Buckton Fields West, Northampton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

August 2017

Client: Bloor Homes and Martin Grant Homes

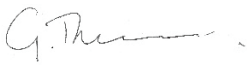
Issue No: 1
OA Reference No: 20609
NGR: SP 74089 65082
Event number: ENN108727

oxfordarchaeology
southsouthsouth

Erratum:
In Figure 2, Trench 40, the section labeled 4100 is actually Section 4000

Client Name:	Bloor Homes and Martin Grant Homes
Document Title:	Buckton Fields West, Northampton
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No.:	1
Grid Reference:	SP 74089 65082
Planning Reference:	-
Site Code:	BBFW17
Invoice Code:	BBFWEV
Receiving Body:	TBC
Accession No.:	TBC

OA Document File Location:	\\10.0.10.86\projects\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV
OA Graphics File Location:	\\10.0.10.86\projects\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\01 PDFs

Issue No:	V.1
Date:	August 2017
Prepared by:	Gerry Thacker and Chris Pickard (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Gerry Thacker (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Edward Biddulph (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	Gerry Thacker (Senior Project Manager)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627


REGISTERED ORGANISATION
CIfA
FAME
Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
British Expertise
promoting professional services worldwide
VERIFIED
Acclaim
Accreditation
SSIP
SAFETY SCHEMES IN PROCUREMENT

Buckton Fields West, Northampton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Gerry Thacker and Chris Pickard

With contributions from Martyn Allen, Edward Biddulph, Sharon Cook, Michael Donnelly, Rebecca Nicholson, Cynthia Poole, Ian Scott and Ruth Shaffrey, and illustrations by Benjamin Brown, Matthew Reynolds, Magdalena Wachnik and Sophie Lamb

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

During June to August 2017 Oxford Archaeology South undertook two stages of trial trench evaluation at Buckton Fields West, to the north of Northampton. In total 41 trenches were opened across the site, targeted on the results of a geophysical survey, and to test 'blank areas'.

The evaluation uncovered evidence for activity from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in the form of isolated struck flints, and also of middle Iron Age date, although this was limited to a few features.

Evidence for occupation of the site during the later Iron Age into the early and middle Roman periods was more extensive and took the form of a fairly extensive array of ditches and pits focused on the central and western parts of the evaluated area. The pottery from several of these features was recovered in fairly large sherds and appeared unabraded, suggesting that it was deposited in the vicinity of settlement. The presence of imported pottery suggests a site of at least moderate status. Fired clay derived from a domestic oven or related to crop processing, and also possibly from a metalworking furnace was present, as were the remains of fallow deer, which are very rare from Romano-British contexts. The presence of axially split cattle bones also from Roman contexts may indicate that specialist butchery was carried out within the site. Waterlogged material of probable Roman date was present in a lower lying area within in the south-western part of the site.

Several trenches contained closely spaced parallel ditches, which did not have the form of medieval or later plough furrows. These were present on several alignments, and where dated contained Roman material. These could represent arable cultivation of Roman date.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Rosey Meara of Pegasus Group on behalf of Bloor Homes and Martin Grant Homes for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Lesley-Ann Mather of Northampton County Council who monitored the work, for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Chris Pickard, who was supported by Christof Heisterman, Emma Powell, BJ Ware and Chris Richardson. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Benjamin Brown and Matthew Reynolds. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Geraldine Crann, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Bloor Homes and Martin Grant Homes to undertake a trial trench evaluation on the site of a proposed residential development.

1.1.2 Due to constraints regarding the arable harvesting regime and ground nesting birds, the evaluation was undertaken in two stages. Stage one comprised Trenches 3-4 and 16-41. Stage two comprised Trenches 1-2 and 5-15. This document includes the results of both stages of work.

1.1.3 The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of submission of a Planning Application. A specification was agreed between Pegasus Group and Lesley-Ann Mather, the Northamptonshire County Archaeological Advisor, detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines the results of the evaluation. The event code issued for this project is ENN108727.

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Northampton, centred on NGR SP 74089 65082, and is bounded to the north by Brampton Lane, to the west by Welford Road to the south by a residential estate, and to the east by the remainder of the proposed development site (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of a series of interconnected arable fields, and excludes the vicinity of the Smiths Farm Shop area located to the central northern part of the site (Fig. 2).

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Northampton Sand and Ironstone to the east of the site, and Whitby Formation Mudstone to the west. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS website).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in a report on the previous phase of trenching in the eastern part of the site (NA 2006), and is summarized below.

1.3.2 There is an extensive range of archaeological information for the general area to the north of Northampton, consisting primarily of prehistoric and Roman material and documented World War II features. In particular, the area near the river to the west of Buckton Fields contains crop mark evidence for prehistoric and Roman sites. A previous archaeological geophysical survey (Masters 1999) identified possible enclosure ditches and several anomalies that may also indicate the position of possible ditches, trackways, pits and modern disturbance. A limited amount of field walking was also undertaken across the area, including the current site, where the presence pottery of Roman date was noted.

1.3.3 The previous phase of evaluation comprised 24 trenches, each measuring 50m by 1.8m, which were located in the fields to the east of the current site (NA 2006). The evaluation uncovered two undated linear ditches, the remains of structures relating to a World War II era anti-aircraft battery, and a single struck flint of Mesolithic date. The majority of the geophysical anomalies correlated with changes in the underlying geology, and were not of an archaeological nature.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development.
iv. To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains.
v. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence.
vi. To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of any proposed developments to be assessed;
vii. To test the results of the geophysical survey.
viii. To disseminate the results through the production of a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Site specific methodologies were as follows:

i. Trenches were set out as indicated on Figure 2 by an OA surveyor using a GPS system. Trench locations were CAT scanned prior to and during excavation.
ii. Trenches were machine excavated using a suitably powerful machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the surface of the natural geology, or significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.
iii. Spoil was stored like with like at a safe distance from the trench edges.
iv. Several trenches were split in two by modern fence lines, which were left *in situ*, with the available areas opened either side of the fences (Fig. 2).
v. Revealed features were hand cleaned and planned.
vi. A range of features were selected for hand excavation and recording in consultation with the representatives of Pegasus Group and the NCC Archaeologist.
vii. Environmental samples were taken from a selection of dated deposits to assess the potential of the site in this regard.
viii. On completion, and after verbal sign off by the NCC Archaeologist, the trenches were backfilled in reverse order of excavation, and compacted 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 remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths and descriptions of all deposits are tabulated in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are shown in Appendix B. Environmental data are shown within Appendix C. All plans and photographs are appended at the end of this report.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated, eg. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of the site as mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS website) was generally confirmed by the evaluation. A mixture of Ironstone and Sandstone with silty sand to the east and Mudstone to the west was overlain by a thin subsoil layer, which in turn was overlain by topsoil/cultivated soil horizon. The sequence within Trench 14, where waterlogged remains were preserved in a lower lying area, was more complex and included colluvial deposits. All features described below were sealed by the subsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout, with the exception of Trenches 11 and 14, which were sited on the line of a spring, and were subject to ground water inundation. Archaeological features, where present, were generally easy to identify against the underlying natural geology, although some features weathered out after a rain shower, which followed a prolonged period of dry and hot weather.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in twenty-one of the forty-one trenches, namely Trenches 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40 and 41. Only those trenches with archaeology are discussed below. A description of the empty trenches can be found in Appendix A.

3.3.2 There was a concentration of features in the area of higher ground within the central and western parts of the site, with a lower density of features in the lower fields. Some of revealed features corresponded with anomalies shown on the geophysical survey, but the overall density of features encountered was not reflected in the survey results.

3.4 Trench 2

3.4.1 Trench 2 contained four sub-rectangular postholes (204, 206, 208 and 210) on an E-W alignment (Figs 2, 3 and 24). The fill of posthole 206 (205) contained Roman pottery, but also tile fragments likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date (Appendix B.2).

3.5 Trench 3

3.5.1 The trench contained two features (Figs 2, 4 and 24). A late Iron Age/early Roman rubbish pit, 303 (Plate 1), contained large quantities of animal bone and fired clay of a type

that indicates the likely presence of an oven or corn drier (Appendix B.2). Residual pottery of middle Iron Age date was also recovered from the upper fill (306). An environmental sample (Sample 5) from fill 306 contained wheat and oat grains, as well as the seeds of several weed species and quantities of chaff from emmer or spelt (Appendix C.1). This ditch is potentially a continuation of ditch 3406 in Trench 34 to the south, which contained material of Roman date. A broadly north-south aligned ditch, 307, which was located towards the centre of the trench and contained no datable material.

3.6 Trench 7

3.6.1 Trench 7 contained two ditches within the western end, both of which dated to the late Iron Age/Roman period: a north-south aligned ditch, 707, and a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 705, which also contained frequent fragments of animal bone (Figs 2, 5 and 24). An environmental sample from fill 706 (Sample 7, Ditch 707) contained a greater range of charred cereal remains than other samples, which may indicate that the area in the vicinity of Trench 7 was used for grain processing (Appendix C.1).

3.7 Trench 8

3.7.1 Trench 8 contained two shallow pit cuts, 804 and 808 (Figs 2, 6 and 25). The former contained fragments of animal bone. Pit 808 cut a shallow north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 806. None of the features in this trench produced any datable material.

3.8 Trench 9

3.8.1 Towards the southern end of the trench a roughly circular shallow pit, 907, contained pottery of middle Iron Age date, animal bone and flint. Within the northern end of the trench were two east-west aligned ditches, 905 and 911. Ditch 905 contained 30 sherds of Roman pottery of mid to late first century AD date, and animal bone (Figs 2, 7 and 25). Ditch 905 cut a north-south aligned ditch, 903, which was possibly curvilinear in form, although it was only partially exposed within the confines of the trench. A further ditch, 903, also contained pottery of mid to late first century AD date. Ditch 911 contained pottery of late Iron Age/early Roman date.

3.8.2 Towards the centre of the trench a broadly north-south aligned ditch, 909, contained animal bone and struck flint of early prehistoric date.

3.9 Trench 10

3.9.1 The western end of Trench 10 contained two north-west to south-east aligned undated parallel ditches, 1003, and 1005, which were very shallow and irregular and possibly of fairly recent origin (Figs 2, 8 and 26).

3.10 Trench 12

3.10.1 The eastern part of Trench 12 contained five north-south aligned ditches (1206, 1208, 1210, 1212 and 1214; Figs 2, 9 and 26). Only ditch 1206 (fill 1205) contained any datable material, a struck flint of early prehistoric date, from the surface of the feature. All the features had similar fills, suggestive of gradual natural deposition. A struck flint was also recovered from the subsoil layer, 1201, from just above the natural geology.

3.10.2 At the western end of the trench was a large 'V' profiled north-west to south-east aligned ditch ,1204, which was undated and also appeared to have naturally silted.

3.11 Trench 13

3.11.1 Trench 13 contained a single linear ditch, 1303 (Figs 2, 10 and 27), aligned north-east to south-west, and which contained a large quantity (125 sherds) of Roman pottery of mid second century date.

3.12 Trench 14

3.12.1 Trench 14 contained three east-west aligned undated shallow ditches 1405, 1407 and 1409 with similar fills and profiles perhaps suggesting contemporaneity of use (Figs 2, 11 and 27).

3.12.2 Towards the northern end of the trench the ground sloped down considerably before rising up again at the end of the trench (Figs 2, 11 and 27; Plate 10). Filling in this depression was a basal layer 1410 comprising organic material sealing which was a mixed layer 1411 of washed in material containing animal bone fragments, and abraded Roman pottery of first century AD date. Layer 1411 was sealed by layer 1402 that may represent a buried topsoil horizon or a layer of colluvium (Fig. 27, section 1403). In turn 1402 was sealed by an extensive colluvial deposit 1401. Layer 1411 contained preserved fragments of unworked wood (ash, see Appendix C.4). It is likely that a spring line rises at this point of the site, and that layers 1410 and 1411 represent areas of boggy ground. An environmental sample (Sample 9) from layer 1410 contained well preserved weed seeds and insect remains (Appendix C.1).

3.13 Trench 15

3.13.1 Trench 15 contained one undated linear ditch, 1503, which was aligned west-east (Figs 2, 12 and 28).

3.14 Trench 17

3.14.1 Trench 17 contained undated one linear ditch, 1703, which was aligned north-south (Figs 2, 13 and 28; Plate 2).

3.15 Trench 18

3.15.1 Trench contained three linear ditches, all located just to east of the centre of the trench (Figs 2, 14 and 28). Ditch 1803 was noted to recut ditch 1805 on the same north-south alignment (Plate 3). Both features contained struck flint (Appendix B.4). Ditch terminus 1807 was located *c* 4m to the west of these features and was aligned north-west to south-east and contained late Iron Age to early Roman pottery sherds.

3.16 Trench 22

3.16.1 Trench 22 contained two west-east aligned parallel ditches, 2203 and 2205, both containing late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherds (Figs 2, 15 and 28; Plate 4). Ditch 2203 corresponded to a linear anomaly from the geophysical survey plot. An environmental sample (Sample 6) from fill 2204 (ditch 2203) contained weed seeds of possible recent date (Appendix C.1).

3.17 Trench 23

3.17.1 Trench 17 contained one linear ditch, 2303, aligned north-east to south-west that produced no dating evidence (Figs 2, 16 and 28).

3.18 Trench 31

3.18.1 Trench 31 contained several features of both Roman and Iron Age date (Figs 2, 17 and 29). These included two north-west to south-east aligned ditches, 3105 (Plate 5) and 3110, which both produced late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherds.

3.18.2 A further linear ditch, 3116, was aligned broadly west-east, and cut ditch 3110 to the south. Ditch 3110 in turn cut a pit 3114 to the north. Pit 3114 was not fully bottomed due to health and safety concerns, but contained Roman pottery of mid-late 2nd century date, and two fragments of possible stone roof tile. The relative dating of features 3110 and 3114 indicates that ditch 3110 is likely to be later in date than the pottery it contains suggests.

3.18.3 To the east of ditch 3116, a small pit/posthole, 3118, contained pottery of Iron Age date. An undated posthole/pit, 3108, was located *c* 5m to the east of ditch 3105, and a further a much larger pit 3103 *c* 9m to the west. Pit 3103 was not bottomed due to health and safety concerns, and contained animal bone, a fine late Neolithic disc scraper as well of sherds of degraded pottery too small to be dated.

3.19 Trench 32

3.19.1 The northern part of Trench 32 contained two adjacent west-east aligned parallel ditches, 3210 and 3214 (Figs 2, 18 and 30; Plate 6). Both ditches had been partially truncated by a modern plough/cultivation scar, 3206. The ditches reflect anomalies from the geophysical survey, and probably define a trackway or droveway. To the south the trench was traversed by a shallow linear ditch, 3204, aligned north-east to south-west and which contained Roman pottery of 2nd century date. A small posthole (3215) was adjacent to ditch 3210. An environmental sample from fill 3208 (ditch 3210; Sample 3, Appendix C.1) contained very occasional cereal grains and weed and grass seeds.

3.20 Trench 33

3.20.1 Trench 33 contained six linear ditches, 3304, 3309, 3312, 3315, 3317 and 3320 all of which were aligned north-south and several of which contained Roman pottery and butchered animal bone, including a rare fallow deer antler (Figs 2, 19 and 30; Plate 9). The trench also contained a shallow undated circular pit, 3306.

3.21 Trench 34

3.21.1 Trench 34 contained one linear ditch, 3406, which was aligned north-south and produced Roman pottery (Figs 2, 20 and 31; Plate 7). This ditch is potentially the same as ditch 307 in Trench 3. An environmental sample from ditch fill 3404 (Sample 4, Appendix C.1) contained occasional cereal grains and weed seeds.

3.22 Trench 35

3.22.1 Trench 35 contained three curvilinear ditches 3512, 3514 and 3516 (Figs 2, 21 and 31). Fill 3517 from ditch 3516 contained pottery dating to the mid-2nd-3rd century AD. The trench

also contained a large west-east aligned ditch, 3503 (Plate 8), which contained four deliberately backfilled deposits containing large quantities of unabraded pottery dating from the mid to late 2nd century AD, and animal bone. Ditch 3503 was cut by a NE-SW aligned ditch (3510) that also contained Roman pottery. Ditch 3510 in turn cut a pit, 3508, which contained pottery of 2nd century AD date, or later. In the southern part of the trench a shallow possible ditch terminal, 3520, also contained pottery of Roman date. Environmental samples from deposits 3504 and 3505 (Samples 1 and 2, Appendix C.1) the lower and central fills respectively of ditch 3503 contained cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds. The weed seeds are potentially derived from the burning of undergrowth following an episode of clearance. Both samples also contained non-magnetic slag (Appendix B.3).

3.23 Trench 40

3.23.1 Trench contained four linear features of which two were aligned west-east, 4004 and 4006, and two aligned broadly north-east to south-west, 4009 and 4011 (Figs 2, 22 and 32). Only fill 4013 from ditch 4011 contained any dating evidence, pottery of Roman date.

3.24 Trench 41

3.24.1 In the southern part of Trench 41, the terminus of an undated linear feature, 4104, was aligned north-east to south-west (Figs 2, 23 and 32).

3.25 Finds and environmental summary

3.25.1 Pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from ditch 3116 in Trench 31, pit 907 in Trench 9 and ditch 2205, the southern of the two ditches in Trench 35, and also as residual finds in later features. Pottery of late Iron Age or early Roman date was recovered from features 303 (Trench 3), 911 (Trench 9), 1803 (Trench 18) and 3105 (Trench 31). Roman pottery, where closely datable, was generally of early to mid-Roman date, in some cases first century (Trenches 9 and 14) and was recovered from ditches 705, 707 (Trench 7), 903, 905, (Trench 9), 1303, 3210 (Trench 13), 3309 (Trench 33), 3503, 3508, 3510 and 3516 (Trench 35). Roman pottery was also present in posthole 206 (Trench 2), and pits 907 (Trench 9), 3114 (Trench 31), 3306 (Trench 33) and 3520 (Trench 35) as well as abraded material from layer 1411 in Trench 14 (Appendix C.1).

3.25.2 Fired clay (Appendix B.2) was recovered from contexts 306 and 3119 (Trenches 3 and 31 respectively) and were probably derived from the lining of a domestic oven, or corn drier. Further fragments from context 3107 (Trench 31) are from a furnace or hearth lining, and the level of vitrification suggests that they could be associated with a structure for iron working. Ceramic building material of medieval or post-medieval and more recent dates was recovered from contexts 205, 1300 and 3303.

3.25.3 Animal bone was recovered from a number of contexts, with pit fill 3305 (pit 3306; Trench 33), and 3305 (fill of ditch 3304) containing the remains of fallow deer (Plate 9), which are rare in Roman contexts (see Appendix C.2). Also of interest were several animal bones from context 3305 (pit 3306; Trench 33) which showed evidence of specialist butchery (Plate 9), as did a similar axially split cattle bone from undated ditch fill 3211 (also Trench 33). Fragments of oyster shell were also recovered from several contexts (see Appendix C.3)

3.25.4 Struck flints were recovered from contexts 303, 906, 908, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1405, 1411, 1806, 1808, 2204, 2206, 3104, 3208, 3504 and 3505. These range in date from

potentially as early as the Mesolithic (3305) and the late Neolithic (a scraper from 3104), with the majority not closely dateable, and discovered as residual material in features of later date.

3.25.5 Other stone objects include possible roofing material from context 3115 (Trench 31) and an iron nail from context 3509. Non-magnetic slag was recovered from contexts 3504 and 3505 (Trench 35). None of these objects are closely datable.

3.25.6 Initial (stage 1) environmental samples (Appendix C.1) were taken from contexts in Trenches 3, 22, 32 and 35. The vast majority of charred material observed comprises wild plant seeds of various species, although cereal grains were also present. The majority are species which are common in waste ground, hedgerows and in the margins of arable ground. One sample may possibly result from threshing or winnowing grain, with the wild seeds and chaff being the waste from this process. Further samples were taken during the second stage of works, and are currently being examined.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken during fair weather conditions, and the revealed features were generally easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. However, some of the features, particularly ditches, weathered out following a period of rain. Almost all of the features uncovered were sample excavated and many contained datable material.

4.1.2 The trenches were largely targeted on anomalies from a previous geophysical survey (Masters 1999). Although some of the anomalies coincided with features within the trenches, several did not, and there were large numbers of features revealed that were not identified by the geophysics.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological features, and identified those areas of the site with the greatest archaeological potential. The results of the geophysical survey were tested. Where possible the date ranges of the features were identified through artefactual analysis. The palaeoenvironmental potential of the site was assessed through a range of samples subject to flotation and analysis.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Several features contained struck flint, generally of later prehistoric date, but also one potentially Mesolithic example and a Neolithic scraper, both residual in later features. The flint is likely to represent 'background' material rather than indicate any particular focus of activity on the site in the pre-Iron Age eras. The focus of the flint finds, generally in the central area of the site, is likely to be a function of their re-deposition in the relatively large number of later features in this area.

4.3.2 Although several features contained material of Iron Age date, much of this is residual in later features. However, ditches 2205, 3110 and 3116, both in Trench 31 and pit 907 in Trench 9 contained only Iron Age material. Indeed, the quantity of pottery of this date within other, later features, may suggest an Iron Age genesis to the activity on the site.

4.3.3 The quantity of pottery recovered increases greatly in the late Iron Age/early Roman period into the middle Roman period. Evidence of settlement within the site of this date is present in the form of four curvilinear features that may define house gullies within Trenches 9 and 35, although these were only partially revealed. Fired clay derived from ovens or corn driers was present within Trenches 3 and 31, and the vitrified lining of a possible metal working furnace was also present in Trench 31, as was non-metallic slag from a ditch in Trench 35. In addition, possible stone roof tiles were noted from a 2nd century context in Trench 31. The large mean sherd size of the pottery of mid-late second century date, especially from Trenches 13 and 35, indicates that the material was deposited close to its site of use, and may indicate separate specific foci of settlement.

4.3.4 The unusual presence of fallow deer remains might be suggestive of a site of some importance, and the presence of decorated samian wares and imported Gallo-Belgic wares, allied with the wide range of pottery fabrics present suggests settlement of at least moderate, and potentially high status (see Appendix B.1). The presence of axially split cattle bones

indicate that the work of a specialist butcher was supported (Appendix C.2). There is no evidence that Roman activity extended beyond the early third century.

4.3.5 Possible planting trenches with Trenches 12, 14, 33 and 40 may represent Roman agricultural practice (and two of those within 33 contain pottery of this date). Alternatively, these could represent the migration of boundaries over time.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evidence suggests the presence of an early to mid-Roman settlement site, probably with its genesis in the late prehistoric period, and possibly as early as the middle Iron Age. The focus of this settlement is within Trenches 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 31, 32, 33 and 35 located on an area of higher ground within the centre and western parts of the site. Trenches 18, 22 and 40 also contained features dated to the Iron Age or Roman periods, but the pottery sherd counts were lower, and these areas may be peripheral to any settlement focus.

4.4.2 The relatively high status of the site is indicated through the presence of imported pottery (samian and Gallo-Belgic wares), rare fallow deer remains, and indications of specialist butchery. Crop processing within or near to the potential settlement is indicated from an environmental sample from Trench 7, and the fired clay remains of an oven or corn drier. A further fragment of fired clay may have derived from a furnace, and is indicative of metal working. The site has the potential to contain high quality plant remains including water logged material from the vicinity of Trench 14.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	**E-W**
No archaeological features present.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.88**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	1.65+	0.24	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
101	Layer	1.65+	0.65	Soft light orange brown silty sand subsoil/colluvium	-	-
102	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange brown silty sand	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	**E-W**
Trench 2 contained four postholes on an E-W alignment one contained Roman pottery. A fifth possible posthole was investigated but was found to be not real.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.3**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	1.65+	0.20	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
201	Layer	1.65+	0.10	Soft light orange brown silty sand subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange brown silty sand with sandstone outcrops and patches of blue grey clay to the east	-	-
203	Fill	0.42	0.10	Friable mid brown sandy silt fill of posthole 204	-	-
204	Cut	0.42	0.10	Sub-rectangular posthole with near vertical sides and an uneven base	-	-
205	Fill	0.52	0.18	Friable mid brown sandy silt fill of posthole 206	Pottery, CBM	Medieval – post-medieval
206	Cut	0.52	0.18	Sub-rectangular posthole with near vertical sides and a flat base	-	-

207	Fill	0.3	0.06	Friable mid brown sandy silt fill of posthole 208	-	-
208	Cut	0.3	0.06	Sub-rectangular posthole with near vertical sides and an uneven base	-	-
209	Fill	0.18	0.04	Friable mid brown sandy silt fill of posthole 210	-	-
210	Cut	0.18	0.04	Sub-rectangular posthole with near vertical sides and a flat base	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained two features. An Iron age rubbish pit containing large quantities of animal bone and a roughly N-S aligned ditch that was probably the same as ditch 3406 in Trench 34					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	1.8+	0.34	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones (field cultivated for rows of potatoes)	-	-
301	Layer	1.8+	0.22	Subsoil friable dark orange brown silty sand	-	-
302	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural light brown yellow sand occasional gravel		
303	Cut	1.4	0	Circular pit cut with near vertical sides (not bottomed)		
304	Fill	1.4	0.28	Lowest excavated fill of pit 303 a friable dark orange brown silty sand moderate gravel and sandstone	Pottery	Late iron Age/early Roman
305	Fill	0.7	0.08	Middle fill of pit 303 dark brown grey silty sand	Animal bone	
306	Fill	1.4	0.40	Upper fill of pit 303 a grey brown silt sand with frequent Iron and Sandstones pebbles contained large quantities of animal bone	Pottery, animal bone, fired clay, flint	Middle Iron Age
307	Cut	2.34	0.9	Linear ditch cut containing 4 fills sides at 45 degrees to the horizontal with gradual	-	-

				break of slope at base and a rounded bottom		
308	Fill	0.30	0.08	Friable dark orange brown silty sand ditch fill of 307 with moderate gravel (same as 310)	-	-
309	Fill	2.34	0.68	Friable dark grey brown silty sand ditch fill of 307 with moderate gravel and sandstone fragments	-	-
310	Fill	0.6	0.08	Friable dark orange brown silty sand fill of 3017 with moderate gravel fill of ditch (same as 308)	-	-
311	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Friable dark brown grey silty sand natural with Sandstone and Ironstone outcrops	-	-
312	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Soft brown silt natural	-	-
313	Fill	0.9	0.16	Firm dark brown yellow silt sand fill of 307 with redeposited natural Sand/Ironstone	--	-
314	Layer	0.6	0.2	Friable dark brown grey silty sand with Sand/Ironstone pebbles possibly up cast material from ditch located on both sides	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present. Trench split in two by modern fence line.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	1.8+	0.40	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
401	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural mid brown orange gravelly sand	-	-
402	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural mid yellow orange sandy gravel	-	-

Trench 5		
General description	**Orientation**	**N-S**
	Length (m)	**50**

No archaeological features present. There was a dip in the natural topography in the middle of the trench which was filled in by subsoil/colluvium that was up to 0.90m thick. The trench revealed several land drains crossing the trench.					**Width (m)**	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.5**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	1.65+	0.23	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
501	Layer	1.65+	0.22	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil/colluvium	-	-
502	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange brown silty sand with outcrops of Cornbrash	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	**N-S**
No archaeological features present. The trench revealed several land drains crossing the trench.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.82**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	1.65+	0.23	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	Pottery	Late 17th – early 19th century
601	Layer	1.65+	0.70	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil/colluvium	-	-
602	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange brown silty sand with occasional outcrops of Cornbrash	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	**E-W**
Trench 7 contained two features both dating to the Roman period, a charcoal rich N-S ditch and a NE-SW ditch with frequent pot and bone. The trench was foreshortened slightly as it extended into a hedgerow.					**Length (m)**	**46**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.4**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	1.65+	0.23	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
701	Layer	1.65+	0.70	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil	-	-

702	Not Used				-	-
703	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange brown silty sand with occasional outcrops of Cornbrash		-
704	Fill	1.3	0.40	Compact light grey brown silty sand fill of ditch 705	Pot, Bone	Late Iron age-Roman
705	Cut	1.3	0.40	NE-SW aligned linear ditch with sides at 60 degrees to horizontal with a near 'V' shaped base	-	-
706	Fill	0.75	0.15	Compact dark grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecks fill of ditch 707	Pottery	Late Iron age-Roman
707	Cut	0.75	0.15	N-S aligned linear ditch with sides at 60 degrees to horizontal with an uneven base	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	**E-W**
Trench 8 contained three undated features two shallow put cuts one containing occasional animal bone. One of the pits cut a shallow NW-SE aligned gully.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.82**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	1.65+	0.24	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
801	Layer	1.65+	0.84	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange brown silty sand at West End with Cornbrash and pockets of clay at the East end	-	-
803	Fill	1.06	0.23	Friable grey yellow silty sand fill of pit	Animal bone	-
804	Cut	1.06	0.23	Sub-rectangular pit cut with near vertical sides and flat base	-	-
805	Fill	1.06	0.23	Friable light grey brown sandy silt fill of gully	-	-
806	Cut	1.06	0.23	Linear gully aligned NW-SE with sides at 60 degrees to	-	-

				horizontal with a rounded base		
807	Fill	0.7	0.14	Friable brown sandy silt fill of pit	-	-
808	Cut	0.7	0.14	Sub-rectangular pit cut with sides at 60 degrees to horizontal with a flat base	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	**NE-SW**
Trench 9 contained several Roman features including a NW-SE ditch/gully and two ditches aligned E-W, one of which truncated a (curvi?) linear ditch aligned roughly N-S. The trench also contained a shallow put cut containing pottery dated to LIA/RB.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m) 50	**50**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.4**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	1.65+	0.26	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
901	Layer	1.65+	0.14	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil at middle and northern end only	-	-
902	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural red brown silty sand with occasional Cornbrash and pockets of clay with yellow sandy gravel at southern end	-	-
903	Cut	0.4	0.27	Linear gully aligned N-S with W side of cut at 60 degrees to horizontal with a slightly rounded base	-	-
904	Fill	0.4	0.27	Firm dark yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones fill of gully 903	Pottery, animal bone	Mid-late 1st Century AD
905	Cut	1.25	0.22	Linear ditch aligned E-W with sides of cut at 60 degrees to horizontal with a flat base	-	-
906	Fill	1.25	0.22	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones fill of gully 905	Pottery, animal bone, Flint	Mid-late 1st Century AD
907	Cut	1.10	0.16	Ovoid pit cut long axis NE-SW with shallow concave sides with a flat base	-	-

