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Daventry North-East, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

A 70 trench evaluation was undertaken on a 247ha site to the north-east of Daventry, Northamptonshire. Forty-five evaluation trenches were dug in the southern part of the site in Field 1, as this area constituted the first phase of the development application. Alongside the results of geophysical surveys in this field, the evaluation revealed evidence of a Roman rural settlement dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Trial trenches exposed numerous ditches, probably relating to enclosures and other field boundaries. The most significant find was a stone-lined corndryer with well-preserved environmental remains deposited in the flue of the structure. Preliminary analysis of this material suggests that the corndryer was used to malt cereal grain, possibly for ale production. A relatively high quantity of pottery from the site suggests that domestic activity was fairly intensive, while the recovery of cattle, sheep and horse bones indicates that the settlement operated a mixed agricultural economy.

The settlement was located close to the foot of Borough Hill, an Iron Age hillfort that was refortified at its northern end. A Roman villa dating from the 2nd and 4th centuries was built within this enclosure, and a 2nd-century barrow cemetery was located to its south in the middle of the hillfort. The site also lies c 3km west of the Roman town of Bannaventa, which was established on Watling Street.

Evidence for possible late Iron Age activity was identified on the development site, just to the east of the Roman settlement. This may have been associated with a trackway (identified by geophysical survey) which led to the north-east of the site. A series of ditches were found to the west of the northern end of the trackway in Field 5; these features remain undated.

Geophysical surveys identified three possible pit alignments in different areas of the site. However, the evaluation trenches only managed to locate features associated with one of these, close to the western periphery of the site in Field 2. No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

Several post-medieval quarries were located just to the north of the Roman settlement in Field 1. Other isolated and undated ditches were identified across the site, as well as remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow and modern agricultural land drains.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman. The fieldwork was directed by Dan Sykes, who was supported by James Harriss, BJ Ware, Raul Gonzalez, Bernadeta Rzadek, Christof Hiestermann and Diana Chard. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Diana Chard and Matt Reynolds. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson and prepared the archive under the management of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land North-East of Daventry. The site is a proposed residential development with associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as part of the preparation works for an Environmental Statement (ES). The present scope of work includes targeted trial trenches investigating various sites identified by previous geophysical surveys to inform the ES. Discussions between CgMs Consulting and Daventry District Council, the local planning authority, established the scope of the work required and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the work necessary to inform the planning process (OA 2017). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies (NPPF, Section 12; West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) as adopted in 2014, Policy BN5).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is centred at SP 5900 6400 and lies to the north-east of Daventry, expanding into parts of Daventry and Norton parishes (Fig. 1). It is bounded by Daventry Reservoir to the west, the Grand Union Canal to the north, the Daventry to Norton road to the south, and agricultural fields to the east. The site is bisected by the B4036 Long Buckby Road.
- 1.2.2 The site currently consists of fields cultivated for arable and grazed for pasture. A small area of woodland exists to the north. The land forms a shallow ridge projecting north-eastwards from the northern tip of Borough Hill. To the west, a minor stream was dammed to form Daventry Reservoir and the head of another stream valley cuts into its south-eastern flank.
- 1.2.3 The site lies at a maximum elevation of c 161m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its southern edge, on the lower slope of Borough Hill, and a minimum elevation of c 109m aOD in the stream valley to the north.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the area comprises a sequence of Liassic strata, with Whitby Mudstone outcropping on the highest ground and Marlstone Rock, Dyrham Formation Mudstone and Charmouth Mudstone outcropping successively downslope. Drift geology is largely absent from the higher ground, though there are deposits of Oadby Diamicton (boulder clay) and fluvio-glacial gravels at the north-eastern end of the survey area. A belt of alluvium lies on the floor of the stream valley to the north-west (www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A brief archaeological and historical background of the site is discussed in the desk-based assessment of the site, which utilises data from Historic Environment Records,

historic maps and aerial photographs (CgMs 2016). The historical and archaeological background presented here is based on information contained within that report, but expands upon it with evidence from other sources.

Palaeolithic to Bronze Age (c 500,000 BP-800 BC)

- 1.3.2 Evidence of activity in the surrounding area earlier than the Iron Age is scarce. Two Palaeolithic worked flints have been discovered on Borough Hill. One was a small, twisted, middle Acheulean ovate (Posnansky 1963, 382–3; Edgar 1923, Plate 4), while a small hand-axe was found in 1932 during the construction of a BBC transmitting station (RCHME 1981). No Mesolithic remains are known from the area.
- 1.3.3 There are a few Neolithic and Bronze Age finds in the local area. A Neolithic axe was found on Borough Hill, while a Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scraper was found during fieldwalking just north of the site in 2000 (CgMs 2016, 17). During another programme of fieldwalking in the southern part of site, 19 worked flints were recovered from the fields between the B4036 and Daventry Reservoir and from the fields between the B4036 and the eastern road to Norton (Brown 1991).
- 1.3.4 A Beaker burial was discovered in a gravel pit in the nearby parish of Norton in 1862. The burial contained the remains of an extended skeleton, a flint dagger and fragments of a 'highly-ornamented drinking cup of thin ware' (RCHME 1981).
- 1.3.5 Further Bronze Age discoveries from the area include three looped palstaves, two of which probably derived from Borough Hill (*ibid.*). Two socketed axes were found together in 1932 at the BBC transmitting station at the same time as the Palaeolithic hand-axe mentioned above.
- 1.3.6 Analysis of the results of geophysical survey and aerial photography has identified two probable barrows to the south-west of the A5/B4036 junction, and three further possible barrows approximately 550m to the north of the site beside the A5.
- 1.3.7 The most important prehistoric monument in the area is Borough Hill, an Iron Age hillfort which may have been established in the late Bronze Age (Plate 1). The site consists of a series of earthwork defences which enclose the entire hilltop, encompassing an area of c 54ha (Baker 1822–30, 343; Edgar 1923, 29, fig. 1). Considerable sections of this outer system have been damaged and its chronological sequence is not well understood. The construction of the ramparts is thought to originate in the late Bronze Age, though an early Iron Age date cannot be ruled out.
- 1.3.8 Two Bronze Age barrows have been identified on the hill. One, which is no longer visible, was located to the east of the BBC transmitting station (Baker 1822–30, 347; Edgar 1923, 37). The lies immediately south of the northern enclosure (see below) and consists of a small sub-circular mound, c 10m across and 0.25m high, though it is now significantly plough-damaged. 19th-century excavations discovered a cremation with a decorated, collared urn (Baker, *op. cit.*). Roman finds were also discovered in the feature, which appear to show re-use of the monument.

Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43)

- 1.3.9 Occupation of the hillfort continued in the Iron Age. This is partly characterised by the construction of an earthwork enclosure which bounded a 5ha section of the northern tip of the hill. The ramparts here were far more substantial than the Bronze Age circuit, which enclosed the full extent of the hillfort. On its south side, a ditch with a counterscarp bank and an outer bank and ditch divided the enclosure from the rest of the hilltop (RCHME 1981). A possible entrance into the hillfort is represented by a hollowed trackway which cut through the ditch at the northern corner and followed it along the north-east side. The south-east side of the fort was almost completely destroyed by the construction of a farm in the early 19th century.
- 1.3.10 Excavations in 1971 by the Department of the Environment in the southern part of the hillfort revealed two pits, one of which contained early Iron Age pottery and metalworking waste (DoE 1972, 11–2).
- 1.3.11 There is emerging evidence of Iron Age activity in the area around the hillfort. Geophysical surveys have identified several sites which may date to the Iron Age. An area next to Daventry Reservoir contained several enclosures with a possible roundhouse and other features (Butler and Fisher 2008), while another site to the south of Lower Thrupp Grounds appears to represent a multi-period settlement (GSB 2005).
- 1.3.12 An evaluation and geophysical survey of land immediately north of Daventry Reservoir by Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd identified an early-middle Iron Age settlement, represented by a series of curvilinear enclosures and several ring gullies (Hancock 2006a). This site was situated on low-lying land surrounded by higher ground on three sides, and it may have been located here to exploit seasonal pasture.
- 1.3.13 An area of considerable Iron Age settlement, dating from c 500 BC, has been excavated to the west of Crick, c 10km north of Daventry. Five occupation sites were discovered over 178ha in advance of the construction of the Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (Hughes and Woodward 2015; Masefield *et al.* 2015). These revealed three village settlements comprising numerous clusters of roundhouses and other structures, and considerable evidence for livestock husbandry, arable farming and ironworking. Land boundaries over several kilometres divided and organised this landscape, while a large open area between the settlements may have served as grazing land.

Roman (AD 43-410)

- 1.3.14 Borough Hill continued to be used in the Roman period when the hillfort became the focus of a 2nd-century AD barrow cemetery (Brown 1977; Jackson 1997). Eighteen barrows were recorded in the 18th century and were found to have been built on a north-south alignment. By the 19th century, only 14 barrows remained and most had been plough damaged. Excavations by Baker (1822-30, 346-7) found that several contained urned cremations and stone-lined cist burials. None of the barrows are visible today, although the site is the largest known Roman barrow cemetery in Britain.

- 1.3.15 Within the smaller Iron Age enclosure in the northern part of Borough Hill, a substantial Roman building was twice excavated in the 19th century (Baker *ibid.*; Botfield 1854). The excavations revealed a north-south range with a bathhouse added to the southern end. The building was constructed of sandstone and had a tiled roof. Several of the rooms were heated and were overlain with mosaic pavements. Painted plaster and window glass was also discovered. Several construction phases were evident, since one of the rooms was adapted to form a corridor while the northernmost room was found to be a later addition. A large collection of finds was recovered, including 2nd-4th century pottery, late Roman coins, marble moulding, and numerous metal artefacts. Outside the villa, a stone well was found to contain a human burial in one of its upper fills. A stone wall was identified close to the southern rampart, beyond which was a deposit of burnt earth and wood, a knife and a spear, and a range of animal bones and Roman pottery.
- 1.3.16 The building has all the characteristics of a villa. However, its hilltop location is unusual for a settlement of this type. The site draws parallels with the villa at Alfred's Castle in Oxfordshire, which was built in the early 2nd century AD within an early-middle Iron Age hillfort (Gosden and Lock 2013), and the elaborate 3rd-4th century building at Chiddingfold in Surrey (Cooper *et al.* 1984; Graham and Graham 2011). It has been suggested that the latter had a ritual function, due to the unusual nature of its topographic setting and the range of religious artefacts that were recovered from the site (Bird 2002). Hillforts are perhaps more often associated with being reused as religious sites in the Roman period, with classic examples including Maiden Castle in Dorset (Wheeler 1943; Sharples 1991), Uley in Gloucestershire (Woodward and Leach 1993) and Chanctonbury in West Sussex (Bedwin 1980; Rudling 2001).
- 1.3.17 Watling Street broadly followed the route of the modern A5 immediately to the east of the site. This was one of the major roads of Roman Britain, joining Richborough in Kent with Wroxeter in Shropshire.
- 1.3.18 The Roman town of Bannaventa, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1003879), was established on Watling Street c 3km ENE of Borough Hill. Although Bannaventa is mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary, its location was originally subject to much debate (Edgar 1923). Morton (1712, 532) first noticed masonry foundations with Roman coins in Whitton Field during the early 18th century. Further finds were recovered from the area over the next 200 years, including human burials, Roman coins, pottery and brooches (Ryland *et al.* 1902, 186-7). These discoveries appeared to confirm the location of the town. The 20th century saw more finds associated with the town being made, while aerial photographs taken in 1970 revealed an outline of the western part of the town (RCHME 1981). These showed that the town had an irregular quadrilateral shape with rounded corners. Excavations in the early 1970s revealed a sequence of defensive constructions, beginning with a ditch and an earth bank built sometime after the 1st century AD. This was replaced by a stone wall and two new ditches, possibly dating to the early 4th century. Further remains of internal buildings and domestic activity were also found within the town defences (Hassall *et al.* 1972, 325; Wilson *et al.* 1973, 296). Very little archaeological work has since been undertaken at the site.

- 1.3.19 Several Roman rural settlements have been identified in the immediate hinterland around Bannaventa and Borough Hill. Most of these are known only through aerial photographs and surface collection of artefacts, including a probable villa just north of Norton Lodge Farm (RCHME 1981). Geophysical surveys of the site have confirmed the presence of three of these settlements (GSB 2005; Butler and Fisher 2008).
- 1.3.20 A complex of enclosures are known to the east of Thrupp Lodge. Some of these are likely to relate to the deserted medieval village of Thrupp; however, given the quantity of Roman artefacts recovered by metal-detectorists from the fields adjacent to Thrupp Lodge, some are likely to represent parts of a Roman settlement.
- 1.3.21 A complex of enclosures, a trackway and other features were identified at Lower Thrupp Grounds. Metal-detectorist finds from the area have included an early Roman coin, numerous late Roman coins, two Dolphin-type brooches and a possible stylus.
- 1.3.22 At Norton Lodge Farm, north of Bannaventa, geophysical survey highlighted a complex of enclosures and roundhouses at the B4036/A5 junction. These results extended the known area of cropmarks in the vicinity, where metal-detectorists have previously recovered finds.
- 1.3.23 These discoveries add to a growing picture of the Romano-British landscape in the local region. Beyond the site, a rural settlement has been identified in three excavations at Middlemore in north Daventry. Excavations by Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd at Sites 2 and 5a, Middlemore, revealed ditches, pits and a gully dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, and probable enclosures dating between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD (Wilson 2004; Hancock 2006b). Further excavations by Northamptonshire Archaeology close to these sites produced structural remains of Romano-British buildings, including T-clamps, nails, tegulae and imbrices, as well as horse and sheep bones (Leigh 2002; 2003).
- 1.3.24 Around 7km south-east of Bannaventa at Nether Heyford, just to the east of Watling Street, lies Whitehall villa. This site has been the subject of extensive community excavations since 2000 but has yet to be fully published. The work has revealed the remains of a corridor villa which had views eastwards over the upper Nene Valley. A farmstead and field system was established during the late Iron Age. The settlement was reorganised during the late 1st-early 2nd century AD with the construction of two stone-built roundhouses, followed by a 'proto-villa'. The corridor villa was built around the late 3rd century and two bathhouses were added in the mid-4th century. A post-Roman phase, argued to date to the 5th century AD, is suggested to have followed the abandonment of the villa with the construction of a new timber building.

Medieval (AD 410-1550)

- 1.3.25 Several Anglo-Saxon burials have been found in the area, with three examples known from Borough Hill. An inhumation burial was discovered in one of the barrows on the hill in 1823 (it is uncertain whether this was one of the Bronze Age barrows or one of the Roman barrows). The individual was accompanied by a square-headed brooch, a dolphin-headed buckle, a bronze pin, a bronze boss, glass and amber beads and two pierced Roman coins. It has been suggested that the burial dates to the 5th century AD (Edgar 1923). Another inhumation was found interred with a spearhead in one of

the rooms of the bathhouse on Borough Hill (Botfield 1854, 384). At the northern end of Borough Hill, a cist burial with a spearhead may also have dated to the Saxon period (Baker 1822–30, 347).

- 1.3.26 A Saxon burial mound was found in Norton Parish immediately east of Watling Street. In 1855–6, the mound was levelled during construction work, revealing five or six skeletons with an amber bead and remains of metal artefacts. Another grave, discovered nearby in 1863, included a saucer brooch, a disc brooch, a square-headed brooch, two bronze rings, an iron knife and a bone spindle whorl (RCHME 1981).
- 1.3.27 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement is not well attested, although several isolated finds have been recovered from different areas of the site (CgMs 2016, 20).
- 1.3.28 The site contains the deserted medieval village of Thrupp. This settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book, when it appears to have been divided between two manors (Ryland *et al.* 1902, 331 and 348). Throughout much of the later medieval period, Thrupp belonged to Daventry Priory. It is recorded that, in 1489, the Priory expelled 100 residents, enclosed the village, abandoned the chapel and destroyed 18 houses. By 1530, the settlement is described as having been converted to pasture, while only one farm remained in 1564 (Baker 1822–30, 316 and 425).
- 1.3.29 The surface remains of the village have been largely ploughed out, although large quantities of medieval pottery attest to its presence (RCHME 1981). A small-scale excavation by CLASP on the verge of the B4036 revealed several masonry walls, a hearth and a floor surface. A small amount of pottery from the site suggested that these remains were part of the medieval village (Young and Kay 2015).
- 1.3.30 Analysis of aerial photographs in 2004 highlighted the remains of extensive ridge and furrow across the site (CgMs 2016, 21–22, fig. 3). The B4036 cuts across these features and probably dates to the enclosure of 1489 when the land was converted to pasture. Several field boundaries are aligned perpendicular to the road, suggesting a contemporary or later date. Some of these appear to follow the ridge and furrow.
- 1.3.31 Beyond the site, the remains of a second medieval village are located near Muscott, just over 2.5km east of Norton. As with Thrupp, the village was mentioned in the Domesday Book, indicating that it also had Saxon origins (Ryland *et al.* 1902, 325). The earthworks of the medieval village are well preserved and cover just less than 0.1ha. Muscott House today stands at the western end of the site (RCHME 1981, fig. 119).

Post-medieval/modern (AD 1550-present)

- 1.3.32 Jeffery and Eyre's 18th-century map shows the site and surrounding area as it was in 1779, when much of it appears to have been pasture (CgMs 2016, 22). This is supported by the field name 'grounds' which is often associated with pastoral land. The depopulation of the area in the late medieval period turned the former open fields into sheep pasture (Steane 1974, 175).
- 1.3.33 The Grand Junction Canal, which forms part of the northern boundary of the site, and Daventry Reservoir, immediately west of the site, were absent from Jeffery and Eyre's map but were located on an Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor's Drawing of 1813 (CgMs 2016, fig. 7).

- 1.3.34 The 1887-91 First Edition OS map shows numerous buildings along the B4036. Thrupp Covert had been extended by this time, while woodland (or orchards) is shown close to Thrupp Grounds, Thrupp Lodge and Thrupp Grounds Farm. A series of rectilinear fields are located within the development site, and there is little to distinguish between the older enclosures of Thrupp and Norton and the early 19th-century fields within the parish of Daventry except for subtle differences in field size and shape.
- 1.3.35 Jubilee Farm and Lower Thrupp Grounds are seen for the first time on the 1901 OS map, while Westlands first appears on the 1971 OS map.
- 1.3.36 During the 20th century, several field boundaries were removed to create a landscape of larger fields and the stream that forms the boundary between Daventry and Norton Parishes was subsequently canalised.

1.4 Geophysical surveys

- 1.4.1 A series of geophysical surveys have been undertaken over wide areas of the site (GSB 2005; Butler and Fisher 2008; Ladocha and Smith 2010; MOLA 2016). The results of these surveys have highlighted a range of archaeological anomalies. Details can be found in the relevant reports, but features that have been identified include a possible Bronze Age barrow; an enclosure, pit alignment and ditches at Daventry Reservoir; an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement near Lower Thrupp Grounds; a Romano-British settlement to the east of Thrupp Grounds; Roman and medieval settlements at Thrupp Lodge; extensive remains of ridge and furrow; a post-medieval farmstead; probable post-medieval brick kilns; and a range of undated ditches and other field boundary features.
- 1.4.2 The focus of this evaluation concentrates on the area immediately north of Borough Hill, where numerous archaeological anomalies have been identified, including possible pit alignments, ditches, enclosures and a trackway.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development;
- ii. to assess the impact of previous land-use on the site;
- iii. to assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- iv. to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development;
- v. to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- vi. to disseminate the results through the production of a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum, and to provide information for accession to the Northamptonshire HER.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 70 evaluation trenches were excavated across the site to target specific geophysical anomalies and to excavate a representative 4% sample of the first phase of the development, which is known for planning purposes as the Hybrid Application Site (Fig. 2, Field 1). Trench locations were agreed with the Daventry District Council planning officer before the work began. All the trenches measured 50m x 2m except for Trench 72 which was 30m x 2m.

2.2.2 Trenches 1-47 were located within a triangular area of land in two fields between the B4036 and the Daventry-Norton road (Field 1, the Hybrid Application Site). Trenches 46 and 47 on the west side of Field 1 were not excavated as access was not granted by the landowner.

2.2.3 Trenches 48-57 were spread more widely over three fields to the east of the Hybrid Application Site (Fields 5, 6 and 7).

2.2.4 Trenches 58-71 were positioned to the north of the B4036 within three fields in the western part of the site (Fields 2, 3 and 4).

2.2.5 Trench 72 was located close to the junction of the A5 and B4036 (Field 8). This trench was located to investigate possible Iron Age or Roman settlement features in the eastern part of the site.

2.2.6 Eleven trenches in Fields 2 and 3 were located close to overhead cables. To maintain a safe working-distance, goal posts were erected to pass beneath the cables.

2.2.7 Each trench was excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil were stored at a safe distance from the trench edge. Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, depending upon which was encountered first (Plate 2). Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

- 2.2.8 Extant ridge and furrow was encountered in some areas, obscuring underlying features. These were machined though to expose the underlying archaeology, although furrows were tested where necessary to distinguish them from archaeological features. The presence and extent of ridge and furrow was clear from the results of the geophysical surveys and were not recorded in detail during the evaluation.
- 2.2.9 The exposed surface in each trench was cleaned to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. A sufficient sample of each feature or deposit type was excavated by hand and recorded, as specified in Appendix A of the WSI (OA 2017). Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections were drawn at 1:20.
- 2.2.10 Metal detectorists from the Community, Landscape, Archaeology and Survey Project (CLASP) were granted access to the site to assist in the work by detecting the spoil heaps of the evaluation trenches. Analysis of all finds recovered from metal-detecting have been included with those from the evaluation trenches.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Full details of each trench, including dimensions and depths of all deposits, can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are presented in Appendix B and environmental reports for Appendix C.
- 3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated, eg pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3, etc.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in each trench was fairly uniform. The natural geology of the site was an orange/grey sandy clay with a red/brown sandstone. These were overlain by an agricultural subsoil that was in turn covered by the ploughsoil. The fields were extensively deep-ploughed in the late 1960s to remove extant quarries, ridge and furrow and other disused field boundaries.
- 3.2.2 Although the site is mostly on clay soil, ground conditions throughout the evaluation were not difficult and the trenches remained dry for all but two days. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology, although numerous geological features were also present and were difficult to distinguish from the archaeology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 3, 7-8, 11, 16, 21-31, 35, 40, 43-45, 48-49, 52-55, 58-59, 63-65, 68 and 70-72.
- 3.3.2 Apart from the presence of a few ditches, the main areas of archaeology were located in the north-eastern half of Field 1 (Trenches 21-23, 27-29 and 40), Field 5 (53-55) and Trench 72 in Field 8 (Fig. 2).

3.4 Field 1 (south-west): Trenches 1-20

- 3.4.1 Trenches 1-20 were mostly devoid of archaeology, other than post-medieval/modern features (Fig. 3).
- 3.4.2 A number of linear features thought to be furrows were found in Trench 3. Only feature 304 was fully excavated. It had an undulating base and an uneven depth, reaching less than 0.3m (Fig. 4). Its fill contained a small amount of post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), and clay pipe.
- 3.4.3 Several undated ditches or furrows were excavated in Trenches 7, 8 and 16 (figs 3 and 4). Features 704, 705, 804, 806 and 1604 had shallow, concave bases and were each less than 0.2m deep. Fills of the features in Trenches 7 and 8 contained post-medieval finds (see Appendix A). A slightly deeper ditch (1104) with straighter sides and an almost V-shaped profile was excavated in Trench 11 (Plate 3).

3.5 Field 1 (north-east): Trenches 21-23, 27-31, 40, 43

- 3.5.1 Ten trenches were positioned to target an area of considerable archaeological interest highlighted by the geophysics survey in the north-eastern part of Field 1 (Figs. 3 and 5). A significant quantity of 2nd-3rd century pottery was recovered from features and upper soil layers from several of the trenches in this area, attesting to the presence of Romano-British settlement activity.

Trench 21

- 3.5.2 Trench 21 contained 14 ditches and a pit or posthole, of which three ditches (2103, 2105 and 2108) and the pit/posthole (2110) were excavated (Figs 5 and 6). The three ditches were between 0.3m and 0.9m wide and had steep-moderately sloping sides with flattish or concave bases. Ditches 2103 and 2108 contained dark brown silty-clay fills, while 2105 contained an orange/grey silty-clay fill. The fills of ditches 2103 and 2105 contained 2nd-century AD pottery. Roman pottery was also recovered from the subsoil of this trench.
- 3.5.3 A small pit/posthole (2110) measuring 0.4m wide and 0.1 deep, truncated the side of ditch 2103. Its dark brown silty-clay fill did not produce any finds.

Trench 22

- 3.5.4 Trench 22 exposed 14 definite or probable ditches, two pits and a soil spread (2226). The plan suggests that several of the ditches intercut, indicating that they represented successive phases of activity. Some were noticeably narrow and may be relatively recent field drains. It seems likely that later agricultural practices had disturbed some of the archaeological features in this area as Roman pottery and worked flints were discovered in the subsoil. One pit (2203) and three ditches (2205, 2207, 2211) were excavated (Figs 5 and 7).
- 3.5.5 Half of pit 2203 was exposed at the edge of the trench and measured 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep. The pit contained a dark brown clay silt fill (2204) that included a partially-complete 2nd-century jar. It was truncated by ditch 2207 (Plate 4), which was a relatively substantial feature measuring over 1.0m wide and nearly 0.7m deep. The ditch was V-shaped in profile with irregular sides and a narrow, concave base. Its two lowest fills (2208 and 2209) were thin, dark orange silts which formed on the north-west side of the ditch, both of which contained 2nd-century pottery. A thicker, upper deposit of orange silty-clay (2210) filled the remaining 0.5m depth of the ditch and contained pottery dating to the mid-2nd century AD. This ditch was recut on its south-east side as ditch 2205, which was much shallower in comparison with 2207, measuring just over 0.2m deep. It contained a dark brown clay-silt fill (2206) with 3rd-century pottery.
- 3.5.6 Ditch 2211 cut across the trench at an oblique angle on a N-S alignment. It had steep sides and a flat base, measuring more than 0.8m across and 0.2m deep. The ditch contained two fills consisting of dark brown silty-clay. The basal fill (2212) was deeper to the south-west, while the upper fill (2213) contained late 2nd-century pottery.

Trench 23

- 3.5.7 Trench 23 contained a stone-lined corn-dryer, two ditches, one beamslot, three probable pits, and three probable quarries.
- 3.5.8 The corn-dryer (2313) was only partially excavated, as only its north-eastern end was revealed by the trench (Fig. 8; Plate 5). The exposed section appears to represent the firing chamber and part of the flue, while the other end remains under the baulk. The exposed part of the feature measured 1.9m long and 0.2m deep. The firing chamber was sub-circular and contained several large and medium-sized stones, and it was clear from its reddened colour that the surrounding natural had been heat-affected.
- 3.5.9 The feature contained three fills, the lowest of which (2311) was a thin layer of dark brown silty-clay with a dense concentration of charcoal at the base of the firing chamber. An environmental sample from this fill produced a large quantity of charred plant remains, including a high proportion of cereal grain. Preliminary analysis suggests that these organic remains show evidence for malting, most likely for ale production. A thicker layer of mid-orange/brown silty-clay (2310), c 0.2m deep, lay above the basal fill. This layer was dry and friable and contained a mixture of stone and natural clay, which was probably part of the original superstructure. Fills 2311 and 2310 both contained pottery dating to the 2nd century. An upper layer of orange silty-clay (2309) covered most of the exposed part of the corn-dryer. This appears to include a mixture of subsoil and was evidently disturbed by later ploughing. Disturbance was also evident from the finds from this fill, which included both Roman and post-medieval pottery.
- 3.5.10 A possible beamslot (2306) was identified adjacent to the corn-dryer. This feature was roughly rectangular in section, with steep sides and a flat base and measured c 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 8). The beam-slot contained late 2nd-century pottery.
- 3.5.11 Ditches 2304 and 2316 were located to the north-west and south-east of the corn-dryer and the beam-slot respectively. Ditch 2304 was 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep with shallow, sloping sides. Ditch 2316 was 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep with relatively steep sides and a concave base which was stepped on one side, perhaps indicating the presence of a recut (Plate 6). The fills of both ditches produced 2nd-century AD pottery, while the latter also contained charcoal.
- 3.5.12 Three irregularly-shaped quarries (2318, 2320, 2322) were exposed in the north-western and central sections of the trench. The features measured 3.6m, 3.7m and 5.7m across respectively, but were not excavated. They may relate to similar post-medieval features to the north in Trenches 24-26 and 44 (see below).
- 3.5.13 Trench 23 also contained three small pits (2324, 2326, 2328) each measuring c 0.4–0.5m across. None of these features were excavated and they remain undated.

