Hanwood Park, Land East of Kettering Phase 2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Hanwood Park, Land East of Kettering Phase 2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between Monday 1st September and Friday 24th October of 2020 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an evaluation of land to the east of Kettering. The area evaluated covered *c*.123.17ha, with 207 of a proposed 211 50m trenches excavated across several arable fields. The trenches were targeted to investigate anomalies previously identified via geophysical survey conducted in 2011.

Seven discrete areas of archaeological activity were identified, relating to activity from the Iron Age through to Anglo-Saxon periods. Features within these areas of activity largely corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Of those areas, four were predominantly Middle to Late Iron Age in date (though residual pottery of Earlier Iron Age date was also found), and were domestic in character, possibly representing individual farmsteads, dominated by large enclosure ditches.

Two of the sites were of early to middle Roman date, with pottery assemblages dominated by domestic forms such as jars made of locally produced coarseware fabrics with small quantities of imported wares. Additionally, a copper alloy bracelet terminal with snake's head decoration was recovered from a ditch.

The final, seventh, area of activity showed evidence of Middle Roman iron production and working, with finds including fragments of vitrified furnace lining, tap slag and other diagnostic elements of small-scale iron production. This area also produced evidence for early Anglo-Saxon occupation dating to the 5th to 7th centuries AD, including a possible a sunken-featured building.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nicholas Gilmour. The fieldwork was directed by Tim Lewis, who was supported by James Fairbairn and Daria Adamson. Survey was carried out by Katharine Waring and Thomas Haughton. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by RPS to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land east of Kettering (Fig. 1, centred on SP 90941 77497). The Phase 2 site occupies the eastern half of the proposed mixed use development at Hanwood Park that will comprise up to 5,500 dwellings, a secondary school, up to four primary schools, open spaces, employment areas, local centre facilities, and associated infrastructure. The site is *c*.123.17ha in extent.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to establish the significance of the archaeological remains within the Phase 2 site, in advance of the submission of an Outline Planning Application. A brief was issued by Lesley-Ann Mather of Northamptonshire County Council and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OAE (Gilmour 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Cranford Road and is currently surrounded on three sides by arable farmland, though the fields directly west of the site form part of Phase 1 of the wider development and so will cease to be cultivated in the near future.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of several large arable fields; at the time of the fieldwork the majority was sown with wheat, while the field closest to Cranford Road was sown with maize.

1.2.3 The south of the site is predominantly ironstone of the Northampton Sand Formation, while the rest of the site is dominated by limestone of the Blisworth Formation; with bands of sandstone and siltstone (Stanford Member); limestone and mudstone (Wellingborough and Rutland Members); with superficial deposits of alluvium and diamicton in places (https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html - accessed 7/1/2021)

1.2.4 A large former quarry is located in the southernmost part of the Phase 2 area (Field 9; see Fig. 4) which is visible on a lidar survey of the site and which will have destroyed any archaeological remains in this area.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background has been set out in a Heritage Assessment (Dicks 2021) and is not repeated here.

1.4 Previous Work (Fig. 2)

1.4.1 A table of relevant recent works conducted in the local area by OAE is shown in Table 1 below.

1.4.2 During the 2012 evaluation of the Phase 1 area of the development, several areas of Iron Age and Roman activity were identified (Gilmour 2013). Subsequent targeted

excavations, yet to be fully reported, have located several settlement foci relating primarily to the later Iron Age and early Romano British period.

1.4.3 The geophysical survey of the Phase 2 area appears to show features of similar form as Phase 1, and so potentially of similar date.

1.4.4 In 2018 an excavation was carried out in an area of Phase 1 with work in advance of the construction of balancing ponds (Gilmour 2018), revealing evidence for a large scale Roman brewing site, dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

1.4.5 Also in 2018, OAE carried out a small excavation (Haskins 2018) within the confines of Phase 2 area as part of sewage pipe routing works, when a burial containing the remains of two adult females dating to the Roman period was found. Due to a cut mark evident on the skull it is clear that at least one (SK20004) was killed.

1.4.6 South of the development area, on the southern side of the A14, OAE has also conducted recent excavations at the Cranford Business Park site, revealing the remains of extensive Iron Age and Roman activity (Gilmour 2017).

1.4.7 On the site of the evaluation the geophysical survey (Butler 2011) suggested several discrete areas, appearing to represent ditched enclosures typical of Iron Age or Roman activity, which have been investigated within this evaluation.

OA Site Code	Report Title	Stage	Author
XNNEKE12	Land East of Kettering, Phase A, Archaeological Evaluation Report. Report No.1408	Evaluation	Gilmour, N. 2012
XNNEKE13	Iron Age Structures and Associated activity on Land East of Kettering Areas R7 and R8. Report No. 1530	Excavation – PXA	Gilmour, N. 2013
XNNEKE14	Field 15, South of Cranford Road, Land East of Kettering. Report No. 1595	Evaluation	Gilmour, N. 2014
XNNAWK14	Romano-British double burial at Kettering Sewerage Routing, Northamptonshire. Report No. 2169	Rescue Excavation	Haskins, A. 2018
XNNAWK15	Archaeological evaluation of Kettering Sewerage Routing, Northamptonshire. Report No. 1867	Evaluation	Gilmour, N. 2018
XNNCAB15	Cranford Business Park, Kettering, Archaeological Evaluation Report. Report No. 1859	Evaluation	Bush, L. 2016
XNNCAB16	Cranford Business Park, Kettering, Post-Excavation assessment and updated project design. Report No. 2062	Excavation – PXA	Gilmour, N. 2017
XNNCAB16	Late Iron Age and Early Roman Remains at Cranford Business Park, Kettering, Northamptonshire. Report No. 2405	Excavation – Grey Lit	Clarke, G. *Forthcoming*
XNNEKE15	Iron Age and Roman Activity on land East of Kettering, the Balancing Pond site, Post-Excavation assessment and updated project design. Report No. 2121	Excavation – PXA	Gilmour, N. 2018
XNNEKE20a	Plots R20 and R21, Land East of Kettering, Post-Excavation assessment and updated project design. Report No.2483	Excavation – PXA	Lewis, T. 2021
XNNEKE20b	*TBC*	Excavation – PXA	Clarke, G. *Forthcoming*
XNNEKE20c	East Kettering Plot R11. Report No. 2450	Excavation – PXA	Cole, E. 2020

Table 1: Recent OAE work conducted nearby

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

i. Ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered.
ii. Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains.
iii. Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.
iv. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
v. To set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions.
vi. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 235 trenches measuring 50m by 2m were originally planned to be opened, equivalent to approximately 3% of the proposed development area. However, access could not be gained to the three most south-westerly fields at this point (Fields 10, 11 & 12; see Figs 3 and 4) and a further four trenches could not be excavated due to various constraints (detailed below; Trenches 441, 468 509 and 510), leaving a total of 207 excavated trenches.

2.2.2 Service plans were checked before work commenced and a qualified person working on behalf of UK Power Networks supplied detailed information on permitted heights for machines to pass beneath all overhead cables.

2.2.3 Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.4 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.5 Trial trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches.

2.2.6 Spoil was stored alongside trenches, with topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits kept separate.

2.2.7 Metal detecting of subsoil was conducted during excavation and all features, deposits and spoil heaps were also detected by an experienced metal detectorist.

2.2.8 All trenches and features were surveyed using a Leica 1200 DGPS accurate to 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical

2.2.9 Photographs were taken using high resolution digital imagery following procedures set out in Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive Standards (NCC 2020)

2.2.10 Where the archaeological levels were particularly deep, safe excavation procedures were followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter.

2.2.11 Where trenches crossed or came close to public footpaths, bridleways or other publicly accessible points they were moved or truncated in order to maintain access and the resultant trench fenced for safety.

2.2.12 All archaeological features encountered were investigated and recorded. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded.

2.2.13 Trench 309 was reduced to 25m due to close proximity to trees and overhead cables.

2.2.14 The central portion of Trench 322 was not excavated as a public footpath extended through this area.

2.2.15 Trench 441 was not excavated as it would have closed access to the rest of Field 7.

2.2.16 Trenches 465 and 466, originally planned as double width, 4m wide, trenches were reduced to standard 2m width, with extensions targeting the pit alignment as shown on the geophysical survey.