908	Fill	1.10	0.16	Firm brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones, burnt clay and c/coal fill of pit 907	Pottery, animal bone, flint	Middle Iron Age
909	Cut	0.5	0.14	Linear ditch aligned E-W with sides of cut at c. 60 degrees to horizontal with a flat base	-	-
910	Fill	0.5	0.14	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones, fill of gully 909	animal bone, Flint	-
911	Cut	1.80	0.74+	Linear ditch aligned E-W with sides of cut at c.45 degrees to horizontal (not bottomed)		
912	Fill	0.5	0.38	Soft yellow brown silty sand with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones fill of ditch 911	Animal bone	
913	Fill	0.5	0.36+	Soft brownish yellow silty sand with occasional blue grey patches clay sub angular and sub rounded stones, fill of ditch 911	Pottery	Late iron Age-early Roman

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	**E-W**
Trench 10 contained two undated parallel ditches aligned NW-SE.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.44**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	1.65+	0.24	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
1001	Layer	1.65+	0.20	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil	-	-
1002	Fill	0.72	0.13	Friable light brown silty sandy fill of ditch 1003	-	-
1003	Cut	0.72	0.13	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with sides of cut at c.60 degrees to horizontal with a flat base	-	-
1004	Fill	0.5	0.14	Friable light brown silty sandy fill of ditch 1005	-	-

1005	Cut	1.80	0.74+	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with sides of cut at c.60 degrees to horizontal with a rounded base	-	-
1006	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange silty sand with occasional Cornbrash and gravel	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	**E-W**
No archaeological features present. Upon opening the trench groundwater from a spring line began to fill the trench. The trench was fully opened and quickly recorded before backfilling. Several field drains traversed the trench mainly running NW-SE.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.40**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	1.65+	0.30	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
1101	Layer	1.65+	0.10	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange silty sand with occasional Cornbrash and gravel and areas of blue grey clay mainly to the west of the trench	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	**E-W**
Trench 12 contained 5 N-S aligned ditches only one contained any dateable material a struck flint from fill 1205. They had similar fills suggesting contemporaneity. At the west end of the trench was a large NW-SE ditch that also was undated. A struck flint was also recovered from the subsoil layer just above the natural.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m) 0	**0.7**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	1.65+	0.24	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
1201	Layer	1.65+	0.20	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil	Flint	
1202	Fill	1.25	0.64	Friable light brown silty sandy upper fill of ditch	-	-
1203	Fill	0.60	0.14	Friable grey brown silty sandy basal fill of ditch	-	-
1204	Cut	1.25	0.76	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with sides of cut at c.60	-	-

				degrees to horizontal with a slightly rounded 'V' shaped base		
1205	Fill	0.75	0.22	Friable light brown sand fill of ditch	Flint	
1206	Cut	0.75	0.22	Linear ditch aligned N-S with sides cut at c.45 degrees to horizontal with a rounded base	-	-
1207	Fill	0.75	0.30	Friable light brown silty sand fill of ditch	-	-
1208	Cut	0.75	0.30	Linear ditch? aligned N-S with sides at c.60 degrees to horizontal with an irregular base (possibly maybe just a variant in the natural)	-	-
1209	Fill	0.6	0.25	Friable brown sandy silt fill of ditch with occ stones	-	-
1210	Cut	0.6	0.25	Linear ditch aligned N-S with sides cut at c.60 degrees to horizontal with a flat base	-	-
1211	Fill	0.62	0.25	Friable grey brown silty sandy fill of ditch terminus	-	-
1212	Cut	0.62	0.25	Linear ditch aligned N-S with sides of cut at c.60 degrees to horizontal with a flat base	-	-
1213	Fill	0.63	0.28	Friable grey brown silty sandy fill of ditch	-	-
1214	Cut	0.63	0.28	Linear ditch aligned N-S with sides of cut at c.60 degrees to horizontal with a flat base	-	-
1215	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural yellow brown/ reddish brown silty sand	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	**N-S**
Trench 13 contained a single feature a Roman linear ditch aligned NE-SW that contained a large amount of 2nd Century pottery..					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.52**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	1.65+	0.28	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	Pottery	I century AD
1301	Layer	1.65+	0.30	Light orange brown silty sand subsoil	-	-

1302	Fill	0.90	0.19	Friable brown silty sand fill of ditch 1303 with occasional ironstone fragments	Pottery	Mid 2nd century AD
1303	Cut	0.90	0.19	Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with sides of cut at c.60 degrees to horizontal with a flat base		
1304	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural yellow brown clayey sand		

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	**N-S**
Trench 14 contained 4 E-W aligned undated shallow linear cuts. At the northern end of the trench the ground sloped down considerably before rising up again by the end of the trench. Filling in this depression was a basal layer of silted organic material over which was a mixed layer of washed in material with bone and abraded Roman pottery. The horizon with pottery/bone was sealed by an extensive layer of colluvium/subsoil. Trench 14 was foreshortened slightly as at the northern end a natural spring line was located that flooded the trench as soon as it was opened.					**Length (m)**	**44.5**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.85**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	1.65+	0.28	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
1401	Layer	1.65+	0.65	Light orange brown silty sand colluvium	-	-
1402	Layer	1.65+	0.35	Light brown silty sand colluvium	-	-
1403	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural orange brown silty sand to the south and yellow/light grey clay to the north	-	-
1404	Fill	0.65	0.18	Friable light brown silty sand fill of ditch	Flint	
1405	Cut	0.65	0.18	Linear ditch aligned E-W with sides at c.60 degrees to horizontal with flat base	-	-
1406	Fill	1	0.08	Friable brown silt fill of ditch with occ ironstone fragments	-	-
1407	Cut	1	0.08	Linear ditch aligned E-W with steep southern side and a shallow northern side with flat base	-	-
1408	Fill	1.05	0.16	Friable light brown silty sand fill of ditch	-	-

1409	Cut	1.05	0.16	Linear ditch aligned E-W with steep southern side and a shallow northern side with flat base	-	-
1410	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Soft dark grey sandy silt	Pottery	1st century AD
1411	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Soft grey brown clayey sand with sub angular and sub rounded stones	Pottery, animal bone	Roman

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	**E-W**
Trench 15 contained one undated linear ditch aligned E-W.					**Length (m)**	**50**
					Width (m)	**1.65**
					Avg. depth (m)	**0.45**
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	1.65+	0.28	Topsoil friable grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
1501	Layer	1.65+	0.12	Light orange brown silty sand colluvium thickens to West up to 0.53m thick	-	-
1502	Fill	1.05	0.16	Firm reddish brown silty sand fill of ditch with occ Cornbrash fragments	-	-
1503	Cut	1.05	0.16	Linear ditch aligned E-W with at c.45 degrees to horizontal with slightly rounded base	-	-
1504	Layer	1.65+	n/a	Natural Cornbrash and orange brown sand to East with outcrops and clay and Cornbrash to West	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	1.8+	0.26	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
1601	Layer	1.8+	0.08	Mid brown red sandy silt occasional gravel sub soil	-	-

1602	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Yellow sand and stone and light mid orange brown sand and stone natural	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained one undated linear ditch cut aligned N/S.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer	1.8+	0.3	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
1701	Layer	1.8+	0.08	Mid reddish brown sandy silt occasional gravel sub soil	-	-
1702	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural varied from yellow sandy gravel to orange brown sandy silt with occasional angular sandstone	-	-
1703	Cut	2.15	0.7	Linear ditch cut N/S aligned with sharp profile and a slightly rounded base	-	-
1704	Fill	2.05	0.46	Friable mid brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles	Animal bone	-
1705	Fill	0.8	0.2	Friable mid brown and light yellow sandy silt with occasional pebbles	-	-
1706	Fill	1.7	0.28	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent Sand/Ironstone pebbles	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three linear ditches. Ditch 1803 that recut ditch 1805 on roughly the same N/S alignment. Both features contained flint. Ditch terminus cut 1807 was aligned NW/SE and contained IA? pottery					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer	1.8+	0.31	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-

1801	Layer	1.8+	0.15	Reddish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural varied from orange brown sandy silt to yellow sandy gravel to brown red clayey sand	-	-
1803	Cut	1.4	0.3	N/S aligned ditch cut with moderate sides and a rounded base (recut of 1805)	-	-
1804	Fill	1.4	0.3	Friable mid brown sandy silt fill of 1803 with occasional pebbles	Pottery	Late Iron Age/early Roman
1805	Cut	0.8	0.22	N/S aligned ditch cut with moderate sides and a rounded base	-	-
1806	Fill	0.8	0.22	Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt fill of 1805 with occasional pebbles	Flint	Early prehistoric
1807	Cut	0.75	0.34	Ditch terminus with rounded end concave sides and a flattish base	-	-
1808	Fill	0.75	0.34	Friable mid brown silty sand fill of 1807	Flint	Early prehistoric

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	1.8+	0.22	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
1901	Layer	1.8+	0.26	Mid reddish brown sandy silt occasional gravel sub soil	-	-
1902	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural varied from loose light yellow brown silty sandy at Southern end to brownish yellow sand with gravel outcrops to the North	-	-

Trench 20		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W

No archaeological features present					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	1.8+	0.28	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2001	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Patches of brown silty sand and yellow Sandstone and occasional Ironstone natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	1.8+	0.38	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2101	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Yellow brown silty sand with occasional gravel natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Two E/W aligned parallel ditches containing IA/Roman pottery. One of the features corresponded to the linear anomalies on the geophysical survey.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	1.8+	0.27	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2201	Layer	1.8+	0.17	Mid brownish grey silty sand occasional gravel sub soil	-	-
2202	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Loose yellow sand with brown sand mottles natural	-	-
2203	Cut	1.7	0.54	Linear ditch with fairly steep sides c. 65 degrees to	-	-

				the horizontal and a flattish base		
2204	Fill	1.7	0.54	Friable dark orange brown silty sand fill of 2203 with occasional pebbles	Pottery, flint	Late Iron Age/early Roman
2205	Cut	2.72	0.64	Linear ditch with moderate steep sides c. 45 degrees to the horizontal and a flattish base	-	-
2206	Fill	2.72	0.64	Friable dark orange brown silty sand fill of 2205 with occasional pebbles	Pottery, flint	Iron Age

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
An 'L' shaped trench (trench 38 formed the E-W element) that had a NE-SW aligned ditch at its southern end that produced no dating evidence					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer	1.8+	0.32	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2301	Layer	1.8+	0.18	Friable dark orange brown silty sand occasional gravel sub soil	-	-
2302	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Brown orange silty sand and occasional gravel natural	-	-
2303	Cut	1.16	0.6	Linear ditch cut with slight step on northern face to near vertical sides and a flattish base	-	-
2304	Fill	1.16	0.38	Friable brown sandy silt with very occasional gravel ditch fill	-	-
2305	Fill	0.50	0.22	Friable light yellow brown sandy silt with very occasional gravel ditch fill	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

2400	Layer	1.8+	0.35	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2401	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Dark yellow brown sandy gravel natural with frequent Iron/Sandstone	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2500	Layer	1.8+	0.32	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2501	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Friable mid brown orange sand with areas of loose orange yellow sandy gravel natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer	1.8+	0.38	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2601	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Friable mid brown orange sand with areas of loose orange yellow sandy gravel natural	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer	1.8+	0.38	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub	-	-

				angular and sub rounded stones		
2701	Layer	1.8+	0.2	Moderate firm mid brown silty sand subsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Loose brown yellow sand natural	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer	1.8+	0.36	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2801	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Firm stiff light yellow with dark grey patches silty clay	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2900	Layer	1.8+	0.36	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
2901	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Loose yellow brown sand natural	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3000	Layer	1.8+	0.38	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
3001	Layer	1.8+	0.1	Soft brown silty sand subsoil	-	-

3002	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Yellow brown sandy gravel natural	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 31 contained several features of Roman and Iron Age date including two NW-SE aligned ditch cuts and several pit cuts that were not fully excavated.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3101	Layer	1.8+	0.38	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones (field cultivated for rows of potatoes)	-	-
3102	Layer	1.8+	0.1	Mid to dark brown silty sand subsoil occasional stones	Pottery	Late Iron Age/early Roman
3103	Cut	2.9	0.94	Pit cut with near vertical sides (not bottomed)	-	-
3104	Fill	2.9	0.94	Mid brown grey sandy silt fill of 3103 with frequent sandstone fragments making up approximately 40% of deposit	Pottery, animal bone, Flint	Undated, (flint late Neolithic)
3105	Cut	3.35	0.5	Ditch cut NW-SE aligned with concave sides (not bottomed)	-	-
3106	Fill	3.35	0.35+	Firm brown silty sand fill of 3105 with occasional gravel and pebbles fill of ditch	Pottery , animal bone	Late Iron Age/early Roman
3107	Fill	2.4	0.39	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt fill of 3105 with sandstone fragments	Pottery, animal bone, fired clay	Middle Iron Age
3108	Cut	0.55	0.08	Shallow sub circular cut with steep sides with sharp break of slope at base to flat bottom	-	-
3109	Fill	0.55	0.08	Friable brown grey silt sand fill of 3108 with sandstone fragments	-	-
3110	Cut	0.70	0.19	Linear terminus cut. NW-SE aligned with moderate steep sides and a flat bottom	-	-
3111	Fill	0.70	0.19	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with sandstone	Pottery, animal bone	Iron Age

				fragments fill of possible terminus 3110		
3112	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Yellowish brown and brown silty sand natural	-	-
3113	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Light yellow Sandstone and sand natural	-	-
3114	Cut	1.35	0.35	Sub rectangular pit with vertical steep sides not bottomed	-	-
3115	Fill	1.35	0.35	Loose dark green grey sandy silt fill of 3114 with occasional sandstone fragments	Pottery, animal bone, stone	Mid-late 2nd century AD
3116	Cut	0.60	0.31	Ditch cut E-W aligned with concave base (not bottomed)	-	-
3117	Fill	0.60	0.31	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt fill of 3116 with with sandstone fragments	Pottery, animal bone	Iron Age
3118	Cut	0.70	0.21	Ovoid cut with flat base and steep vertical sides a possible posthole	-	-
3119	Fill	0.70	0.21	Moderately firm brownish grey sandy silt fill of 3118 with sandstone fragments, burnt stone and daub	Fired clay	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench split in two by modern fence line. Trench contained two E-W aligned undated parallel ditches at the northern end. An isolated posthole was located to the north of these ditches. In the southern part of the trench a NE-SW aligned shallow ditch was located.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer	1.8+	0.34	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
3201	Layer	1.8+	0.12	Soft mid to dark reddish brown silty sand subsoil occasional stones	-	-
3202	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural varies from reddish brown silty sand in the northern third of the trench to yellow sandy gravel to the south	-	-

3203	Fill	0.6	0.18	Mid grey sandy silt loose with occasional Sandstone fragments. Fill of 3204	Pottery	2nd century + AD
3204	Cut	0.6	0.18	Shallow linear aligned NE-SW sides at roughly 45 degrees to horizontal but irregular due to cutting bedrock	-	-
3205	Fill	0.7	0.32	Fill of plough/cultivation scar a soft dark grey sandy silt	-	-
3206	Cut	0.7	0.32	Cut of scar left by cultivator for planting potatoes	-	-
3207	Fill	0.16	0.17	Fill of posthole 3215 moderately soft light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	-	-
3208	Fill	1.14	0.19	Fill of ditch 3210 moderately soft light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Pottery, animal bone, flint	Late 2nd + Century AD
3209	Fill	1.1	0.40	Fill of ditch moderately soft light grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	-	-
3210	Cut	1.14	0.54	Linear ditch cut aligned E-W sides at roughly 60 degrees to horizontal down to sharp break of slope at base to flat bottom	-	-
3211	Fill	0.72	0.18	Upper fill of ditch a soft grey brown sandy silt with moderate Sandstone pebbles	Animal bone	-
3212	Fill	0.38	0.24	Middle fill of ditch a loose grey sandy silt	-	-
3213	Fill	0.6	0.24	Basal fill of ditch a loose grey brown sandy silt and frequent redeposited Sandstone natural	-	-
3214	Cut	0.8	0. 46	Linear ditch cut aligned E-W sides at roughly 45 degrees to horizontal to fairly sharp break of slope at base to round bottom	-	-
3215	Cut	0.16	0.17	Posthole ovoid in plan with near vertical sides at 80 degrees to horizontal that tapered to a rounded base	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 33 contained 6 linear ditches all aligned N/S several of which contained Roman pottery and animal bone. The trench also contained a shallow undated circular pit cut.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer	1.8+	0.2	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
3301	Layer	1.8+	0.2	Light grey brown sandy silt subsoil	-	-
3302	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Top and bottom third of trench has yellow gravelly sand natural the middle area has reddish brown silty sand	-	-
3303	Fill	0.5	0.18	Loose mid grey brown gravelly sandy silt fill of 3304	Brick	20th century
3304	Cut	0.5	0.18	N-S Linear cut with shallow concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
3305	Fill	1.5	0.1	Loose light grey gravelly sandy silt fill of 3306	Pottery	Roman
3306	Cut	1.5	0.22	Shallow probably circular cut with concave sides and roundish base	-	-
3307	Fill	0.70	0.30	Soft light grey sandy silt fill of 3309 with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	Pottery, shell	Mid-late 2nd century AD
3308	Fill	0.82	0.34	Moderately compact brown yellow sandy silt gravel	-	-
3309	Cut	1.1	0.38	Linear cut with shallow concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
3310	Fill	2.02	0.4	Soft mid to light brown sandy silt with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	-	-
3311	Fill	1.64	0.14	Soft orange brown sandy silt with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch		-
3312	Cut	2.02	0.54	N-S Linear cut with shallow concave sides and a rounded base	-	-

3313	Fill	1.3	0.22	Soft mid to light brown sandy silt with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	-	-
3314	Fill	1.04	0.2	Soft orange brown sandy silt with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	-	-
3315	Cut	1.3	0.42	N-S Linear cut with shallow concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
3316	Fill	0.76	0.3	Soft grey brown sandy silt with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	-	-
3317	Cut	0.76	0.3	N-S Linear cut with shallow concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
3318	Fill	0.82	0.18	Soft orange brown sandy silt with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	Shell	-
3319	Fill	0.72	0.14	Soft grey brown sandy silt with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	-	-
3320	Cut	0.82	0.32	N-S Linear cut with shallow concave sides and a rounded base	-	-
3321	Fill	1.16	0.12	Redeposited gravel and yellow brown sandy silt natural fill of pit 3306	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 34 contained one linear ditch aligned roughly N-S that probably was the same feature as ditch 307 in Trench 3					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer	1.8+	0.3	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones (field cultivated for rows of potatoes)	-	-
3401	Layer	1.8+	0.22	Friable dark orange brown silty sand subsoil with occasional redeposited corn brash	-	-
3402	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Variable natural with light yellow sand with patches of	-	-

				Iron/Sandstone and patches of mid orange brown sandy clay		
3403	Fill	2.4	0.2	Soft grey brown sandy silt with frequent Sandstone pebbles capping fill of ditch 3406	Pot, animal bone	Roman
3404	Fill	2.4	0.28	Moderate firm grey brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles middle fill of ditch	Pottery	Roman
3405	Fill	1.9	0.24	Firm yellowish brown redeposited Sandstone natural with grey brown sandy silt basal fill of ditch	-	-
3406	Cut	2.6	0.74	N-S Linear cut with sides at 45 degree sides with gradual break of slope at base with a rounded base	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 35 contained three curvilinear ditches 3512, 3514 and 3516. It also contained an extensive E-W ditch 3503 that contained large quantities of pottery and animal bone that was truncated by a NE-SW aligned ditch 3510. Ditch 3510 truncated pit cut 3508. In the southern part of the trench a shallow feature 3520 was located					**Length (m)**	60
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3501	Layer	1.8+	0.46	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones (field recently cultivated for rows of potatoes)	-	-
3502	Layer	1.8+	0.20	Friable dark brown silty sand subsoil with occasional redeposited sandstone pebbles	-	-
3503	Cut	2.2	0.8	Extensive linear ditch cut aligned E-W concave sides at roughly 45 degrees to horizontal to gradual break of slope at base to rounded bottom	-	-
3504	Fill	2.2	0.29	Firm reddish brown sandy silt fill of 3503 with occasional Sandstone pebbles with frequent	Pottery, animal bone, flint, shell, slag	Roman

				pottery, bone and occasional shell basal fill of ditch		
3505	Fill	1.4	0.24	Firm grey brown sandy silt fill of 3503 with occasional Sandstone pebbles with moderate pottery, bone and occasional charcoal and oyster shell second fill of ditch	Pottery, animal bone, flint, shell, slag	Mid-late 2nd century AD (flint Mesolithic?)
3506	Fill	1.2	0.1	Firm light brown yellow silty sand fill of 3503 with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	-	-
3507	Fill	1.84	0.29	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles, pottery and animal bone fill of ditch	Pottery, animal bone,	Mid-late 2nd century AD
3508	Cut	1.75	0.2	Roughly ovoid cut probably a pit	-	-
3509	Fill	1.75	0.2	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of 3508 with occasional Sandstone pebbles, pottery and animal bone fill of ditch	Pottery, iron	2nd century AD + AD
3510	Cut	1	0.32	NE-SW Linear cut with steep W side and a flattish base	-	-
3511	Fill	1	0.32	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt fill of 3510 with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	Pottery	Roman
3512	Cut	0.75	0.6	E-W Curvilinear ditch cut with steep sides with gradual break of slope at base with a rounded base appears to cut subsoil layer	-	-
3513	Fill	0.75	0.6	Firm greyish brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles, pottery and animal bone fill of ditch	Animal bone	-
3514	Cut	0.5	0.13	NW-SE Shallow linear cut (terminus) with concave	-	-

				sides and a flattish slightly irregular base		
3515	Fill	0.5	0.13	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional Sandstone pebbles, pottery and animal bone fill of ditch	-	-
3516	Cut	0.58	0.17	E-W slightly curved linear cut with a stepped side to the South and a near vertical side to the North with gradual break of slope at base with a rounded base	-	-
3517	Fill	0.58	0.17	Friable greyish brown sandy silt fill of 3516 with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of ditch	Pottery	Mid-2nd – early 3rd century AD
3518	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Firm red brown sandy silt natural	-	-
3519	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Firm yellow silty sand/ Sandstone natural	-	-
3520	Cut	0.35	0.16	NW-SE aligned cut with sides at 45 degree sides with gradual break of slope at base with a rounded base	-	-
3521	Fill	0.35	0.11	Friable brown grey silty sandy fill of 3520 with occasional Sandstone pebbles	Pottery	Roman
3522	Fill	0.35	0.05	Friable dark brown sandy silt	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer	1.8+	0.46	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
3601	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Yellow Sandstone and mid orange brown sand with occasional stone	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Layer	1.8+	0.4	Topsoil friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
3701	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Firm brownish yellow gravelly sand natural	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present see trench 23 for description formed part of the 'L' shaped trench					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features present a geological feature was examined to test if it was archaeological in origin it wasn't					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3900	Layer	1.8+	0.4	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
3901	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural orange brown sandy clay	-	-
3902	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural brown and yellow sandy gravel	-	-
3903	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural orange brown silty sand	-	-
3904	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Natural brown and yellow sandy gravel	-	-
3905	Cut	n/a	n/a	Cut of geological feature	-	-
3906	Fill	n/a	n/a	Fill of geological feature	-	-

Trench 40		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 40 was split in two by a modern fence. Trench contained 4 linear features two roughly aligned E-W and two NE-SW.	**Length (m)**	48
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer	1.8+	0.4	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
4001	Layer	1.8+	0.22	Friable orange brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles subsoil	-	-
4002	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Loose yellow sandy gravel natural	-	-
4003	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Firm light yellow orange sandy clay natural	-	-
4004	Cut	0.9+	0.26	Roughly E-W aligned ditch cut with moderate concave side to North with gradual break of slope at base to a rounded bottom (not fully exposed)	-	-
4005	Fill	0.6	0.14	Friable yellow brown silty sand gravel with occasional Sandstone pebbles lower fill of 4004	-	-
4006	Cut	1.26	0.18	Roughly E-W aligned ditch cut with moderate concave sides with gradual break of slope at base to a rounded bottom (not fully exposed)	-	-
4007	Fill	1.26	0.18	Friable dark orange brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of 4006	-	-
4008	Fill	0.9	0.12	Friable dark orange brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of 4008	-	-
4009	Cut	0.7	0.18	Roughly NE-SW aligned ditch cut with moderate concave sides with gradual break of slope at base to a rounded bottom	-	-
4010	Fill	0.7	0.18	Friable dark orange brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of 4010	-	-
4011	Cut	1.54	0.50+	Roughly NE-SW aligned ditch cut with steep sides at c.70 degrees to horizontal not bottomed	-	-

4012	Fill	1.18	0.16+	Friable dark grey brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of 4011	-	-
4013	Fill	1.54	0.34	Friable dark orange brown silty sand fill of 4011 with occasional Sandstone pebbles fill of 4010	Pottery	Roman
4014	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Loose yellow sandy gravel natural	-	-
4015	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Firm light yellow orange sandy clay natural	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
In the southern part of Trench 41 the terminus of an undated linear feature aligned NE-SW was located.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4100	Layer	1.8+	0.4	Topsoil friable dark brown sandy silt occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones	-	-
4101	Layer	1.8+	0.22	Friable orange brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles subsoil	-	-
4102	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Friable mid orange yellow sand natural	-	-
4103	Layer	1.8+	n/a	Loose brownish yellow sandy gravel natural	-	-
4104	Cut	1	0.7	Roughly NE-SW aligned ditch cut with steep sides at c.70 degrees to horizontal with sharp break of slope at base to a rounded bottom	-	-
4105	Fill	0.4	0.36	Friable dark orange brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles	-	-
4106	Fill	1	0.34	Friable dark grey brown silty sand with occasional Sandstone pebbles	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 882 sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery, weighing 13,805g, were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics evidence for function, and to provide spot-dates. Fabrics and forms were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2014).