Trench 27

- 3.5.14 Trench 27 contained ditches 2704 and 2707, both of which were roughly NW-SE aligned, and pit 2709 (Fig. 9). The profiles of the two ditches varied. Ditch 2704 was comparatively deep and narrow. It was excavated to a depth of 0.45m deep without reaching its base. The north-east side of the ditch gently sloped for almost 0.5m before

the side became steeper. It is possible that earth from this side had slumped into the base of the ditch (Plate 7). The ditch contained a lower fill of light brown silty-clay (2705) and an upper fill, which concentrated on the north-east side of the ditch, of grey clay silt (2706). Both fills contained 2nd-century pottery and quantities of animal bones.

3.5.15 Ditch 2707 had fairly steep sides and a concave base. It was nearly 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep with a mid-grey silty-clay fill (2708).

3.5.16 Pit 2709 was a small, circular feature measuring 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It had shallow sides and a concave base and contained a dark grey sandy-silt fill (2710) with a concentration of charcoal. An environmental sample was taken from this fill.

3.5.17 A third-century coin was recovered from the topsoil of this trench.

Trench 28

3.5.18 Trench 28 contained pits 2803 and 2805 and ditch 2807 (Fig. 10). These were all wide, shallow features and appear to have been quite heavily truncated.

3.5.19 Pit 2803 was almost 0.8m wide and was sub-rectangular in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base with a depth of 0.1m. The pit contained a dark brown silty-clay (2804) that included 2nd-century pottery. Another similarly-shaped pit (2811) was found next to pit 2803 but was not excavated.

3.5.20 Pit 2805 had a similar sub-rectangular shape to pit 2803. It was 0.7m wide and less than 0.1m deep, with a dark orange/grey silty-clay fill (2806) containing 2nd-century pottery and worked flint.

3.5.21 Ditch 2807 was nearly 0.9m wide with shallow sides and a flat base. It contained a dark orange silty-clay fill (2808) with pottery dating from after c AD120.

3.5.22 A larger ditch (2810) was located towards the middle of the trench. It measured over 3.0m across and was aligned NE–SW. This feature was not excavated.

3.5.23 Three Roman coins, comprising one early and two late issues, were recovered from the topsoil of this trench.

Trench 29

3.5.24 Trench 29 contained seven ditches, one probable pit, one probable posthole and two unknown features, of which two ditches (2905 and 2907) were excavated (Fig. 11). Ditch 2905 was fairly large, measuring 2.1m across. It had irregular sloping sides and a flat base with a depth of 0.9m. It contained a single fill of dark brown sandy-clay (2904) with 2nd-century pottery and animal bones. Ditch 2907 was 1.2m wide with irregular sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill similar to that in ditch 2905, also with 2nd-century pottery.

Trench 30

3.5.25 Trench 30 contained four ditches (Fig. 12). Ditch 3003 was located in the northernmost part of the trench. It was aligned E-W and measured at least 1.2m across. It was truncated on its northern side by ditch 3005, which appears to have been a narrower

recut measuring 0.7m across. Both ditches had similar concave profiles and single yellow silty-clay fills. No pottery was recovered from either ditch, although ditch 3003 produced some worked flint.

3.5.26 Ditch 3007 measured 0.5m across. It had steep sides and a V-shaped profile. Its single fill of brown silty-clay (3006) did not produce any finds.

3.5.27 Ditch 3009 was more than 1.2m wide. It had sloping sides and a flat base with a depth of almost 0.5m. It contained a single fill of orange/grey silty-clay (3008) that included some 1st-2nd century pottery.

Trench 31

3.5.28 Trench 31 contained two ditches deep (Fig. 13) and several furrows or land drains that may date anywhere between the medieval and modern periods. The furrows/land drains were not excavated.

3.5.29 Ditch 3104 was aligned E-W and measured just over 1.0m across and c 0.5m. It contained a brown silty-clay with late 1st–2nd-century pottery.

3.5.30 Ditch 3105 was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. It had steep sides and an undulating but concave base. This ditch may have been recut along its northern side. It contained a grey/brown silty-clay fill (3106) but did not produce any dating evidence.

Trench 40

3.5.31 Trench 40 contained a ditched boundary that had been recut on at least three occasions, as well as two pits and several post-medieval/modern land drains.

3.5.32 The ditched boundary (Fig. 14; Plate 8) was located close to the centre of the trench and was aligned NW-SE. Ditch 4004 was the earliest cut in the sequence. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was 0.5m deep. Its single, yellow clay silt fill (4005) contained late 2nd-century pottery. The ditch was at least 0.8m wide and it was cut on its north-western side by ditch 4006. The latter ditch was at least 1.10m wide but was truncated on both sides by later iterations of the boundary. It contained a brown/grey clay-silt fill (4007) with late 2nd-century pottery. Ditch 4006 was cut on its south-eastern side by the much shallower ditch 4010, which also truncated ditch 4004. Ditch 4010 was 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep and contained a sterile brown clay fill (4011). The north-western side of ditch 4006 was truncated by ditch 4008, which was 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its orange clay-silt fill (4009) contained 2nd-century pottery.

3.5.33 Pits 4012 and 4014 (Fig. 14) were located a few meters west of the ditched boundary. The pits differed in size and profile, although the upper sections of both appear to have been truncated. Pit 4012 was sub-circular and measured 2.2m across. The eastern side of the feature reached 0.3m deep. Much of the western side sloped very gradually to this point, giving the feature an almost flat-based profile. The pit contained a single grey silt fill (4013) that contained animal bones and 3rd-4th-century pottery.

3.5.34 Pit 4014 was oval and measured just over 0.7m across. It had fairly steep sides and a flat base with a single, brown clay-silt fill (4015) containing 4th-century pottery.

Trench 43

3.5.35 Trench 43 was located in the northern part of Field 1 and contained two ditches (4301, 4303; Fig. 15). Ditch 4301 was 0.5m wide and just over 0.3m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base with a single, brown clay-silt fill (4300) that contained pottery that could only be assigned broadly to the Roman period. Ditch 4303 was larger in comparison, measuring 1.4m across and just over 0.5m deep. It contained a similar fill to that found in ditch 4301, but no datable finds were recovered.

3.6 Field 1 (north-east): Trenches 24-26, 44-45

3.6.1 Trenches 24–26 and 44–45 were positioned towards the north and north-western periphery of Field 1 (Figs. 2 and 16). No evidence of the Roman settlement was encountered in this area, although several hand-dug quarries were discovered. Pottery from these features suggests that they date to the post-medieval period.

3.6.2 A total of seven quarries were found in Trenches 23, 24, 25 and 44 (as well as the three in Trench 23, described above). The full extents of these features were not exposed, although they ranged in size from at least 4m to 9m across.

3.6.3 Quarries 2503 and 2604 were excavated to depths of c 2.0m, while quarry 4405 was slightly deeper at 2.4m. Small quantities of 18/19th-century pottery were recovered from quarries 2503, 2505, 2604 and 4405. Quarries 2404, 2505, 2606, 4403 and 4407 were not excavated.

3.6.4 The quarries did not extend further to the east of this group of trenches. Trench 45 located a 1.7m-wide ditch (4504, Fig. 17). This feature had moderately-sloping sides and a flat base, and contained two fills of brown sandy-clay (4505, 4506). The basal fill (4505) was concentrated on the south side of the ditch, which sloped more gradually than the north side. It contained prehistoric worked flint, which was the only datable material that was recovered from the ditch.

3.7 Field 1 (east) and Field 6 (west): Trenches 32-39, 41-42, 48-49

3.7.1 Several trenches were positioned in the eastern part of Field 1 and the western part of Field 6 to investigate a number of geophysical anomalies (Fig. 18). Considering the proximity of the Roman settlement, features and finds are surprisingly rare in this area; Trenches 32–34, 36–39 and 41–42 contained no archaeology.

3.7.2 Trench 35 in the eastern corner of Field 1 contained three ditches: 3504, 3505 and 3506 (Fig. 19). The ditches were broadly aligned SW–NE, but they each varied in size and profile. Ditch 3504 measured 0.9m across and 0.3m deep. It had moderately-sloping sides with a concave base and contained a single fill of light brown silty-clay with early 1st-century AD pottery. Ditch 3505 measured 0.8m across and 0.4m deep, but it had a more V-shaped profile with a narrow, flat base. Ditch 3506 was the widest of the three ditches, measuring 1.4m, but was only 0.2m deep. It had shallow sides and a wide, flat base. Ditches 3505 and 3506 each contained two fills. The basal fills of both features were of firm, orange clay (3507, 3509), while the upper fills were

composed of light brown silty-clay (3508, 3510) similar to that in ditch 3504. No datable finds were recovered either ditch.

- 3.7.3 Trenches 48 and 49 were located in the western corner of Field 6 to investigate a possible trackway and enclosures identified by the geophysical survey. Two ditches were exposed in each trench, three of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies (Figs 18 and 20).
- 3.7.4 Ditch 4807 was exposed near the eastern end of Trench 48. It was aligned N-S and measured almost 1.0m across. The ditch was V-shaped with a pointed base which reached a depth of 0.6m. It contained a basal fill of dark orange silty-clay (4808), which was marginally deeper on the eastern side, and an upper fill of brown sandy-clay (4809).
- 3.7.5 Ditch 4803 was located in the eastern end of Trench 48. It was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.2m across. It had a V-shaped profile similar to ditch 4807 and was 0.5m deep. The basal fill, a dark orange/brown silty-clay (4804), had accumulated along the full length of the north-east side of the ditch. This was overlain by a lighter, orange/yellow silty-clay fill (4805) that also accumulated on this side of the ditch. A third and final fill (4806) consisted of darker orange clay, similar to the basal fill. No datable finds were recovered from this ditch.
- 3.7.6 Ditch 4904 had gently-sloping sides and a narrowed, flat base. It was 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with a single mid-yellow sandy-clay fill (4903).
- 3.7.7 Ditch 4905 had comparatively steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light red silty-sand (4906) that contained sherds of Iron Age pottery and worked flint.

3.8 Field 6: Trenches 50-51

- 3.8.1 Trenches 50 and 51 were positioned in the centre of Field 6 to investigate a possible pit alignment seen on the geophysics survey but did not reveal any archaeological remains (Fig. 21).

3.9 Field 5 and Field 7: Trenches 52-57

- 3.9.1 Trenches 52-55 were positioned in Field 5 and Trenches 56 and 57 in Field 6 to investigate a series of linear geophysical anomalies, while Trench 57 was targeted on a possible pit alignment (Fig. 22).
- 3.9.2 Trench 52 contained four ditches, two of which were excavated (Fig. 23). Ditch 5206 was fairly shallow, measuring 0.9m across with a concave base 0.1m deep. In contrast, ditch 5208 was V-shaped in profile, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Both ditches contained sandy-clay fills, though neither produced any datable finds.
- 3.9.3 Trench 53 contained six ditches. Three of these were excavated (5303, 5305, 5307) and were found to vary in size, ranging from 0.3m to 1.6m wide and from 0.1m and 0.6m deep (Fig. 24). Ditches 5305 and 5307 had moderately sloping sides with narrow, flat bases. The latter contained a thin basal fill that had accumulated on the north side of the ditch. The upper fills of both ditches consisted of a similar orange sandy-clay. Ditch 5307 intercut with unexcavated ditch 5312, but the stratigraphic relationship was not investigated. None of the ditches in this trench produced any finds.

- 3.9.4 Trench 54 contained two ditches (5403 and 5405), both aligned NE-SW. The features were c 0.9m across and 0.3–0.4m deep, with moderately-sloping, concave profiles (Fig. 25). Single red-brown clay deposits filled both ditches, but neither produced any finds.
- 3.9.5 Trench 55 contained two ditches (5504 and 5506) that lay on similar NE-SW alignments and both corresponded with features identified by the geophysical survey (Figs 22 and 26). Ditch 5504 was fairly shallow with a flat base and was less than 0.2m deep, with an orange/red clay sand fill (5505). Ditch 5506 was 0.4m deep with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base and had a light yellow sandy-silt fill (5507). No finds were recovered from either ditch.
- 3.9.6 Trenches 56 and 57 contained no archaeology.

3.10 Field 2 (south): Trenches 58, 61-62

- 3.10.1 Trenches 58, 61 and 62 were positioned in the southern half of Field 2 (Fig. 27). A single NW-SE ditch was exposed in Trench 58. The feature was over 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 28). It contained a single, sterile fill of light orange sandy-clay (5805).
- 3.10.2 Trenches 61 and 62 contained no archaeology.

3.11 Field 2 (north): Trenches 59-60, 63-64

- 3.11.1 Trenches 59, 60 and 63 were positioned in the northern half of Field 2 to investigate a possible pit alignment (Fig. 29).
- 3.11.2 Trench 59 exposed two pits (5906 and 5909). The pits clearly intercut, though only pit 5906 was excavated and the relationship between the two was not revealed. Pit 5906 was over 2.7m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 30). It was sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. The pit contained a thin basal fill of dark yellow silty-clay (5907) and an upper fill of orange-brown silty-clay (5908), neither of which produced any datable finds. An undated ditch was found in the northern part of the trench.
- 3.11.3 In Trench 63, a probable ditch (6304) was located close to where the trench crossed the putative pit alignment. That this feature was a ditch rather than a pit is suggested by its relatively straight sides. However, the feature does correspond with the geophysical anomaly (Fig. 29). The ditch measured just over 2.0m wide and contained a single orange sandy-silt fill (6305), but no finds were recovered from the feature. A probable furrow was also recorded in this trench.
- 3.11.4 Trench 60 was located across the pit alignment but exposed no archaeological features.
- 3.11.5 Trench 64 was positioned in the north-east corner of Field 2, targeted on a pair of ditches that had been identified by the geophysical survey. A single, undated ditch was exposed (6404).

3.12 Field 3: Trenches 65-68 and 71

- 3.12.1 Trenches 65-68 and 71 were positioned along the western side of Field 3 (Fig. 31). In addition to several furrows and modern land drains, Trenches 65, 68 and 71 each contained a single, undated ditch. These were relatively shallow linear features, each about 0.7m wide and 0.1–0.2m deep (Fig. 32).

3.12.2 Trench 66 was dug to investigate a small enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. However, no archaeology was encountered in this trench.

3.13 Field 4: Trenches 69 and 70

3.13.1 Trenches 69 and 70 were positioned in the northern end of Field 4 (Fig. 33). Trench 70 revealed a large quarry (7004) that was at least 30m wide. The feature was not excavated, though two sherds of 18th/19th-century pottery were recovered from the surface of the upper fill (7005).

3.13.2 Trench 69 did not contain archaeology.

3.14 Field 8: Trench 72

3.14.1 Field 8 was located c 2.4km north-east of Field 1, adjacent to the A5. Geophysical survey highlighted this area as being of considerable archaeological interest, containing enclosures, field boundaries, pits and possible structural remains, most of which lie outside the planned junction construction works. A single evaluation trench (Trench 72) was positioned over a group of anomalies immediately west of the A5 (Fig. 34).

3.14.2 Trench 72 revealed four ditches and one pit (Fig. 35). Ditches 7207, 7205 and 7203 were located in the eastern half of the trench and appear to represent a boundary that was recut on at least two occasions. Ditch 7207 was at least 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep. It had gradual sloping sides and contained a single dark grey sandy-silt fill (7208). Ditch 7203 was located to the south-east of 7207. It had concave sides and reached a depth of 0.7m. The relationship between ditches 7207 and 7203 is uncertain because both features were cut by ditch 7205. This feature was 1.7m wide and over 0.7m deep. It had relatively straight sides and a pointed, concave base. The dark grey sandy-silt fills of all three ditches were difficult to distinguish. Only ditch 7205 produced finds, comprising worked flint.

3.14.3 A fourth ditch (7209) was exposed to the west. It was aligned roughly N-S and measured 1.3m across. It was a concave feature with a comparatively steep north-west side and a gentle-sloping south-east side. It contained a thin basal fill of dark brown/black sandy-clay (7210) which was overlain by a main fill of dark brown sandy-silt (7211). The ditch did not produce any finds.

3.15 Finds summary

3.15.1 Detailed finds reports are presented below in Appendix B. Most of the finds derived from features associated with the Roman rural settlement in Field 1, although a small number were recovered from features in other areas. The finds can be summarised as follows.

3.15.2 Of the 502 sherds of pottery recovered from the site, the vast majority was Roman and predominantly 2nd and 3rd century in date. Much of it was recovered from ditch fills and topsoil contexts in the north-east part of Field 1. Medium sand-tempered reduced wares were the most common fabric present in terms of sherd count, comprising over half the assemblage. Nonetheless, the range of fabrics and forms was comparatively wide. Imported types include Central Gaulish samian, Dorset black-burnished ware,

Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria, Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and Nene Valley fine wares.

- 3.15.3 A small quantity of pottery (five sherds) potentially spanning the mid-late Iron Age was also recovered, while post-medieval pottery of the 17th-19th centuries was encountered in several of the large quarries.
- 3.15.4 Only five coins were recovered from trenches close to the area of Roman settlement. All the coins were Roman, including a possible 1st/2nd-century sestertius, a 3rd-century radiate and three 4th-century issues. All five derived from topsoil and subsoil layers and were probably disturbed from their original contexts.
- 3.15.5 Most of the CBM was similarly restricted to the area of Roman settlement, and much of it dated to this period. Over half the material was recovered from subsoil and topsoil layers, suggesting that a sizable quantity had been disturbed by later ploughing, with the remainder deriving from the fills of ditches, pits and quarry features. The Roman tile mostly comprised roofing fragments including tegulae and imbrices, although flue tiles from heated rooms were also present.
- 3.15.6 Worked stone was very rare. A few fragments were recovered from the Roman corndryer, which was lined with masonry. Some fragments from this structure, unsurprisingly, showed signs of burning. Fired clay was also recovered from this feature and was presumably used as flue-lining.
- 3.15.7 The only other datable find from the site was a 1st century AD bow brooch that was recovered from Trench 27. Fragments of glass and metal objects were generally undated or modern. Several fragments of clay pipe also attest to post-medieval activity.
- 3.15.8 The charred plant remains were significant for a sample from the flue of the corndryer. This included a dense quantity of cereal grain, a high proportion of which had sprouted, and there were numerous detached coleoptiles. This evidence is indicative of malted grain.
- 3.15.9 The faunal remains were dominated by bones of sheep/goats, cattle and horses. There was a complete absence of pig bones, though this could be due to the small sample size. However, dog bones were present.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in mostly dry and sunny weather, with some overcast days particularly towards the beginning of the work. Archaeological features were generally easy to distinguish from the natural clay geology.
- 4.1.2 The distribution of trenches provided good coverage in Field 1 (the development application site) without any significant restrictions. The remains recorded here provide a reliable representation of the archaeological potential in this area.
- 4.1.3 Fewer trenches were positioned in other areas, targeted on specific geophysical anomalies. These were, in the majority, successful in establishing the presence/absence of archaeological features, and the likely significance of these features.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

Determination of archaeological remains within the development site

- 4.2.1 The trenches in Field 1 established the location and rough extent of a Roman rural settlement. This was largely contained in the north-eastern half of the field, although the geophysical survey suggests that field boundaries and possible enclosures associated with the settlement also extend to the east.
- 4.2.2 Features relating to the Roman settlement was dominated by ditches. These commonly measured around 1.0m across, though there was some variation in size. Ditch depths rarely exceeded 0.5m and it is likely that the area has suffered a degree of truncation from later ploughing. Nonetheless, the quantity of Roman pottery (over 500 sherds), most of which dates to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, recovered from this area is comparatively high for an evaluation. This suggests that activity was fairly intensive during this period and that a reasonable proportion of the archaeology remains *in situ*.
- 4.2.3 Evidence for buildings was negligible, as is to be expected on a Roman rural site, where masonry may not have been the primary form of construction. Shallow structural features such as postholes and floor surfaces may have been destroyed by later ploughing. A possible beamslot was identified in Trench 23, however, which suggests that some building foundations may have survived. The stone-lined corndryer excavated in Trench 23 has been dated to the 2nd century and contained a well-preserved archaeobotanical assemblage, providing evidence for malting of grain, possibly to make ale.
- 4.2.4 To the west of the Roman settlement, in the south-western half of Field 1, trenches encountered modern land drains and possible agricultural furrows, but this area was largely devoid of archaeology.
- 4.2.5 To the east of the Roman settlement, a series of ditches were discovered in the eastern corner of Field 1 (Trench 35) and the south-western corner of Field 6 (Trenches 48 ad 49). These tended to be of a similar size to those located in the Roman settlement,

though the profile of one was distinctly V-shaped. Dating evidence was generally poor from these features, though early-mid 1st century AD and possible Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from ditches 3504 and 4905. These ditches lay close to a trackway that was identified by the geophysical survey and extended northwards from this area to Field 6, although it is uncertain whether they were related.

- 4.2.6 Another series of ditches was encountered just to the east of the N-S trackway in Field 5. None of these features provided any dating evidence.
- 4.2.7 At least ten quarries were identified in the northern part of Field 1. The evaluation trenches were unable to establish the full extent of these features, but each was shown to extend over several meters. Another large quarry was also encountered c 600m to the north of this area in Field 4 (Trench 70). Pottery from some of the quarries dates to the 18th/19th centuries, indicating that they are comparatively recent features.
- 4.2.8 A group of possible prehistoric pit alignments in Fields 2, 5 and 6 was identified by the geophysical survey. Trench 59 exposed what appeared to be two inter-cutting pits in the western part of Field 2. A probable ditch was encountered to the east of the pits in Trench 63, although it is uncertain whether these features were related. No dating evidence was recovered from the pits or the ditch. No firm archaeological evidence was found for the putative pit alignments in Fields 5 and 6.
- 4.2.9 Trench 72 was positioned in Field 8 to test an area of high archaeological potential in the far eastern part of the site. This was successful in establishing the presence of several ditches, although they remain undated as yet. It is intended to preserve the vast majority of the dense archaeological remains apparent on the geophysical survey plot in the vicinity of the A5 *in situ*.

The impact of previous land-use

- 4.2.10 It is clear that the site has been used for agricultural purposes throughout the medieval period and up to the present day. Historical records show that fields were exploited for livestock pasture, while the extensive remains of ridge and furrow seen across the site demonstrate that much, if not all of it was cultivated for arable farming.
- 4.2.11 The continual ploughing of the upper soils over time, including more recent deep-ploughing, has undoubtedly effected the underlying archaeology. The upper sections of many ditches appear to have been truncated and it is uncertain how much of an impact this has had on shallower features. Nonetheless, the remains exposed during the evaluation demonstrates that a considerable quantity of archaeology survives beneath the plough soils.

Vulnerability of the archaeological remains

- 4.2.12 In the southern part of the site, archaeological remains relating to the Roman settlement, the possible late Iron Age activity and the post-medieval quarries were reached at fairly shallow depths, ranging between 0.4m and 0.7m below the surface.
- 4.2.13 Features in other areas of the site, such as the possible pit alignment in Field 2 and the undated ditches in Field 5, were also reached at similar depths.

4.2.14 It is highly likely that any modern development in these areas will destroy the existing archaeological remains.

The archaeological potential of the site

4.2.15 The evaluation has revealed a considerable number of features relating to a Roman rural settlement in Field 1. Although some of these remains have been damaged by later agricultural activity, enough of the archaeology survives to provide evidence of the morphology of the settlement, its chronology and its economic basis.

4.2.16 Further excavation of the site will undoubtedly help reveal the layout of the settlement and may provide evidence for its spatial organisation. The pottery evidence provides a relatively tight chronology focussed on the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with activity potentially extending into the 4th century, as evidenced by the recovery of Roman coins. Stratigraphic analysis of the settlement features and their associated finds should allow a phasing sequence to be established.

4.2.17 Analysis of the pottery and other finds, including environmental samples and faunal evidence, sheds some light on the economic basis of the settlement. The discovery of a corndryer demonstrates that the settlement was engaged in arable farming, and there is some evidence from the archaeobotanical remains that grain was being malted. The exploitation of cattle, sheep and horses suggests a mixed agricultural strategy. The recovery and analysis of larger environmental samples would help to identify how these strategies might have been implemented.

4.2.18 The discovery of possible late Iron Age activity to the east of the Roman settlement is more enigmatic. A general lack of finds from this area obscures our understanding of its character. Further excavation may yield a better sample of evidence and more dating evidence. Considering their proximity, it is necessary to show whether and how the late Iron Age activity was related to the Roman settlement.

4.2.19 The evaluation provided minimal evidence for the putative pit alignments highlighted by the geophysical survey. Possible evidence for these was only encountered in the western part of Field 2.

4.2.20 The series of ditches located in Field 5 are undoubtedly archaeological. However, their date and function is unknown. Their proximity to the long trackway identified by the geophysical survey perhaps suggest that they are Iron Age. However, a lack of finds from the features in this area suggests that the potential for settlement activity is comparatively low.

4.2.21 The discovery of several quite large quarries dating to the 18th/19th centuries in Fields 1 and 4 may be of some local significance. Further work on these could provide better information on the extent and character of the quarrying.

Archaeological strategy

4.2.22 The discovery of a Roman settlement in the southern part of the development site is undoubtedly of significance. The relatively shallow depths of the features in this area suggest that any construction work will destroy the surviving remains. It is advised that any development in this area is preceded by an open-area excavation of the settlement

to recover information regarding its chronology, spatial organisation and economic regime. The emphasis of the excavation should place a priority on understanding the layout of the site to identify its domestic focus and any peripheral features such as enclosures, trackways and field boundaries. The recovery of suitable finds and environmental samples is essential for characterising the phasing and development of the site over time and for understanding its underlying economy, both in a local and regional context.

- 4.2.23 The possible Iron Age activity located just to the east of the settlement is of some importance for understanding the changing use of the local landscape in the immediate vicinity of Borough Hill during the Iron Age/Romano-British transition. While the evidence is perhaps not as significant as that of the Roman settlement, it is potentially related to it. Therefore, this area justifies further investigation.
- 4.2.24 The geophysical surveys identified possible pit alignments in three areas of the site. However, the evaluation provided a lack of tangible evidence for two of these features. Further investigation is likely to be of limited potential.
- 4.2.25 The undated ditches discovered in Field 5 appear to represent field boundaries. If justified, potential further work in this area could seek to identify the layout of the features and focus upon retrieving dating evidence for their use.
- 4.2.26 The post-medieval quarries discovered in Field 1 are of less significance than the other archaeological remains identified at the site. As mentioned above, further investigation may provide additional information about their use. Considering the proximity of the quarries to the Roman settlement, a targeted excavation carried out alongside the latter may be appropriate.

Dissemination of results

- 4.2.27 The results of this evaluation will be disseminated through the production of a site archive, which will be deposited with Northampton Museum in due course. This report will be submitted to the Northamptonshire HER. It is important that any further work on the site considers the results presented here and incorporates them into any mitigation strategy.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Following the results of the geophysical surveys of the site at Daventry North-East, this evaluation has revealed evidence of a Roman agricultural settlement located about 100-200m north of Borough Hill. Features associated with the site include numerous ditches, several pits and a stone-lined corndryer. Pottery from these features suggest that the main period of occupation focussed on the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, while limited coin evidence indicates limited activity in the 4th century. The late Roman coins were exclusively recovered from the overlying agricultural soils and may have been disturbed from the upper levels of the features by later ploughing.
- 4.3.2 The geophysical survey of the settlement suggests that it consisted of a series of enclosures and possibly a trackway. Non-linear anomalies indicate that activity was most intensive towards the western side of the settlement, and this appears to be supported by the excavated evidence. A large field boundary borders the settlement

along its northern edge and curves to the east into the neighbouring field. A system of rectilinear enclosures abuts the southern side of the boundary and may represent a series of paddocks. These were not fully investigated during the evaluation.

