16	Ditch aligned NE-SW. Moderately steep sides and flat base		
8902	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch 8901. Mid brown silt	Animal bone	
8903	Cut	0.44	0.17	Ditch. Steep sides and flat base. Same alignment as 8901		
8904	Fill		0.17	Fill of ditch 8903. Red brown sandy silt		
8905	Layer			Natural. Light yellow to orange brown sand and stone		

Trench 90						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying clayey silt subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of clayey silt with stones.					**Length (m)**	10.8
					Width (m)	10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9000	Layer		0.18	Topsoil. Brown grey loam		

9001	Layer		0.3	Subsoil. Yellow clayey silt		
9003	Layer			Natural. Yellow clayey silt with ironstone cobbles		

Trench 91						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench had one modern land drain.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9100	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Friable brown grey sandy silt		
9101	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown sandy silty patches of manganese.		

Trench 92						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench had one modern land drain.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9200	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. Friable brown grey sandy silt.		
9201	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown sandy silty with patches of manganese.		

Trench 93						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench had one modern land drain.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9300	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Friable brown grey sandy silt.		
9301	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown sandy silty with patches of manganese.		

Trench 94						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench was split due to the presence of a footpath.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9400	Layer		0.34	Topsoil. Friable brown grey sandy silt.		
9401	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown sandy silty with patches of manganese.		

Trench 95						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying brown sandy silt subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy silt. Trench divided in tow due to a footpath.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9500	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt		
9501	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Orange brown sandy silt	Flint, Pottery	Medieval
9502	Layer			Natural. Yellow brown sandy silt with patches of red brown		

Trench 96						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one N-S ditch (9605) cut by parallel E-W ditches (9607 and 9610. One undated pit (9612). A series of E-W cuts (9614) may be land drains or ploughs cars. Land drain 9615 found at 0.65m depth. Consists of topsoil overlying sandy silty subsoil in turn overlaying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	3.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9600	Layer		0.25	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		
9601	Layer		0.07	Subsoil. Light brown sandy silt		
9602	Layer			Natural. Yellow sandy silt with patches of red brown		
9603	Fill		0.22	Upper fill of ditch 9605. Light brown silty sand.		
9604	Fill		0.18	Lower fill of ditch 9605. Light grey clay		

9605	Cut	1.25	0.4	Ditch. N-S aligned. Steep sides and flat base. Cut by ditch 9607		
9606	Fill		0.4	Fill of ditch 9607. Mid brown silty sand	Pottery	Early Roman
9607	Cut			Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderately steep sides and flat base. Different ditch to 9610. Cuts ditch 9605		
9608	Fill		0.48	Fill of ditch 9610. Upper fill – grey silty sand with red brown mottled	Pottery, flint	Middle-late Roman
9609	Fill	0.7	0.16	Lower fill of ditch 9610. Dark grey sandy silt. A smashed up pot was found at the base of the cut	Pottery	Roman
9610	Cut	1.2	0.64	Ditch. E-W aligned. Steep sides and flat base		
9611	Fill		0.28	Fill of pit 9612. Grey brown sandy silt with red brown mottled.		
9612	Cut	0.62 x0.45	0.28	Pit. Sub rectangular. Near vertical sides and rounded base. Truncated by land drain		
9613	Fill			Fill of linear 9614. Light grey brown sandy silt		
9614	Cut	0.22	0.10	An E-W aligned shallow linear. Near vertical sides and flat base. Possibly a plough scar. Part of a series of similar parallel trenches maybe some sort of cultivation beds?		
9615	Cut			Land drain. A ceramic land drain found 0.65m down. In a cut that was 1.45m wide with a Y shaped profile		

Trench 97						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	25
					Width (m)	3.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9700	Layer		0.38	Topsoil. Friable grey sandy silt.		
9701	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown sandy silt.		

Trench 98						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9800	Layer		0.32	Topsoil. Friable grey sandy silt.		
9801	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown sandy silt.		

Trench 99						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench contained one modern land drain.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9900	Layer		0.3	Topsoil. Friable grey sandy silt.		
9901	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown sandy silt.	Metal	Late med-early Post-med?

Trench 100						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench contained two modern land drains. This trench was split due to the presence of a footpath.					**Length (m)**	45
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10000	Layer		0.34	Topsoil. Friable grey sandy silt.		
10001	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown silty sand with manganese		

Trench 101						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench contained two modern land drains.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	3.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10100	Layer		0.22	Topsoil. Friable grey sandy silt.		
10101	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown silty sand		

Trench 102						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench contained two modern land drains.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.2
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10200	Layer		0.2	Topsoil. Friable grey sandy silt.		
10201	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown silty sand		

Trench 103						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Trench contained four modern land drains.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10300	Layer		0.29	Topsoil. Friable grey sandy silt (loam)		
10301	Layer			Natural. Friable orange brown silty sand		

Trench 104						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt. Trench contained three modern land drains.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10400	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Grey sandy silt loam		
10401	Layer			Natural. Light orange brown sandy silt		

Trench 105						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy clay, which in turn overlay thin layers of colluvium and or colluvium beneath the sub soil. The natural geology was a sandy silt. The layers defined as alluvium and colluvium (10502 and 10503) may be the same deposits but with varying colours.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10500	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silty loam		
10501	Layer		0.1	Subsoil. Red grey brown sandy clay		
10502	Layer		0.18	Colluvium. Mid yellow brown sandy silty with infrequent charcoal and manganese flecks and infrequent round stones		
10503	Layer		0.14	Alluvium. Grey white sandy silt with orange patches and infrequent stones		

10504	Layer			Natural. Orange brown sandy silt with patches of grey white		

Trench 106						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench was split due to footpath and was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy clay, which in turn overlay an orange brown clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	44
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
10600	Layer		0.25	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy loam		
10601	Layer		0.35	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy clay		
10602	Layer			Natural. Orange brown clayey sand		

Trench 107						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contained two cut features, one square – these were geotechnical test pits. Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay a brown yellow sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10700	Layer			Topsoil. Grey brown loamy silt		
10701	Layer			Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
10702	Layer			Natural. Light brown yellow fine sandy silt with ironstone cobbles		

Trench 108						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench contained two possible ditches (10804 and 10810), on treehole and a small pit with a natural looking fill (not excavated). Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy clay, which in turn overlay an orange brown sandy clay. Trench shortened because of footpath.					**Length (m)**	45
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10800	Layer		0.33	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
10801	Layer		0.12	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy clay		

10802	Layer			Natural. Orange brown sandy clay		
10803	Fill		0.24	Fill of ditch terminus 10804. Light grey sandy clay. Looks like natural		
10804	Cut		0.24	Ditch terminus. NW-SE aligned and terminating at the SE end. Moderately steep sides and a flat base. Possibly natural feature?		
10805	Fill		0.15	Fill of treehole 10807. Light grey sandy clay.	Flint from surface	Early prehistoric
10806	Fill		0.10	Fill of treehole 10807. Charcoal rich fill light grey clay (western side of feature).		
10807	Cut	2.10xx 1.10	0.12	Treehole. Irregular in plan. Sides moderately sloped. Filled with 10805 and 10806		
10808	Fill		0.35	Upper fill of ditch 10810. Light white grey sandy clay		
10809	Fill		0.25	Lower fill of ditch 10810. Light brown sandy clay		
10810	Cut			Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Steep sides and flat base. Could be a natural feature?		

Trench 109						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay a brown sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10900	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
10901	Layer		0.06	Subsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
10902	Layer			Natural. Light brown silty sand		

Trench 110						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch and a cluster of features at the SW end which proved to be a variation in natural. Another natural feature was at the northern end of the slope aligned NW-SE – possibly a periglacial feature. Consists of topsoil overlying a grey sand clay subsoil, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	47
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11001	Layer		0.27	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy clay		
11002	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Yellow grey sandy clay		
11003	Fill			Fill of ditch 11003. Light blue sandy clay with brown red mottling and large cobbles up to 0.15m		
11004	Cut	1.2	0.45	Ditch. NW-SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, concave base		
11005	Layer			Natural. Red brown sandy clay with ironstone cobbles		

Trench 111						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay a brown silty sand. Three land drains and a geological band change within the trench – white chalky sand to the east of the trench.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11100	Layer		0.27	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
11101	Layer		0.09	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt		
11102	Layer			Natural. Light brown silty sand with mudstone inclusions		

Trench 112						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one gully, one ditch and one furrow. It also had a spread of dark material that was cut by ditch 11211. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11200	Layer		0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown silt with sand		
11201	Layer		0.2	Subsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
11202	Layer			Natural. Yellow orange compact sand		
11203	Cut	0.48	0.08	Gully. Aligned NE-SW. Moderately steep sides and a concave base.		
11204	Fill			Fill of gully 12203. Light brown silt		
11205	Cut	3.2		Furrow. Aligned NW-SE. Very shallow with sloped sides and concave to flat base.		
11206	Fill			Fill of furrow 12205. Grey silty sand.	Worked flint. CBM and brick	
11207	Layer	20 x 2.10	0.18	Spread of dark material in the western side of the trench. Cut by ditch 11211. Dark grey brown silt. Frequent stones 0.03-0.1. Overlies 11208	Pottery. Sample 4	
11208	Layer		0.12	Layer underneath 11207. Yellow brown with grey sandy clay with ironstone. Overlies natural		
11209	Fill		0.3	Upper fill of ditch 11211. Dark grey black silty sand		
11210	Fill		0.2	Lower fill of ditch 11211. Yellow brown silty clay		
11211	Cut	0.85	0.5	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Steep sides and flat base. Filled with 11209 and 11210. Cuts 11207		

Trench 113						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches (11303, 11305, 11310, 11312), one unexcavated feature (11318) and possible wall and stone surfaces (11307, 11314, 11317) and surface floor 11313. It also had a spread of dark material that was cut by ditch 11211. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy clay, which in turn overlay natural clayey sand. The natural was only seen in the base of the ditches the rest of the trench may have been a possible floor or levelling layer 11316					**Length (m)**	15.7
					Width (m)	3.4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11300	Layer			Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy clay		
11301	Layer			Subsoil. Light grey sandy clay		
11302	Fill			Fill of ditch 11303. Light brown clayey sand	Pottery	Roman
11303	Cut	1.35	0.3	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. vertical sides and flat base. Cuts 11304 and 11306		
11304	Fill		0.4	Fill of ditch 11305. Dark grey brown sandy clay. Has bands of redeposited natural and a small amount of charcoal	Pottery	4th century
11305	Cut	0.6	0.4	Ditch. NE-SW aligned. Vertical sides and flat base. May post-date wall 11307		
11306	Layer	1 x 0.90	0.12	'Dirty' natural layer. Orange and grey sandy clay	Pottery	Early Roman
11307	Structure	0.9 x 0.38	0.13	Wall. A NE-SW wall foundation of two courses. Rag stone lumps up to 0.23m x 0.25 x 0.04. Bonded with clay		
11308	Cut	0.4	0.13	Cut of wall 11307. Vertical sides and flat base		
11309	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 11310. Dark grey brown sandy clay	Pottery	Roman3rd-4th century
11310	Cut	0.4	0.12	Ditch. NE-SW aligned. Steep sides, flat base		
11311	Fill		0.2	Fill of ditch 11312. Dark grey brown sandy clay	Pottery, Metal	

11312	Cut	0.7	0.2	Ditch. NE-SW aligned. Near vertical sides and a slightly rounded base. Cuts surface 11313		
11313	Layer		0.01	Stone and degraded limestone silt or possibly mortar surface. A compact white surface with a large amount of stone (0.05m diameter). Interior floor of a building?		
11314	Structure	4m x 0.65m		Wall, one course. Rag stone and ironstone lumps. Aligned NE-SW. Made of very small stones – could be floor surface or robber trench. Rag stone 0.20x 0.12 x 0.02		
11315	Layer		0.005	Cleaning layer over wall 11314. Light grey sandy clay	Flint	Early prehistoric
11316	Layer			'Dirty' natural layer. Yellow/orange/grey sandy clay. Foundation for a floor? (unexcavated). Cut by 11310		
11317	Structure			Possible wall. One course. A possible NE-SW wall foundation with a NW-SE return – it is keyed into wall 11314. Limestone and ironstone lumps. Very small stones – floor surface?		
11318	Fill			Fill of possible feature, may be a N-S ditch. May be the ditches seen in Trench 116. Dark grey brown sandy clay		
11319	Layer			Natural. Orange brown clayey sand. Only seen in the base of ditches 11303, 11305 and 11312. Within ditch 11312 it was seen at 0.45m below ground.. Within ditch 11310 it		

				was seen 0.70 below ground level		

Trench 114						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and a land drain. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11400	Layer		0.22	Topsoil. Grey brown silt with sand		
11401	Layer		0.12	Subsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
11402	Layer			Natural. Yellow orange compact sand with patches of mudstone		
11403	Cut	1.38	0.42	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderately steep sides and a concave base. Filled by 11404, 11405 and 11406.		
11404	Fill		0.08	Basal fill of ditch 11403. Orange grey silty clay		
11405	Fill		0.12	Middle fill of ditch 11403.Dark grey silty clay. Flecks of charcoal		
11406	Fill		0.2	Upper fill of ditch 11403. Light grey silty clay		
11407	Cut	0.74	0.26	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Could be the same as visible in Trenches 113 and 116. Steep sides and concave base		
11408	Fill			Fill of ditch 11407. Mid brown silt		

Trench 115						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural sand. Trench contained one land drain.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11500	Layer		0.2	Topsoil. Grey sandy silt		
11501	Layer		0.12	Subsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
11502	Layer			Natural. Orange brown silty sand with manganese		

Trench 116						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two N-S ditches, one E-W ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural sand. Trench contained one land drain.					**Length (m)**	22
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11600	Layer			Topsoil. Grey brown sandy clay		
11601	Layer			Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay		
11602	Fill		0.22	Upper fill of ditch 11604. Light brown sandy clay	Pottery, tile, animal bone, lead	
11603	Fill		0.26	Lower fill of ditch 11604. Dark grey clayey sand		
11604	Cut	1.10	0.4	Ditch (N-S aligned). Near vertical sides and flat base. Cuts ditch 11606		
11605	Fill		0.32	Fill of ditch 11606. Dark grey clayey sand		
11606	Cut	0.7	0.32	Ditch (N-S aligned). Vertical sides and slightly rounded base. Cut by ditch 11604		
11607	VOID					
11608	Layer			Natural. Orange yellow silty sand		
11609	VOID					
11610	Fill		0.13	Fill of ditch 11611. Mid grey sandy clay		
11611	Cut	0.44	0.13	Ditch terminus aligned E-W with the terminus at the eastern end. Steep sides and flat base		

Trench 117						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of clayey silt, which in turn overlay natural clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11700	Layer		0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt		
11701	Layer		0.24	Subsoil. dark yellow brown clayey silt		
11702	Layer			Natural. Yellow brown clay and ironstone		

Trench 118						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench was shortened due to footpath and was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy silt. The trench contained two land drains.					**Length (m)**	40
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11800	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. Grey brown silty sand.		
11801	Layer		0.1	Subsoil. Grey yellow brown sandy silt.		
11802	Layer			Natural. Friable light brown yellow sandy silt with infrequent stones		

Trench 119						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench was split due to footpath and was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	44
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11900	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty sand.		
11901	Layer		0.12	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt.		
11902	Layer			Natural. Friable light brown yellow sandy silt with infrequent stones		

Trench 120						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of sandy silty loam, which in turn overlay natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	20
					Width (m)	3.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12000	Layer		0.34	Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
12001	Layer		0.1	Subsoil. Grey brown sandy silty loam		
12002	Layer			Natural. Light orange brown sandy clay		

Trench 121						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural geology of yellow brown sandy silt. Trench contained two land drains.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12100	Layer		0.24	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt		
12101	Layer		0.14	Subsoil. Light yellow brown sandy silt		
12102	Layer			Natural. Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Contained angular mudstone pieces		

Trench 122						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches that were excavated and one pit. Another ditch 12203 was under water and this feature was added to the CAD plan from the pre-ex survey and the levels were extrapolated. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil of sandy silt, which in turn overlay natural sand. Trench contained one land drain.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12200	Layer		0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silt		
12201	Layer		0.16	Subsoil. Light orange brown sandy silt	Flint	Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age
12202	Layer			Natural. Red/yellow sandy clay		
12203	Cut	0.74	0.24	Ditch. Moderately steep side and unknown base – not fully excavated due to the high water table		
12204	Fill		0.24+	Fill of ditch 12203. Brown silt		
12205	Cut	0.48	0.17	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Steep sides and flat base. Cuts 12208		
12206	Fill		0.17	Fill of ditch 12205. Mid brown sandy clay		
12207	Cut	0.75 x 0.65	0.2	Pit. Sub rectangular. Steep sides and flat base. Cut by ditch 12205		
12208	Fill		0.2	Fill of ditch 12207, Grey brown sandy clay		

Trench 123						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil of sandy clay, which in turn overlay natural geology of red/yellow sandy clay. Trench contained one land drain. Trench cut short at NW end due to footpath.					**Length (m)**	46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12300	Layer			Topsoil. Brown sandy silt		
12301	Layer			Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy clay		
12302	Layer			Natural. Red/yellow sandy clay		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Alex Davies

B.1.1 A total of eight contexts produced prehistoric pottery: 7210, 7301, 7304, 7311, 7315, 7317, 7323 and 8404. Middle Iron Age forms were present in three contexts: 7210, 7315 and 8404. The vessels in these contexts were made in an unusual grog and vesicular fabric, probably leached shell, as well as a sandy fabric. The other five contexts only produced body sherds, although all of the fabrics were very similar to those that were spot-dated to the middle Iron Age, making it likely that the entirety of the prehistoric assemblage is middle Iron Age. Two contexts produced sherds possibly decorated in the Scored Ware style, although the sherds were too fragmentary to be certain that these marks were not just unintended scratches. The prehistoric pottery is summarised in Table B11.

Ctxt	Sherds	Weight	Spot-date	Notes
7210	3	77	MIA	MIA form in sand and leached ?shell fabric
7301	9	92	MIA?	Grog, and sand and ?shell. Poss. Scored Ware
7304	1	12	MIA?	Grog?
7311	2	15	MIA?	Grog and sand
7315	8	74	MIA	MIA rim. Grog and leached shell, and sandy
7317	5	27	MIA?	Poss Scored Ware
7323	1	15	MIA?	Grog and leached shell
8404	18	415	MIA	MIA slack-shouldered bowl, bead rim and handle. Grog and leached shell

Table B1.1. Prehistoric pottery

B.2 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Kate Brady

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 105 sherds (2825g) of pottery recovered from the evaluation were dated to the late Iron Age and Roman periods. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates, and make recommendations for the treatment of the material. Roman-period fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2016). Reference was also made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998).

B.2.2 Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grams), and any rims present were additionally quantified by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives (thus, 0.3 equals 30%).

