



Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

June 2020

Client: Engie UK

Issue No: 2

OA Reference No: DAMMPX

NGR: SP 56343 64821



Client Name: Engie UK
Document Title: Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire
Document Type: Excavation Report
Grid Reference: SP 56343 64821
Planning Reference: DA/2018/0388
Site Code: DAMM19
Invoice Code: DAMMPX
HER No.: ENN109542

OA Document File Location:

OA Graphics File Location:

Issue No: 2
Date: June 2020
Prepared by: Charlotte Howsam (Project Officer, Post-excavation)
Checked by: Leo Webley (Head of Post-Excavation)
Edited by: Leo Webley (Head of Post-Excavation)
Approved for Issue by: Leo Webley (Head of Post-Excavation)
Signature:



Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

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@oxfordarchaeology.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Director and Chief Executive
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCHA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire

Excavation Report

by Charlotte Howsam

with contributions by Edward Biddulph, Lee G Broderick, Sharon Cook, Michael Donnelly, Cynthia Poole and Ian Scott

Contents

List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	vii
List of Plates	vii
Summary	viii
Acknowledgements	ix
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Location, geology and topography	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	2
1.4 Aims and objectives	3
1.5 Fieldwork methodology	4
2 STRATIGRAPHY	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Residual prehistoric material	5
2.3 Phase 1: Late Iron Age/early Roman (Fig. 6)	6
2.4 Phase 2: Roman (Fig. 7)	8
2.5 Phase 3: Medieval/post-medieval (Fig. 8)	10
2.6 Undated	10
3 ARTEFACTS	11
3.1 Pottery <i>by Edward Biddulph</i>	11
3.2 Worked flint <i>by Michael Donnelly</i>	13
3.3 Fired clay and tile <i>by Cynthia Poole</i>	16
3.4 Metal finds <i>by Ian Scott</i>	17
4 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	18
4.1 Animal bone <i>by Lee G. Broderick</i>	18
4.2 Environmental samples <i>by Sharon Cook</i>	18
5 DISCUSSION	23
5.1 Introduction	23

5.2	Phase 1: Late Iron Age/early Roman	23
5.3	Phase 2: Roman	25
5.4	Phase 3: Medieval/post-medieval.....	28
6	PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING	29
6.1	Publication	29
6.2	Archiving, retention and disposal.....	29
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
APPENDIX A	SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM	35

List of Figures

Fig. 1	Site location
Fig. 2	Location of excavation areas with other archaeological works
Fig. 3	Excavation Areas 1 and 2 with geophysical survey results and previous evaluation trenches
Fig. 4	Plan of excavation Area 1
Fig. 5	Plan of excavation Area 2
Fig. 6	Area 2 – Phase 1
Fig. 7	Area 1 – Phase 2
Fig. 8	Areas 1 and 2 – Phase 3
Fig. 9	Area 1 sections
Fig. 10	Area 2 sections
Fig. 11	Iron Age–early Roman pottery

List of Tables

Table 1	Quantification of pottery by fabric
Table 2	Quantification of pottery by phase
Table 3	Quantification of pottery by group
Table 4	Flint assemblage
Table 5	Flint assemblage by condition and cortication
Table 6	Flint assemblage by feature type
Table 7	Metal finds assemblage
Table 8	Animal bone assemblage
Table 9	Environmental data: flot quantification

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Intercutting enclosure ditches 2020 and 2044, looking south-west
Plate 2:	Enclosure ditch 2020, looking south-west
Plate 3:	Ditch segment 2007, looking south-west
Plate 4:	Enclosure ditches 2167 and 2020, looking north-west
Plate 5:	Ditch segments 2082 and 2084, looking south-east
Plate 6:	Intercutting pit group 2161, looking south-west
Plate 7:	Pit 2033, looking south-east
Plate 8:	Pit 2124, looking north-west
Plate 9:	Trackway ditches 1076 and 1075, looking south-west
Plate 10:	Ditch segment 1022, looking north-east
Plate 11:	Trackway/road surface 1021, looking north-east
Plate 12:	Potential wheel ruts 1079 below trackway/road surface 1021, looking north-east

Summary

Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation in 2019 within the Site 8e area of the Middlemore development site, Daventry, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 56343 64821). Preceding geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of the c 1.25ha site had established the presence of predominately Iron Age remains, comprising ditches and pits suggestive of agricultural occupation, as well as an undated trackway/road consisting of a metalled surface demarcated by parallel ditches. Two excavation areas, totalling c 5500sq m, were subsequently targeted upon the Iron Age and trackway/road remains.

The recovery of a small quantity of residual worked flint of broadly prehistoric date from across the excavation areas provides evidence of a limited and perhaps transitory presence in the landscape during the prehistoric period. The remains of late Iron Age/early Roman (c 50 BC–AD 120) activity were concentrated in the south of the site and comprised several ditches that divided the landscape into rectilinear enclosures/fields, most likely for agricultural purposes; no structural evidence suggestive of settlement was present on site. Evidence of activity was limited within the bounded areas, comprising a small number of pits and postholes lacking spatial patterning, and suggestive of isolated agricultural activity. A cluster of inter-cutting pits in the south-west contained small quantities of pottery, animal bone, fired clay and charred plant remains, and are suggestive of nearby settlement activity.

Roman remains were confined to the north of the site and comprised a NE–SW aligned trackway/road formed of a metalled surface and two flanking ditches that probably had a drainage function. A very small quantity of Roman pottery, as well as residual late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, suggests that it may have been in use during the early–middle Roman period. It is possible that the trackway/road, or its precursor, influenced the layout of the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure/field system to its south-east, though it appears to have continued in use after the cessation of the enclosures and perhaps formed part of a local network that connected to the nearby major Roman road of Watling Street.

Remains of activity post-dating the Roman period were scarce and comprised the remnants of ridge and furrow, as well as land drains, indicative of medieval/post-medieval and modern agricultural activities.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Engie UK for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Liz Mordue who monitored the work on behalf of Northamptonshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Bob McIntosh, who was supported by Thomas Bruce, Camille Guezennec, Rebecca Neilson, Adam Rapiejko and Asley Strutt. Survey and digitising was carried out by Conan Parsons, Simon Batsman and Matt Bradley. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Engie UK, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological excavation within the Site 8e area of the wider Middlemore development site, Daventry, Northamptonshire, in advance of its proposed residential development.
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent for the development (ref: DA/2018/0388). A brief for a programme of archaeological works was set by Liz Mordue of Northamptonshire County Council (NCC), outlining the works required to discharge the relevant planning conditions (NCC 2019). The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI: OA 2019a), which detailed how OA implemented those requirements.
- 1.1.3 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the 1.25ha site by Phase Site Investigations (PSI 2019) and a subsequent archaeological evaluation was conducted by OA in May 2019 (OA 2019b). The evaluation revealed the remains of a rectangular ditched enclosure and pits of Iron Age date, and two parallel ditches and a metalled surface that comprised a NE–SW aligned trackway of unknown date (OA 2019b). The subsequent archaeological excavation, comprising two areas totalling c 5500m², targeted these remains and took place in July and August 2019.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the north-west of the historic town of Daventry in western Northamptonshire (NGR SP 56343 64821; Fig. 1). It is bounded by Farnborough Drive to the south-east, Claydon Road to the north-east and housing along Brampton Grange Drive and Weston Hall Lane to the west and north.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the area is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton of the Oadby Member (BGS 2019). A ground investigation of the site in 2018 revealed a brown clayey topsoil, 0.20–0.35m thick, directly overlying the natural strata (BSP Consulting 2018, 8). The natural deposits generally comprised firm, brown-orange and grey clays with occasional gravel (1.30–1.90m below ground level (BGL)), which in places overlaid dense gravelly sands (1.90–2.20m BGL). The 2019 evaluation recorded a stratigraphic sequence of natural clay and sand (0.40–0.82m BGL) overlaid by subsoil, which in turn was overlaid by topsoil (OA 2019b, 4).
- 1.2.3 The area of the proposed development consists of a single field measuring c 1.25ha, which at the time of fieldwork was given over to scrubland. The site is predominately flat and rises to the north-west; it lies at c 150m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-west boundary.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site drawn from the archaeological brief (NCC 2019) and previous desk-based assessments (NA 1999; MOLA 2018), based on evidence held in the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and other sources. The results of the previous geophysical survey (PSI 2019) and archaeological evaluation (OA 2019b) carried out on Site 8e are also summarised, together with the results of investigations undertaken across the wider development site.
- 1.3.2 Within, or close to Site 8e, fieldwalking undertaken in the 1970s retrieved scatters of prehistoric flints and Romano-British pottery, although the precise locations of these were not recorded.
- 1.3.3 Archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out in advance of several phases of development at Apex Park, c 0.75–1.20km to the south-west of the site, have revealed evidence of multi-period occupation. An early Bronze Age segmented enclosure ditch, late Bronze Age/early Iron Age polygonal enclosure, field system and pit alignment, and an early to middle Iron Age settlement site were revealed in the Phase 3 area (Markus and Morris 2019), while a probable late Neolithic/early Bronze Age barrow ring ditch and evidence of subsequent Iron Age activity was encountered within the Phase 4 area (OA 2019c). Bronze Age barrows are also preserved at the scheduled monument site of Borough Hill (list no. 1010696), c 3.75km south-east of the site. Unstratified and undiagnostic flintwork, however, may indicate human presence in the area during earlier periods.
- 1.3.4 Excavations at Monksmoor Farm, c 1.60km to the east, revealed several areas of archaeological remains indicative of middle Iron Age and late Iron Age/early Roman occupation and a more extensive early Roman settlement site (Preece 2019). Two Iron Age hillforts and a subsequent high-status Roman villa together with 18 Roman barrows suggest that Borough Hill served as a political centre during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Remains of the major Roman road known as Watling Street and the nucleated settlement/small town of *Bannaventa* are situated c 5km east of the site.
- 1.3.5 The wider Middlemore Farm site has been subject to previous archaeological works (Fig. 2), only some of which revealed archaeological remains (NA 2000; 2002; 2003; 2011; 2013; ASC 2004; 2006; WA 2012). Approximately 300m to the north-east of Site 8e, the remains of a probable Romano-British farmstead, comprising a large boundary ditch, a series of rectilinear enclosure ditches and associated pits and postholes, were excavated in advance of the development of Site 2 (NA 2002; ASC 2004). The remains of rectilinear field/enclosure systems containing small assemblages of pottery ranging in date between the 1st and 4th centuries were recorded to the north (Site 1: NA 2003) and south-west (Site 5a: ASC 2006) of the possible farmstead, representing related agricultural land use.
- 1.3.6 The Domesday Book of 1086 records Daventry as falling within Gravesend Hundred. It was quite large, with 34 households, 20 villagers, 10 bordars, three slaves and a priest.
- 1.3.7 A small quantity of undiagnostic medieval pottery was collected during a fieldwalking survey over the development area and an area to the north-east of the site (NA 2000).

Prior to the recent development of the site, land surrounding the farm buildings had been covered with surviving ridge and furrow earthworks dating from the medieval period. The remains of ridge and furrow were also found during a trial trench evaluation of Site 10 of the development site, although no dating evidence was found (WA 2012). A geophysical survey of Sites 8w and 9 revealed anomalies indicative of medieval ridge and furrow (NA 2011), while subsequent mitigation works recovered only a small quantity of residual finds from topsoil deposits, including prehistoric worked flint and pottery dating broadly to the late prehistoric/Roman and late post-medieval periods (NA 2013).

- 1.3.8 Middlemore Farm was probably constructed between 1752 and 1779 for livestock farming in a formerly arable landscape. It is labelled on Jefferys' map of 1791 as Mickle Moor House and later on Bryant's map of 1827 as Mickle Moor Farm. The farmhouse and adjoining farm buildings are Grade II listed buildings (list no. 1387390). Subsequent Ordnance Survey (OS) maps demonstrate that few changes had been made to the agricultural landscape of Middlemore Farm during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 1.3.9 Pottery dating to the post-medieval period was found during a fieldwalking survey over the development area (NA 2000).

Previous investigations on Site 8e

- 1.3.10 A recent geophysical survey was undertaken across the current site and identified a number of anomalies of potential archaeological origin that were suggestive of possible enclosure, boundary and/or trackway ditches (PSI 2019; Fig. 3). Geophysical trends and anomalies indicative of natural variations, post-medieval/modern agricultural activities and modern disturbance were also identified.
- 1.3.11 Following the geophysical survey, a trial trench evaluation was undertaken by OA in May 2019 (OA 2019b; Fig. 3). It revealed a rectangular Iron Age ditched enclosure within the south-eastern part of the site. A large pit of similar date to the west of the enclosure contained large quantities of charcoal and small amounts of animal bone, which may indicate that it was used to deposit domestic waste. A linear trackway orientated broadly NE–SW crossed the northern edge of the site. The trackway, which was undated, was formed of two parallel ditches with a central compacted metalled surface around 10m wide surviving in one location.

1.4 Aims and objectives

- 1.4.1 The general aims of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (OA 2019a), 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 establish the extent and longevity of Iron Age activity.
 - iv. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any other remains, especially the undated trackway, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
 - v. To examine the potential of the site to produce environmental data.

- vi. To place the revealed archaeological remains within the wider landscape with reference to the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework.
- vii. To generate an accessible and useable archive that will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken if appropriate.
- viii. To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings.

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

- 1.5.1 As specified in the WSI (OA 2019a) and the archaeological brief (NCC 2019), the excavation methodology comprised the machine excavation under archaeological supervision of two areas, totalling c 5500m², targeted on the results of the 2019 evaluation (OA 2019b; Fig. 3). To the north, Area 1 measured c 1900m² and was focused on the trackway surface and its associated ditches. To the south, Area 2 was c 3600m² in extent and focused on the Iron Age enclosure ditches and associated pits.
- 1.5.2 The two excavation areas were set out by an OA surveyor using a GPS system with a sub-20mm accuracy. They were then machine stripped by a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Overlying topsoil and subsoil were removed, exposing the archaeological horizon or the surface of the natural geology, whichever was uppermost. The resultant surfaces were then hand cleaned, as necessary, and a digital pre-excavation plan prepared using GPS by OA surveyors. The pre-excavation plan(s) were made available for on-site use.
- 1.5.3 As specified in the archaeological brief (NCC 2019), a sufficient sample of the revealed features was investigated by hand to establish their character and date, where possible. Linear features (ditches and gullies) were generally excavated by means of 1m-long slots. Where required, a 50% sample of all discrete features was excavated.
- 1.5.4 All archaeological deposits and features were hand excavated and recorded on *pro forma* sheets in accordance with OA's recording system. All excavated features were planned by GPS, with the majority of sections being hand drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 1.5.5 Spoil was monitored for the recovery of artefacts.
- 1.5.6 A full photographic record, illustrating both archaeological features and the works in general, was produced and comprised digital images.
- 1.5.7 All artefacts from all excavated contexts were collected and retained for specialist identification and study, in line with the OA artefact collection policy.
- 1.5.8 Environmental bulk soil samples were collected for further analysis from a range of features that exhibited the potential to contain ecofacts. Advice was sought from OA's head of Environmental Archaeology, Rebecca Nicholson (MCIfA, FSA Scot, a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology).
- 1.5.9 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (OA 2019a) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and local and national planning policies (DCLG 2019).