- 4.3.3 No evidence for the settlement activity was identified north of the boundary, either from the geophysical surveys or the evaluation, and the south-western half of Field 1 was likewise blank. It therefore seems likely that the settlement was largely confined to the north-eastern half of Field 1.
- 4.3.4 To the west of the Roman settlement, another series of ditches were exposed close to the southern end of an irregular trackway seen on the geophysical plot. Finds from these features were limited, although the recovery of some Iron Age pottery suggests that they may have been related to pre-Roman activity. However, the relationship between this area and the Roman settlement is not currently known.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The significance of the prehistoric landscape of the site is difficult to gauge from the evaluation. The geophysical surveys suggested that several pit alignments were present, but archaeological evidence for two of these has not been forthcoming. Possible later Iron Age activity is hinted at from the discovery of pottery from two ditches in the eastern part of Field 1 and the western part of Field 6, and it is possible that these relate to a trackway that continued NNE from this area at least as far as Fields 5 and 7, where a series of further, undated ditches were located.
- 4.4.2 The most significant discovery from the site is the Roman rural settlement in Field 1. It is important to understand this site within its wider landscape. It lies less than 200m north of the 2nd-4th century villa located within the hillfort on Borough Hill. Also within the hillfort lies a 2nd-century barrow cemetery. Roman barrow cemeteries are comparatively rare, but they are generally considered to represent the burial rites of local elites (Eckardt *et al.* 2009). It is likely that the hillfort was a focus for high-status activity during the middle and later Roman period, which was almost certainly contemporary with the rural settlement located in Field 1. While it is difficult to determine a direct relationship between the rural settlement and the villa and barrow cemetery, their proximity means that they should be considered together.
- 4.4.3 The Roman town of Bannaventa was established on Watling Street about 3km east of the rural settlement. As with the Borough Hill villa, the relationship between the sites is uncertain. Nonetheless, the range of Roman pottery types found at the rural settlement suggests that it had access to regional exchange networks, most likely via a market at the town, while environmental evidence suggests that it may have been exporting processed grain. It is possible that Bannaventa offered a local market base for such exchange.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
101	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
201	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located in the south-west of Field 1 with two modern trample features either side of a possible fence line.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
301	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
304	Cut	2.0	0.28	Trample cut	-	-
305	Cut	2.0	-	Trample cut (unexcavated)	-	-
306	Fill	2.0	0.28	Trample fill. FO [304]	Pottery, clay pipe, CBM	post-medieval
307	Fill	2.0	-	Trample fill (unexcavated). FO [305]	Worked slate	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
401	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
501	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
601	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located in the south-west of Field 1 with two furrows.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
701	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
704	Cut	1.12	0.18	Furrow	-	-
705	Cut	1.12	-	Furrow (unexcavated)	-	-
706	Fill	1.20	0.18	Furrow fill. FO [704]	Clay pipe, pottery, animal bone	post-medieval
707	Fill	1.20	-	Furrow fill (unexcavated). FO [705]	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at the south-west of Field 1 with two ditches and one probable ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
801	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
804	Cut	0.84	0.10	Ditch	-	-
805	Fill	0.84	0.10	Ditch. FO [804]	Pottery, clay pipe	post-medieval
806	Cut	0.80	0.09	Ditch	-	-
807	Fill	0.80	0.09	Ditch. FO [806]	Glass, CBM	post-medieval
808	Cut	2.0	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
809	Fill	2.0	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [808]	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
901	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
903	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1001	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located in the south-west of Field 1 with one ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1101	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1104	Cut	0.75	0.28	Ditch	-	-
1105	Fill	0.75	0.28	Ditch. FO [1104]	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1201	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1301	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1401	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1501	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located near the centre of Field 1 with one ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1601	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1604	Cut	1.20	0.08	Ditch	-	-
1605	Fill	1.20	0.09	Ditch. FO [1604]	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1701	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1801	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1901	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1903	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2001	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	Roman pottery	-
2002	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at the centre of Field 1 containing a posthole, three ditches and 11 probable ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, mid yellow-brown clay-silt	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, light yellow-brown clay-silt	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural, light blue-grey-yellow clay	Roman pottery	-
2103	Cut of ditch	0.30	0.15	Linear, steep sides and concave base. Cuts (2123)	-	-
2104	Fill of ditch	0.30	0.15	Dark brown-grey silty-clay. FO [2103]	Pottery	2nd C+
2105	Cut of ditch	0.86	0.24	Linear, steep sides and sub-flat base.	-	-
2106	Fill of ditch	0.62	0.24	Dark orange-grey silty-clay. FO [2105]	Pottery	2nd C+
2107	Fill of ditch	0.26	0.18	Mid orange-yellow clay. OL (2106), FO [2105]	-	-
2108	Cut of ditch	0.82	0.16	Curvilinear, moderate sides and concave base.	-	-
2109	Fill of ditch	0.82	0.16	Dark brown-grey silty-clay. FO [2108]	-	-
2110	Cut of posthole	0.42	0.08	Circular, moderate sides and concave base. Cuts (2104)	-	-
2111	Fill of posthole	0.42	0.08	Dark brown-grey silty-clay. FO [2110]	-	-
2112	Cut	2.00	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2113	Fill	2.00	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2112]	-	-
2114	Cut	0.40	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2113)	-	-
2115	Fill	0.40	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2114]	-	-
2116	Cut	2.20	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2117	Fill	2.20	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2116]	-	-
2118	Cut	1.50	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 21 continued						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2119	Fill	1.50	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2118]	-	-
2120	Cut	0.45	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2121	Fill	0.45	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2120]	-	-
2122	Cut	0.45	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2123	Fill	0.45	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2122]	-	-
2124	Cut	0.90	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2125	Fill	0.90	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2124]	-	-
2126	Cut	1.6	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2127	Fill	1.6	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2126]	-	-
2128	Cut	0.75	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2129	Fill	0.75	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2128]	-	-
2130	Cut	1.80	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2129)	-	-
2131	Fill	1.80	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2130]	-	-
2132	Cut	0.85	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2131)	-	-
2133	Fill	0.85	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2132]	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located in the centre of Field 1 with one pit, three ditches, one probable pit, 11 probable ditches and one probable spread.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, mid yellow-brown clay-silt	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, light yellow-brown clay-silt	Roman pottery, worked flint	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural, light blue-grey-yellow clay	-	-
2203	Cut	0.26	0.22	Circular, moderate sides and concave base.	-	-
2204	Fill	0.26	0.22	Dark grey-brown clay-silt. FO [2203]	Pottery	2nd C+
2205	Cut	0.76	0.24	Linear, moderate sides and concave base. Cuts (2210)	-	-
2206	Fill	0.76	0.24	Dark yellow-brown silty – clay. FO [2205]	Pottery	3rd C
2207	Cut	1.04	0.65	Linear, steep sides and concave base. Cuts (2204)	-	-
2208	Fill	0.26	0.18	Dark orange-brown silty-clay. FO [2207]	Pottery	2nd C+
2209	Fill	0.20	0.15	Dark orange-yellow silty-clay. OL (2208), FO [2207]	Pottery	2nd C+
2210	Fill	0.76	0.50	Dark orange-brown silty-clay. OL (2209), FO [2207]	Pottery, burnt limestone	mid-2nd C+
2211	Cut	0.84	0.22	Linear, steep sides and flat base.	-	-
2212	Fill	0.64	0.14	Dark grey-brown silty-clay. FO [2211]	-	-
2213	Fill	0.84	0.10	Dark grey-brown silty-clay. OL (2212), FO [2211]	Pottery	late 2nd C+
2214	Cut	0.6	-	Probable pit (unexcavated)	-	-
2215	Fill	0.6	-	Probable pit (unexcavated). FO [2214]	-	-
2216	Cut	0.4	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2215)	-	-
2217	Fill	0.4	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2216]	-	-
2218	Cut	2.25	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2219	Fill	2.25	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated) FO [2218]	-	-

Trench 22 continued						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2220	Cut	0.35	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2219), possibly same as [2222]	-	-
2221	Fill	0.35	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2220]	-	-
2222	Cut	0.55	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Possibly same as [2220] Cuts (2206)	-	-
2223	Fill	0.55	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2222]	-	-
2224	Cut	0.50	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2223)	-	-
2225	Fill	0.50	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2224]	-	-
2226	Cut	2.80	-	Probable Spread (unexcavated)	-	-
2227	Fill	2.80	-	Probable Spread (unexcavated). FO [2226]	-	-
2228	Cut	2.40	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2231)	-	-
2229	Fill	2.40	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2228]	-	-
2230	Cut	0.50	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2231	Fill	0.50	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2230]	-	-
2232	Cut	1.95	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2233	Fill	1.95	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2232]	-	-
2234	Cut	1.00	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2233)	-	-
2235	Fill	1.00	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2234]	-	-
2236	Cut	0.6	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2237	Fill	0.6	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2237]	-	-
2238	Cut	1.15	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2237)	-	-
2239	Fill	1.15	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2238]	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at the centre of Field 1 with one flue, two ditches, one beam slot, three probable pits, and three probable quarries.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
2301	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, mid yellow-brown clay-silt	Roman pottery, worked flint	-
2302	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil, light yellow-brown clay-silt	Roman/medieval pottery	-
2303	Layer	-	-	Natural, light blue-grey-yellow clay	-	-
2304	Cut of ditch	1.30	0.22	Linear, irregular sides and base.	-	-
2305	Fill of ditch	1.30	0.22	Mid orange-brown silty-clay. FO [2304]	Pottery	mid-2nd C+
2306	Cut of beam slot	0.43	0.14	Rectilinear, steep sides and flat base.	-	-
2307	Fill of beam slot	0.43	0.14	Mid grey-brown silty-clay. FO [2306]	Pottery	late 2nd C+
2308	Cut of Flue	1.00	0.22	Construction cut [G2313]	-	-
2309	Fill of flue	1.00	0.22	Disturbed post-use fill. OL (2310) [G2313]	Pottery (Roman and post-med.)	Roman
2310	Fill of flue	1.00	0.20	Post-use fill. OL (2311) [G2313]	Pottery	2nd C+
2311	Fill of flue	0.50	0.08	Use fill. OL (2314) [G2313] Enviro sample <1>	Pottery	2nd C+
2312	Structure	0.20	0.22	Wall. FO [2308] [G2313]	-	-
2313	Group, corndryer flue	1.00	0.5	Flue. Cut [2308] + fill (2314) + structure [2312] + fill (2311) + (2310) + (2309) = [G2313]	-	-
2314	Fill of flue	0.20	0.22	Construction cut backfill. [G2313]	-	-
2315	Fill of ditch	1.12	0.58	Mid grey-brown silty-clay. FO [2316]	Pottery	2nd C+
2316	Cut of ditch	1.12	0.58	Linear, steep sides and concave base.	-	-
2317	Fill	3.60	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [2318]	-	-
2318	Cut	3.60	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	-	-
2319	Fill	3.70	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [2320]	-	-

Trench 23 continued						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2320	Cut	3.70	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	-	-
2321	Fill	5.76	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [2322]	-	-
2322	Cut	5.76	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	-	-
2323	Fill	0.47	-	Possible pit (unexcavated). FO [2324]	-	-
2324	Cut	0.47	-	Possible pit (unexcavated)	-	-
2325	Fill	0.53	-	Possible pit (unexcavated). FO [2326]	-	-
2326	Cut	0.53	-	Possible pit (unexcavated)	-	-
2327	Fill	0.43	-	Possible pit (unexcavated). FO [2328]	-	-
2328	Cut	0.43	-	Possible pit (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 24						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench located at west of Field 1 with one quarry pit.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.70	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2401	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
2403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2404	Cut	>4m	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	-	-
2405	Fill	>4m	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [2404]	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at the west of Field 1 with two quarries, one partially excavated by machine to 2m BGL LOE.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2503	Cut	>5m	>2m	Quarry	-	-
2504	Fill	>5m	>2m	Quarry. FO [2503]	Pottery	19th C
2505	Cut	>5m	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	-	-
2506	Fill	>5m	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [2505]	Pottery	19th C

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at west of Field 1 with two quarries, one partially excavated by machine.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2601	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2604	Cut	15.60	2.00	Quarry	-	-
2605	Fill	15.60	2.00	Quarry. FO [2604]	Pottery	18th C
2606	Cut	>9.00	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	-	-
2607	Fill	>9.00	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [2606]	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at the centre of Field 1 with two ditches and a pit with burnt remains.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2701	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil, mid yellow-brown clay-silt	3rd-C AD coin	-
2702	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, light yellow-brown clay-silt	-	-
2703	Layer	-	-	Natural, light blue-grey-yellow clay	-	-
2704	Cut of ditch	1.25	0.45	Linear, steep sides and base below LOE.	-	-
2705	Fill of ditch	0.56	0.45	Light brown silty-clay. FO [2704]	Pottery	2nd C+
2706	Fill of ditch	0.25	1.00	Mid Grey clay-silt. OL (2705) FO [2704]	Pottery	2nd C+
2707	Cut of ditch	0.94	0.38	Linear, concave base, steep sides.	-	-
2708	Fill of ditch	0.94	0.38	Mid grey-brown silty-clay. FO [2707]	-	-
2709	Cut of pit	0.40	0.12	Circular, shallow sides and concave base.	-	-
2710	Fill of pit	0.40	0.12	Dark grey-black sandy-silt. High charcoal inclusions, Enviro sample <2>. FO [2709]	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at the centre of Field 1 with two pits, one ditch, and one probable ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil, mid grey-brown clay-silt	1st–2nd-C AD coin, 2 x 4th-C AD coins	-
2801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, light yellow-brown clay-silt	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Natural, light blue-grey-yellow clay	-	-
2803	Cut of pit	0.78	0.08	Sub rectangular, moderate sides and flat base.	-	-
2804	Fill of pit	0.78	0.08	Dark brown-grey silty-clay. FO [2803]	Pottery	2nd C+
2805	Cut of pit	0.70	0.06	Sub rectangular, shallow sides and concave base.	-	-
2806	Fill of pit	0.70	0.06	Dark orange-grey silty-clay. FO [2805]	Pottery, worked flint	2nd C+
2807	Cut of ditch	0.86	0.10	Oval/linear, shallow sides and flat base.	-	-
2808	Fill of ditch	0.86	0.10	Dark orange- grey silty-clay. FO [2807]	Pottery	AD120+
2809	Cut	3.15	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2810	Fill	3.15	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2809]	Pottery	2nd C+
2811	Cut	0.80	-	Probable pit (unexcavated)	-	-
2812	Fill	0.80	-	Probable pit. FO [2811]	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench located at the centre of Field 1 with two ditches, one probable pit, one probable posthole, two unknown features and five probable ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2901	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, mid grey-brown clay-silt	-	-
2902	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, light yellow-brown sandy-clay	-	-
2903	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brown-yellow silty-sand	-	-
2904	Fill of ditch	2.10	0.86	Dark brown-grey sandy-clay. FO [2905]	Pottery	2nd C+
2905	Cut of ditch	2.10	0.86	Linear, moderate sides and concave base.	-	-
2906	Fill of ditch	1.20	0.36	Dark brown-grey sandy-clay. FO [2907]	Pottery	mid-2nd C
2907	Cut of ditch	1.20	0.36	Linear, steep sides and irregular base.	-	-
2908	Cut	1.80	-	Unknown (unexcavated)	-	-
2909	Fill	1.80	-	Unknown (unexcavated). FO [2908]	-	-
2910	Cut	2.20	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2911	Fill	2.20	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2910]	-	-
2912	Cut	1.00	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated).	-	-
2913	Fill	1.00	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2912]	-	-
2914	Cut	1.40	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2915	Fill	1.40	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2914]	-	-
2916	Cut	0.35	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2917	Fill	0.35	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2916]	-	-
2918	Cut	1.10	-	Probable pit (unexcavated)	-	-
2919	Fill	1.10	-	Probable pit (unexcavated). FO [2918]	-	-
2920	Cut	0.25	-	Probable posthole (unexcavated)	-	-
2921	Fill	0.25	-	Probable posthole (unexcavated). FO [2920]	-	-
2922	Cut	3.35	-	Unknown (unexcavated)	-	-

2923	Fill	3.35	-	Unknown (unexcavated). FO [2922]	-	-
2924	Cut	1.05	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Cuts (2923)	-	-
2925	Fill	1.05	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [2924]	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench located to the east of Field 1 with four ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, dark orangey brown clay-silt	Roman pottery	-
3001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, dark orangey-brown silty-clay	-	-
3002	Fill of ditch	1.20	0.28	Mid blue-yellow silty-clay. FO [3003]	Worked flint	-
3003	Cut of ditch	1.20	0.28	Linear, shallow sides and concave base.	-	-
3004	Fill of ditch	0.70	0.24	Mid blue-yellow silty-clay. FO [3005]	-	-
3005	Cut of ditch	0.70	0.24	Linear, shallow sides and concave base.	-	-
3006	Fill of ditch	0.50	0.30	Mid grey-brown silty-clay. FO [3007]	-	-
3007	Cut of ditch	0.50	0.30	Linear, steep sides and V shaped base.	-	-
3008	Fill of ditch	1.25	0.45	Mid orange-grey silty-clay. FO [3009]	Pottery	1st-2nd C
3009	Cut of ditch	1.25	0.45	Linear, moderate sides and flat base.	-	-
3010	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mid blue-yellow clay	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at the east of Field 1 with two ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3101	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil, dark orangey brown clay-silt	-	-
3102	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, dark orangey-brown silty-clay	-	-
3103	Fill of ditch	1.05	0.45	Mid grey-brown silty-clay. FO [3104]	Pottery	late 1st–2nd C
3104	Cut of ditch	1.05	0.45	Linear, steep sides and flat base.	-	-
3105	Cut of ditch	0.72	0.30	Linear, steep sides and concave base.	-	-
3106	Fill of ditch	0.72	0.30	Dark grey-brown silty-clay. FO [3105]	-	-
3107	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mid blue-yellow clay	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3201	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
3202	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3301	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3302	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3401	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at the north-east of Field 1 with three ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3501	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
3502	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3504	Cut	0.85	0.24	Ditch	-	-
3505	Cut	0.75	0.35	Ditch	-	-
3506	Cut	1.36	0.18	Ditch	-	-
3507	Fill	1.06	0.6	Ditch. FO [3506]	-	-
3508	Fill	1.36	0.12	Ditch. FO [3506]	-	-
3509	Fill	0.34	0.15	Ditch. FO [3505]	-	-
3510	Fill	0.75	0.20	Ditch. FO [3505]	-	-
3511	Fill	0.85	0.24	Ditch. FO [3504]	Pottery	early–mid 1st C

Trench 36						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3601	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
3602	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3701	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3702	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3801	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
3802	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3901	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
3902	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3903	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at the centre of Field 1 with four ditches and two pits					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4001	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, mid grey-brown clay-silt	Roman pottery	-
4002	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil, light yellow-brown clay-silt	Roman pottery	-
4003	Layer	-	-	Natural, light blue-grey-yellow clay	-	-
4004	Cut of ditch	0.80	0.50	Linear, steep sides and concave base	-	-
4005	Fill of ditch	0.80	0.50	Light yellow-brown clayey-silt. FO [4004]	Pottery	late 2nd C+
4006	Cut of ditch	1.10	0.33	Linear, moderate sides and concave base. Cuts (4005)	-	-
4007	Fill of ditch	1.10	0.33	Mid brown- grey clay-silt. FO [4006]	Pottery	late 2nd C+
4008	Cut of ditch	0.90	0.38	Linear, steep sides and concave base. Cuts (4007)	-	-
4009	Fill of ditch	0.90	0.38	Mid orange-brown clay-silt. FO [4008]	Pottery	2nd C+
4010	Cut of ditch	0.32	0.16	Linear, steep sides and concave base. Cuts (4007)	-	-
4011	Fill of ditch	0.32	0.16	Mid brown-grey clay-silt. FO [4010]	-	-
4012	Cut of pit	2.20	0.30	Sub-circular, shallow sides and concave base.	-	-
4013	Fill of pit	2.20	0.30	Mid grey clay-silt. FO [4012]	Pottery, animal bones	3rd-4th C
4014	Cut of pit	0.74	0.34	Oval, steep sides and concave base	-	-
4015	Fill of pit	0.74	0.34	Mid grey-brown clay-silt. FO [4014]	Pottery	4th C

Trench 41						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4101	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
4102	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
4103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4201	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
4202	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
4203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE
Trench located at North of Field 1 with two ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Fill of ditch	0.50	0.34	Mid grey-brown silty-clay. FO [4301]	Pottery	Roman
4301	Cut of ditch	0.50	0.34	Linear, steep sides and flat base	-	-
4302	Fill of ditch	1.38	0.55	Mid grey-brown silty-clay. FO [4303]	-	-
4303	Cut of ditch	1.38	0.55	Linear, steep sides and concave base	-	-
4304	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, Dark grey-brown clay-silt	-	-
4305	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, light grey-brown silty-clay	-	-
4306	Layer	-	-	Natural, light grey-yellow silty-clay	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at the north-west of Field 1 with three quarries, one partially excavated by machine.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
4402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4403	Cut	-	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	-	-
4404	Fill	-	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [4403]	-	-
4405	Cut	>6m	2.35	Quarry	-	-
4406	Fill	>6m	2.35	Quarry. FO [4405]	Pottery	18th/19th C
4407	Cut	-	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	-	-
4408	Fill	-	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [4407]	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench located at North of Field 1 with one ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4501	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
4502	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
4503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4504	Cut	1.68	0.46	Ditch	-	-
4505	Fill	1.25	0.20	Ditch. FO [4504]	Worked flint	-
4506	Fill	1.68	0.28	Ditch. FO [4504]	-	-

Trench 48						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench located at South of Field 6 with two ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, Dark black-brown clay-silt	-	-
4801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, Dark yellow-brown sandy-clay	-	-
4802	Layer	-	-	Natural, mid orange-yellow sandy-clay	-	-
4803	Cut of ditch	1.20	0.45	Linear, steep sides and V shaped base	-	-
4804	Fill of ditch	0.28	0.20	Dark orange-brown silty-clay. FO [4803]	-	-
4805	Fill of ditch	0.14	0.10	Mid orange-yellow silty-clay. OL (4804) FO [4803]	-	-
4806	Fill of ditch	0.78	0.30	Dark orange-brown silty-clay. OL (4805) FO [4803]	-	-
4807	Cut of ditch	0.92	0.58	Linear, steep sides and V shaped base	-	-
4808	Fill of ditch	0.4	0.32	Dark orange-grey silty-clay. FO [4807]	-	-
4809	Fill of ditch	0.92	0.32	Dark orange-brown sandy-clay. OL (4808) FO [4807]	-	-

Trench 49						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at South of Field 6 with two ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4901	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil, Dark black-brown clay-silt	-	-
4902	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, Dark yellow-brown sandy-clay	-	-
4903	Fill of ditch	0.85	0.21	Mid yellow-brown sandy-clay. FO [4904]	-	-
4904	Cut of ditch	0.85	0.21	Linear, moderate sides and flat base	-	-
4905	Cut of ditch	0.48	0.16	Linear, shallow sides and concave base	-	-
4906	Fill of ditch	0.48	0.16	Light red-brown silty sand. FO [4905]	Pottery, worked flint	?Iron Age
4907	Layer	-	-	Natural, mid orange-yellow sandy-clay 70% sandstone	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5001	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
5002	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
5003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5101	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
5102	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
5103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at South of investigation area in Field 5 with two ditches, and two probable ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5201	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty-clay	-	-
5202	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Mid red-brown silty-clay	-	-
5203	Structure	0.01	0.01	Land Drain, clay pipe.	-	-
5204	Cut	0.01	0.01	Land Drain	-	-
5205	Fill of ditch	0.92	0.14	Light red-brown sandy-clay. FO [5206]	Worked flint	-
5206	Cut of ditch	0.92	0.14	Linear, moderate sides and concave base. Cuts (5209)	-	-
5207	Fill of ditch	0.64	0.23	Mid red-brown sandy-clay. FO [5208]	-	-
5208	Cut of ditch	0.64	0.23	Linear, steep sides and concave base	-	-
5209	Fill	0.52	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [5210]	-	-
5210	Cut	0.52	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
5211	Fill	0.41	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [5212]	-	-
5212	Cut	0.41	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
5213	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown-yellow clay-sand	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at centre of investigated area of Field 5 with three ditches, and three probable ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, dark grey-brown clay-silt	-	-
5301	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, dark yellow-brown clay-silt	-	-
5302	Layer	-	-	Natural, light orange-yellow sandy-clay	-	-
5303	Cut of ditch	0.75	0.34	Linear, steep sides and flat base. Cuts [5311]	-	-
5304	Fill of ditch	0.75	0.34	Dark orange-brown clay-sand. FO [5303]	-	-
5305	Cut of ditch	0.32	0.10	Linear, steep sides and concave base.	-	-
5306	Fill of ditch	0.32	0.10	Dark orange-brown clay-sand. FO [5305]	-	-
5307	Cut of ditch	1.60	0.58	Linear, steep sides and flat base. Cuts (5315) possibly contemporary with [5312]	-	-
5308	Fill of ditch	0.58	0.12	Mid yellow-brown sandy-clay. FO [5307]	-	-
5309	Fill of ditch	1.60	0.46	Dark orange brown clay-sand. OL (5308) FO [5307]	-	-
5310	Cut	1.20	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
5311	Fill	1.20	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [5310]	-	-
5312	Cut	1.00	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). Possibly contemporary with [5307]	-	-
5313	Fill	1.00	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated). FO [5312]	-	-
5314	Cut	0.50	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
5315	Fill	0.50	-	Probable ditch (unexcavated) FO [5314]	-	-

Trench 54						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at centre of the investigated area of Field 5 with two ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5401	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, dark grey-brown clay-silt	-	-
5402	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, mid grey-brown silty-clay	-	-
5403	Cut of ditch	0.85	0.37	Linear, steep sides and concave base	-	-
5404	Fill of ditch	0.85	0.37	Mid red-brown clay-silt. FO [5403]	-	-
5405	Cut of ditch	0.90	0.30	Linear, steep sides and concave base	-	-
5406	Fill of ditch	0.90	0.30	Mid red-brown silty-clay. FO [5405]	-	-
5407	Layer	-	-	Natural, light brown-yellow	-	-

Trench 55						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench located at North of Field 5 with two ditches.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5501	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, mid grey-brown silt	-	-
5502	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, light orange-yellow silty-clay	-	-
5503	Layer	-	-	Natural, light yellow sandy-clay	-	-
5504	Cut of ditch	0.64	0.16	Linear, shallow sides and concave base	-	-
5505	Fill of ditch	0.64	0.16	Mid red-orange clay-sand. FO [5504]	-	-
5506	Cut of ditch	1.14	0.42	Linear, steep sides and concave base	-	-
5507	Fill of ditch	1.14	0.42	Light yellow-red sandy-silt. FO [5506]	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5601	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
5602	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
5603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5701	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
5702	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
5703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench located at south-west of Field 2 with one ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5801	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
5802	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
5803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5804	Cut	1.22	0.36	Ditch	-	-
5805	Fill	1.22	0.36	Ditch. FO [5804]	-	-

Trench 59						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench located at west of Field 2 with one ditch, one pit and one probable pit.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5901	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil, dark black brown clay-silt	-	-
5902	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, mid orange-brown silty-clay	-	-
5903	Layer	-	-	Natural light brown-yellow silty-clay	-	-
5904	Cut of ditch	1.22	0.34	Linear, moderate sides and concave base	-	-
5905	Fill of ditch	1.22	0.34	Dark orange-brown silty-clay. FO [5904]	-	-
5906	Cut of pit	2.75	0.54	Sub circular, steep sides and concave base	-	-
5907	Fill of pit	0.60	0.12	Dark yellow-brown silty-clay. FO [5906]	-	-
5908	Fill of pit	2.75	0.42	Dark orange-brown silty-clay. FO [5908]	-	-
5909	Cut	1.20	-	Probable pit (unexcavated)	-	-
5910	Fill	1.20	-	Probable pit (unexcavated). FO [5909]	-	-

Trench 60						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6001	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
6002	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
6003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 61						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandstone and clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6101	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
6102	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
6103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 62						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandstone and clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6201	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
6202	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
6203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 63						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at centre of Field 2 with one ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6301	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
6302	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
6303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6304	Cut	2.06	0.64	Ditch	-	-
6305	Fill	2.06	0.64	Ditch. FO [6304]	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench located at north-east of Field 2 with one ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6401	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
6402	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
6403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6404	Cut	1.22	0.53	Ditch	-	-
6405	Fill	1.22	0.53	Ditch. FO [6404]	-	-

Trench 65						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench located at South of Field 3 with one ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6501	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
6502	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
6503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6504	Cut	0.65	0.12	Ditch	-	-
6505	Fill	0.65	0.12	Ditch. FO [6504]	-	-

Trench 66						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6601	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
6602	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
6603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 67						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6701	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
6702	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
6703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 68						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench located at North of investigated area of Field 3 with one ditch					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6801	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
6802	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
6803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6804	Cut	0.70	0.17	Ditch	-	-
6805	Fill	0.70	0.17	Ditch. FO [6804]	-	-

Trench 69						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6901	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
6902	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
6903	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 70						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench located at the North of the investigated area of Field 4 with one quarry					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7001	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
7002	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
7003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
7004	Cut	>30m	-	Quarry (unexcavated)	Pottery	18th/19th C
7005	Fill	>30m	-	Quarry (unexcavated). FO [7004]	Pottery	18th/19th C

Trench 71						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench located at centre of investigated area of Field 3 with one ditch.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7101	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
7102	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
7103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
7104	Cut	0.76	0.18	Ditch	-	-
7105	Fill	0.76	0.18	Ditch. FO [7104]	-	-

Trench 72						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Lone trench in Field 8 with 4 ditches, and one probable pit.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7201	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil, dark black-brown, clayey-silt	Late Roman coin	-
7202	Layer	-	-	Natural, orange-yellow, sandy-gravels	-	-
7203	Cut of ditch	0.70	0.66	Linear, steep sides and concave base	-	-
7204	Fill of ditch	0.70	0.66	Dark grey-brown sandy-silt. FO [7203]	-	-
7205	Cut of ditch	1.70	0.74	Linear, steep sides and concave base. Cuts (7204) and (7208)	-	-
7206	Fill of ditch	1.70	0.74	Dark grey-brown sandy-silt. FO [7205]	Worked flint	-
7207	Cut of ditch	1.00	0.40	Linear, shallow sides and concave base	-	-
7208	Fill of ditch	1.00	0.40	Dark grey-brown sandy-silt. FO [7207]	-	-
7209	Cut of ditch	1.30	0.32	Linear, steep sides and concave base	-	-
7210	Fill of ditch	0.20	0.06	Dark black-brown sandy-clay. FO [7209]	-	-
7211	Fill of ditch	1.30	0.32	Dark grey-brown sandy-silt. OL (7210), FO [7209]	-	-
7212	Cut	1.00	-	Probable pit (unexcavated)	-	-
7213	Fill	1.00	-	Probable pit (unexcavated) FO [7212]	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Coins

By Paul Booth

Overview

B.1.1 The evaluation produced five Roman coins from three trenches (Table 1). All the coins were recovered from topsoil or subsoil layers and appear to have been disturbed from their original contexts. The coins include a possible 1st/2nd-century sestertius, a 3rd-century radiate and three 4th-century issues.