B.2.3 The following late Iron Age/Roman fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- B11 Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1)
- C11 South Midlands shell-tempered ware (HAR SH)
- E80 Late Iron Age to early Roman grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- F56 Much Hadham red colour-coated ware (HAD OX)
- R20 Sandy reduced ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- R46 Lower Nene Valley grey ware

Description

Ctxt	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
3403	2	16	B11 body sherds	AD 120-410
7100	1	3	E80	100BC - AD100
7201	7	6	E80 body sherds	100BC - AD100
7212	15	134	E80 body sherds	100BC - AD100
7309	1	8	E80 body sherd	100BC - AD100
7313	16	73	E80 body sherds	100BC- AD100
9606	2	32	E80, R20 body sherds	AD 43-100
9608	3	32	R30 body sherds, B11 body sherd	AD 120-410
9609	43	2220	R20 substantial portion of jug/jar with burnish zigzag decoration on shoulder with cordons (similar to Young R16 or R17)	AD 240-410
11302	7	11	R20, R30 small body sherds	AD 43-410
11304	14	114	R46 dropped flange bowl, O10 body sherds, C11 body sherd	AD 300-410
11306	2	36	E80, R30 body sherds	AD 43-100

Ctxt	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
11309	1	2	R20 body sherd	AD 43-410
11311	9	138	F56 jar slight bifid rim and dropped flange bowl, F51 body sherd, F52 body sherd, R30 rim sherd of everted rim jar. Decorated body sherd with bands of vertical dotted line decoration.	AD 250-410

Table B2.1: Description of the late Iron Age to Roman pottery by context

B.2.4 The earliest material are sherds in grog-tempered E-ware (E80) dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period (100BC to AD100). Only a broad date could be suggested for this material as no rim sherds were present. The latest material was a single sherd of South Midlands shell-tempered ware (C11) of 4th-century date, a dropped flange bowl, a bifid rim jar in late Roman Hadham colour-coated ware and a dropped flange bowl in Nene Valley grey ware. A large portion of a large sandy greyware jar or jug was decorated with burnished zigzags on the shoulder and also had cordons above and below the decoration. This is a design paralleled in the Oxford corpus (Young forms R16 and R17; Young 1977). Both these forms date to the late Roman period.

Discussion

B.2.5 The condition of the pottery is mixed with surfaces well-preserved on much of it. However, the colour-coated sherds display worn slip. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (MSW: weight divided by number of sherds) of 26.9g, indicating a well-preserved assemblage with low fragmentation, but this is undoubtedly skewed by the large sherds of a single greyware jar or jug from context 9609. Without these sherds, the MSW is 9.7g, which is fairly low and indicates a much more fragmented assemblage.

B.2.6 The pottery can be allocated to two phases. The late Iron Age to early Roman E-wares were found without accompanying Romanised wares, perhaps suggesting that they date to the pre-conquest period although this is not conclusive and they could date to up to around AD100.

B.2.7 The groups from contexts 9609, 11304 and 11311 clearly date to the late Roman period, probably to the 4th century. It is possible that all the material (which includes black-burnished ware and greywares) dated more broadly to the Roman period comes from a settlement of late Roman date, there being no sherds that can be closely dated to either the early or middle Roman periods.

B.3 Flint

By Mike Donnelly

Introduction

B.3.1 The evaluation brought to light a moderate assemblage of 155 struck flints and 44 mostly very small fragments of burnt unworked material. Despite its size, the assemblage provides good evidence for early prehistoric activity, including a possible late Upper Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic backed blade and two broken late Mesolithic microliths. The assemblage was quite blade heavy and showed very clear concentrations of activity around Trenches 36-39 and 70-73.

Methodology

B.3.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on the condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication) and the state of the artefacts (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (eg Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Ohnuma and Bergman 1982) and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Description and discussion

Category type	Number
Flake	52
Levallois flake	1
Blade	7
Bladelet	13
Blade index	27.40% (20/73)
Irregular waste	3
Axe working flake	1
Sieved chip 4-2mm	53
Core tablet	1
Core single platform bladelets	2
Core opposed platform bladelets	1
Core single platform flakes	1
Core multi-platform flakes	1
Core fragment	2
Scraper end	1
Scraper side+end	1
Scraper thumbnail	1
Microlith	2
Backed blade	1
End truncation	1
Saw	1

Category type	Number
Denticulate	2
Fabricator	1
Piercer	2
Backed knife	2
Retouched blade	1
Retouched flake	1
Total	**155**

Burnt unworked	44/50g
No. burnt (%)	12/155 (7.74%)
No. broken (%)	31/102 (30.39%)
No. retouched (%)	17/102 (16.67%)

Table B3.1: Flint quantification by type

B.3.3 The most striking element of this assemblage is a considerable number of blade forms, cores and tools of early prehistoric date. While these could conceivably all belong to the late Mesolithic period alongside the only truly diagnostic pieces - the two narrow blade microliths - it is probable that they represent at least two distinct phases of activity and possibly three. One heavy backed blade segment was recovered from context 9608. This piece was a broken mesial blade segment with backing along its left hand edge. It could possibly be an early microlith, but a heavier backed blade would seem most likely with a likely date range spanning the late Upper Palaeolithic through to the early Mesolithic. Several other tools and pieces of blade debitage could also belong to these periods.

B.3.4 The two microliths comprise a probable rod form from 3612 alongside much later finds and a backed bladelet or scalene triangle tip from 3906 that has been heavily burnt. Other than the two microliths there were several other pieces that would be quite typical of the late Mesolithic including a very small conical bladelet core from context 3906, a fine piercer on a regular flake (3906), a retouched narrow bladelet from context 3910, an opposed platform bladelet core from 2900, several blade forms and related debitage from around Trenches 70-73 including another single platform bladelet core from 7301, and further afield, an end truncation from 11315 and a saw on a side trimming blade from 10805 perhaps suggesting a third concentration of early activity.

B.3.5 There were no unequivocal early Neolithic finds from this evaluation. However, many pieces of debitage from this period are very similar to late Mesolithic forms and it is possible that a number of the blades and blade cores mentioned above are actually early Neolithic in date. One end scraper on an elongated primary flake (7000) could be seen as being typically early Neolithic in form.

B.3.6 Several flake tools, flake cores and regular flake debitage often sporting faceted platforms were also present in the assemblage and probably indicate a later Neolithic to early Bronze Age element. These included a levallois flake and semi-levallois core from 3612, a short horseshoe side-and-end scraper from 7001, a thumbnail scraper from 7000 and typical regular flake debitage with faceted platforms from contexts 3612 and 12201.

B.3.7 Later prehistoric flintwork was harder to identify and only a very few of the flakes were typical of mid-late Bronze Age industries. In addition to this, one or two tools were particularly crude examples including a piercer or spurred piece from 7301 and a denticulate from 3100, both of which could be later prehistoric in date.

B.3.8 The flints were in good condition with 50.55% being described as fresh, 43.96% with light edge damage and just 3.3% and 2.2% with moderate or heavy edge damage respectively. Cortication was more varied but it would appear that the flints were either in their primary context or had not moved far.

B.3.9 The date of the diagnostic finds suggests a degree of mixing, with Mesolithic and later Neolithic material coming from the same context (3612) as well as from around Trench 39 and Trenches 70-73. It is likely that this riverside location and associated gravel islands or floodplain edge would have provided a very suitable environment, rich in resources, for occupation. There is a general lack of later prehistoric flintwork suggesting that this location may have fallen out of favour in later prehistoric periods. Alternatively, they may have focused on activities that did not require flint technology.

B.3.10 The early prehistoric assemblage contains numerous tool forms and cores indicating that flint nodules were brought here, were reduced here and that tools from this reduction strategy were used here. All of this strongly suggests a domestic setting for much of the early prehistoric period. This is perhaps best emphasised by the burnt microlith fragment recovered from 3906. Burnt microlith segments are often viewed as a sign of domestic activity where these pieces have entered the archaeological record embedded in game caught by the hunters.

B.4 Ceramic building material and fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.4.1 A modest quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 36 fragments weighing 4804g and two fragments of fired clay (FC) weighing 17g was recovered from Trenches 17, 72, 73, 84, 98, 104, 112, 116 and 122. The assemblage consists of fragmentary material, with a mean fragment weight of 127g and the only complete dimension is thickness. The assemblage has been spot dated and contains fragments of Roman and post-medieval date. Details are summarised in Table B5.1 below and a fuller record following guidelines of ACBMG (2007) made on an Excel file may be found in the site archive.

Fired clay

B.4.2 The two fragments of fired clay (ctxt 8404) are of indeterminate form. One is amorphous and the other has a roughly moulded convex surface, suggesting it may have formed some sort of rod or bar with a width of about 30mm. They are made in the same laminated clay fabric as the CBM fabric E and are most likely to be contemporary with the Roman activity identified on the site, though the fragments are not intrinsically dateable.

CBM fabrics

B.4.3 The ceramic building material was nearly all made in the same broad fabric group E, though subtypes do occur within this in relation to proportions or sizes of inclusions. The broad characteristics were a red–orange fired fine sandy clay matrix with cream marl laminations, rounded cream marl pellets up to 17mm and red ferruginous inclusions of ironstone, haematite or ferruginous clay pellets up to 9mm. One example also included coarse flint grits up to 20mm. The only exceptions were two examples in coarse sandy fabric C, though these also contained the same ferruginous inclusions as the group E fabric. How significant the subtypes are is unclear from this small assemblage, though some of the variation probably relates to the period of production. Overall the material appears to derive from the same geological base, probably originating from the Jurassic mudstones of the Dyrham or Whitby formations that outcrop extensively around Northampton possibly mixed with elements of the Northampton Sand Formation which contains sandstone and ironstone within it (BGS).

Roman tile

B.4.4 Roman tile was only identified without any doubt in context 11206, which produced a large group of 23 fragments (4305g). This included broken fragments from a single tegula with a thick rectangular flange 45mm thick and 53mm high. Fragments of imbrex from several tiles included two sizes 16-17mm and 24-27mm thick. The brick, which was divided between two fabric sub-types, included a very thick edge fragment measuring 67mm thick. This may indicate that the brick derives from one of the larger forms such as sesquipedalis or bipedalis often used for the flooring over hypocausts spanning the gaps between pilae. However, all brick types have a range up to 70mm

and it could be a thick example of one of the smaller varieties, especially as the imbrex are at the thicker end of their range and the tegula flange is very wide, suggesting above average thickness is a characteristic of local production. Other tile was thinner in the region of 43-48mm thick which is more typical of lydion or pedalis bricks used in floor paving or walls. This no evidence of burning on the tile except for some possibly on the broken edge of the tegula. It is possible this group derives from a building, but unless there is tangible evidence of a building on site it is more likely to have been brought from buildings elsewhere for reuse on the site.

Post-Roman CBM

B.4.5 Post-Roman brick and tile is very scrappy comprising small pieces of flat roof tile, brick and field drain. Most of this is probably post-medieval, though some roof tile may be late medieval. The flat roof tile is all 15mm thick, but a tradition of thick roof tile may continue into the post-medieval period here, though such a pattern is more typical of the west Midlands. The few fragments of brick cannot be differentiated with certainty from Roman brick, but the few characteristics visible suggest a post-medieval date is more probable. The field drain tiles are of two types of mid-late 19th century date, one of which is certainly machine extruded, but the other may be moulded. They are of slightly differing sizes indicating that two periods of field drainage was carried out.

B.4.6 The post-medieval material is very scattered and probably all relates to agricultural activity in the form of cultivation and agricultural improvement.

Ctxt	Date	No.	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Description
1703	U (?Pmed)	1	12	E1	Curved tile	Possibly field drain; but very uneven finish. No diagnostic features or characteristics.
7208	?Pmed	1	59	E3	Brick	Possibly post-medieval than Roman, but lacks distinctive characteristics.
7208	RB-Pmed?	1	29	C-G	Curved Tile	Could be imbrex or post-medieval ridge tile - insufficient features to differentiate
7300	RB-Pmed?	1	112	E3	Brick	
8404	Preh-Med	2	17	E1/2	Fired clay	Possibly fragments of oven structure/furniture
9800	M-LC19	3	70	E3 fine	Field drain	Cylindrical extruded machine made
9800	M-LC19	1	24	E1	Field drain	cylindrical

Table B5.1: Record of the CBM and fired clay assemblage

B.5 Clay pipe

By John Cotter

Introduction

B.5.1 Four pieces of clay pipe weighing 10g were recovered from two contexts. Given the small amount these have not been separately catalogued but are fully described below.

Description

B.5.2 Context (404) Spot-date: Mid 18th to 19th century? Description: 3 pieces of stem (weight 8g), probably from the same pipe (2 pieces joining). Over-all length 113mm. Fairly slender with a stem bore diameter of 2mm. Fairly fresh condition but surfaces with some rusty brown post-deposition staining.

B.5.3 Context (7201) Spot-date: Mid 18th to early 19th century? Description: 1 piece of pipe stem (weight 2g). Length 34mm. Fairly slender with a stem bore diameter of 2.2mm. Fairly fresh condition.

B.6 Glass

By Ian R Scott

B.6.1 There are two small sherds of vessel glass recovered from context 2305. Both are from the bases of early 18th-century 'onion' or 'mallet' wine bottles.

B.6.2 Description (1): Wine bottle. Sherd from the base/pushup of an early 18th-century wine bottle of 'Onion' or 'Mallet' shape. Dark green glass. D: c 200m.

B.6.3 Description (2): Wine bottle. Sherd from the pushup of an early 18th-century wine bottle possibly of 'Onion' or 'Mallet' shape. Dark green glass.

B.7 Metals

By Ian R Scott

B.7.1 There are just six metal objects, five pieces of iron and one piece of lead. The only dateable object is a small horse or pony shoe from context 9901, which is probably later medieval or early post-medieval in date.

Context	Description
6906	**Iron sheet**, very thin with evidence for a fold or folded edge. Two large pieces with folded edges, three medium sized pieces, seven smaller pieces including two with folded edges. In addition, there are at least 20 tiny fragments. The two largest pieces measure 114mm x 72mm and 60mm x 54mm. Not closely datable
7101	**Nail**, small T-head, tapered square section stem. Fe. L: 105mm.
9901	**Horseshoe**. Small shoe with part of one branch missing. The extant branch has a square and slightly thickened heel. No clear evidence nails or nail holes. Fe. L: 104mm; W: 102+mm. Probably late medieval or early post-medieval
11311	**Bars**. Two pieces of iron bar possibly fused together by corrosion. One bar appears to be of rectangular section at one end, which tapers, but almost oval at the other end. The second short bar is of square section and appears to taper at each end. Fe. L: 72mm. W: 20mm. Sf 2. Undated.
	Bar or nail fragment, heavily encrusted with corrosion products. Fe. L: 59mm.
11602	Piece of melted lead waste. Pb. L: 34mm.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Twelve bulk samples were recovered from deposits for environmental assessment. Of these eight were standard bulk samples processed by water flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR) and artefacts, while the remaining four came from anaerobic channel fills and were processed by bucket flotation for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains (WPR). In addition, two monolith samples were taken from the paleo channel deposits within Trench 34, and these have been retained for reference purposes and potential sub-sampling and analysis of the channel deposits at a later date.

C.1.2 The aim of the sampling was to characterise the modes of preservation and concentration of assemblages of biological material from different periods, areas and context types.

Method

C.1.3 The bulk CPR samples were processed in their entirety using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine to 250µm (flot) and 500µm mesh (residue). The residue fractions were sorted by eye and all bone and artefacts removed and added to the artefact assemblages. 100ml of each flot (or 100% if the flot was smaller) was scanned using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to identify cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains. The finds from the sample residues are listed in Table C1.1.

C.1.4 One litre of each of the WPR samples was processed gently by hand flotation to 250µm for both flots and residues and the resulting material was kept wet to facilitate preservation. A proportion of the flot (20ml or 100% if the flot is smaller) was then examined using a low power (x10) binocular microscope and reported as for the CPR (Table C1.2).

C.1.5 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006). Identification of wild plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and by comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010). Identifications are provisional at this stage.

Charred plant remains results

C.1.6 The bulk samples varied considerably in colour and comprised a mixture of sandy silt loams and silty clays with the majority of the clayey samples occurring in the northern part of the site and the sandier samples towards the south. The residues produced were generally large and contained ironstone type concretions.

C.1.7 Samples 4 and 6 were sampled primarily for the retrieval of flint, but the samples were processed by flotation to check for the presence of carbonised material. Sample 4 contains no charred material and while sample 6 contains a quantity of charcoal, this is externally encrusted to an extent which means that further identification may not be possible.

C.1.8 Of the remaining samples, samples 3 and 12 contain only charcoal which in all cases has a metallic appearance and is heavily externally encrusted as a result of mineral precipitate. The condition is such that identification of the wood species is likely to be problematic not only due to the encrustation but also because of the hard condition of the charcoal itself causing difficulty in creating a flat surface for examination. Sample 5 in addition contains a small quantity of charred hazelnut shell from which it could be possible to obtain a radiocarbon determination.

C.1.9 Samples 1 and 2 were recovered from trenches in the southern part of the evaluation area and are dated to the Roman period. These contain cereal grain and related cereal chaff including glume base and rachis fragments. Of these two samples, sample 1 contains the richest assemblage including spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*), while sample 2 contains a small quantity of cereal grain the majority of which is damaged and unidentifiable.

C.1.10 Only sample 1 includes charred weed seeds and most of these are seeds which are common to arable ground and peripheral areas. Slight vivianite staining on the charcoal from sample 1 indicates at least partial waterlogging for a period during the life of the ditch, but the only uncharred seeds present are goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*).

C.1.11 At least some of the grains in sample 1 were sprouting at the time that burning occurred, as demonstrated by their collapsed appearance. However, these grains are in a minority and it is therefore unlikely that sprouting was deliberate, for example as indicative of malting.

C.1.12 These two samples (1 and 2) indicate that crop related activity was taking place during the Roman period in association with settlement, as this type of material is unlikely to be present in areas distant from human activity. The good condition of much of the charred grain in sample 1 makes it likely that this represents a primary dump of waste material, probably in an area fairly close to the activity source.

Waterlogged remains results

C.1.13 The four waterlogged samples all came from alluvial layers associated with palaeochannels. Of these, sample 8 from deposit 3810 in Trench 38, which was composed of black silty clay (Munsell colour 7.5YR 2.5/1) contained the most robust material including fragments of wood and twigs. This sample also contains the greatest variety of identifiable seeds. The wood extracted from the sample includes *Prunus* sp. (cherry/plum/blackthorn genus) and Maloideae (a family which includes apple and pear) but the majority of wood in the sample is too small for identification, comprising mainly the pith with little other material present. It is likely that this is a channel deposit.

C.1.14 The remaining samples produced material which was much more fragmentary in nature with the fibrous component being generally small and the seeds less diverse, especially in sample 9 from Trench 34, a greyish brown silty clay (10YR 5/2) which contained mainly seeds of pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.), plants that are aquatic and have submerged leaves suggesting that the deposit formed in standing or slow flowing water. Occasional seeds from plants of waste places such as nettle (*Urtica dioica*) may be reworked from the bankside.

C.1.15 The seeds present in samples 13 and 14 from Trench 6, both of which were composed of greyish brown silty clay (10YR 5/2), comprise a mixture of plants which are associated with water, some of which are aquatic such as yellow water lily (*Nuphar lutea*) and pond weed (*Potamogeton* sp.) or found in damp places (eg gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*). Other seeds in these samples are plants of waste ground such as knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.), thistles (*Cirsium/Carduus*) and buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.) which are likely to have been growing in the vicinity of the palaeochannels. The majority of seeds in these samples are of more robust types and these are likely to have higher survival rates than more fragile types. However, the presence of Polygonaceae seeds still contained within the perianth in both samples 8 and 14 indicates that preservation of waterlogged plant remains in these deposits is good.