2 STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Archaeological remains were present across the two excavation areas (Figs 4 and 5). Three broad periods of activity have been identified, primarily based on the assessment of dateable artefacts and stratigraphic relationships or where similarities in orientation and/or morphology suggest a relationship.

2.1.2 The majority of the remains encountered on site have been dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman periods, with small quantities of both earlier and later material suggestive of some degree of activity during the earlier prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval periods. While a small number of the archaeological features were unphased, some were probably associated with Iron Age and/or Roman activity. The phase definitions are as follows:

- Phase 1: Late Iron Age/early Roman
- Phase 2: Roman
- Phase 3: Medieval/post-medieval

2.1.3 A modest density and range of archaeological remains were uncovered across the excavation areas, with recorded features including ditches and a metallised surface constituting a trackway/road, enclosure/boundary ditches, pits and postholes. Feature legibility was good and a low level of inter-cut stratigraphic complexity was observed.

2.1.4 The majority of archaeological features were found underlying topsoil and subsoil deposits, cutting into the natural geology, which comprised brownish yellow clay with patches of brown silty sand and reddish brown gravel observed in the west of the site. Across both excavation areas, the topsoil and subsoil consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay and reddish brown silty clay, respectively.

2.1.5 Most linear features contained one to three fills of typically mid grey-brown sandy/clay silt; deposits with slightly yellowish/orangish hues were also recorded. Discrete features generally contained single fills of similar deposits, though several of the large pits contained up to three fills. Notable deposits are described in more detail below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

2.1.6 Medieval/post-medieval or modern intrusions and truncations were observed across the two excavation areas, notably plough furrows and land drains truncating archaeological and natural deposits.

2.2 Residual prehistoric material

2.2.1 No archaeological features or deposits of demonstrably pre-late Iron Age date were identified within the excavation areas. Only a small amount of earlier prehistoric material, consisting primarily of worked flint, was recovered from across the site. While the majority of the flint is more broadly dated to the earlier prehistoric period (Mesolithic to early Bronze Age), a small quantity was more specifically dated to the later prehistoric period between the middle Bronze Age and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. Nevertheless, the flint assemblage was found to be residual in later features.

2.2.2 This paucity of prehistoric remains encountered during the excavation corresponds with the limited evidence identified during the preceding evaluation of the site, which comprised a single piece of possibly worked flint and several flint chips from later features (OA 2019b). This material provides evidence of a limited and perhaps transitory presence in the landscape during the prehistoric period.

2.3 Phase 1: Late Iron Age/early Roman (Fig. 6)

2.3.1 The first tangible phase of activity evidenced within the site occurred during the late Iron Age/early Roman period, c 50 BC–AD 120. Archaeological remains of this date were concentrated in excavation Area 2 and comprised a number of ditches that divided the landscape into rectilinear enclosures/fields and a large cluster of inter-cutting pits. Phase 1 represents the earliest demonstrable division of the landscape, with the remains suggestive of several phases of agricultural land use.

2.3.2 Located in the north-east corner of Area 2 was rectilinear enclosure ditch 2044, which defined an area measuring c 8m long by c 5.6m wide that extended beyond the limit of excavation. The ditch measured 1.62m wide and 0.50m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, section 2000). It contained two to three fills from which only one sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and two residual pieces of prehistoric worked flint were recovered. Bulk soil sample <9>, collected from ditch segment 2003, contained a small amount of charcoal and three fragments of indeterminate charred cereal grains. This enclosure ditch truncated the north-west side of narrow ditch/gully 2169, which may have been associated, perhaps having had a drainage function. Shallow oval pit 2108 was associated with ditch/gully 2169, though their stratigraphic relationship was unclear. While no finds were recovered from its single fill, it is likely to be of similar late Iron Age/early Roman date.

2.3.3 Potentially associated with small enclosure ditch 2044 were three parallel, shallow ditches/gullies (2168) that appeared to extend from the north-west side of the ditch on a NW–SE alignment. Truncated by Phase 3 plough furrows, their exposed extents measured 1.10–4.20m long by 0.18–0.66m wide and up to 0.06m deep, and they exhibited shallow sides and concave bases. Their single fills were devoid of finds, though their alignment, position and stratigraphic relationship suggest they were related to late Iron Age/early Roman agricultural activity. A small posthole (2089), cut by enclosure ditch 2044, was also probably associated with this phase of activity.

2.3.4 Large enclosure ditch 2020 cut the south-west corner of small enclosure ditch 2044 (Plate 1). Extending beyond the southern limits of Area 2, the large ditch formed three sides of an enclosure measuring c 37–44m (NW–SE) by c 30m (NE–SW; Plate 2) and enclosing an area of at least c 1300m². A probable entranceway, at least 5m wide, was located in the south-west side of enclosure ditch 2020, though truncation from Phase 3 plough furrows has removed the probable terminal to the south. It is unclear if undated pit/posthole 2075 was related (see 2.6.3). The ditch was 0.93–2.03m wide and 0.28–0.72m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave to flat base (Fig. 10, section 2016; Plate 3). It contained a sequence of two to three fills indicative of natural silting. Small quantities of late Iron Age/early Roman and more broadly Iron Age/early Roman (c 400 BC–AD 100) pottery were recovered, together with 123 pieces of animal bone (comprising just over half of the animal bone assemblage recovered during the

excavation) and a small amount of highly abraded fired clay/ceramic building material (CBM), as well as a few pieces of residual prehistoric worked flint. Environmental bulk soil samples <5> and <8>, collected from this ditch, yielded small quantities of charcoal and possible charred cereal grain fragments.

- 2.3.5 Located within the boundary of enclosure ditch 2020 was oval pit 2110, which measured c 1.05m by 1.61m and 0.28m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a slightly flat base (Fig. 10, section 2037). It contained two fills typical of the site, from which a single sherd of undated pottery and four fragments of fired clay were hand collected. Bulk soil sample <4>, collected from upper fill 2111, produced two fragments of undated CBM and a small quantity of charcoal but no other charred plant remains. Although the finds are undated, it is probable that this pit was associated with late Iron Age/early Roman activity. A small number of other undated pits/postholes, which were completely devoid of finds, were also recorded within the same area and may have been of similar date (see 2.6).
- 2.3.6 Slightly curved, NW–SE aligned ditch 2167 cut the south-west side of enclosure ditch 2020 (Fig. 10, section 2016). It extended beyond the Area 2 excavation limits, though its north-westward continuation was not seen in previous evaluation Trench 3 (OA 2019b) or excavation Area 1. This ditch perhaps constituted a modification to the enclosure complex or reorganisation of the division of the landscape (Plate 4). In contrast to enclosure ditch 2020, ditch 2167 was noticeably narrower and shallower, measuring 0.42–0.80m wide and 0.16–0.33m deep, with generally steep sides and a flat to slightly concave base (Plate 5). It typically contained a single fill, though two fills were recorded in rounded ditch terminal 2072. Only small quantities of residual prehistoric worked flint and undiagnostic possible CBM chips were recovered from this ditch, though its alignment and stratigraphic sequence are suggestive of a late Iron Age/early Roman date.
- 2.3.7 Located c 21m to the south-west of ditch 2167 was another rectilinear ditch (2166). Positioned on a similar NW–SE alignment, the ditch formed two sides of a possible enclosure, measuring c 11m (NW–SE) and c 11.70m (NE–SE). It extended beyond the Area 2 excavation limits, though its continuations were not encountered during the preceding evaluation (OA 2019b). The ditch was 0.20–0.61m wide and up to 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a flat to slightly concave base (Fig. 10, section 2005). Only two sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were retrieved from its single fill. A posthole (2023) measuring 0.24m by 0.19m and 0.08m deep, with a V-shaped profile, was adjacent to ditch 2166 and may have been associated, though it was otherwise undated due to an absence of dating material within its fill.
- 2.3.8 A cluster of 15 pits (2161) were located in the south-west of Area 2, the majority of which were inter-cutting (Plate 6) and cut the south-east corner of enclosure ditch 2166. The pits were sub-oval to sub-circular in plan shape, ranging in size from 0.66m by 0.65m and 0.20m deep (2035) to 3.00m by 2.90m and 0.54m deep (2134); none exceeded a depth of 0.54m. Most pits contained a single fill typical of the site (Plate 7), with several observed to also contain charcoal inclusions; however, three fills were recorded within a few of the larger pits (Fig. 10, section 2035). The majority of pottery found during the excavation was recovered from across eight of these pits, with larger quantities concentrated in pits 2124 (45 sherds; Plate 8) and 2132 (17 sherds). The

pottery generally dates between 50 BC and AD 120, with small amounts more precisely dating to 50 BC–AD 43 but also more broadly to 400 BC–AD 100; three sherds recovered from pit 2134 are likely to date to the earlier Iron Age and therefore were residual within the pit. Small quantities of residual prehistoric worked flint and amorphous fired clay were also retrieved from these pits. One fragment of medieval–early post-medieval CBM collected from pit 2134 is considered intrusive within the pit, probably having resulted from recent agricultural land use. Environmental bulk soil samples <3>, <6> and <7>, collected from the fills of pits 2035, 2120 and 2132, respectively, contained small quantities of charcoal and charred cereal grains of wheat, spelt and oat, and charred wild weed/grass seeds, the majority of which was recovered from samples <6> and <7>. Within this cluster, pit 602, which was excavated during the preceding evaluation (OA 2019b), also contained a small quantity of Iron Age pottery and several large cobble stones interpreted as possible ‘pot boilers’—rounded stones used to heat water in ceramic vessels. The primary function of these pits is not known, but they are suggestive of nearby settlement activity.

2.4 Phase 2: Roman (Fig. 7)

- 2.4.1 Pottery evidence recovered during the excavation suggests that there was continuity in activity from the late Iron Age/early Roman into the Roman period. Only a small assemblage of pottery of early–middle Roman (AD 43–240) and more broadly Roman date (AD 43–410) was recovered, solely retrieved from archaeological features in excavation Area 1. These features comprised several parallel ditches and a metalled surface that together constituted the remains of a trackway or road (1020). Given the broad dating of the small Roman pottery assemblage recovered in Area 1, the more specific dating of the trackway/road has not been determined. It is possible that it had already been established within the landscape before the Roman period, having shared a similar NE–SW alignment with the northern extent of Phase 1 enclosure ditch 2020, which was located c 40m to the south-east. The lack of specifically Roman pottery found within the fills of the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure ditches and pits in Area 2 may indicate that the enclosure/field system had fallen out of use during the early Roman period, while the trackway/road continued in use in the Roman period.
- 2.4.2 The trackway/road crossed Area 1 for c 76m, continuing beyond the excavation limits on a NE–SW alignment. It comprised a metalled surface (1021) that was delineated by two parallel ditches (1074–1076). The north-west side of the trackway/road was defined by ditch 1074, which was c 1–3m wide and up to 0.65m deep, becoming narrower and shallower to the south-west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, section 1008). A possible recut suggests that the ditch may have been maintained. It contained two to three fills from which two sherds of Roman pottery (one dating to AD 43–240 and the other to AD 43–410) were retrieved, alongside small quantities of residual pieces of prehistoric worked flint and unidentified animal bone. Bulk soil sample <1>, collected from basal fill 1039 of ditch segment 1036, contained a very small quantity of charcoal and a single charred wheat emmer or spelt grain fragment.

- 2.4.3 The south-east side of the trackway/road was defined by two inter-cutting ditches (1075 and 1076), demonstrating that the trackway/road had been redefined and so had remained in use for some time (Plate 9). Recuts seen within this ditch also demonstrate that the road/trackway had been maintained. The stratigraphically earlier of these was ditch 1075, which was slightly irregular in alignment and located 8.10–12.60m to the south-east of ditch 1074. It was generally less substantial than ditch 1074, measuring 0.35–1.00m wide and 0.14–0.52m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It typically contained a single fill, though a lower fill was observed in ditch segments 1050 and 1071 (Fig. 9, section 1010). Recovered from this ditch were five sherds of pottery, though only one could be dated, dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman period (c 50 BC–AD 120), which itself may have been residual within the ditch. Small quantities of unidentified animal bone and undated CBM fragments were also found.
- 2.4.4 Cutting into ditch 1075 was ditch 1076; this was on a more regular alignment, situated c 9.50–10.80m to the south-east of ditch 1074. Measuring 0.98m wide and 0.25m deep, ditch 1076 had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base, and it generally contained two fills (Fig. 9, section 1010; Plate 10). A single sherd of Roman pottery dating to AD 43–410 and a very worn and eroded coin (SF<1>) also of broadly Roman date was retrieved from this ditch, together with a residual piece of prehistoric worked flint, a few fragments of possible CBM and, in contrast to the majority of features on site, a moderate amount of animal bone (91 pieces). It is notable that the majority (76 pieces) of this animal bone, which included a cattle mandible, was recovered from the upper fill of ditch segment 1044. Bulk soil sample <2>, collected from ditch segment 1030, yielded rare, very small charcoal fragments but no other charred plant remains.
- 2.4.5 Situated between ditches 1074 and 1075/1076, forming the surface of trackway/road 1020, was metalled surface 1021, though it only partially survived on site in three distinct areas. Where present, it measured a maximum of 10.92m wide and an average thickness of 0.10m; it was no more than 0.21m thick (Fig. 9, section 1014; Plate 11). Directly overlying the natural deposit, this surface comprised a single layer of compact, rounded gravel stones (10–150mm in diameter) within a silty clay matrix. In places, surface 1021 was overlain by a possible silting/trample layer (1048) of firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt up to 0.18m thick; it was also observed partially overlying the upper fill of 1074 ditch segment 1040. Recovered from deposit 1021 was a piece of residual prehistoric worked flint, a small irregular rectangular iron block of unknown date and function (SF<2>), and two intrusive sherds of medieval (AD 1250–1500) pottery.
- 2.4.6 The partial removal of trackway/road surface 1021 in a 5.50m-wide sondage in the centre of the trackway/road revealed the remains of two distinct but shallow, parallel linear features (1079) on NE–SW alignments, spaced 1.20m apart (Plate 12). They perhaps constituted wheel ruts created during the construction of the trackway/road or dating to an earlier period of its use. The exposed extents of these two features measured 0.46–0.53m wide and 0.04–0.08m deep, with shallow sides and flat bases (Fig. 9, section 1015). They were filled by surface 1021.

2.5 Phase 3: Medieval/post-medieval (Fig. 8)

- 2.5.1 No evidence of continued land use between the Roman and medieval periods was identified within the two excavation areas. This corresponds with the limited evidence of Saxon and medieval activity recorded within the vicinity of the site and the wider Middlemore development site (see 1.3).
- 2.5.2 The remains of ridge and furrow were encountered across both excavation areas cutting into the archaeological features and natural deposits. Parallel, NW–SE aligned plough furrows, which were generally recorded in plan only, measured 0.48–3.00m wide. Where excavated, plough furrow 1008 in Area 1 was 0.48m wide and 0.10m deep, with shallow sides and a flat base. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from its single fill, suggesting the agricultural nature of land use in this location of the landscape during the medieval period. Two further sherds of medieval pottery were found to be intrusive in the metalled surface (1021) of Roman trackway/road 1020.
- 2.5.3 Land drains were also observed crossing the site on NW–SE alignments, demonstrating the continued agricultural use of the landscape during the post-medieval/modern period.
- 2.5.4 This paucity of archaeological remains of medieval and later date is consistent with the results of the 2019 evaluation, which identified the remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow but recovered no finds of medieval or post-medieval date.