B.1.2 Two coins appear to have been deliberately cut. Only about a third of the early Roman sestertius from Trench 28 remained. This example had a relatively straight line through its mid-section. One of the 4th-century coins may have been cut several times around the edges.

Context	Date	Denom.	Obv.	Rev.	Mint	Ref.
2701	AD269 -271	radiate 19mm]VICTORINVS[PF]AVG	figure		
2800	1-2C AD	sestertius?	fragment of head r	?		
2800	AD364 -378	AE3 17mm	DN VALEN S PF AUG	SALUS REIPVBLICAE		
2800	AD337 -341	AE3 14mm	FL MA[X THEO DORAE AVG?	Pietas Romana	Trier	cf LRBC1, 113
7201	AD341 -348	AE3 15mm	CON]STAN S PF AVG	VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN	Trier	as LRBC1, 140a

Table 1: Coin type, date and distribution

B.2 Pottery

By Paul Booth

Introduction

B.2.1 Insert all artefact reports here. Where appropriate these should be cross-references to the main body of the report, both in terms of results (i.e. what was found in the features) and how the artefacts help with interpretation (e.g. with dating evidence).

B.2.2 The evaluation produced 502 sherds (9,464g) of pottery, mostly of Roman date, from hand-excavated and topsoil contexts (Table 2). The pottery was recorded using the codes set out in the Oxford Archaeology recording system for later prehistoric and Roman pottery (Booth 2014). Fabrics were assigned to specific codes in some cases, but the majority was defined in terms of subdivisions of the principal ware groups. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight, and vessels (defined by rim sherds) were quantified by rim equivalents (REs). The pottery was generally in a fair to good condition. The mean sherd weight of the Roman material (19g) was increased by the presence of some substantial pieces in a few context groups, while the surface

condition of the pottery of all periods was typically moderate-to-good—the occurrence of heavily-eroded sherds in context 3103 was quite atypical of the assemblage. The pottery is summarised by context and period in the table below.

Fabrics and forms

Prehistoric

- B.2.3 Only five hand-made prehistoric sherds were present, all in context 4906, in which a single Roman sherd might have been intrusive. All were body sherds in fabrics tempered principally with coarse quartz sand in a micaceous clay matrix (3 sherds, 34g) or with coarser ?granitic inclusions (2 sherds, 26g). All were unoxidised, rough-surfaced body sherds and no decoration or other features were evident. A tentative middle Iron Age date can be suggested for this material.

Roman

- B.2.4 The Roman pottery appears to be mainly from the middle part of the period (see further below), with very early and very late material largely absent. The fabrics present are listed below in the sequence of ware groups commonly used in OA analyses, with fine and specialist ware groups preceding the principal coarse wares. Cross reference to codes in the national Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) are shown in bold.

S30. Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2): 14 sherds, 114g

S32. Les Martres de Veyre Central Gaulish samian ware (LMV SA): 1 sherd, 16g

F51 (and FO). Oxford colour-coated ware (OXF RS): 2 sherds, 52g

F52. Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC): 16 sherds, 192g

M22. Oxford white mortarium (OXF WH): 1 sherd, 5g

M23. Mancetter-Hartshill white mortarium (MAH WH): 3 sherds, 85g

W14. Nene Valley white ware: 10 sherds, 160g

W20. Sandy white wares: 2 sherds, 11g

E10. Organic-tempered 'Belgic type' fabrics: 5 sherds, 6g

E30. Coarse sand-tempered 'Belgic type' fabrics: 2 sherds, 11g

E80. Grog-tempered 'Belgic type' fabrics (SOB GT): 5 sherds, 17g

O10. Fine oxidised wares: 3 sherds, 11g

O20. Coarse sand-tempered oxidised wares: 7 sherds, 36g

O30. Medium sand-tempered oxidised wares: 12 sherds, 123g

O80. Coarse grog-tempered or sand and grog-tempered oxidised wares: 19 sherds, 325g

O81. Pink grogged ware (PNK GT): 4 sherds, 60g

- R10. Fine reduced wares: 8 sherds, 68g
- R20. Coarse sand-tempered reduced wares: 20 sherds, 133g
- R30. Medium sand-tempered reduced wares: 239 sherds, 4976g
- R35. Abundantly medium sand-tempered reduced ware: 43 sherds, 1751g
- R46. cf Lower Nene Valley reduced ware: 12 sherds, 152g
- R50. Medium sand-tempered black-surfaced reduced wares: 6 sherds, 53g
- R60. Organic (and sand) tempered reduced wares: 5 sherds, 84g
- R90. Coarse grog-tempered or sand and grog-tempered reduced wares: 17 sherds, 499g
- B11. Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB1): 16 sherds, 92g
- C10. Shell-tempered wares: 16 sherds, 145g

- B.2.5 The only imported continental pottery found was Central Gaulish samian ware, consisting of a single sherd from Les Martres-de-Veyre, and the only extra-regional coarse ware was Dorset black-burnished ware. The remaining pottery was probably all from local or regional sources. The Mancetter-Hartshill kilns were the main source of mortaria, with a single sherd from the Oxford industry. Similarly, there were two sherds of colour-coated ware from the latter source, but most of the fine wares were from the Nene Valley (fabric F52), and white ware fabric W14 is also attributed to the (lower?) Nene Valley. The majority of the coarse wares may have been from the upper Nene Valley area, though R46 is thought to be a lower Nene Valley product. The dominant coarse ware group, R30, comprised sherds with moderate frequencies of medium to coarse quartz sand. While many of these sherds are likely to be of relatively local origin, a number are also reminiscent of the products of the Wappenbury kilns, c 20km distant to the west (Stanley and Stanley 1964). Some 85 (2892g) of the R30 sherds fall into this group (and are indicated by a W suffix on the ware code). Another reduced fabric, R35, was distinguished by its very sandy texture. All the sherds were from a single vessel, which is most likely to be of relatively local origin. In total, reduced coarse wares accounted for 72.5% of the Roman pottery by sherd count (84% by weight). Oxidised fabrics, again probably relatively local, are not assigned to specific sources except for O81, a pink grogged ware from kilns at Stowe, roughly 30km to the south. The source of most of the shell-tempered sherds is again uncertain, though one jar rim was assigned to the Harrold kilns (Brown 1994).
- B.2.6 Rim sherds totalled 4.79 REs, mostly from jars (78.7%), with bowls, dishes and mortaria all present as rim sherds, and further types such as beakers in Nene Valley fabric F52 represented by body sherds and a base.
- B.2.7 Roman pottery concentrated principally in Trenches 22, 23, 29 and 40, which together produced 88.4% of all the Roman sherds from the evaluation. The numerous sherds in Trenches 23 and 40 were well fragmented overall, while Trenches 22 and 29 produced a few assemblages with notably larger sherds, mainly in fabric R30. These included contexts 2202 and 2206 in Trench 22, and 2906 in Trench 29, which produced sherds from only five vessels—four jars and a dish—but with large parts of each represented.

Context	Prehistoric	Roman	Medieval/ post-medieval	Context ceramic date	Notes/key fabrics
306			2/20	18C+	
706			2/6	18C+	
805			1/101	18C+	
2000		1/17		2C+	R30
2102		3/41		250-400?	FO, F52
2104		6/62		2C+	R30, R60
2106		2/31		2C+	R30
2202		40/866		Late 2-3C	F52, R30
2204		10/107		2C+	W14, O30, R30
2206		40/2290		3C	S30, B11, R30 large jar base
2208		1/14		2C+?	R30
2209		6/120		2C+	R46, R90
2210		25/134		Mid 2C+	S30, R30
2213		4/16		Late 2C+	S30, F52, R30
2301		78/602		Mid-late 3C?	F51, F52, M23, R30
2302		36/292	1/17	3-4C or med.	F52, R30, B11; Potterspury sherd
2305		16/128		Mid 2C+	R30, B11
2307		12/53		Late 2C+	S30, R30, B11
2309		20/105	1/9	17C+	Mixed
2310		3/15		2C+	O81, R30
2311		1/10		2C+?	R30
2315		11/251		2C	R30
2504			1/1	19C?	
2506			2/18	19C?	
2605			1/12	18C+	
2705		5/32		2C+	R30, C10
2706		11/121		2C?	R30, R90
2804		2/204		2C+	O81, R30
2806		1/9		2C+	W14
2808		1/6		120+	B11
2810		2/21		2C+	R30
2904		2/23		2C+?	R30
2906		75/2972		c mid 2C	R30, R35; 5 vessels
3000		1/3		2C+?	R10
3008		4/23		1-2C	O20?
3103		4/32		Late 1-2C?	R30 eroded
3510		1/3		1C?	E80
3511		10/29		Early-mid 1C?	E10, E30, E80
4001		4/164		3-4C	F52, M23, R30
4002		2/31		Late 3-4C?	F52, O10
4005		11/48		Late 2C+	F52, W14, R30, C10
4007		11/113		Late 2C+	F52, R30
4009		3/19		2C+?	R20, R30
4013		13/125		3-4C?	R20, R30

Context	Prehistoric	Roman	Medieval/ post-medieval	Context ceramic date	Notes/key fabrics
4015		3/31		4C?	R30, C11
4300		1/3		RB?	O80, but possibly fired clay
4406			1/3	19C	
4906	5/60	1/7		Iron Age?	R30 sherd, ?intrusive
7004			1/38	18-19C	
7005			1/6	18-19C	
TOTAL	5/60	483/9173	14/231		

Table 2: Quantities of pottery (number of sherds/weight(g)) per context by major period

Discussion

- B.2.8 A small group of pottery from context 4906 may have been of Iron Age date, though the fill also contained a Roman sherd. The small number of sherds in fabrics of the 'Belgic' tradition (cf Thompson 1982, 4) occurred exclusively in Trench 35 and suggest activity of 1st-century date there, though the quantity and condition of the sherds do not allow closer dating, so it is impossible to determine if this activity was entirely of pre-conquest date or spanned the conquest period. Apart from this material, none of the Roman pottery is certainly earlier than the 2nd century and most of it can be assigned to the mid-Roman period, though the dominant reduced coarse wares are not closely datable. Groups such as that from context 2906 can be dated with some confidence to the middle of the 2nd century, but it is not clear how far this particular group can be considered representative of the assemblage as a whole. Some pottery is certainly of later Roman date, including the Oxford colour-coated ware sherds and probably some of the Nene Valley colour-coated sherds, as well as the likely Harrold jar rim, for which a 4th-century date is possible. Whether any of the reduced coarse wares are of this date is uncertain, but possible. Overall, however, the majority of the pottery is likely to date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.
- B.2.9 Overall, the assemblage is too small to allow detailed assessment of the general character or status of the site, but the fine and specialist wares (fabrics S30, S32, F51, F52, M22, M23 and W14) amount to 9.7% of the assemblage by sherd count, which hints that this was not a rural settlement of the lowest echelon (cf Booth 1991; 2004). Without more chronological precision on the range of occupation, however, this suggestion cannot be pressed too far.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

- B.3.1 Insert all artefact reports here. Where appropriate these should be cross-references to the main body of the report, both in terms of results (i.e what was found in the features) and how the artefacts help with interpretation (e.g. with dating evidence).

B.3.2 The ceramic building material (CBM) formed a small assemblage amounting to 53 fragments weighing 3165g. All the material was fragmentary with a very low mean fragment weight of 32g. No complete objects survived, while the only complete dimension was thickness. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The terminology for Roman tile follows Brodribb (1987) and coding for tegula cutaway types follow Warry (2006, fig. 1.3). Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic features and with the aid of x20 hand lens.

Character and provenance of the Roman tile

- B.3.3 The majority of the CBM is of Roman date and was concentrated in Trenches 8, 21–23, 25, 27, 29, 40 and 44. Over half was found in subsoil and topsoil layers, and the remainder in the fills of ditches, pit and quarry features. Two broad fabric groups of sandy and shelly were identified. The shelly fabric (H) was only used for tile of Roman date and specifically tegulae and may derive from the kilns at Harold in Bedfordshire, though there are likely to be other undiscovered production sites exploiting the same geological resources. The sandy fabric group was produced during the Roman and later periods and has been subdivided into several sub-fabrics ranging from very fine sandy (D) to coarser varieties (C, Q) and those with distinct laminations and pellets of cream marly clay and red ferruginous inclusions (E, B, A).
- B.3.4 The Roman tile includes roofing tile—tegulae and imbrices—and flue tiles for heated rooms. Over half the tile was plain flat tile of indeterminate form, much of which is likely to be derived from the central plain sections of tegulae based on thickness (14–32mm) and general characteristics of surface and edge finish, though the thinnest fragments could be from the other forms found in the assemblage.
- B.3.5 Tegulae (7 fragments, 356g) measured 17–24mm thick and had flanges with rounded profiles, apart from two which were more rectangular with rounded arrises. One upper cutaway of standard form (where the flange end had been cut out to the level of the main tile body) and one lower cutaway of Warry type C5 were found on separate fragments. The lower cutaway broadly dates to AD160–260 (Warry 2006, 61–3). Several of the tegulae were made in the shelly fabric H (together with a number of pieces of flat tile probably originating from tegulae) in contrast to the imbrex, which only occurred in the sandy fabrics. The imbrex (3 fragments, 374g) measured 15–17mm thick and appeared to be of fairly angular profile.
- B.3.6 Fragments of keyed flue tile, probably box flue, (3 fragments, 101g) from contexts 2302 and 2501 were made in fabric B. They measured 16 and 20mm thick and one had a flat smooth edge. Both had traces of combed keying, though on one this was very faint and on the other the tile had been subjected to excessive wear, so that neither band was complete and the pattern of combing could not be discerned, though on both the bands of combing were straight and one ran parallel with the tile edge.
- B.3.7 The Roman tile originates from a building or buildings with tiled roof and at least one heated room, though the size and density of material does not suggest this is in the immediate vicinity of the trenches. Much of the plain flat tile has evidence of burning

on one or more surfaces, suggesting this had been re-used in hearths or ovens. The re-use of tile in this manner is common on, though not exclusive to, lower status settlements, where tile was not generally used for its primary purpose. Tile may have been obtained for re-use from a nearby villa or urban settlement with masonry buildings.

The post-Roman tile

B.3.8 A small quantity of post-Roman tile was recovered from trenches 3, 23, 44 and 45. This consisted of flat roof tile, measuring 12–18mm thick, made in orange-red sandy laminated clay fabric with cream streaks, similar in character to Oxford tile fabric IV. The dating of the tile cannot be precise and could range from 15th to 18th century. A single paving brick (4404) 50mm thick is of late 18th or 19th century date. All the post-Roman CBM was found in topsoil, subsoil or in superficial layers of unexcavated features. It probably represents incidental loss related to agricultural activities such as manuring.

Recommendations

B.3.9 The tile has been fully recorded and no further work is necessary. However, the assemblage should be integrated with the analysis of material from any further excavation. Selected non-diagnostic material could be discarded.

B.4 Metals

By Ian Scott

Overview

B.4.1 The metals, excluding the coins, comprise nine pieces of lead, six pieces of copper and five pieces of iron (Table 3). The lead mainly comprises bits of waste, including offcuts and melted lead, as well as a lead pistol ball (no. 2) and a small lead pellet (no. 3). The copper-alloy finds comprise pieces of melted copper-alloy, a small hammered piece (no. 1), and a curving piece which may be from a ring (no. 11) or was attached to a bow brooch fragment (no. 17). The iron pieces comprise bar or nail stem fragments.

B.4.2 The only datable find is the fragment of mid to late 1st-century bow brooch (no.17) from context 2701.

Find no.	Context	Item
1	2200	Small piece of cu alloy of thin rectangular section which has been hammered to form a chisel like edge at one end. L: 28mm; W: 11.5mm
2	2200	Pistol ball, slightly out of shape. D: 12.5mm
3	2200	Lead pellet, part flattened on one side. D: 8mm
4	2200	Offcuts of thin lead sheet. Two pieces. 47mm x 16mm; 25mm x 19mm
5	2200	Melted lead. Three small pieces. 18mm x 9mm; 14mm x 10mm; 9mm x 9mm

6	2210	Spike or nail, partly encrusted. Square section at broader end, tapering to small rectangular or oval section at the other end. L: 54mm
7	2210	Nail stem fragment (extant L: 31mm)
8	2302	Nail stem fragment. Square section. Extant L: 51mm
9	2305	Bar or nail stem fragment. L extant 41mm
10	2307	Nail stem fragment. Extant L: 49mm
11	2701	Curved fragment of cu alloy rod or thick wire, possibly part of a plain ring (D: c 50mm)? Extant L: 32mm
12	2701	Fragment of melted cu alloy. 20mm x 16mm x 7mm
13	2701	Small fragment of lead. 15mm x 14mm
14	2800	Melted lump of cu alloy. 22mm x 17mm x 14mm
15	2800	Melted piece of cu alloy. 26mm x 15mm
16	2800	flat piece of melted lead, perhaps a spill of molten lead. 33mm x 23mm
17	2800	Bow brooch fragment with hinged pin. One wing is incomplete, and only the very top of the bow survives. The strongly curved bow has a rectangular cross section with a single upstanding ridge. The wings are moulded with bead and reel only on the top face. Mackreth's Colchester derivative with hinged pin Type 3. Found from the SW across the Midlands and into Norfolk and east Anglia. Mid to late 1st century. L extant 14mm; W: 23.5mm

Table 3: Catalogue of metal finds

B.5 Glass

By Ian Scott

Overview

B.5.1 There are just eight pieces of glass, comprising three pieces of window glass (no.s 3–4, 7) and five sherds of vessel glass (Table 4). Three vessel sherds are from wine bottles (no.s 1–2, 8), one piece from a cylindrical bottle (no. 5) and one small sherd possibly from a tumbler (no. 6). None of the glass is likely to date earlier than the 18th century, and much probably dates to the 19th century.

Find no.	Context	Item
1	306	Wine bottle, sherd from the base of a mid-18th-century wine bottle with low domed push up. Dark green glass. D: c 100mm
2	306	Wine bottle, sherd from the free blown neck of a cylindrical wine bottle of the mid-18th- to early 19th-century. Olive green glass. Extant Ht: 63mm
3	807	Window glass, small sherd, with eroded surfaces. Dark blue green. Probably post medieval or later. 17mm x 15mm, Th: 1.6mm
4	2200	Window glass, with slightly irregular surfaces. Blue green glass. Probably post medieval or later. 30mm x 19mm; Th: 1.6mm
5	2605	Bottle, body sherd probably from cylindrical bottle of 19th- or early 20th-century date. Pale blue green glass. 36mm x 30mm
6	2605	Possible tumbler. Small sherd from the heel of a moulded vessel with an angle side. Possibly a tumbler. 19th-century or later. Colourless glass with a hint blue green. Not measured
7	2701	Window glass. small sherd with slight curvature. Yellow green glass. Probably post medieval window glass. 26mm x 15mm; Th: 1mm
8	4404	Wine bottle, body from a cylindrical bottle in olive green glass. No diagnostic features but probably 19th-century rather than earlier in date. 33mm x 23mm

Table 4: Catalogue of glass finds

B.6 Fired Clay

By Cynthia Poole

B.6.1 Insert all artefact reports here. Where appropriate these should be cross-references to the main body of the report, both in terms of results (i.e what was found in the features) and how the artefacts help with interpretation (e.g. with dating evidence).

B.6.2 Fired clay amounting to 52 fragments (170g) was recovered from five contexts. None of it is diagnostic, nor can it be dated though associated material. The character of the features suggests that it is Roman. The majority (47 fragments, 162g) was recovered from a single sieved sample from a fill in the flue of a corn-dryer (2313). This produced the only shaped fragments with evidence of a moulded surface on thin slab-like fragments 20–28mm thick, which probably represents clay flue-lining. The remaining amorphous scraps were found in a pit, two ditches and in the subsoil.

B.7 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.7.1 Insert all artefact reports here. Where appropriate these should be cross-references to the main body of the report, both in terms of results (i.e what was found in the features) and how the artefacts help with interpretation (e.g. with dating evidence).
- B.7.2 A total of seven pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These include two pieces of burnt (reddened) limestone (2210) and four unworked pieces. All six can now be discarded. A seventh piece of stone is a piece of slate with a cut edge and a smoothed face (307). The purpose of this fragment is unclear but it could be from a palette or an inlay.

B.8 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

- B.8.1 A small assemblage of 10 pieces of struck flint was recovered from this evaluation (Table 5). The assemblage consisted of eight flakes, a crested bladelet and an unfinished arrowhead of probable leaf-shaped form. These pieces were largely recovered as residual finds in Roman features. Three of the flakes displayed signs of possible use or expedient retouch. The assemblage did not contain any fully diagnostic artefacts. However, the unfinished arrowhead is likely to be of early Neolithic date and a similar date is also possible for the crested bladelet, while several of the flakes display technological characteristics that very strongly suggests a mid-late Bronze Age date.

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
2202	Arrowhead	Unfinished leaf-shaped form	Probable biface blank with very heavy invasive pre-shaping into leaf-shaped form, subsequently abandoned	E Neo
2301	Flake	Distal trimming	Quite squat flake with possible utilised spur mid left	?Late prehist.
2806	Flake	Inner		
3002	Flake	Inner	Distal segment	
4505	Flake	Inner		
4906	Crested bladelet	Distal trimming bladelet	Full single crest on distal trimming bladelet, could be tableting but would still be considered early in date	Early prehist.

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
5205	Flake	Misc trimming	Possible retouch or use lower right side in very short squat flake	Late prehist.
7206	Flakes x 3	Side trimming x 2 & distal trimming	Included one blade-like flake with backing or a crude notch lower right, could simply be from post depositional damage	Late prehist.

Table 5: Date and distribution of flint types by context

Methodology

B.8.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), their general condition recorded and the forms were dated where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment, additional information on condition (e.g. rolled, abraded, fresh, and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72–7; 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.

Discussion

B.8.3 The flints were generally fresh with low levels of edge damage and low levels of cortication. They are likely to be residual and have been subject to heavy post-depositional disturbances. The majority were recovered as single pieces in later features or soil horizons. Undated ditch fill 7206 contained three flakes, one of which was very typical of later prehistoric knapping and this group may represent a small contemporary assemblage.

B.8.4 The unfinished arrowhead was recovered from the surface of the natural in Trench 22 (2202). This piece is a clear biface blank with very heavy invasive retouch on both its dorsal and ventral sides that has thinned the pieces and removed any bulb(s). While it is possible that this piece has been abandoned due to errors in shaping, it is leaf-shaped which is likely to have been its intended form.

B.8.5 The crested bladelet originated in ditch fill 4906. The piece is not the best-made example of this type of core preparation. Such pieces tend to be Mesolithic to early Neolithic in date.

B.8.6 This small assemblage indicates limited potential for prehistoric archaeology in this evaluation area. Based solely on the recovered flint-work, this activity would likely date to the early Neolithic and mid-late Bronze Age.

B.9 Clay tobacco pipe

Identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
306	2 stem fragments, 3g	Late 17th to early 18th century
706	1 stem fragment, 5g	1st half of 18th century?
805	1 stem fragment, 4g	Late 17th to early 18th century?
2605	1 stem fragment, 3g	Late 18th to 19th century

Table 6: Catalogue of clay pipes

Comment

B.9.1 The clay pipe assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work at this stage.

B.10 Slag

by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description	Date
4501	1 fragment glassy slag, 16g	–

Table 7: Catalogue of slag

Comment

B.10.1 The slag assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work at this stage.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Sharon Cook and Julia Meen

Introduction

- C.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken during the evaluation at Land Northeast of Daventry in May 2017.
- C.1.2 Sample <1> (2311) was 26 litres in volume and came from the fill of the corn-dryer flue in trench 23. Sample <2> (2710) was 8 litres and came from the single fill of pit 2709 in trench 27. The corn-dryer sample has been dated to the 2nd century AD. The pit is undated, but is believed to be contemporary with the corn-dryer.

Method

- C.1.3 The samples were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf style machine. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification.

Results

- C.1.4 Sample <1> produced a flot of approximately 100ml of which 100% was scanned. The flot was rich in charred plant remains, though a low quantity of charcoal was also present. The contents of the assemblage are shown in Table 8. The assemblage included a very large number of glume bases and occasional spikelet forks of glume wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicocum*). In addition, numerous cereal grains were present, mostly wheat (*Triticum* sp) with a small number of barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) and one possible rye grain (*Secale cereale*). The preservation of the cereal grains varied—a relatively low proportion of grains were identified to genus. Notably, many detached cereal grain embryos were present, some showing only the initial stage of germination whilst others showed a well-developed coleoptile (sprout) extending from the embryo. Fragments of broken coleoptile were fairly common in the assemblage.
- C.1.5 Pottery, mammal bones and fired clay was retrieved from the residues of this sample.