C.1.16 Insect fragments are present within all of the waterlogged samples but the majority of the items are highly fragmented with the exception of those in sample 8 which appear to be in better condition and are more likely to be identifiable.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	11311	113	40	Fill of Ditch [11312]	Roman 3rd-4th C	100	6 >4mm, 50+ 4-2mm	****	****	***		*	Moderate quantity of fine roots. Charcoal contains a large proportion of knotty fragments with occasional twiggy material. Moderate external encrustation. Rich in cereal grain in mixed condition – some grains are heavily encrusted. Mostly wheat, some barley and oat/brome. Occasional collapsed grains. Glume base fragments very mixed in size and condition, mostly spelt. Occasional spikelet forks, coleoptiles and small rachis fragments. Oat awns. Wild plant seeds mainly *Rumex* sp. but *Fallopia convolvulus*, grass seeds, *Tripleurospermum* sp., and small Fabaceae also present. Rare vivianite staining on charcoal. Uncharred material comprises *Chenopodium* sp. and a small number of *Urtica dioica*. *Raphanus raphanistrum* seed capsules.
2	11207	112	40	Layer	Roman 3rd-4th C	25	0 >2mm	**	***				Majority of flot is uncharred rooty material. 5 indeterminate cereal grains in poor condition. Very heavy external encrustation. Occasional glume base fragments, generally small in size, mainly spelt. 1 uncharred *Rumex/Carex* sp. & 1 *Sambucus nigra* seed.
3	6505	65	40	Fill of Pit [6504]	U/D	50	50+ >4mm, 100+ 4-2mm						Moderate quantity of uncharred rooty material. Charcoal has a metallic appearance and is extremely hard and heavily encrusted. 3 uncharred *Ranunculus bulbosum* and 1 *Sambucus nigra* seeds.
4	3906	39	40	Fill of Pit [3905]	Early Prehistoric	8	0 >2mm						Flot material almost all uncharred – includes modern crop material and some uncharred seeds with perianth present. Rare small charcoal flecks <1mm.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
5	4106	41	30	Upper fill of Ditch [4105]	U/D	75	50+ >4mm, 100+ 4-2mm					*	Moderate quantity of uncharred root material. Charcoal has a metallic appearance and is extremely hard and heavily encrusted although less so than sample 3. A few uncharred modern seeds. Rare hazelnut fragments.
6	3910	39	20	Fill of Ditch Terminus [3909]	Early Prehistoric	40	25+ >4mm, 25+ 4-2mm						Moderate quantity of uncharred root material and modern crop debris – includes some uncharred seeds with perianth present. Charcoal has a metallic appearance and is extremely hard and heavily encrusted.
12	3105	31	40	Fill of Treehole [3104]	U/D	20	25+ >4mm, 25+ 4-2mm						Moderate quantity of uncharred root material, fine fragments of fired clay. Charcoal has a metallic appearance and is hard and heavily encrusted although less so than samples 3 and 6. Uncharred modern seeds present.
*1-4, **5-24, ***25-100, ****100+													

Table C1.1: The charred plant remains

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred Material	Insects	Mineralised	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
8	3810	38	1	Layer	U/D	150		***		***		+	Part scanned only. Rich in fibrous plant material. Woody fragments including occasional twigs. Bark fragments. Insect remains fragmented but include beetle elytra. Seeds include *Sambucus nigra*, *Persicaria* sp., *Urtica dioica*, *Ranunculus acris/ repens/ bulbosus*, various Lamiaceae, *Chenopodium* sp., *Stellaria media*, Polygonaceae with perianth, Solanaceae, *Salvia* sp., and *Lycopus europaeus*. Uncharred hazelnut shell fragment.
9	3410	34	1	Layer	U/D	20		**		***			Mostly fine fibrous plant material. Occasional small insect fragments. Seeds are mostly *Potamogeton* sp. (25+) with very occasional *Urtica dioica*, *Chenopodium* sp., Brassicaceae (*Lepidium* types) and cf *Rorippa palustris*.
13	605	6	1	Upper part of Layer	U/D	10	*	**		**			Very fine fibrous material. High level of fragmentation, including insect remains. Rare small charcoal fragments. Ostracods present. Seeds include *Persicaria* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Lycopus europaeus*, *Potentilla* sp., *Cirsium/Carduus*, *Nuphar lutea*.
14	605	6	1	Lower part of Layer	U/D	30		**		***			Part scanned only. Very fine fibrous material. High level of fragmentation, including insect remains. Seeds include *Nuphar lutea*, *Persicaria* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Urtica dioica*, Polygonaceae with perianth, *Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*, *Rumex acetosella*, *Ranunculus* sub gen *Batrachium*, *Cirsium/Carduus* and Brassicaceae (*Lepidium* types).
*1-4, **5-24, ***25-100, ****100+													

Table C1.2: The waterlogged plant material

C.2 Animal bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 6 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table C2.1), most of which were collected by hand. Two specimens were recovered through environmental samples, which were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds, but none of the dated features produced any hand-collected animal bone, so they remain undated. The sieved material, however, came from a late Roman context.

C.2.2 The material was recorded in full using the OA skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996).

Description

C.2.3 Preservation on the site was very poor, likely due to acid soils. No doubt this affected the size of the recovered assemblage. This included two poorly preserved caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) specimens – a broken tooth and part of a femur shaft – as well as two large mammal sized (cattle or horse sized) specimens (Table C2.2). Environmental samples contributed two pieces of pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) tooth.

Conclusions

C.2.4 Little can be read into such a small assemblage. Caprine are the most common find in archaeological animal bone assemblages from most periods and parts of the British Isles.

	3-4C (sieved)	**Undated**
caprine		2
pig	2	
large mammal		2
Total NISP	2	4
Total NSP	2	4

Table C2.1: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected material from the site.

Ctxt	**NSP**	**Mass (g)**
1404	1	4
7101	2	11
8902	1	5
11311	2	1

Table C2.2: Total NSP and weight of specimens from each context.

C.3 Radiocarbon dating certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
16 October 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-89324 (GU53372)
Submitter	Rebecca Nicholson Oxford Archaeology South Janus House Osney Mead Oxford OX2 0ES
Site Reference	NOWRR19
Context Reference	3810
Sample Reference	8
Material	waterlogged wood : cf Pomoideae twig (1-2 rings)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-27.4 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4539 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

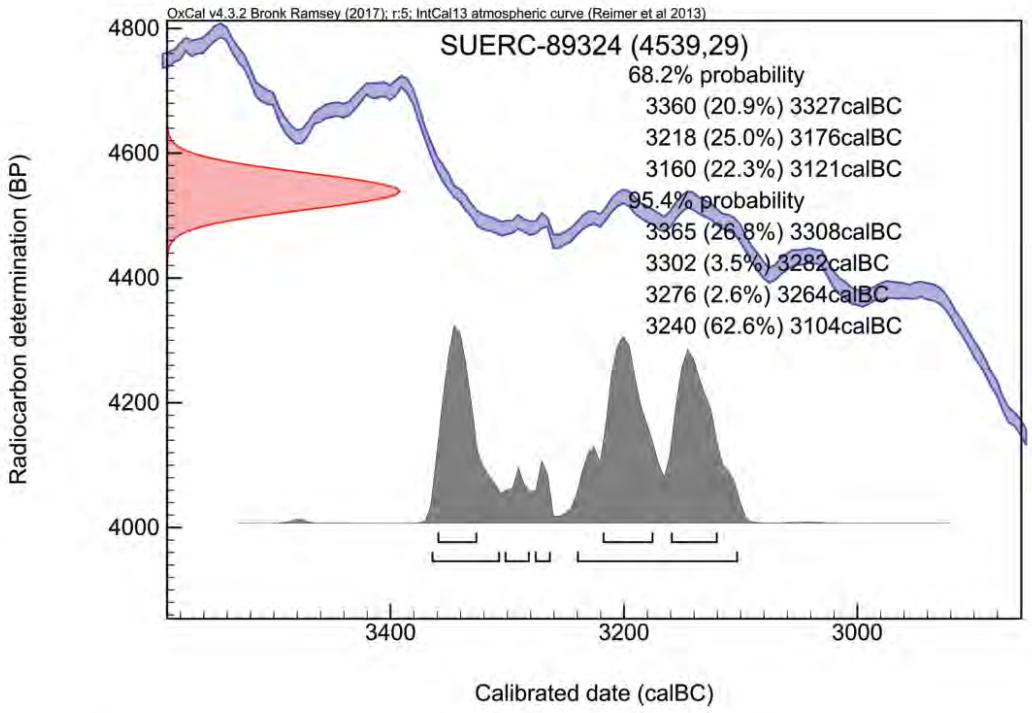
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
16 October 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-89328 (GU53373)
Submitter	Rebecca Nicholson Oxford Archaeology South Janus House Osney Mead Oxford OX2 0ES
Site Reference	NOWRR19
Context Reference	605
Sample Reference	14
Material	waterlogged wood : Indet twig
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-28.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1617 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

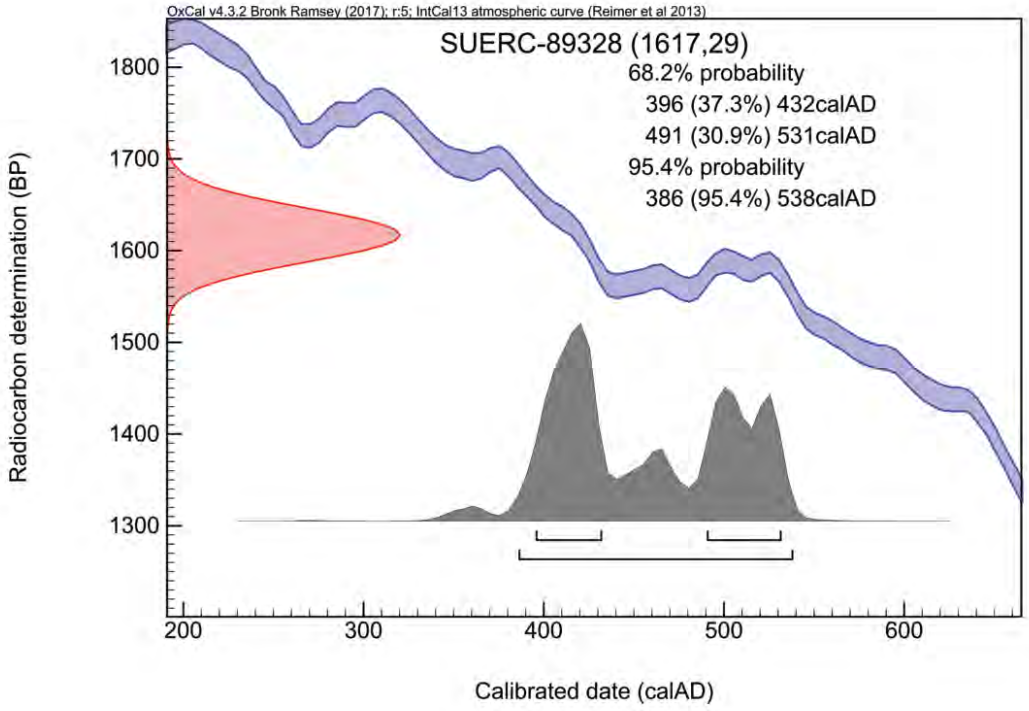
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Northampton North-West Relief Road
Site code:	NOWRR 19
Grid Reference	SP 7333 6530 to SP 7383 6336
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	28th May to 19th July 2019
Area of Site	35ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be retained until such time as accession to a Northamptonshire museum becomes possible.
Summary of Results:	Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by WSP to undertake a trial trench evaluation along the proposed route of the north-west relief road on the outskirts of Northampton. The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of the submission of a planning application. The evaluation fieldwork was completed between May and July 2019 and comprised 123 trenches ranging from 30m by 1.80m to 50m by 2.40m. The evaluation revealed four distinct areas of significant archaeological remains. These comprised: early prehistoric activity located at the edge of the floodplain in Trenches 36-41; middle-late Iron Age settlement focused around, but not limited to, Trenches 70-73; Roman activity peripheral to a settlement in Trench 96 and late Roman activity, including evidence for crop processing and structures, in Trenches 112-114 and 116. In addition, isolated features were encountered elsewhere within the evaluation, although these were invariably historic or failed to produce any artefactual evidence. Excavation across the floodplain also revealed significant depths of alluvial deposits and sediments relating to former watercourses. Well-preserved waterlogged remains were recovered from the palaeochannel deposits indicating a slow-moving watercourse or possibly areas of standing water. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from material in the base of the channels at two locations providing ranges from 3365-3104 cal BC to cal AD 386-538.