2.2.17 Access could not be made for Trench 468 as the field had already been ploughed and seeded.

2.2.18 Trenches 509 and 510 were not excavated as they were within a bunded area that had previously been disturbed.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and grouped by field (Fields 1-9). The field numbering, together with an overall trench plan overlaid on the results of the geophysical survey is presented in Figs. 3 and 4. Detailed plans of the trenches are provided in Figs 5-24 and selected section drawings are provided in Fig. 25, with a selection of photographs reproduced as Plates 1-8. Features are referred to by their cut numbers which are rendered in **bold** type throughout the text.

3.1.2 Trenches within each field are described in numerical order. Trenches devoid of archaeological remains are not described in the text, but details of all trenches with dimensions and depths can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B, with detailed artefact and ecofact analysis presented in Appendices C and D respectively.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 As all fields had been subject to extensive plough cultivation over many years, the soil sequence was relatively uniform across the site. The natural geology, varying from solid limestone to a dark reddish-brown clay, was overlain by a thin reddish-brown subsoil, which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions were variable, on the higher ground the trenches were mainly dry, but lower lying areas - particularly in Fields 2, 6 and 7 - were wetter and posed some problems with standing water. Generally, the archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The general density of features across the site was low however concentrations were identified in several locations. Within Field 1, a zone of activity in the west encompassing Trenches 300-312, as well as Trench 326 in Field 2, was recorded, this correlated with a possible area of settlement detected by the geophysical survey. A second zone of activity was found in the north-east of Field 1, (Trenches 322-323), incorporating Trench 342 in the south-west of Field 2, also correlating with a probable settlement revealed by the geophysics.

3.3.2 In the Field 2 a group of undated probable extraction pits were found (Trench 355). However, due to the restrictions of trench excavation they could not be fully excavated. Further to the north-east within this field, a large V-shaped ditch of probable Middle Iron Age (MIA) date, was recorded in Trenches 367 and 368.

3.3.3 In Field 5, a zone of activity spanning Trenches 404, 409 and 410 produced evidence for further MIA activity in the form of ditches and pits, with a single ditch in Trench 404 producing a significant assemblage of Iron Age pottery.

3.3.4 In Field 7 a zone of Roman activity was identified in and around Trenches 456-466, corresponding to a complex of ditched enclosures identified by the geophysical survey.

3.3.5 In the southern part of the site, in Field 8, Trenches 503 and 504 yielded evidence of Roman metalworking from a number of pits, as well as probable Anglo-Saxon occupation.

3.3.6 To the east of this, in Field 9, a series of features correlating with a possible enclosed settlement shown on geophysics were exposed in Trenches 528-531. Several of these features, in Trenches 528 and 529, produced quantities of Middle/later Iron Age pottery.

3.4 Field 1; Trenches 300 — 323 (Figs 5-8)

Trench 300 (Fig. 5)

3.4.1 At the southern end of this trench a 0.49m deep, 1.7m wide, east to west aligned ditch (**30000**) crossed the trench. This ditch had a steeply sloping sides and a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill (30001), a firm mid greyish-brown silty clay which produced 11g of animal bone as well as three hand forged iron nails (SF 3500) and a strip of iron of uncertain date or purpose.

3.4.2 Slightly north of this was a circular posthole (**30002**) measuring 0.4m wide and 0.23m deep filled with (30003) a friable dark greyish-yellow sandy silt.

3.4.3 North of this posthole, and partially under the western baulk of the trench, was a tree throw feature (**30004**), sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. This was filled by a light greyish-yellow sandy silt (30005).

3.4.4 Near the centre of the trench was a second ditch (**30006**), 2m wide and 0.28m deep, on an east to west alignment. This ditch contained a single mid brownish-yellow silty clay fill (30007) which produced 103g of animal bone.

3.4.5 North of this was a second tree throw (**30008**) measuring 1.4m in width and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The fill of this (30009) was a mid brownish-red silty clay with frequent inclusions of the ironstone geology which yielded 75g of animal bone.

Trench 301 (Fig. 5)

3.4.6 Towards the western end of Trench 301 lay a steep sided, roughly circular pit (**30102**) measuring 0.9m wide by 0.24m deep, with a fill (30103) of soft, dark greyish-brown, silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.4.7 Just east of this, near the southern baulk was a 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep posthole **30100**, circular in plan with steeply sloped sides and a concave base. Within this was a single fill (30101) of soft dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Neither of these features produced any finds.

Trench 302 (Fig. 5)

3.4.8 At the southern end of Trench 302 was a shallow (0.08m deep), convex based, U-shaped ditch, **30202**, 0.68m wide and filled by a mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded and subangular stone inclusions (30203). This ditch was cut by a large sub-circular pit (**30200**), 1.84m wide and 0.09m deep, with gently sloping

sides and a concave base. The pit's fill was a soft, dark reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones and sub-angular fragments of ironstone (30201).

3.4.9 Slightly north of this were a pair of parallel linear features on a north-west south-east alignment. The more southerly of these, **30204**, was a shallow (0.11m deep) and broad (2m wide) ditch which contained a single fill of mid reddish-brown sandy silt (30205) from which 19g fragment of animal bone was recovered. The second of these ditches (**30206**) was a small shallow feature (0.35m wide, 0.16m deep) with an identical fill (30207). These features have been interpreted as the basal remnant of cultivation furrows.

3.4.10 Towards the centre of the trench, ditch **30210** was 1.52m wide and 0.52m deep, on a north-west south-east alignment. It was filled by a mid greyish-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions derived from the ironstone geology (30211), which contained a single sherd (8g) of Brill/Boarstall ware dating to AD 1200-1500.

3.4.11 At the northern end of the trench a final ditch **30208**, on a near north to south alignment with gently sloping sides and a flattish base, contained a single fill consisting of mid reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions (30209).

Trench 303 (Figs 5 and 6)

3.4.12 At the southern end of the trench there was a small (0.6m wide), relatively shallow (0.22m) pit (**30300**) which contained a single mid reddish-brown silty sand fill (30301) which contained frequent small subangular inclusions derived from the ironstone geology and a single small sherd of MIA pottery (1g).

3.4.13 Pit **30300** was truncated by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**30302**). This feature measured 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep and contained a single fill (30303) of mid reddish-brown silty sand with inclusions of ironstone. This fill produced a single sherd (2g) of Roman pottery.

3.4.14 North of this feature was linear feature **30304**, a broad, shallow (2.0m x 0.1m), flat bottomed north-west to south-east aligned feature - interpreted as a furrow. It contained a single fill of mid reddish-brown silty sand with inclusions of ironstone (30305). A single sherd of Roman pottery weighing 21g, as well as two struck flints were recovered from this deposit.

3.4.15 North-east of this, ditch **30306** was 0.89m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides, a concave base and on an east west alignment. Its fill (30307) was a mid reddish-brown silty sand with frequent small fragments of ironstone, and contained a single struck flint.

3.4.16 To the north-east, ditch **30308** was on a north to south alignment, and was of very similar form to ditch **30306**. It had an identical fill (30309), which contained a single sherd (4g) of green glazed jug dating to AD 1225-1400.

3.4.17 Close to the centre of the trench, ditch **30310**, a north-west to south-east aligned feature (2.1m wide and 0.28m deep) had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit (30311) of mid reddish-brown silty sand with frequent small

and medium subangular stones. This yielded six sherds of Roman pottery (34g) and 129g of animal bone.

3.4.18 Linear feature **30312** was a furrow, similar in form to **30304**; it measured 0.88m wide and 0.03m deep with a single fill (30313) of light brown silty sand with occasional small subangular stones inclusions and fragments of the ironstone. A single piece of animal bone (19g) was recovered from this context.

3.4.19 North of this ran a very shallow (0.04m) north-west to south-east ditch (**30314**), measuring 1.54m in width and with a single light brown silty sand fill (30315).

3.4.20 Ditch **30316** (Plate 1), just north of furrow **30314**, was a broad ditch with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 2.56m wide and 0.69m deep, its sole fill (30317) was a dark yellowish-brown silty sand with small subangular stones. The deposit was very finds-rich, yielding slag (103g), 2021g of Romano British pottery (including sherds of Samian ware) three struck flints, 175g of worked stone, 46g of burnt stone and 216g of animal bone.

Trench 304 (Figs 5 and 6)

3.4.21 At the western end of Trench 304 were two features that were not investigated (**30413** and **30414**). **30413** was a furrow identical to **30402** and **30404** and a north to south ditch (**30414**), geophysics show this feature was investigated in three other locations and was securely dated so merited no further analysis.