B.1.2 Several fabrics were identified, but it should be noted that the list presented below is not comprehensive. More fabrics are likely to be identified with full recording. Codes in brackets are taken from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Iron Age fabrics

- A2 Sandy fabric, fine
- A3 Sandy fabric, medium fine
- AM2 Sandy fabric with mica, fine
- AP3 Sandy fabric with ?clay pellets, medium fine
- AR3 Sandy fabric with rock fragments, medium fine
- AS3 Sandy fabric with shell, medium fine
- S2 Shelly fabric, fine
- S3 Shelly fabric, medium fine
- S4 Shelly fabric, coarse

Late Iron Age/Roman fabrics

- C10 Shelly ware
- E30 Late Iron Age/early Roman sandy fabrics
- E40 late Iron Age/early Roman shelly fabrics
- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- F11 Terra nigra (GAB TN 1)
- F52 Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC)
- F55 Colchester colour-coated ware (COL CC 2)
- F60 Unsourced red/brown colour-coated wares
- M23 Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium fabric (MAH WH)
- O10 Fine oxidised wares

- O20 Sandy oxidised wares
- O50 Miscellaneous oxidised wares
- R10 Fine reduced wares
- R20 Sandy reduced wares
- R30 Medium sandy reduced wares
- R40 Miscellaneous reduced wares
- R46 Nene Valley reduced ware
- R90 Coarse-tempered reduced wares
- S30 Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)
- W14 Nene Valley white ware (LNV WH)
- W21 Verulamium-region white ware (VER WH)
- W30 North Gaulish white ware (includes NOG WH 1)

Post-Roman fabrics

- Z30 Midlands black-glazed ware

B.1.3 Forms identified during the scan comprised:

- CB Barrel-shaped jar
- CC Narrow-mouthed jar
- CD Medium-mouthed jar
- CG Globular jar
- CJ Lid-seated jar
- CN Storage jar
- CM Wide-mouthed jar
- EC Bag-shaped beaker
- ED Globular beaker
- EE Indented beaker
- HA Carinated bowl
- HC Curving-sided bowl
- JA Straight-sided dish
- KC Hammerhead mortarium
- Samian forms Drag. 18/31 (dish), Drag. 31 (dish), Drag. 31R (rouletted dish), Drag. 37 (decorated bowl)

Summary of assemblage composition

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Spot date
205	1	31	R30 base sherd from pedestalled vessel	Roman
304	1	120	E80 body sherd from large jar; internal burnt deposit	LIA/ER
306	3	54	A3 (CB), external burnt deposit under rim	MIA
600	1	100	Z30 rim sherd from wide-mouthed bowl	Late 17C-early 19C
704	14	186	E80 (HA (Cam 211-type) rim and jar rim)	LIA/ER
706	9	8	E80 body sherds, fine oxidised; includes 1 sherd (2g) from sample 7	LIA/ER
904	26	161	E30 with occasional grog (CJ rim), body sherds in E30 with glauconitic grains, R30 and E40 body sherds	Mid-late 1C AD
906	30	525	E80 (CN rim), C10 (CJ rim), E40 body sherd	Mid-late 1C AD
908	33	671	S4 body sherds from large jar with faint scored decoration; includes 1 sherd (23g) from sample 12	MIA
913	7	180	E40 body sherds, E80 oxidised base sherd of jar with trimmed footring (footring removed and break smoothed)	LIA/ER
1300	2	17	W30 body sherds, probably from butt beakers	1C AD
1302	125	1232	S30 (Drag. 18/31), O50 (CJ rim sherds, some with rilled decoration), R30 (CG with everted rim), R10 (ED rim); includes 30 sherds (163g) from sample 8	Mid 2C AD
1410	2	16	AR3 body sherd; includes 1 sherd (3g) – a scrappy sherd from F11 platter – from sample 9	1C AD
1411	4	21	A2 ?CB rim sherd (MIA), R30 and O20 body sherds	Roman
1804	1	3	E80 body sherd	LIA/ER
2204	1	5	Sample 6. E80 body sherd	LIA/ER
2204	2	5	A3 body sherds	IA
2206	3	6	S3 body sherds	IA
3102	1	54	E80 body sherd	LIA/ER
3104	4	2	Unidentifiable crumbs	Undated
3106	7	29	S3 handle fragment, E80 body sherd	LIA/ER
3107	79	522	AS3 (with occasional organic voids) scored body sherds, S4 body sherd with external sooting, S2 everted rim sherd	MIA
3107	58	190	AP3 with organic voids. Body and base sherds from single vessel	IA
3111	1	8	S3 body sherd	IA
3115	3	65	S30 (overfired?) Drag. 37 rim sherd, W14 body sherd	Mid-late 2C AD
3117	1	6	S3 body sherd	IA
3203	2	20	C10 (CD) rim sherds	2C+ AD
3208	1	3	?F52 body sherd	Late 2C+ AD
3305	2	31	R10 body sherd, AM2 body sherd (MIA)	Roman
3307	8	49	R40, possibly R46 (CD), rim sherds with cordoned neck	2C-early 3C AD

3310	2	41	R20 body sherd, O20 rouletted body sherd from EC beaker	Mid 2C-mid 4C AD
3403	1	13	O50 sandy oxidised fabric	Roman
3404	2	18	O50 sandy oxidised fabric	Roman
3504	334	7213	S30 (Drag. 31R) rim sherds and stamped base sherd (?Mossius ii, AD150-180), O20 rouletted and burnished body sherd from EC beaker, C10 (CN) rim and body sherds, R30 (JA plain rim), F55 (EC roughcast), F60, O50 (CJ), W14 (HA body sherd), O80 (CN), W21 (HC)	Mid-late 2C AD
3505	99	2014	S30 (Drag. 31) rim sherd, R20 (JA triangular rim), F55 roughcast body sherd, R30 (CC frilled, warped rim, CD, CJ), R10 (EE), R90	Mid-late 2C AD
3507	1	23	R30 (CJ rim sherd), O10 (EC rim sherd), JB plain rim	Mid-late 2C AD
3509	3	60	M23 base sherd, C10 (jar rim), R30 body sherd	2C+ AD
3511	3	33	R30 body sherds	Roman
3517	2	30	M23 (KC) rim sherd, C10	Mid 2C-early 3C AD
3521	2	34	C10 (?CM) rim sherd, R10	Roman
4013	1	6	?R20 body sherd	Roman
Total	882	13805		

Table 1. Pottery from BBFW17. Key: IA – Iron Age, MIA – Middle Iron Age, LIA – Late Iron Age, ER – Early Roman, C - Century

B.1.4 Fourteen per cent of the assemblage by sherd count was recovered from context-groups spot-dated to the Iron Age (Table 1). A jar in a sandy fabric from context 306 is dated to the middle Iron Age. The date is shared by pottery from contexts 908 and 3107, which includes scored ware, a style characteristic of the period and region (Elsdon 1992). The pottery assigned more broadly to the Iron Age is consistent with this date.

B.1.5 Context-groups dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period accounted for 5% of the assemblage. The groups were characterised largely by grog-tempered pottery (E80), some of which (as in context 706) was relatively fine and oxidised. Forms identified by rim were few. A carinated and cordoned bowl recalling *Camulodunum* form 211 (Hawkes and Hull 1947) was recorded in context 704. Imported pottery was recovered from contexts 1300 and 1410. The former contained body sherds from more than one North Gaulish white ware vessel, probably butt-beakers, while a fragment from a platter in *terra nigra* was collected from the latter. Both are likely to date from the early 1st century AD to *c* AD 70.

B.1.6 Pottery from contexts 904 and 906 contained post-conquest pottery in association with grog-tempered ware, dating deposition more certainly to the early Roman period.

B.1.7 Some 69% of pottery belonged to context-groups spot-dated to the mid Roman period (2nd/early 3rd century AD). A large proportion of this material was collected from a single feature, ditch 3503. In base fill 3504, the Central Gaulish samian ware dish, Drag. 31R, dated deposition to after *c* AD 160, with the presence of a roughcast-decorated beaker in Colchester colour-coated ware (F55) perhaps limiting the date to c AD 170/80. The date range is supported by a fragment of a potter's name stamp, probably from the Drag. 31R vessel, which is tentatively identified as Mossius ii, a potter working between AD 150-180 (Hartley and Dickinson 2010, 170). The remaining pottery from the group is consistent with this date. The

pottery from second fill 3505 may share this date, though the presence of an indented beaker (form EE) potentially places deposition after *c* AD 180

B.1.8 Another large, mid-Roman, group was collected from context 1302, a fill of ditch 1303. Lid-seated jars in reduced and oxidised sand-tempered wares and a Drag. 18/31 in Central Gaulish samian ware dates deposition to *c* AD 120-150/60 or later. A decorated samian bowl retrieved from context 3115 was deposited *c* AD 120-200, while a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium in context 3517 dates to the mid-2nd and early 3rd century. Pottery from contexts 3203, 3208, 3307 and 3509 is consistent with this latter date range, though is necessarily dated more broadly.

B.1.9 No Roman-period context groups must be later than the first half of the 3rd century AD, though the possibility of late Roman deposition cannot be excluded.

B.1.10 A single fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from context 600.

Discussion

B.1.11 Pottery dated to the middle Iron Age is likely to have been produced locally. Much of the late Iron Age/Roman-period material, particularly the reduced and oxidised wares, is also locally made, but the assemblage includes pottery drawn from other sources, among them the Lower Nene Valley, Essex, Hertfordshire, the West Midlands, and northern and central Gaul, suggesting that the mid-Roman settlement was firmly placed within regional trade networks from the 1st century AD. What is more, the decorated samian and Gallo-Belgic wares (W30 and F11), and the wide range of forms represented, with both table wares and more utilitarian forms identified, point to a settlement of at least moderate, and perhaps relatively high, status.

B.1.12 The condition of the pottery is generally good. The overall mean sherd weight (weight / sherd count) is 16g, with values by context ranging from 0.5 to 120g, indicating that many large sherds are present. In addition, evidence of use, in this case carbonised residues on external and internal surface, were observed on several vessels, and indicate that the pottery is not especially worn or abraded. These factors suggest that the assemblage has undergone minimal episodes of disturbance and relocation, and was deposited close to where it had been used and initially discarded. A base sherd in an oxidised grog-tempered ware from context 913 that has been modified, perhaps as a form of repair after breakage or to give the vessel a secondary function, is of additional interest.

B.1.13 The distribution of the pottery suggests a degree of continuity in settlement focus over time. Most of the Iron Age pottery was recovered from the central part of the site (around trenches 3 and 31), though some activity in the south-eastern part of the site is suggested by the presence of pottery from trench 22. The middle Roman pottery is also concentrated in the central and south-western parts of the site, in trenches 13, 31, 32, 33 and 35.

B.1.14 In summary, the pottery assemblage points to activity in the later Iron Age and Roman period, with the middle Iron Age and middle Roman period being well represented. The range of forms and fabrics, including fine wares and dining forms, suggest a settlement of moderate to high status from the 1st century AD. The condition of the pottery suggests that the focus of Iron Age and Roman activity is present within or very close to the investigation area.

B.2 Fired clay and ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.2.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material and fired clay was recovered from the evaluation and has been fully recorded on an Excel file, which forms part of the archive. The assemblage comprises small fairly scrappy fragments with few diagnostic pieces and little of significance that can be closely dated.

Ceramic Building Material

B.2.2 Ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from three contexts and comprised six fragments weighing 18g. A single small scrap (5g) from context 3303 was identified as a frogged brick made in a Fletton type fabric. It is of 20th century date and probably made by the London Brick Company: one of the major production sites for this type of brick was located at Marston, Bucks. The other fragments are probably earlier of medieval or post-medieval date. A fragment of flat roof tile (10g) from context 1300 was made in a light pinkish brown fine sandy micaceous clay flecked with small iron oxide inclusions. It has a regular finish and measures 16mm thick. The remaining four fragments from context 205 were amorphous and of indeterminate form. They were made a light red fine sandy micaceous with cream marly streaks and pellets, which is similar to Penn tile fabrics and may indicate these are CBM rather than fired clay. Penn in the south-west of Buckinghamshire was a major production centre for floor tiles during the 14th-15th century.

Fired Clay

B.2.3 Fired clay amounting to fifteen fragments (167g) was recovered from three contexts (306, 3107, 3119). The fragments from contexts 306 and 3119 were made in a fine sandy clay fabric containing shell fragments up to 19mm in size and fired to brownish red and brownish orange. Both groups contained pieces with a single moulded surface, fairly flat and even from context 306, and more rough and undulating with finger depressions from context 3119. Fragments were up to 33mm thick. They are probably derived from the internal wall surface or lining of an oven, probably for domestic use or crop processing.

B.2.4 The fragments from context 3107 were identified as furnace or hearth lining for an industrial activity most probably iron working. The largest piece was 45mm thick and had remnants of the internal black vitrified surface grading to dark red maroon below and lighter orange red to the exterior of the structure. This is typical of iron working furnaces and smithing hearths.

B.2.5 The fired clay is not intrinsically dateable as the characteristics of oven, furnace and hearth structures remained the same over a considerable period. The fired clay is likely to be contemporary with associated dateable artefacts. The furnace lining was associated with middle Iron Age pottery, albeit within a feature of potential early Roman date.

B.3 Metals

By Ian Scott

B.3.1 The metals comprise four pieces of slag, including two refitting pieces, and single nail.

B.3.2 Context 3509 (1) Nail with square section stem but limited taper. It has a flat near circular head and appears to be complete. Two refitting fragments. L: 52mm

Slag

B.3.3 Context 3504 (2) Two refitting fragments of slag of indeterminate type. Not magnetic.

B.3.4 Context 3505 (3) Large heavy fragment of possible tap slag. (Not magnetic)

(4) Small fragment of possible tap slag. (Not magnetic)

B.4 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.4.1 A small assemblage of 23 struck flints was recovered from this evaluation. The assemblage consisted largely of flakes (11) and blades (7) but also contained a fine disc scraper, a retouched blade and a probable piercer or spurred piece. One multi-platform flake core and a core rejuvenation flake were also recovered as well as two small sieved chips from samples that accounted for around 40% of the flints. Overall, the flintwork has a distinctly early feel to it but the tools and the core suggest a mixed date for the assemblage with the scraper being typically later Neolithic (or early Bronze Age in date) while a retouched naturally backed blade is more likely to be Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date.

B.4.2 The flints were not evenly distributed across the site, nearly all were recovered from several adjoining trenches along the central portion of the evaluation area bulging out slightly westwards at trenches 9, 12 and 14. The western fringe and nearly all the eastern third of the evaluation area was free of flint, the sole exception being a blade and a sieved chip from trench 22.

B.4.3 The central concentration of trenches consisted of trenches 3, 31, 32, 35, 9, 14, 14 and 18. Pit 303, fill 306 from trench 3 contained a burnt blade and a small flake with either a utilised spur or retouched projection along its left side. Such small, expedient tools are not readily dated, but, the thinness of the flake does suggest an earlier rather than late date.

B.4.4 Pit 3103, fill 3104 from trench 31 contained two lithics, one of which was a quite regular flint inner flake and the other was a fine disc scraper, slightly damaged through burning. The scraper has an unusual slightly shelly matrix and its tactile qualities suggest it may be made from Portland chert or even Greensand chert. However, the burning of the piece prevents accurate identification and it may simply be an odd local source of flint that this analyst is unfamiliar with. This piece's retouch, form and faceted platform strongly suggest a late Neolithic date.

B.4.5 Ditch 3210, fill 3208 contained a small flint chip from a sample residue while ditch 3503, fills 3504 and 3505 contained four pieces (all from samples) that included two flakes and a bladelet. The final piece was a retouched blade segment that was naturally backed (cortex) down its right hand side but had fine serrations/scaler retouch down its left hand side and is clearly early in date, perhaps even Mesolithic.

B.4.6 Trenches 9, 12 and 14 made up the westernmost area of flint related activity. These trenches contained several blade forms including a bladelet from trench 9, ditch 905, fill 906 that displayed a heavily faceted platform and showed signs of utilisation along its right hand edge. In trench 14, one overshot heavily patinated blade from subsoil spread 1411 may have been an attempt at a type of core rejuvenation often seen in Mesolithic industries. A definite core rejuvenation flake was recovered from trench 9, pit 907, fill 908, while a complex and almost cubic flake core from spread 1411 in trench 14 is difficult to date but would certainly be happy in any late Mesolithic or early Neolithic industry.

B.4.7 Ditch 1805, fills 1806 and 1808 yielded five pieces including a bladelet with remnants of a truncated crest visible and also four flakes. Two of the flakes had soft hammer bulbs that also indicate a likely early date. These pieces were quite fresh but often broken. Two ditches in trench 22 contained sparse flintwork. Fill 2205 from ditch 2204 contained a flint blade while ditch 2204, fill 2203 contained a small sieved chip that clearly represented a fragment of a bladelet or similar core trimming chip. All of the above material is strongly indicative of being early in date and residual to the ditches.

B.4.8 This small assemblage would appear to indicate that there is some likelihood of finding flint-rich deposits or features here during any subsequent phase of works. While the assemblage is small, there is a clear concentration of flints from the central portion of site with flints from seven adjoining trenches (3, 9, 12, 14, 31, 32 and 35) including all core and tool types recovered. This includes a disc scraper dated to the late Neolithic period from trench 31, while the core recovered from trench 14 could also date to that period but is more likely to be early Neolithic or even Late Mesolithic in date. In truth, all the recovered flints could date to the same period but it is more likely that more than one period is present here with probable Mesolithic or early Neolithic finds as well as the late Neolithic scraper. Early prehistoric finds are not well recorded in the immediate surroundings but a single flint of Mesolithic date was recovered from the field immediately east of the evaluation area during an earlier phase of works carried out by the Northampton Unit (OA 2017).

Methodology

B.4.9 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 condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. 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 (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Context	type	sub-type	notes	date
303	Piercer	Misc trimming flake	Possible piercer or spurred piece with retouch/use ventral left, quite a thin flake	
303	Blade	Preparation	Heavily burnt distal segment	EPH
906	Bladelet	Inner	Possible use lower right and faceted platform	EPH
908	Core rejuvenation flake	Side trimming	From early in sequence blow at ninety degrees	?EPH
1201	Blade	Preparation	Modern damage lower left	EPH
1203	Flake	Inner	Distal segment	
1205	Flake	Inner	Very thin regular flake, parallel dorsal scars	?EPH
1405	Flake	Inner	Small and squat hard-hammer flake, ?LPH	?LPH
1411	Core multiplatform	Flakes	Cubic and complex possibly Early Neolithic or Late Mesolithic in date	?Neo
1411	Blade	inner	Overshot from opposed platform core, possibly rejuvenation at 180 degrees, very heavy patina	EPH
1806	Bladelet	Inner	Distal segment, possible crest remnants	EPH
1806	Flakes x 3	Inner x 3	One is a mesial segment, remaining two both have soft-hammer bulbs, likely to be early	?EPH
1808	Flake	Inner	Distal segment	
2204	Chip	Sieved 4-2mm		
2206	Blade	Side trimming	Possible use or spontaneous retouch distal	EPH
3104	Scraper	Disc on inner flake	Probable disc scraper, portion of the retouch gone due to fire damage, faceted platform. Not entirely sure it is flint, could be Portland or Greensand chert	Late Neolithic
3104	Flake	Inner		
3208	Chip	Sieved 10-4mm		
3504	Flakes x 2	Misc & distal trimming	One is a lightly burnt proximal segment	
3504	Bladelet	Inner	Soft-hammer struck	EPH
3505	Retouched blade	Side trimming blade	Fine blade segment abraded and soft-hammer struck platform, fine retouch left side naturally backed right	?Meso

B.5 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

B.5.1 Ten fragments of stone were submitted for analysis, of which eight are unworked. Two pieces are flat pieces of sandstone (3115, 75g and 3505, 47g), which could be fragments from stone

roofing, but neither are diagnostic so it is not possible to be certain. They should be retained in case of further analysis.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Twelve samples were taken during the evaluation at Buckton Fields West in Northampton between June and August 2017.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf style machine. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x 10 magnification. Nomenclature follows Stace 2010.

C.1.3 In addition, a 1 litre subsample was taken for sample 9 (1410) and processed using the wash over technique, for the retrieval of potential waterlogged plant remains (WPR). The flot and residue for this sample was collected on a 250µm mesh and kept wet to facilitate preservation.

Results

C.1.4 The samples produced small flots which mostly contain very little crop related charred material (see Table 3 below for details). The majority of crop related material is present within samples 5, 7 and 8 which contain numerous chaff fragments as well as charred cereal grains. Wild plant seeds are very common and form the majority of non-charcoal, identifiable material in all flots, but particularly within samples 2, 7 and 8 and the waterlogged sample 9 which contain an extremely large assemblage of seeds. Within all samples the condition of many seeds is poor due to damage caused by the burning process. Encrustation of plant material is common causing some difficulties in identification. The preservation of the waterlogged seeds within sample 9 is very good and insect remains were noted which do not appear to be modern.

C.1.5 All flots for this site contain charcoal which is small with the exception of sample 12 which contains some fragments which may be suitable for wood species identification. Modern roots and plant material are common in all the observed flots from the initial phase (samples 1-6) with less modern material noted within the samples from the second phase (samples 7-12). Sample 3 in particular contains over one hundred uncharred Amaranthaceae/Chenopodium sp. seeds and modern Chenopodium (goosefoot) seeds are present within all charred flots. Modern insect fragments are also common.

C.1.6 The dried residues were sorted by eye to 2mm and produced small quantities of possible flint debitage (samples 1, 2, 3, 6 and 11), burnt flint (sample 5), marine shell (sample 2) and animal bone (samples 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 12). All samples produced pottery with the exception of 10 and 11, and this was incorporated into the main assemblage.

Sample No		1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No		3504	3505	3208	3404	306	2204
Feature		3503	3503	3210	3406	303	2203
Trench		35	35	32	34	3	22
Description		Lower Ditch Fill	Middle Ditch Fill	Upper Ditch Fill	Middle Ditch Fill	Upper Pit Fill	Ditch Fill
Phase		Roman	Roman	Roman	Roman	MIA	IA
Volume (L)		40	35	36	40	40	40
Flot Volume (ml)		5	25	25	10	10	10
Cereal grain							
Triticum sp.	wheat	1	1		1	2	
Cerealia	indet cereal	6*	10*	2*		5*	
Avena/Bromus	oat/brome					1	
Chaff							
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt glume base	2*	7*		1*	33*	
Wild Species							
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. >2 mm	vetch/vetchling/tare, etc		3			1*	
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. <2 mm	vetch/vetchling/tare, etc		3			2	
Euphorbia helioscopia	sun spurge			5#			
Polygonaceae various	knotweed family		13			6	
Amaranthaceae	goosefoot family					1*	
Galium aparine	cleavers					1	
Veronica hederifolia	ivy-leaved speedwell				1#		5#
Plantago sp.	plantains					1	
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain		3				
cf Juncus	rush family		29			1	
cf Carex	sedges					2	
Poaceae	Grass seeds (various)		26	1		6	
Other							
Indet.	seed/fruit	4*	74		2	3	
Indet	other plant parts		5				
Sample No		**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Context No		706	1302	1410	1202	1203	908
Feature		707	1303	/	1204	1204	1207
Trench		7	13	14	12	12	9
Description		Ditch Fill	Ditch Fill	Ditch Fill	Layer	Upper Ditch Fill	Lower Ditch Fill

Phase		IA	LIA/ER	Roman (2nd C)	Roman (1st C)		
Volume (L)		40	35	1 (WPR)	32	34	40
Flot Volume (ml)		40	25	10	15	10	40
Cereal grain							
Hordeum vulgare	barley	13					
cf Hordeum vulgare	barley		2		1		
Triticum sp.	wheat	22	3				
cf Triticum sp.					1		1
Cerealia	indet cereal	105*	17*		6*	3*	7*
Avena sp.	oat	14					
Avena/Bromus	oat/brome	25	1				6*
Chaff							
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt glume base	217*	17*	2*	1*	1*	2*
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt spikelet fork	1*			1*		
Triticum spelta	spelt spikelet fork	1*					
Hordeum vulgare	barley rachis fragment	11*	12*				
Avena sp.	oat floret base (partial)	12*					
Avena fatua	Common wild oat floret base	1					
Avena sp.	Oat awns	30+	10*				
Cerealia	Indet detached embryos	6	1			1*	
Wild Species							
Ranunculus sp.	buttercups	1		3!			
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. >2 mm	vetch/vetchling/tare, etc	4	3				
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. <2 mm	vetch/vetchling/tare, etc	35	34				
Euphorbia helioscopia	sun spurge				3#		
Polygonaceae various	knotweed family	3	3	15!			
Caryophyllaceae	pink family						
Amaranthaceae	goosefoot family	1	1				
cf Montia sp.	blinks		4				
Galium aparine	cleavers	1					
Veronica hederifolia	ivy-leaved speedwell				1#		4#
Plantago sp.	plantains						
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain						
Asteraceae	daisy family						1*
Sambucus nigra	elder			6!			
cf Juncus	rush family						
Isolepis setacea	bristle club-rush	1	1				
cf Carex	sedges	1					
Poaceae	Grass seeds (various)	5					3*

Other							
Raphanus raphanistrum	wild radish seed capsule	2*	1*				
Corylus avellana	hazelnut shell					1*	
Indet	Seed/fruit	67	15	68!			1
*denotes number of fragments.							
#unclear if charred – possibly modern							
! Waterlogged remains							

Table 3: The Charred Plant Material

Discussion and Conclusion

C.1.7 While very little charred cereal is present in any of these features, there appears to be little difference in the material observed in the Roman and Iron Age features, possibly suggesting a continuation of crop production over time. The exception to this pattern is within sample 7 which appears to have a larger range of cereal types than were noted within the other samples with barley and wheat present as well as wild oats. Due to the poor preservation of cereal grains within the other samples it is impossible to tell if this pattern exists across the represented periods. It is likely, as some material within sample 7 was in much better condition than that observed within other features, that this feature is closer to the site of crop processing/usage than other features leaving the charred grains less abraded by movement across the site.

C.1.8 The vast majority of charred material observed comprises wild plant seeds of various species, only some of which have been identified at this time. The majority are species which are common in waste ground, hedgerows and in the margins of arable ground, although some species such as *Isolepis setacea* enjoy damper ground and are sometimes found within the bases of ditches (Stace 2010).

C.1.9 Due to the larger amount of chaff fragments noted, the charred plant remains from samples 5 and 7 may possibly result from threshing or winnowing grain, with the wild seeds and chaff being the waste from this process. This is especially relevant with regard to oats, as at least some of the oat grains are wild oat (*Avena fatua*) which is a common contaminant of wheat and barley crops. Sample 2 however contains a large quantity of wild seeds without a corresponding increase in crop related material, and may be the result of a land clearance episode or alternatively may represent domestic waste dumped into the ditch, the rush seeds perhaps derived from material used as flooring or roofing.

C.1.10 While preservation of charred remains such as grain appear to be poor in many of these samples, sample 7 shows that some charred material on this site can survive well and sample 9 shows that there is also a potential in some areas for good preservation of waterlogged material.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Martyn Allen

Introduction

C.2.1 The evaluation at Buckton Fields West, Boughton, produced 213 hand-collected animal bone specimens and 70 specimens from environmental samples. The animal remains have been dated by associated pottery between the middle Iron Age and the beginning of the 3rd century AD. Two aspects of the assemblage suggest that this may be a site of some significance. First, several bones of fallow deer have been identified from Roman contexts. Fallow deer are not native to Britain and were deliberately imported in small numbers during the Roman period (Sykes 2010). Bones of this species are quite rare and have been identified at high-status or 'unusual' sites, such as Fishbourne, West Sussex, and Monkton, Kent. Second, butchery marks found on some of the cattle bones from Roman contexts are indicative of specialised carcass-processing, marking a clear change in practice from the Iron Age. Such evidence is usually restricted to Roman towns and military sites (Maltby 2007). Where this style of butchery has been encountered in rural contexts, it is usually at high-status sites or at settlements with links with local urban centres, or both (Allen 2017 in press).

Methods

C.2.2 The animal bone assemblage has been analysed and recorded at the environmental lab at OA South. The fragments have been identified to taxon where possible, either to species or sub-species, such as cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*) or pig (*Sus scrofa*). Skeletal elements such as vertebrae, ribs and non-diagnostic, long bone fragments have been assigned as either large mammal (e.g. cattle, horse), medium mammal (e.g. sheep, pig), small mammal (e.g. cat, mustelid) or micro mammal (e.g. rodents), based upon their relative size. The remains were identified to taxon with the aid of the comparative skeletal assemblage housed at OA South.

C.2.3 The hand-collected remains were examined on a fragment-by-fragment basis and have been quantified by taxon (NISP). Refitting fragments, and fragments which clearly come from the same element but have been fractured due to post-depositional activity, have been counted as single specimens. Element zones have been recorded according to Serjeantson's (1996) criteria.

C.2.4 Dental wear patterns on cattle, sheep/goat and pig teeth have been recorded using the system of Grant (1982) to examine the relative age of the domestic animals. In addition to dental wear, epiphyseal fusion of long bones has been recorded, with estimated ages conforming to Silver's (1969) dataset.

C.2.5 Where possible, bones have been measured using the criteria developed by von den Driesch (1976), with measurements for horncores following Sykes and Symmons (2007).

C.2.6 Butchery marks have been recording using the coding system devised by Maltby (2010).

C.2.7 Sex has been recorded, where possible, using the morphology of the pelvis for cattle, sheep/goat and deer (Grigson 1982), observation of root closure in pig lower canines, and the presence of medullary bone in bird long bones.

C.2.8 Evidence for burning has been recorded on specimens as either partially burnt, black, grey or calcined. Gnaw marks have been noted, where present, while evidence for pathology has been recorded in detail.

C.2.9 All data have been recorded in a Microsoft Access database and will be held in the project archive.

Results

Taxa representation

C.2.10 Cattle were the most common species, being found in Iron Age and Roman features and accounting for nearly 40% of the total hand-collected sample (Table 1). The majority of these remains derived from middle Iron Age features, with context 306 producing a notable abundance of cattle bones including fragments of skull, vertebrae, scapulae, upper and lower limb bones. A smaller group of cattle bones, including radius and skull fragments, were recovered from middle Iron Age context 3107. A total of 11 cattle bones were recovered from Roman features, most notably from contexts 3504 and 3305.

C.2.11 Sheep/goat bones were less frequent than cattle bones but were recovered from Iron Age and Roman features. A few fragments were found in middle Iron Age contexts 306 and 3107, though the largest group derived from mid–late 2nd century AD context 3504. The latter context included left and right articulating mandibles, as well as fragments of pelvis, tibia, and a 1st phalanx.

C.2.12 Pig bones were almost exclusively represented by a heavily fragmented skull that probably derived from a single juvenile animal. These remains were recovered from undated feature 305. The lower canine from a male pig was recovered from middle Iron Age context 3107.

C.2.13 Horse (*Equus caballus*) was represented by a single 1st phalanx from undated context 3405. There was no indication that this specimen derived from a donkey (*Equus asinus*) or a mule (*Equus asinus* × *Equus caballus*).

C.2.14 A total of five dog (*Canis familiaris*) bones were identified in the hand-collected assemblage and from environmental samples (Table 2). None were recovered from Iron Age contexts, while three derived from Roman contexts. These comprised a 5th metacarpal from context 3305, and two 1st phalanges, one each from contexts 3403 and 3504.

C.2.15 Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) bones were represented by two upper molars from undated context 305.

C.2.16 Several fallow deer (*Dama dama*) bones were recovered from two mid–late 2nd century contexts in Trench 33. These included a fragmented antler specimen in the hand-collected assemblage from context 3305 (Plate C.1), plus lower and upper 4th premolars identified in an environmental sample from the same context. A fallow deer 1st phalanx was also recovered from context 3305 via environmental sampling.