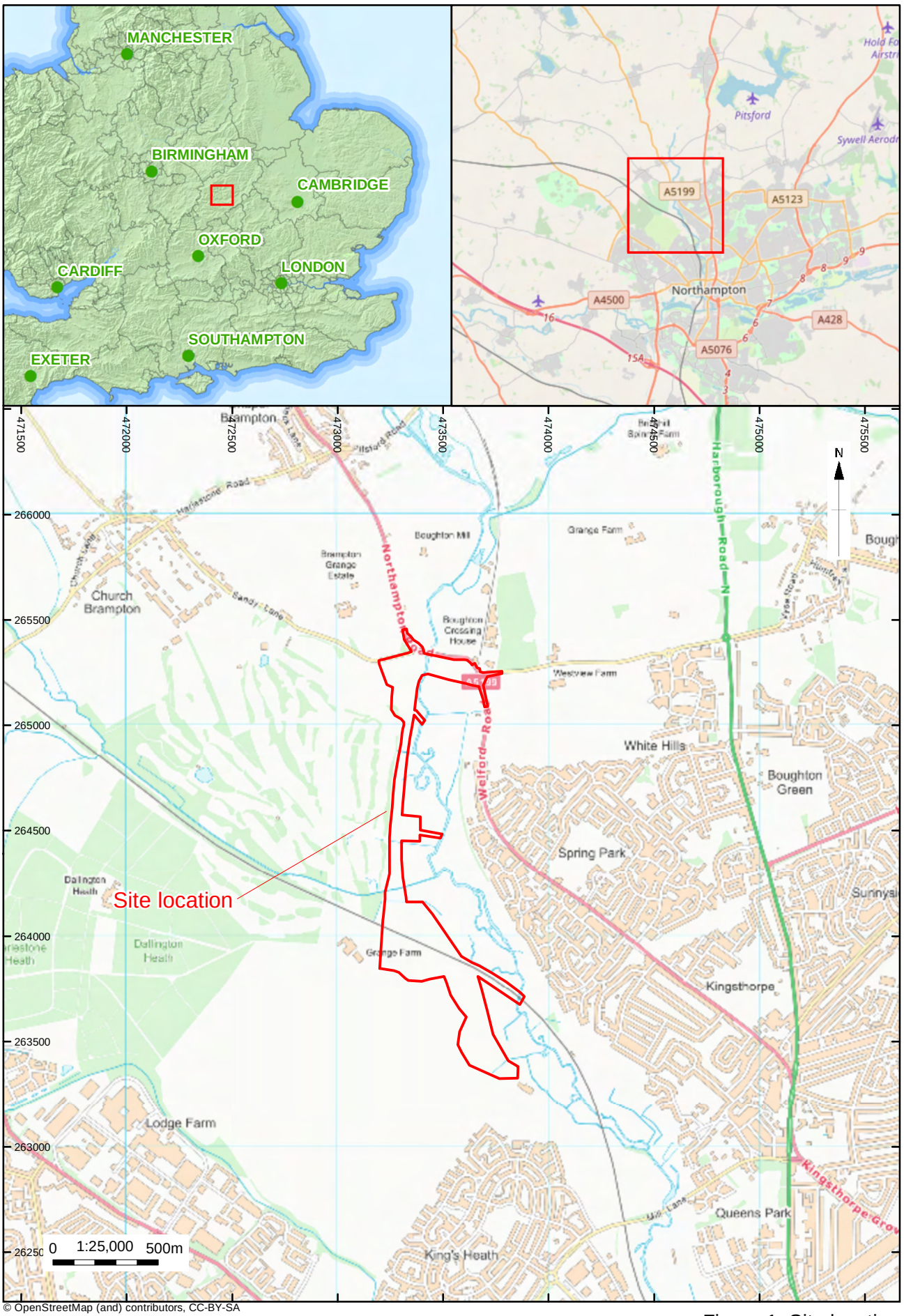

Figure 1: Site location

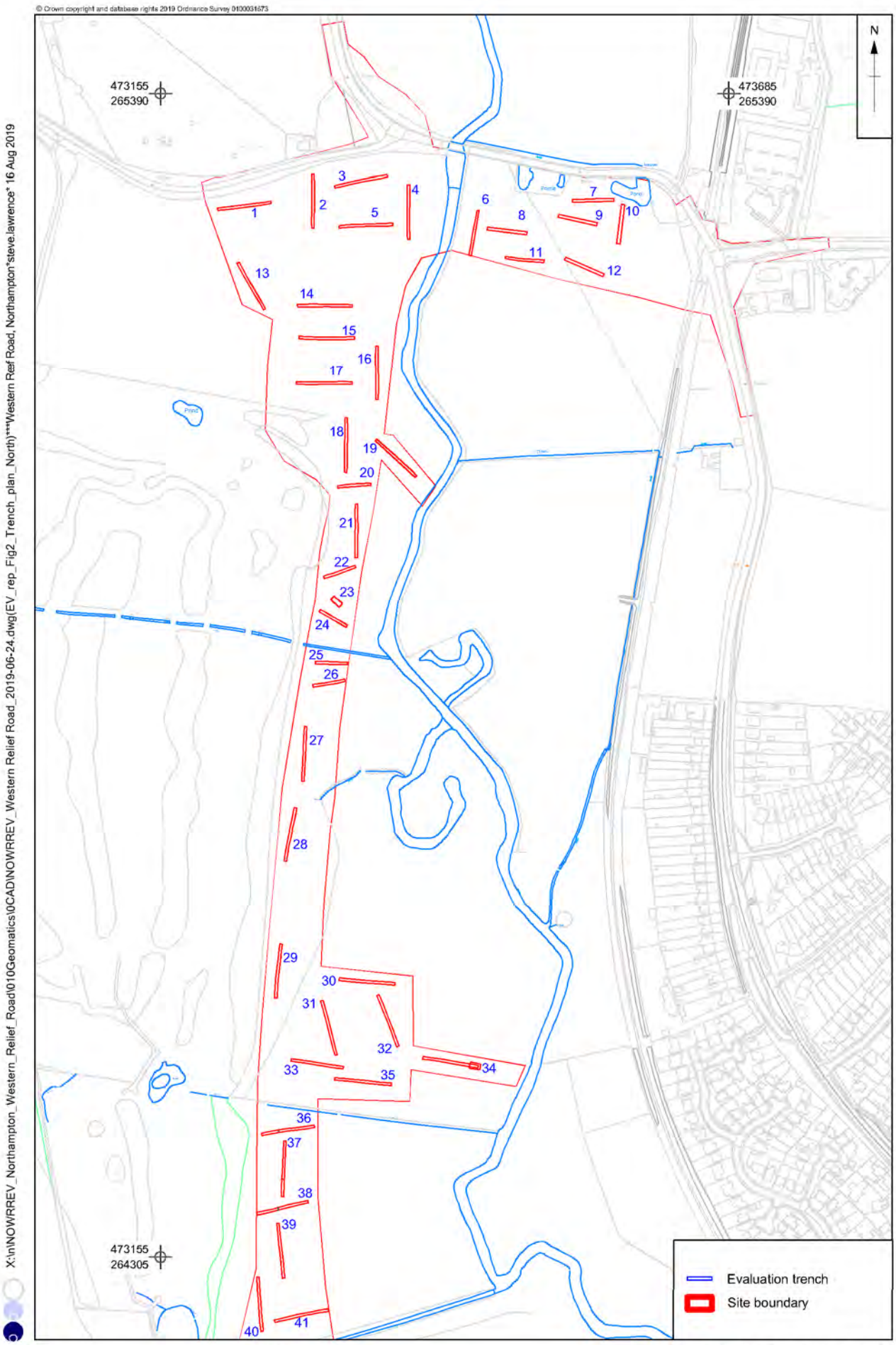

Figure 2: Trenches 1-41

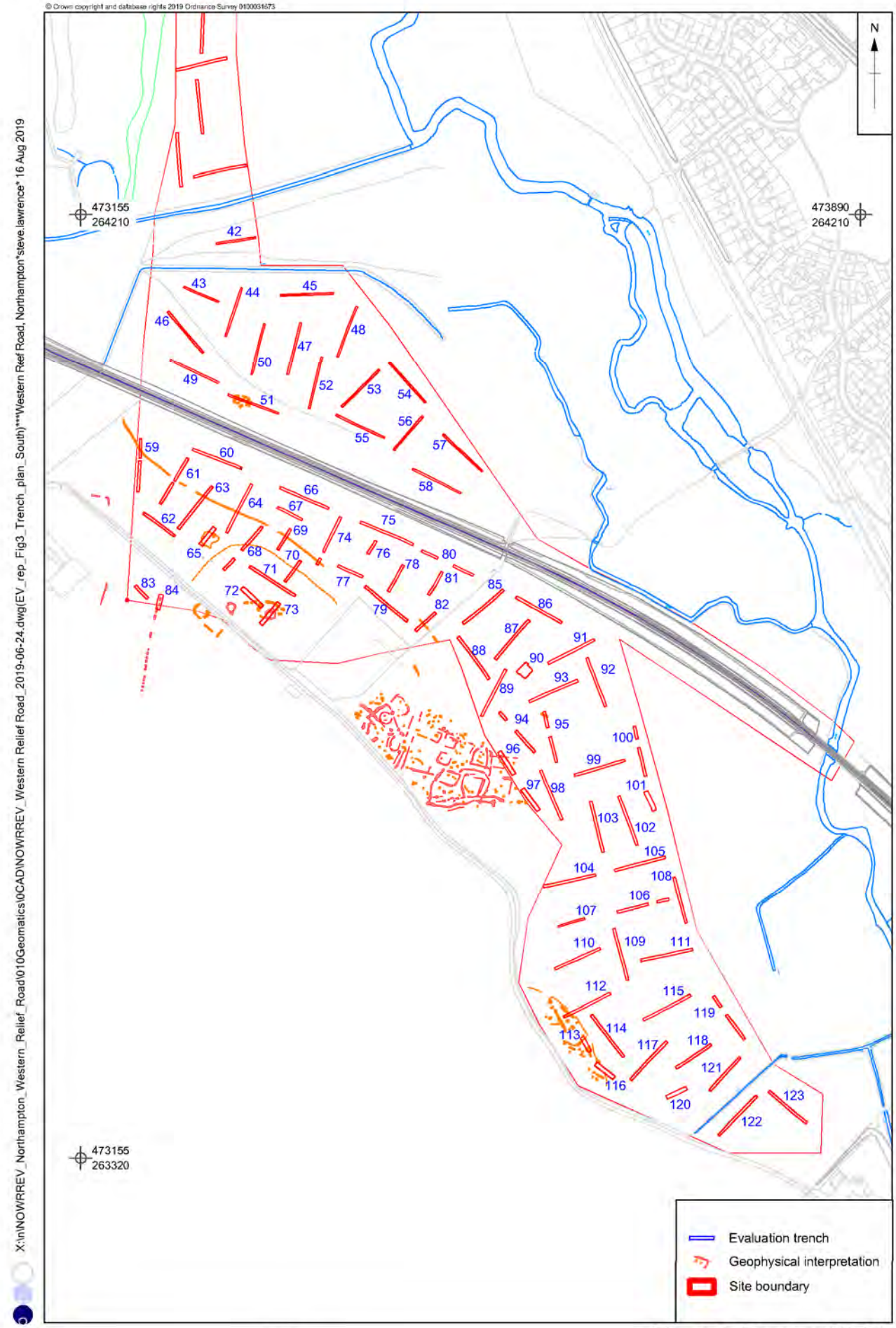

Figure 3: Trenches 42-123

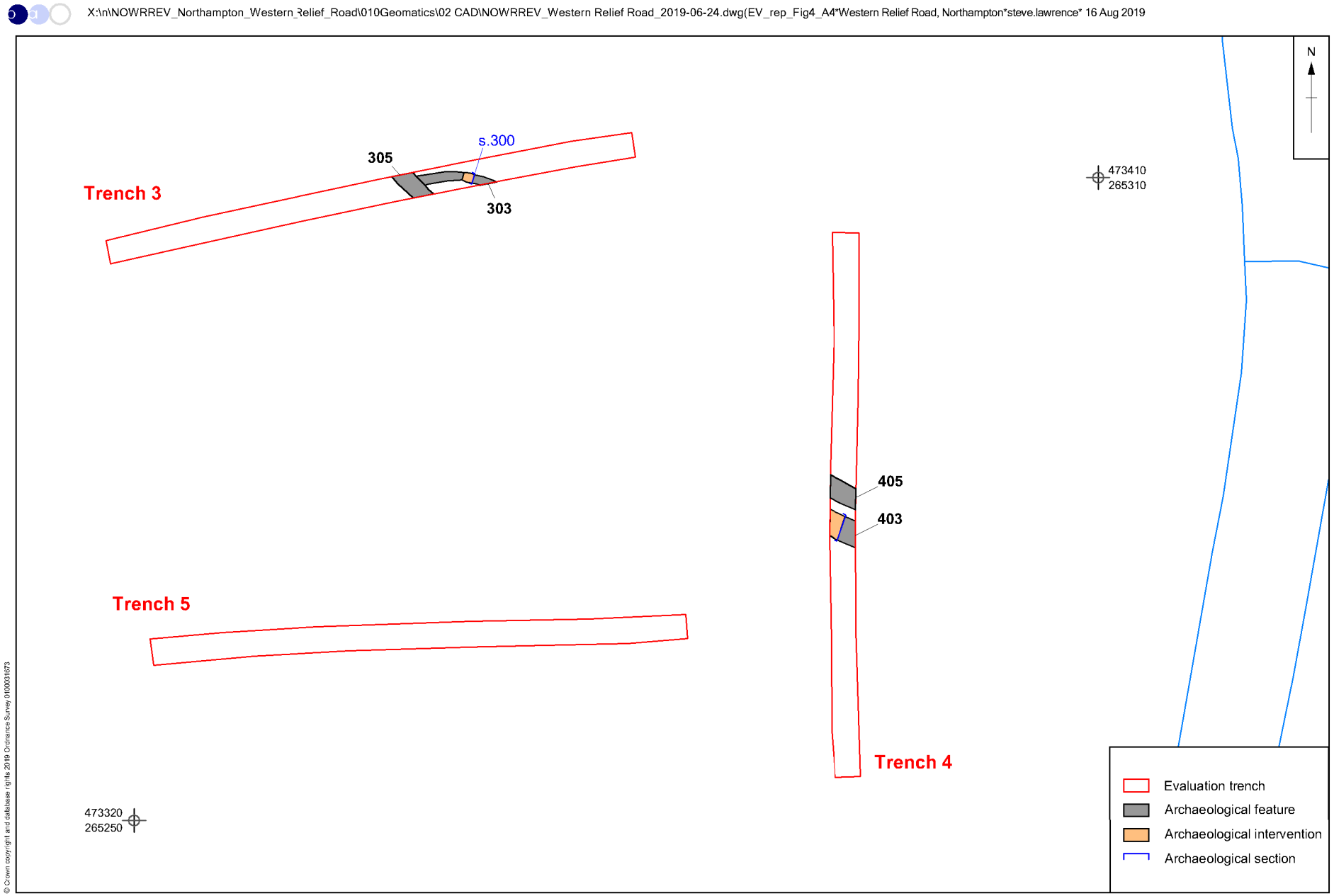

Figure 4: Trenches 3 and 4

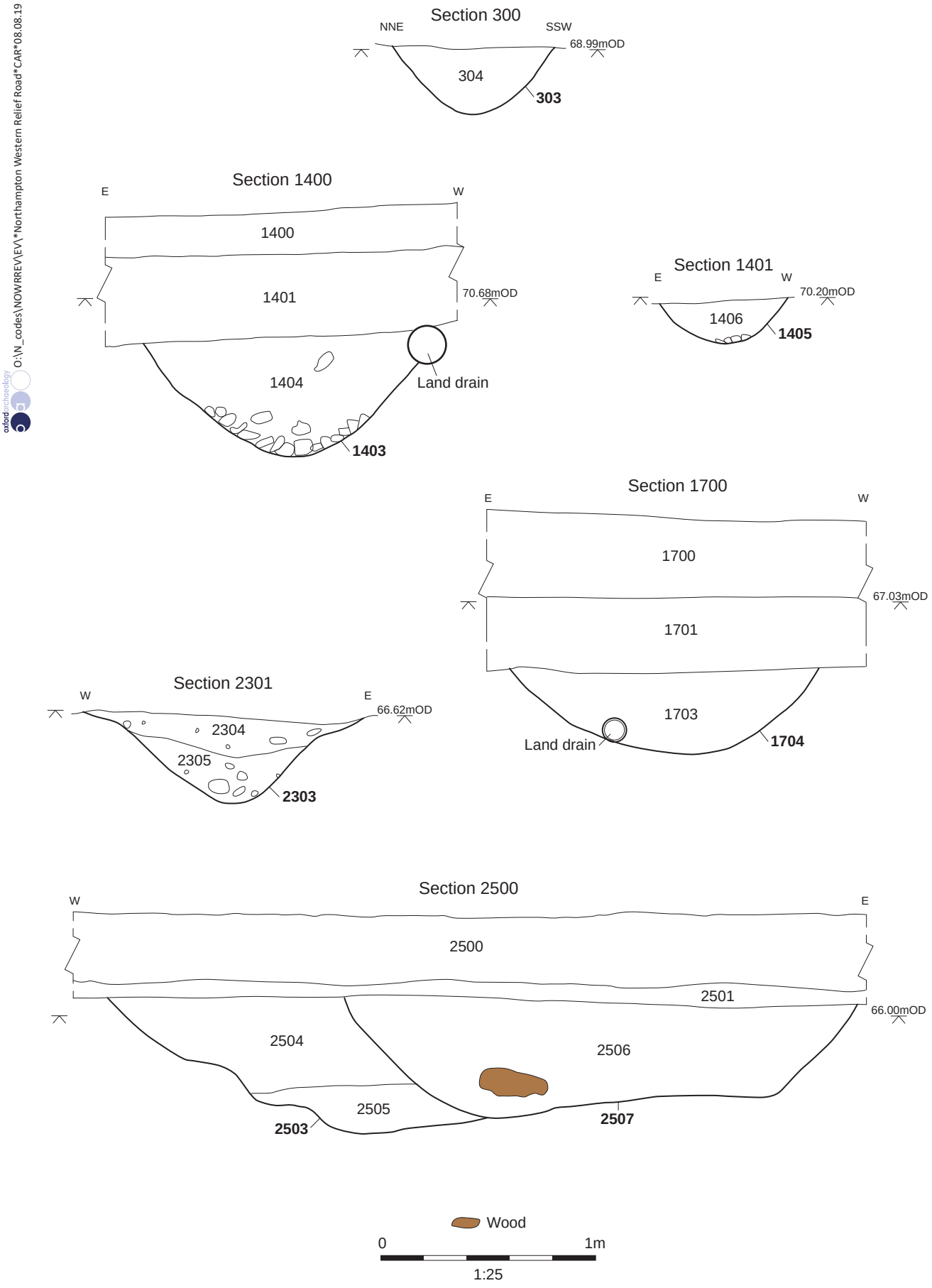

Figure 5: Selected sections of features in Trenches 3, 14, 17, 23 and 25

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N

Trench 14
1403
s.1401
s.1400
1405

473220
265180

473420
265180

Trench 15
1503

Trench 16

Trench 17
1704
s.1700

Trench 18

Trench 19

Trench 20

Trench 21

Trench 22
2202

Trench 23
2306
s.2301
2303

Trench 24
2403

Drain

FB

473220
264860

Trench 25
2507
s.2500
2503

Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Archaeological intervention
Archaeological section

0 50m

Scale at A3 1:1000

Figure 6 : Trenches 14 to 25

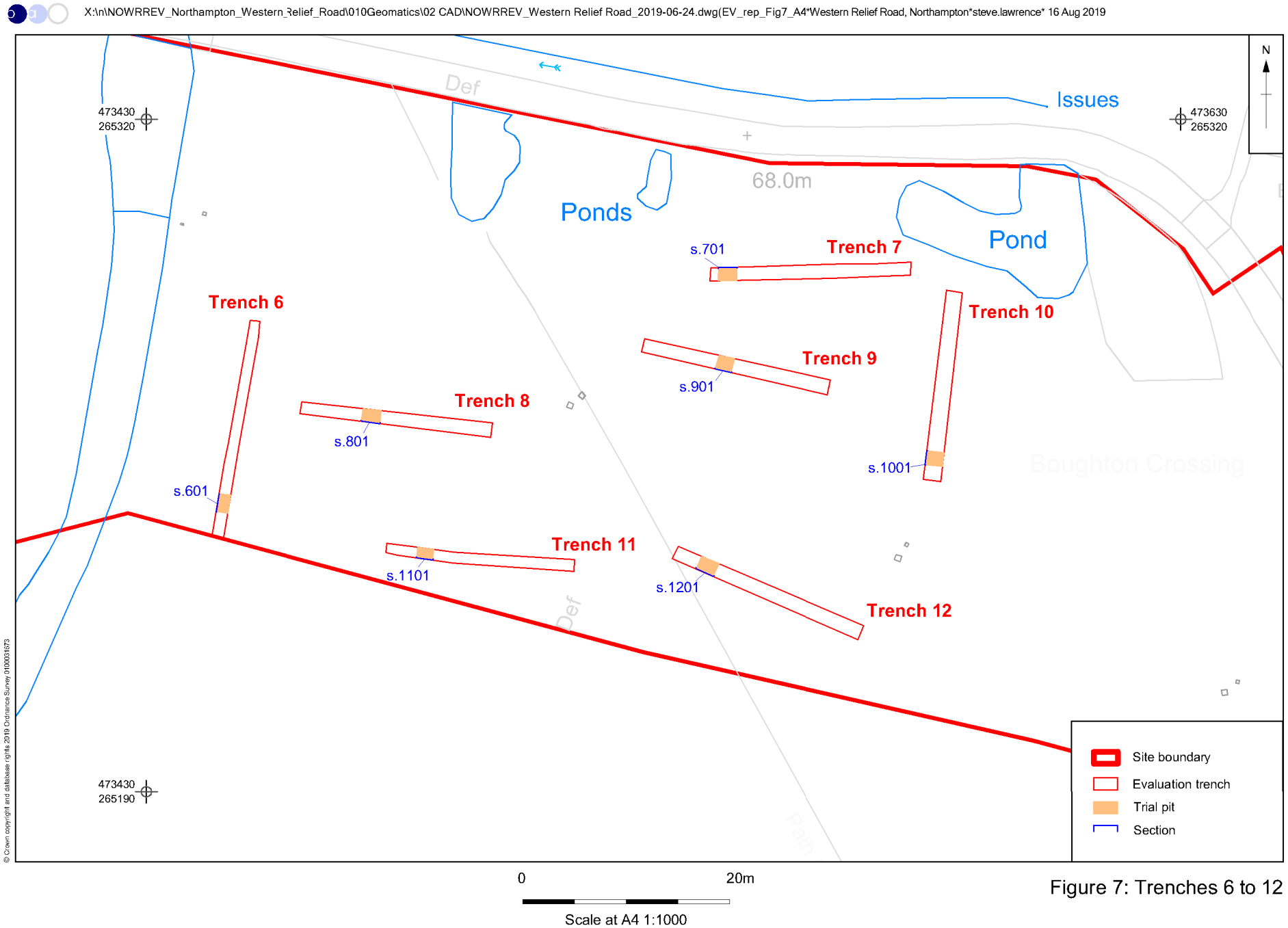

Figure 7: Trenches 6 to 12

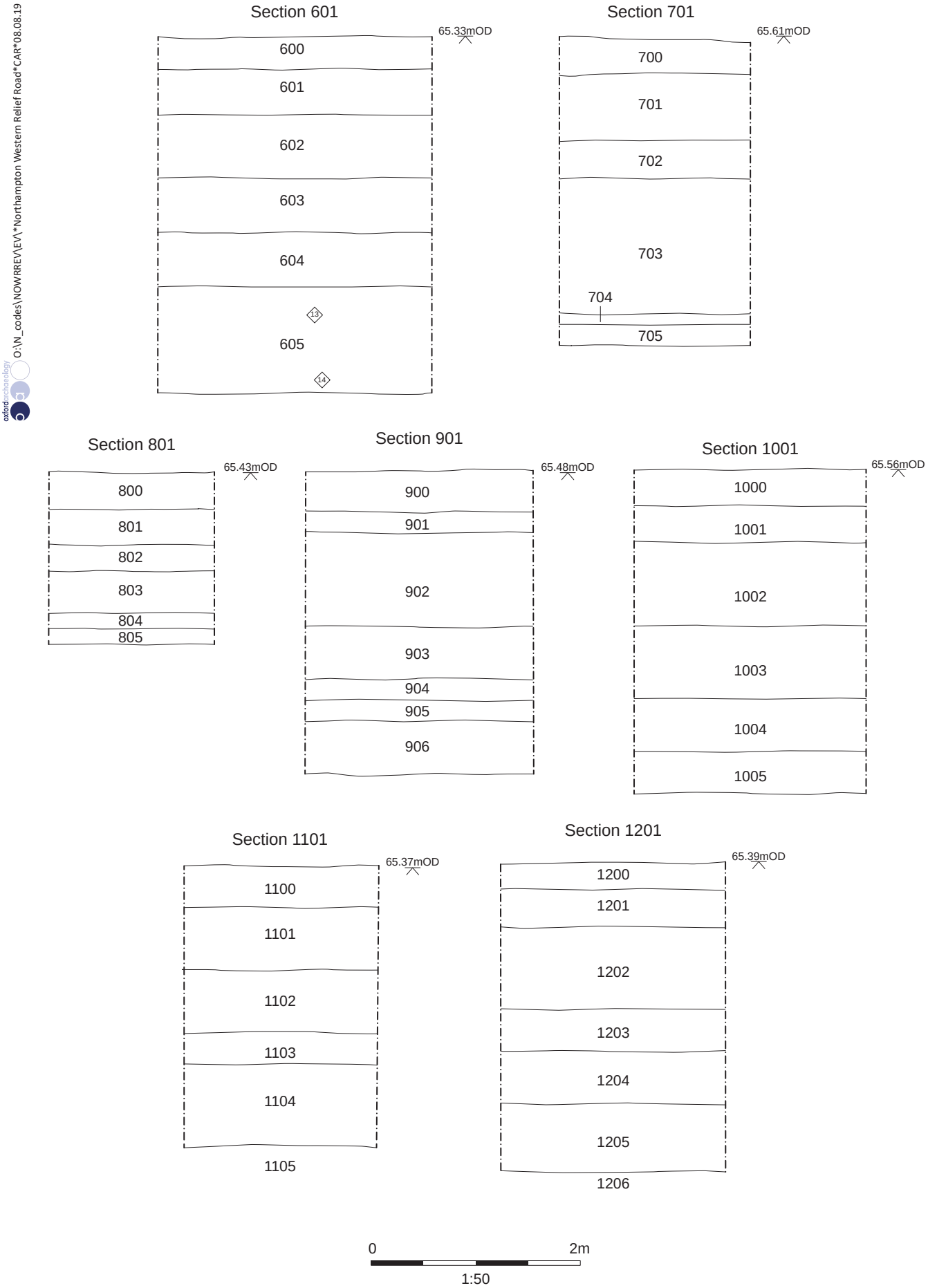

Figure 8: Trenches 6–12, sections

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N

473230
264580

473440
264580

Trench 29

3003 Alluvium

Trench 30

Trench 31

Trench 32

3203 Alluvium

3103 Alluvium

3104

s.3100

Trench 33

s.3300

3303 Alluvium

3304

3308

3411

3403 Alluvium

3411

Trench 34

s.3400

s.3500

Trench 35

3503

3502 Alluvium

Drain

Drain

Trench 36

3609

s.3600

3606

3603 Alluvium

3613

3606 Gravel

3611

Trench 37

3704 Alluvium

3707 Alluvium

3708

s.3701

s.3801

3805

s.3800

Trench 38

3806 Alluvium

3811

3805 Gravel

3909

s.3902

3907

s.3901

s.3900

3905

3912 Gravel

Trench 39

s.4000

4003

Trench 40

473230
264250

4005
Gravel

s.4101

4108

s.4100

Trench 41

4105

4111 Gravel

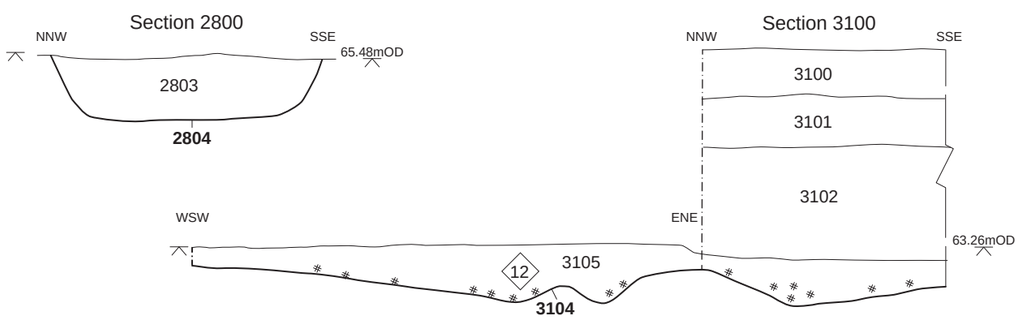
Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Feature
Intervention
Section