3.4.22 East of these were north to south aligned furrows, **30402** and **30404**; both were broad (5.35m & 3.75m) and shallow (0.17 & 0.11) features with gently sloping sides and flattish bases. Their respective fills (30403 and 30405) were identical mid orangey brown sandy silts with frequent inclusions of fractured ironstone geology.

3.4.23 Between these two features was a small subcircular pit (**30400**) with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The pit measured 0.80m along its longest axis (north-west to south-east) and 0.67m in width, with a depth of 0.21m. Its fill (30401) consisted of a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of ironstone and occasional charcoal flecks. A single MIA pot sherd (3g) was recovered from this context, along with 91g of animal bone and 36g of burnt stone.

3.4.24 In the south-eastern part of the trench was ditch **30410**, a roughly east west aligned feature, 0.54m deep and at least 1.6m wide (having been truncated to the north-east by pit **30408**). This ditch contained two fills, a 0.2m thick basal fill (30411) of mid orangey grey clayey silt which yielded a single struck flint and 78g of fired clay. This as sealed by an upper fill (30412) of dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and 57g of animal bone.

3.4.25 Pit **30408** which truncated **30410**, was in turn heavily truncated by a furrow, **30406**. The pit measured 1.5m in width and 0.74m deep, with the extant portion being subcircular, it had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (30409) consisting of light yellowish-brown clayey silt with frequent fractured ironstone and occasional charcoal inclusions. This fill produced 19 sherds (369g) of Roman pottery and 493g of animal bone.

3.4.26 Furrow **30406**, which truncated the pit, was 1m wide and 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single mid brown grey sandy silt (30407). Which contained seven sherds (39g) of Roman pottery and 91g of animal bone.

Trench 305 (Figs 5 and 6)

3.4.27 At the western end of the trench, was a circular pit (**30514**), 0.54m in diameter and 0.32m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by an indurated dark greyish brown silty clay with very frequent subangular stones, very frequent charcoal and 9g of animal bone (30515).

3.4.28 East of this was ditch **30512**, a north to south aligned feature, 0.6m wide and 0.29m deep with a concave base and steeply sloping sides and held a single plastic mid orangey brown sandy silt fill (30513). This had inclusions of frequent angular stones and frequent small charcoal flecks and 1g of animal bone.

3.4.29 Cut into the fill of ditch **30512** was a small (0.18m wide x 0.12m deep) posthole (**30510**), circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a loose, light greyish yellow silty sand (30511), from which a single sherd (14g) of Roman pottery was recovered.

3.4.30 Further along the trench, pit **30504**, a small circular feature with gently sloping sides and a flat base, 0.25m wide and 0.17m deep, was exposed. It was filled with a firm light greyish orange sandy silt fill (30505). This was heavily truncated on its northern side by ditch **30506**.

3.4.31 Ditch **30506** was a shallow, north-west to south-east ditch, 0.07m deep and 0.29 wide with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (30507) of firm light greyish orange sandy silt.

3.4.32 Ditch **30506** in turn was truncated by pit **30508**. This feature, which extended beyond the northern baulk, appeared to be circular in plan, with a diameter of 0.41m and a depth of 0.43m, gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a soft light greyish orange sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stones (30509).

3.4.33 Another shallow pit (**30502**) was found a little further east. It measured 0.48m wide and 0.07m deep, and was circular in plan with gently sloping slides and a flat base. It was filled by (30503) a soft mid grey orange sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small subrounded stones.

3.4.34 Ditch **30518**, a curvilinear ditch crossed the trench, entering and exiting the southern baulk. It was 0.71m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained a soft light orangey brown sandy silt fill (30519).

3.4.35 This feature was cut by the terminus of a north to south aligned ditch (**30516**), 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. This was filled by a single fill (30517) of loose mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions. A single sherd (2g) of MIA pottery and 16g of vitrified clay was recovered from this deposit.

3.4.36 Towards the eastern end of the trench was a final ditch (**30500**) on a roughly north to south alignment; it was 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a

concave base. It had a single fill (30501) of soft mid orangey grey sandy silt with frequent small subangular stones.

Trench 306 (Figs 5 and 6)

3.4.37 Starting at the south western end of Trench 306, ditch **30612** was a deep broad U-shaped ditch aligned roughly north to south, measuring 2.55m wide and 0.61m deep. It had gently sloped sides and a concave base with a single fill (30613) of soft mid orangey grey sandy silt which contained a single sherd (74g) of Roman pottery and a coiled copper alloy wire ring (SF 3501) as well as 665g of animal bone.

3.4.38 North-east of this feature was a much smaller ditch (**30610**) measuring 0.34m wide and 0.13m deep. It was north-east to south-west aligned, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its only fill (30611) consisted of firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded stones.

3.4.39 The next feature to the north-east was circular in plan, 0.4m in diameter and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (**30608**). This was been interpreted as a pit, however as it continues beyond the south-east baulk it could be the terminus of a ditch. It was filled by (30609) a soft mid greyish orange sandy silt.

3.4.40 Immediately north-east of this was a north to south aligned linear feature 1m in diameter and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (**30617**). Its fill (30618) was a firm mid brownish orange sandy silt with very frequent subangular stone inclusions.

3.4.41 To the north-east of this was another small circular pit, **30606**, this measured 0.52m in diameter and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (30607) was a loose mid orangey brown sandy silt.

3.4.42 At the north-east end of the trench was an east to west aligned ditch, **30614**, with a concave base and gently sloping sides measuring 0.7m wide and 0.21m deep. It contained two fills, a basal fill (30616) of loose dark orangey grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions and one sherd (5g) of Roman pottery and an upper fill (30615) which consisted of firmly compacted mid brownish orange silt containing frequent subangular and rounded stones.

3.4.43 Three further north-west to south-east aligned ditches were identified in this trench, **30600**, **30602** and **30604**. Ditch **30600** measured 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep, had gently sloped sides and a concave base. It was filled by (30601) a firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.

3.4.44 **30602** was 0.35m wide and very shallow at just 0.06m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base with a single fill of firm mid orangey brown silt (30603) which contained one sherd (74g) of Roman pottery and 29g of animal bone.

3.4.45 The final ditch, **30604**, was 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a firm light greyish yellow sandy silt with frequent small sub rounded stones (30605).

Trench 307 (Fig. 5)

3.4.46 Ditch **30702**, at the southern end of the trench, was a relatively shallow north-west to south-east feature. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep with a single fill (30703) of firm mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. A single piece of animal bone (1g) as well as a shard (1g) of probable post medieval glass was recovered from the fill.

3.4.47 Towards the centre of the trench, a second ditch, **30700**, crossed the trench on an east to west alignment. This ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with steeply sloped sides and a V-shaped profile. Its single fill (30701) was a firm mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.

Trench 308 (Fig. 5)

3.4.48 At the western end of Trench 308, the first feature encountered was a north to south aligned ditch (**30800**). This feature was 1.35m wide and 0.23m deep with irregular, sloping, sides and a flattish base. Its sole fill (30801) was a friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant fragments of ironstone. This ditch produced 26 pieces of animal bone (111g), a possible rotary quern (278g) and 67 sherds of Roman pottery (1.046kg).

3.4.49 Towards the eastern end of the trench was ditch **30802**, a north-east to south-west aligned ditch with steeply sloping sides and a sharp, pointed base giving a V-shaped profile. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.53m deep but was heavily truncated to the south by pit **30809**. Its basal fill (30803) was a friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant fragments of ironstone. This deposit yielded a large assemblage of Roman pottery (42 sherds, 587g) as well as hand forged iron nails (SF3502) and 37 pieces of animal bone weighing 277g. Its upper fill (30808) was a loosely compacted, light orangey brown silty clay with abundant fragments of ironstone which contained five sherds of Roman pottery (79g) and 6g of animal bone.

3.4.50 Truncating **30802** was pit **30809**, a subcircular pit with gently sloped sides and a concave base, which measured 1.6m across its longest axis and 0.4m deep. Its fill (30810) was a friable mid orangey brown silty clay containing abundant fragments of ironstone, this deposit yielded two sherds of Roman pottery (48g), a single shard (1g) of blue-green Roman glass and 85g of animal bone.

3.4.51 Further east along the trench was another north to south aligned ditch (**30804**). It measured 0.3m wide, 0.16m deep and had gently sloping sides with a slightly concave base giving a broad U-shaped profile. It was filled by a single deposit (30805) of friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant fragments of ironstone.