Ageing data

C.2.17 Very few specimens were available to examine ageing patterns from dental wear (Table 3). Cattle mandibles tended to be from adult/elderly animals. One from a middle Iron Age context (306) gave a mandible wear score of 42–44 and one from a mid–late 2nd century AD context (3504) gave an estimated score of >46. Both animals were probably more than eight years old when they died, the latter possibly much older (Jones and Sadler 2012), as was

another specimen from an undated context (309) which gave a score of 51. A single sheep/goat mandible, also from mid–late 2nd century AD context 3504, gave a mandible wear score of 37. This suggests that the animal was between four and nine years old when it was slaughtered (Jones 2006).

C.2.18 The small sample size of the assemblage limits the reconstruction of ageing patterns from epiphyseal fusion, though the existing data should be consulted should further excavation at the site produce more material. It is worth noting, however, the presence of perinatal sheep/goat bones in middle Iron Age (306) and Roman contexts (3305). These suggest that sheep/goat breeding was occurring at the site in both periods.

Pathologies

C.2.19 Signs of pathology was rare, found on one dog, two cattle and one sheep/goat specimen, all of which were dental abnormalities.

C.2.20 An undated dog skull (context 3316) had lost an upper canine sometime before it died, as the root cavity of the bone had fully closed.

C.2.21 A cattle upper 1st or 2nd molar from a middle Iron Age context (306) showed signs of abnormal wear, or more specifically a lack of wear, on the posterior cusp, reflecting malocclusion with the mandibular dentition.

C.2.22 Another case of malocclusion was found in a cattle mandible from a mid–late 2nd century AD context (3504). In this specimen, the 4th premolar and the 3rd molar showed signs of overly excessive wear.

C.2.23 Two sheep/goat mandibles—left and right specimens, most likely from the same animal—exhibited calculus deposits of several teeth.

Congenital traits

C.2.24 The posterior cusp of a cattle 3rd molar was missing on a specimen from a middle Iron Age pit fill (306).

Butchery marks

C.2.25 In total, 16 specimens exhibited butchery marks. Most of these were found on cattle bones, though butchered horse and sheep/goat specimens were also identified (Table 4). Although the sample size is fairly small, the butchery data show a clear difference in the types of butchery marks seen on cattle bones from Iron Age contexts compared with those from Roman contexts.

C.2.26 Four cattle specimens from the upper fill of a middle Iron Age pit (306) exhibited butchery marks consistent with the use of knives. Horizontal knife marks were observed on left and right nasal bones, showing that the head of the animal had been skinned on the dorsal surface behind on nose. A hyoid bone, which is found in the throat, had several cut marks that are consistent with tongue removal. A large shaft fragment from a femur included horizontal knife cuts on the shaft, indicating where meat had been removed from the bone, while an astragalus included several small, horizontal cuts across the central area of the anterior surface. This is indicative of careful severing of the connective tissues and ligaments around

the front of the ankle joint. A tibia from the middle fill of this pit included an oblique chop mark through the shaft, which appears to have been made to access the marrow.

C.2.27 A sheep/goat radius from the same middle Iron Age pit fill as the cattle bones also exhibited knife marks on the shaft, suggesting that the carcass had been processed in a similar manner.

C.2.28 Two cattle long bones from a Roman ditch fill (3305) provided evidence for a quite different butchery style to that found on the Iron Age material. Here, a femur had been axially chopped through the shaft with a cleaver, and the lateral distal condyle had been chopped through in an posterio-anterioral direction. A tibia had been similarly chopped through at the proximal end, a blow which axially split the bone down the centre. Axial splitting of long bones was an efficient and specialised method of accessing all the marrow inside the bone.

C.2.29 A cattle radius from ditch fill 3211 had also been axially split with a cleaver. Although this context was not dated, the butchery was similar to the marks found on the bones in ditch fill 3305.

C.2.30 Two large mammal specimens, possibly from cattle, also exhibited butchery marks consistent with the date of their derived contexts. A long bone shaft fragment from an Iron Age ditch (fill 3117) exhibited knife marks, similar to the femur in pit fill 306, while a pelvis from a mid–late 2nd century AD ditch fill (3505) had been chopped with a cleaver on the lateral side.

C.2.31 A horse 1st phalanx exhibited cuts marks on the shaft, indicating that the animal had been skinned. The context of the find was undated.

Discussion

C.2.32 Two aspects of the animal bone assemblage stand out as significant: the presence of fallow deer bones and evidence of changing butchery practices.

Fallow deer

C.2.33 Commonly thought to have been a Norman introduction, the past 15 years has witnessed increasing zooarchaeological evidence for Roman introductions of fallow deer (Bendrey 2003; Sykes 2004; 2010). Prior to this, the few known bones of this species were often put down to misidentifications (usually confused with the larger red deer), or the occurrence of intrusive medieval finds. To date, the earliest conclusively dated fallow deer remains from Britain have been found at Fishbourne Palace, West Sussex, where radiocarbon analyses have found specimens dating to the mid–late 1st century AD (Sykes 2010, 55). Other examples have now been confirmed as Roman at Monkton and Canterbury, Kent (ibid.).

C.2.34 The rarity of this species from Roman sites in Britain highlights the importance of these finds. Historical and zooarchaeological evidence on the continent suggests that fallow deer were being traded across the empire by the social and political elite. Pliny the Elder (*Historia Naturalis* VIII, 78.211), Columella (*De Res Rustica* IX, I.4) and Varro (*Rerum Rusticarum* III, 12.1-2) each discuss the management of fallow deer on private estates in Italy and other provinces from the late Republican era onwards, while faunal remains have demonstrated the presence of fallow deer (an animal native to modern Turkey) at Roman sites in Portugal (Davis 2005), Sicily (Wilson 1990) and Italy (MacKinnon 2004). It is likely that live fallow deer were animals

of intrinsic value, and were probably considered 'exotic'. Strontium isotope analysis of fallow deer teeth from Fishbourne has demonstrated that one of the early-dating specimens came from an animal that was initially raised somewhere on the continent, probably in the Mediterranean, but had spent the latter part of its life in southern England, most likely at Fishbourne (Sykes *et al* 2006).

C.2.35 There is some evidence that fallow deer body parts were considered to have amuletic properties, with antler and foot bones (the latter possibly associated with furs) being traded in their own right (Sykes 2004, 78–9). Pliny the Elder (*Historia Naturalis* XXVII) noted how deer antlers were thought by some to have had healing properties, and the smell of burning antler was considered to combat epilepsy. This may have been the case with the fallow deer antler recovered from the Roman roadside settlement at Scole Dickleburgh, Norfolk, which clearly shows signs of being shaven (Sykes 2010, 54, fig. 12). And although not fallow deer, there are numerous examples of burnt red deer antler at the Romano-Celtic temples at Ivy Chimneys, Essex (Luff 1999).

C.2.36 The fallow deer remains from Buckton Fields include antler, teeth and a toe bone (1st phalanx). Notably, the teeth suggest the presence of a live animal, rather than just imports of antler or furs. There is no evidence of butchery or burning on the antler and it is worth noting that the two tooth specimens were fairly heavily worn, suggesting that they belonged to animals that had lived for some years; they are not likely to derive from an animal culled purely for its meat.

Butchery practices

C.2.37 The butchery evidence, although limited owing to the small size of the assemblage, shows clear signs of a fundamental change in the way that cattle carcasses were processed. The Iron Age remains are consistent with delicate knife butchery, aimed at carefully dissecting joints after the carcass was skinned, probably so that the meat could be cooked on-the-bone. Although marrow was being obtained, there is little evidence of secondary processing of long bones. The Roman material shows a distinct shift towards a more intensive method of carcass utilisation using cleavers. This style of butchery is now well recognised at numerous Romano-British urban and military sites (Maltby 2007; 2010). It is considered to reflect the presence of specialist butchers who were concerned with the rapid processing of large numbers of livestock. The most notable types of butchery marks found in these instances include scoop marks along long bones, where raw meat was being stripped from the bone, axial-splitting of long bones to more efficiently access the marrow, and hook-damaged scapulae, indicative of hanging shoulders for smoking, salting or brining (Dobney *et al* 1996, 27; Maltby 2007, 287).

C.2.38 Evidence of this type of butchery is almost completely absent from Iron Age sites, and is rare at Roman rural settlements. Where found, it usually occurs at sites close to a major urban centre, or at villas or roadside settlements where specialist butchers may have been plying their trade, perhaps close to local markets (Allen 2017 in press). Intensively butchered cattle bones have been discovered in some quantity at several roadside settlements, including Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex (Johnstone and Albarella 2015), Camp Ground, Colne Fen, Cambridgeshire (Higbee 2013) and Neatham, Hampshire (Done 1986). Considering the possible route of a Roman road lies just to the east of the site, where the A508 is now located, it is possible that a similar type of settlement was present at Buckton Fields West.

C.3 Marine Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

C.3.1 A small assemblage of 11 shells, all of oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) was recovered by hand from ditch fills excavated in evaluation trenches 33 and 35 at Buckton Fields West. In addition, a single oyster valve was extracted from sample 2 from ditch fill (3505). The shells are in fair-poor condition, of variable size although mostly fairly large, and without obvious evidence of epibont encrustations or infestations, although some evidence may be obscured by the fairly poor condition of the shells. Shell and hinge shape is variable, suggesting collection from wild beds. The presence of oyster shells would be consistent with a date in the Roman period, since shellfish are rarely found on prehistoric inland sites whereas oysters were favoured by the incoming Romans and are fairly frequent finds from villas, towns and military forts. They would have been transported alive, probably in vats of seawater.

C.3.2 The shells are of low research valve and could be discarded.

Context	Sample	No. of left valves	No. Right valves	Total Weight (g)
3505	2		1	19
3505	n/a	2	1	48
3504	n/a	2	1	37
3307	n/a		1	15
3318	n/a	1		9

Table 4: Numbers and weights of shellfish

C.4 Waterlogged wood

By Julia Meen

C.4.1 A single piece of unworked waterlogged wood from context 1411 was examined to identify species. The item was thin sectioned on the transverse, tangential and radial surfaces and examined at up to x200 magnification using a Brunel Metallurgical SP-400BD microscope. Identification was made with reference to Schweingruber (1990). The wood was identified as ash (Fraxinus excelsior L.) on the basis of its ring porous structure, presence of isolated or paired vessels in the latewood, multivariate (mostly 2- or 3-wide) rays and the characteristic distribution of parenchyma in the latewood. Tyloses in the large earlywood vessels indicated that the specimen is from heartwood.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, M, 2017 (in press) Pastoral farming, in *New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain, Vol. 2: The Rural Economy of Roman Britain*. Britannia Monograph **30**, London

Allen, T, Barclay, A, Cromarty, A, M, Anderson-Whymark, H, Parker, A, Robinson, M, and Jones, G, *Opening the wood, making the Land; The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, Vol 1*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **38**

Bamford, H., 1985 *Briar Hill: excavation 1974-1978*, Northampton: Northampton Development Corporation. Archaeological monograph **3**

Bendrey, R, 2003 The identification of fallow deer (Dama dama) remains from Roman Monkton, the Isle of Thanet, Kent, in *Materials of Manufacture: The Choice of Materials in the Working of Bone and Antler in Northern and Central Europe during the First Millennium AD* (ed I D Riddler), BAR Int. Ser. 1193, 15–8, Oxford

BGS website http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Booth, P, 2014 Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording system: an introduction, unpublished

Bradley, P, 1999 The worked flint. In A. Barclay and C. Halpin. Eds. *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **11**: 211-227.

Columella, *De Res Rustica*. Loeb Classical Library, trans. H B Ash (1941)

Davis, S J M, 2005 *Animal Bones from Roman Sáo Pedro, Fronteira, Alentejo*. Trabalhos do CIPA **88**, Lisbon

Dobney, K, Jaques, S D and Irving, B G, 1996 *Of Butchers and Breeds: Report on Vertebrate Remains from Various Sites in the City of Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeol. Stud. No. **5**, Lincoln

Done, G, 1986 The animal bones from areas A and B, in *Excavations on the Romano-British Small Town at Neatham, Hampshire, 1969–1979* (eds M Millett and D Graham), Hampshire Field Club Monograph **3**, 141–6

Elsdon, S M, 1992 East Midlands scored ware, *Trans Leicestershire Archaeol and Hist Soc* **66**, 83-91
Hartley, B R and Dickinson, B M, 2010 *Names on terra sigillata: an index of makers' stamps and signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (samian ware). Volume 6 (Masculus I-Balbus to Oxittus)*, Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies Supplement **102-06**, London

English Heritage, 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (second edition). Centre for Archaeology guidelines.

Grant, A, 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates, in *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites* (eds B Wilson, C Grigson S and Payne), BAR Brit. Ser. **109**, 91–108, Oxford

Grigson, C, 1982 Sex and age determination of some bones and teeth of domestic cattle: a review of the literature, in *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites* (eds B Wilson, C Grigson S and Payne), BAR Brit. Ser. **109**, 7−23, Oxford

Harding, P, 1990 The worked flint, in *The Stonehenge environs project*, (ed J C Richards) London, English Heritage

Healy, F, 1988 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hil, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the seventh to second Millennia BC, East Anglian Archaeological reports 38

Higbee, L, 2013 Animal bones, in *Process and History: Romano-British Communities at Colne Fen, Earith. The Archaeology of the Lower Ouse Valley, Vol. 2* (eds C Evans, G Appleby, S Lucy, R and Regan), 116–33, Cambridge

Inizan, M.-L, Reduron-Ballinger, M, Roche, H and Tixier, J, 1999 *Technology and terminology of knapped stone*, Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques, CNRS, Nanterre

Johnstone, C and Albarella, U, 2015, The Late Iron Age and Romano-British mammal and bird bone assemblage from Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex, in *Heybridge: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement, Excavations at Elms Farm 1993–5* (eds M Atkinson and S J Preston), *Internet Archaeology* **40**

Jones, G G, 2006 Tooth eruption and wear observed in live sheep from Butser Hill, the Cotswold Farm Park and five farms in the Pentland Hills, UK, in *Recent Advances in Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones* (ed D Ruscillo), 155–78, Oxford

Jones, G G and Sadler, P 2012 Age at death in cattle: methods, older cattle and known-age reference material, *Environmental Archaeology* **17.1**, 11–28

Luff, R M, 1999 Animal and human bones, in *Excavations of an Iron Age Settlement and Roman Religious Complex at Ivy Chimneys, Witham, Essex 1978–83, Chelmsford* (ed R Turner), EAA report **88**, 204–23, Chelmsford

MacKinnon, M, 2004 *Production and Consumption of Animals in Roman Italy: Integrating the Zooarchaeological and Textual Evidence*, J Roman Archaeol Supp Series **54**, Portsmouth

Maltby, M, 2007 Chop and change: specialist cattle carcass processing in Roman Britain, in *TRAC 2006: Proceedings of the 16th Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference* (eds B Croxford, N Ray, R Roth and N White), 59–76, Oxford

Maltby, M, 2010 *Feeding a Roman Town: Environmental Evidence from Excavations in Winchester, 1972–1985*, Winchester

Masters P, 1999. *A Geophysical Survey on land at Buckton Fields, Boughton, Northamptonshire.* Northamptonshire Archaeology Project 797 Unpublished client Document

NA 2006 *Archaeological Evaluation, Buckton Fields, Northamptonshire*. Northamptonshire Archaeology.

OA, 2005. *Sampling guidelines.* Oxford Archaeology Unpublished document (revised 2010).

OA 2017 Buckton Fields West, Northampton. Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Evaluation. Oxford Archaeology unpublished client report

Onhumu, K and Bergman, C A, 1982 Experimental studies in the determination of flake mode, *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, London* **19**, 161-171

Pliny the Elder, *Historia Naturalis*. Loeb Classical Library, trans. H Rackham, W H S Jones and D E Eichholz (1938–1962)

Saville, A., 1980 On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools, Lithics **1**, 16-20.

Schweingruber, F. 1990. Microscopic Wood Anatomy (3rd edition). Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research.

Serjeantson, D, 1996 The animal bones, in *Refuse and disposal at Area 16 East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Vol. 2* (eds S Needham and T Spence), 194–253, London

Silver, I A, 1969 The ageing of domestic animals, in *Science in Archaeology: A Survey of Progress and Research* (eds D R Brothwell and E S Higgs), 283−302, London

Stace, C, 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd Edition. Cambridge: CUP.

Sykes, N J, 2004 The introduction of fallow deer (Dama dama): a zooarchaeological perspective, *Environmental Archaeology* **9**, 75–83

Sykes, N J, 2010 Fallow deer, in *Extinctions and Invasions: A Social History of British Fauna* (eds T. O'Connor and N J Sykes), 51–8, Oxford

Sykes, N J, White, J, Hayes, T and Palmer, M, 2006 Tracking animals using strontium isotopes in teeth: the role of fallow deer (*Dama dama*) in Roman Britain, *Antiquity* **80**, 948–59

Sykes, N J and Symmons, R, 2007 Sexing cattle horn-cores: problems and progress, *Int J Osteoarchaeol* **17**, 514–23

Varro, *Rerum Rusticarum*. Loeb Classical Library, trans. W Hooper and H B Ash (1934)

von den Driesch, A E, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University Bulletin **1**, Cambridge MA

Wilson, R, 1990 *Sicily under the Roman Empire: The Archaeology of a Roman Province, 36BC–AD535*, Warminster

APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Buckton Fields West, Northampton
Site code:	BBFW17
Grid Reference	SP 74089 65082
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	June-July 2017
Area of Site	29.98 hectares
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the appropriate museum in due course, under the following accession number: TBC
Summary of Results:	During June to August 2017 Oxford Archaeology South undertook two stages of trial trench evaluation at Buckton Fields West, to the north of Northampton. In total 41 trenches were opened across the site, targeted on the results of a geophysical survey, and to test 'blank areas'. The evaluation uncovered evidence for activity from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in the form of isolated struck flints, and also of middle Iron Age date, although this was limited to a few features. Evidence for occupation of the site during the later Iron Age into the early and middle Roman periods was more extensive and took the form of a fairly extensive array of ditches and pits focused on the central and western parts of the evaluated area. The pottery from several of these features was recovered in fairly large sherds and appeared unabraded, suggesting that it was deposited in the vicinity of settlement. The presence of imported pottery suggests a site of at least moderate status. Fired clay derived from a domestic oven or related to crop processing, and also possibly from a metalworking furnace was present, as were the remains of fallow deer, which are very rare from Romano-British contexts. The presence of axially split cattle bones also from Roman contexts may indicate that specialist butchery was carried out within the site. Waterlogged material of probable Roman date was present in a lower lying area within in the south-western part of the site. Several trenches contained closely spaced parallel ditches, which did not have the form of medieval or later plough furrows. These were present on several alignments, and where dated contained Roman material. These could represent arable cultivation of Roman date.

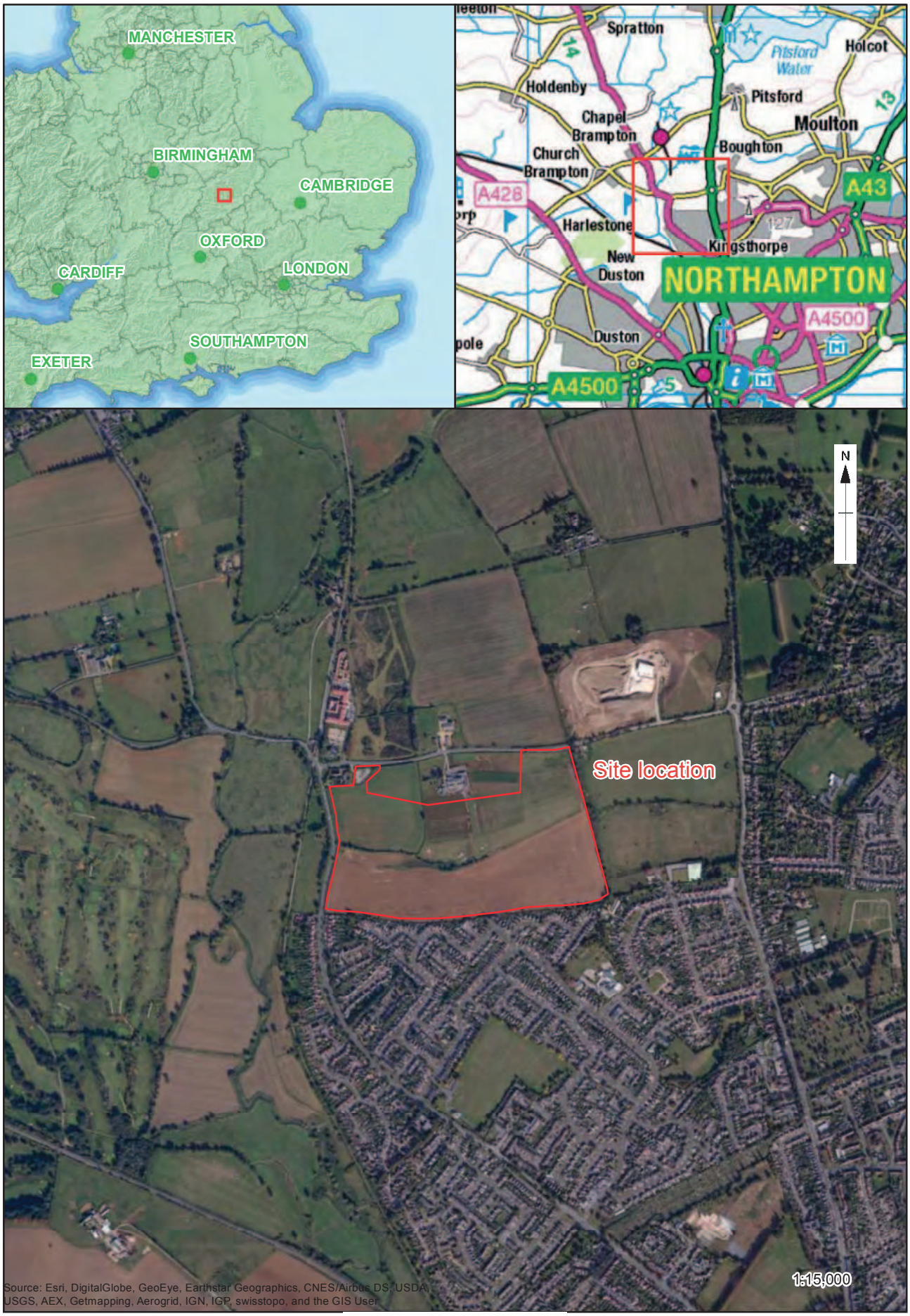
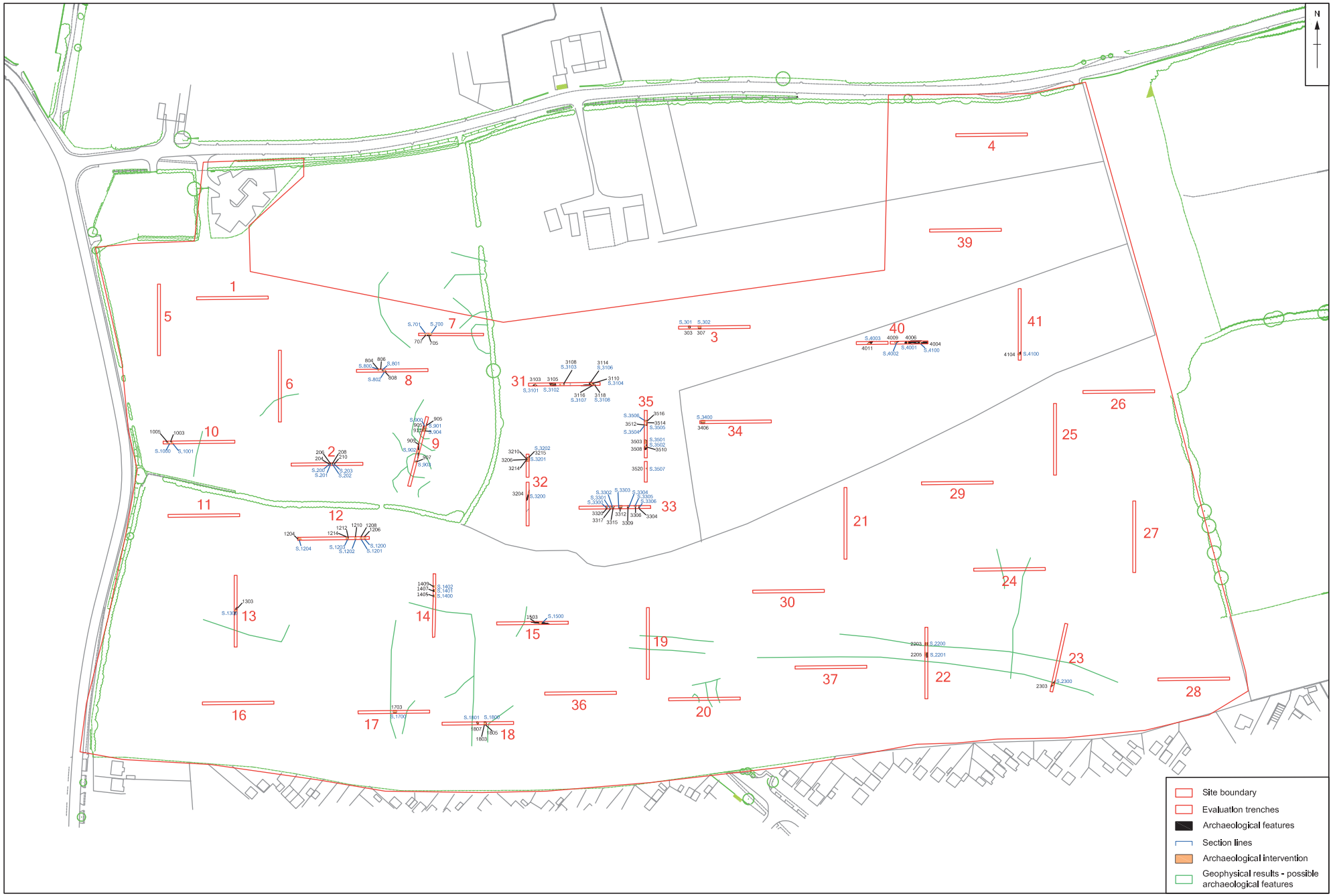


Figure 1: Site location

N:\B_invoice codes\BBFWEV\BBFWEV_Figure1_Master.mxd*charles.rousseaux*31/05/2017



X:\in\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-07_Trench Plan.dwg(Figure 2)**BBFWEV** 08 Aug 2017

Figure 2: Trench locations with Geophysics and Archaeological Features

X:\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-02.dwg(Figure 3)***BBFWEV*matthew.reynolds* 07 Aug 2017