Taxa	Common name	Type	Number
Cereal grain			
<i>Triticum</i> sp	wheat	grain	39
cf <i>Triticum</i> sp	wheat	grain	42
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	barley	grain	7
cf <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	barley	grain	2
cf <i>Secale cereale</i>	rye	grain	1
<i>Avena</i> sp	oat	grain	10
indet cereal		grain	115
indet cereal		grain fragments	>1000
Cereal chaff			
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt wheat	glume bases	>1000
<i>Avena</i> sp	oat	awns	41
Indet cereal		Culm nodes	2
Indet cereal		Detached embryos/ coleoptiles	>100
Wild taxa			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	Vetch/Tare	Seed	7
<i>Trifolium/Melilotus/Medicago</i>	Clover/Melilot/Medick	Seed	24
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Wild Radish	Seed capsule	1
Polygonaceae	Knotweeds	Seed	11
<i>Rumex</i> sp	Docks	Seed	8
<i>Stellaria</i> cf <i>media</i> (L.) Vill.	Common Chickweed	Seed	7
<i>Stellaria</i> cf <i>graminea</i> L.	Lesser Stitchwort	Seed	3
<i>Silene</i> sp	Campion	Seed	1
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoots	Seed	18
<i>Galium</i> sp	Bedstraw	Seed	1
Asteraceae	Daisy family	Seed	54
<i>Tripleurospermum</i> sp	Mayweed	Seed	36
<i>Plantago</i> sp	Plantain	Seed	16
<i>Juncus</i> sp	Rushes	Seed	49
<i>Carex</i> sp	Sedges	Seed	2
Poaceae (small)	Grass family	Seed	288
Poaceae (medium)	Grass family	Seed	45
Poaceae (large)	Grass family	Seed	14
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> Var. <i>bulbosus</i> (Willd.) St-Amans	Onion Couch Grass	tuber	1
Indet/not yet identified		Seed	>100

Table 8: Charred plant remains from sample 1

C.1.6 Sample <2> produced a flot of approximately 200ml, of which 100ml was scanned. The flot was very rich in charcoal of good size and condition, much of which would be suitable for wood species identification. No other charred remains were observed within the scanned portion of this flot.

C.1.7 Mammal bones and fired clay were retrieved from the residues of this sample.

Discussion and recommendations

Sample <1>

- C.1.8 Chaff-rich assemblages of this type are commonly recovered from the flues of corn-dryers, and are usually interpreted as the reuse of crop-processing waste as fuel to fire the corn-dryer. Use of chaff as fuel would explain the limited presence of charcoal in the sample from Daventry. The frequent detached embryos and coleoptiles indicates that one of the functions of the corn-dryer may have been to produce malt for the manufacture of ale. Experiments by Peter Reynolds in the 1970s demonstrated that corn-dryers could successfully be used to parch deliberately-germinated grain to produce malt (Reynolds and Langley 1979).
- C.1.9 Evidence from a growing number of sites shows that spelt wheat, rather than barley, was favoured for ale-production in Roman Britain, and that spelt would have been malted within the spikelet (e.g. Hillman 1982, van der Veen 1989, Stevens 2013). After parching, these spikelets would need to be further processed to remove both the glumes and the developing coleoptiles. The use of the by-products of this process as fuel in the corn-dryer would lead to an assemblage similar to that seen here.
- C.1.10 The cereal grain in the sample may be derived from grain that was inefficiently separated from the waste material, or had fallen into the flue from the drying-chamber and become accidentally charred. The mixture of preservation states does suggest that the grains derive from more than one event and may have accumulated in the flue over time. The better-preserved wheat grains do not, however, show clear signs of having germinated themselves, which may be an indication that the corn-dryer was used for more than one function; it may be that the waste products from malting were used for firing processed grain that was being parched for milling or storage.

Sample <2>

- C.1.11 The sample contained large quantities of robust charcoal in very good condition. Unfortunately, due to the lack of sizable pieces it was not possible to carry out comparative work on the charcoal from both samples.
- C.1.12 The two samples taken from this evaluation show that not only do charred plant remains survive on this site, but also that they are well preserved and include a range of taxa.
- C.1.13 If further excavation is carried out, it is recommended that additional sampling takes place, ideally from a range of features across the site, but with an emphasis on the area of the corn-dryer. This should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (OA 2005 and EH 2011).
- C.1.14 It is recommended that sample <1> should be included in any subsequent reporting of archaeobotanical assemblages from excavations at this site.

C.2 Animal Bones

By Martyn Allen

Introduction

C.2.1 The evaluation recovered 326 specimens of animal bone from 22 contexts (Table 9). Preservation of the faunal remains was moderate-to-good, though material in some contexts was particularly fragmentary. Fragments with modern breakages which could be refitted were counted as one specimen. Over half of the assemblage was categorised as either from large or medium mammal remains. Most of these were long-bone shaft fragments, vertebrae or ribs, mostly from cattle, horses and sheep/goats. The proportion of the assemblage which was unidentifiable was very low, which attests to the overall good level of preservation.

Provenance

C.2.2 The vast majority of the assemblage derived from contexts associated with the Roman settlement in the southern part of the site; only two bone fragments derived from trenches in other areas (contexts 706 and 7206). Based on the associated pottery from this area, most of the animal remains are likely to relate to activity dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

context	cattle	sheep/ goat	horse	dog	large mammal	medium mammal	unident.	Total
706					1			1
2206						1		1
2210	1	1			1	1	5	9
2305	1	2			2	3	2	10
2307		1			1			2
2309		16			1	19		36
2311						1		1
2315	7	5			9	4		25
2705	1		2					3
2706	3		39	4	20		1	67
2708						4		4
2710		8				20		28
2804		11				8		19
2806	1				3	18		22
2904	2							2
4005	1				2			3
4007	4	2			6		7	19
4009		2				10		12
4011		1						1
4013	2		1		5		1	9
4302	3				48			51
7206			1					1
Total	26	48	43	4	99	89	16	326

Table 9: Number of animal bone specimens from each context

Taxa and body part representation

- C.2.3 Sheep/goat is the most common taxon represented in terms of the number of identified specimens, followed by horse and then cattle. Dog is represented by four specimens from context 2706.
- C.2.4 Overall, sheep/goats were represented by a wide range of elements from parts of the body. A high proportion of sheep/goat specimens were recovered from context 2309, though many of these were loose teeth and skull fragments, alongside tibia and metapodial specimens. Cattle bones were also represented by elements from most parts of the body, and these were spread over several contexts.
- C.2.5 The number of horse specimens is partly skewed by the recovery of a fragmented skull in context 2706. This was found in the upper fill of a 2nd-century AD ditch. Over 30 fragments, including loose teeth, recorded from this context probably derive from the same animal. However, the identification of complete limb and foot bones suggests that a complete or partial horse carcass was placed in the upper fill of the ditch, rather than just a skull. The horse remains may have been associated with the dog bones which came from the same context.

Burnt remains

- C.2.6 Context 2710 produced several sheep/goat and 'sheep-sized' specimens which were potentially all from one animal. Most of these specimens had blackened surfaces and several showed signs of calcination, indicating that they had been exposed to very high temperatures, beyond that expected of 'normal' cooking practices.

Ageing

- C.2.7 Some evidence for juvenile and possibly neonatal sheep/goats were identified. Unfused femur and metatarsal bones were recorded from context 2804, while a femur from a neonatal lamb/kid was identified from context 4007. A tibia from a possibly foetal sheep/goat was identified in context 2305.
- C.2.8 Other than an unfused distal tibia, cattle bones were generally found to be from skeletally-mature animals. However, analysis of cattle teeth indicates that some juvenile animals were present; for example, a cattle mandible in context 2315 included fourth deciduous premolars in an early stage of wear.
- C.2.9 The identification of some young animals, especially foetal/neonatal sheep/goats, suggests that breeding was occurring at the site.

Butchery

- C.2.10 Butchery marks were rare. A cattle humerus included a possible scoop mark on the shaft, possibly caused by a blade being run along the bone to strip the meat. A large rib had been chopped through perpendicular to the bone. A sheep/goat astragalus exhibited cut marks on the distal end, enabling the ankle to be disarticulated, while a

sheep/goat pelvis included a cut mark on the ilium. A horse metatarsal from context 7206 appears to have been split down the centre of the bone, leaving only the posterior surface.

Comment

C.2.11 The animal bones provide a small but useful sample from the area of the Roman settlement. The results of this analysis should be included alongside any work undertaken on assemblages which should arise from future excavations of the site.

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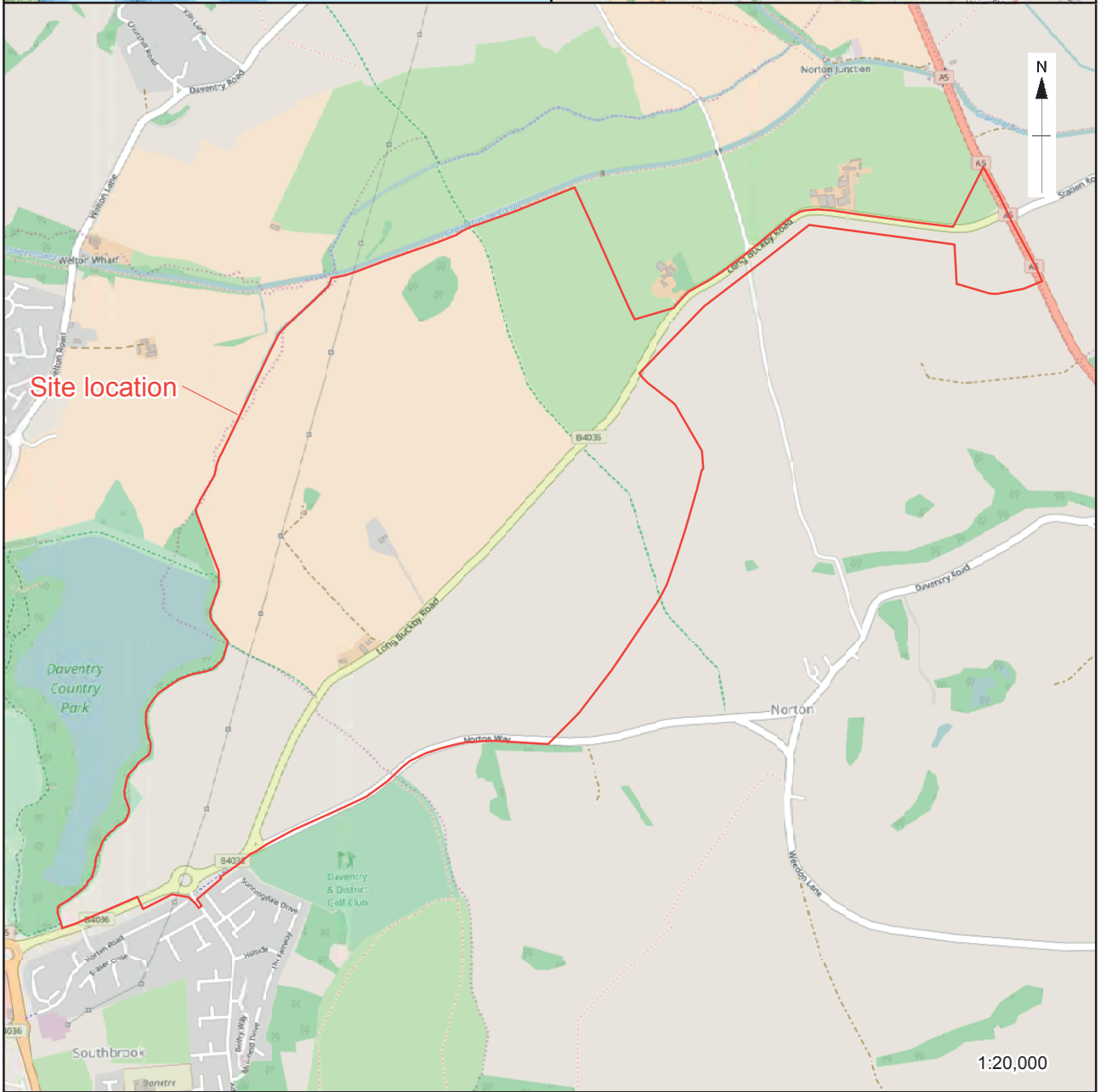
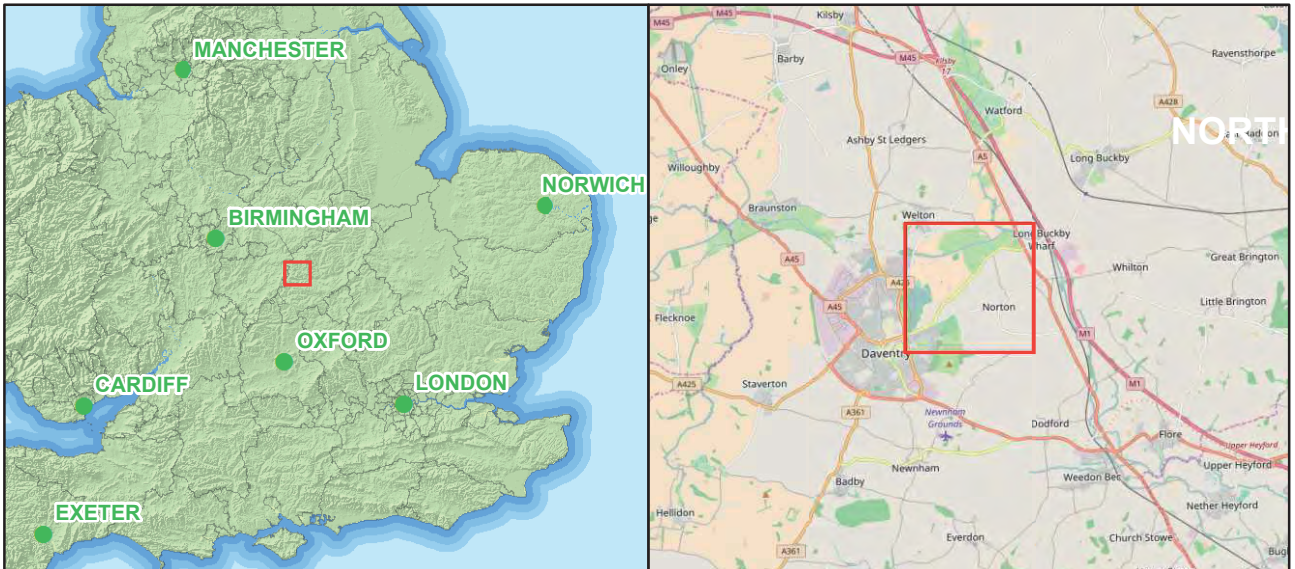
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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Daventry North-East, Northamptonshire
Site code:	DANO17
Grid Reference	NGR 5900, 6400
Type:	Evaluation (70 trenches)
Date and duration:	April 2017
Area of Site	c 247ha (0.716ha excavated)

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and an application has been made to deposit the archive with Northampton Museum. The site is recorded on Northamptonshire HER under the UID: ENN108586.

Summary of Results: A 70 trench evaluation was undertaken on a 247ha site to the north-east of Daventry. The majority of the evaluation trenches (45 in total) were positioned in the southern part of the site in an area which constituted the first phase of the development application (Field 1). Alongside the results of geophysical surveys in Field 1, the evaluation revealed evidence of a Roman rural settlement dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Several post-medieval quarries were located to the north of the Roman settlement and evidence for potential Iron Age activity was identified to the east. A series of undated ditches were located about 800m to the north-east of the Roman settlement. The geophysical survey identified three possible pit alignments in different areas of the site. However, the evaluation trenches managed to locate only one of these, close to the western periphery of the site. Other isolated and undated ditches were identified across the site, as well as remains of medieval ridge and furrow and modern agricultural land drains.



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Figure 1: Site location

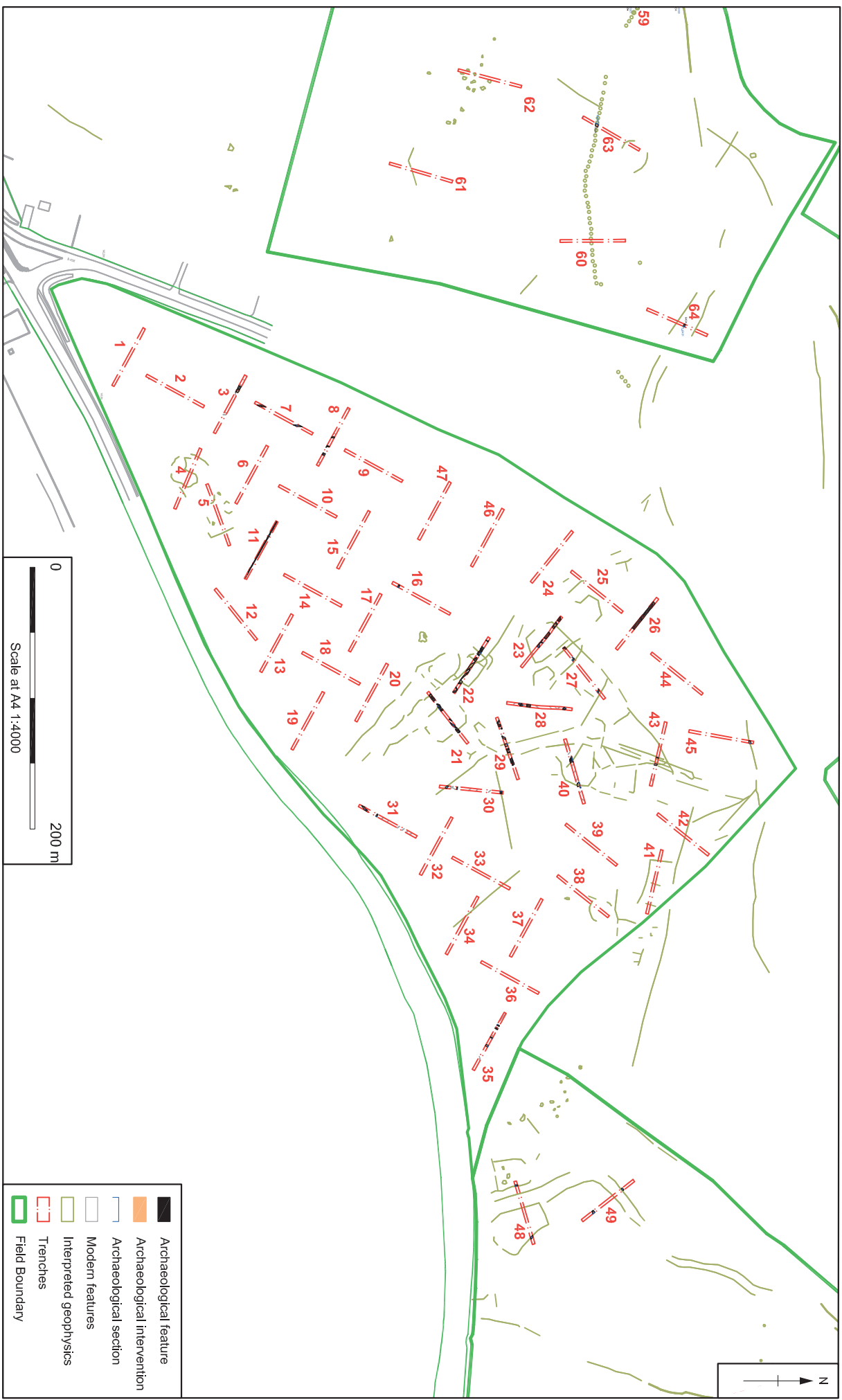


Figure 2: Plan of Hybrid Application development area (Field 1)

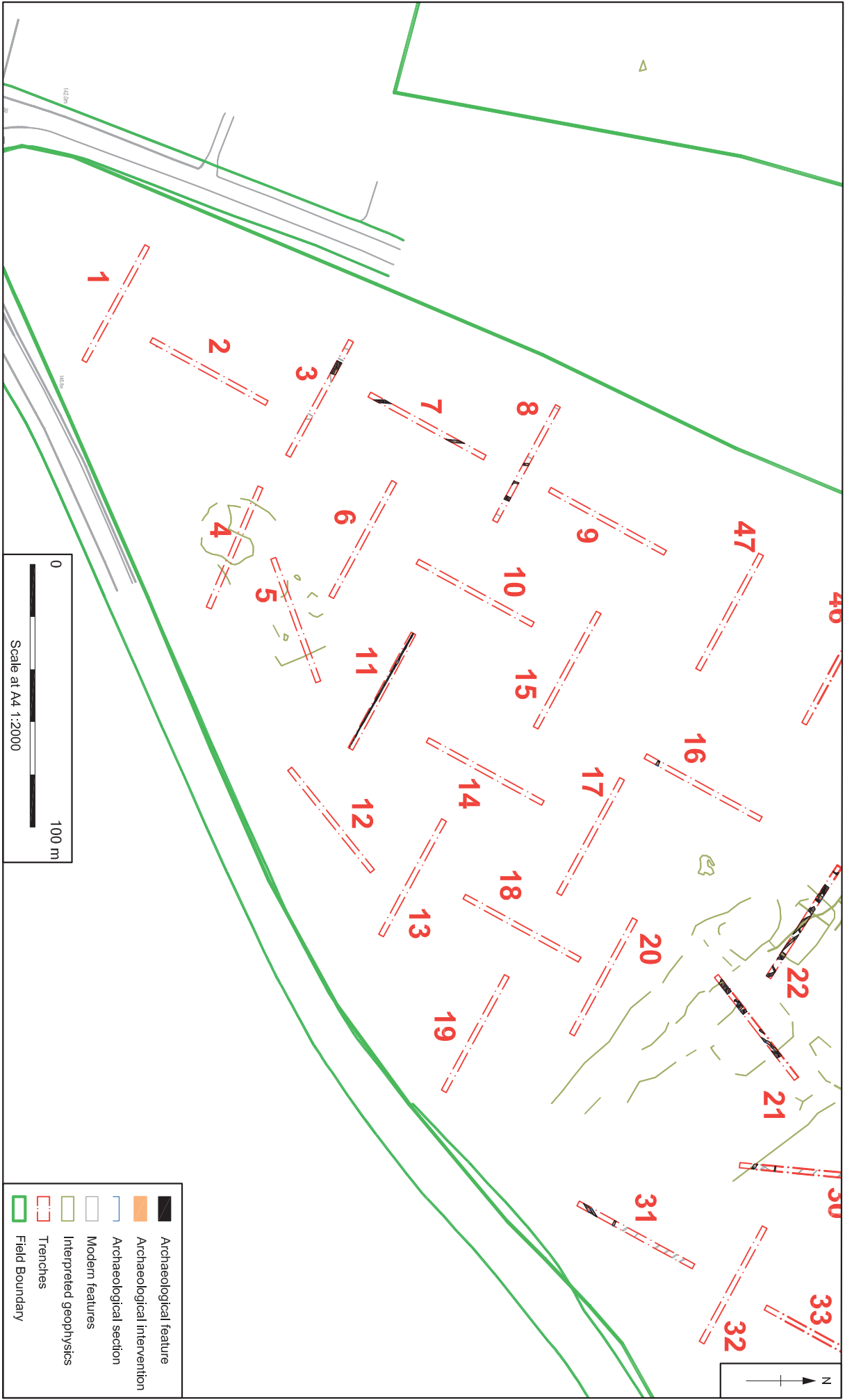


Figure 3: Trench plan of Field 1 (south-west), Trenches 1-20

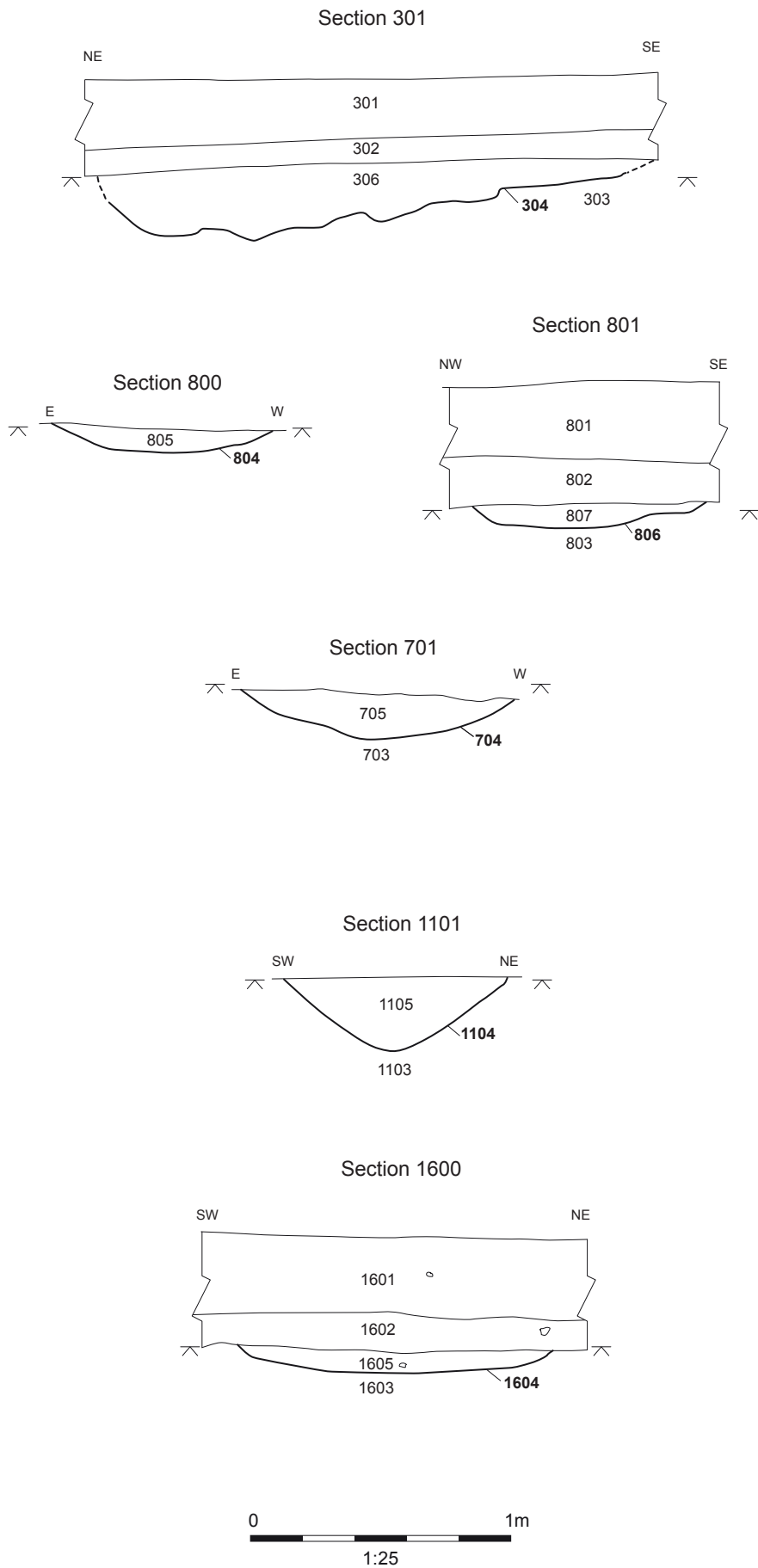


Figure 4: Sections 301, 701, 800, 801, 1101 and 1600 of ditch/furrows in Field 1 (south-west)

X:\ofDaventry_Land_NE_of1010Geomatics\02 CAD\2017-06-21_DANCEV_Client_Report_Report_Plans.dwg(Figure 5 (P))***DANCEV**matthew.reynolds* 21 Jun 2017