3.4.52 The final feature in this trench, **30806**, was a broad (1.05m wide) north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 0.38m deep with a concave base and steeply sloped sides. It contained a single fill (30807) consisting of friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant fragments of the ironstone as well as 285g of animal bone, 14 sherds of Roman pottery (269g), 5g of vitrified clay and 24g of worked stone.

Trench 309 (Fig. 5)

3.4.53 Trench 309 was cut short; the northern half was not excavated due to the presence of a large tree and proximity to overhead cables. Two east to west aligned ditches were excavated in the southern section of the trench, the first (**30902**) was 1.65m wide and 0.44m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (30903), a friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant fragments of ironstone. This deposit yielded a large quantity of animal bone, 54 pieces weighing 0.753kg, as well as 21 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 273g.

3.4.54 The second ditch (**30900**), slightly north of the first, was of similar dimensions, 1.16m wide and 0.23m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base giving a broad U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill of friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant inclusions of fragmented ironstone (30901). It contained a single sherd of Roman pottery (17g) and a single struck flint.

Trench 310 (Fig. 5)

3.4.55 Trench 310 exposed two sections of a ditch corresponding to a probable ring ditch identified by the geophysical survey; as the two exposed lengths of ditch were deemed to be part of the same ditch so only one slot was excavated, although the unexcavated slot was assigned the number **31007**.

3.4.56 The excavated segment (**31003**) was 2.8m wide and in excess of 1.1m deep, the sides were very steep, however, due to safety concerns the base was not reached (Fig. 25, Section 6138). Three fills were identified, the lowest (31006) was a soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of ironstone geology. The overlying fill (31005) was a dark greyish brown indurated sandy silt with frequent ironstone fragments and rare flint inclusions did yield seven pieces of struck flint as well as a piece of possible worked stone (540g) and 56g of burnt stone. The uppermost fill (31004) was a soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone fragments.

Trench 311 (Fig. 5)

3.4.57 The features investigated in Trench 311 consisted of five ditches and a single pit. From the north-west and working towards the south-east, the first feature encountered was a very shallow, roughly north to south ditch **31100**, 0.7m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. This ditch contained one fill (31101) of friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant ironstone geology fragments, it also produced 38 sherds of Roman pottery (292g) as well as three pieces of animal bone (28g).

3.4.58 To the east, was a similarly shallow east to west ditch (**31102**), measuring 0.7m in width and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (31103) of friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant fragments of the ironstone. Eight pieces of animal bone, weighing 72g, were recovered from this deposit.

3.4.59 Located centrally within the trench, was a small subcircular pit (**31104**) with irregular sides and an uneven base. It was up to 1m wide and 0.23m deep. The fill (31105)

consisted of friable mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant ironstone geology fragments.

3.4.60 In the east of the trench, were a pair of parallel, north to south ditches (**31106** and **31108**) that had similar U-shaped profiles and dimensions (width 1.4 and 0.9; depth 0.15 and 0.1) and identical fills of mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant ironstone inclusions. These have been identified as probable furrows.

3.4.61 The final feature investigated (**31110**) also had the same fill profile and general morphology but was measured 1.8m with and 0.47m deep, its slightly off north to south alignment and much greater dimensions suggest it may not be a furrow.

Trench 312

3.4.62 Ditch **31200** was aligned roughly east to west, with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.92m wide and was 0.26 m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent subangular stones (31201) which produced a single flint flake and 41g of animal bone.

3.4.63 Ditch **31200** was truncated by a furrow (**31202**) which had gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep. Its fill (31203) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions.

3.4.64 Ditch **31204**, a north to south aligned feature, had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.42m wide and 0.1 m deep. It was filled by with a single deposit of mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent subangular stone inclusions (31205) which contained 28 sherds (622g) of Roman pottery.

3.4.65 Several other features were investigated in this trench and proved to be natural in origin.

Trench 313 (Fig. 7)

3.4.66 Trench 313 contained a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch, **31303**, it had steep sides a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1.7m wide, and 0.48m deep. It was filled by a mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare charcoal flecks (31304).

3.4.67 Five further furrows were observed within this trench only one was excavated as a sample. Furrow **31306** was gently sloped, with slightly concave sides and a flattish base. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep. Its fill (31307) was the standard mid orangey brown silty clay with abundant ironstone fragments. The unexcavated furrows were numbered **31300**, **31301**, **31302** and **31305**.

Trench 314 (Fig. 7)

3.4.68 Two gullies were recorded in Trench 314, both at the north-western end. Gully **31400** was aligned north to south, with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep with a fill (31401) of mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone inclusions.

3.4.69 The second gully **31402**, was north-west to south-east aligned and was truncated at its northern end by **31400**. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It extended 2m into the trench and was 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep with a mid orangey brown sandy silt filled which contained frequent ironstone inclusions (31403).

Trench 315 (Fig. 7)

3.4.70 Pit **31500** was circular in plan with stepped sides and a concave base. It measured 1.03m in diameter, 0.35m deep and was filled by a mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional moderately sorted ironstone clasts (31501).

3.4.71 Ditch **31502** was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1m wide and 0.39m deep. It was filled by a mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone inclusions (31503). Cut into the top of this was ditch **31507**, a later re-cut of the same ditch with steep sides a gradual break of slope and a concave base. 0.9m wide, 0.38m deep. Filled by (31504) a mid orangey brown sandy silt.

3.4.72 Ditch terminus **31505** was the south west terminus of a north-east to south-west aligned ditch. It had gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1.22m wide, 2m long and 0.36m deep. It was filled by a mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of the ironstone geology (31506) This deposit yielded a single flint, a 70mm long blade of probable Neolithic date.

Trench 317 (Fig. 7)

3.4.73 Ditch **31700** had steep sides and a rounded based with a gradual break of slope, it measured 1.05m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone geology fragments and 4g of animal bone (31701).

3.4.74 Ditch **31702** was roughly east to east aligned, with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. It measured 2.58m wide and 0.72m deep. It was filled by a mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone inclusions (31703).

3.4.75 Ditch **31705**, a later re-cut of **31702**, had a V-shaped profile, 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep. The re-cut was filled by a mid brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone and rare charcoal flecks (31704) which produced a U-shaped iron object of uncertain date and 14g of animal bone.

Trench 318 (Fig. 7)

3.4.76 Ditch **31800** was a roughly east to east aligned feature with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 2m wide and 0.31m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small to medium pebbles (31801) which contained six hand forged iron nails as well as 22 shards (23g) of 19th century moulded glass.

Trench 320 (Figs 7 and 8)

3.4.77 Close to the centre of the trench, pit **32000** was subcircular in plan, with steeply sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It was 0.85m wide, 1.1m

long, 0.32m deep. Its sole fill was a light browney orange sandy silt with occasional small stones (32001).

3.4.78 Ditch **32002** was an east to west aligned ditch with steep sides and a sharp break of slope onto a flat base. It measured 2.35m wide and 0.8m deep. Its basal fill (32003) was a dark orangey brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone pebbles and yielded two sherds (4g) of MIA pottery and 39g of animal bone. Its upper fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone geology fragments (32004) and contained a further sherd (28g) of MIA pottery and a single worked flint.

Trench 321 (Figs 7 and 8)

3.4.79 Pit **32100** was circular with gentle sides a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.88m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Its sole fill (32101) was a dark reddish-brown silty sand with occasional tiny charcoal flecks.

3.4.80 Pit **32102** was circular with gentle sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. It measured 0.65m wide, 0.12m deep and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones (32103).

Trench 322 (Figs 7 and 8)

3.4.81 In the eastern end of this trench, pit **32200** was subcircular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 1.54m wide, 1.65m long and 0.41m deep. It had a basal fill (32202) of mid yellowish-brown sand silt containing frequent ironstone fragments overlain by a dark yellowish-brown sandy silt with frequent iron staining and occasional charcoal flecks (32201).

3.4.82 To the west, pit **32203** was subcircular in plan with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1.3m wide, 1.24m long, 0.28m deep and was filled by a mid yellowish-brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone geology fragments (32204).

3.4.83 Ditch **32205** was a substantial north to south aligned linear feature with very steep sides that broke sharply on to a flat base. It was 5.5m wide and 0.8m deep, with four fills. The basal fill (32206) was a mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone fragments; next was (32207) a mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone inclusions; then (32208) a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone and occasional charcoal inclusions from which 98g of animal bone was recovered. The upper fill (32209) consisted of mid browney yellow sandy silt with frequent ironstone inclusions. This feature corresponds with a probable enclosure ditch plotted during by the geophysical survey, and almost certainly represents the continuation of a similarly substantial feature corresponding to the same geophysical anomaly excavated in Trench 323, to the east (see below).