2.6 Undated

- 2.6.1 A small number of pits or possible postholes recorded in Area 2 were undated, as they contained no diagnostic artefacts and shared no stratigraphic or spatial relationships with other dated features. Nevertheless, it is probable that these features were related to activity during the late Iron Age/early Roman period (Phase 1).
- 2.6.2 Located within the boundary of Phase 1 enclosure ditch 2020 were small pits/postholes 2113 and 2151. Both were sub-oval in plan shape, measuring 0.53–0.56m by 0.42–0.50m and 0.16–0.19m deep, and had moderately sloping sides and concave bases. They both contained single fills typical of the site and from which no finds were retrieved.
- 2.6.3 A third possible pit/posthole (2075) was of a similar shape, size and profile. Its single fill was also devoid of finds. It was located c 10m to the south-west of pit/posthole 2151, adjacent to the terminal of boundary ditch 2167, but it is unclear if it was related to the probable entranceway in enclosure ditch 2020.

3 ARTEFACTS

3.1 Pottery by Edward Biddulph

3.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery (119 sherds, 314g) was recovered from the excavation. The pottery was poorly preserved; sherds were small and there were few rims or other diagnostic elements, making identification and dating difficult. Within each context group, the assemblage was sorted by fabric or individual vessels into coherent groupings and quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and, if a rim was present, vessel count (MV) and estimated vessel equivalent (rim EVE). The last method records the percentage of surviving rim, half the circumference of a rim being 50% or 0.5 EVE. Forms and fabrics were assigned standard OA codes (Booth nd). Where possible, fabric codes were cross-referenced to the Northamptonshire Roman fabric series (Table 1; cf CLASP 2013).

Fabric/ware	Northants code	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
C	-	Shelly/calcareous	3	9		
E	-	Indeterminate Iron Age fabric	8	5		
E30	-	General sandy	12	27		
E40	B	General shelly	20	99	3	0.2
E80	A	General grogged	27	70	1	0.02
E820	A	Grog and sand	31	58		
O	D	Unclassified oxidised	1	1		
R20	C10	Coarse hard grey	2	8		
S	D40	Samian ware	1	1		
Z	-	Indeterminate fabrics	12	29		
Z20	-	Medieval wares	2	7		
Total			119	314	4	0.22

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by fabric

- 3.1.2 A jar with a frilled or fingertip-impressed rim (2 sherds; Fig. 11.1) and a fragment of a slack-profiled shouldered jar (1 sherd; Fig 11.2), both recorded in shelly fabrics (E40), are likely to belong to the early to middle Iron Age; Chapman (2017, 38) notes that fingertip decoration is characteristic of the 4th to 3rd centuries BC in the county. The rims were found, however, in a feature phased to the late Iron Age/early Roman period and are not dissimilar to some of the pottery recovered from late Iron Age deposits at the nearby site at Monksmoor Farm (eg Perrin 2019, fig. 3.3, no. 1). It is possible that eight sherds in a fine, sandy fabric (E) also date to the middle Iron Age, but none of the sherds had diagnostic features that could confirm such a date and all were similarly found in contexts phased to the late Iron Age/early Roman period.
- 3.1.3 It can be noted that a slack-profiled shouldered jar (0.12 EVE) was collected from the evaluation at Middlemore. This, along with the other, mostly shell-tempered, pottery (total 36 sherds, 125g) was broadly dated to the Iron Age (Biddulph 2019).

- 3.1.4 Most of the assemblage was dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. Grog-tempered and shelly fabrics predominate, and a bead-rimmed jar in fabric E80 (Fig. 11.4) and a jar, possibly barrel-shaped (Fig. 11.3), in a shelly fabric (E40) were identified.
- 3.1.5 Just three sherds were dated with certainty to the Roman period. These comprised a body sherd in a sandy reduced ware (R20) and chips in an oxidised ware (O) and samian ware (S). None could be closely dated, although the samian fragment, while too small to identify its precise source, must date between the mid 1st and mid 3rd centuries AD.
- 3.1.6 Two sherds were identified as medieval Potterspurry ware and dated to *c* AD 1250–1500. The remaining pottery was extremely fragmented; some context groups had a mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by sherd count) of less than 1g and could not be dated. Some of the sherds, however, appear to be calcareous and none would be out of place in an Iron Age context.
- 3.1.7 The assemblage was recovered from features assigned to one of three phases: late Iron Age/early Roman (Phase 1), Roman (Phase 2) and medieval/post-medieval (Phase 3). Most of the pottery belonged to Phase 1 features and included pottery that could not be dated (Table 2). Some material of late Iron Age date was found as residual occurrences in Roman-period deposits.

Phase	Sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
Late Iron Age/early Roman	107	292	4	0.22
Roman	11	17		
Medieval/post-medieval	1	5		
Total	119	314	4	0.22

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by phase

- 3.1.8 The condition of the assemblage was very poor. The overall MSW is just 2.6g and, on average, each context group contained 4.4 sherds. Moreover, the paucity of rims or other featured sherds indicates that vessels were highly fragmented and their constituent parts well dispersed. These observations suggest that pottery deposition was incidental to the filling of the features, with the pottery having undergone multiple episodes of reposition.
- 3.1.9 Most of the pottery was recovered from pit cluster 2161 and enclosure ditch 2020, both Phase 1 and located in the southern part of the site (Table 3). Roman pottery was confined to the trackway surface and ditches (1020, 1074–6) in the northern part of the site. There was little difference in MSW values across the stratigraphic groups—all within the range of 1g to 5g—suggesting that all the pottery had undergone similar depositional processes.

Group/Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	MSW	MV	EVE
Roman trackway/road surface (1020)	2	6	3		
North ditch of Roman trackway/road (1074)	2	2	1		
South ditch of Roman trackway/road (1075)	6	5	0.8		
South ditch of Roman trackway/road (1076)	1	4	4		

Group/Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	MSW	MV	EVE
Plough furrow (1008)	1	5	5		
Rectilinear enclosure ditch (2020)	24	59	2.5	1	0.02
Small rectilinear enclosure ditch (2044)	1	1	1		
Pit cluster (2161)	79	220	2.7	3	0.2
Rectilinear enclosure ditch (2166)	2	9	4.5		
Pit within enclosure ditch 2020 (2170)	1	3	3		
Total	119	314		4	0.22

Table 3: Quantification of pottery by group

3.1.10 The late Iron Age pottery assemblage recovered from nearby Monksmoor Farm (Perrin 2019, 43–4, table 3.5) is considerably larger (1294 sherds) than that from Middlemore and detailed comparisons are not possible. Both assemblages, however, are broadly comparable in terms of fabric, with sand, shell and grog tempering being noted at Monksmoor Farm (Perrin 2019, 44). The few forms seen at Middlemore would not be out of place at Monksmoor Farm. The Roman component at Middlemore is very much smaller than that at Monksmoor Farm (1457 sherds), but nevertheless hints at early or middle Roman activity, which is attested at the latter site. Activity at the two sites, therefore, appears to be broadly contemporaneous. It is worth noting, however, that the use of flint temper, though recorded at Monksmoor Farm, was not present at Middlemore. This may reflect a chronological difference—Perrin suggests that the flint-tempered pottery is earlier (*ibid.*)—or the difference in assemblage size.

Catalogue of illustrated pottery (Fig. 11)

1. Jar with fingertip decoration on rim, fabric E40. Context 2135. Late Iron Age/early Roman period.
2. Slack-profiled jar with plain rim, fabric E40. Context 2135. Late Iron Age/early Roman period.
3. Jar with plain rim, fabric E40. Context 2126. Late Iron Age/early Roman period.
4. Bead-rimmed jar, fabric E80. Context 2041. Late Iron Age/early Roman period.

3.2 Worked flint by Michael Donnelly

3.2.1 The excavations brought to light a small assemblage of 54 struck flints; no burnt flint was recovered (Table 4). Contexts contained between one and seven pieces, with several containing four or more flints accounting for more than half the pieces (28/54, slightly unusual in a largely residual context, although one was the topsoil 1000). The flints were mostly related to flake reduction strategies, but a bladelet core and two blade forms attest to a very limited early prehistoric presence. Most of the technologically diagnostic pieces, however, suggest that later prehistoric knapping dating to the Bronze Age or later took place. Tools and cores were quite rare for a disturbed assemblage amounting to just three examples each (5.56%). The low level, condition and broad date range of the flint assemblage indicates only very limited flint use at this site during prehistory.

Methodology

3.2.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Bradley 1999; Anderson-Whymark 2013), general condition was also noted and dating was attempted, where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the analysis, 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 (eg Bamford 1985, 72–7; 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.

Category type	No.
Flake	39
Blade	1
Bladelet	1
Blade index	4.87% (2/41)
Irregular waste	7
Core single platform bladelets	1
Core multi-platform flakes	1
Core fragment	1
Denticulate	2
Retouch miscellaneous	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>54</i>
Burnt unworked (representative total)	N/A
No. burnt (%)	1/54 (1.85%)
No. broken (%)	16/54 (29.63%)
No cores and core dressing (%)	3/54 (5.56%)
No. retouched (%)	3/54 (5.56%)

Table 4: Flint assemblage

Condition

3.2.3 The flints were of an average to good condition (Table 5), with a small majority displaying light edge damage followed closely by fresh pieces (20/53, 37.74%). None had heavy levels of edge damage and only a few had moderate levels (5/53, 9.43%). Cortication was dominated by light (40/53, 75.47%) followed by moderate (9/53, 16.98%), with just two each with no and heavy cortication (3.78%). All of this suggests a disturbed assemblage alongside small amounts that might be *in situ* but with the majority of the pieces having not seen substantial post-depositional damage either through middening or through later disturbance. None of the material from topsoil 1000 was fresh, while contexts 1016, 2049 and 2068 contained fresh pieces alongside lightly damaged flints. Context 2041 had more severe damage levels suggesting that the pieces are probably residual.

Condition	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	20	37.74%	None	2	3.78%
Light	28	52.83%	Light	40	75.47%
Moderate	5	9.43%	Moderate	9	16.98%
Heavy	0		Heavy	2	3.78%
<i>Total</i>	53			53	

Table 5: Flint assemblage by condition and cortication

Key contexts and artefact distribution

- 3.2.4 A total of 21 contexts from Areas 1 and 2 yielded the 54 flints (Table 6). Of these, 12 contexts had just one flint and another six only had two pieces each. Context 2068 contained four, context 1016 had five and related contexts 2041 and 2049 had six each. Ditch 2069 also contained five flints, but these were found across its two fills 2070 and 2071, with three and two pieces recovered, respectively. The largest assemblage of seven pieces came from the topsoil (1000) and probably represents a very disturbed background scatter.
- 3.2.5 Context 1000 contained four flakes, a core fragment and two of the three tools that were recovered here, both of which were denticulates. While these pieces can be hard to date, one example on a thermally split chunk is very probably later prehistoric in date, while the other could belong to any time within the prehistoric period. Some of the flake debitage recovered was very typically later prehistoric in character, but one flake with a linear platform and soft-hammer bulb is probably earlier in date.
- 3.2.6 The remaining tool was also recovered from Area 1, with a retouched backed fragment found in context 1016 alongside two flakes, a blade and a very typically later prehistoric multi-platform flake core with platform spurs and unprepared margins. This could represent a contemporary later prehistoric collection, albeit it residual within the context. The blade was not particularly prismatic and could represent one of the rare but present accidental blades found in later assemblages. Area 1 also produced a very early looking bladelet of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, but this was the only other early piece found on site.
- 3.2.7 A larger quantity of flint was retrieved from features in Area 2 and included one very fine cylindrical bladelet core of Mesolithic or less likely Neolithic date from context 2001. This piece had moderate levels of edge damage and was almost certainly residual.
- 3.2.8 Contexts 2041 and 2049 both contained six flints in relatively fresh condition. Context 2041 contained six flakes, at least two of which were very typical of later prehistoric knapping, while context 2049 had four flakes and two pieces of irregular waste in slightly better condition, one of which was very typically later prehistoric in date. Context 2068 had four lightly edge-damaged flint flakes of indeterminate date. Ditch 2069 contained three flakes and two irregular waste fragments and, while none were fully diagnostic, several were typical of later prehistoric knapping. It is quite probable

that these assemblages could be contemporary and relate to very limited expedient use of flint on site during later periods.

Category type	Total	%
Ditches	38	70.37
Pits	6	11.11
Misc. features	2	3.70
Topsoil/subsoil	8	14.81
<i>Total</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>[100]</i>

Table 6: Flint assemblage by feature type

Discussion

- 3.2.9 The assemblage was small and possibly entirely residual in nature, with the majority of the features yielding finds dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman periods. While there is no reason why rural populations might not have continued to use flint on an *ad hoc* basis, the general consensus is that flint had gone out of use by the late Iron Age and possibly earlier, with the exception of specialist lathe tools (Humphrey and Young 1999; Saville 1981; but see also McLaren 2008).
- 3.2.10 There was also a very minimal early presence here as shown by the quite fine cylindrical bladelets core and a few pieces of blade and flake debitage. No tools of early date were found, but these periods were inhabited by very mobile groups with a tendency to use flint in a very practical manner and pieces were probably abandoned or lost across much of the landscape of Britain.
- 3.2.11 There was a slightly more substantial later prehistoric presence, with cores and tools probably dating to this period. These were mostly found in late Iron Age features and are likely to be residual but probably date from the middle Bronze Age through to the early Iron Age. They included cores, suggesting that knapping occurred nearby, and they also included denticulates, which may have had a range of functions but were particularly suited to de-fleshing carcasses and removing by-products of butchery, such as ligaments and tendons. The lack of scrapers and knives is surprising given the probable use of the denticulates, as these would have been used hand-in-hand as part of the butchery and processing act.
- 3.2.12 Given the lack of associated Bronze Age features, it is possible that the groups using the later prehistoric flintwork were also passing through, perhaps having butchered wild animals at a favoured hunting ground or even livestock in fields away from the main settlement area.

3.3 Fired clay and tile by Cynthia Poole

- 3.3.1 A small assemblage of fired clay and tile amounting to 10 fragments weighing 77g was recovered from Area 2 by hand excavation and sieving. The assemblage is very fragmentary, poorly preserved and abraded, reflected in the low mean fragment weight of 8g. The material has been recorded on an Excel file, which forms part of the site archive.
- 3.3.2 The single fragment of flat roof tile (36g) from fill 2135 of pit 2134 was made in a red fairly coarse sandy fabric containing quartz sand and iron oxide inclusions, typical of

the region. It measures 15mm thick and has fairly regular and even surfaces. It probably dates to the 15th–17th century.