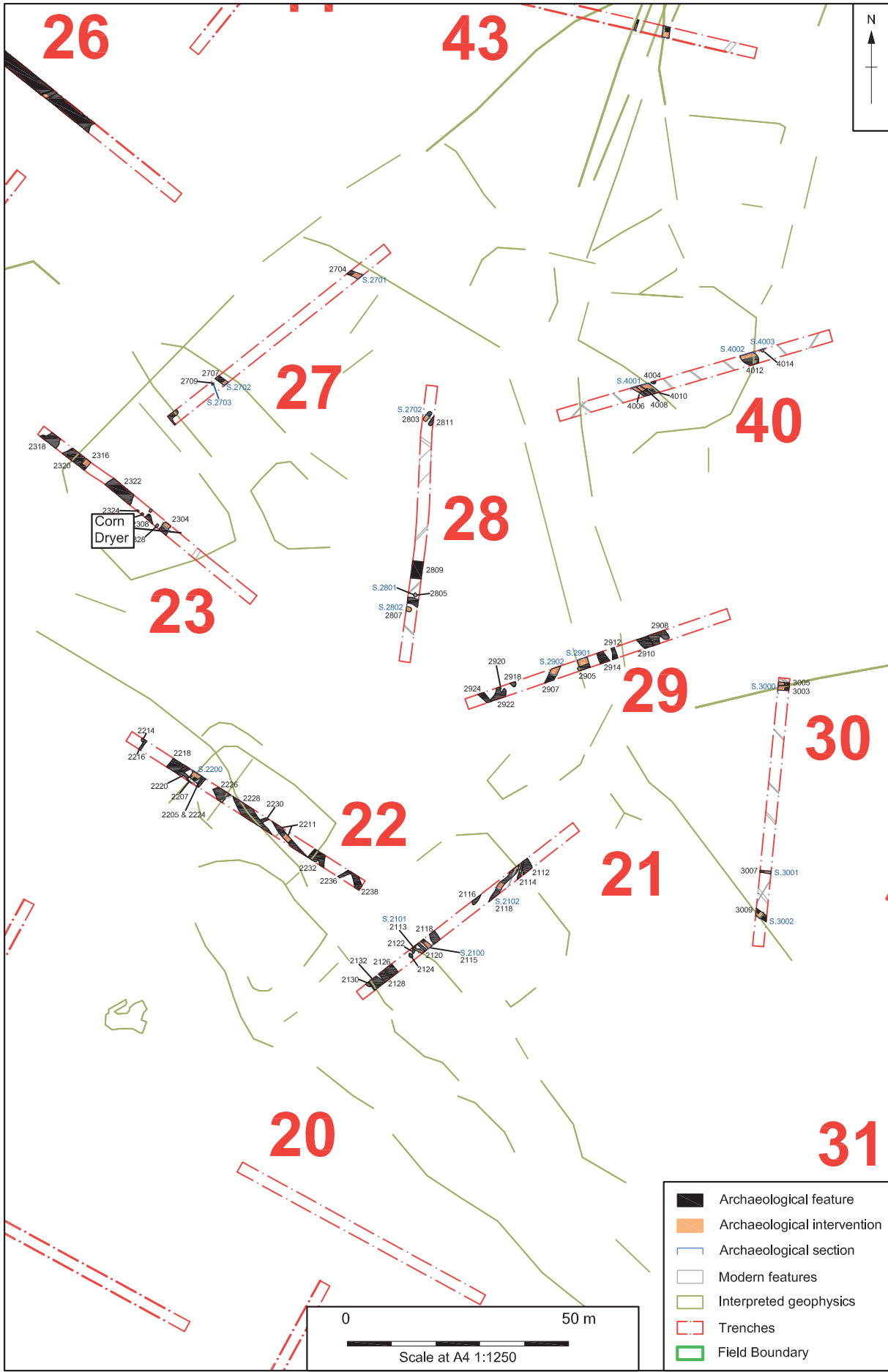


Figure 5: Trench plan of Field 1 (north-east), Trenches 21-23, 27-31, 40, 43

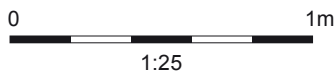
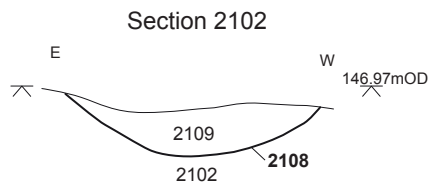
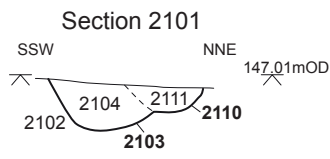
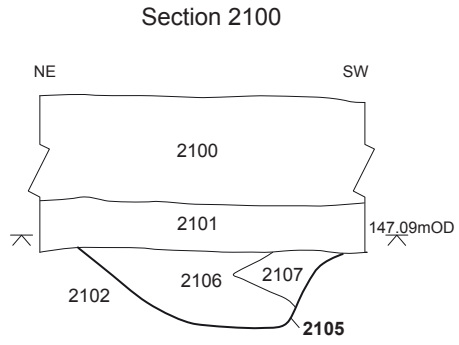


Figure 6: Sections 2100 (ditch 2105), 2101 (ditch 2103) and 2102 (ditch 2108)

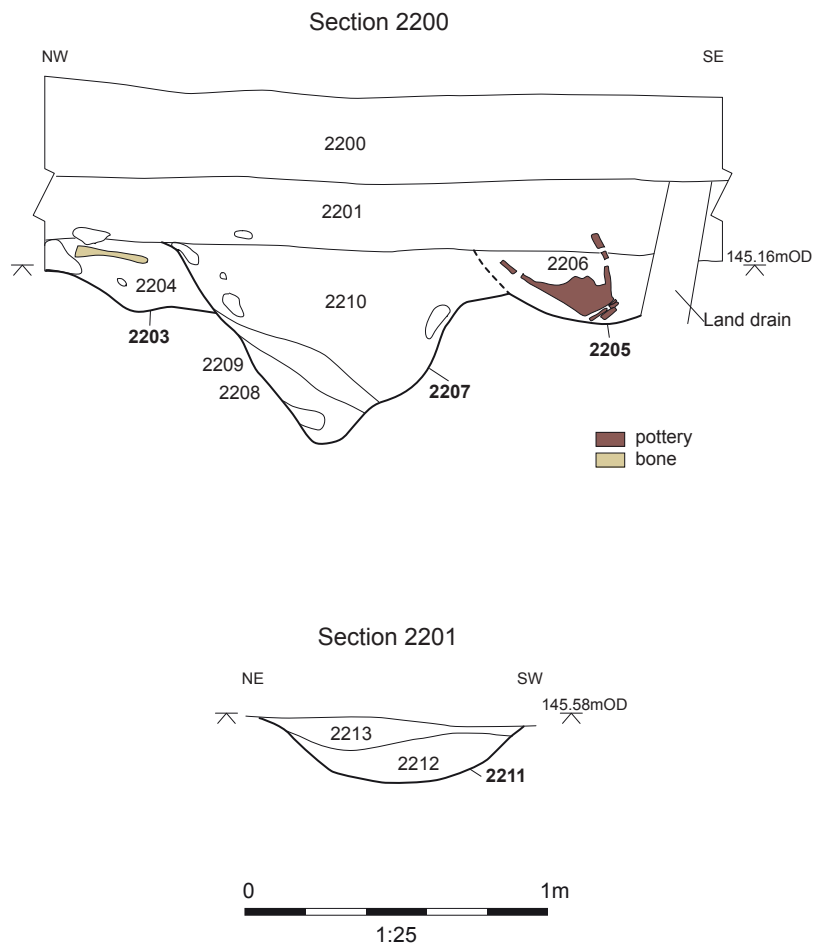


Figure 7: Sections 2200 (pit 2203, ditch 2207 and ditch 2205) and 2201 (ditch 2211)

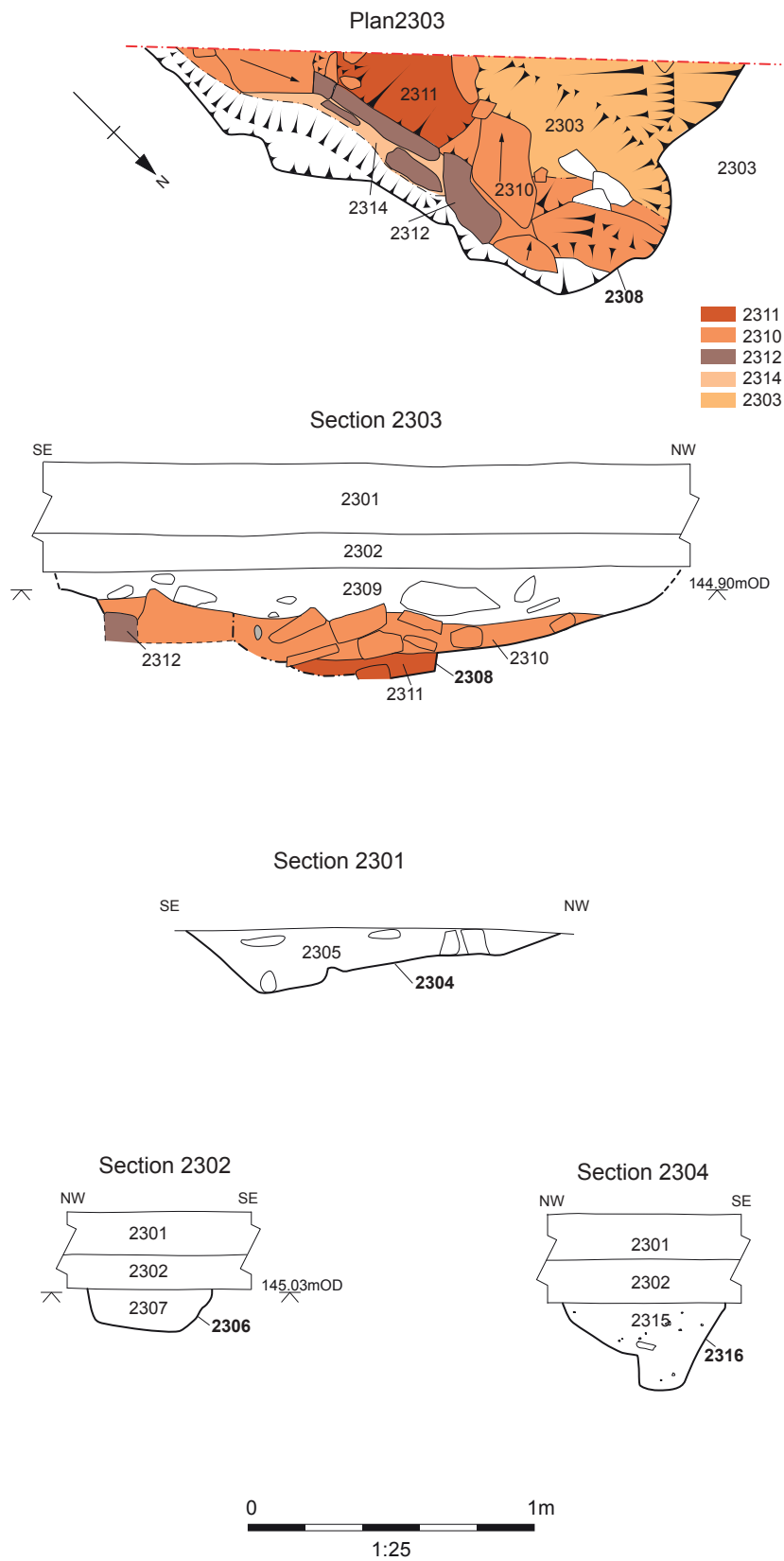


Figure 8: Plan and section of corn-dryer 2308, and sections 2301 (ditch 2304), 2302 (ditch 2306) and 2304 (ditch 2316)

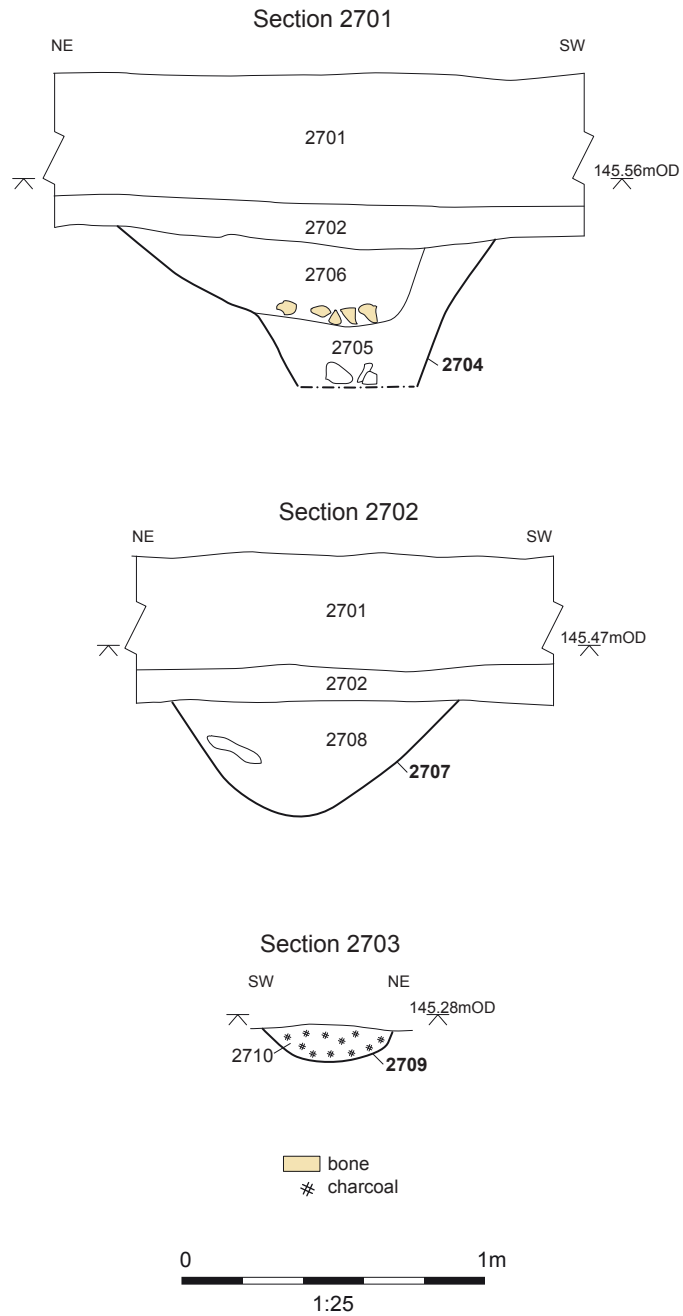


Figure 9: Sections 2701 (ditch 2704), 2702 (ditch 2707) and 2703 (ditch 2709)

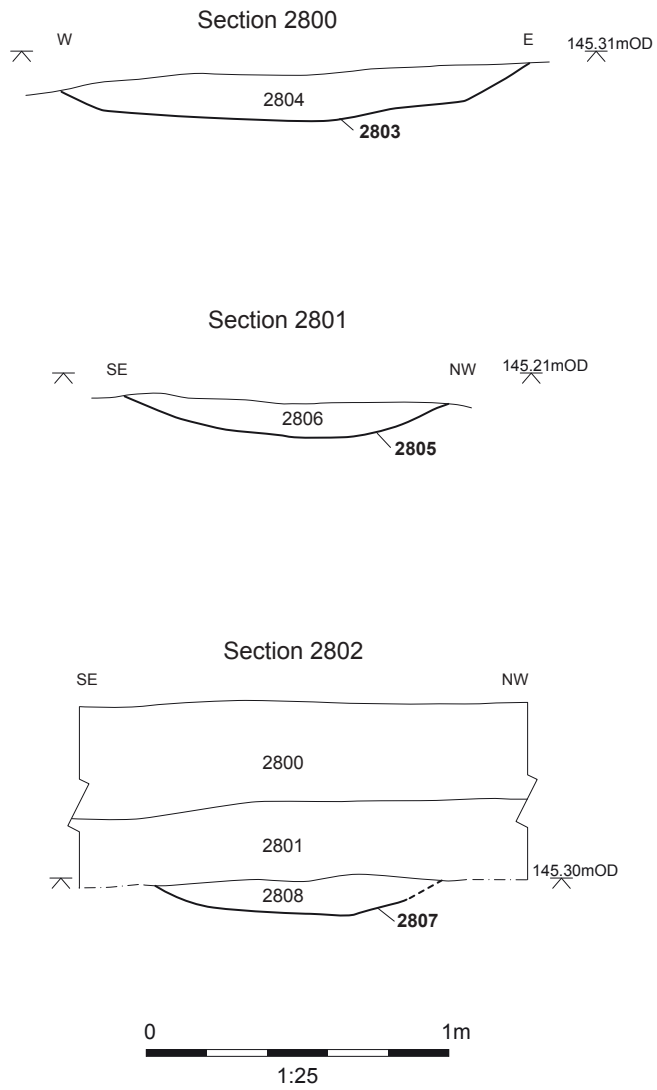


Figure 10: Sections 2800 (ditch 2803), 2801 (ditch 2805) and 2802 (ditch 2807)

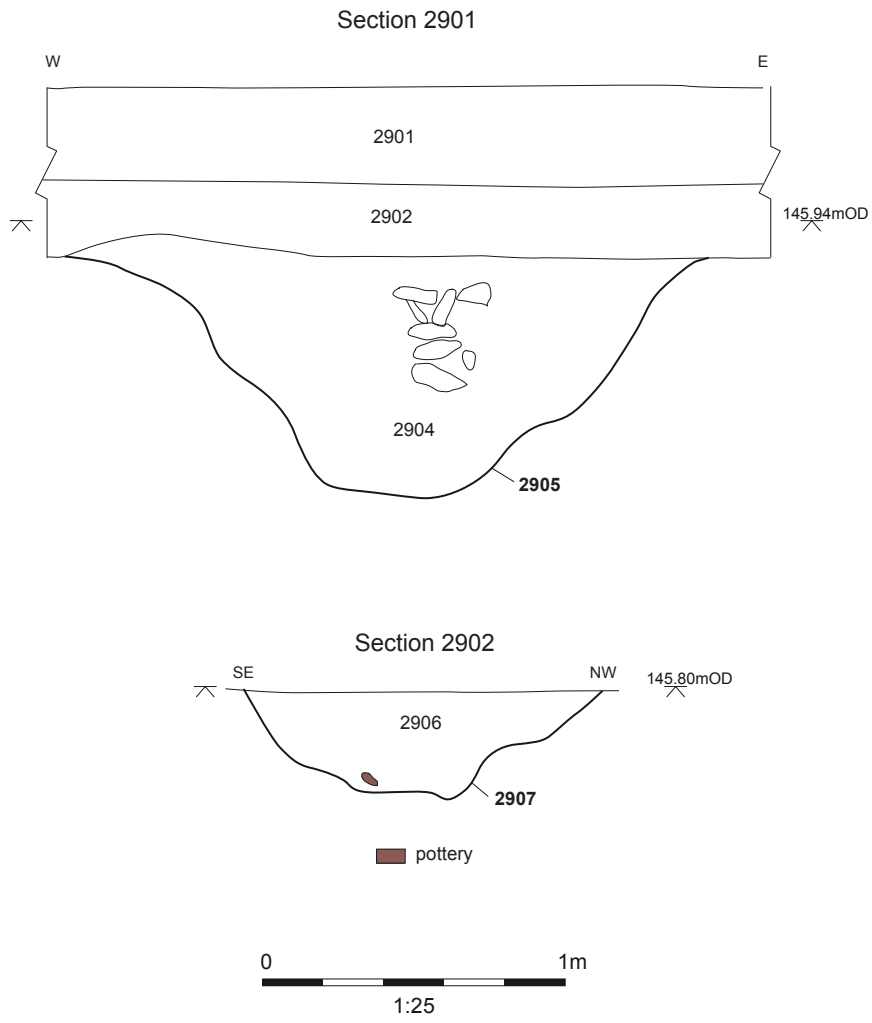


Figure 11: Sections 2901 (ditch 2905) and 2902 (ditch 2907)

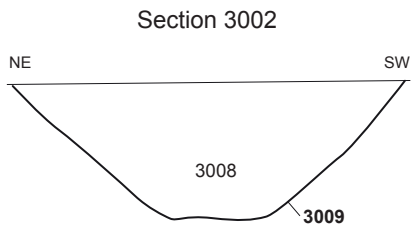
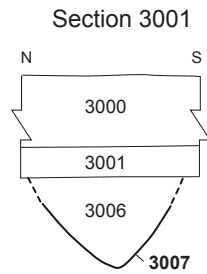
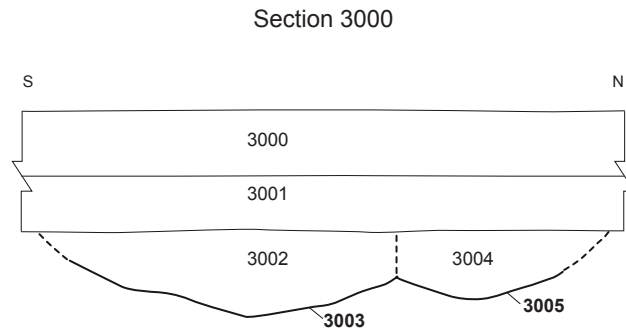


Figure 12: Sections 3000 (ditches 3003 and 3005), 3001 (ditch 3007) and 3002 (ditch 3009)

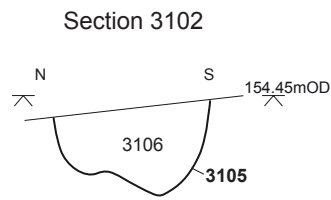
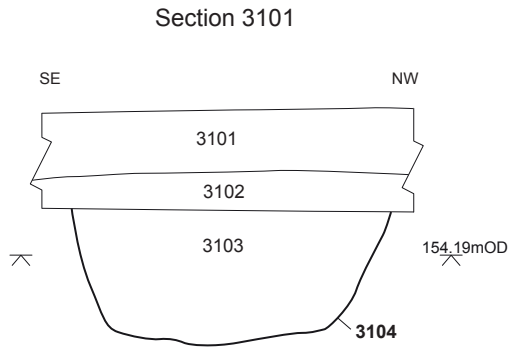


Figure 13: Sections 3101 (ditch 3104) and 3102 (ditch 3105)

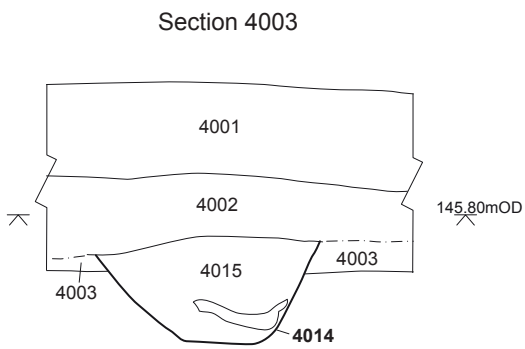
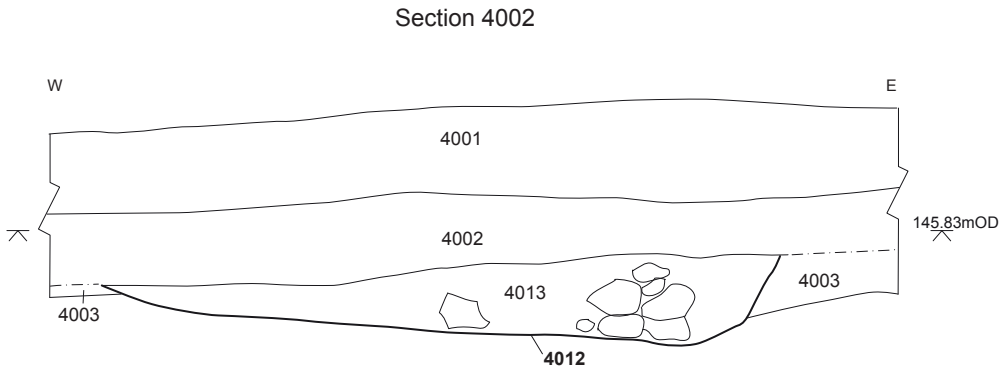
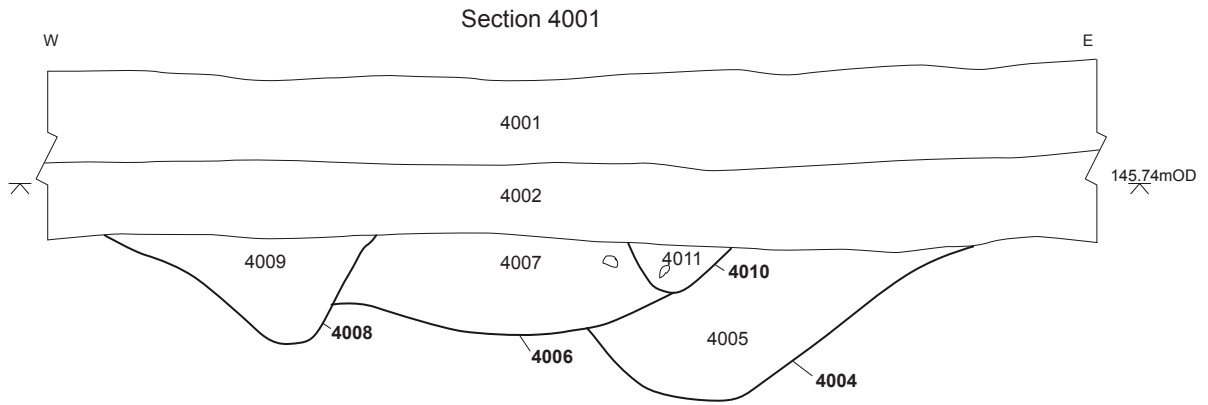


Figure 14: Sections 4001 (ditches 4008, 4006 and 4004), 4002 (pit 4012) and 4003 (pit 4014)

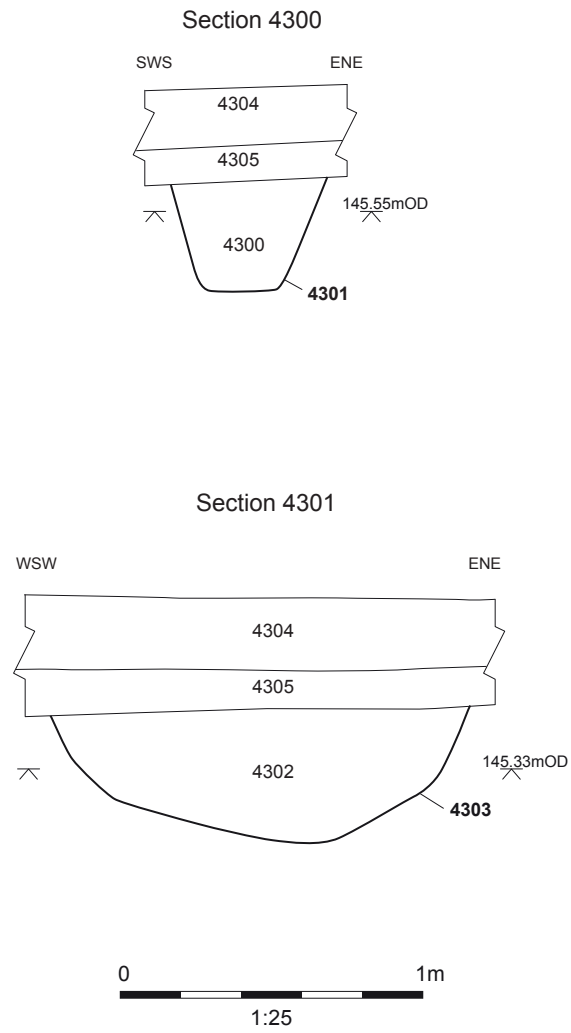


Figure 15: Sections 4300 (ditch 4301) and 4301 (ditch 4303)