3.4.84 In the western part of the trench, ditch **32210** was aligned north to south and had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was 1.2m wide, 0.3m deep and filled by a mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate stones and occasional charcoal flecks (32211), which produced one sherd (6g) of MIA pottery and 20g of animal bone.

3.4.85 Pit **32212** was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, it measured 1.32m wide, 1.56m long and 0.56m deep (Fig. 25, Section 6140). It had three fills, the lower fill was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate stones and occasional charcoal flecks (32215), from which four sherds (59g) of MIA pottery, 2g of slag and 37g of animal bone were recovered. This was sealed by a dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal and moderate stones which contained two sherds (26g) of MIA pottery, two sherds (16g) of Later Iron Age (LIA) pottery and 115g of animal bone (32214). The upper fill was a mid browney grey clayey silt with moderate stones and occasional charcoal (32213).

3.4.86 Curvilinear ditch **32216** had gently sloping sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. It was 1m wide, 0.24m deep and was filled by (32217) a mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent stones and occasional charcoal flecks, which produced two sherds (12g) of Roman pottery and 33g of animal bone. The return of this feature (**32220**), as shown on the geophysics was (incompletely) observed at the western end of the trench. As this feature had already been investigated with a full section, which would not have been possible here, no further investigation was necessary.

3.4.87 Pit **32218** was sub-circular with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.84m wide, 0.8m long, 0.24m deep. Its fill was a mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and stone inclusions (32219) from which four sherds (71g) of MIA pottery and 6g of animal bone were recovered.

Trench 323 (Figs 7 and 8)

3.4.88 The probable continuation of the large ditch exposed in Trench 322 (**32206**) was revealed in the northern end of this trench: ditch **32300**, was aligned north-east to south-west and had very steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 25, Section 6125). It measured 3.35m wide and in excess of 1.2m deep (the base was not reached for safety reasons). It had five fills, the first (32301) a mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium ironstone fragments which yielded a single sherd (4g) of MIA pottery and 22g of animal bone; then a mid reddish brown sandy silt (32302) with frequent small ironstone fragments which yielded 18g of animal bone; followed by a mid reddish brown sandy silt (32303) with frequent small fragments of ironstone and rare limestone fragments; then a dark reddish brown sandy silt (32304) with frequent small to large ironstone and limestone fragments contained five sherds (30g) of MIA pottery and 45g of animal bone; sealed by an upper fill (32305) of dark reddish brown sandy silt with frequent small to large ironstone fragments. This final fill yielded 209g of animal bone as well as two iron artefacts, a rod of metal with central sub-square cross-section tapering at the ends and a bent stem with circular cross-section.

3.4.89 Ditch **32306** was aligned east to west and corresponded with the northern side of small sub square enclosure plotted by the geophysical survey, with ditch **32309**, some 15m to the south, forming its southern side. This feature had steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base and measured 1.4m wide and 0.84m deep. Its basal fill (32307) consisted of mid reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent small ironstone pieces, whilst its upper fill (32308) was a dark reddish-brown sandy silt containing three sherds (11g) of MIA pottery and 55g of animal bone.

3.4.90 Ditch **32309** was aligned east to west with steep sides a sharp break of slope, concave base and measured 1.2m wide and 0.8m deep. It had two fills, a basal fill (32310) of mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate ironstone fragments and a mid orangey brown clayey silt (32311) with moderate stone inclusions, containing 0.586kg of burnt stone and 33g of animal bone.

3.5 Field 2; Trenches 324 — 374 (Figs 9-14)

Trench 324 (Fig. 9)

3.5.1 At the northern end of this trench, pit **32400** was subcircular, with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.4m wide, 0.5m long and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a light greyish brown silty sand with frequent small subangular stones (32401).

3.5.2 To the south, gully **32402** was aligned north to south, with gently sloping sides, gradual break of slope, and a concave base. It measured 0.7m wide, 0.09m deep and was filled by a light greyish brown silty sand (32403).

Trench 326 (Fig. 9)

3.5.3 A pit (**32600**) was exposed at the southern end of this trench; it was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.54m wide and 0.14m deep. Its basal fill (32601) was a mid greyish blue clay with rare charcoal. This was sealed by an upper fill (32602) of dark brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks which yielded a single flint and 2g of animal bone.

3.5.4 To the north, ditch **32603** (Plate 2) was east to west aligned with very steep sides and a narrow concave base, giving a V-shaped profile. It was 3.9m wide and 1.8m deep and contained three fills. The basal fill (32604) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones which produced a single sherd (2g) of MIA pottery, this was overlain by a mid grey brown silty clay with occasional lenses of blue-grey clay and rare manganese flecks (32605). The upper fill (32606) consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 327 (Fig. 9)

3.5.5 Ditch **32700** was aligned north-east to south-west with gently sloping sides, moderate break of slope and a flat base. It measured 1.5m wide, 0.2m deep and had a single fill of mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments (32701).

3.5.6 Pit **32702** was circular in plan with steep sides, gradual break of slope, concave base, 0.35m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It was filled by (32703) a dark blueish brown silty clay with frequent ironstone fragments.

Trench 328 (Fig. 9)

3.5.7 At the southern end of the trench, ditch **32800** was aligned north-east to south-west, with gentle sides and a gradual break of slope onto a flat base. It measured 0.9m wide, 0.08m deep and had a single fill of mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks (32801).

3.5.8 To the north, pit **32802** was subcircular with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.62m wide, 1.14m long and 0.08m deep, and was filled by a light yellowy-brown silty clay (32803).

3.5.9 A second pit (**32804**) was exposed close to the centre of the trench; it was circular in plan with gentle sides, gradual break of slope and flat base, measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.09m deep with a fill of mid orangey brown sandy silt (32805).

3.5.10 Ditch **32806** was curvilinear in plan, although broadly aligned north to south. It had gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.09m deep, and was filled by a dark orangey brown clayey silt with frequent medium angular stones (32807).

3.5.11 Ditch **32808** was slightly curvilinear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, with gentle sides and a flat base. It measured 0.7m wide, 0.2m deep with a fill (32809) of dark orangey brown clayey silt.

Trench 329 (Fig. 9)

3.5.12 Ditch **32900** was north to south aligned with gently sloped side and a flat base. It was 0.75m wide, 0.12m deep and had a fill of light reddish yellow silty sand (32901).

Trench 331 (Fig. 9)

3.5.13 Ditch **33100** was aligned north to south with gentle sides, gradual break of slope, a concave base and measured 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, with a single fill of mid brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones (33101).

Trench 332 (Fig. 9)

3.5.14 Ditch **33200** was aligned north to south with gentle sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1m wide and 0.26m deep and had two fills, a basal fill (33202) of dark brown sandy clay and an upper fill (33201) of light brown silty clay.

Trench 334 (Fig. 9)

3.5.15 At the southern end of the trench, ditch **33400** was aligned north-west to south-east with gently sloping sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Its only fill (33401) was a dark orangey brown sandy clay.

3.5.16 Ditch **33402** was north-west to south-east aligned, with steep sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.5m wide, 0.22m deep and had a fill (33403) of mid orangey brown sandy clay.

Trench 335 (Fig. 9)

3.5.17 The only feature recorded in Trench 335 was a treethrow (**33500**) measuring 0.6m by 1.4m at its greatest extent and 0.2m deep. Its sole fill (33501) was a loose, soft light brown silty sand with evidence of heavy rooting.

Trench 336 (Fig. 10)

3.5.18 At the south-east end of this trench a north-east to south-west aligned ditch was exposed (**33600**). It had irregularly sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep with a fill (33601) of mid brown silty clay with inclusions of ironstone.

Trench 337 (Fig. 10)

3.5.19 In the northern end of the trench, ditch terminus **33700** was aligned east to west, terminating 1.7m into the trench. It had gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.6m wide, 0.16m deep with a fill (33701) of mid reddish-brown silty sand with lenses of blue clay.

3.5.20 Ditch terminus **33702** was north-east to south-west aligned, with gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep and terminating 1.82m into the trench. Its sole fill (33703) consisted of mid reddish-brown silty sand.

Trench 340 (Fig. 10)

3.5.21 Ditch **34000** was aligned east to west with gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by (34001) a light yellowy brown silty sand.