- 3.3.3 The remaining nine fragments (41g) were all classified as fired clay, though one of these from 2020 enclosure ditch segment 2040 was uncertain and may be the corner angle of a Roman box flue tile. All but two of the fragments were made in a red sandy clay, similar to the tile fabric. The exception was one made in a highly micaceous dark red clay fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions and another in a smooth clay with fine cream laminations and occasional added organic inclusions probably chaff. The fired clay either has a single flat moulded surface or is amorphous. Fragments range between 12mm and 22mm thick and up to 45mm in size. All fragments are indeterminate in respect of form or function, but in the absence of any significant features are most likely to have derived from oven or hearth structure. They were all found in the fills of pits (2110, 2124 and 2132) associated with charcoal-rich deposits, which supports an identification as oven or hearth structure.

3.4 Metal finds *by Ian Scott*

- 3.4.1 There are just two metal finds (Table 7). They are a very worn and eroded Roman copper-alloy coin (context 1058, SF<1>) and a small irregular block of iron (context 1021, SF<2>).

Context	Description
1021	Iron block , small dense irregular rectangular block of iron. 50mm x 38mm x 19mm., SF<2>
1058	Coin, Sestertius? Very worn. <i>Obverse</i> : lauriate(?) bust facing right, worn but just visible; legend: a very few letters are just discernible. <i>Reverse</i> : is if anything more eroded than the obverse and there is no clear image or lettering visible. D: 33mm x 31mm. Context 1058, SF<1>

Table 7: Metal finds assemblage

4 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Animal bone by Lee G. Broderick

- 4.1.1 A total of 233 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table 8), all of which were collected by hand. Features on site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation), dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman periods.
- 4.1.2 The hand-collected material was recorded in full, with the aid of the author's skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996). Material recovered from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified, following the same criteria.

Taxa	Phase 1 (LIA/ER)	Phase 2 (R)
Domestic cattle	1	1
Caprine	1	
Large mammal	120	90
<i>Total NISP</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>Total NSP</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>110</i>

Table 8: Animal bone assemblage, total number of identified specimens (NISP) and number of specimens (NSP) figures per phase from hand-collected material from the site

- 4.1.3 Preservation on the site was very poor, probably due to soil conditions. No doubt this affected the size of the recovered assemblage and also the proportion that could be identified. Most of the assemblage consisted of small, broken fragments. The few identified specimens were either stage 4 or stage 5 on Behrensmeyer's weathering scale (Behrensmeyer 1978). Therefore, it seems probable that both surface and sub-aerial diagenesis has significantly impacted the assemblage.
- 4.1.4 Those specimens that could be identified were part of a caprine (sheep/goat [*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*]) tibia, from the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure ditch context 2102 and two domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) specimens (Table 8). These were part of a scapula from the same late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure ditch (context 2101) and part of a mandible from the Roman trackway/road ditch context 1045. As indicated above, diagenetic damage is such that it would obscure any earlier taphonomic modifications to the bones (eg gnawing or butchery marks).
- 4.1.5 Little can be inferred from such a small assemblage. Domestic cattle and sheep are the mainstay of the rural economy in Iron Age and Roman Britain and so this site fits that pattern.

4.2 Environmental samples by Sharon Cook

- 4.2.1 Nine bulk samples were collected for the recovery of artefacts and charred plant remains. The samples were processed using standard water flotation methods with the flot collected on a 0.25mm mesh and the residues on a 0.5mm mesh. The dried flots were scanned using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to identify cereal grains, chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains to ascertain their potential for further analysis. Dried residues were routinely sorted to 2mm and a proportion of

the <2mm fraction scanned and sorted, if appropriate; all artefacts were passed to the appropriate specialists and form part of the full report.

- 4.2.2 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006) and with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers *et al.* 2006) for identification of wild plant remains, as well as comparison with modern reference material held at OA. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010).

The assemblages

- 4.2.3 Details of the processed samples and identified material are given in Table 9. Generally, the archaeobotanical remains from across the site are sparse and in fragmentary condition. Modern rooting is common and forms the majority of the volume of the flots. The majority of charred plant material is small in size and frequently fragmented.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age/early Roman

Pit cluster 2161

- 4.2.4 Of the seven late Iron Age/early Roman samples, three were collected from pits within a cluster (2161) in the south-west of Area 2. Samples <3> (pit 2035), <6> (pit 2120) and <7> (pit 2132) all produced flots that contained few charred grains or other evidence for crop-related activity. While all three samples contained some grains, these were largely damaged and few in number. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were the most common with the majority of indeterminate grains likely to also be wheat, although identifying characteristics are generally missing. Rare glume base fragments appear to be from spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), where identifiable.

- 4.2.5 Samples <3> and <6> also contain a small number of fragmented oat/brome grains. It is unclear if these are wild or domesticated, as none of the diagnostic floret bases are present, but it seems probable that these were growing as accidental crop contaminants rather than as a deliberate crop. Wild plant seeds are only present in this small group of samples but are few in number and therefore difficult to interpret further. While the flot from sample <3> contains very little charcoal of a suitable size for identification, samples <6> and <7> both contain larger quantities. The charcoal, however, is generally very thin in cross section, with few pieces including more than a single ring. In addition, knotty fragments and bark form a large proportion of the assemblages. Therefore, it was considered that there was insufficient suitable material in this assemblage to provide a meaningful analysis of the charcoal.

Pit 2110

- 4.2.6 Sample <4> was collected from the fill of pit 2110 in the centre of Area 2. This produced a small quantity of charcoal, with few fragments of a large enough size to identify.

Ditches

- 4.2.7 The remaining samples for this phase were all collected from the fills of enclosure ditches within Area 2. Samples <5> (2096) and <8> (2069) are both from excavated slots in enclosure ditch 2020, which is the larger of the enclosures in this area. Both

samples contain very little charred material, with small fragments of charcoal present and small indeterminate fragments that may be of cereal grain.

- 4.2.8 Sample <9> (2003) is from the smallest enclosure ditch (2044). As with the previous ditch samples, the flot contains very little charcoal and only three fragments of cereal grain that could not be further identified.

Phase 2: Roman

- 4.2.9 The remaining two samples were collected from the fills of Roman ditches within Area 1. The ditches were associated with an area of metalling interpreted to constitute a trackway/road, with the southernmost of the two trackway/road ditches comprising two inter-cutting ditches (1076 and 1075). Sample <1> (1036) from the northernmost ditch (1074) contained rare, very small fragments of charcoal, together with a single fragment of glume base that is likely to be spelt.
- 4.2.10 Sample <2> (1030) from ditch (1076), which is the southernmost of the three ditches in this area, is almost totally lacking in charred plant material, with the exception of small charcoal fragments.

Conclusion

- 4.2.11 Archaeobotanical assemblages on British rural sites are typically charred and are often dominated by the by-products of grain de-husking and cleaning, which are deliberately burnt as either fuel or waste (van der Veen 2014). This usually results in assemblages of chaff and weed seeds, with only little grain, surviving particularly in larger quantities in areas related to the processing and/or storage of grain crops. Small quantities of charred material, however, are ubiquitous on Iron Age and Roman sites, as the finer material such as chaff fragments can travel some distance due to their small size.
- 4.2.12 Samples from the previous evaluation of the site (OA 2019b) produced small quantities of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), with associated glume base fragments from the fill of a late Iron Age pit, as well as a small quantity of wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) from a late Iron Age enclosure ditch. This is similar to the material present from this phase of investigation.
- 4.2.13 The lack of charred material is consistent with the lack of evidence of settlement activity on the excavated portion of the site. Features from Area 2 do contain small quantities of wheat grain and associated glume bases, but at a low 'background' level only. It would seem likely that this is part of the general distribution of fine charred material commonly observed in Iron Age and Roman features associated with areas of activity, with the relative scarcity of material indicating that any crop processing was probably carried out at a distance from the sampled features.
- 4.2.14 The lack of charred material within the two roadside ditches within Area 1 is unsurprising, as such features are generally not rich in material of domestic origin.
- 4.2.15 Previous archaeological work within the vicinity (NA 2003; 2013; ASC 2004; 2005; ULAS 2014) show a similar pattern, with little or no charred plant remains present within the excavated features. All charred plant remains present within these investigations show a pattern of wheat (spelt where further identified), which is not unusual for the periods concerned. It is probable that the areas of crop-related activity have not yet

been excavated but that certainly the cultivation of wheat for probable local consumption was taking place in this area of the landscape during the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Sample No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context No		1039	1031	2036	2111	2097	2123	2133	2070	2004
Feature		1036	1030	2035	2110	2096	2120	2132	2069	2003
Group		1074	1076	2161		2020	2161	2161	2044	2044
Description		Primary fill of ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of pit	Fill of pit	Upper fill of enclosure ditch	Upper fill of pit	Middle fill of pit	Upper fill of enclosure ditch	Upper fill of enclosure ditch
Phase		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Date		Roman	Roman	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	LIA/ER
Volume (L)		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Flot Volume (ml)		5	25	10	50	16	100	25	25	50
Flot Sorted		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Charcoal	>4mm			*	*	*	***	*		
	4-2mm	*		**	**	*	****	***	*	*
Cereal grain										
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat			1			7	2		
<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	oat/brome			1#			3#			
Cerealia	indet cereal			2#		1#	4#	2#	1#	3#
Chaff										
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.	spelt glume base						3	4		
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt glume base fragments	1#		3#			3#	12#		
Wild Plants										
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	dock						1			
Poaceae	grass seeds (various)						1	2		
Other										
Indet.	seed/fruit							1#		

* = present (up to 5 items), ** = frequent (5-25), *** = common (25-100), **** = abundant (100-500) #Fragment only

Table 9: Environmental data: flot quantification

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The excavation results are discussed below, by broad phase, taking into consideration their significance in terms of the site-specific research aims and their wider context (see 1.4.1).

5.2 Phase 1: Late Iron Age/early Roman

5.2.1 No features were dated prior to the late Iron Age/early Roman period, although a small quantity of flintwork of broadly prehistoric (Mesolithic to late Bronze Age/early Iron Age) date were recovered from several later features as residual finds. This small assemblage attests to a limited and presumably transient prehistoric presence in the landscape at this time.

5.2.2 The first substantial evidence of occupation of this location in the landscape dates to the late Iron Age/early Roman period and comprised the remains of a series of ditches that divided the landscape into rectilinear enclosures/fields and a small number of pits, suggestive of a largely agricultural site. The ditched enclosures/fields were all positioned on similar NW–SE alignments, though they varied in size, which suggests that they may have been used for different agricultural purposes, such as arable/pastoral farming and holding livestock. The inter-cutting nature of some of the ditches demonstrates several phases of activity, though the limited pottery evidence recovered cannot inform further on the detailed chronology of land use during Phase 1.

5.2.3 No structural evidence suggestive of settlement, such as the remains of houses, was present within the defined areas, though it is possible that such evidence could have been removed by later ploughing. Although the primary function of the cluster of inter-cutting pits in the south-west of Area 2 is not known, they contained small assemblages of pottery, fired clay (potentially from an oven/hearth structure), possible pot boilers and charred plant remains. This material evidence is suggestive of nearby settlement-related activity, which may have been located further to the west; however, no archaeological remains were revealed in the west of the site during the preceding evaluation (OA 2019b) or further west during mitigation works at Middlemore Sites 8w and 9 (NA 2013). The general paucity of artefactual evidence recovered during the excavation, which is limited in size and range of finds type, is also suggestive of the general agricultural nature of activity on site.

5.2.4 The small assemblage of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery generally dates between c 50 BC and AD 120. A few sherds of possible earlier pottery, perhaps dating to the early–middle Iron Age, were also recovered. Although considered residual, this material may hint at some form of land use activity within the vicinity of the site during this period. On the whole, the pottery assemblage was highly fragmented and dispersed across features in Area 2, though larger quantities were concentrated in a few of the pits in the south-west. The condition of the pottery, however, suggests that it had undergone multiple episodes of redeposition.

- 5.2.5 The pottery assemblage is largely comparable to the earliest sherds retrieved from the site of the possible farmstead excavated at Middlemore Farm Site 2 c 300m to the north-east (NA 2002; ASC 2004) and areas of peripheral agricultural activity (NA 2003; ASC 2006). It is also similar to pottery evidence recovered from the late Iron Age and early Roman settlement site at Monksmoor Farm c 1.60km to the east (Preece 2019). This suggests that activity on site and within the wider landscape was largely contemporary and demonstrates the extent of settlement and agricultural land use during the late Iron Age/early Roman period.
- 5.2.6 Given the paucity of settlement evidence encountered on site, it is perhaps not surprising that there was a particular lack in animal bones and charred plant remains recovered during the excavation, though this in part may have been a result of their poor preservation due to soil conditions and the limited extent of the excavation areas. Although the animal bone assemblage was small and largely consisted of unidentified, fragmented pieces, the identification of domestic cattle and sheep/goat provides some evidence for the nature of the agricultural economy. Poorly preserved animal bone assemblages have been recovered from nearby sites, including the settlement site at Middlemore Site 2 (ASC 2004) and at Monksmoor Farm (Preece 2019), though in these instances the animal bone assemblages are larger and exhibit a greater range of identified taxa and evidence of butchery, gnawing and burning, providing more substantial evidence of settlement activity. The small quantity of charred plant remains, including wheat grain, oat and wild weed/grass seeds, encountered at Site 8e provides limited evidence of arable activity, suggesting that crop processing took place elsewhere. Excavations across the wider Middlemore uncovered similar ecofacts and demonstrate that crop processing took place on the site of the probable Romano-British farmstead uncovered at Site 2, albeit on a small scale (ASC 2004). Although the limited animal bone and charred plant remains recovered from Site 8e cannot inform on the nature of specific agricultural regimes that took place on site, together with the results of nearby archaeological investigations the material provides evidence of the mixed agricultural economy in this area of the landscape, which is consistent with the rest of Northamptonshire during the late Iron Age/early Roman period (Kidd 2004, 57).
- 5.2.7 Given the size of the excavation areas, little can be inferred about the extent of late Iron Age/early Roman activity on site. Nevertheless, in conjunction with the results of nearby archaeological investigations, the excavation results demonstrate that the remains of the rectilinear enclosure/field system recorded at Site 8e formed part of a wider agricultural landscape during the late Iron Age/early Roman period. Similar, parallel enclosure ditches were revealed within the wider Middlemore development site, particularly at Site 2 where they formed the earliest phase of agricultural activity on site (ASC 2004). Although the two sites may not have been directly related, the excavation results demonstrate the extent of agricultural activity during this phase. The remains of a small sub-rectangular ditched enclosure of possible late Iron Age date was also recorded during an evaluation at Mickle Well Park, c 1.30km to the north-east (ULAS 2014).
- 5.2.8 The lack of structural and artefactual evidence suggestive of Iron Age settlement at Site 8e is comparable to other areas of the wider Middlemore development site, where previous archaeological investigations revealed no clear evidence of late Iron

Age or earlier settlement (NA 2002; 2003; ASC 2004; 2005; 2006). More substantial evidence of settlement and agricultural activity dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman period, however, was uncovered at Monksmoor Farm further to the east (Preece 2019). At this larger site, agricultural land division and associated settlement occupation was in fact first established in the middle Iron Age. Indeed, within the wider region, and particularly in Northamptonshire, there is an apparent trend in the continued occupancy of middle Iron Age settlement sites into the late Iron Age and those that were first established in the late Iron Age followed earlier traditions (Willis 2018). Unfortunately, given the lack of clear settlement occupation at Site 8e, the excavation results cannot inform further on settlement form during the late Iron Age/early Roman period or the extent to which there was continuity in land use during the Iron Age.