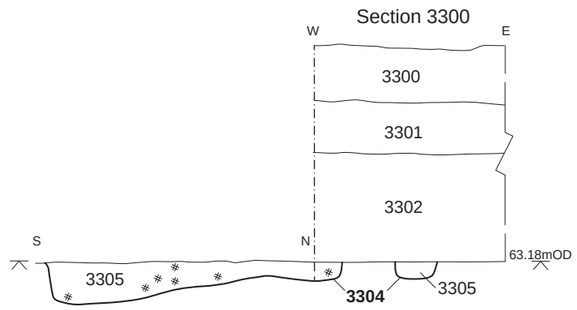
0

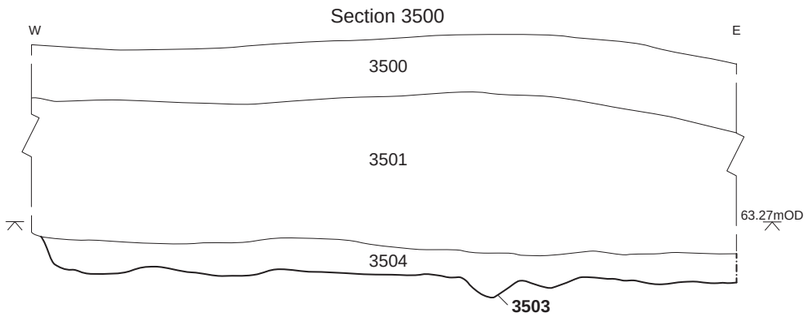
50m

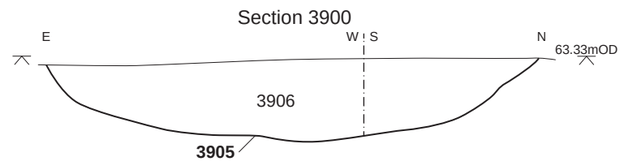
Scale at A3 1:1000

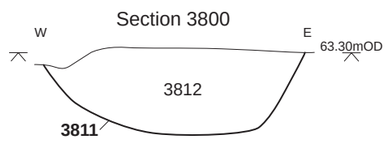
Figure 9 : Trenches 29 to 41

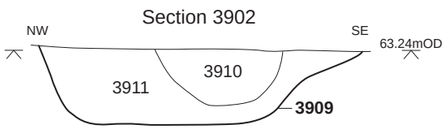


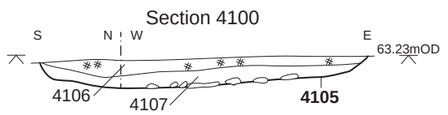


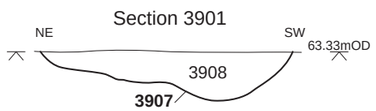


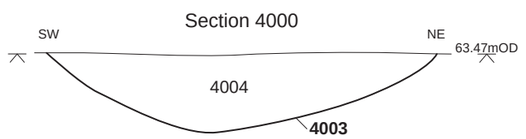












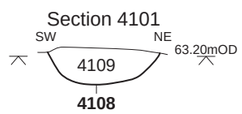
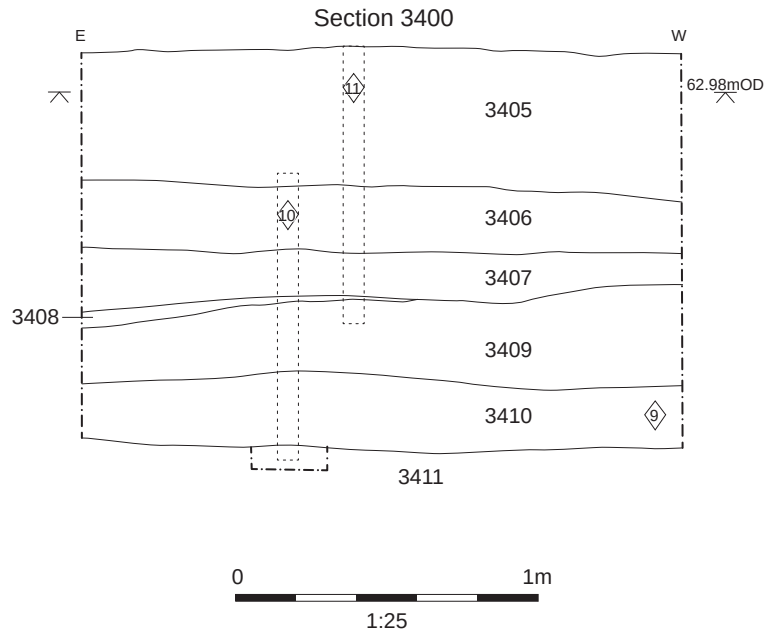