3.5.22 Ditch **34002** was east to west aligned with gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 1.3m wide, 0.2m deep. Filled by (34003) a light brown sandy silt with some iron panning.

3.5.23 Ditch **34004** was aligned east to west with steeply sloping sides and a sharp break of slope onto a concave base, measuring 1.2m wide, 0.36m deep. It was filled by a light brown silt with streaks of pale blue clay (34005) which yielded one sherd (3g) of MIA pottery and 15g of fired clay.

3.5.24 Two furrows (**34006**, 34007 and **34008**, 34009) were recorded at the northern end of the trench on parallel east to west alignments, one was 1.9m wide and 0.15m deep and the other 1.7m wide and 0.08m deep with the same fill as noted in all other furrows across the site.

Trench 342 (Fig. 10)

3.5.25 Trench 342 was the only trench targeted on a complex of geophysical anomalies identified in the south-eastern part of Field 2 which appear to represent an enclosure associated with ring gullies and pits. The two features identified in this trench showed a close correspondence with the plot of these anomalies.

3.5.26 Ditch **34205** was aligned east to west with steep sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 2.25m wide and 0.75m deep with a single fill (34206) of mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional ironstone fragments.

3.5.27 Ditch **34202** was east to west aligned, with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 2.08m wide and 0.55m deep. Its basal fill (34203) consisted of mid orangey brown silty clay with ironstone geology fragments and yielded 24 sherds (299g) of Roman pottery

and 34g of animal bone. It also had an upper fill (34204) of mid greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 344 (Fig. 14)

3.5.28 Pit **34403** was sub-circular in plan with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.58m wide, 0.27m long and 0.1m deep. It was filled by (34404) a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small sub-angular flint and tiny charcoal flecks.

3.5.29 Ditch **34405** was aligned east to west, with gentle sides and a concave base. It measured 0.56m wide and 0.16m deep with a basal fill (34406) consisting of dark reddish-brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and an upper fill (34407) of mid orangey brown silty clay which contained a single sherd (26g) of post-medieval iron-glazed coarseware pottery.

Trench 345 (Fig. 14)

3.5.30 Ditch **34500** was north-east to south-west aligned, with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1m wide and 0.08m deep with a single fill of mid brown silty clay (34501).

Trench 347 (Fig. 14)

3.5.31 Ditch **34700** was north-west to south-east aligned with gentle sides and a flat base, measuring 1.56m wide, 2m long and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a mid yellowish grey silty clay (34701).

3.5.32 Ditch **34702** was north-west to south-east aligned, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.84m wide, 1.5m long, 0.02m deep. Filled by a mid yellowy brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones (34703).

3.5.33 Ditch **34705** was aligned north-west to south-east with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.5m wide, 0m long, 0.02m deep. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (34706).

3.5.34 Ditch **34707** was north-west to south-east aligned with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and concave base, measuring 0.77m wide, 2m long, 0.14m deep. It was filled by a mid yellowy grey silty clay (34708).

Trench 348 (Fig. 9)

3.5.35 At the western end of the trench, gully **34810** was aligned north-west to south-east, with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and concave base, measuring 0.4m wide by 0.18m deep. Its only fill was a dark reddish grey sandy silt (34811).

3.5.36 Ditch **34802** was east to west aligned with gently sloping sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.38m deep with a single fill (34803) of light yellowy grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

3.5.37 Pit **34804** was sub-circular with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.69m wide, 0.75m long and 0.12m deep. It was filled by a dark orangey brown silty sand (34805).

3.5.38 Pit **34806** was sub-circular with gentle sides and a concave base. It measured 0.45m wide, 0.47m long and 0.1m deep and was filled by a mid reddish grey silty sand (3480).

3.5.39 Pit **34808** was sub-circular with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It was 0.3m wide, 0.2m long and 0.09m deep. It was filled by a light reddish grey silty sand (34809).

Trench 350 (Fig. 11)

3.5.40 Pit **35002** was circular with gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 0.75m in diameter and 0.19m deep. It was filled by a dark orangey brown sandy clay (35003).

3.5.41 Pit **35000** was subcircular with steeply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.4m wide, 0.45m long, 0.34m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown sandy silt (35001).

3.5.42 Pit **35004** was subcircular with gentle sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.5m wide, 0.3m long and 0.09m deep. It was filled by a dark orangey brown sandy silt (35005).

3.5.43 Pit **35006** was subcircular with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.47m wide, 0.35m long, 0.12m deep. It was filled by a dark orangey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small subangular stones (35007).

3.5.44 Pit **35008** was subcircular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1m wide, 1.1m long and 0.46m deep. It contained a mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent large subangular stones and frequent charcoal flecks (35009).

3.5.45 Pit **35010** was circular with gentle sides and a flat base, measuring 0.6m in diameter, 0.13m deep. It was filled by (35011) a mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent large fragments of limestone and frequent charcoal flecks inclusions, which produced a single hand forged iron nail (SF3504)

Trench 352 (Fig. 11)

3.5.46 At the southern end of the trench, gully **35200** was east to west aligned, with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep and was filled by a mid yellowy orange silty sand (35201).

3.5.47 Ditch **35202** was east to west aligned with gentle sides, gradual break of slope, an irregular base and was 1.7m wide by 0.1m deep. Its fill (35203) was a mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stones and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.

3.5.48 Ditch **35204** was also aligned east to west, and corresponded with the southern side of a small sub-square ditched feature identified by the geophysical survey. This feature had steeply sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep and was filled by a dark orangey brown silty clay with very frequent subangular stones (35205).

Trench 355 (Figs 11 and 13; Plate 3)

3.5.49 Gully **35506** originated in the southern baulk on a north to south alignment before taking a 90 degree turn to the west and being truncated by **35508**. It had steep sides,

a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.58m wide, 3.5m long and 0.9m deep, its only fill (35507) was a mid brown silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments

3.5.50 Pit **35508** (visible, Plate 355) was sub-rectangular with vertical sides, 6.65m wide, 5m long and in excess of 1m deep. The lowest fill encountered was (35509) a mid greyish red sandy silt with frequent heat-effected limestone; a mid red silty clay with frequent heat-effected limestone (35510); and a mid brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular limestone fragments (35511).

3.5.51 Ditch **35500** was aligned north to south with steep sides, gradual break of slope, and a concave base, it measured 2.4m wide and 0.8m deep. It had a basal fill (35505) of mid greyish brown silty clay which yielded 73g of animal bone; then (35504) a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal; followed by (35503) a mid brownish grey clayey silt with infrequent charcoal; also (35501) a light brownish grey clayey silt with rare limestone fragments; sealed by (35502) a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional limestone geology fragments and rare small charcoal flecks.

3.5.52 Pit **35512** was unclear in plan as it extended beyond the trench edge. It had steeply sloped sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base. It measured 1.08m+ wide, 0.63m deep and was filled by (35513) a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with very frequent backfilled rubble of varying sizes. Features **35514**, **35516**, **35518** and **35520** were all cut into the top of this pit.

3.5.53 Ditch **35514** was linear with gentle sides, gradual break of slope, concave base, 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. Filled by (35515) a mid brown clay with very frequent backfilled rubble.

3.5.54 Gully **35516** was north-west to south-east aligned with gentle sides, gradual break of slope, flat base, 0.52m wide, 0.8m long, 0.25m deep. Filled by (35517) a mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized limestone rubble.

3.5.55 Ditch **35518** was north-west to south-east aligned with gentle sides, gradual break of slope, concave base, 0.65m wide, 0.2m long, 0.12m deep. Filled by (35519) a dark orangey brown silty clay with very frequent redeposited limestone rubble.

3.5.56 Ditch **35520** was north-west to south-east aligned with steep sides, 0.15m wide, and 0.26m deep. It was filled by (35521) a dark orangey brown silty clay with very frequent limestone rubble and occasional charcoal.

3.5.57 Pit **35522** was unexcavated, it measured 4.0m by 3.7m on the surface. It is likely this, pit **35508** and **35514** are all extraction pits of some form.

Trench 356 (Fig. 11)

3.5.58 Pit **35600** was sub-circular with steep sides, sharp break of slope and irregular base, measuring 1.75m wide, 1.85m long and 0.16m deep. It was filled by (35601) a mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent limestone geology fragments.

Trench 357 (Fig. 11)

3.5.59 Furrow **35700** was linear with gentle sides, gradual break of slope, concave base, 2.25m wide, 0m long, 0.12m deep. Filled by (35701) a mid orangey brown silty sand.