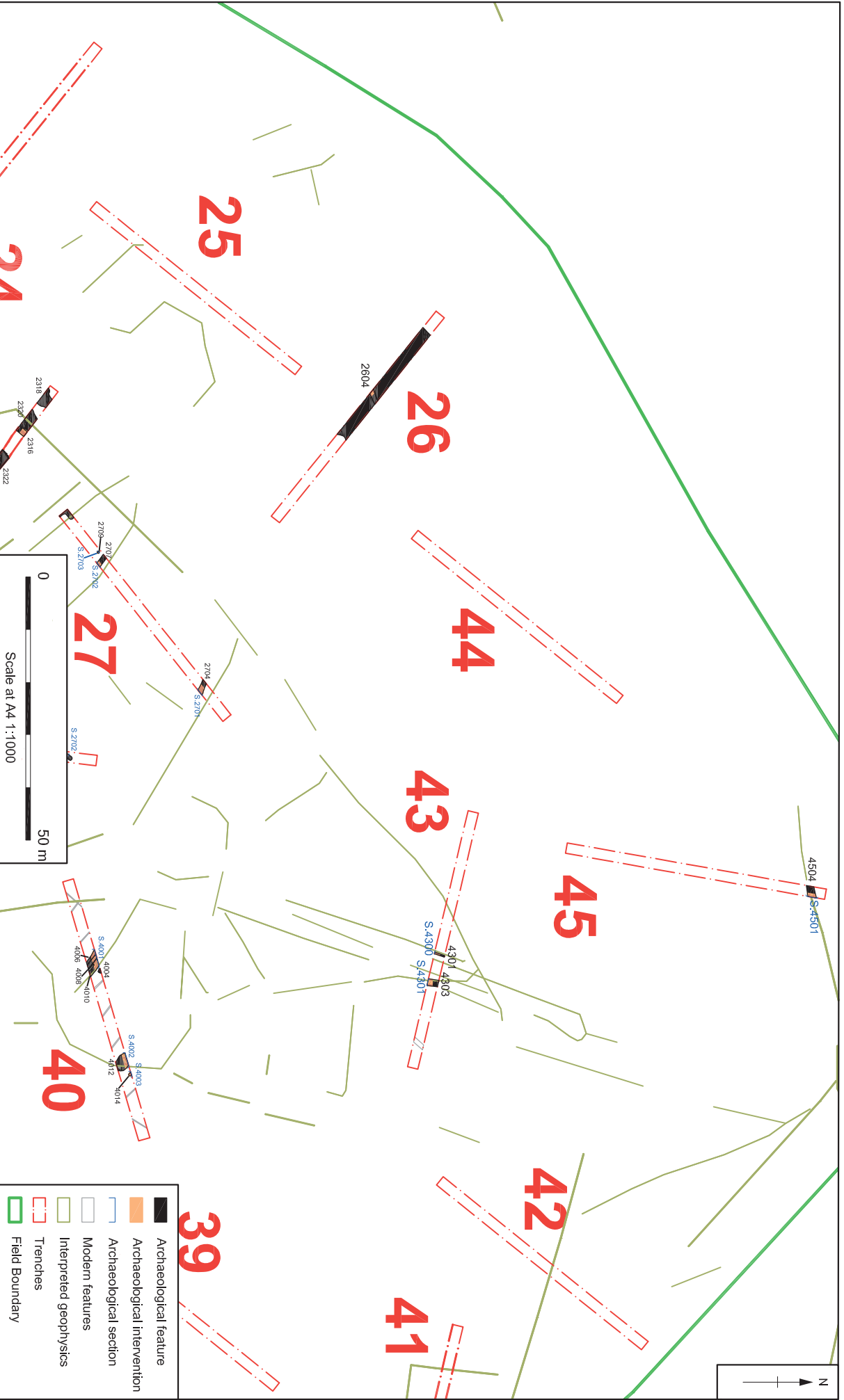


Figure 16: Trench plan of Field 1 (north-east), Trenches 24-26, 44-45

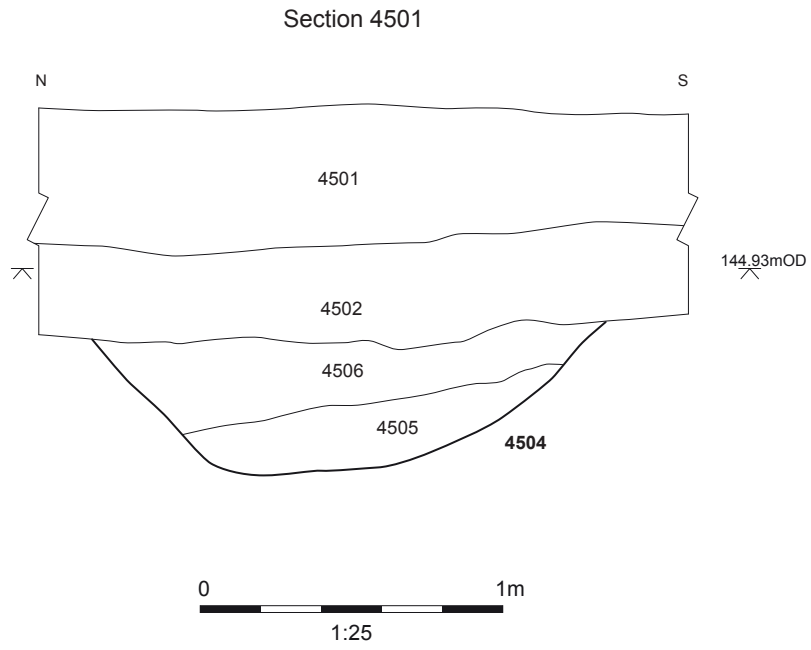


Figure 17: Section 4501 (ditch 4504)

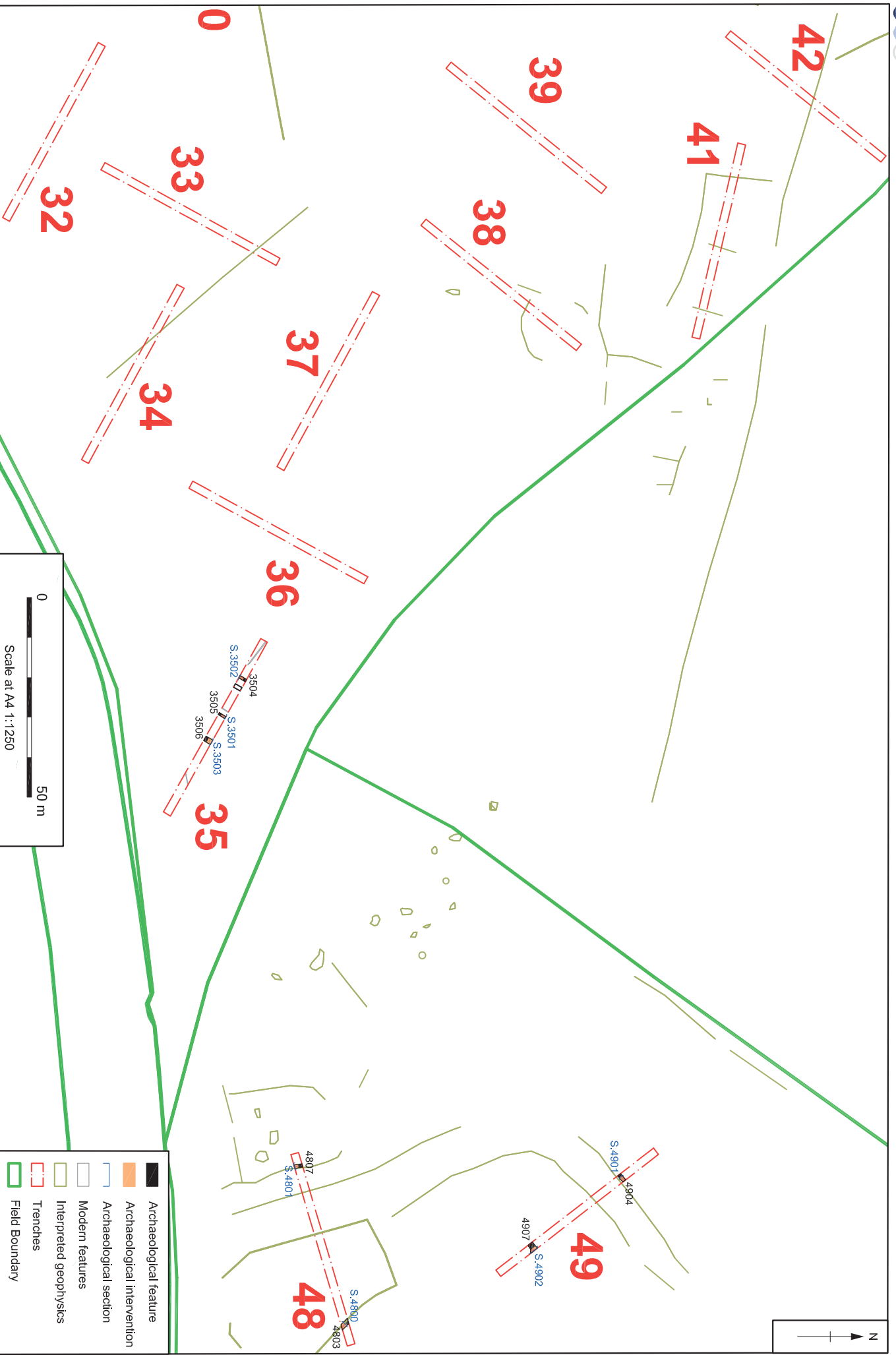


Figure 18: Trench plan of Field 1 (east) and Field 6 (west), Trenches 32-39, 41-42, 48-49

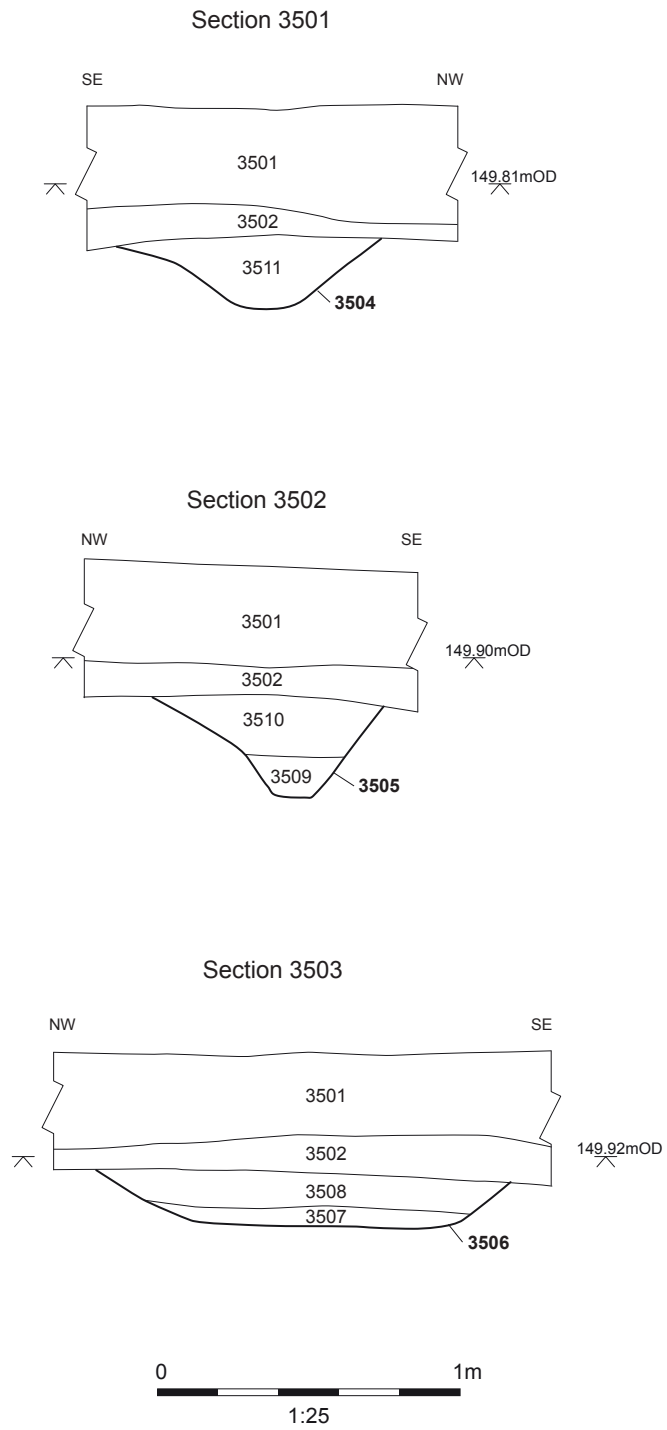


Figure 19: Sections 3501 (ditch 3504), 3502 (ditch 3505) and 3503 (ditch 3506)

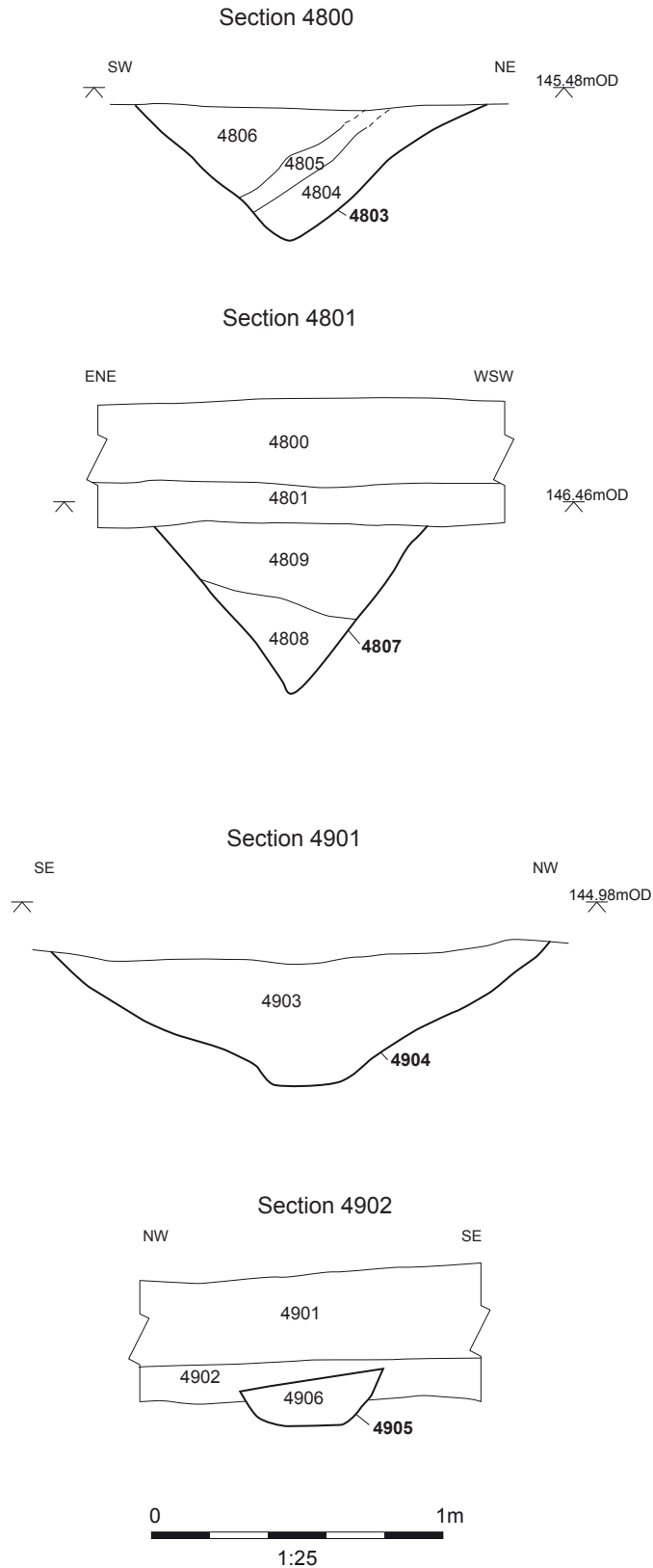


Figure 20: Sections 4800 (ditch 4803), 4801 (ditch 4807), 4901 (ditch 4904) and 4902 (ditch 4905)

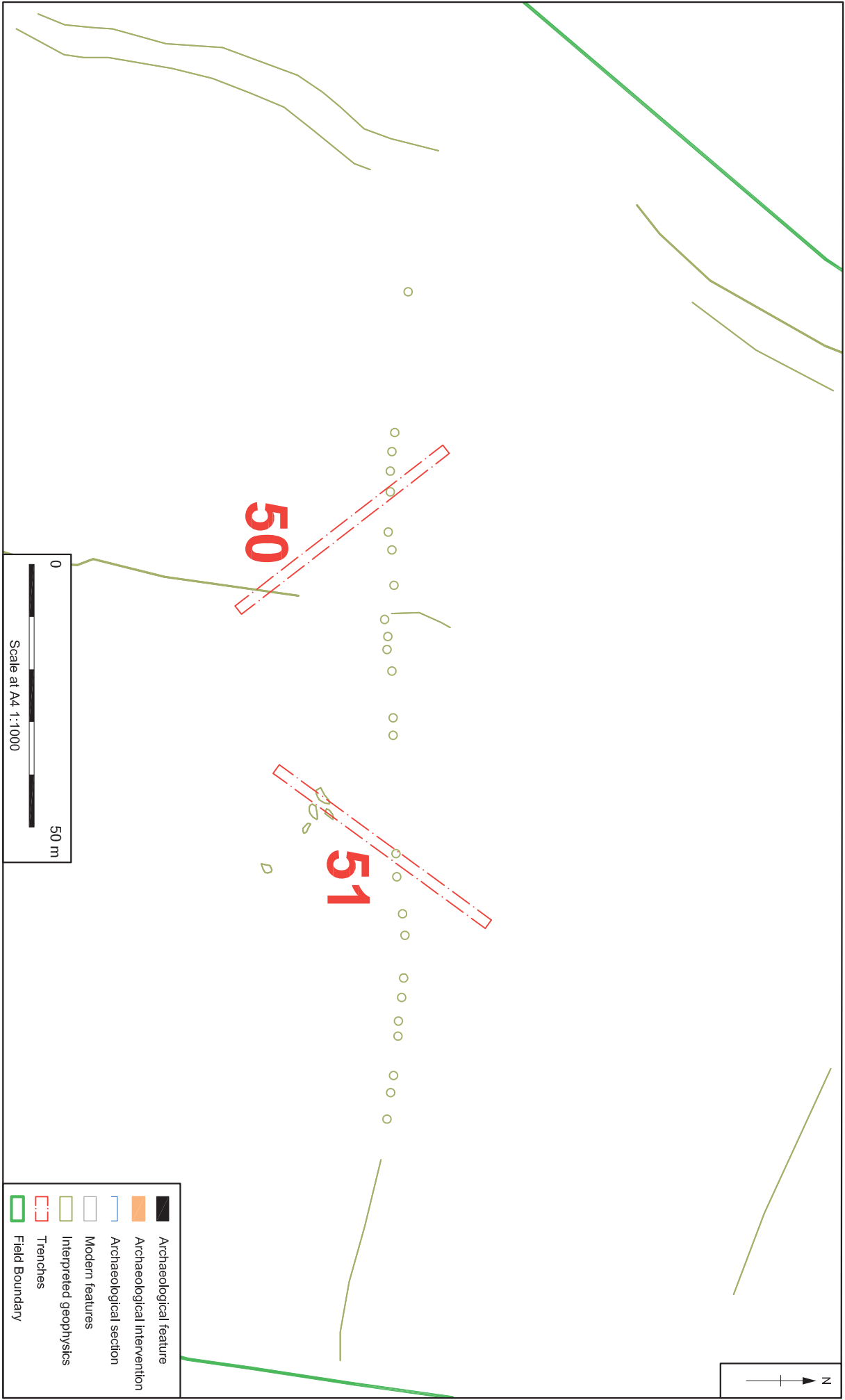


Figure 21: Trench plan of Field 6 (centre), Trenches 50-51

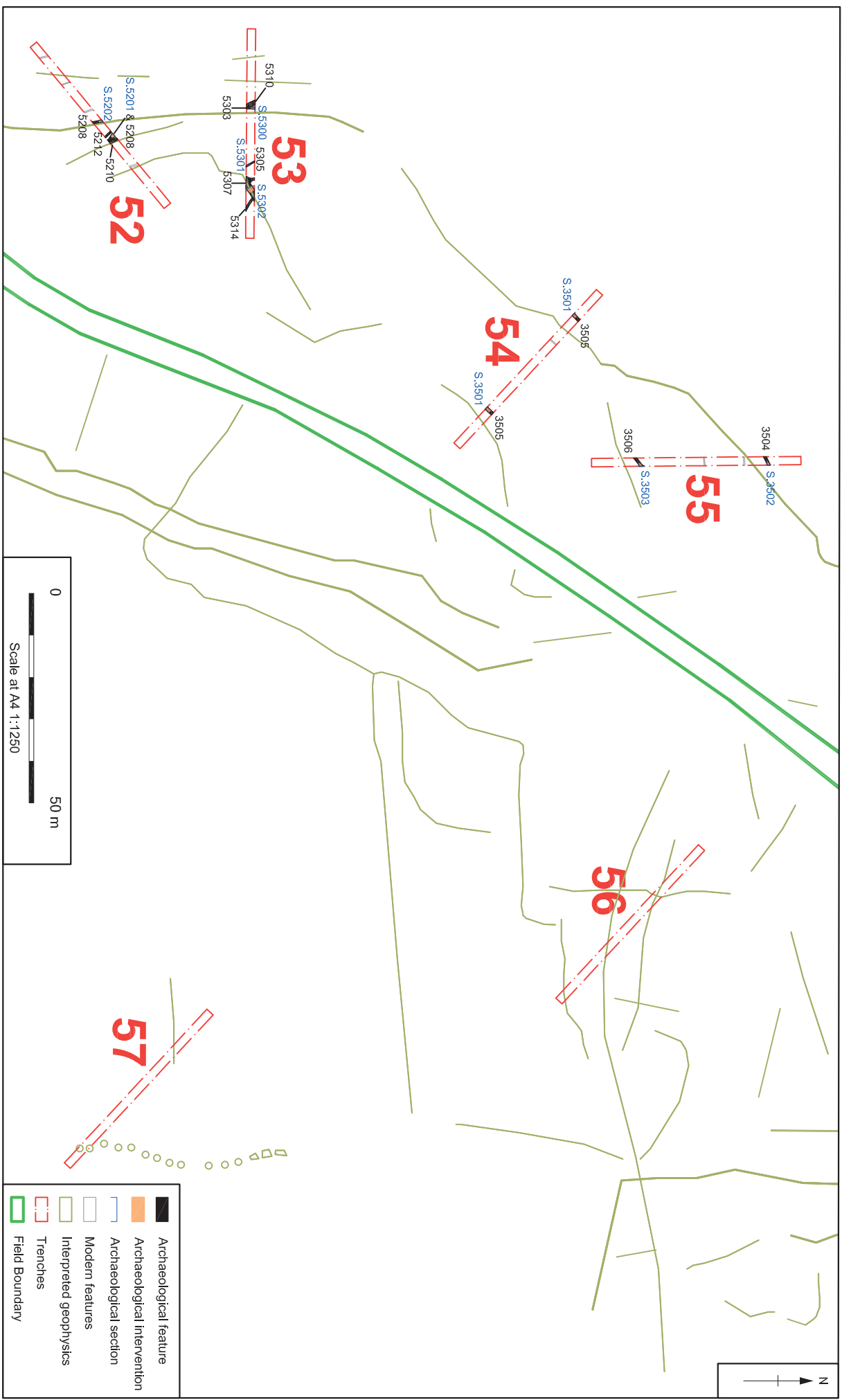


Figure 22: Trench plan of Fields 5 and 7, Trenches 52-57

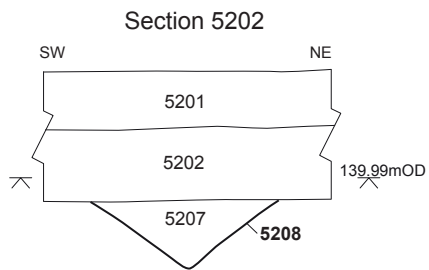
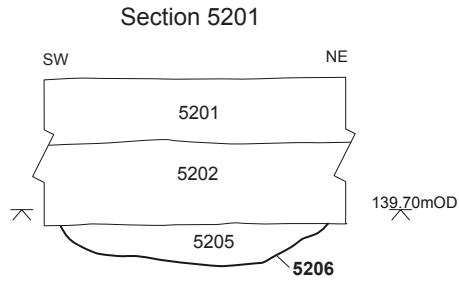


Figure 23: Sections 5201 (ditch 5206) and 5202 (ditch 5208)

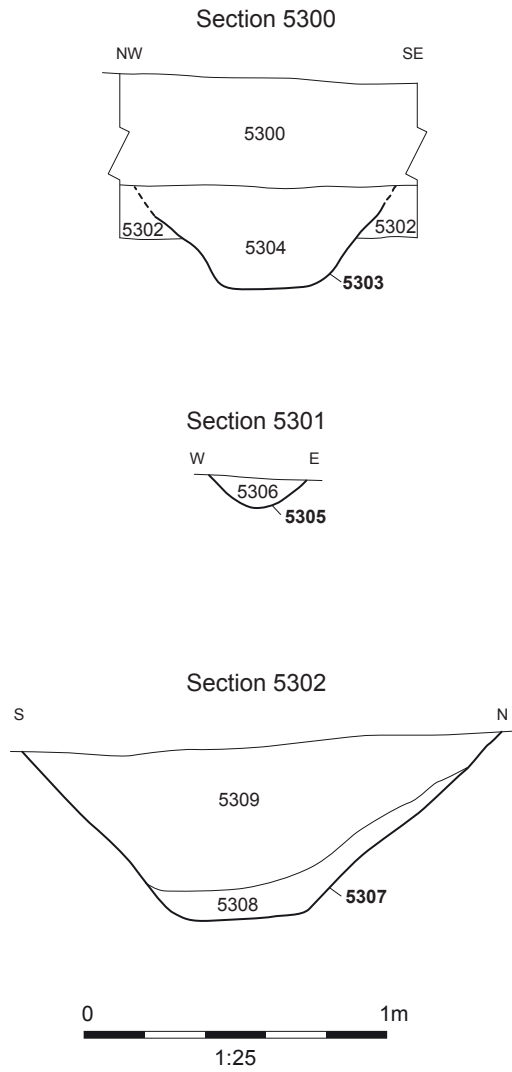


Figure 24: Sections 5300 (ditch 5303), 5301 (ditch 5305) and 5302 (ditch 5307)

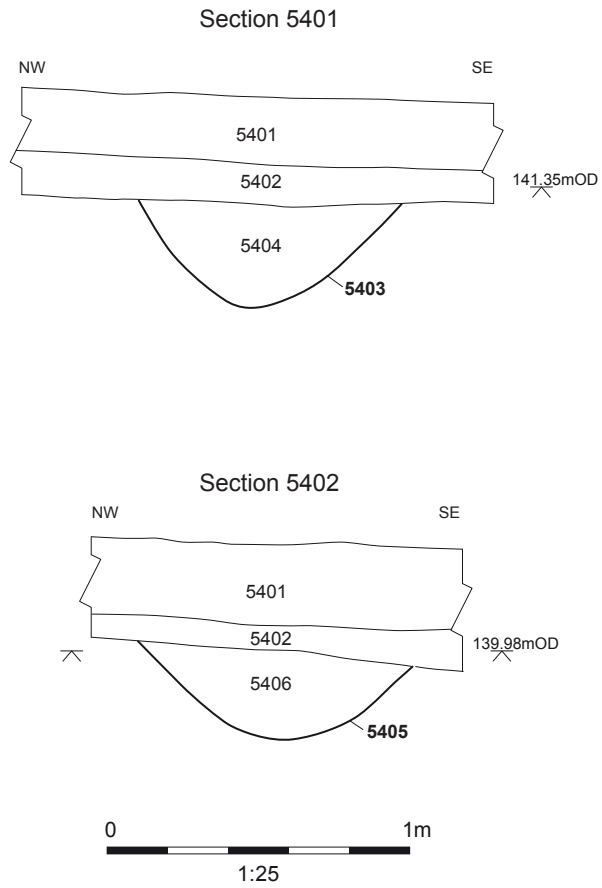


Figure 25: Sections 5401 (ditch 5403) and 5402 (ditch 5405)