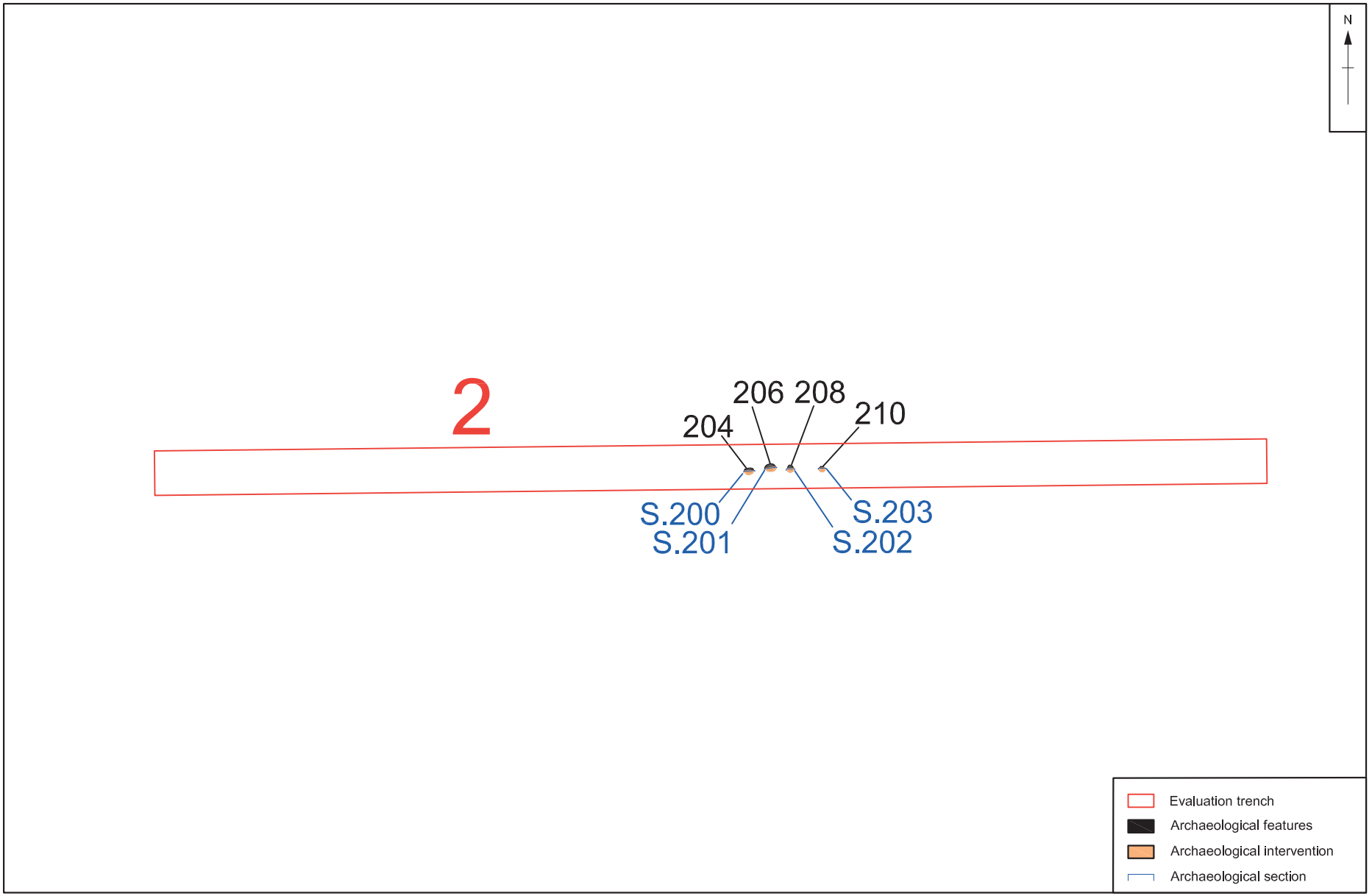


Figure 3: Detailed plan of Trench 2

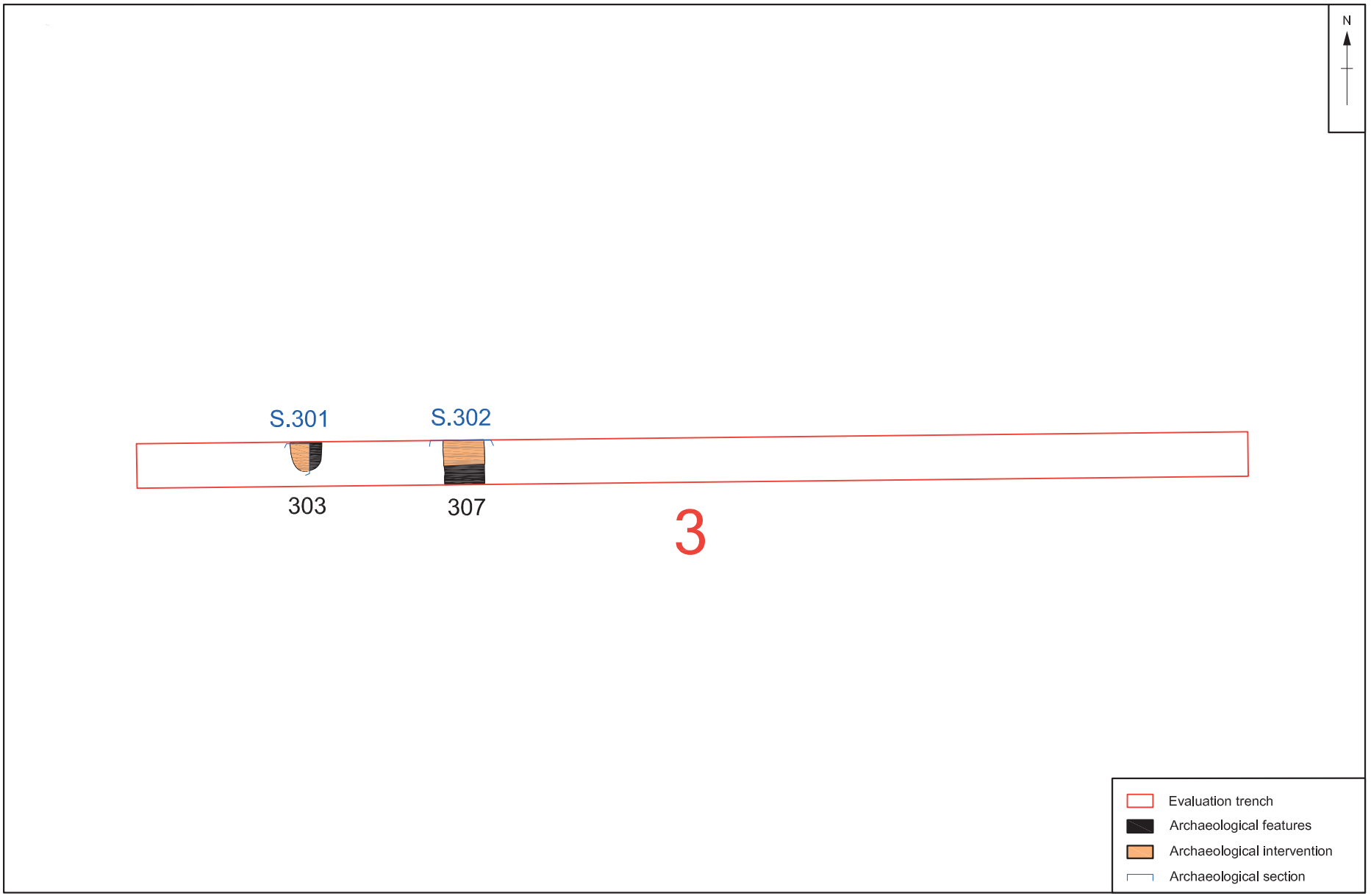


Figure 4: Detailed plan of Trench 3

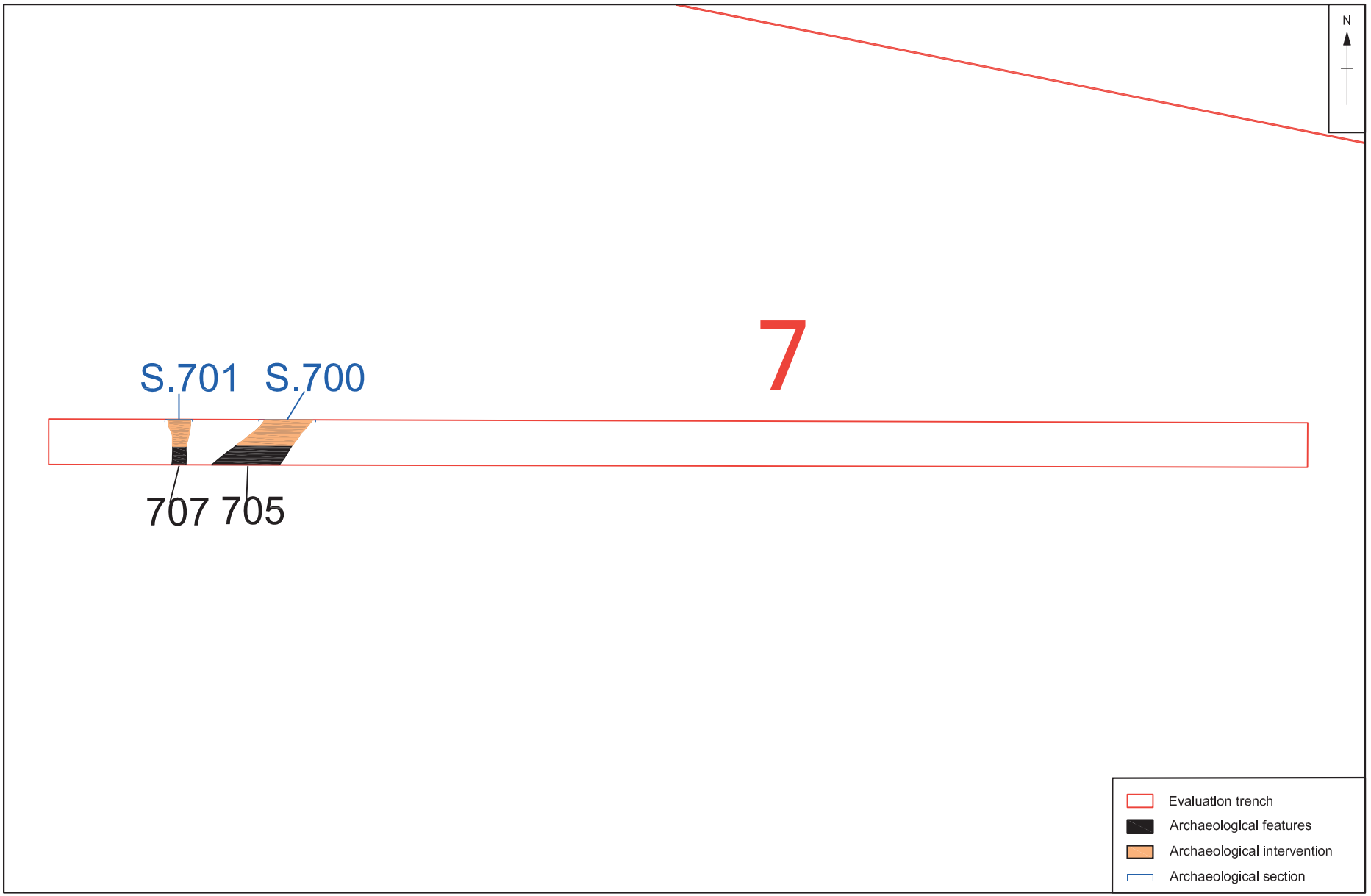


Figure 5: Detailed plan of Trench 7

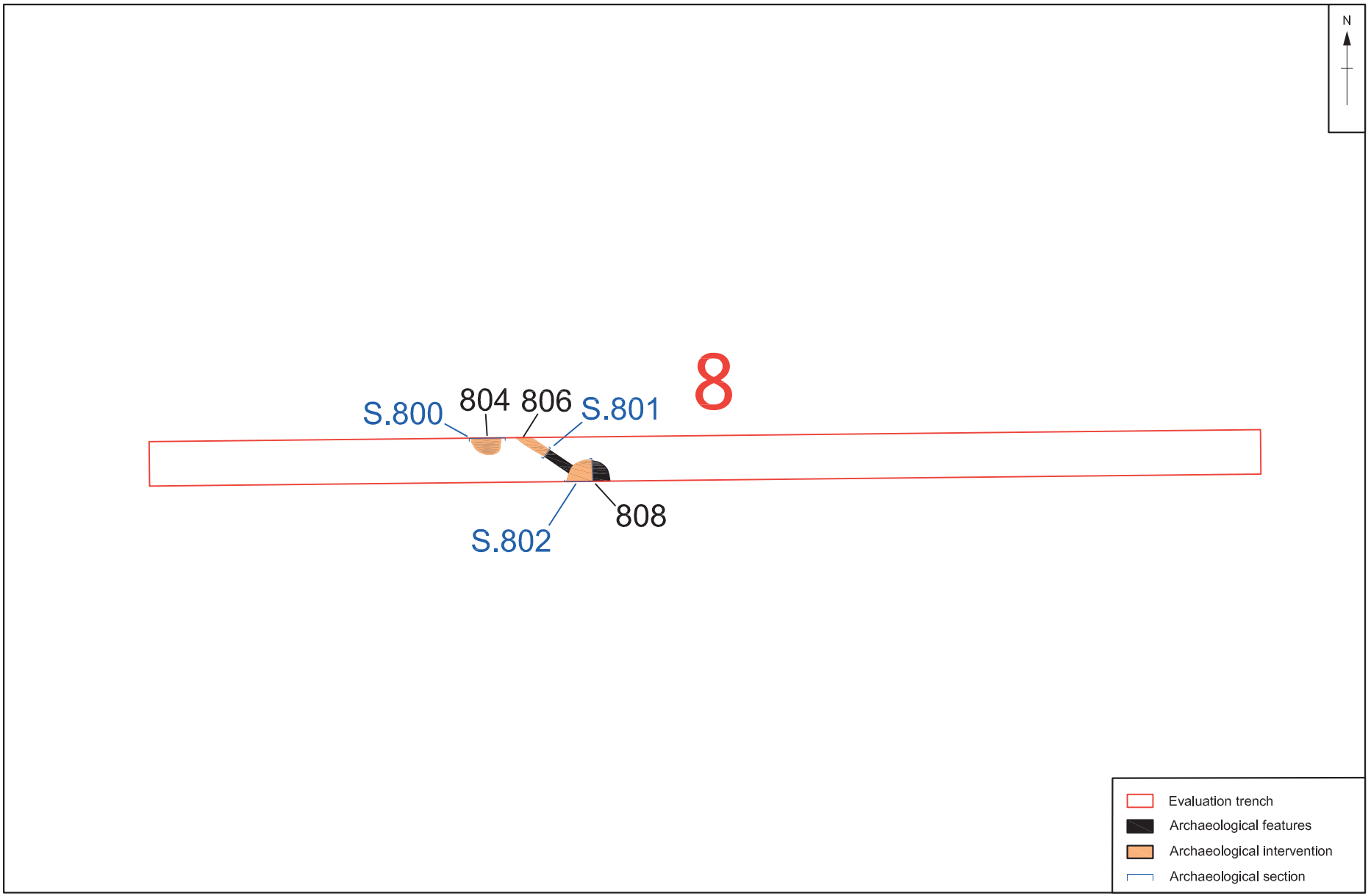


Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trench 8

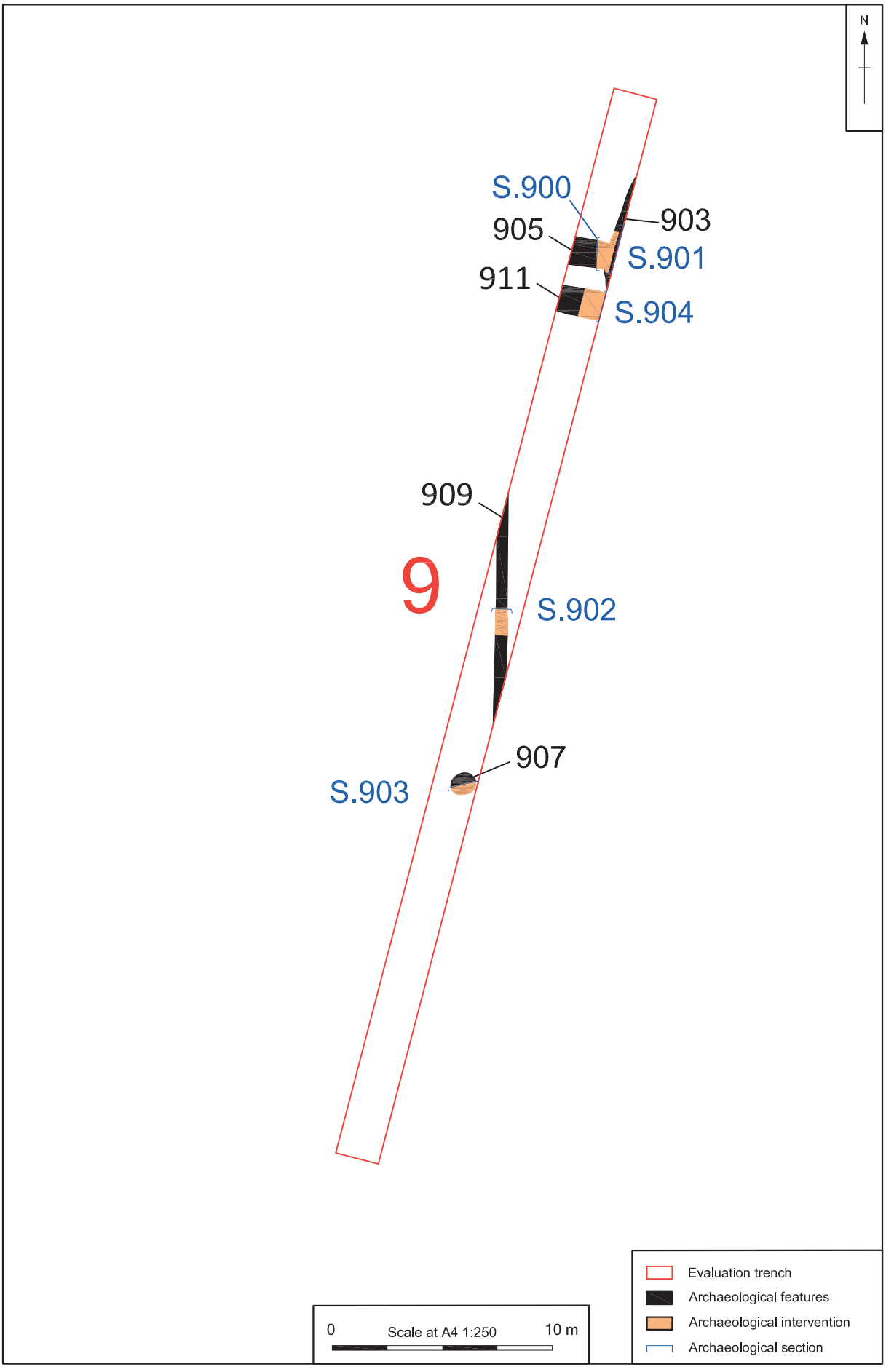


Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trench 9

X:\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-02.dwg(Figure 8)***BBFWEV*benjamin.brown* 10 Aug 2017

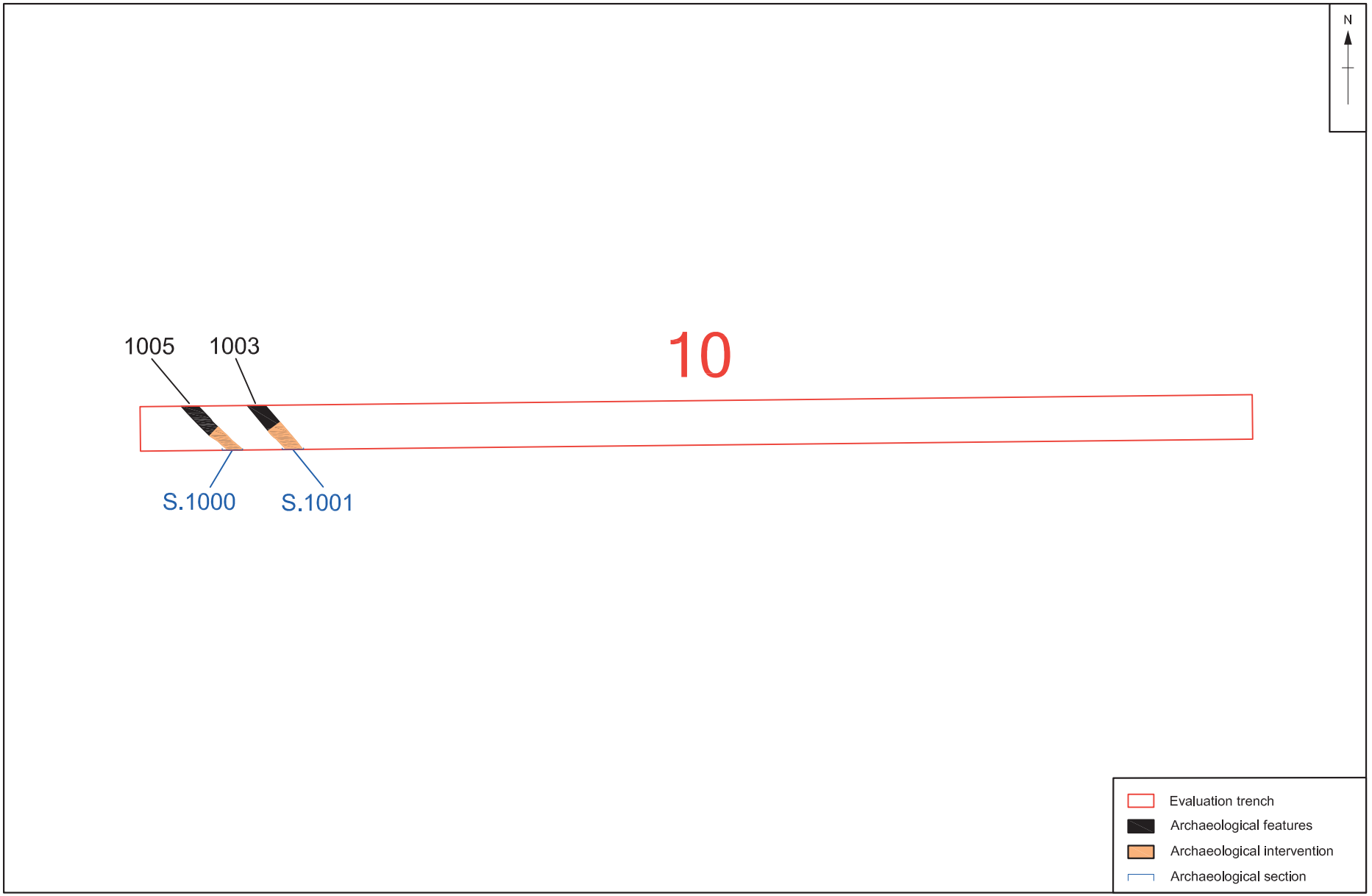


Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trench 10

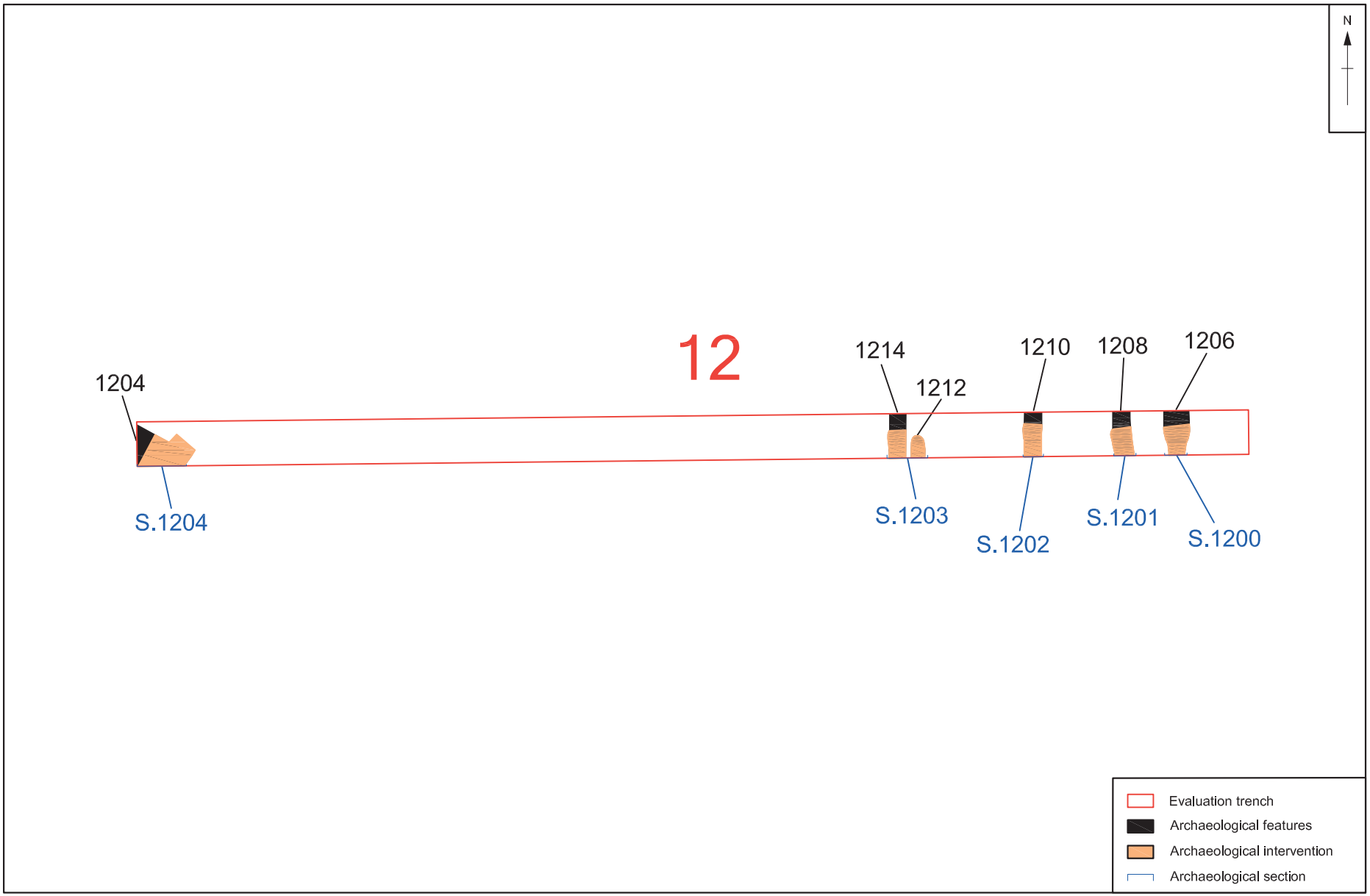
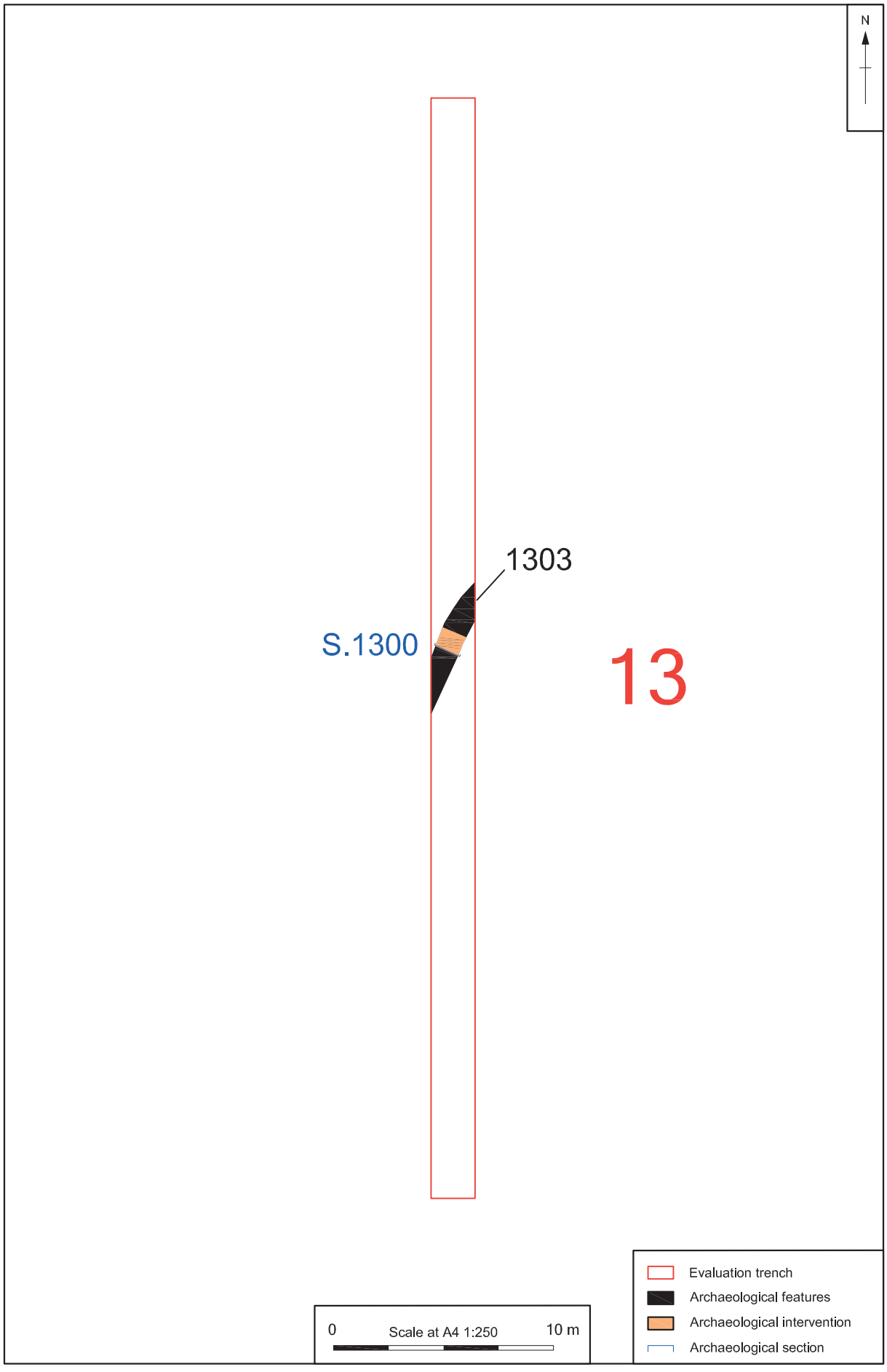
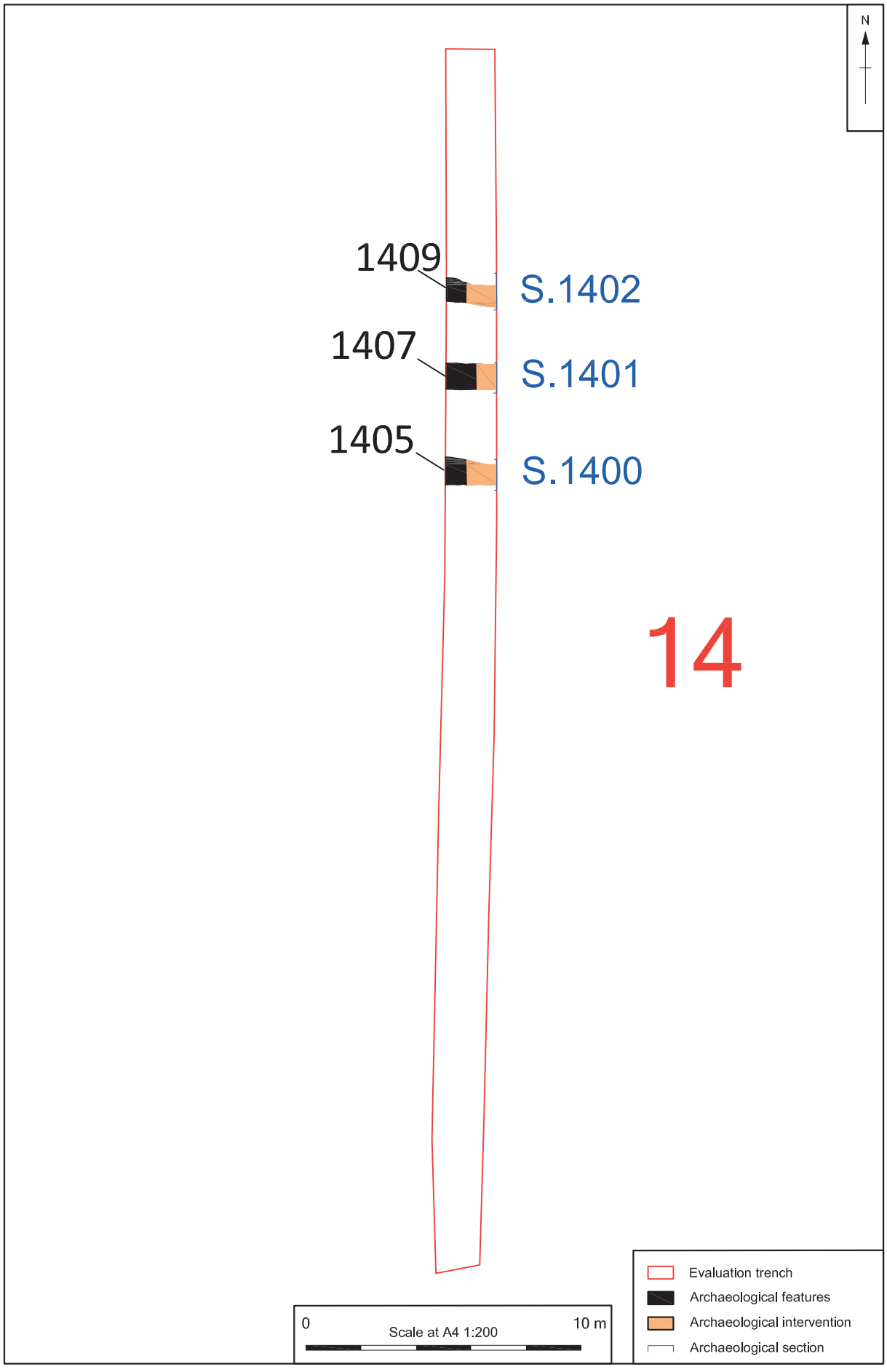