Figure 10: Sections of features in Trenches 28 and 31-41



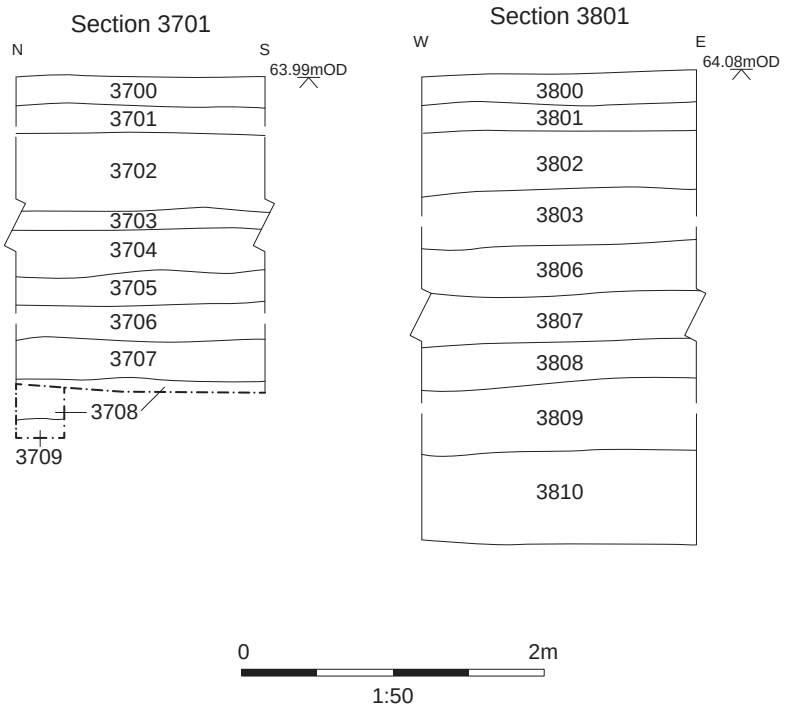


Figure 11: Trenches 34, 37 and 38, alluvial sequence sections

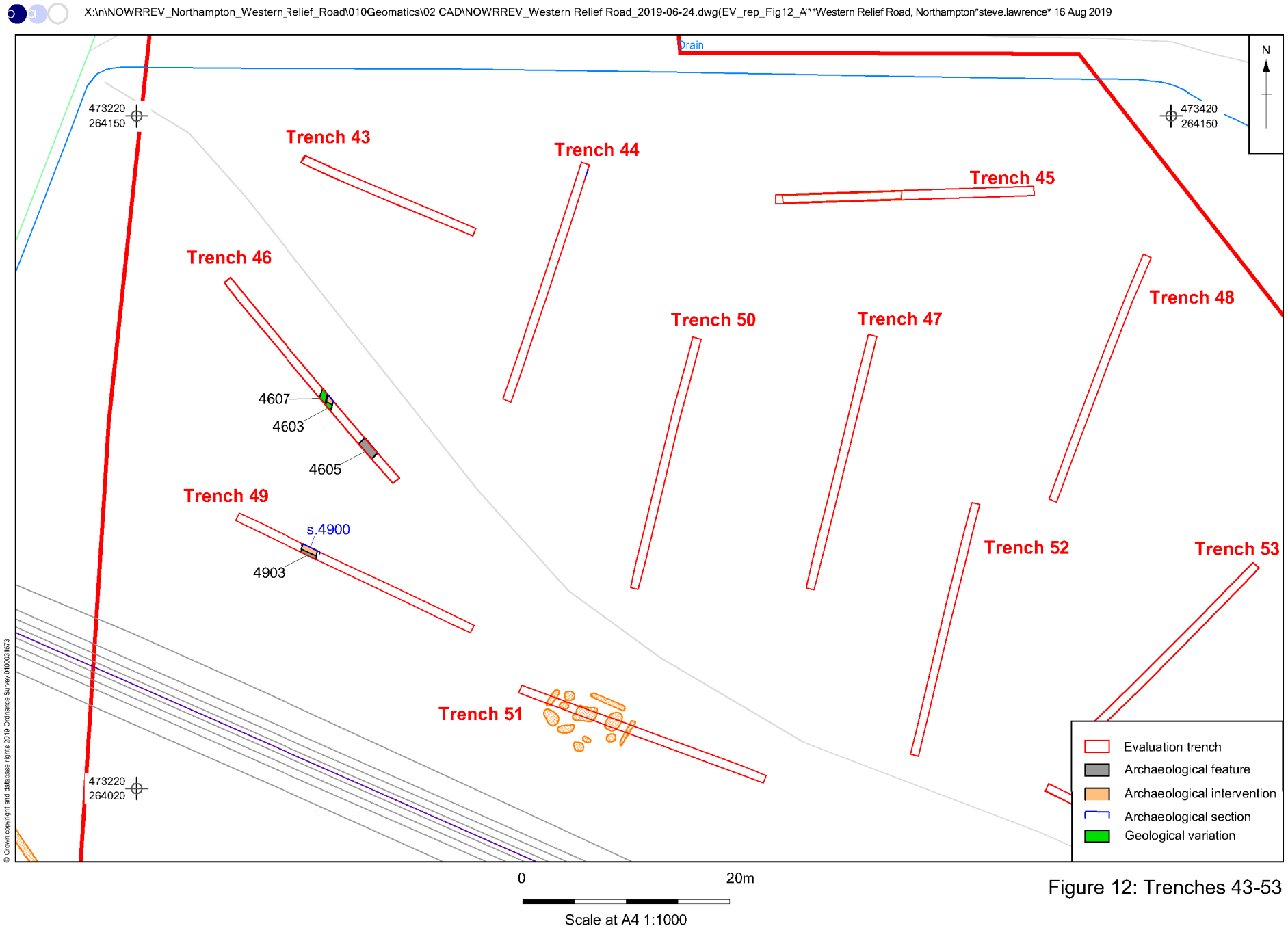


Figure 12: Trenches 43-53

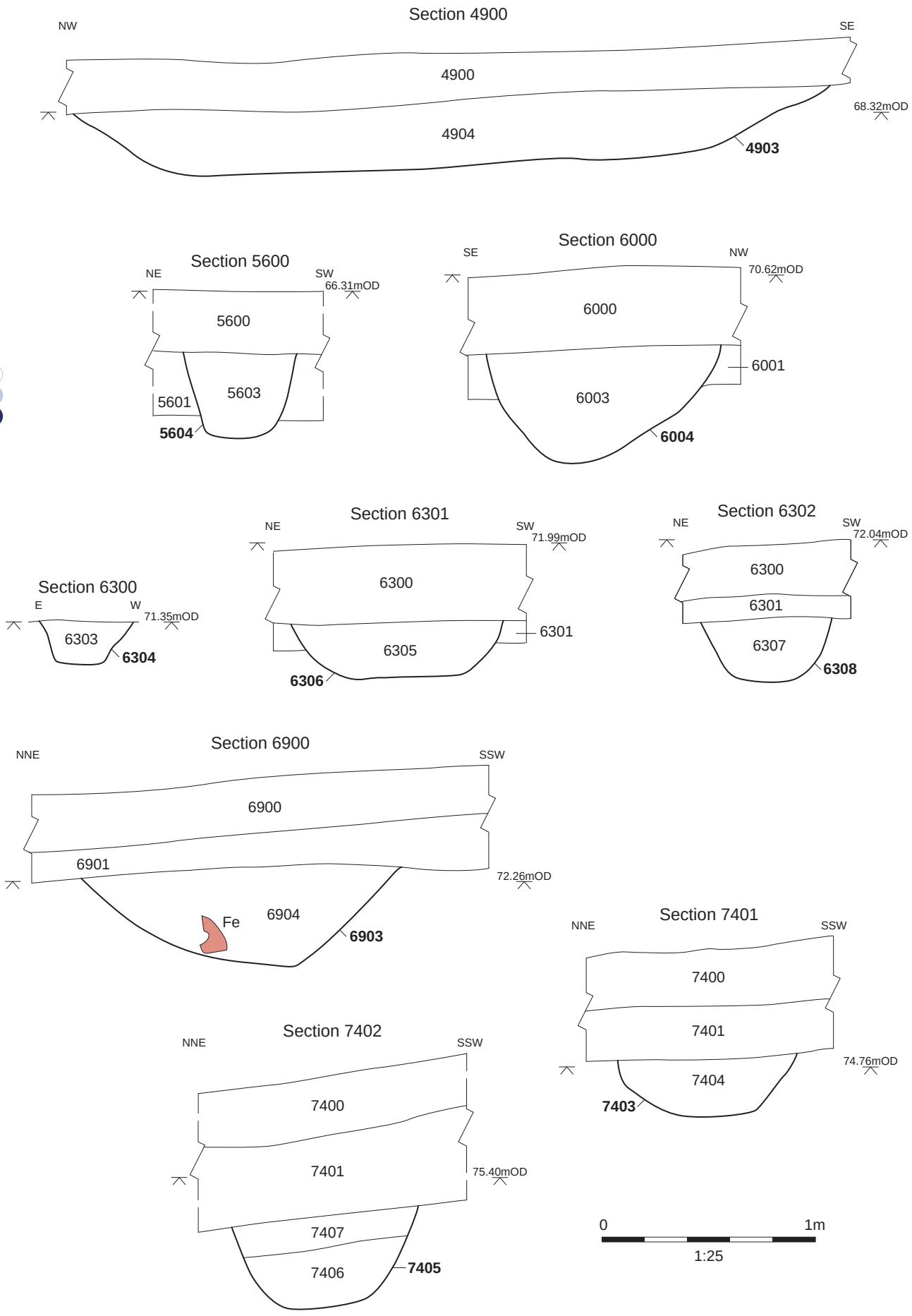


Figure 13: Sections of features in Trenches 49, 56, 60, 63, 69 and 74

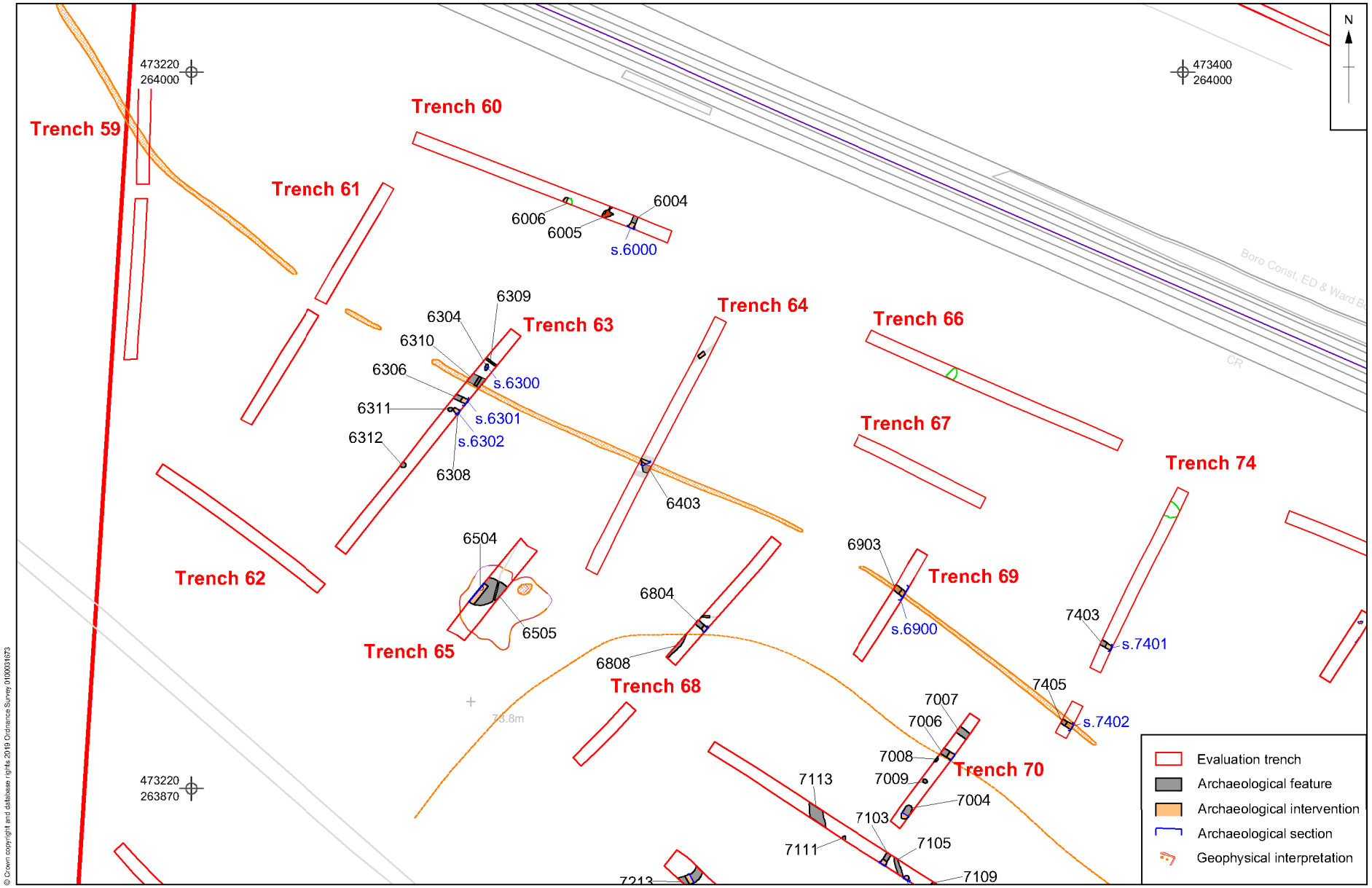


Figure 14: Trenches 59-70 and Trench 74

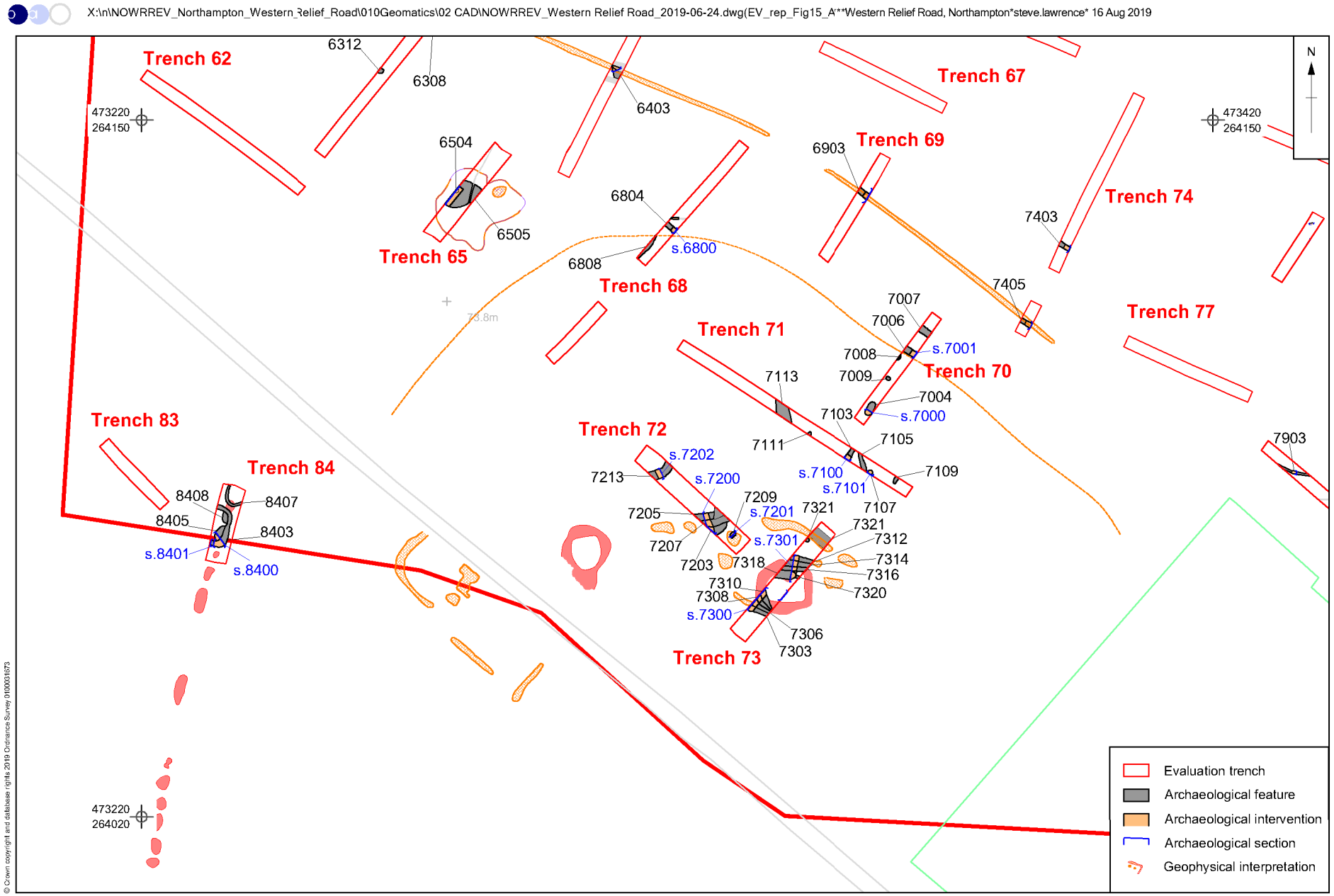


Figure 15: Trenches 65, 68, 70-73 and 84

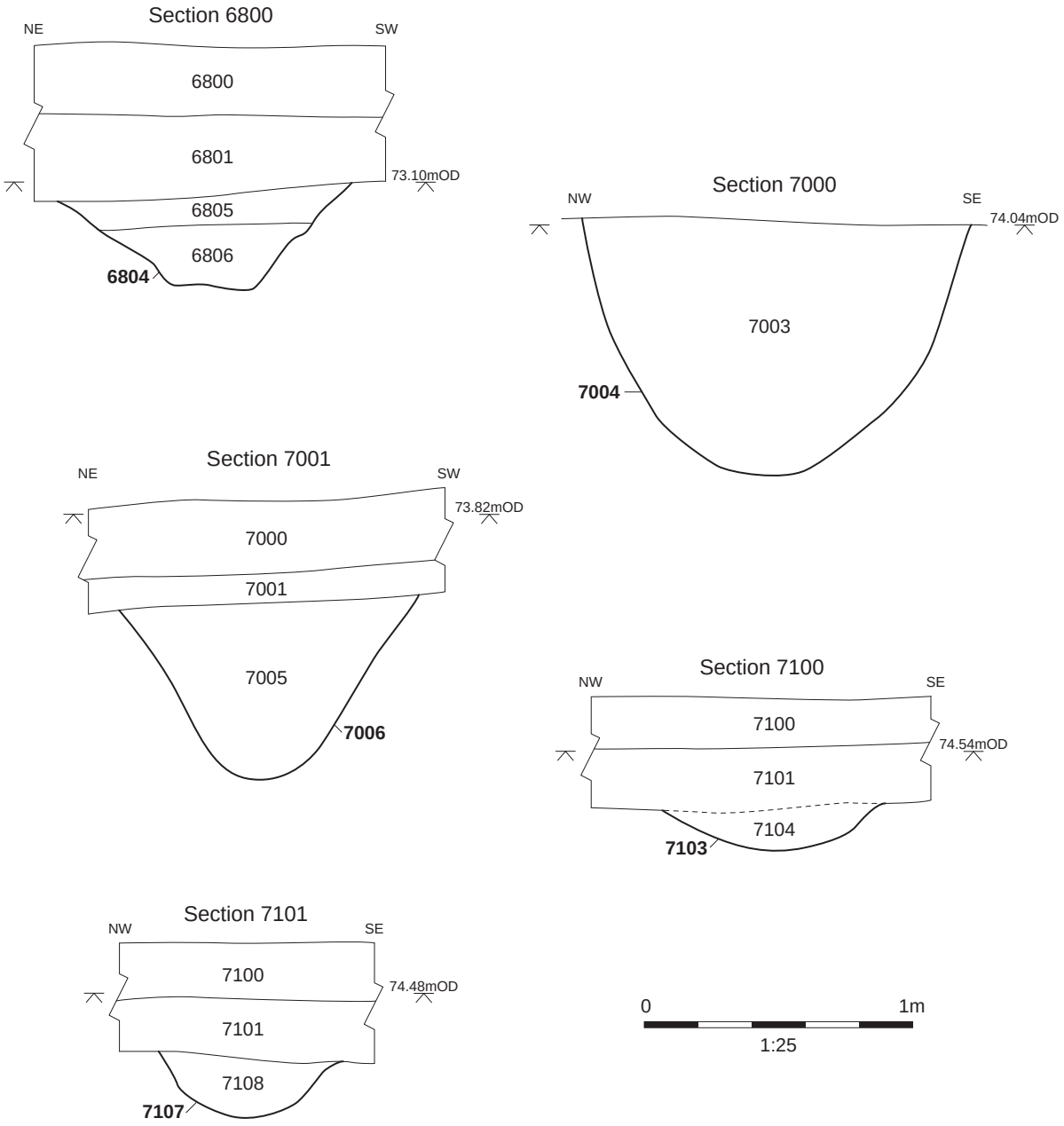


Figure 16: Sections of features in Trenches 68, 70 and 71

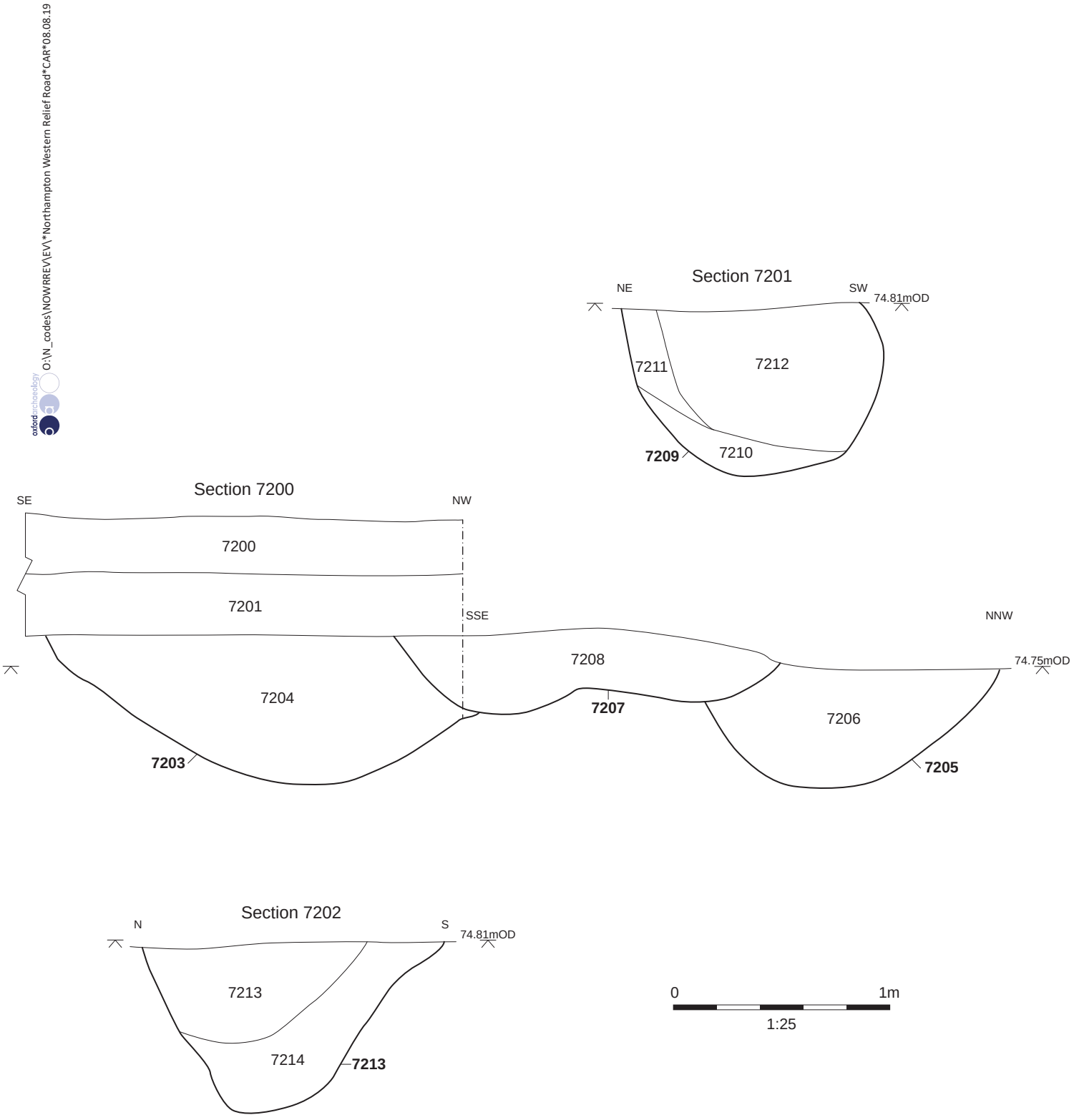


Figure 17: Sections of features in Trench 72

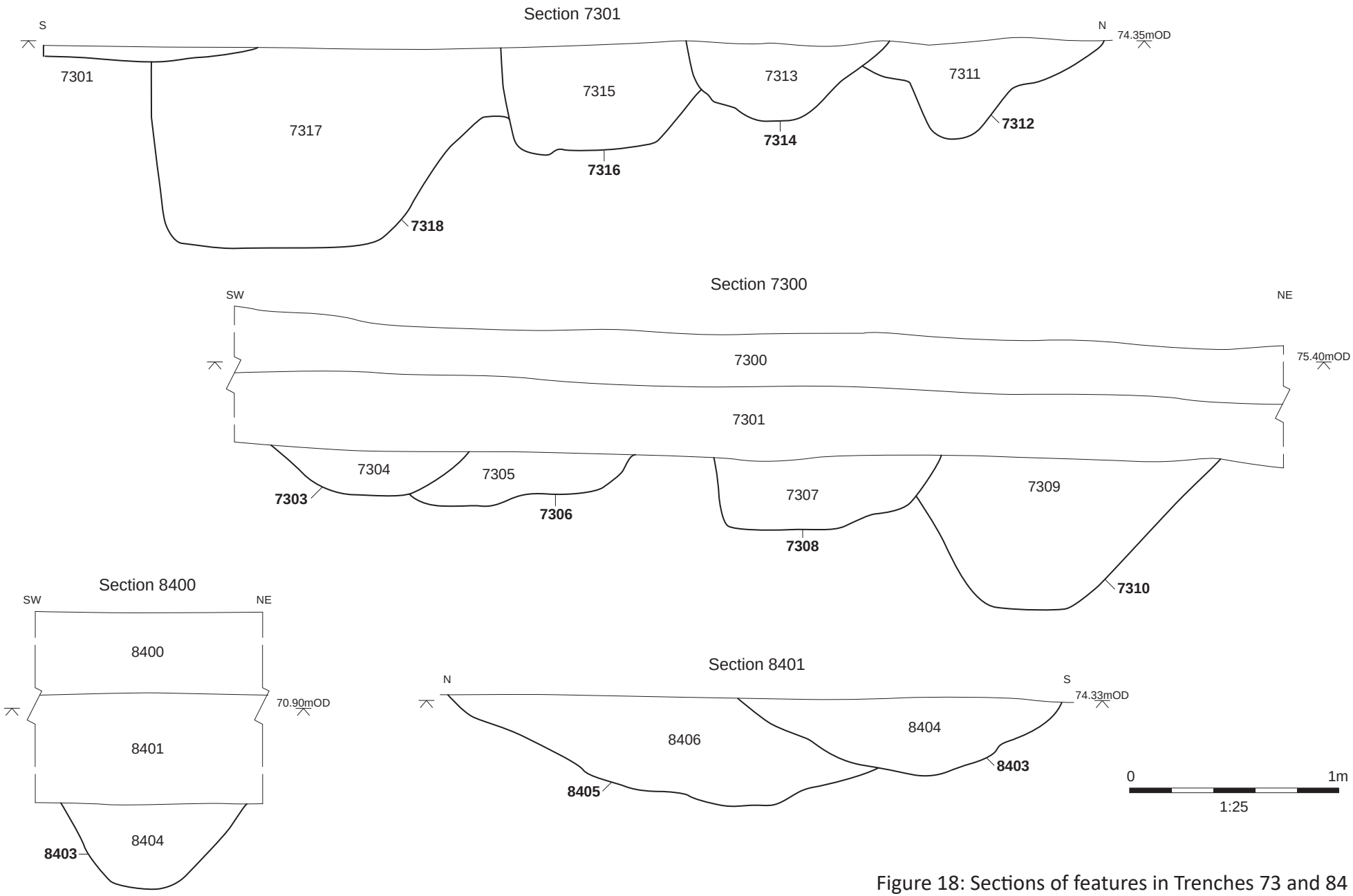


Figure 18: Sections of features in Trenches 73 and 84

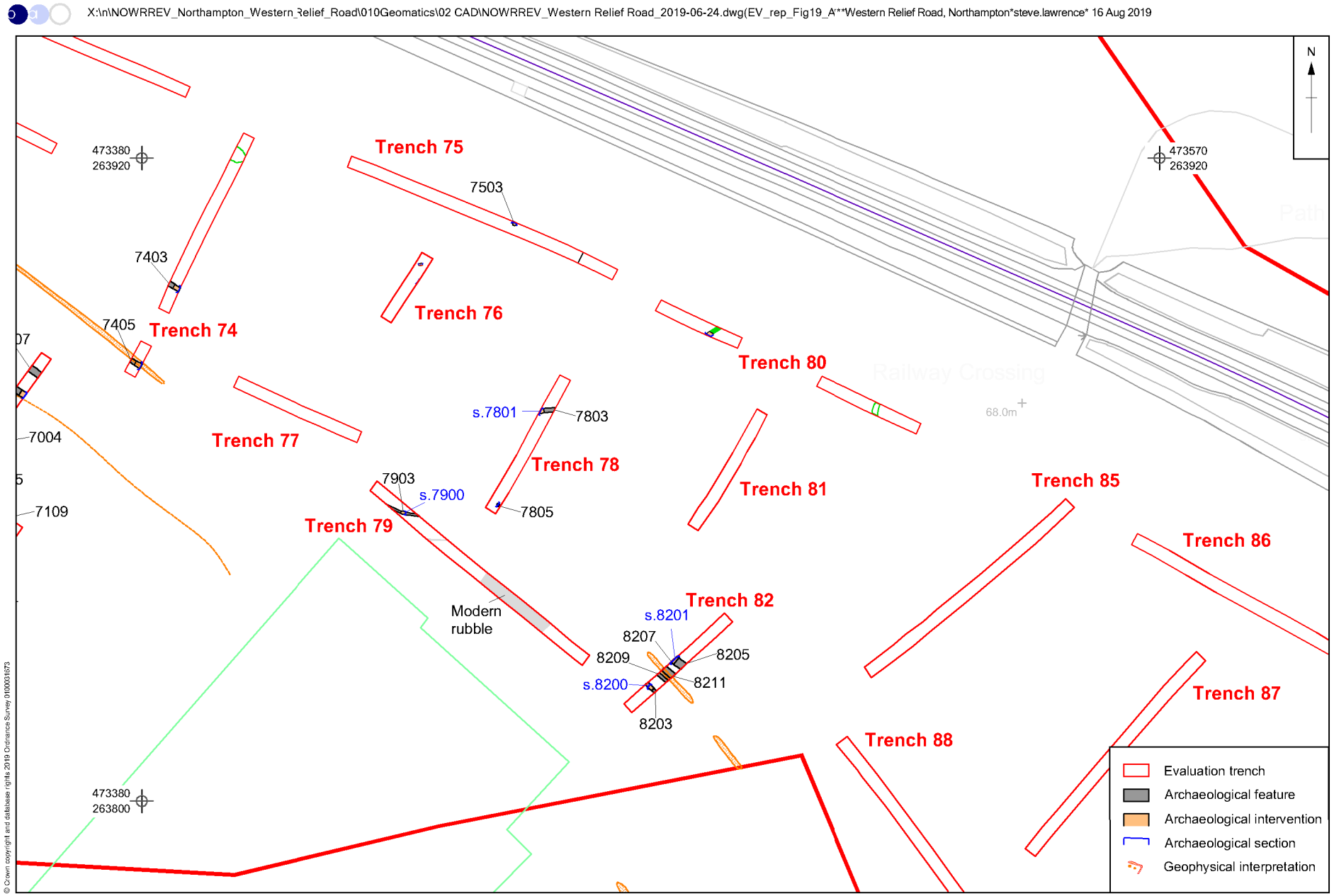


Figure 19: Trenches 74-82 and 85-88

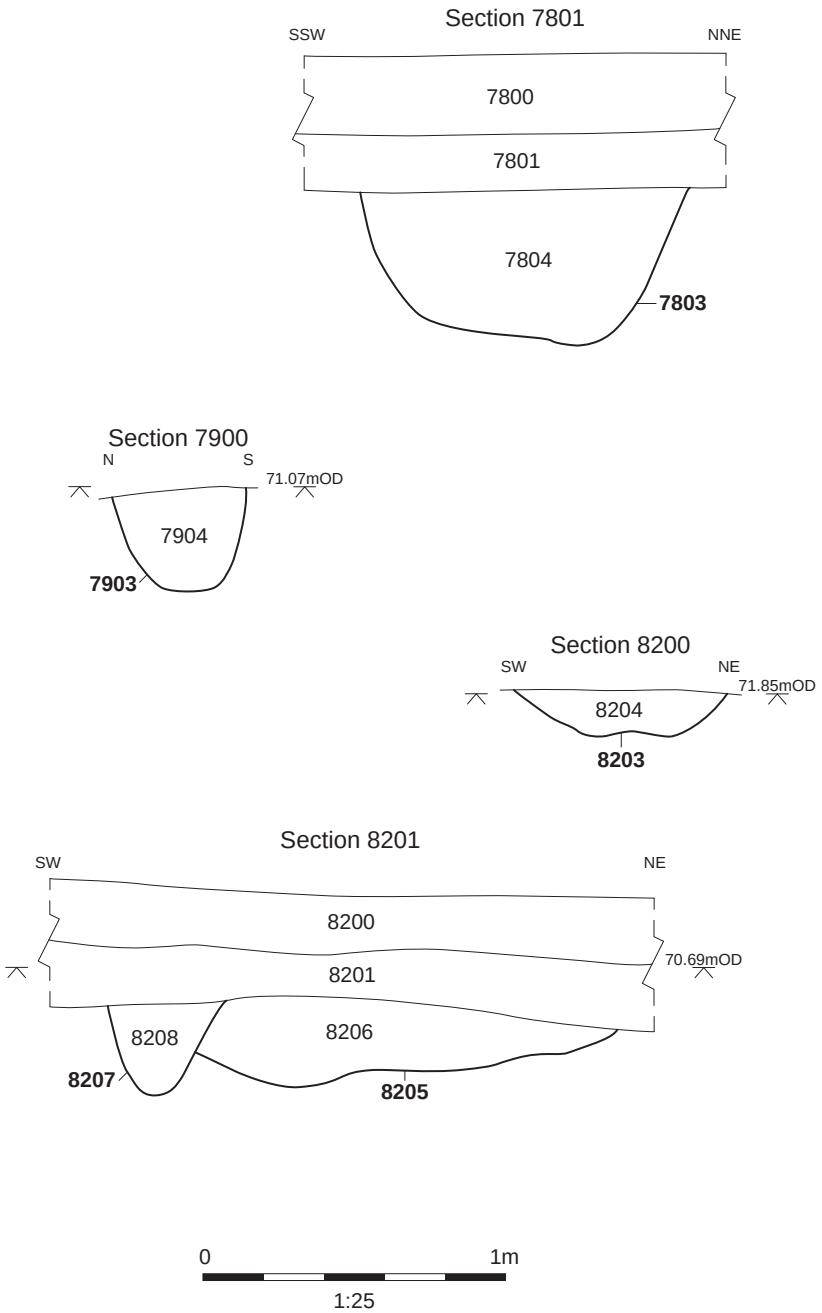


Figure 20: Sections of features in Trenches 78, 79 and 82