- 5.2.9 Despite the paucity of evidence of late Iron Age/early Roman settlement activity at Site 8e, or indeed earlier evidence within the Middlemore development site, it is possible that the excavation results from Middlemore together with those of recent excavations at Apex Park (Markus and Morris 2019; OA 2020) and Monksmoor Farm (Preece 2019) may shed light on patterns of shifting settlement during the later prehistoric period. Within the wider landscape, evidence of Bronze Age and early–middle Iron Age activity appears to have been largely concentrated on higher ground to the south-west of the site (Markus and Morris 2019), while evidence of later activity has been recorded further to the east on lower ground (Preece 2019). The nature of late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity encountered at Borough Hill to the south-east is considered to have been a unique phenomenon in the landscape (Kidd 2004, 49, 54). It has been suggested that the growth of the middle–late Iron Age settlement at Monksmoor Farm may have resulted from the abandonment and shift in settlement sites within the wider landscape, notably the abandonment of the early–middle Iron Age settlement at Apex Park (Markus and Morris 2019; Preece 2019, 70). It is possible, therefore, that the absence of evidence indicative of settlement during the early–middle Iron Age at Site 8e and across the wider Middlemore development site may be reflective of a deliberate decision to occupy higher ground at that time. The continued occupation of the middle Iron Age settlement at Monksmoor Farm into the late Iron Age and early Roman periods, together with the establishment of agricultural land divisions at Middlemore in the late Iron Age/early Roman period, may be indicative of a shift in the focus of occupation activity. It should be noted, however, that the small amount of worked flint of specifically middle Bronze Age to early Iron Age date recovered on Site 8e, albeit residual in later features, provides evidence of a background presence in the landscape during the later prehistoric period.

5.3 Phase 2: Roman

- 5.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity was largely concentrated in excavation Area 1, in the form of a NE–SW aligned trackway or road that continued beyond the limits of excavation. The form of the trackway/road, comprising a metalled surface layer, c 11m in width, with two flanking ditches for drainage, corresponds with that of Roman trackways and minor roads elsewhere, though ‘main’ roads of this period were generally much more substantial and highly engineered, often with large flat stones used as a basal layer and sealed with gravel metalling (Adam 2005, 573). Little of the trackway/road

metalled surface itself survived to any great depth and so evidence regarding the nature of its construction is limited. Nevertheless, it comprised a layer of compact, rounded gravel stones in a silty clay overlain by a possible silting/trample layer. Two shallow parallel linear features were revealed beneath the metalled surface and perhaps constituted wheel ruts created during its construction. Recuts and replacements of the drainage ditches demonstrate that they had been maintained/modified during the use of the trackway/road. Only very small quantities of pottery of early–middle Roman (AD 43–240) and broadly Roman (AD 43–410) date, together with an eroded Roman coin and residual late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, were recovered from the ditches that delineated the trackway/road. Although limited, this dating evidence perhaps indicates that the trackway/road was in use during the early–middle Roman period.

- 5.3.2 It is possible that the trackway/road, or some form of precursor, was in existence at the same time as the late Iron Age/early Roman (Phase 1) enclosure/field system to its south-east and perhaps influenced the layout of the land divisions. Within Northamptonshire, Iron Age and Roman rectilinear enclosures were commonly built along one side of a large ditch or trackway (Deegan 2007, 95). The broad late Iron Age/early Roman dating of the pottery recovered from the enclosure ditches and pits suggests that there was continuity in land use from the late Iron Age/early Roman into the Roman period. Furthermore, the NE–SW alignment of the trackway/road correlated with the orientation of the Phase 1 enclosure/field system, which also suggests contemporary or continued land use. The lack of clearly Roman pottery in Phase 1 features in Area 2, however, indicates that the enclosure/field system and pits had been infilled in the early Roman period, while the trackway/road appeared to have continued in use. Excavations of an Iron Age settlement site at Crick, c 10km north of Daventry, revealed that a linear trackway was at some point established at the site, respecting the main enclosure system, and while the Iron Age enclosures fell out of use, it is thought that the trackway continued in use into the Roman period and may have eventually joined with Watling Street (Chapman 1995, 37; Masefield 2015). It is possible that the Site 8e excavation results reveal a similar situation, where the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure/field system fell out of use and the trackway/road continued to be utilised into the Roman period and perhaps formed part of a local network of trackways/roads that also connected to Watling Street, which was located c 5km to the east and around which the small town of *Bannaventa* was established (RCHME 1981; Laughton *et al.* 2002, 10; Taylor and Flitcroft 2004, 72).
- 5.3.3 The trackway/road at Site 8e is not apparent on aerial photographs of the surrounding landscape, but its south-west continuation was potentially identified as a geophysical anomaly located adjacent to the southern boundary of Site 9 within the wider Middlemore development site (NA 2011). During subsequent mitigation works at Sites 8w and 9, however, the anomaly was not verified by corresponding below-ground archaeological remains (NA 2013). Evidence of the north-east continuation of the trackway/road was not revealed during excavations undertaken on Sites 2 and 5a (ASC 2004; 2006), nor during several phases of monitoring works (NA 2006). It is likely that extensive ploughing activities from the medieval period onwards truncated, if not completely removed, evidence of the trackway/road within the wider landscape as

demonstrated by the severe truncation of archaeological remains observed elsewhere within the Middlemore development site, particularly Site 5a (ASC 2006). Nevertheless, the projected north-east alignment of the trackway/road is in the direction of the possible Romano-British farmstead and agricultural land excavated at Sites 1, 2 and 5a (NA 2002; 2003; ASC 2004; 2005; 2006) and Watling Street beyond it. The results of archaeological investigations undertaken across the wider Middlemore development site, notably Sites 1, 2, 3a–c and 5a, indicate that early–middle Roman settlement and agricultural activity was concentrated in the location around the existing farm buildings towards the top of a slope. At Site 2, excavation revealed a large boundary ditch, a series of rectilinear enclosure ditches and associated pits and postholes suggestive of a small farmstead and associated agricultural land dating to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD (NA 2002; ASC 2004). The remains of rectilinear field/enclosure systems containing small assemblages of pottery ranging in date between the 1st and 4th centuries AD were recorded to the north (Site 1: NA 2003) and south-west (Site 5a: ASC 2006) of the possible farmstead and are demonstrative of contemporary agricultural land use activity. Although no clear evidence of settlement activity was revealed during the excavation at Site 8e, the Roman trackway/road is indicative of activity within the landscape surrounding the nearby farmstead.

- 5.3.4 More extensive early Roman remains excavated at Monksmoor Farm further to the east comprised several series of ditched enclosures and paddocks linked directly by a routeway and indicated a reorganisation of the late Iron Age landscape (Preece 2019, 76). Routeways linking enclosure systems are considered to be reflective of the importance of livestock management regimes (Allen and Smith 2016, 33; Preece 2019, 76). While the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure/field system at Site 8e did not appear to have been utilised beyond the early Roman period and only a limited extent of the Roman trackway/road was revealed, it is possible that the trackway/road was an important feature within the landscape, connecting nearby rural settlement sites, such as that identified at Middlemore Site 2 (NA 2002; ASC 2004).
- 5.3.5 The remains of other Roman trackway/roads and associated agricultural and settlement activity have also been identified within the local landscape. A geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation at Mickle Well Park, c 1.3km to the north-east, identified archaeological remains indicative of late Iron Age and Romano-British activity, comprising a small ditched enclosure and other field/boundary ditches (ULAS 2014). A geophysical anomaly suggestive of a trackway was also identified as corresponding belowground remains and consisted of two parallel NE–SW aligned ditches spaced c 8m apart, though no associated metalled surface situated between the ditches was encountered (ULAS 2014). Although it is difficult to establish if this formed a continuation of the trackway/road encountered at Site 8e, its alignment and similar morphological characteristics suggest that such trackway/roads were common features of the landscape. Furthermore, a geophysical survey conducted on land c 2.75km to the south-east of the site identified anomalies interpreted to be indicative of two groups of enclosures and boundary ditches connected by a trackway, together with two pit alignments, for which an early Iron Age to late Roman date has been proposed (MOLA 2016). It is possible that these potential archaeological remains

represent another occupation site contemporary with those in the wider landscape, though further archaeological investigation is necessary to establish the validity of the geophysical survey results.

- 5.3.6 Recent analysis of the morphology and layout of settlement sites dating to the late Iron Age and early Roman periods in Northamptonshire has demonstrated that the rural landscape was predominately characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern of small enclosed settlements and larger agglomerated groups of rectilinear ditched enclosures and enclosure complexes connected by local trackways/roads (Taylor and Flitcroft 2004, 65; Deegan 2007, 95; Taylor 2018). The excavation results from Site 8e, together with those of nearby investigations across the Middlemore development site (NA 2002; 2003; ASC 2004; 2005; 2006) and within the local landscape (Mickle Well Park: ULAS 2014; Middlemore Farm: Preece 2019), provide evidence of an agricultural landscape within the hinterland of the small town of *Banneventa* and the settlement/religious centre at Borough Hill that was occupied by small, scattered rural settlement sites/farmsteads and associated agricultural land connected by a network of local trackways/roads, which would have probably been connected to the main Roman road of Watling Street.

5.4 Phase 3: Medieval/post-medieval

- 5.4.1 Evidence of land use during the medieval/post-medieval and modern periods is limited to plough furrows and land drains associated with agricultural activities. The plough furrows crossed the two excavation areas on a NW–SE alignment, following the topography of the site, and constituted the remains of ridge and furrow, which may have had origins in the medieval period as suggested by intrusive fragments of medieval pottery and post-medieval CBM recovered on site.
- 5.4.2 Aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1947 show well-defined areas of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow surviving over much of the Middlemore development area. Geophysical survey of adjacent Sites 8w and 9 of the wider development site detected anomalies suggestive of medieval ridge and furrow (NA 2011). Corresponding below-ground archaeological remains, however, were not apparent during the subsequent mitigation work, though variations in the natural deposits may have constituted evidence of this agricultural activity (NA 2013). Nevertheless, the geophysical anomalies are a clear continuation of the ridge and furrow remains encountered on the current site, demonstrating the extent of agricultural activities during the medieval/post-medieval periods.

6 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

6.1 Publication

- 6.1.1 The results of the excavation have been analysed and described comprehensively in this report. The report will be disseminated online through OA's online library (<https://library.thehumanjourney.net/>).
- 6.1.2 A summary of the main results of the excavation will be presented as a short article for publication in the county journal, *Northamptonshire Archaeology*. It will present a concise account of the late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman land use activity, with only minor reference to other phases of site use. A summary of the key results of the analysis of the finds and environmental evidence will also be given in the publication report. The late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman remains will be appropriately illustrated and discussed within their wider local and regional context, with reference to comparable sites.

6.2 Archiving, retention and disposal

- 6.2.1 On completion of the reporting stage of the project, the finds and documentary archive will be prepared for deposition in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (OA 2019a) and current professional standards (Brown 2011; CfA 2014b; NCC 2020).
- 6.2.2 The archive is currently held at the offices of OA and will be deposited with Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre in due course under a unique accession number (TBC).

Flint

- 6.2.3 The flints should be retained for deposition, while the natural fragments can be discarded.

Fired clay and tile

- 6.2.4 The fired clay and tile have little or no further research potential and are unlikely to be able to contribute significantly to any future analysis either intrinsically in relation to the material or to the site. It may be discarded if desired.

Metal finds

- 6.2.5 The worn Roman coin and the small block of iron have very limited research potential and are unlikely to contribute significantly to any future analysis of the site or any associated finds. The coin, although almost totally worn, should perhaps be retained, but the iron block may be discarded.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adam, J P, 2005 *Roman building: materials and techniques*, London

Allen, M, and Smith, A, 2016 Rural settlement in Roman Britain: morphological classification and overview, in *New visions of the countryside of Roman Britain, volume 1: the rural settlement of Roman Britain* (A Smith, M Allen, T Brindle and M Fulford), *Britannia Monogr.* **29**, 17-43, London

Anderson-Whymark, H, 2015, The flint, in *Opening the wood, making the land: the archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape, Volume 1: Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age* (T Allen, A Barclay, A M Cromarty, H Anderson-Whymark, A Parker, M Robinson and G Jones), *Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr.* **38**, Oxford

ASC, 2004 Archaeological excavation: Site 2, Middlemore Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire, unpubl. Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd Rep. **509/DMF/2**

ASC, 2005 Archaeological watching brief, Sites 3A, 3B and 3C, Middlemore, Daventry, Northamptonshire, unpubl. Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd Rep.

ASC, 2006 Strip and record plus watching brief: Site 5a, Middlemore, Daventry, Northamptonshire, unpubl. Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd Rep.