3.5.60 This trench had two further furrows to the south of this one. They were not excavated.

Trench 362 (Fig. 14)

3.5.61 Ditch **36200** was south-east to north-west aligned, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep with a fill of a light reddish-brown silty clay (36201).

3.5.62 Posthole **36202** was circular with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.25 m diameter, 0.04 m deep. It contained a single fill of light reddish brown silt (36203).

3.5.63 Ditch **36204** was north-west to south-east aligned with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. Measuring 1 m wide and 0.13 m deep, it was filled by a mid reddish-brown silty clay (36205).

3.5.64 Ditch **36206** was curvilinear in plan, originating in the southern baulk of the trench and extending to the north-west. It had gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base and measured 0.45 m wide and 0.12 m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish-brown silty clay (36207). This feature terminated within the trench, partially truncating ditch **36204**.

3.5.65 Pit **36208** was aligned north to south with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.08m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish brown silty clay (36209).

Trench 363 (Fig. 11)

3.5.66 Pit **36300** was sub-rectangular with steeply sloped sides, a sharp break of slope and an irregular base. It measured 0.8 m wide, 1.5 m long and 0.25 m deep with a single fill (36301) of mid brownish red silty clay with frequent small stones and fragments of the limestone geology.

Trench 367 (Figs 11 and 12)

3.5.67 Ditch **36700** (Fig. 25, Section 6160; Plate 4) was aligned east to west with steeply sloped sides, a sharp break of slope, and a pointed base giving a V-shaped profile, it measured 2.3 m wide and 1 m deep. This feature corresponded with the northern side of a rectilinear ditched enclosure identified by the geophysical survey, and the continuation of the ditch was exposed in Trench 368 to the east (where it produced a small quantity of MIA pottery, see below). It contained four fills. Its basal fill (36701) was mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones and rare charcoal flecks. This was followed by a mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent large fragments of limestone geology (36702), and by an orangey brown clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments (36703), which yielded 81g of animal bone. The upper fill (36704) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and angular stones from which 64g of animal bone was recovered.

Trench 368 (Figs 11 and 12)

3.5.68 Ditch **36800** (Fig. 25, Section 7102) was aligned north to south, with steeply sloping sides it measured 4.1 m wide, and in excess of 1 m deep. As it was not fully excavated, due to safety constraints, its full depth is not known. Nine deposits were encountered within the excavated part of the ditch. Its basal fill (36801) was light reddish-brown silty clay with frequent large limestone fragments which yielded 298g of burnt stone and 200g of animal bone. This was followed by a light reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional small chalk pieces, and large limestone fragments (36802). Above this was light orangey brown silty clay with frequent limestone fragments (36803), followed by a dark grey sandy silt with occasional burnt stone and frequent charcoal (36804). Overlying this was a light yellowish brown silty clay (36805) with occasional limestone fragments, followed by a mid reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments (36806). Above this was a light brown silty clay) with occasional limestone geology fragments (36807), from which 4g of animal bone was recovered. The upper fills consisted of a dark grey silt with frequent burnt stone and occasional charcoal (36808) and a mid brown sandy clay with occasional small limestone geology fragments (36809) which contained four sherds of MIA pottery and 18g of animal bone.

Trench 369 (Fig. 14)

3.5.69 Pit **36900** was sub-circular with steeply sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and an irregular base, measuring 1.2 m wide and 0.26 m deep. It had a single fill (36901) of light reddish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions.

Trench 372 (Fig. 14)

3.5.70 A localised deposit of buried soil was exposed in the centre of the trench (37200), a 0.35m thick, dark greyish brown silty clay, which yielded two sherds (4g) of MIA pottery.

3.5.71 Pit **37201** was sub-circular with steeply sloping sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base. It measured 0.55 m wide, 0.57 m long and 0.15 m deep. Its sole fill (37202) consisted of a light orangey brown silty clay.

3.5.72 Gully **37203** was north-east to south-west aligned, with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.6 m wide and 0.06 m deep. Its only fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional iron pan inclusions (37204).

3.5.73 Two further features were encountered in this trench, a tree throw (**37205**) and a furrow (**37207**), neither produced any finds.

Trench 373 (Fig. 14)

3.5.74 Ditch **37300** was aligned east to west with steeply sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It was 0.7 m wide and 0.2 m deep. Its only fill (37301) was a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecks and iron pan.

3.5.75 Ditch **37302** was east to west aligned with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.9 m wide and 0.2 m deep, with a single fill (37303) of mid brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecks and iron pan.

3.6 Field 3; Trenches 375 — 391 (Fig. 15)

Trench 378 (Fig. 15)

3.6.1 Ditch terminus **37800** was east to west aligned, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep, with a fill of mid orangey brown silty clay (37801). Three sherds of pottery were recovered, one sherd (5g) of Lyveden/Stanion ware and two sherds (14g) of late medieval oxidized ware (AD 1450-1550).

Trench 380 (Fig. 15)

3.6.2 Furrow **38000** was east to west aligned with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and an irregular base, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent limestone fragments (38001).

Trench 381 (Fig. 15)

3.6.3 Ditch **38100** was north-east to south-west aligned with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a single fill (38101) of mid brownish orange silty clay.

Trench 382 (Fig. 15)

3.6.4 In the eastern end of the trench, pit **38203** was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.54m wide, 0.8m long and 0.19m deep and was filled by a mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional medium sized sub-rounded pebbles and rare charcoal flecks (38204). This deposit contained five sherds (53g) of MIA pottery.

3.6.5 Pit **38205** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.52m wide, 1.2m long and 0.19m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles (38206).

3.6.6 Pit **38207** was circular in plan, with steep sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.25m in dimeter and 0.08m deep. Its sole fill (38208) was a mid brownish red silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments.

3.6.7 Pit **38209** was sub-circular with steep sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.59m wide, 0.8m long and 0.15m deep. It was filled by (38210), a mid reddish-brown silty clay.

3.6.8 A furrow at the southern end of the trench and a natural feature in the centre of the trench were investigated. The furrow was similar to all others encountered on the site and the natural feature showed no evidence of human manipulation or accrual of material culture but it did correspond with the location of an anomaly on the geophysical survey.

Trench 383 (Fig. 15)

3.6.9 At the western end of Trench 383, at the base of a steep slope, colluvial deposits were encountered and investigated by auger survey. The lower deposit (38300) was a dark reddish-brown sandy clay with infrequent charcoal flecks and occasional small subangular limestone fragments, 0.75m in thickness. This was sealed by (38301) a 0.45m thick layer of mid reddish-brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded limestone fragments.

3.7 Field 5; Trenches 404 — 424 (Figs 16-17)

Trench 404 (Figs 16 and 17)

3.7.1 Ditch **40400** was aligned east to west with steep sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base; it measured 1.04m wide, and 0.6m deep (Fig. 25, Section 7114). It contained four fills (40401), a dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions which yielded 41 sherds (352g) of MIA pottery, 112g of burnt stone and 241g of animal bone. This was sealed by a mid brown silty sand (40402) with frequent limestone geology fragments, followed by a mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and limestone fragments (40403) which contained six sherds (17g) of Early Iron Age (EIA) pottery as well as two sherds (3g) of MIA pottery and 8g of animal bone. The uppermost fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay with patches of heat affected clay, as well as occasional charcoal and small limestone fragments (40404), from which 61 sherds of MIA pottery was recovered as well as 0.629kg of animal bone and a possible saddlequern or rubber stone.

Trench 406 (Fig. 16)

3.7.2 A single feature, pit **40600**, was exposed in this trench. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.4m wide, 0.5m long, 0.15m deep. It was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay (40601).

Trench 409 (Figs 16 and 17)

3.7.3 Trench 409 formed a T-shape with Trench 410 to the south, and these two trenches were laid out to investigate a small sub-square enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. A close correspondence between the geophysical anomalies and the excavated features was found.

3.7.4 In the eastern part of the trench, ditch **40900** was aligned north-east to south-west, with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 2.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with a fill (40901) of light reddish-brown silty clay.

3.7.5 Ditch **40902** was aligned north-east to south-west with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.12m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled by a dark reddish-brown silty clay (40903) which yielded 13 sherds (139g) of MIA pottery.

3.7.6 While **40900** and **40902** are very close and would have had a relationship originally, this has been lost due to the depth of ploughing truncating upper elements of the fills.