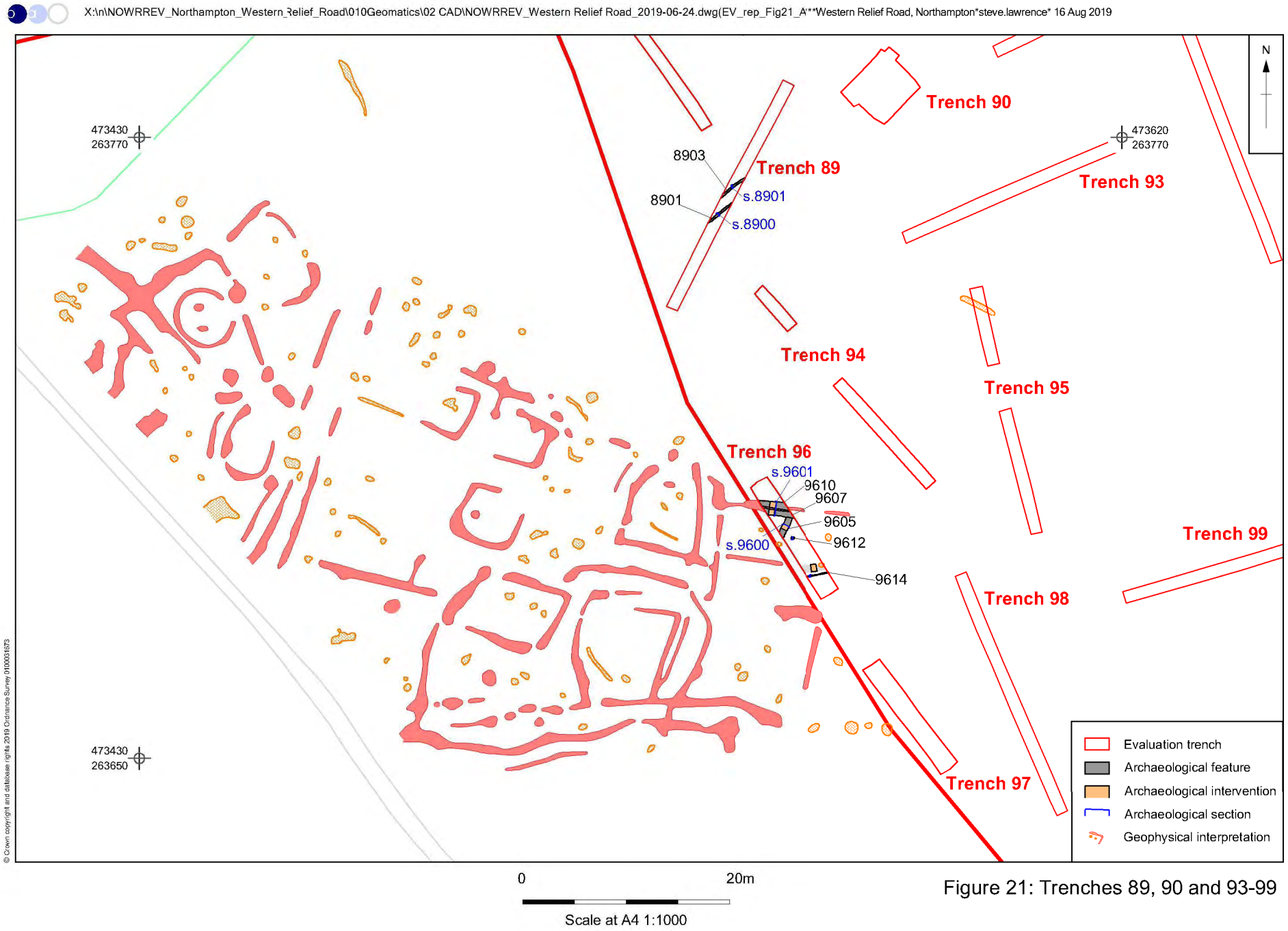


Figure 21: Trenches 89, 90 and 93-99

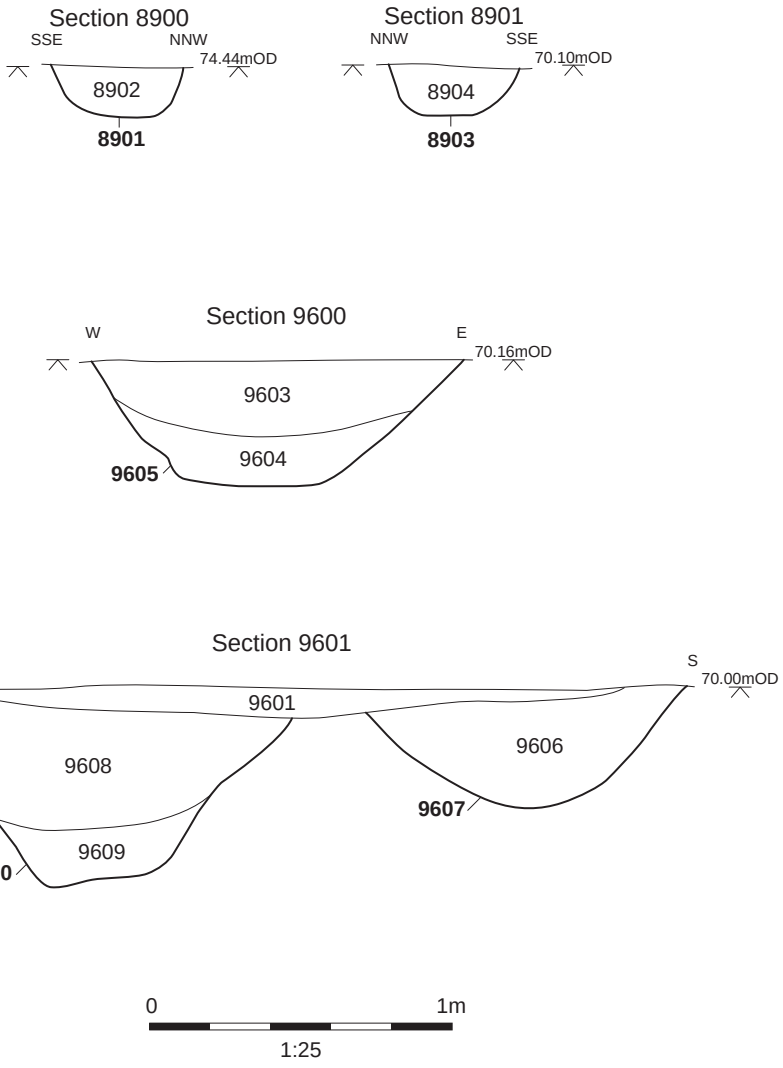


Figure 22: Sections of features in Trenches 89 and 96

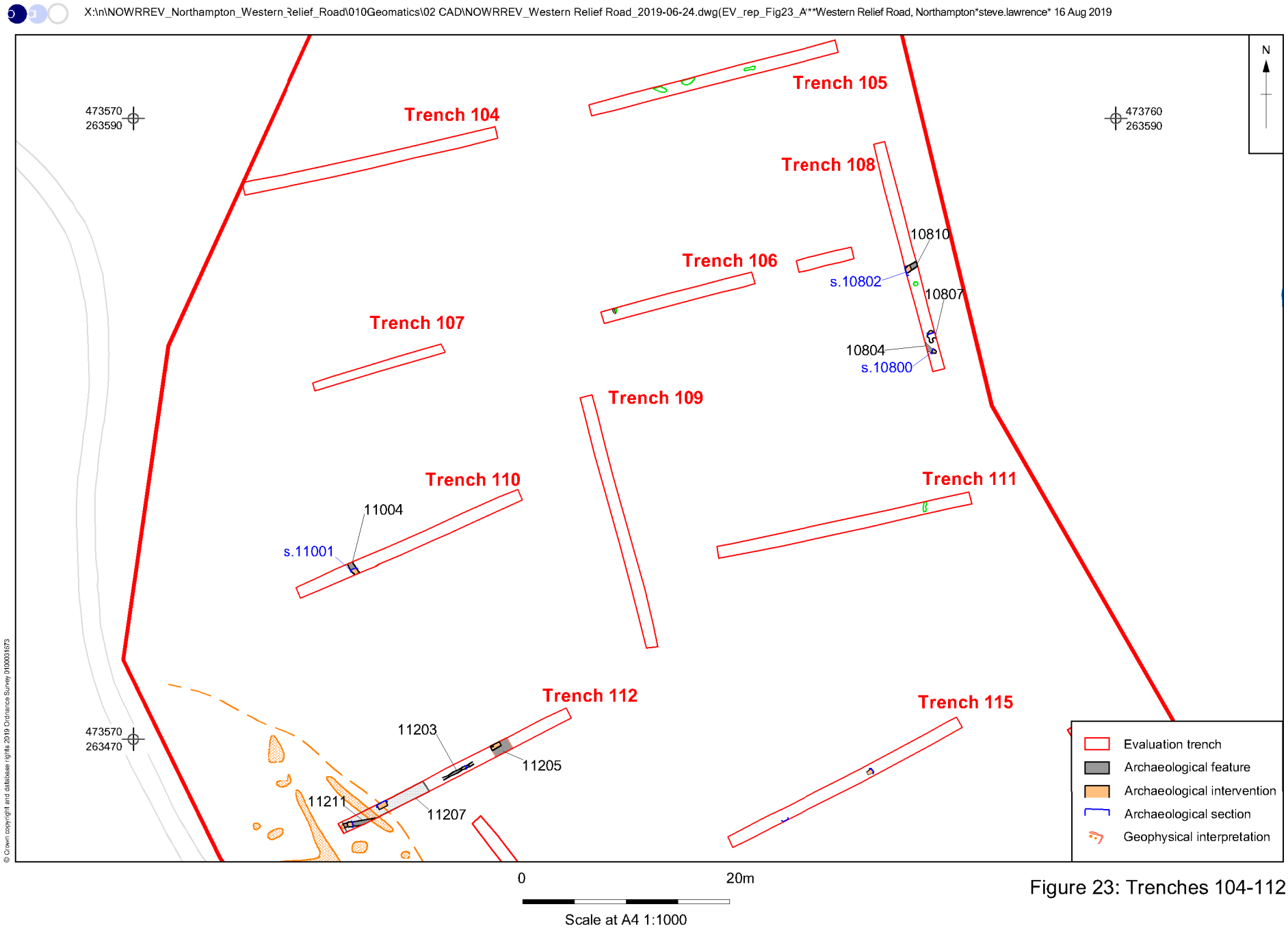


Figure 23: Trenches 104-112

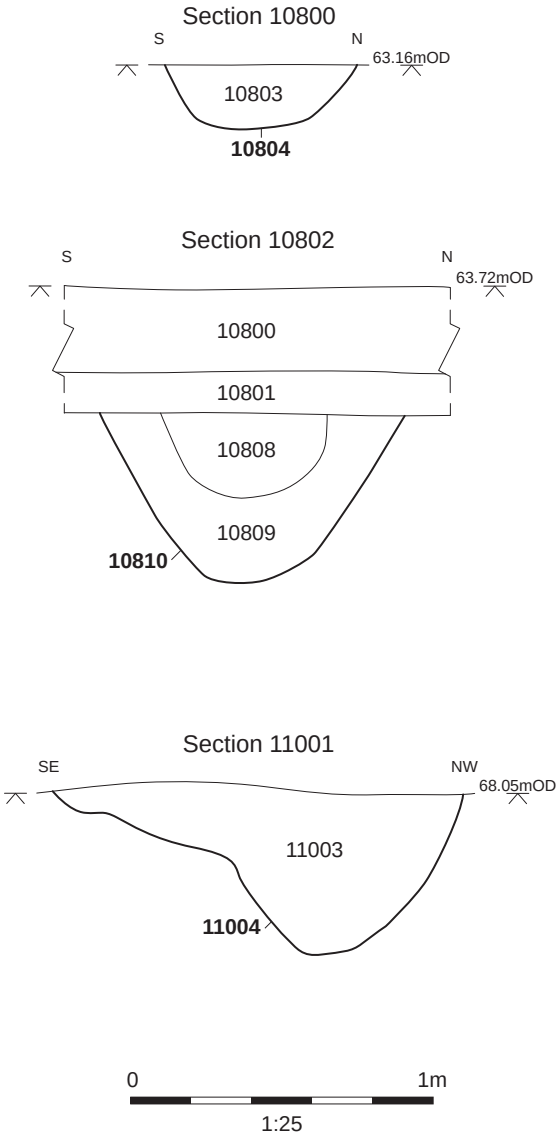


Figure 24: Sections of features in Trenches 108 and 110

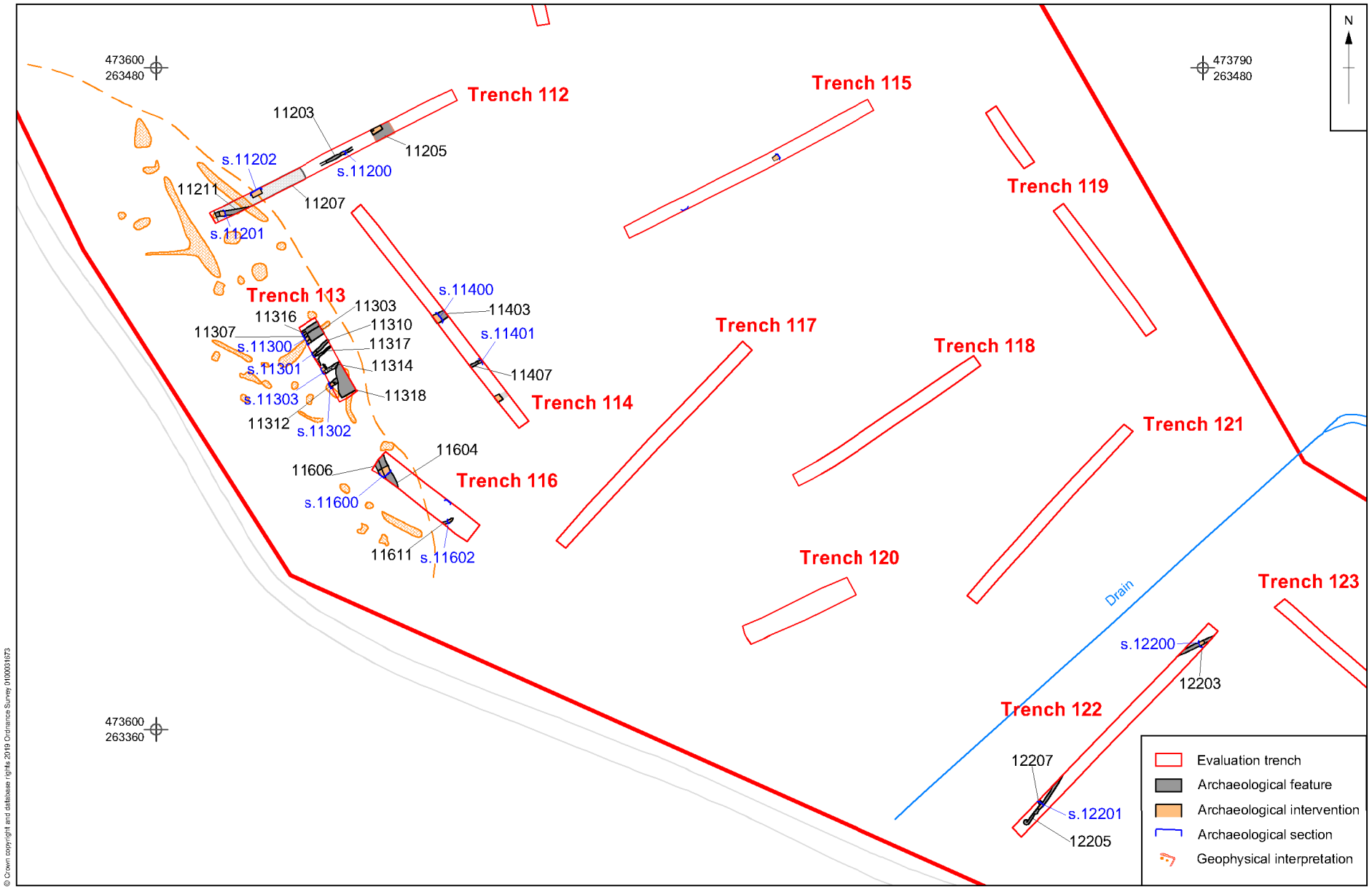


Figure 25: Trenches 112-122

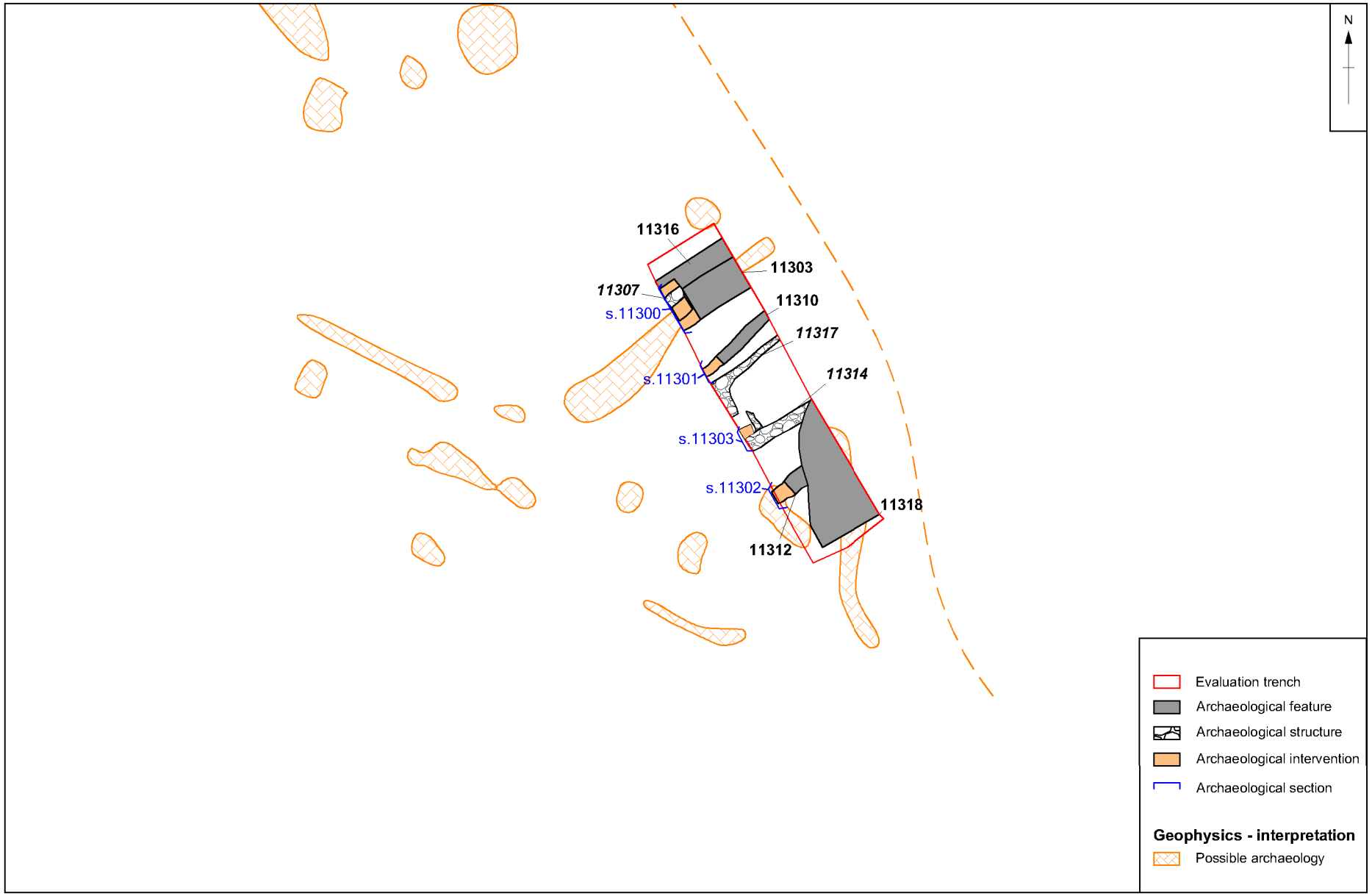


Figure 26: Trench 113 detail

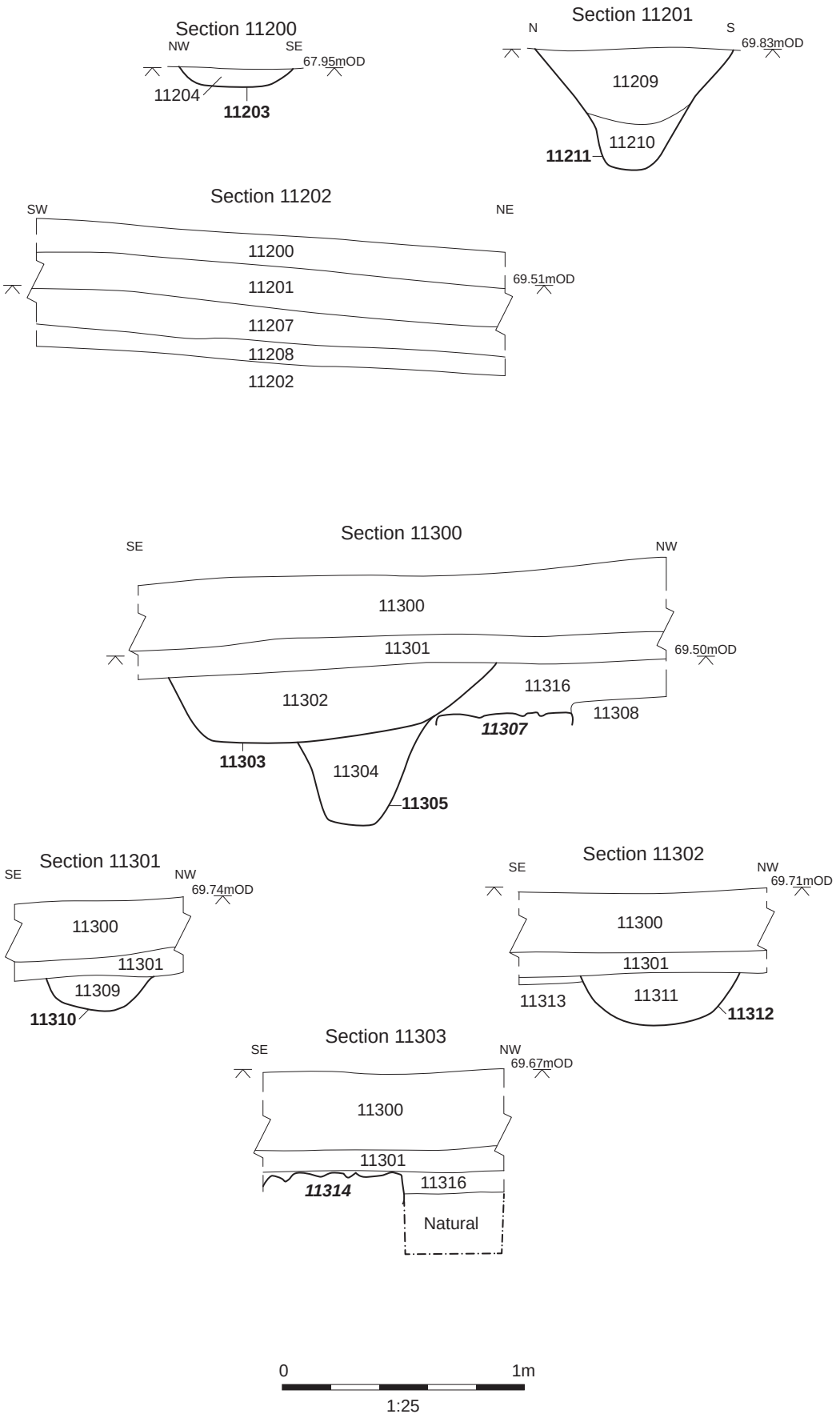


Figure 27: Sections of features in Trenches 112 and 113

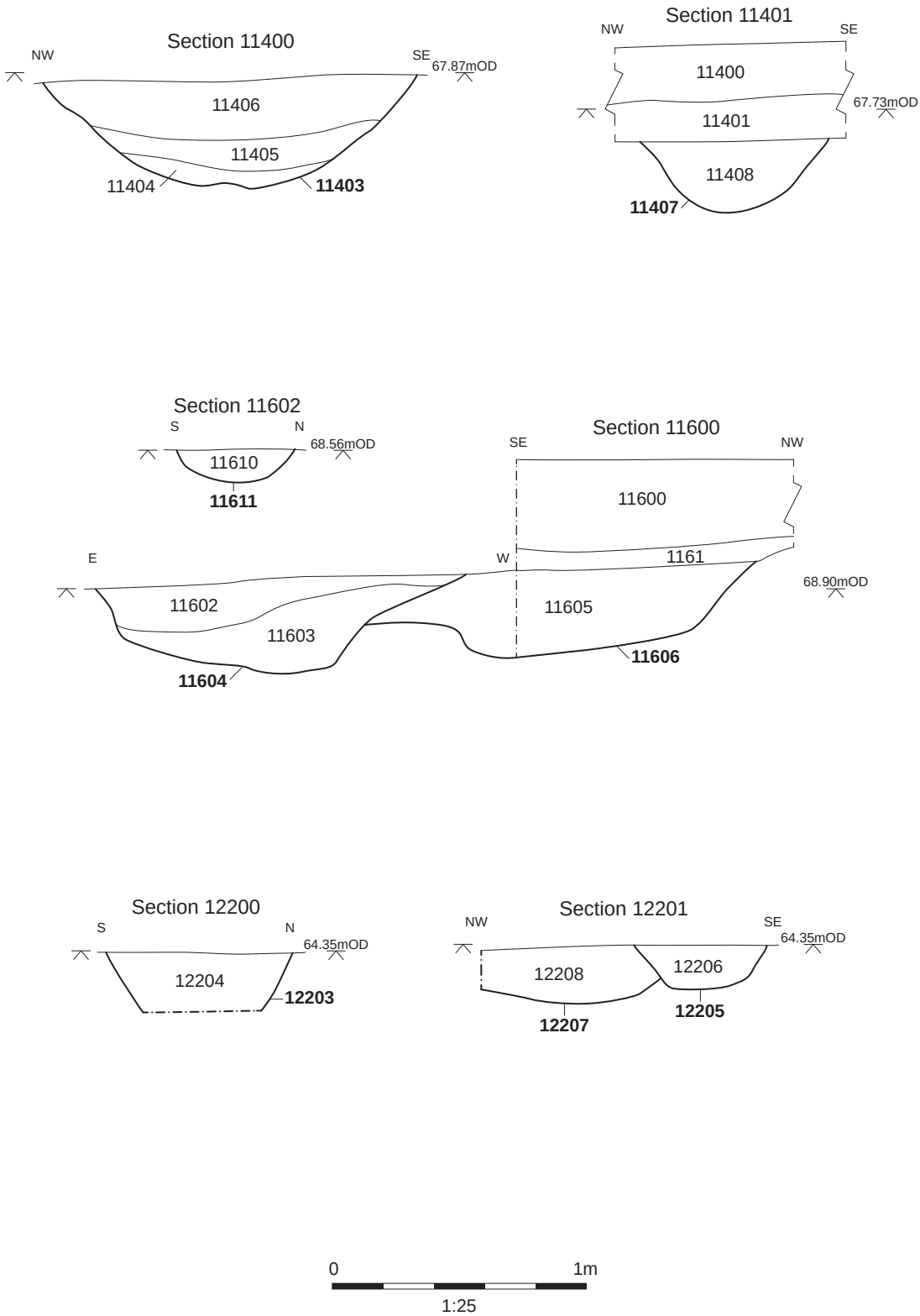


Figure 28: Sections of features in Trenches 114, 116 and 122

Plate 1: Ditch 403, section 400

Plate 2: Ditch 2303, section 2301

Plate 3: Trench 6

Plate 4: Trench 7

Plate 5: Trench 8

Plate 6: Trench 11

Plate 7: Treehole 3104, section 3100

Plate 8: Treehole 3503, section 3500

Plate 9: Ditches 3609, 3611 and 3613, section 3600

Plate 10: Pit 3905, section 3900

Plate 11: Pit 4003, section 4000