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

Behrensmeyer, A K, 1978 Taphonomic and ecologic information from bone weathering, *Paleobiology* **4** (2), 150-62

BGS 2019, British Geological Survey online viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (last accessed December 2019)

Biddulph, E, 2019 Pottery, in OA 2019b, 14

Booth, P, nd Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording system: an introduction, unpubl. Oxford Archaeology Doc., revised November 2019

Bradley, P, 1999 The worked flint, in *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire* (eds A Barclay and C Halpin), *Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr.* **11**, 211-27, Oxford

Brown, D, 2011 *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, transfer and curation*, 2 edn, Archaeological Archives Forum

BSP Consulting, 2018 Farnborough Drive, Daventry, Northamptonshire: ground investigation report, unpubl. BSP Consulting Rep. **18-0049/J1674**

- Cappers, R T J, Bekker R M, and Jans, J E A, 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*, Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Eelde
- Chapman, A, 1995 Crick, in B Dix, Northamptonshire Archaeology: fieldwork in 1994, *South Midlands Archaeology* **25**, 37
- Chapman, A, 2017 The Iron Age pottery, in *Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement along the Empingham to Hannington pipeline in Northamptonshire and Rutland* (S Carlyle, J Clarke and A Chapman), 33-41, Oxford
- CifA, 2014a *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CifA, 2014b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- CLASP, 2013 *LIA/RB pottery classification, Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project*, Available: <https://claspweb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CLASP-TR04-LIA-RB-Pottery-Classification.pdf>
- DCLG 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Department of Communities and Local Government
- Deegan, A, 2007 Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman settlements and landscapes, in *Mapping ancient landscapes in Northamptonshire* (A Deegan and G Foard), 81-135, Swindon
- East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework Interactive Digital Resource, <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/> (last accessed June 2019)
- Harding, P, 1990 The comparative analysis of four stratified flint assemblages and a knapping cluster, in *The Stonehenge environs project* (ed. J C Richards), 213-25, London
- Healy, F, 1988 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: occupation during the seventh to second millennia BC*, *E. Anglian Archaeol.* **38**, Norfolk
- Humphrey, J, and Young, R, 1999 Flint use in later Bronze Age and Iron Age England: still a fiction?, *Lithics* **20**, 57-61
- 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
- Jacomet, S, 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*, 2nd edn, Archaeobotany Lab, IPAS, Basel University

-
- Kidd, A, 2004 Northamptonshire in the first millennium BC, in *The archaeology of Northamptonshire* (ed. M Tingle), 44-62, Northampton
- Laughton, J, Steadman, S, Foard, G, and Ballinger, J, 2002 *Northamptonshire extensive urban survey: Daventry*, Northampton
- McLaren, A, 2008 Flintworking in the British later Bronze and Iron Ages: a crucial review and statement of research potential, *Lithic Technology* **33** (2), 141-59
- Markus, M, and Morris, S, 2019 Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon landscapes at Apex Park, Daventry, *Northamptonshire Archaeology* **40**, 47-75
- Masefield, R, (ed.) 2015 *Origins, development and abandonment of an Iron Age village. Further archaeological investigations for the Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal, Crick and Kilsby, Northamptonshire 1993-2013*, Oxford
- MOLA, 2016 Archaeological geophysical survey of land north-east of Daventry, Northamptonshire, August to September 2016, unpubl. Museum of London Archaeology Rep. **16/187**
- MOLA, 2018 Archaeological desk-based assessment for Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire, unpubl. Museum of London Archaeology Rep. 18/43
- NA, 1999 Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Middlemore Farm, Daventry, unpubl. Northamptonshire Archaeology Rep.
- NA, 2000 Archaeological evaluation of land at Middlemore Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire, Stage 2: archaeological geophysical and fieldwalking surveys, unpubl. Northamptonshire Archaeology Rep.
- NA, 2002 Middlemore Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire: archaeological watching brief, May-September 2002, unpubl. Northamptonshire Archaeology Rep.
- NA, 2003 Excavation of Roman features at Plot 1, Middlemore Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire, February-March 2003, unpubl. Northamptonshire Archaeology Rep
- NA, 2011 Archaeological geophysical survey at Plots 8w and 9, Middlemore Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire, unpubl. Northamptonshire Archaeology Rep. **11/172**
- NA, 2013 Archaeological mitigation works at Plots 8w and 9, Middlemore Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire, January 2013, unpubl. Northamptonshire Archaeology Rep. **13/23**
- NCC, 2019 Brief for a programme of archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and publication of land at Middlemore Site 8e, Farnborough Drive, Daventry, Northamptonshire, unpubl. Northamptonshire County Council Doc.

NCC, 2020 Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standard, unpubl. Northamptonshire County Council Doc.

OA, 2019a Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire: written scheme of investigation for archaeological excavation, unpubl. Oxford Archaeology Rep.

OA, 2019b Site 8e Middlemore, Daventry, Northamptonshire: archaeological evaluation report, unpubl. Oxford Archaeology Rep.

OA, 2020 Apex Park, Daventry, Northamptonshire: post-excavation assessment statement, unpubl. Oxford Archaeology Rep.

Onhuma, K, and Bergman, C A, 1982 *Experimental studies in the determination of flake mode*, Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology **19**, 161-71, London

Open Domesday, <https://opendomesday.org/place/SP5762/daventry/> (last accessed April 2018)

Perrin, R, 2019 Iron Age and Roman pottery, in Preece 2019, 43-54

Preece, T, 2019 *Early Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman settlement at Monksmoor Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire*, Oxford

PSI, 2019 Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire: archaeological geophysical survey, unpubl. Phase Site Investigations Rep.

RCHME, 1981 Appendix: Roman roads, in *An inventory of the historical monuments in the county of Northampton, volume 3: archaeological sites in north-west Northamptonshire*, 206-13, London, British History Online: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/northants/vol3/pp206-213> (last accessed April 2020)

Saville, A, 1981 Iron Age flintwork: fact or fiction?, *Lithics* **2**, 6-9

Serjeantson, D, 1996 Animal bone, in *Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2: refuse and disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede* (eds S Needham and T Spence), 194-223, London

Stace, C, 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edn, Cambridge

Taylor, J, 2018 The Roman period, *East Midlands historic environment research framework: interactive digital resource*, <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Eastmid6> (last accessed April 2020)

Taylor, J, and Flitcroft, M, 2004 The Roman period, in *The archaeology of Northamptonshire* (ed. M Tingle), 63-78, Northampton

ULAS, 2014 An archaeological evaluation on land at Mickle Well Park, Daventry, Northamptonshire, unpubl. University of Leicester Archaeological Services Rep. 2014-008

van der Veen, M, 2014 Arable farming, horticulture and food: expansion, innovation, and diversity in Roman Britain, in *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Britain* (eds M Millett, L Revell and A Moore), Oxford

WA, 2012 Land at Site 10, Middlemore Farm Daventry, Northamptonshire: archaeological evaluation report, October 2012, unpubl. Wessex Archaeology Rep.

Willis, S, 2018 Regional overview: the later Bronze Age and Iron Age, *East Midlands historic environment research framework: interactive digital resource*, <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Eastmid5> (last accessed April 2020)

APPENDIX A SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name:	Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire
Site code:	DAMM19
Grid Reference	SP 56343 64821
Type:	Excavation
Date and duration:	July–August 2019
Area of Site	c 5500m ²
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre under a unique accession number (TBC).
Summary of Results:	<p>Preceding geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of the c 1.25ha site in 2019 established the presence of Iron Age remains and an undated trackway/road upon which two excavation areas, totalling c 5500m², were subsequently targeted.</p> <p>A small quantity of residual worked flint of broadly prehistoric date provides evidence of a limited and perhaps transitory presence in the landscape during the prehistoric period.</p> <p>The remains of several late Iron Age/early Roman (c 50 BC–AD 120) ditches divided the landscape into rectilinear enclosures/fields, probably for agricultural purposes; no structural evidence suggestive of settlement was present. A small number of scattered pits and postholes are suggestive of isolated agricultural activity. A cluster of inter-cutting pits in the south-west containing small quantities of pottery, animal bone, fired clay and charred plant remains are suggestive of nearby settlement activity.</p> <p>Roman remains comprised a NE-SW aligned trackway/road formed of a metalled surface and two flanking ditches that probably had a drainage function. A very small quantity of Roman pottery suggests that it may have been in use during the early–middle Roman period. It is possible that the trackway/road influenced the layout of the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure/field system to its south-east, though it appears to have continued in use after the cessation of the enclosures and perhaps formed part of a local network that connected to the nearby major Roman road of Watling Street.</p> <p>Remains of land use activity post-dating the Roman period were scarce and indicative of medieval/post-medieval agricultural activities.</p>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-396706

Project details

Project name	Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire Archaeological Excavation Report
Short description of the project	<p>Preceding geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of the c 1.25ha site in 2019 established the presence of Iron Age remains and an undated trackway/road upon which two excavation areas, totalling c 5500m², were subsequently targeted. A small quantity of residual worked flint of broadly prehistoric date provides evidence of a limited and perhaps transitory presence in the landscape during the prehistoric period. The remains of several late Iron Age/early Roman (c 50 BC-AD 120) ditches divided the landscape into rectilinear enclosures/fields, probably for agricultural purposes; no structural evidence suggestive of settlement was present. A small number of inter-scattered pits and postholes are suggestive of isolated agricultural activity. A cluster of inter-cutting pits in the south-west containing small quantities of pottery, animal bone, fired clay and charred plant remains are suggestive of nearby settlement activity. Roman remains comprised a NE-SW aligned trackway/road formed of a metallated surface and two flanking ditches that probably had a drainage function. A very small quantity of Roman pottery suggests that it may have been in use during the early-middle Roman period. It is possible that the trackway/road influenced the layout of the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure/field system to its south-east, though it appears to have continued in use after the cessation of the enclosures and perhaps formed part of a local network that connected to the nearby major Roman road of Watling Street. Remains of land use activity post-dating the Roman period were scarce and indicative of medieval/post-medieval agricultural activities.</p>
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2019 End: 26-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DAMM19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ENN109542 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	TRACKWAY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Middle Iron Age
 Significant Finds COIN Roman
 Investigation type "Part Excavation"
 Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DAVENTRY DAVENTRY Middlemore 8E
 Study area 5500 Square metres
 Site coordinates SP 56343 64821 52.278251576753 -1.174061388023 52 16 41 N 001 10 26 W Point

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre
 Physical Archive ID tbc
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient ADS
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre
 Paper Archive ID tbc
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Middlemore Site 8e, Daventry, Northamptonshire Archaeological Excavation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Howsam C
 Date 2020
 Issuer or publisher Oxford Archaeology
 Place of issue or publication Oxford
 Description Client report
 Entered by Nicola Scott (nicola.scott@oxfordarchaeology.com)
 Entered on 15 June 2020

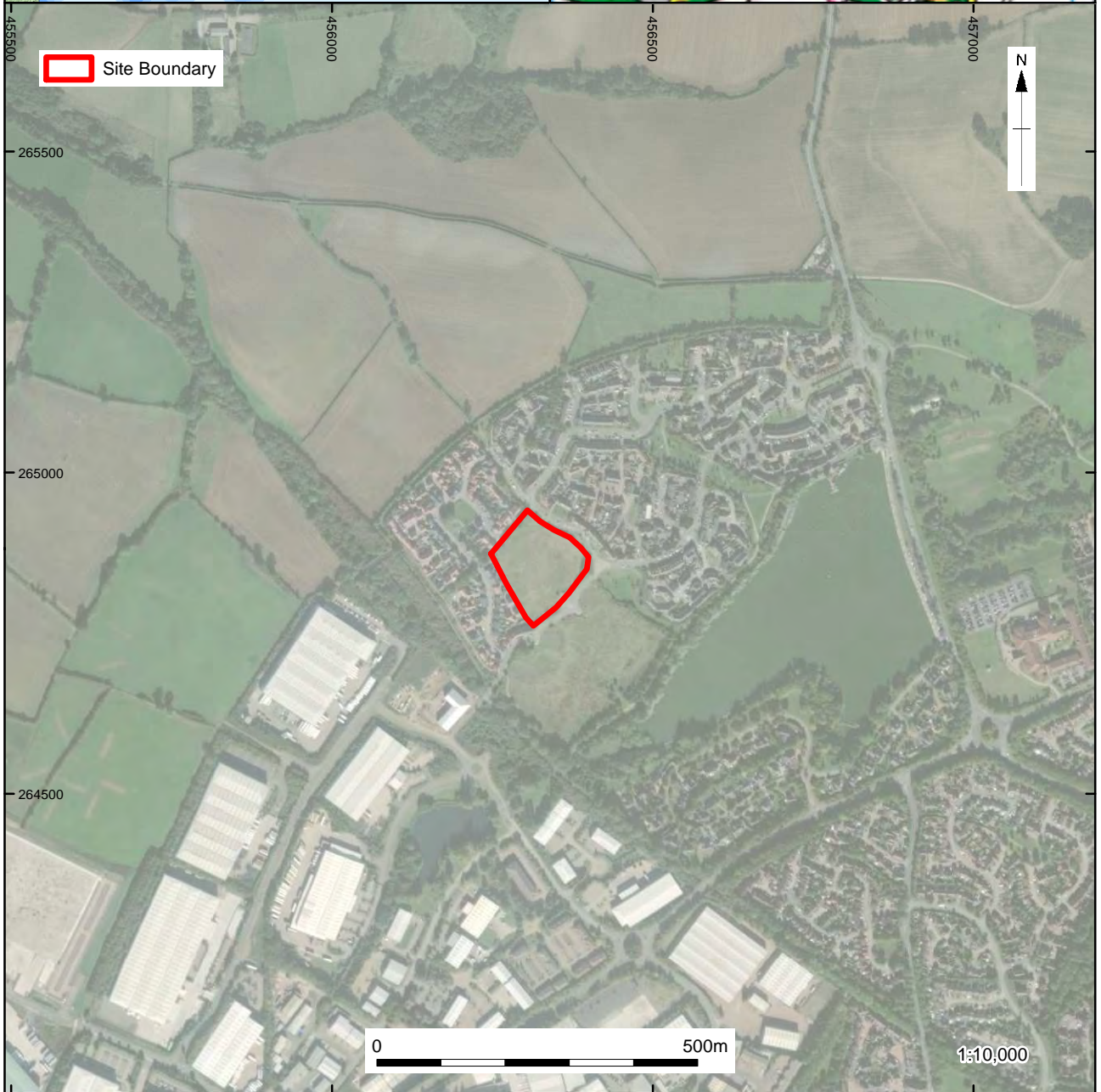
OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