Figure 9: Detailed plan of Trench 12



X:\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-02.dwg(Figure 10)***BBFWEV*matthew.reynolds* 07 Aug 2017

Figure 10: Detailed plan of Trench 13



X:\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-02.dwg(Figure 11)***BBFWEV*matthew.reynolds* 07 Aug 2017

Figure 11: Detailed plan of Trench 14

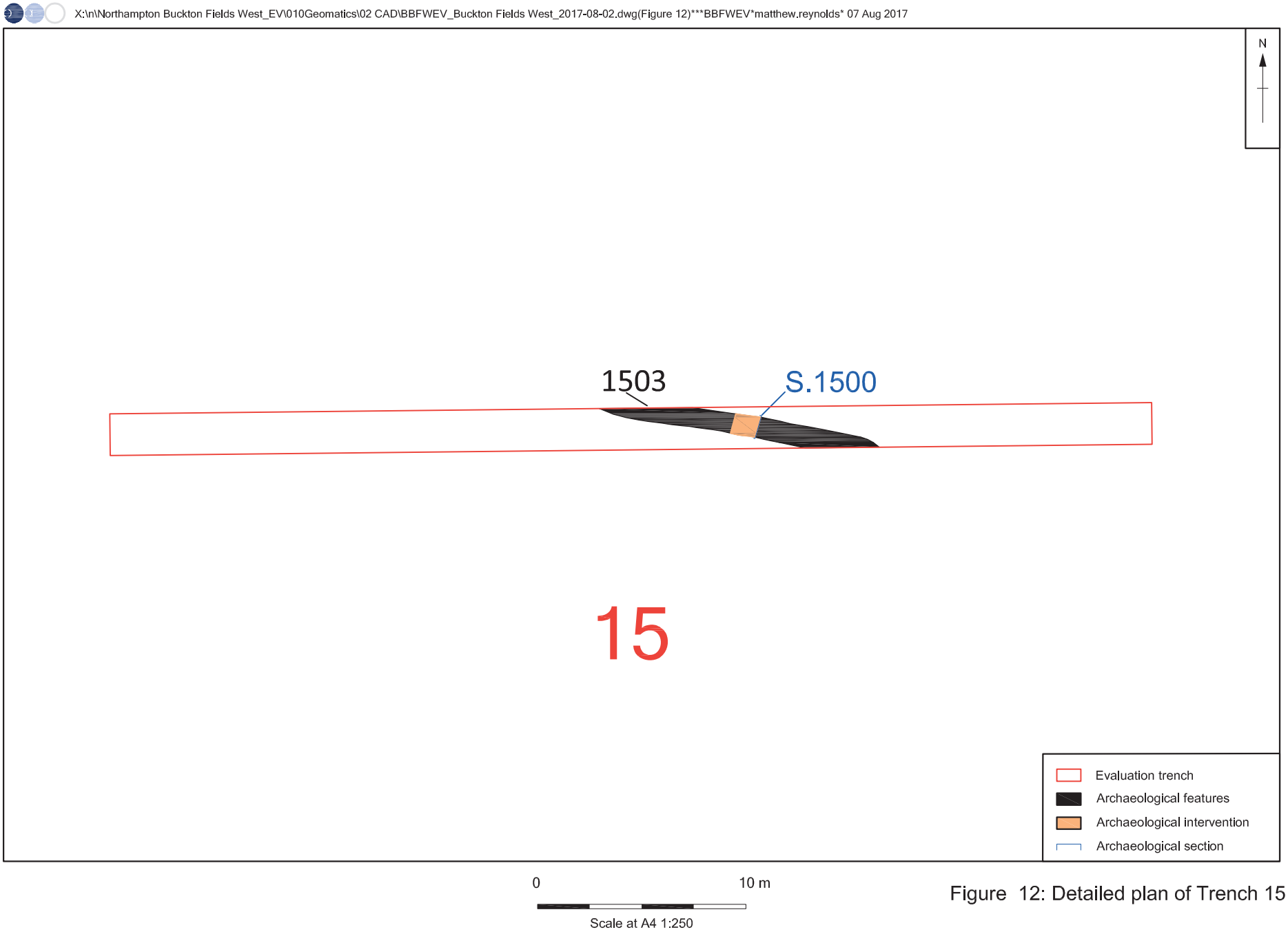


Figure 12: Detailed plan of Trench 15

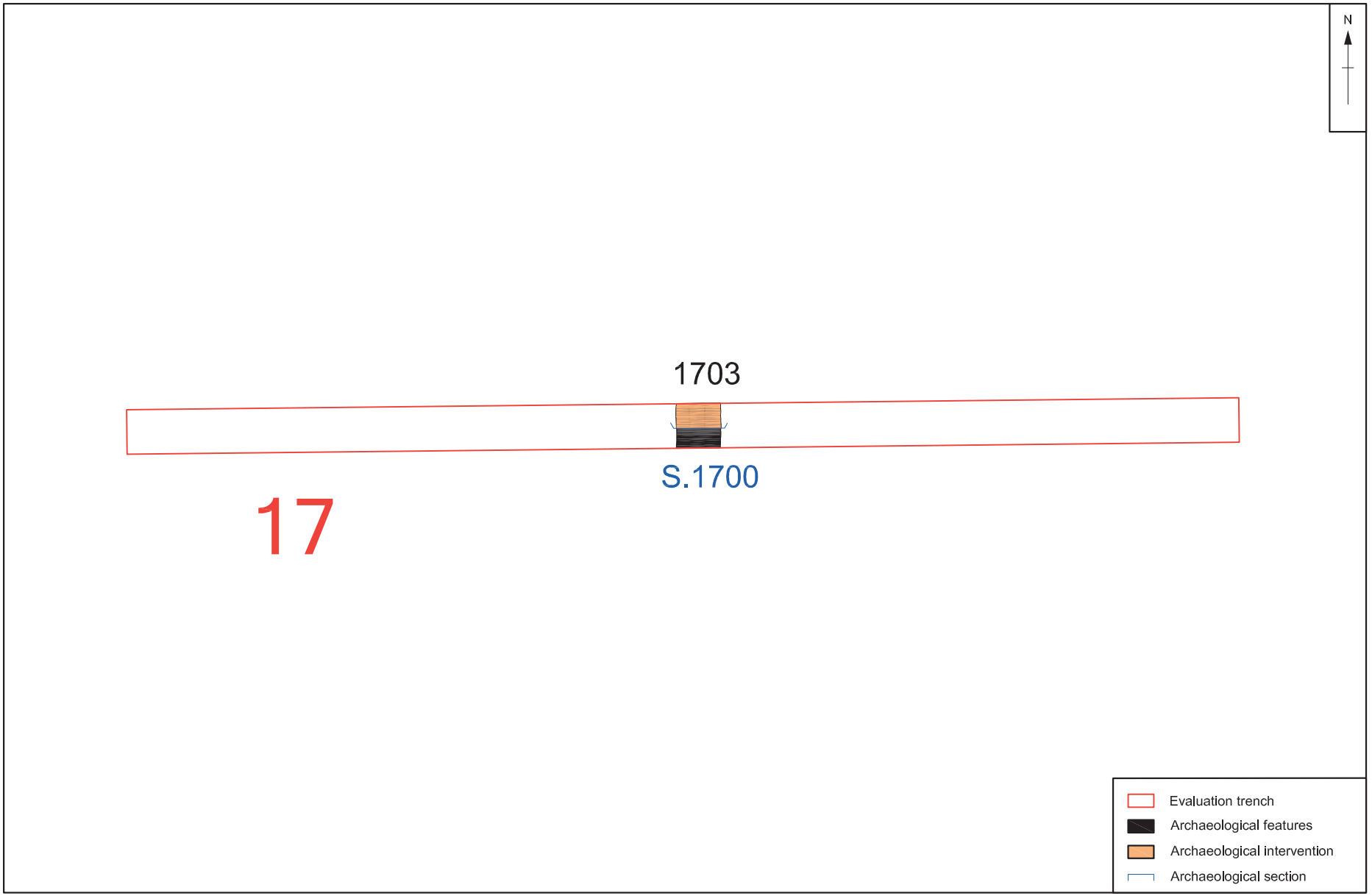


Figure 13: Detailed plan of Trench 17

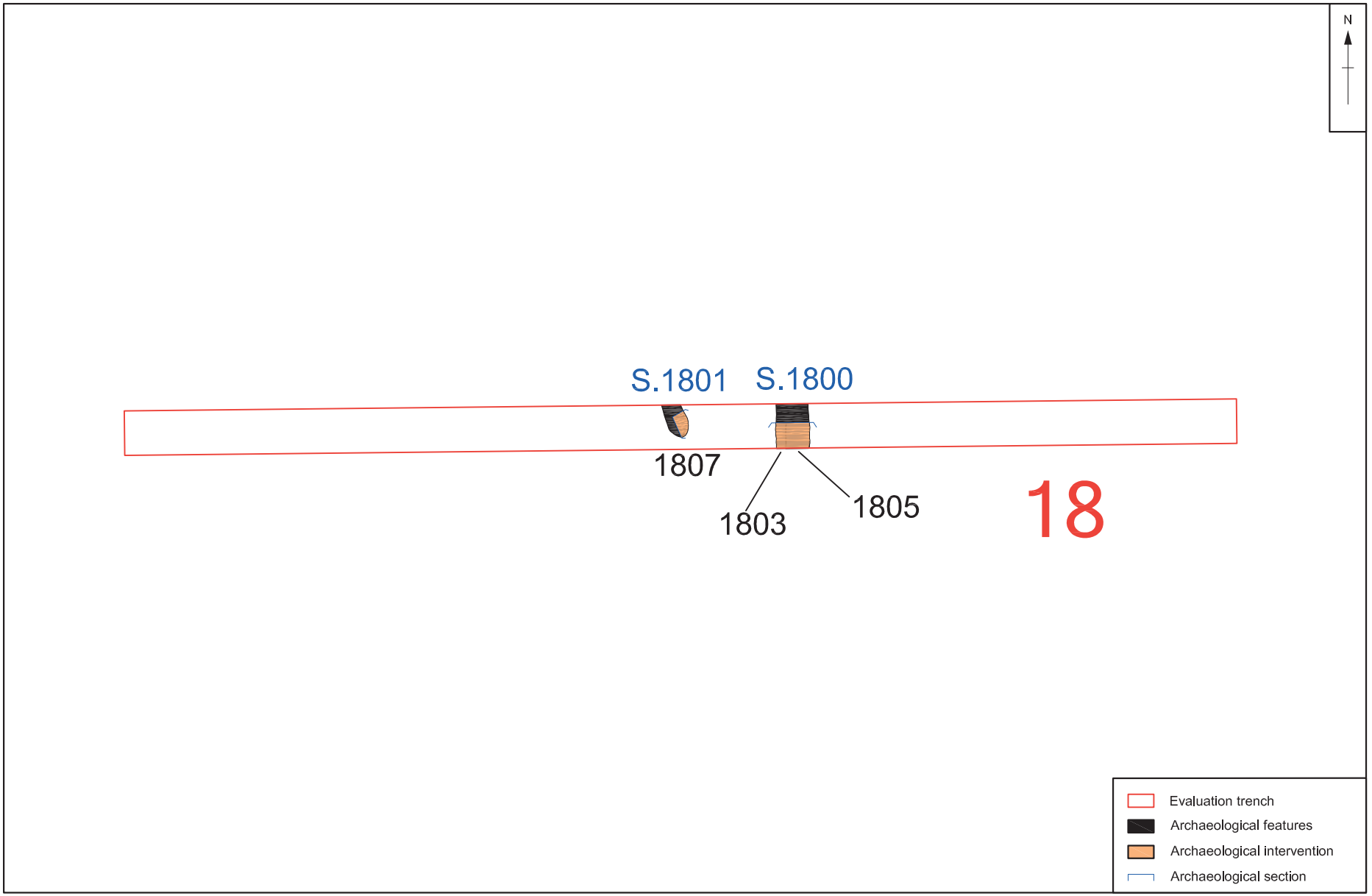
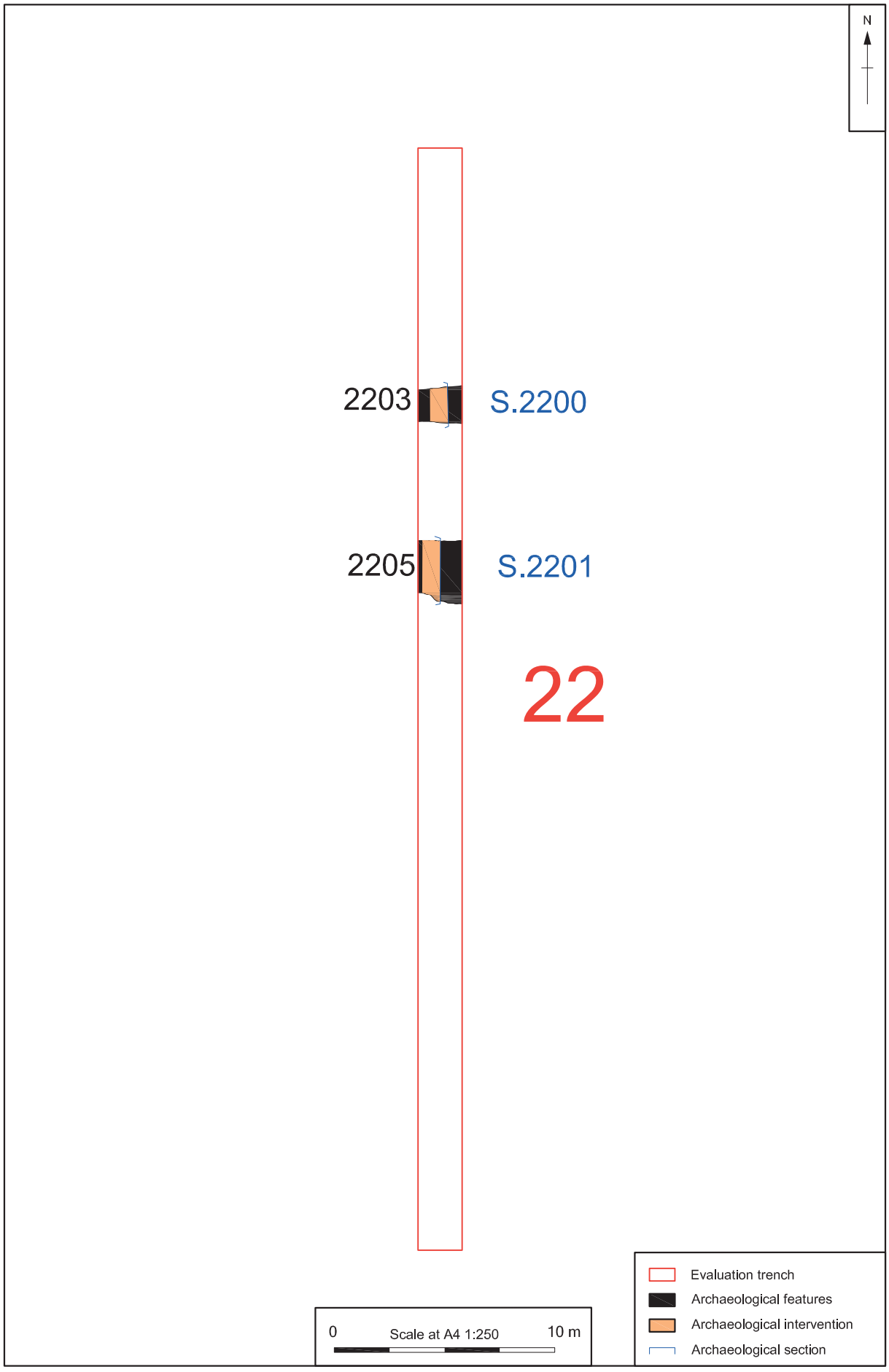
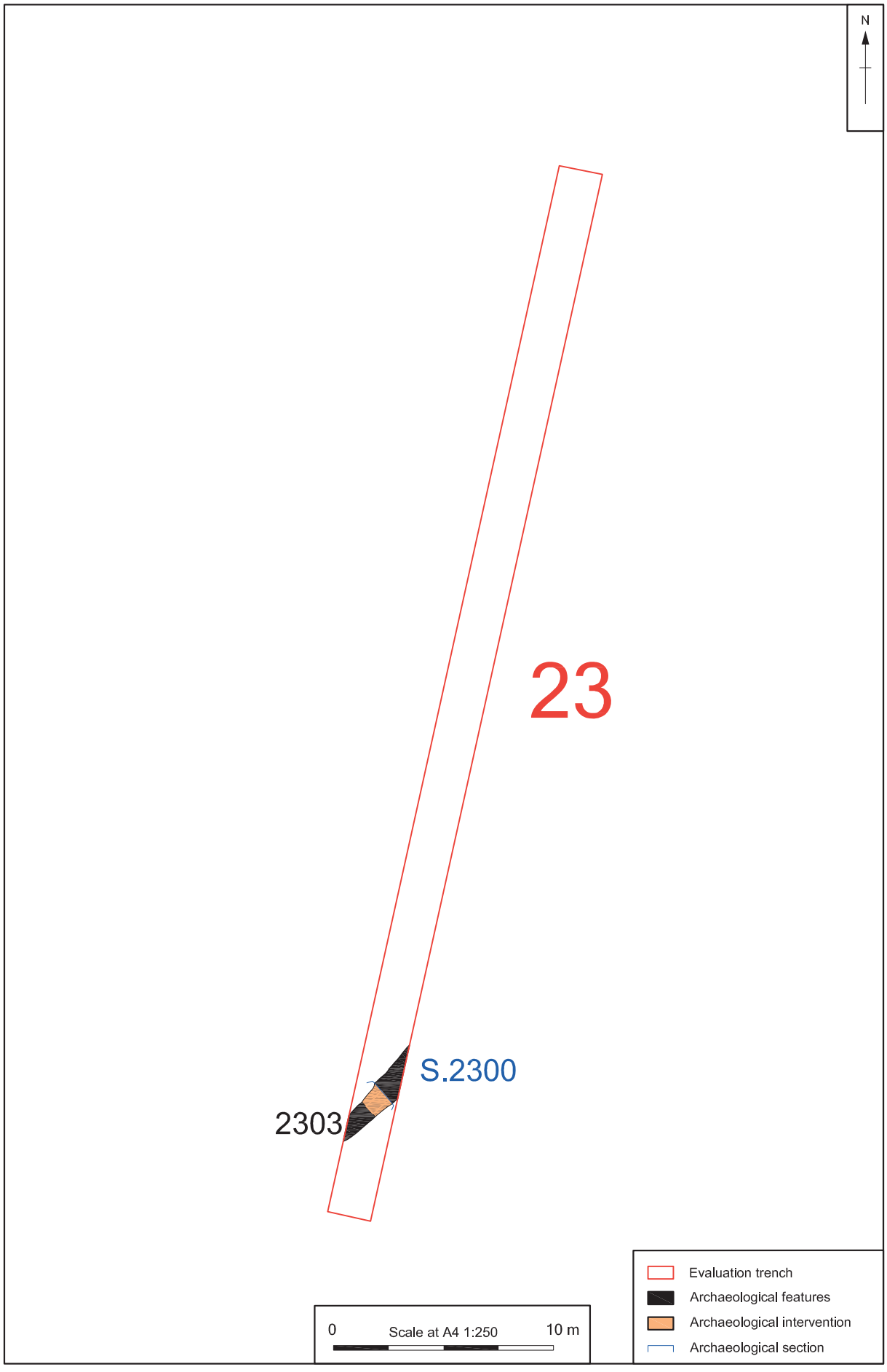


Figure 14: Detailed plan of Trench 18



X:\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-02.dwg(Figure 15)***BBFWEV*matthew.reynolds* 07 Aug 2017

Figure 15: Detailed plan of Trench 22



X:\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-02.dwg(Figure 16)***BBFWEV*matthew.reynolds* 07 Aug 2017

Figure 16: Detailed plan of Trench 23

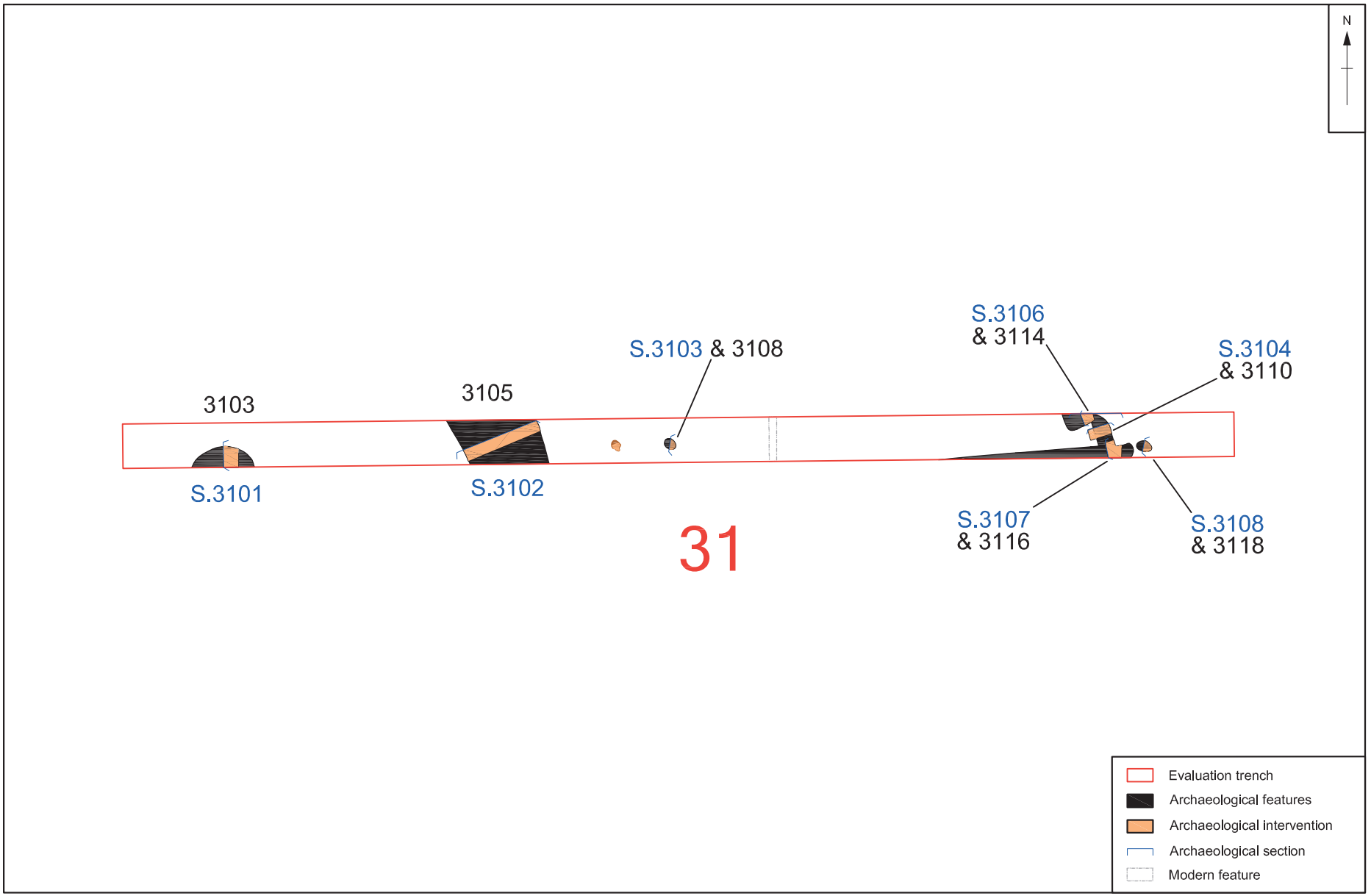
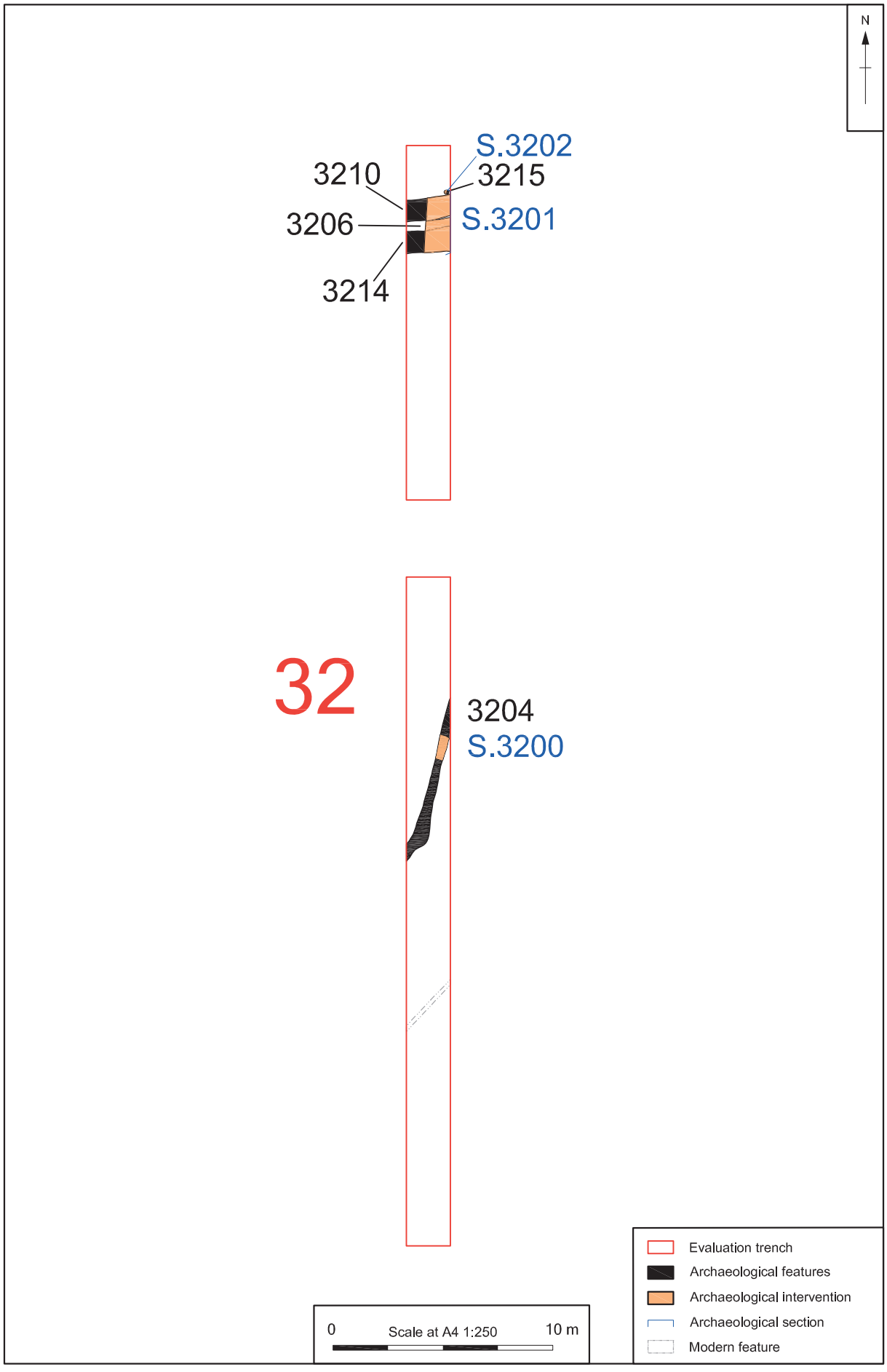