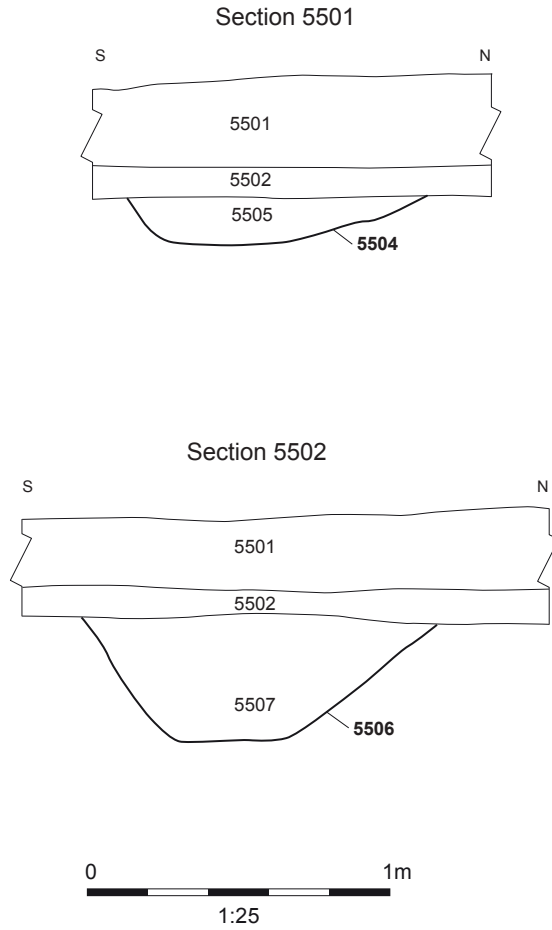


Figure 26: Sections 5501 (ditch 5504) and 5502 (ditch 5506)

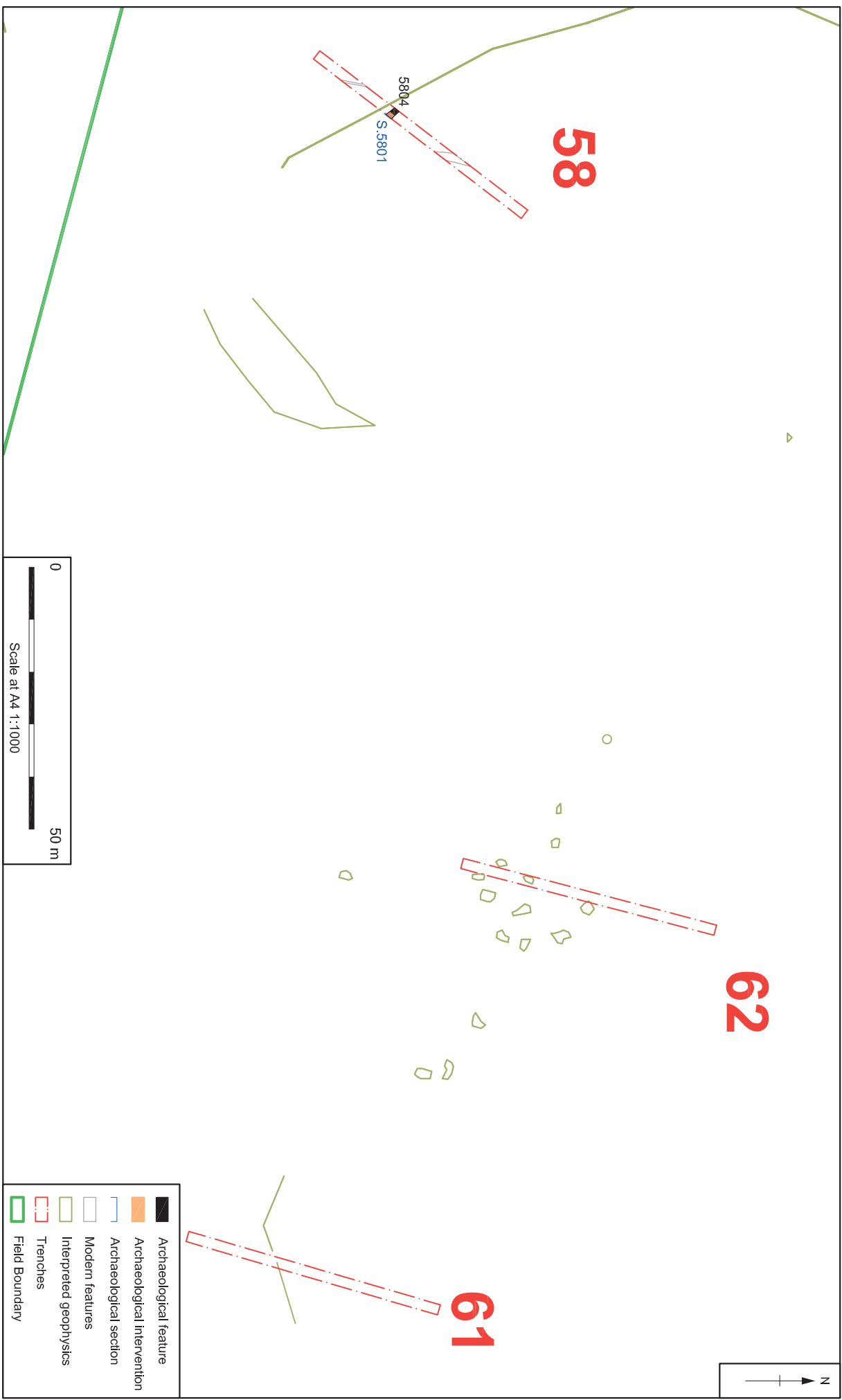


Figure 27: Trench plan of Field 2 (south), Trenches 58, 61-62

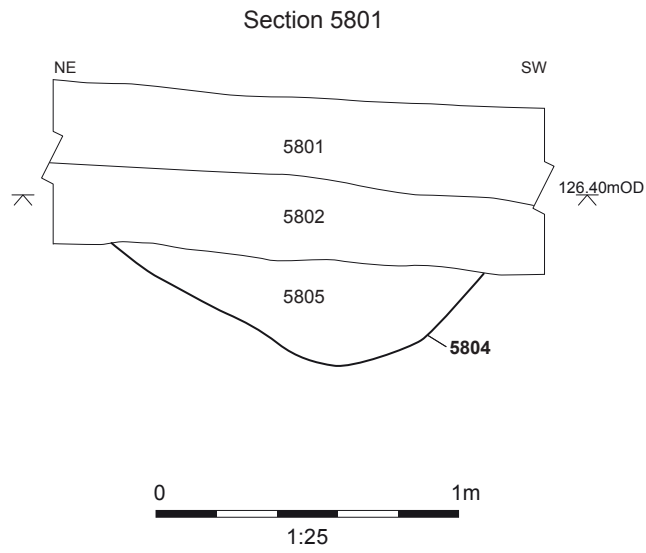


Figure 28: Section 5801 (ditch 5804)

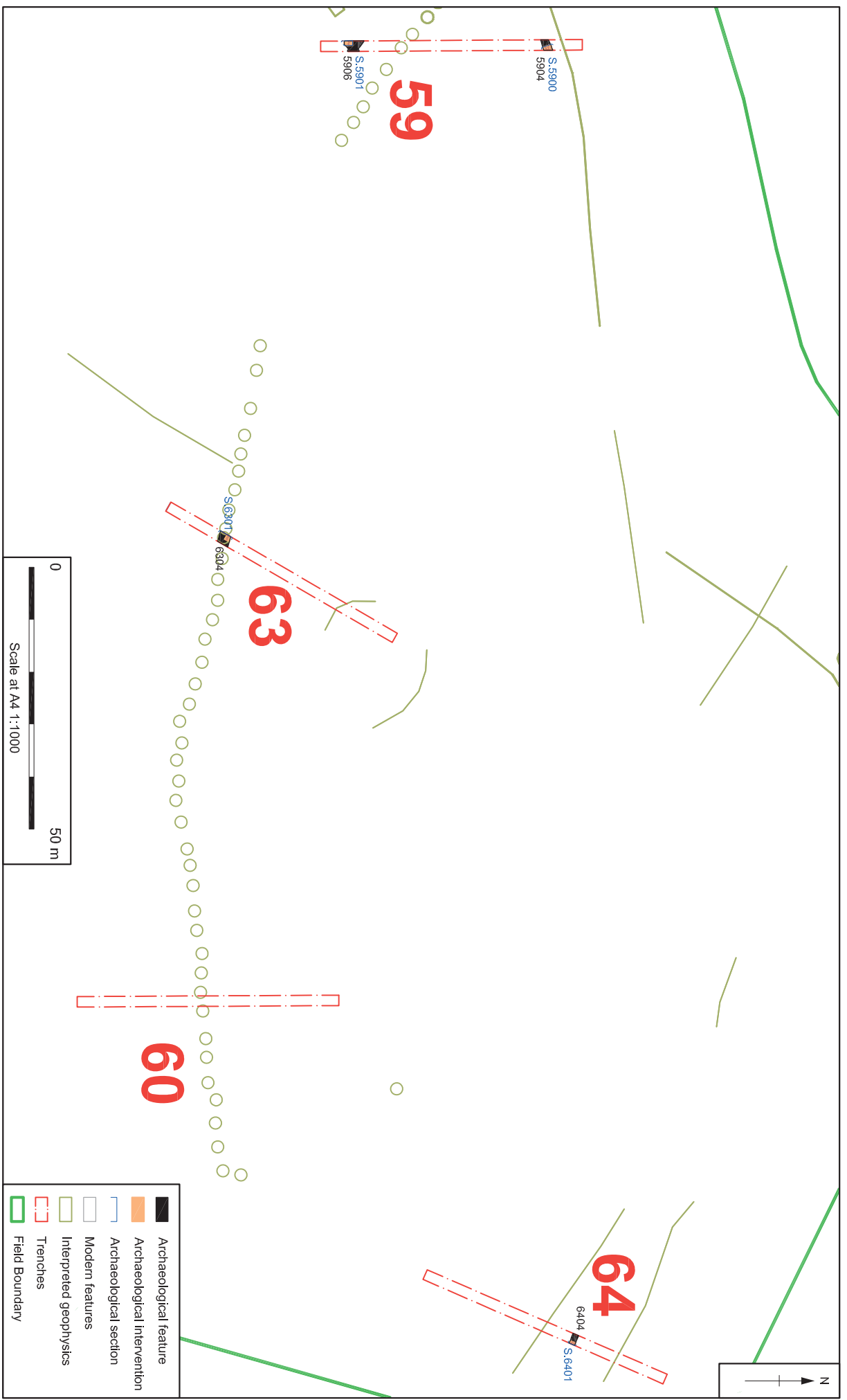
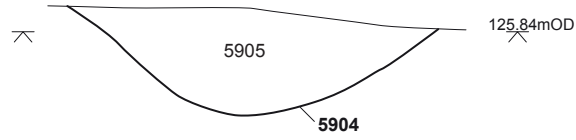
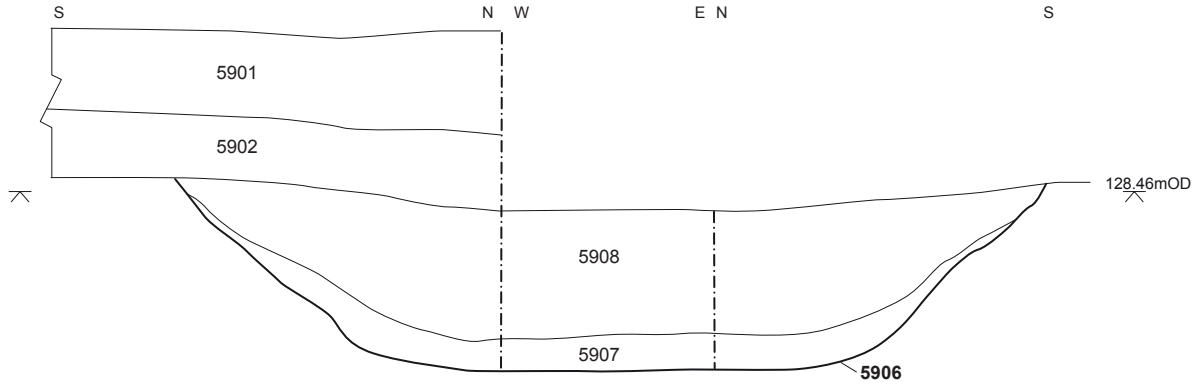


Figure 29: Trench plan of Field 2 (north),
Trenches 59-60, 63-64

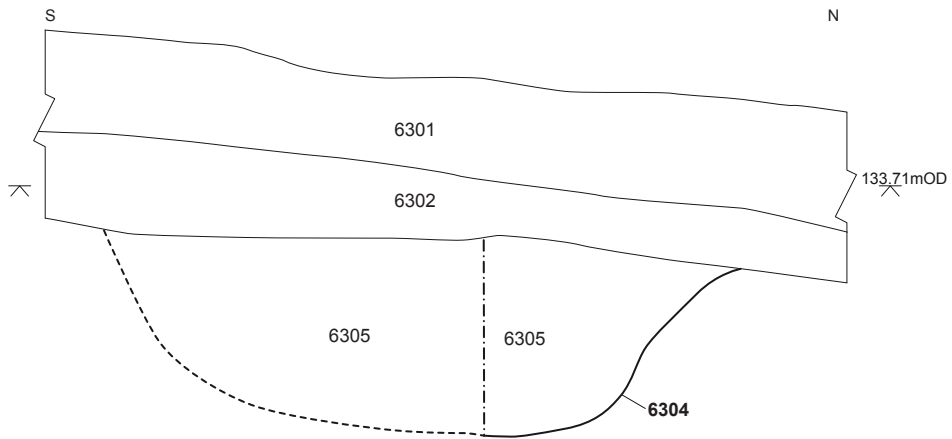
Section 5900



Section 5901



Section 6301



Section 6401

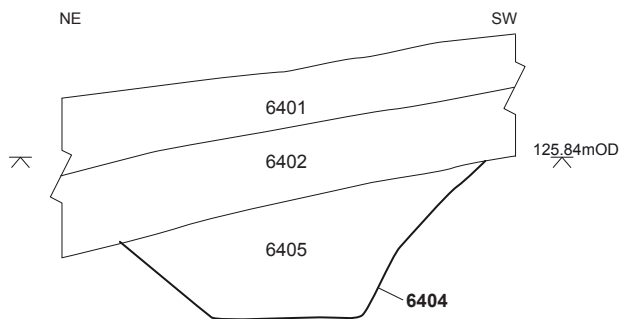


Figure 30: Sections 5900 (ditch 5904), 5901 (pit 5906), 6301 (ditch 6303) and 6401 (ditch 6404)

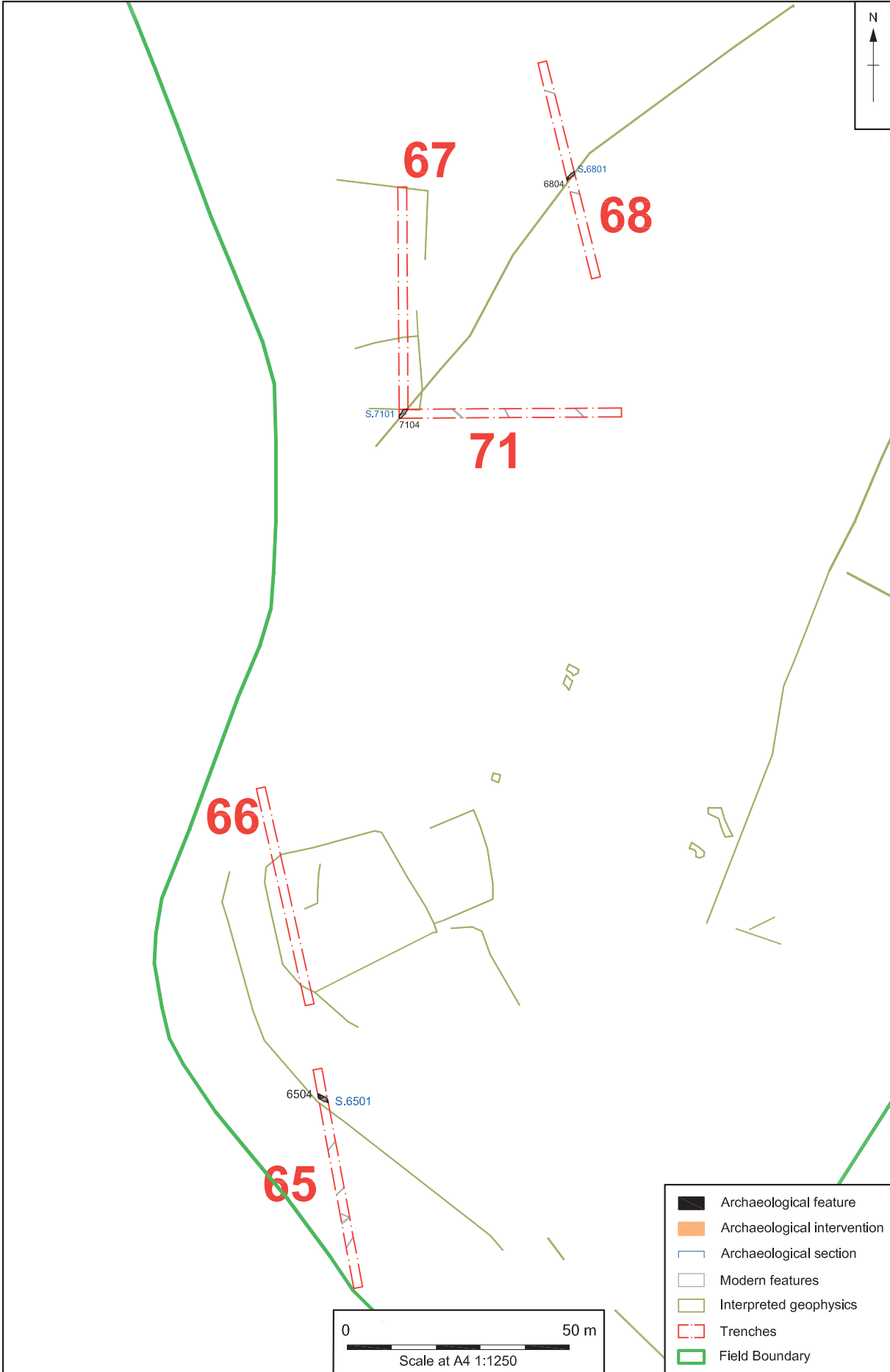


Figure 31: Trench plan of Field 3, Trenches 65-68 and 71

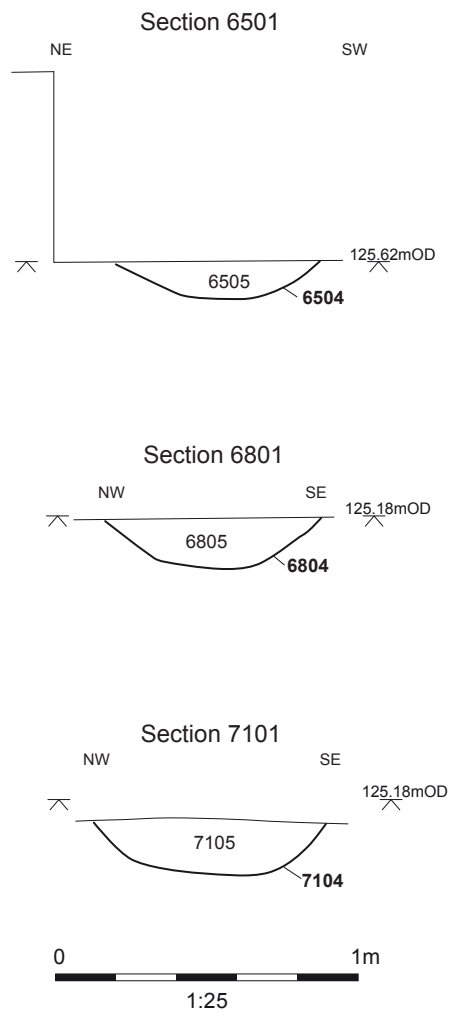


Figure 32: Sections 6501 (ditch 6504), 6801 (ditch 6804) and 7101 (ditch 7104)

X:\D\ventry_Land_NE_of1010Geomatics\02 CAD\2017-06-21_DANDEV_Client_Report_Plans.dwg(Figure 33)***DANDEV\matthew.reynolds* 21 Jun 2017

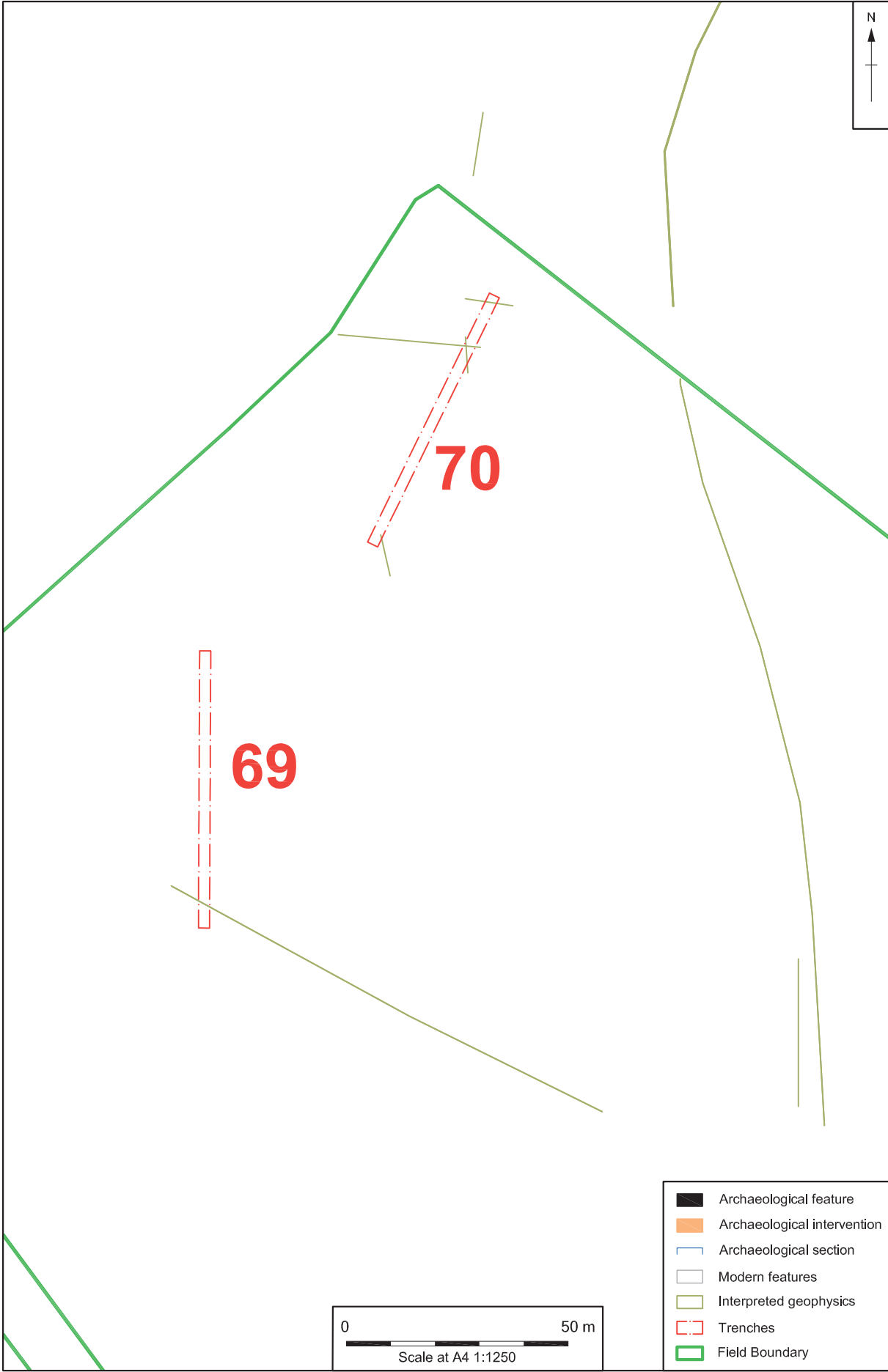


Figure 33: Trench plan of Field 4, Trenches 69 and 70



Figure 34: Plan of Trench 72 in Field 8 with GSB Geophysics Interpretation

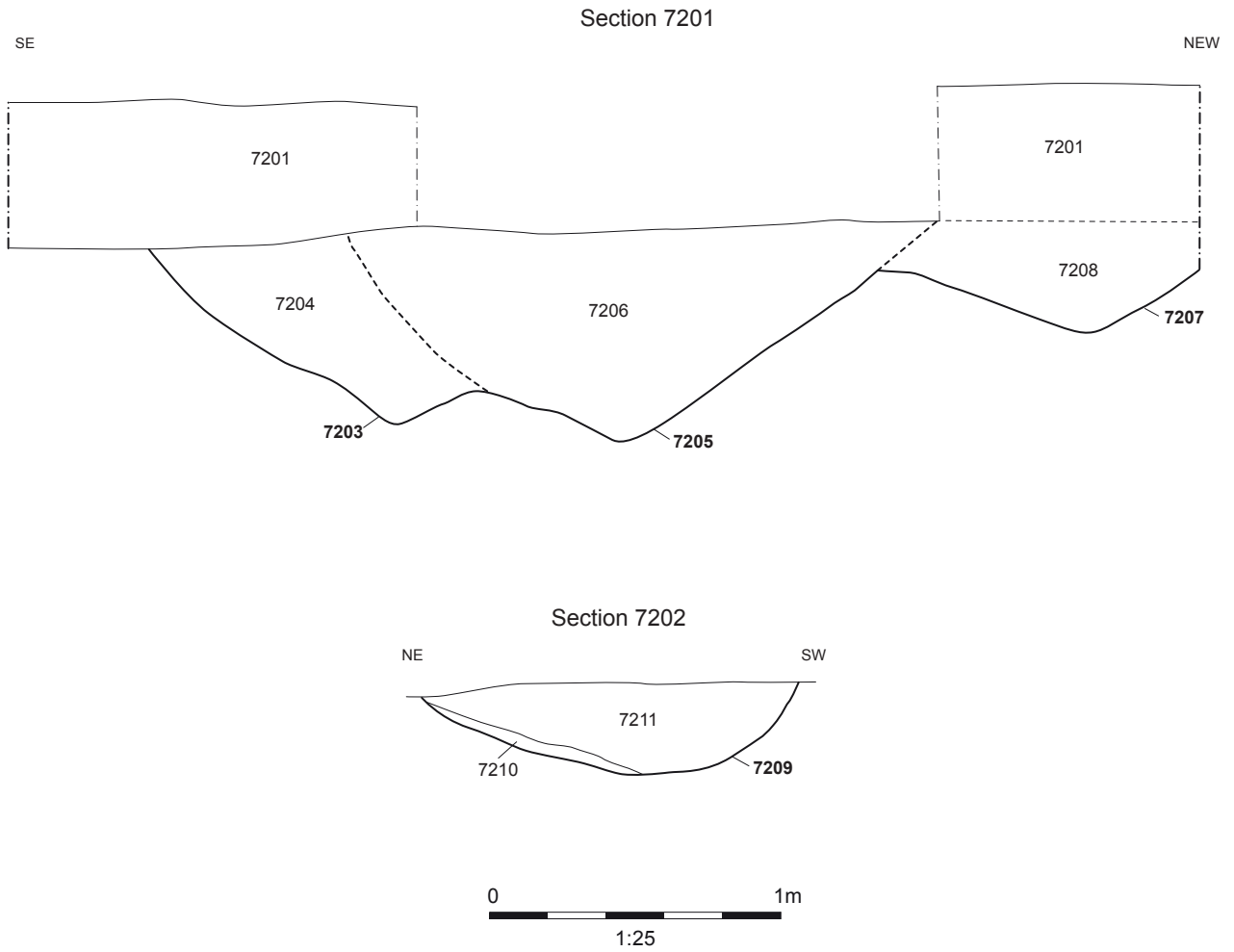


Figure 35: Sections 7201 (ditches 7203, 7205 and 7207) and 7202 (ditch 7209)



Plate 1: Drone photograph of evaluation trenches over Field 1, north of Borough Hill



Plate 2: Trench 23



Plate 3: Ditch 1104 in Trench 11



Plate 4: Section 2200 of ditches 2203, 2205 and 2207



Plate 5: Corn-dryer 2313



Plate 6: Section 2304 of ditch 2316



Plate 7: Section 2701 of ditch 2704



Plate 8: Section 4001 of ditches 4004, 4006, 4008 and 4010



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