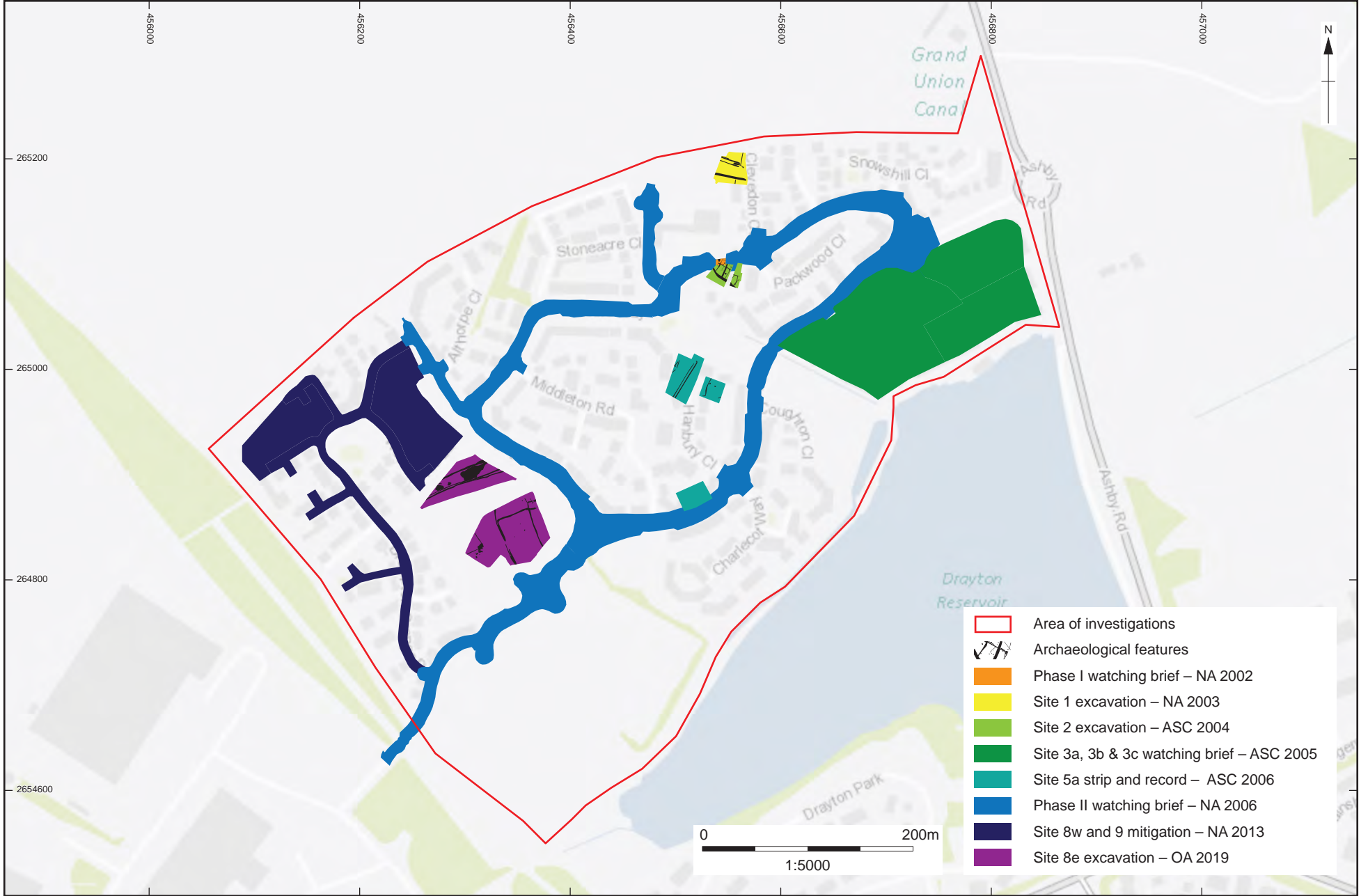


Figure 2: Location of excavation areas with other archaeological works

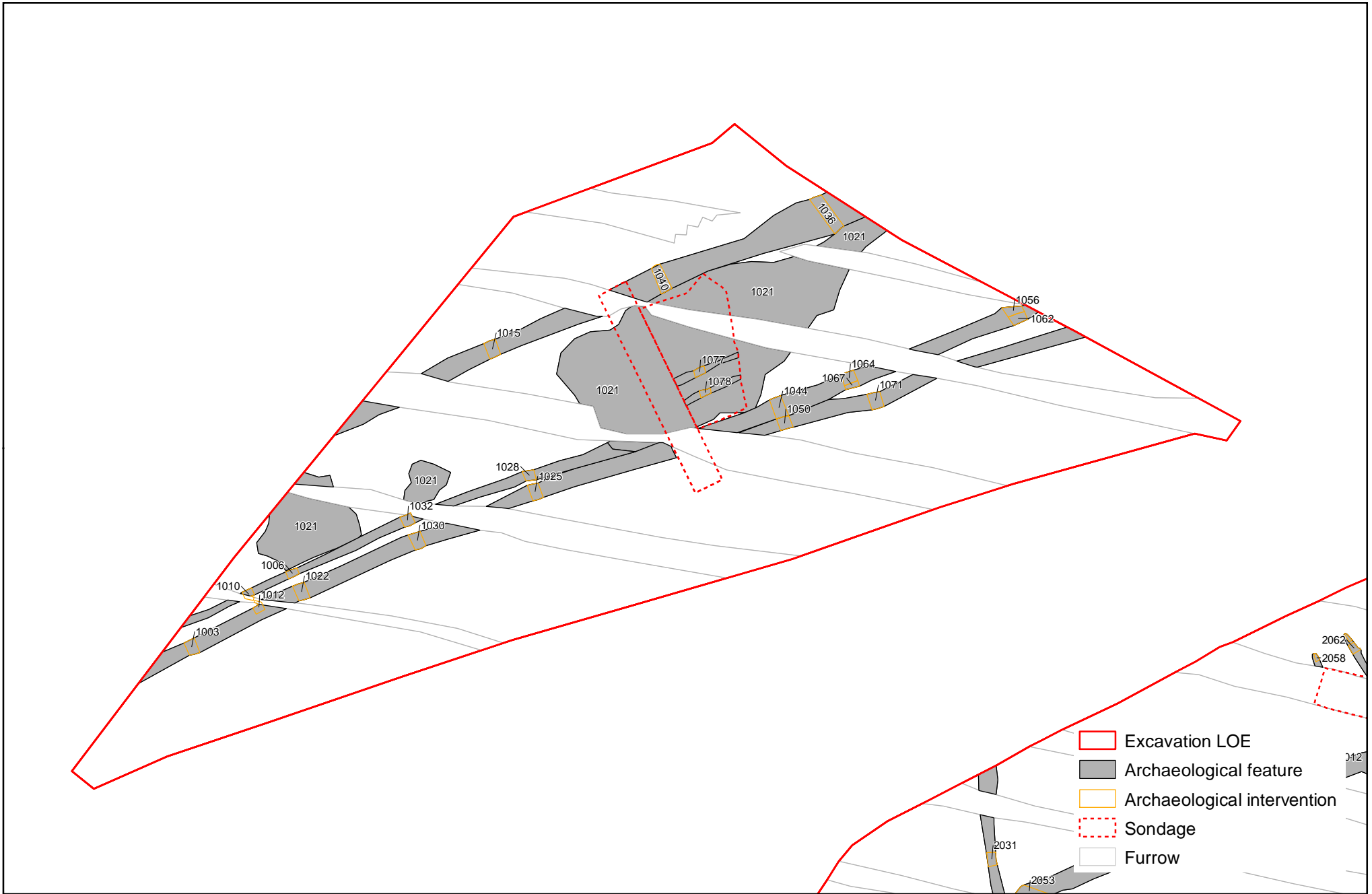


X:\td\Daventry_Middlemore Site 8E_EV1010\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\DAMMEX_Figure 3_2020-04-30.mxd matt.bradley 30/04/2020

Geophysics supplied by Phase Site Investigations

Figure 3: Excavation Areas 1 and 2 with geophysical survey results and previous evaluation trenches

0 1:850 @ A4 50 m



0 1:400 @ A4 25 m

Figure 4: Plan of excavation Area 1

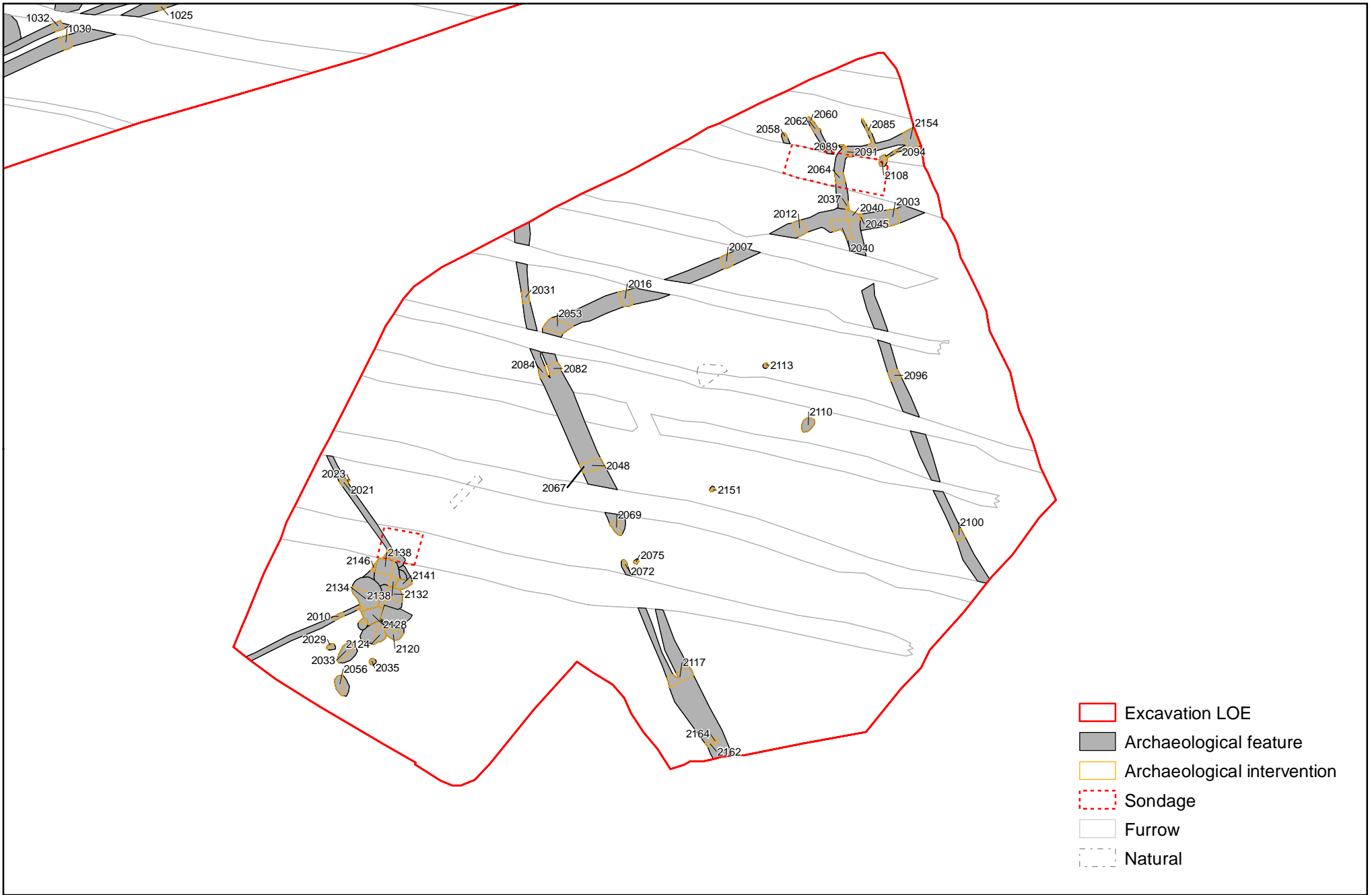
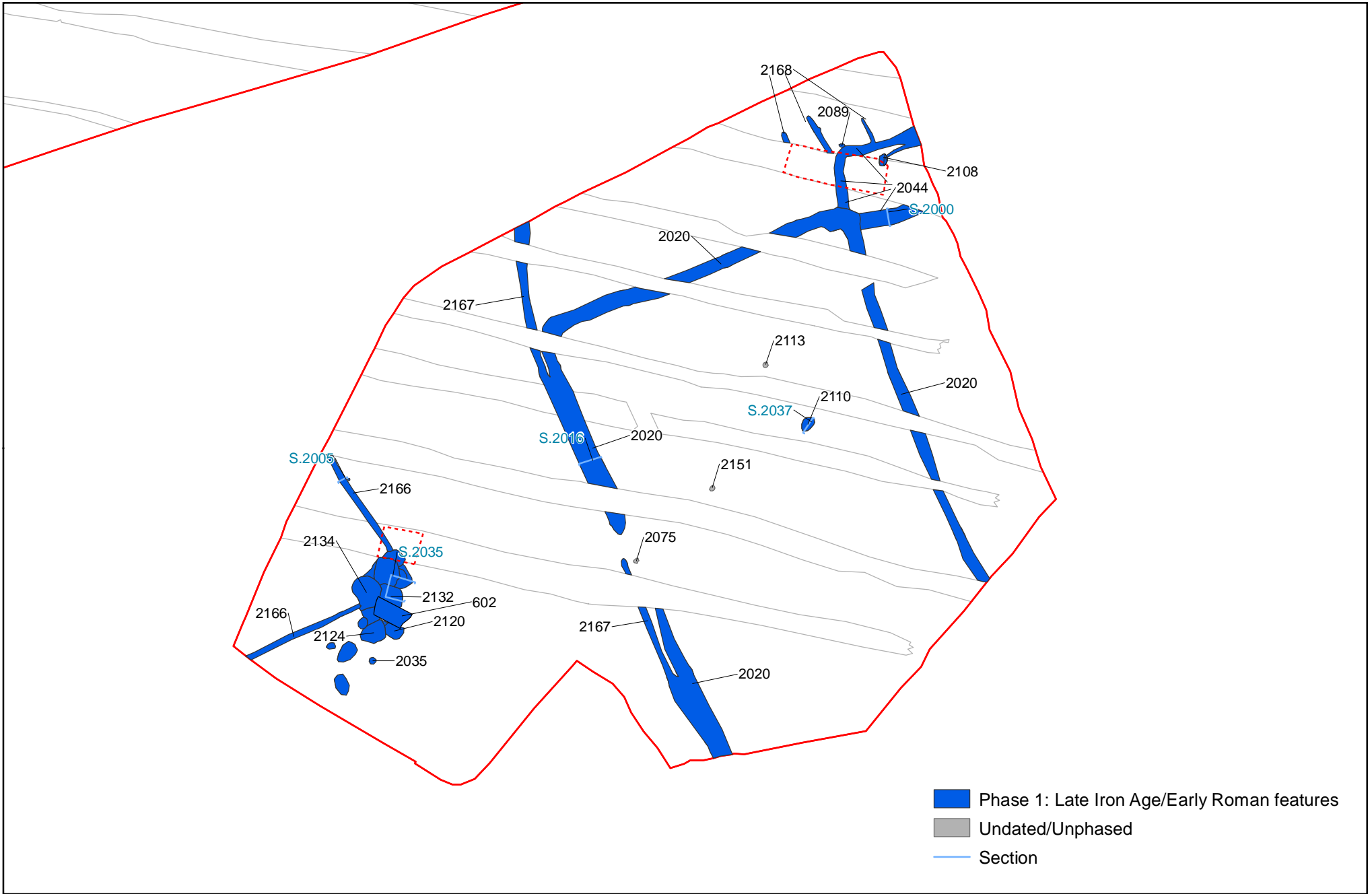