Plate 12: Ditch 4105, section 4100

Plate 13: Trench 34

Plate 14: Trench 36

Plate 15: Pit 6304, section 6300

Plate 16: Pit 6504 and deposit 6505

Plate 17: Pit 7209, section 7201

Plate 18: Ditches 7203, 7205 and 7207, section 7200

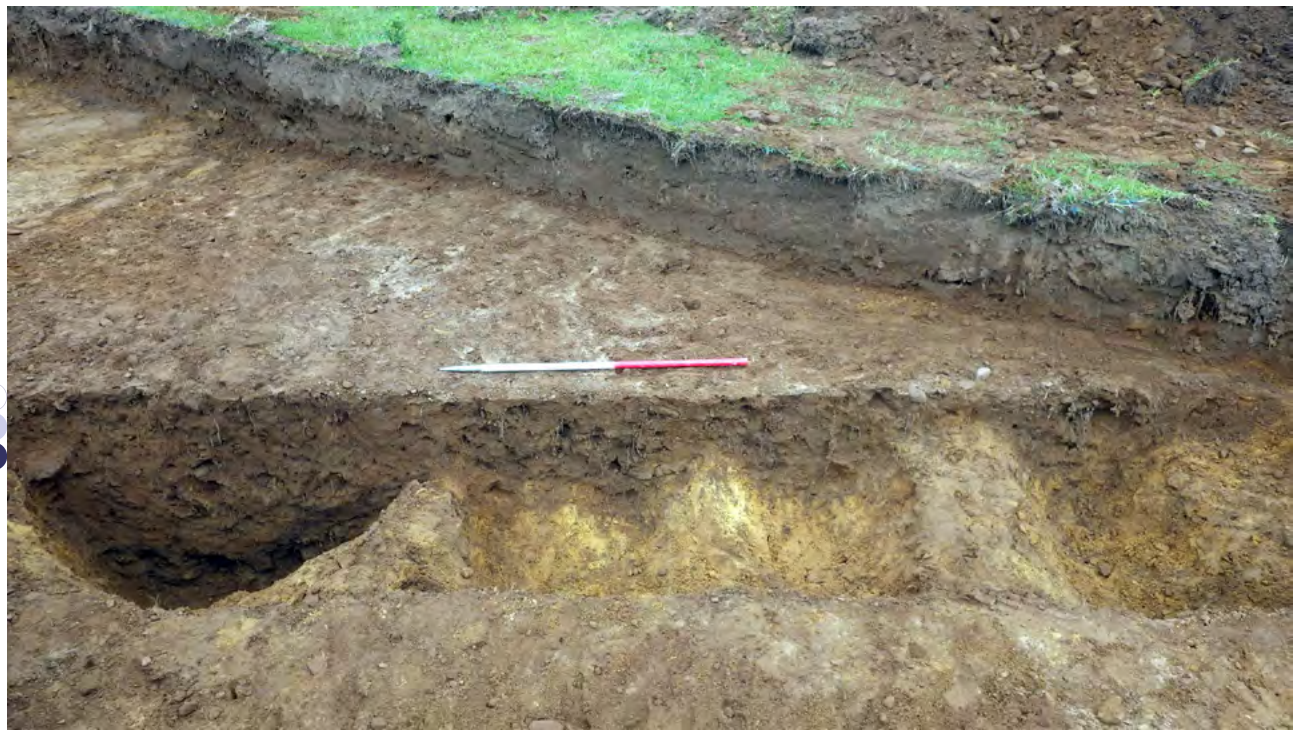


Plate 19: Ditches 7312, 7314, 7316 and 7318, section 7301

Plate 20: Ditch 8403 and pit 8405, section 8401

Plate 21: Ditches 9607 and 9610, section 9601

Plate 22: Soil horizon 11207/12208, section 11202

Plate 23: Ditch 11211, section 11201

Plate 24: Ditches 11303 and 11305, section 11300

Plate 25: Possible structure 11314

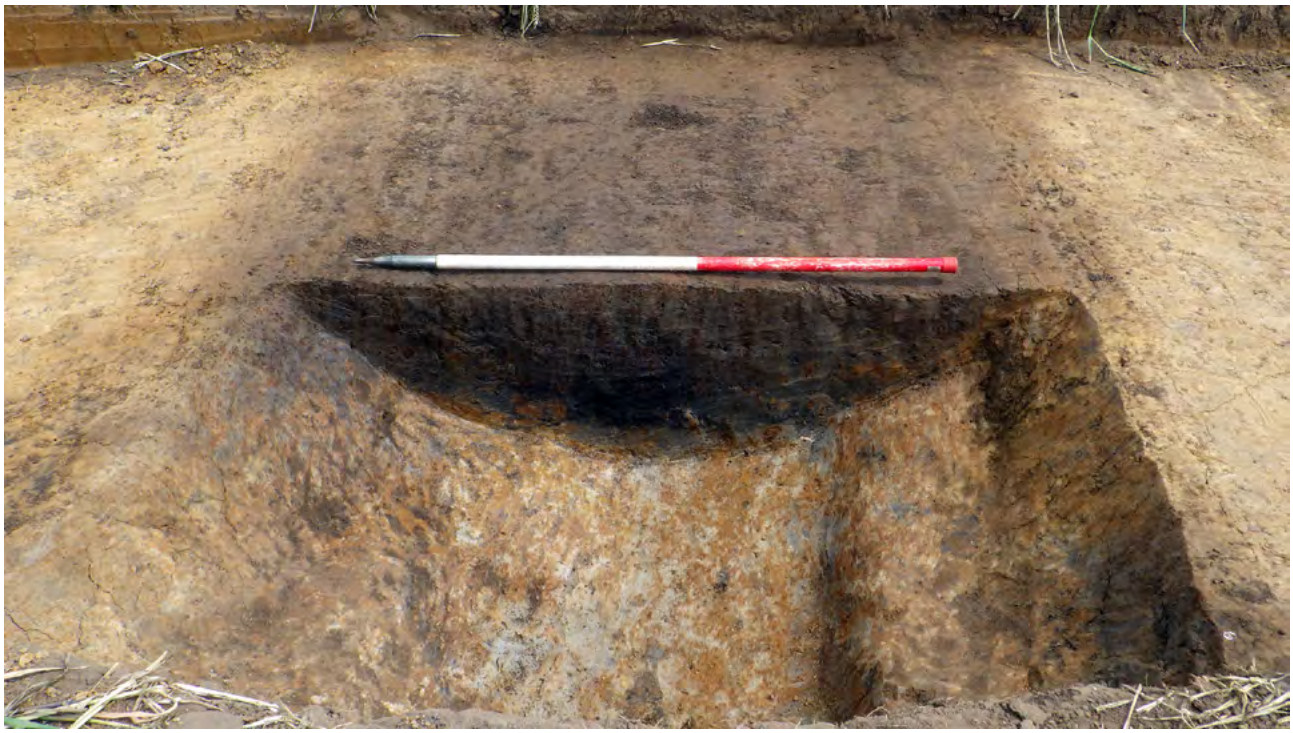


Plate 26: Ditch 11403, section 11400

Plate 27: Flint artefacts from deposits 3100, 3612, 3906 and 7001 (clockwise from top left)

Plate 28: Middle Iron Age pottery from deposit 8404

Plate 29: Selected Roman pottery fragments from deposits 9609, 11304 and 11311 (clockwise from top left)

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