Figure 17: Detailed plan of Trench 31



X:\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-07_Trench Plan.dwg(Figure 18)***BBFWEV*matthew.reynolds* 07 Aug 2017

Figure 18: Detailed plan of Trench 32

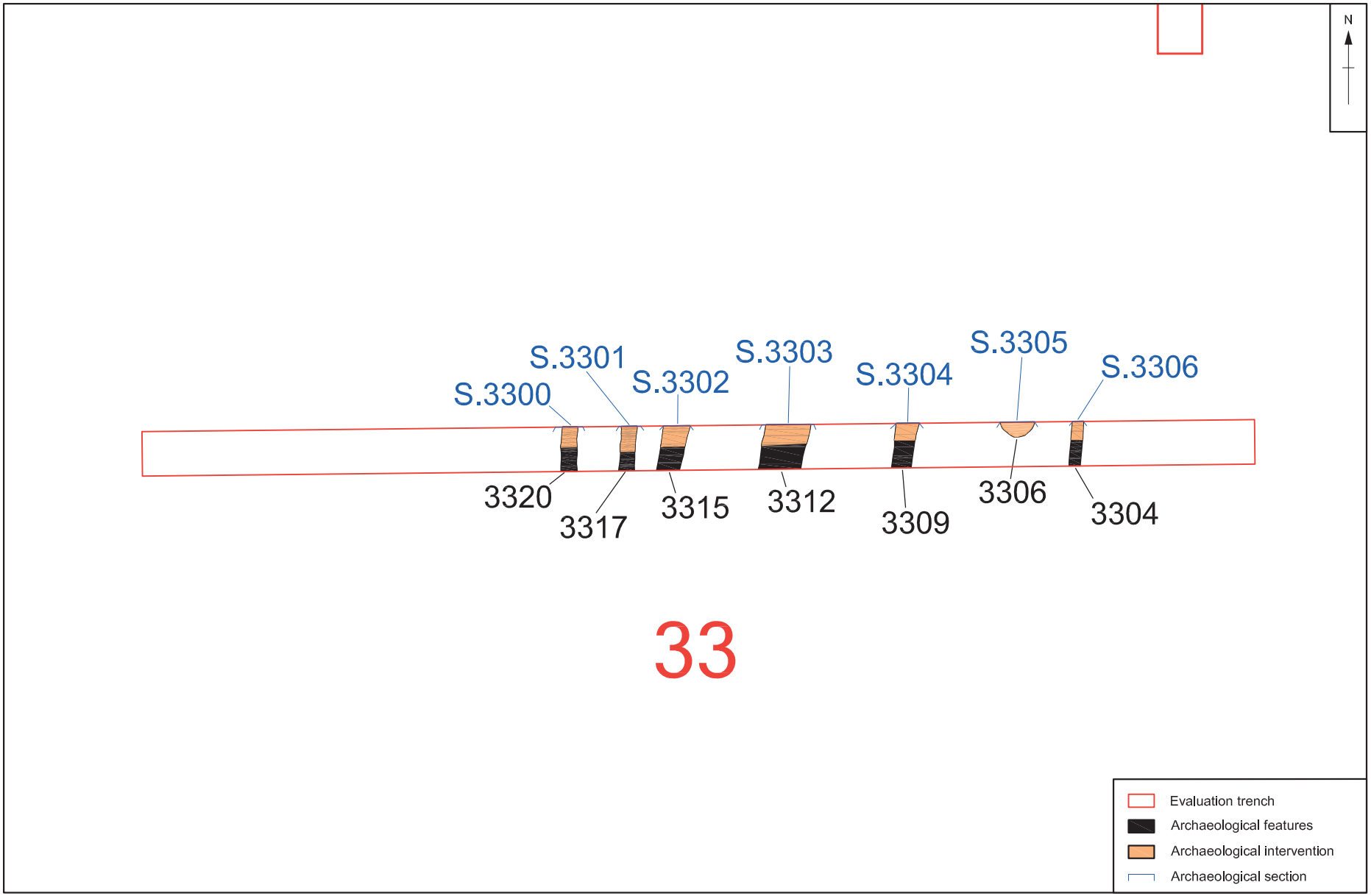


Figure 19: Detailed plan of Trench 33

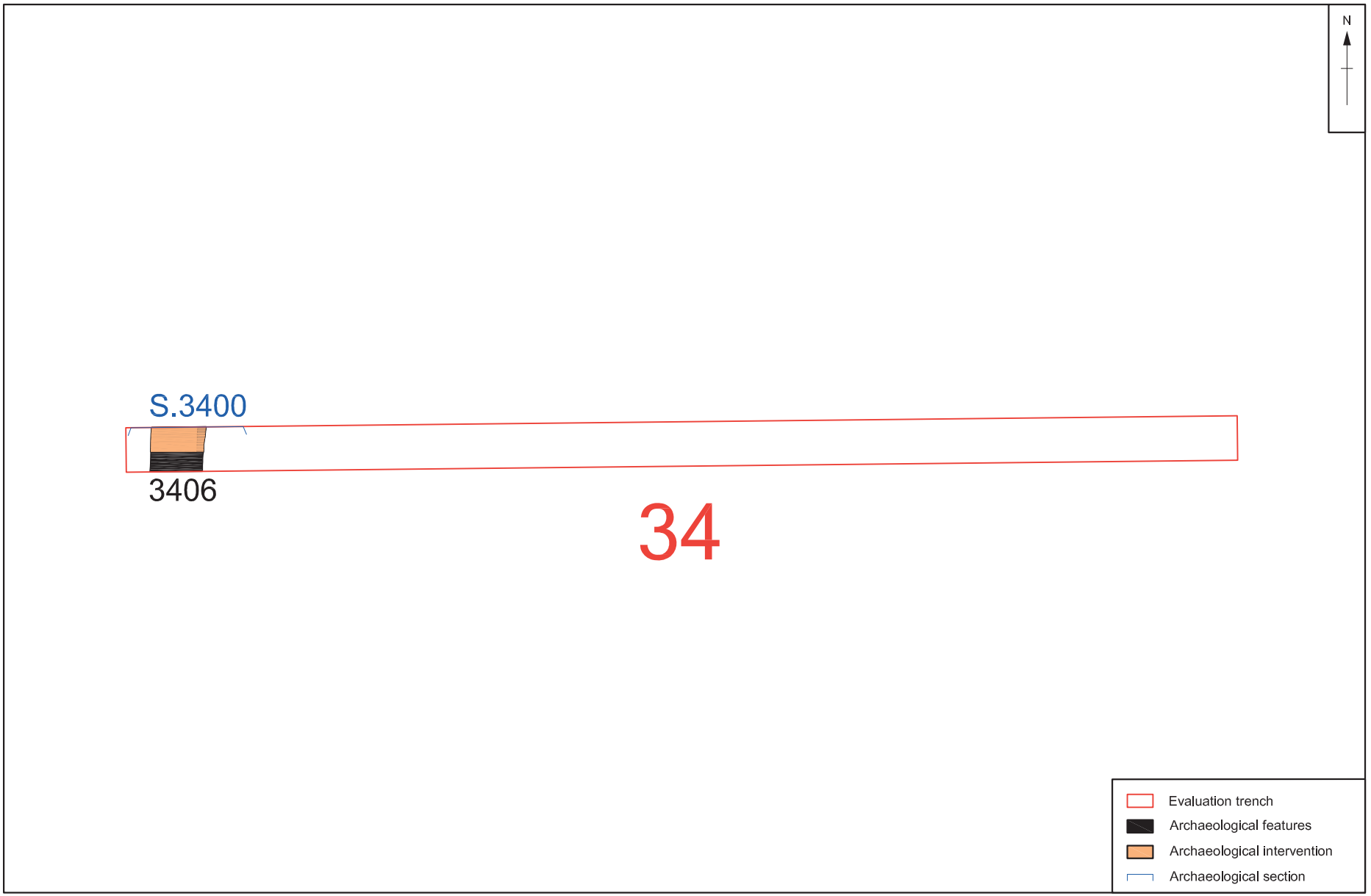


Figure 20: Detailed plan of Trench 34

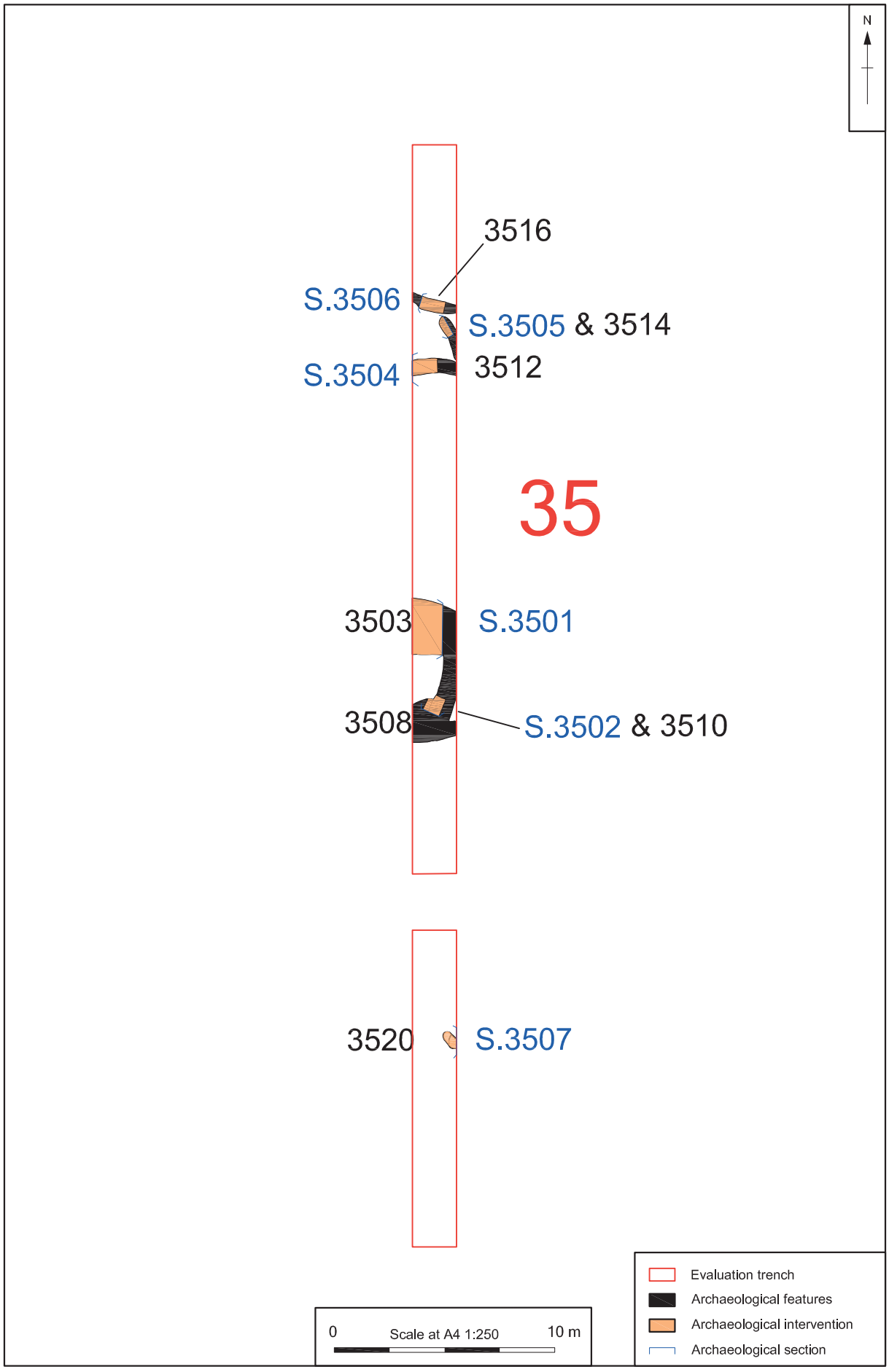


Figure 21: Detailed plan of Trench 35

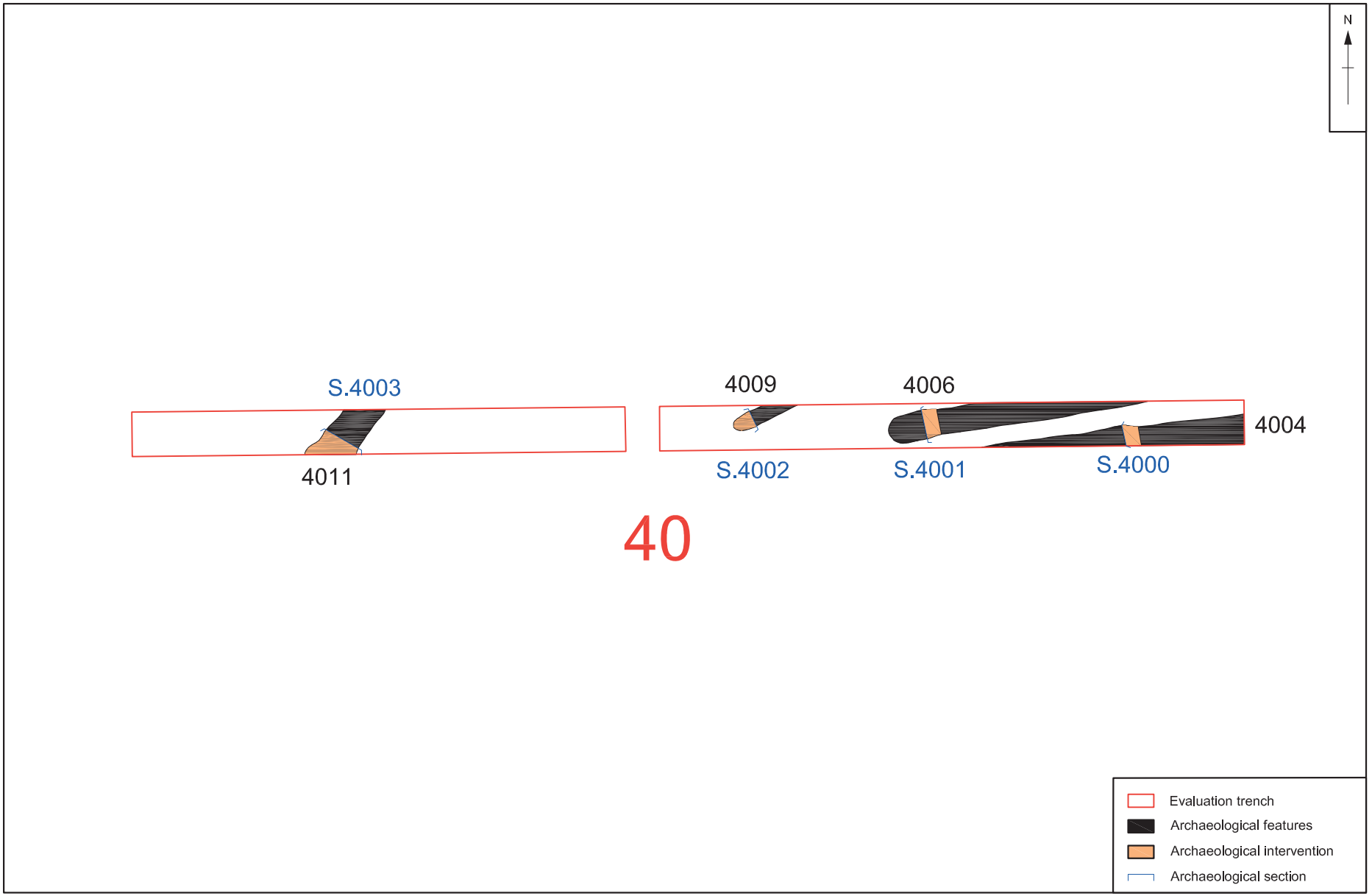
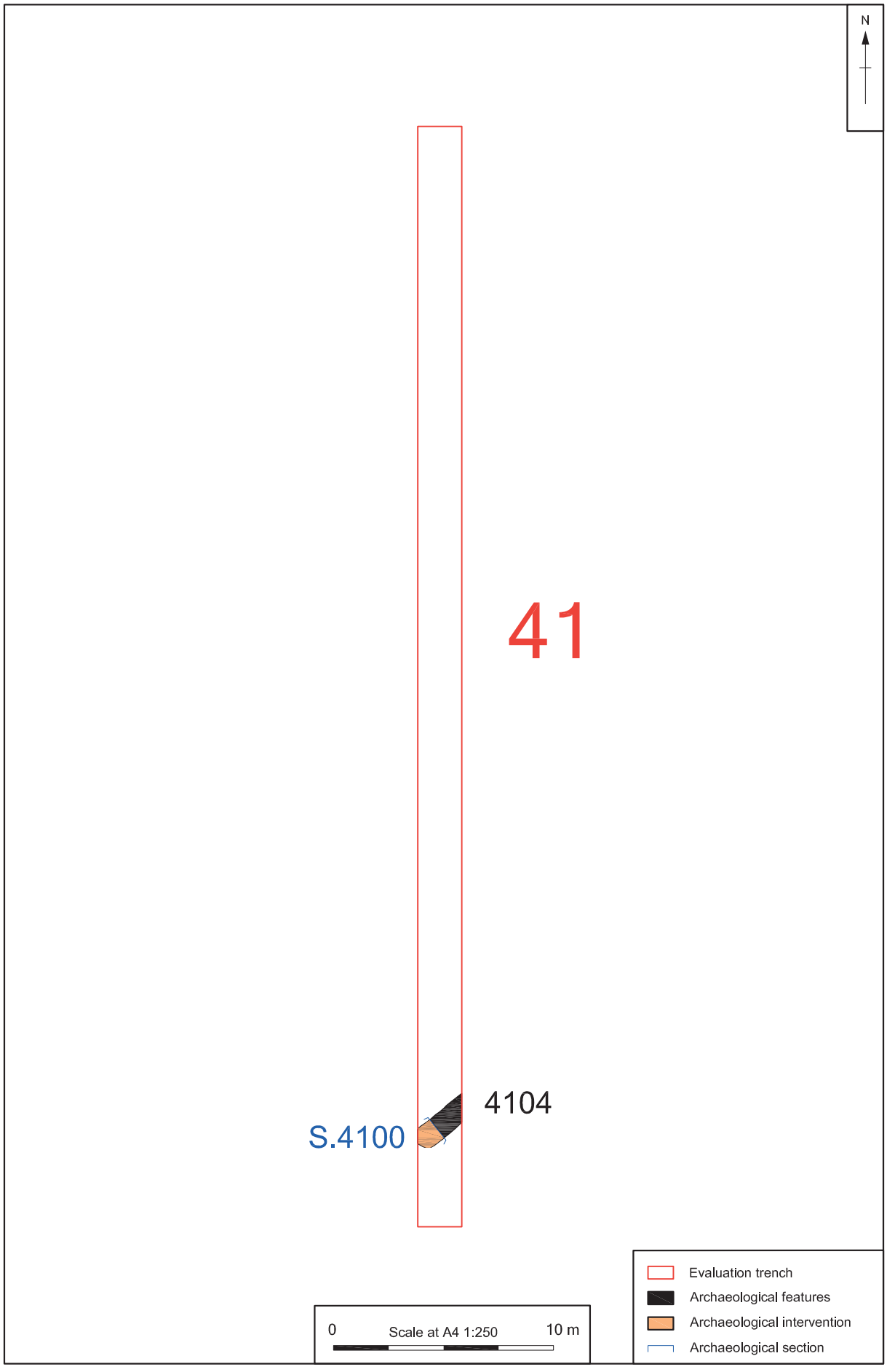


Figure 22: Detailed plan of Trench 40



X:\n\Northampton Buckton Fields West_EV\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BBFWEV_Buckton Fields West_2017-08-02.dwg(Figure 23)***BBFWEV*matthew.reynolds* 07 Aug 2017