Figure 5: Plan of excavation Area 2

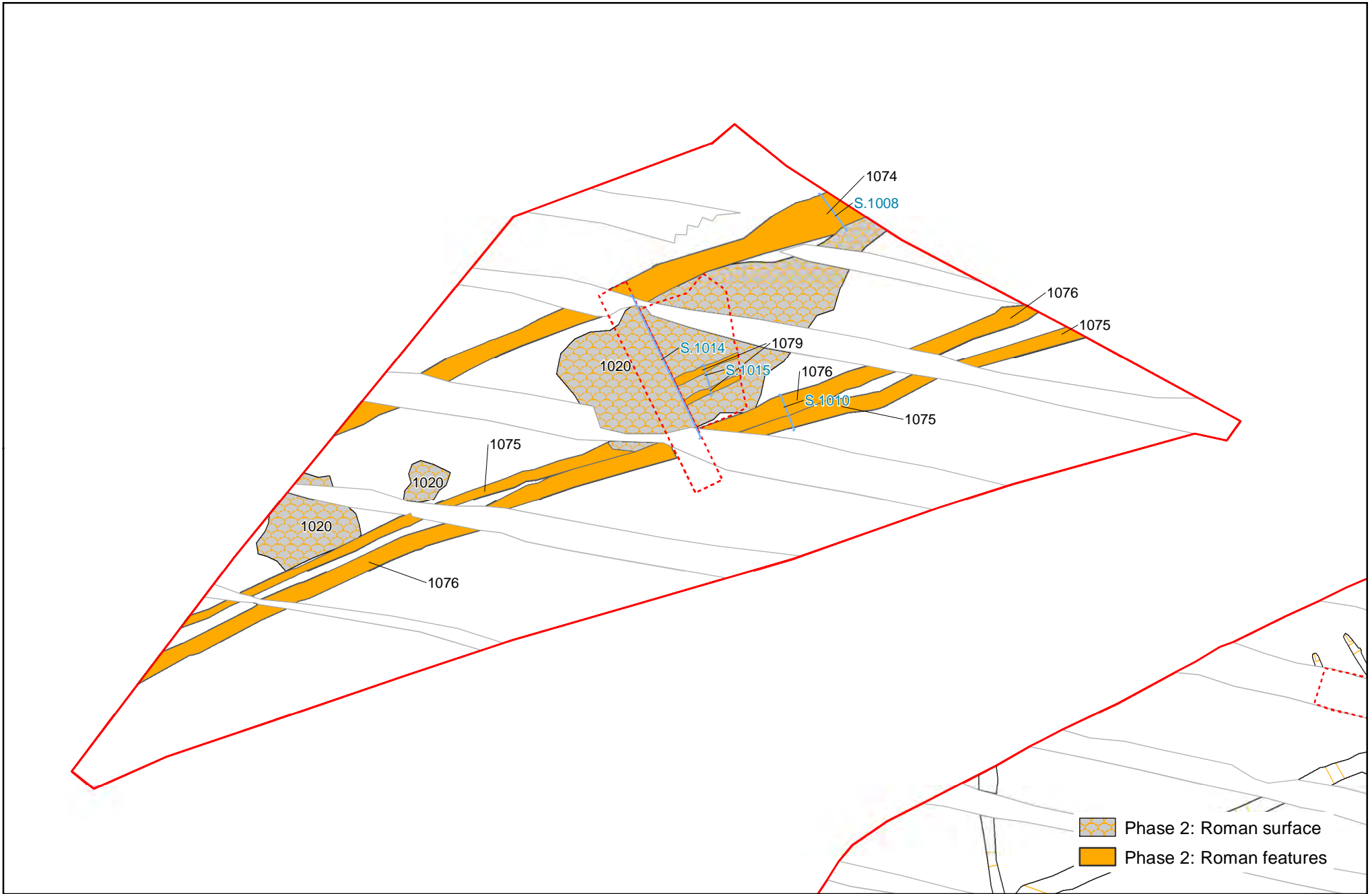
0 1:500 @ A4 32.5 m





- Phase 1: Late Iron Age/Early Roman features
- Undated/Unphased
- Section

0 1:500 @ A4 32.5 m

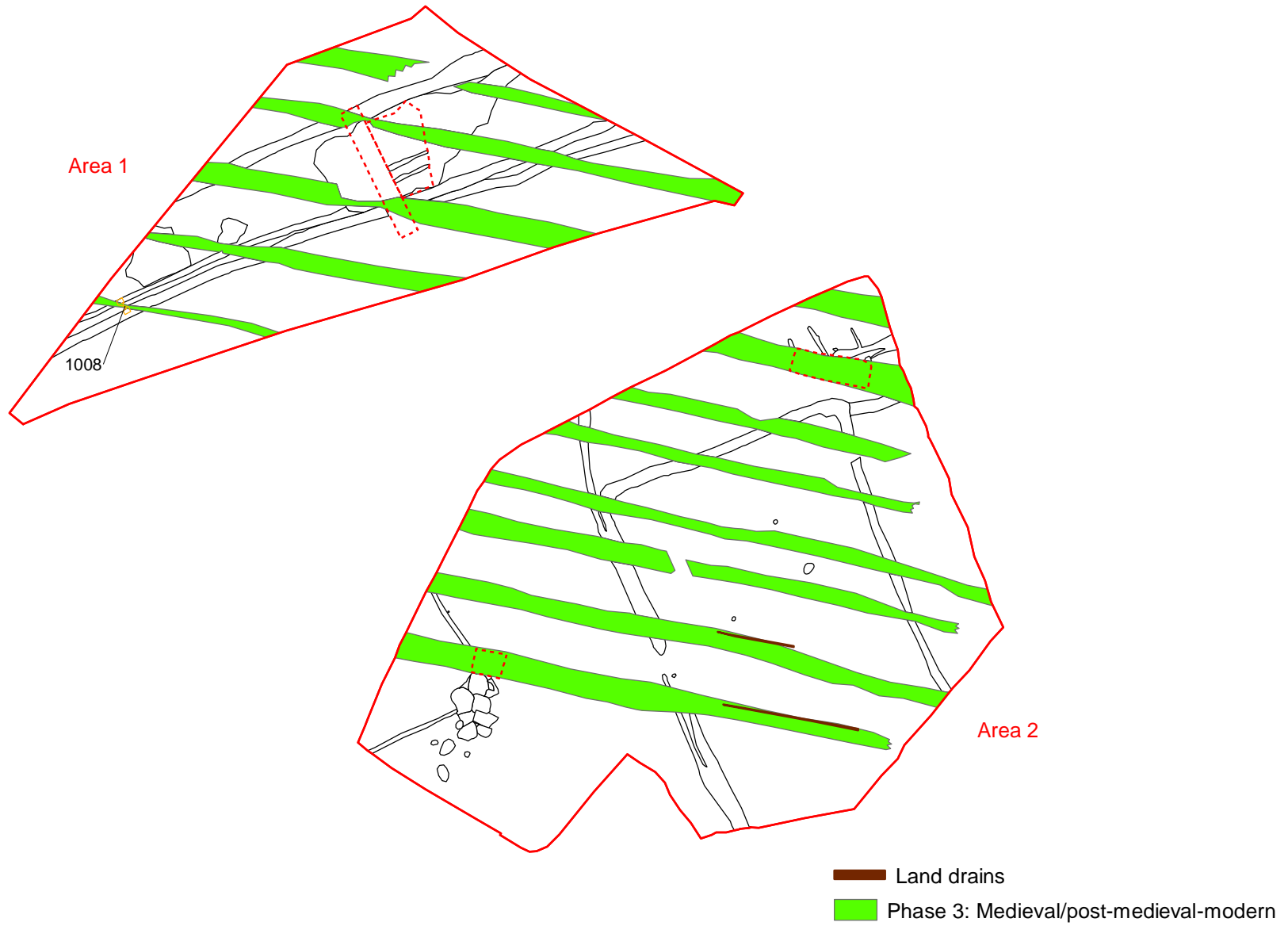
Figure 6: Area 2 - Phase 1



 Phase 2: Roman surface
 Phase 2: Roman features

0 1:400 @ A4 25 m

Figure 7: Area 1 - Phase 2



0 1:750 @ A4 50 m

Figure 8: Areas 1 and 2 - Phase 3

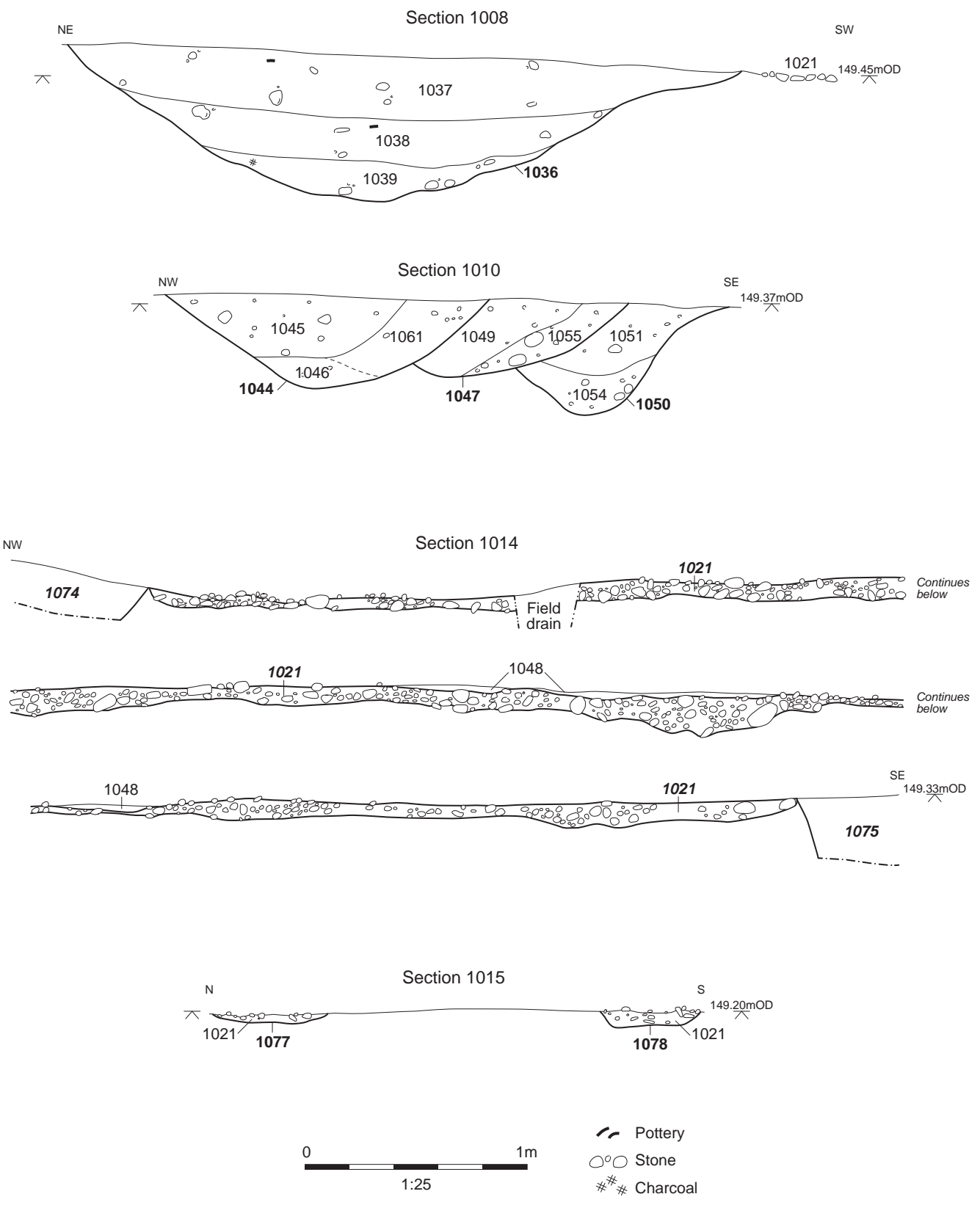
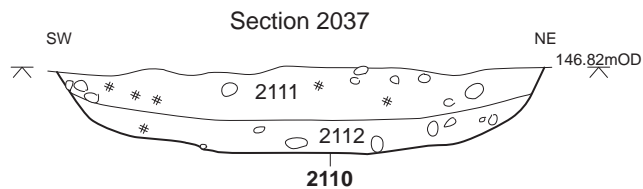
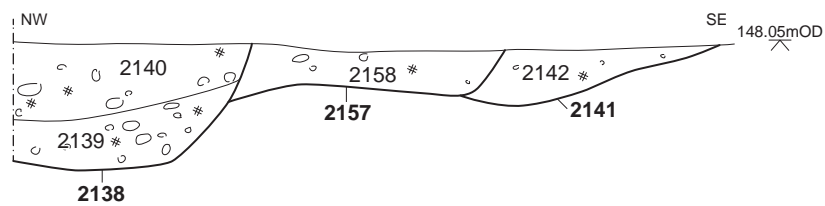
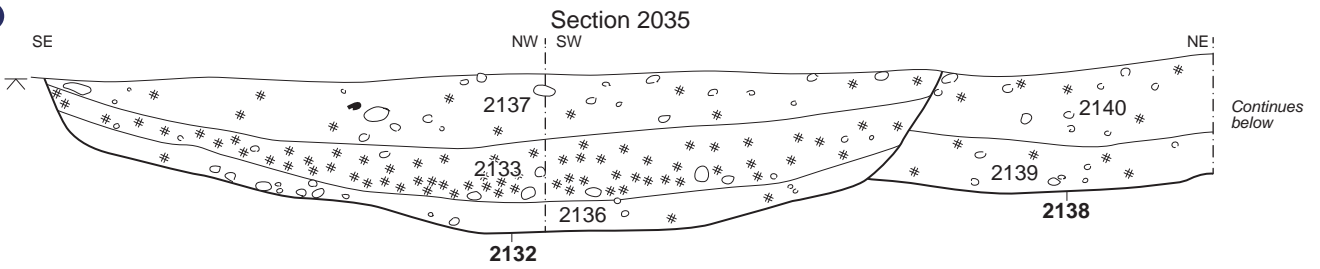
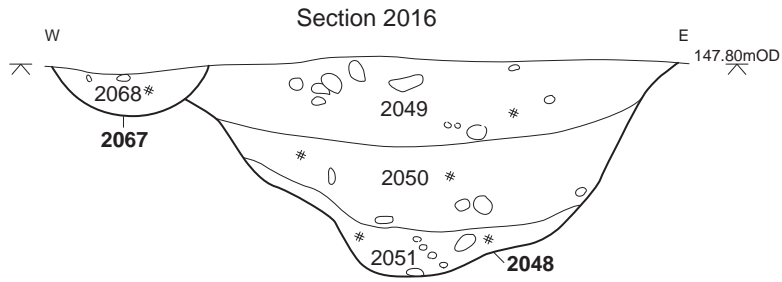
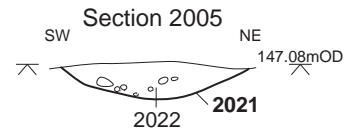
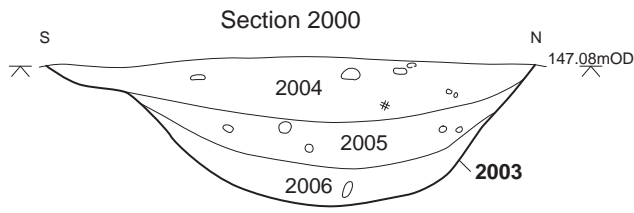


Figure 9: Area 1 sections



- Pottery
- Stone
- Charcoal

Figure10: Area 2 sections

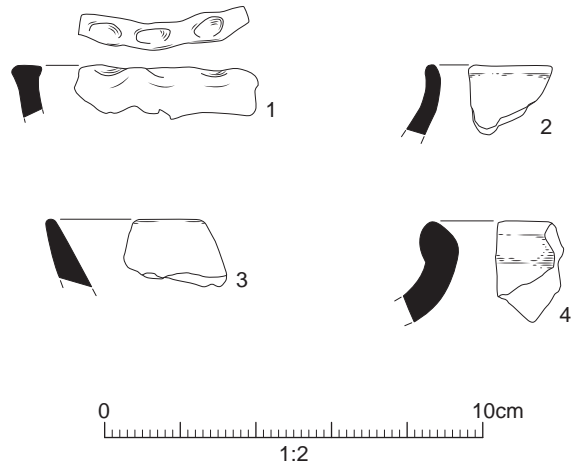


Figure 11: Iron Age-early Roman pottery



Plate 1: Intercutting enclosure ditches 2020 and 2044, looking south-west



Plate 2: Enclosure ditch 2020, looking south-west



Plate 3: Ditch segment 2007, looking south-west



Plate 4: Enclosure ditches 2167 and 2020, looking north-west



Plate 5: Ditch segments 2082 and 2084, looking south-east



Plate 6: Intercutting pit group 2161, looking south-west



Plate 7: Pit 2033, looking south-east



Plate 8: Pit 2124, looking north-west



Plate 9: Trackway ditches 1076 and 1075, looking south-west



Plate 10: Ditch segment 1022, looking north-east



Plate 11: Trackway/road surface 1021, looking north-east



Plate 12: Potential wheel ruts 1079 below trackway/road surface 1021, looking north-east



**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](mailto: 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](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCifA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*