Figure 23: Detailed plan of Trench 41

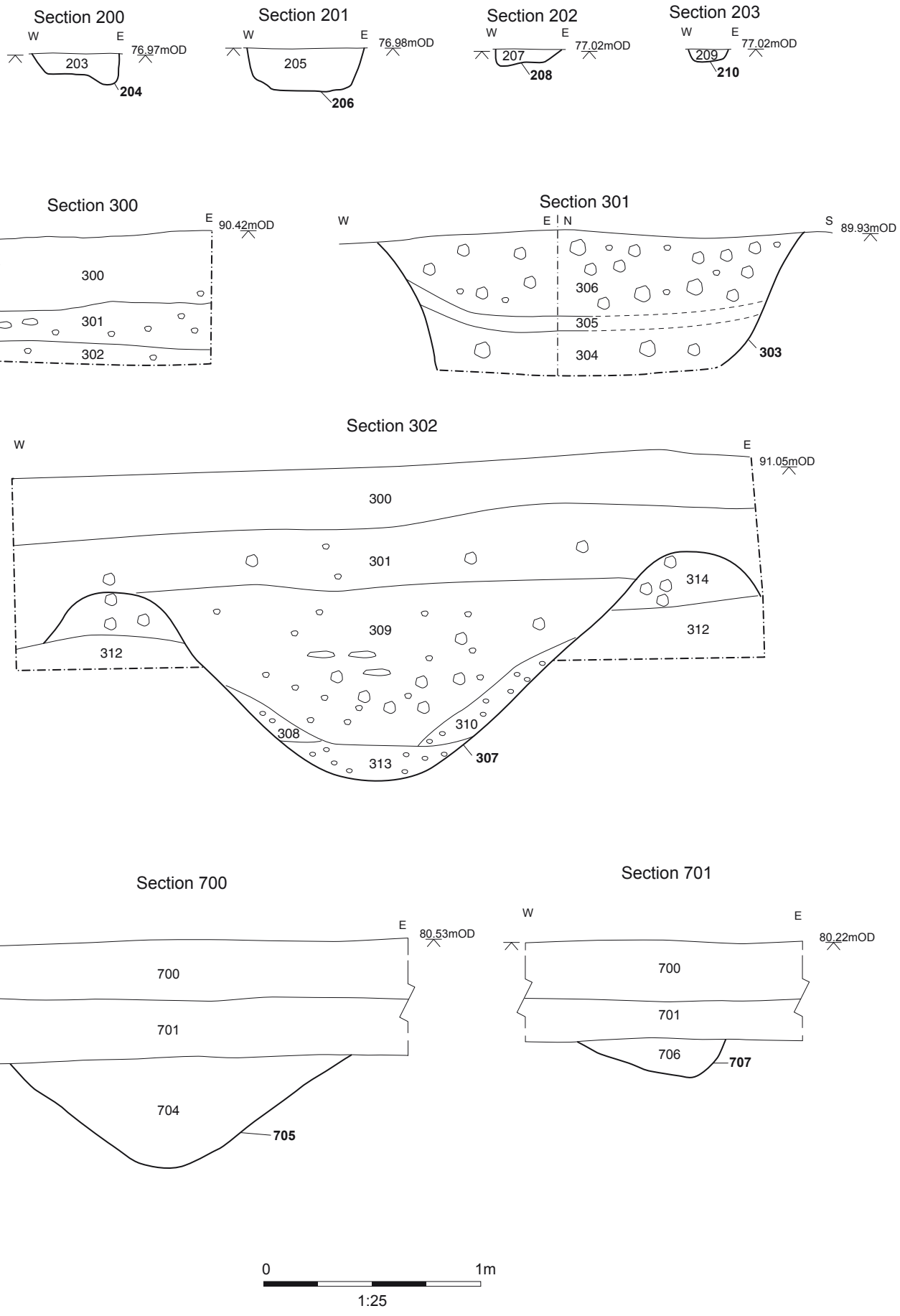


Figure 24: Sections from Trenches 2, 3 and 7

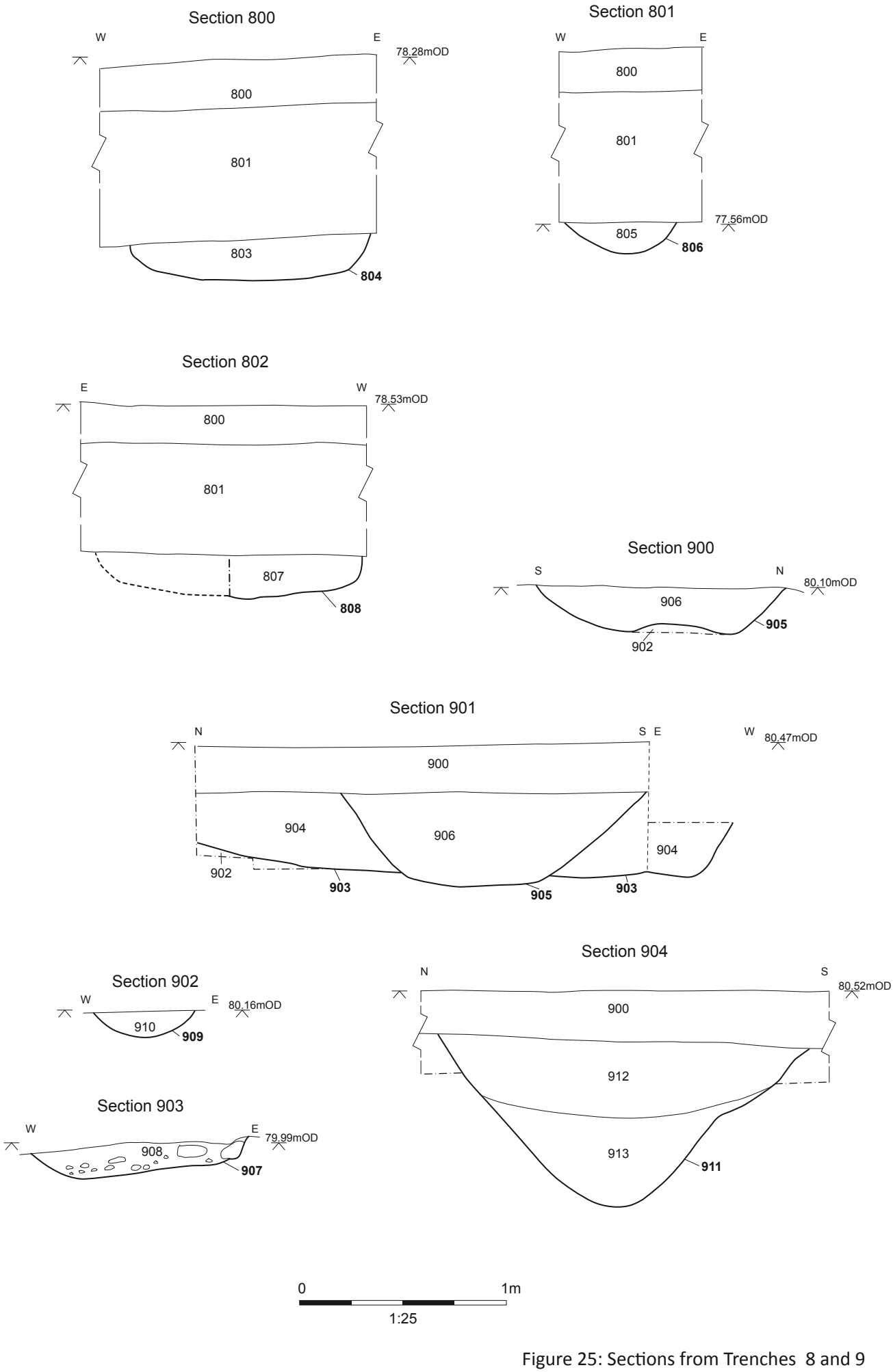


Figure 25: Sections from Trenches 8 and 9

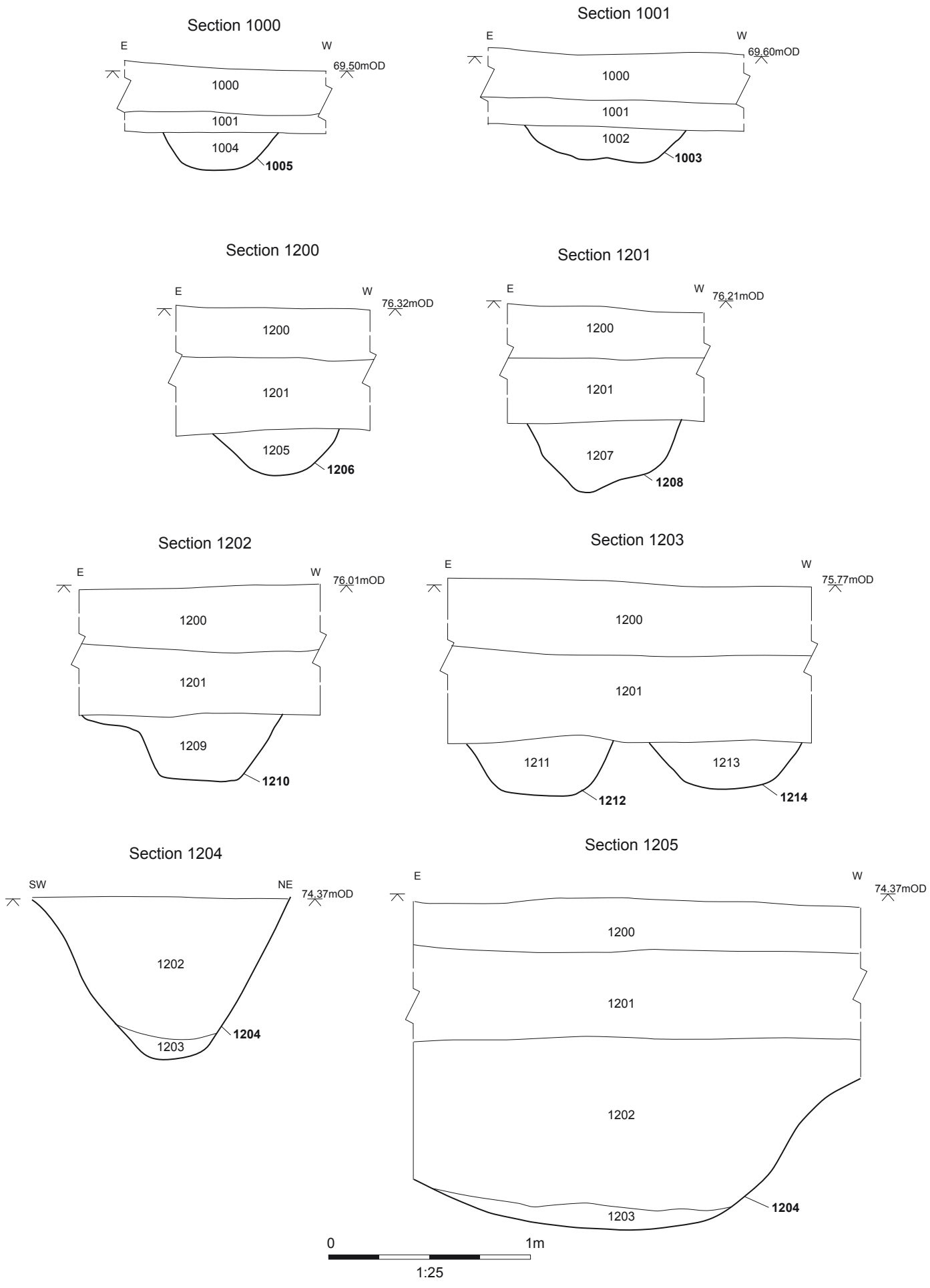


Figure 26: Sections from Trenches 10 and 12

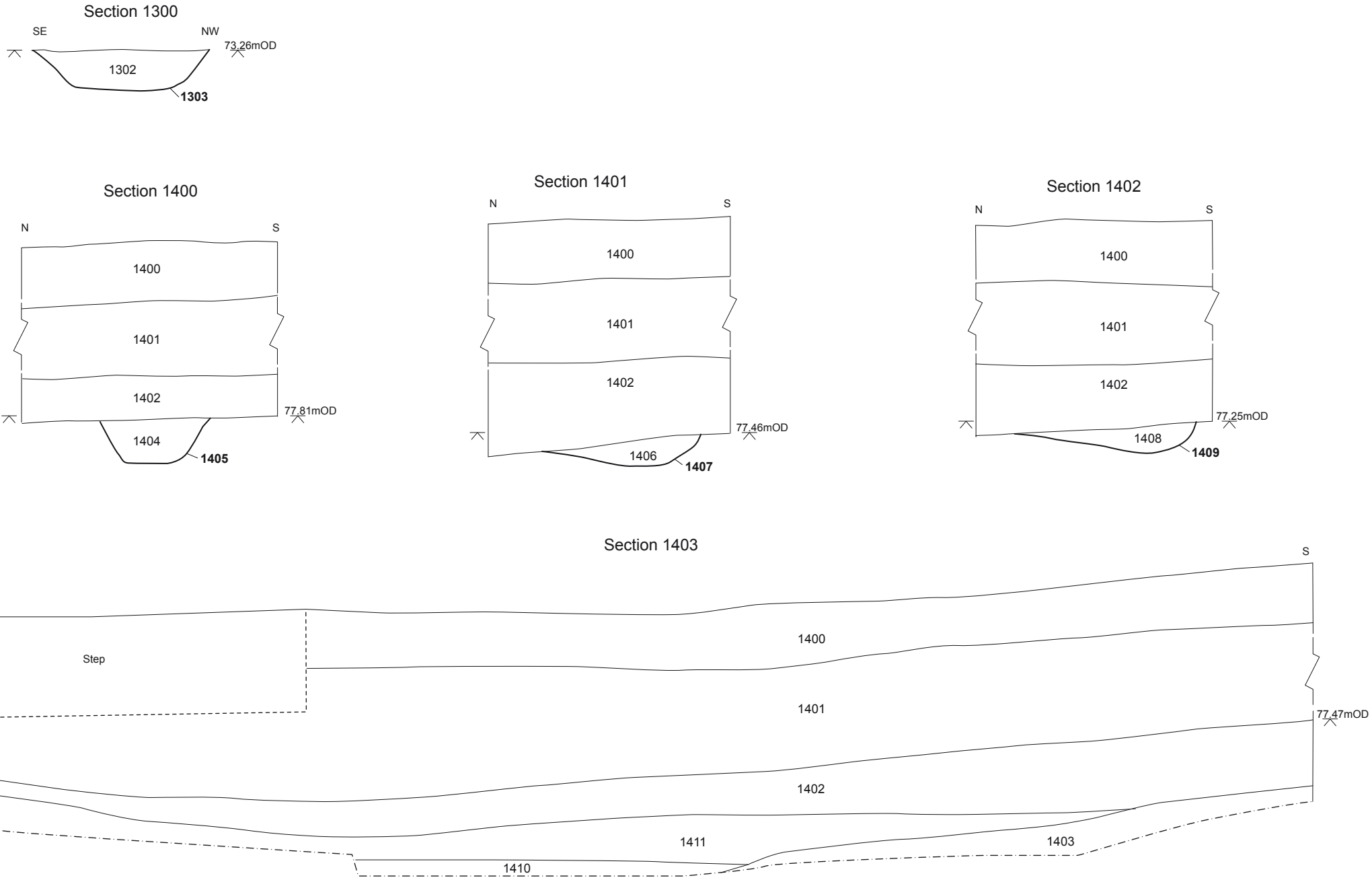


Figure 27: Sections from Trenches 13 and 14

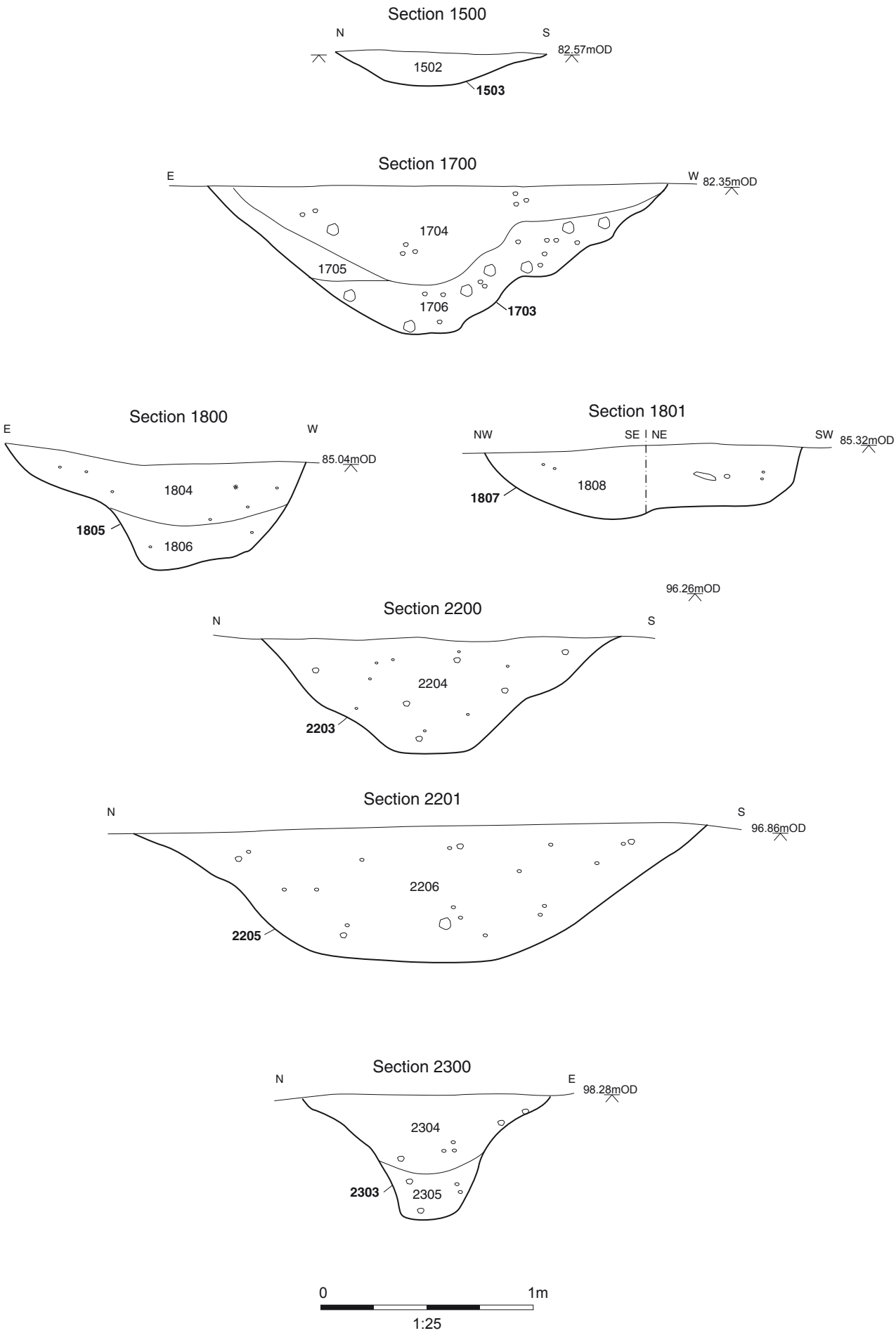


Figure 28: Sections from Trenches 15, 17, 18, 22 and 23

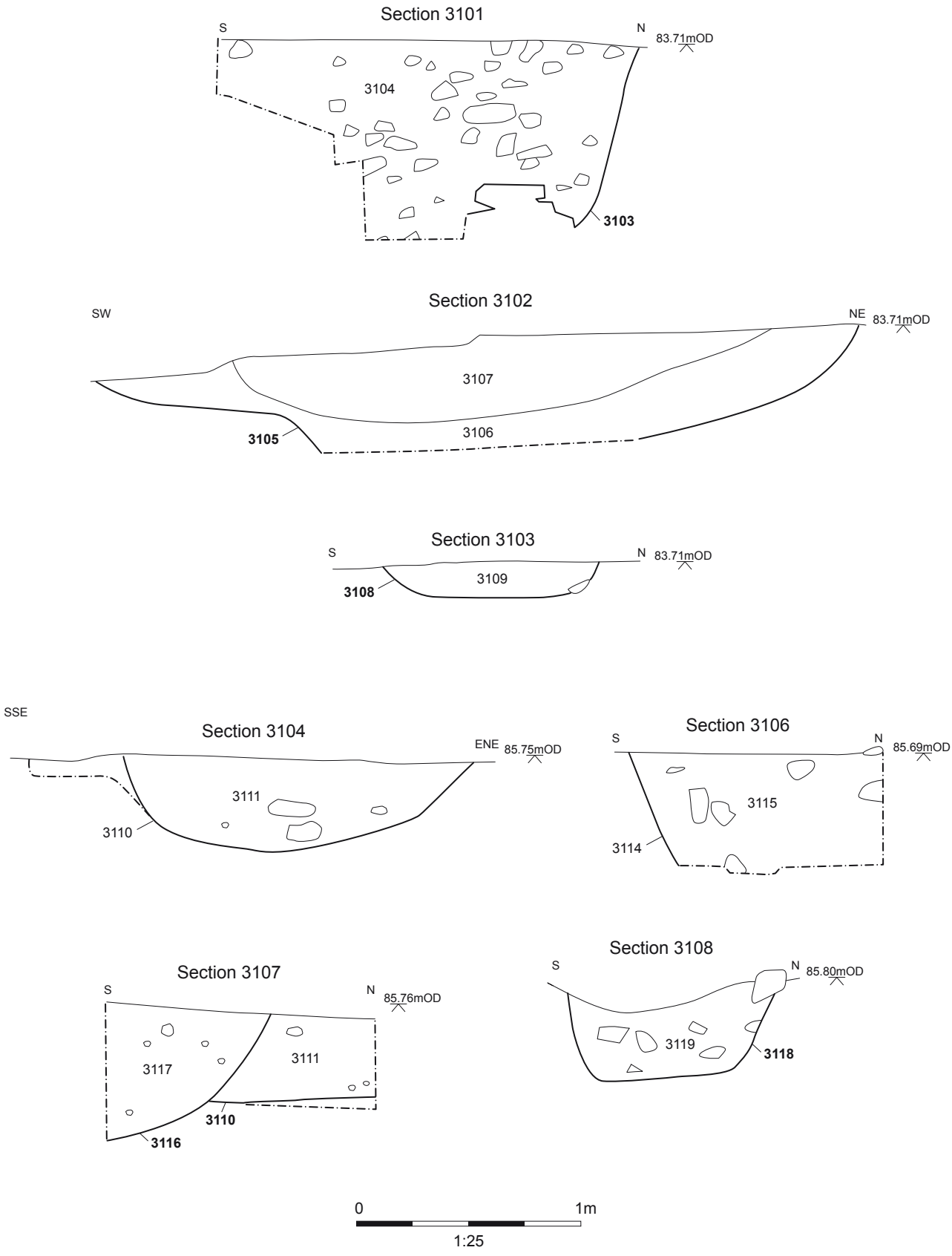


Figure 29: Sections from Trench 31

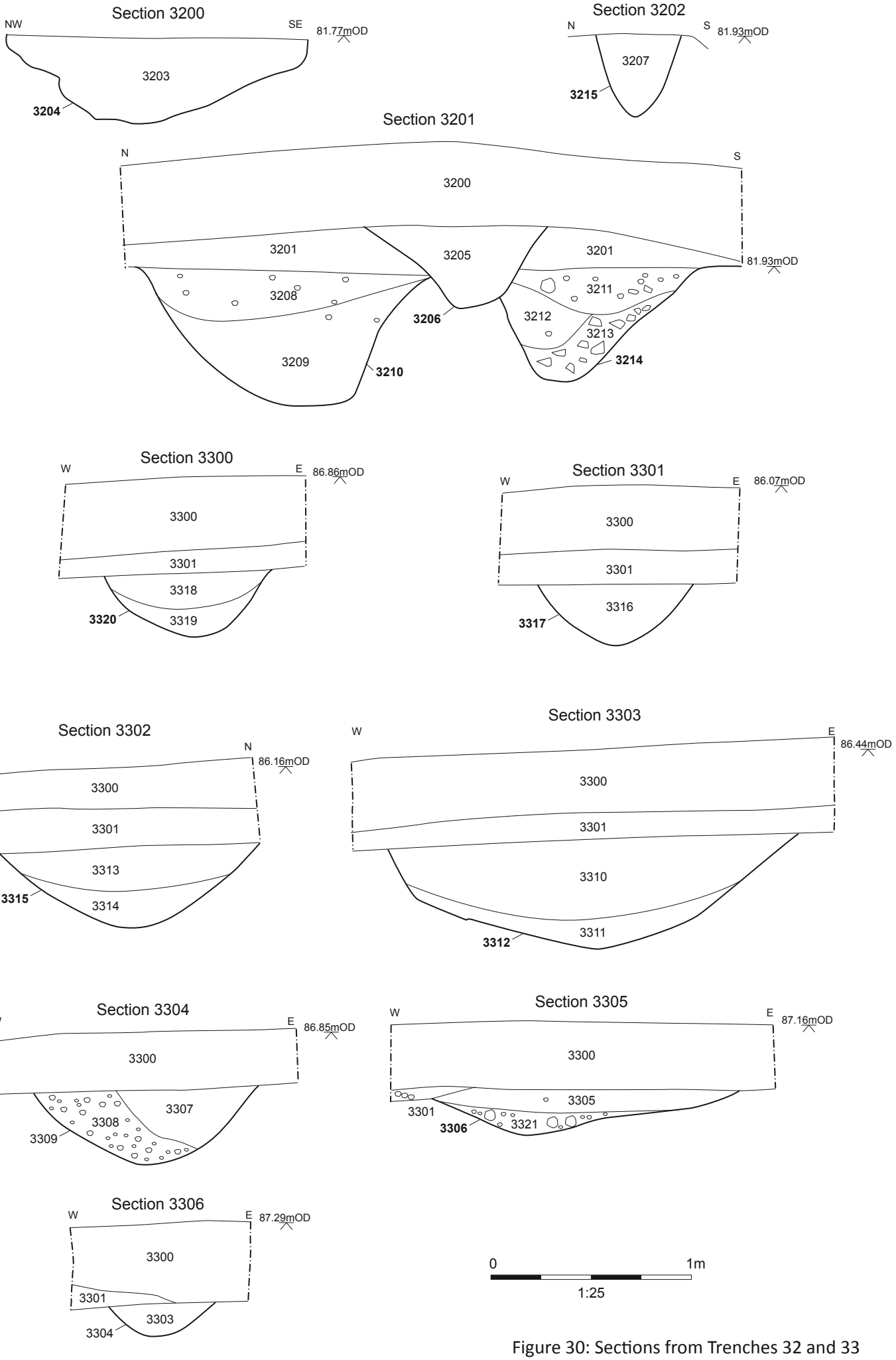


Figure 30: Sections from Trenches 32 and 33

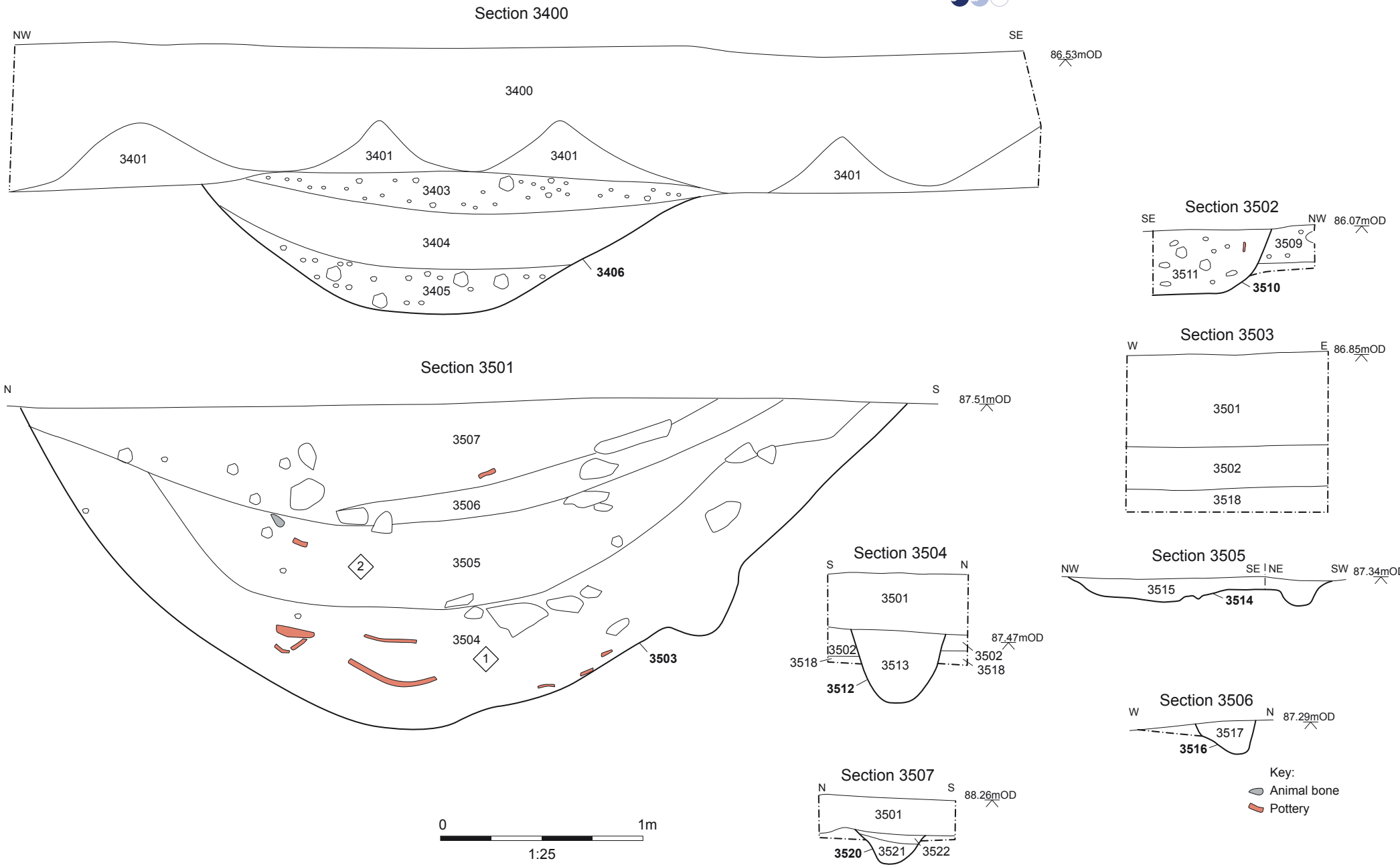


Figure 31: Sections from Trenches 34 and 35

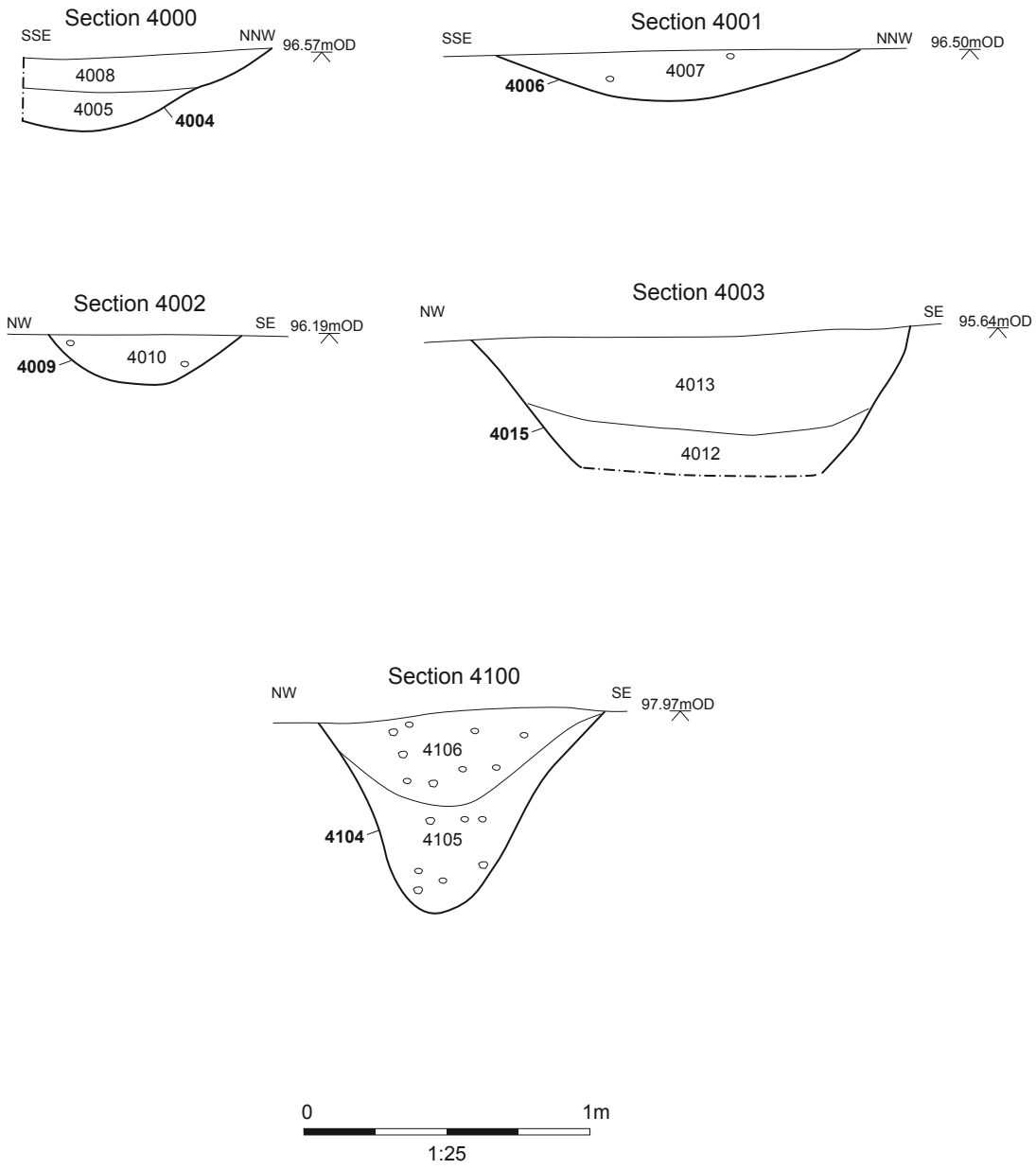


Figure 32: Sections from Trenches 40 and 41

Plate 1: West facing section 301, pit cut [303], scale 1m

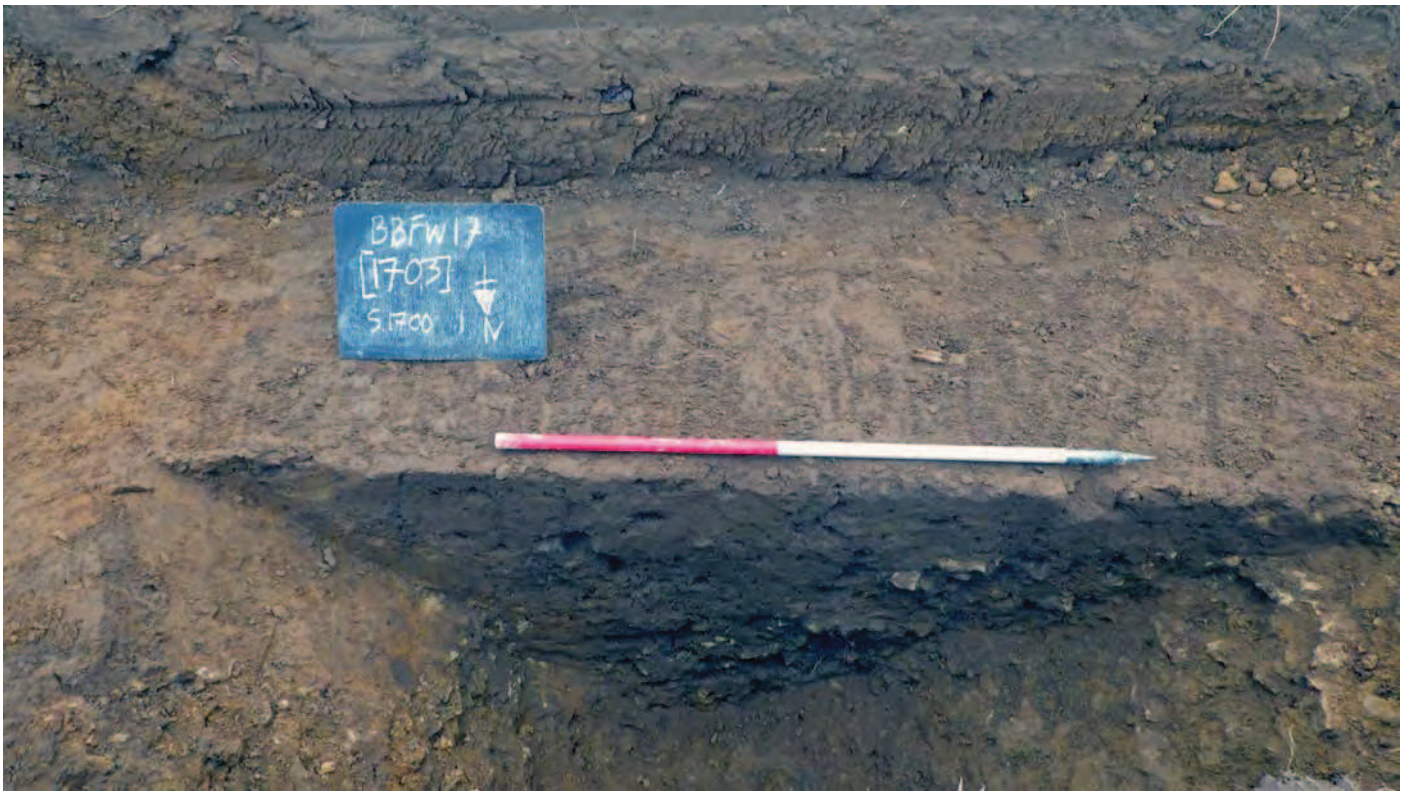


Plate 2: North facing section 1700, ditch [1703], scale 1m

Plate 3: North facing section 1801, ditches [1803] and [1805], scale 1m

Plate 4: West facing section 2200, ditch [2203], scale 1m

Plate 5: South-west facing section 3102, ditch [3105], scale 1m

Plate 6: West facing section 3201, posthole [3215], ditches [3206], [3210] and [3214], scale 1m

Plate 7: South facing section 3400, ditch [3406], scale 1m

Plate 8: West facing section 3501, ditch [3503], scale 1m

Fallow deer antler
from context 3305

Axially split cattle tibia
from context 3305

0 100mm

1:2

Plate 9: Fallow deer antler from context 3305 and axially split cattle tibia from context 3305

Plate 10: Sequence of deposits Trench 14, 2m scale

Plate 11 East facing section, ditch 1204, 1m scale

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

REGISTERED CIfA ORGANISATION