3.7.7 Ditch **40904** was aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Its sole fill (40905) was a mid reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent large limestone geology fragments.

Trench 410 (Figs 16 and 17)

3.7.8 Pit **41000** was circular in plan, with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It was 0.7m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with two fills. Its basal fill was a mid greyish brown clayey sand (41001), which yielded 2511g of burnt stone and 13g of fired clay. This was sealed by an upper fill (41004) of dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional limestone fragments from which four sherds (54g) of MIA pottery and 47g of fired clay was recovered.

3.7.9 Ditch **41002**, an east to west ditch with steep sides and a V-shaped profile. It measured 0.63m wide and 0.52m deep with two fills; a basal fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (41004) from which four sherds (47g) of MIA pottery was recovered and an upper fill of light reddish grey clayey sand with frequent limestone fragments (41003).

Trench 413 (Fig. 16)

3.7.10 A single posthole (**41300**) was exposed in this trench; it was circular in plan with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base. It measured 0.26m in diameter and 0.06m deep with a single fill (41301) of mid greyish brown sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks.

Trench 417 (Fig. 16)

3.7.11 The only feature of note in this trench was a 0.43m thick deposit (31700) of colluvium, at the south western end of the trench. It was formed of light brown silty clay with occasional sub-round stone inclusions.

Trench 419 (Fig. 16)

3.7.12 Ditch **41900** was aligned north to south and had gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base. It was 0.64m wide and 0.14m deep, with one fill (41901) of mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional limestone fragments.

Trench 421 (Fig. 16)

3.7.13 Gully **42100** was on a north to south alignment, with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base. It measured 0.24m wide and 0.08m deep with a single fill (42101) of mid greyish brown sandy clay which produced three incomplete hand forged iron nails (SF3506).

3.8 Field 6; Trenches 425 — 440 (Fig. 18)

Trench 429 (Fig. 18)

3.8.1 Ditch **42900** was aligned east to west with gently sloped sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It was 0.8m wide and 0.09m deep, with a single fill (42901) of mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare small rounded limestone fragments.

Trench 431 (Fig. 18)

3.8.2 Furrow **43100** was aligned east to west with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and flat base. It was 1.85m wide, 0.13m deep and contained one fill (43101) a light greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 433 (Fig. 18)

3.8.3 The south western end of this trench was dominated by a sequence of colluvial deposits, these were tested by auger survey and found to consist of a 0.44 m thick mid brownish grey sandy clay (43300) overlain by a 0.1m thick mid greyish brown sandy clay (43301) with rare manganese flecks, then a 0.56m thick mid reddish brown sandy clay (43302) with rare small sub-angular limestone fragments followed by a 0.05m thick light yellowish grey sandy clay (43303); then a 0.32m thick light reddish brown clayey silt (43304) with rare limestone flecks; sealed by a 0.32m thick mid reddish brown clayey silt (43305); overlain by a 0.42m thick mid reddish brown clayey silt (43306); and then a 0.21m thick dark reddish brown clayey silt (43307). Total augured depth was 2.1m.

3.8.4 To the north-east, ditch **43308** was aligned east to west with gently sloping sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish brown clayey silt with rare small subangular limestone fragments (43309).

3.8.5 Ditch **43310** was also aligned east to west with gently sloped sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It measured 1m wide and 0.11m deep. It contained a single fill (43311) of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

Trench 434 (Fig. 18)

3.8.6 A single pit (**43400**) was found in this trench. It was sub circular in plan with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1.6m wide, 1.45m long, 0.36m deep, with two fills. The upper fill (43401) a light brownish grey silty clay with occasional tiny stones and charcoal flecks; and the lower fill (43402) of mid brownish yellow silty clay with rare small stones and charcoal flecks.

Trench 435 (Fig. 18)

3.8.7 The southern end of this trench contained a natural feature or hollow (**43500**), into which colluvial material had collected. This deposit (43501) consisting of dark reddish brown silty clay, 0.34m thick.

Trench 436 (Fig. 18)

3.8.8 Pit **43600** was sub-circular with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a broad V-shaped profile. It measured 0.74m wide, 0.83m long and 0.22m deep, with a single fill (43601) of mid yellowish grey silty clay containing small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.

3.8.9 Pit **43605** was sub-circular with steep sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.54m wide, 0.8m long and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay with medium rounded stones (43606). This was cut by pit **43602**

3.8.10 Pit **43602** was sub-circular with steep sides, sharp break of slope and a narrow base. It measured 0.54m wide, 0.64m long and 0.46m deep. Its basal fill (43603) consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay with small rounded stones, rare snail shells and occasional charcoal flecks and its upper fill (43604) was a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small rounded stones.

3.8.11 Pit **43607** was sub-circular with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base. Measuring 0.88m wide, 0.95m long and 0.22m deep, it was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small charcoal flecks and small rounded stones (43608). This pit was possibly truncated to the east by pit **43609**, however the similarity of the fills makes sequencing speculative.

3.8.12 Pit **43609** was sub-circular with gentle sides, sharp break of slope and a pointed base. It measured 0.70m wide, 0.94m long, 0.22m deep with a single fill (43610) of dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional tiny charcoal flecks and occasional rounded stones.

3.8.13 Ditch **43611** was partly expose against the eastern edge of the trench; it was aligned north to south with steep sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base; it measured 0.35m wide and 0.22m deep with a single fill (43612) of mid reddish brown silty clay with poorly sorted, rounded stones and occasional tiny charcoal flecks.

Trench 437 (Fig. 18)

3.8.14 Pit **43700** was sub-circular with steep sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base, measuring 1.80m wide and 0.5m deep. It had three fills, a basal fill (43701) of light yellowish brown clayey sand, sealed by a mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent subangular limestone fragments (43702), and capped by a dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional subangular limestone fragments (43703).

3.8.15 Ditch **43704** was aligned east to west with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base; it measured 1.38m wide and 0.15m deep with a single fill (43705) of light reddish brown sandy silt with rare subangular limestone fragments.

3.8.16 Ditch **43706** was east to west aligned with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base; it measured 0.66m wide, 0.12m deep and had one fill (43707), a light reddish brown sandy silt with rare subangular limestone fragments.

3.9 Field 7; Trenches 441 — 467 (Figs 19-22)

Trench 456 (Fig. 19)

3.9.1 Ditch **45600** was an east to west aligned ditch (corresponding closely to a linear geophysical anomaly), with steeply sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. This measured 0.94m wide and 0.4m deep with a single fill (45601) of mid yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent large limestone fragments. From this deposit 17 sherds of EIA and MIA pottery were recovered, well as 295g of burnt stone.

Trench 458 (Fig. 19)

3.9.2 Two undated pits were exposed in this trench. Pit **45800** was sub-circular with steep sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base. It measured 0.76m wide, 1m long and 0.4m deep. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and rare small charcoal flecks (45801).

3.9.3 Pit **45802** was sub-circular with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope, a concave base and measuring 0.66m wide, 0.78m long and 0.16m deep. Its sole fill (45803) was a mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments.

Trench 460 (Fig. 19)

3.9.4 Pit **46000** was circular with steeply sloping sides, and a concave base, measuring 0.66m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid orangey brown silty clay (46001).

Trench 463 (Fig. 19)

3.9.5 Ditch **46300** was north-east to south-west aligned, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.3m deep, with a single fill (46301) of mid brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments.

Trench 464 (Figs 19 and 20)

3.9.6 Trench 464 was one of three trenches (464, 465 and 466) laid out across the location of a series of geophysical anomalies representing a probable east to west aligned pit alignment.

3.9.7 In the southern part of the trench, ditch **46400** was an east to west aligned linear feature with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep and its sole fill (46401) was a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel and limestone inclusions from which 67g of burnt stone, 3g of animal bone and 4g of fired clay was recovered.

3.9.8 Ditch terminus **46402** was the eastern terminus of an east to west aligned ditch. It had steeply sloped sides, a sharp break of slope, a concave base and measured 1.55m wide, 1.1m long and 0.69m deep. It contained two fills, a basal fill (46403) of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel which yielded 42 sherds (551g) of MIA pottery and 17g of animal bone and an upper fill (46404) of mid reddish-brown silty clay with frequent gravel and limestone fragments.

3.9.9 Ditch **46406** was also east to west aligned with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1.58m wide, 0.38m deep and had a single fill (46407) of mid reddish-brown silty clay with frequent limestone and gravel with three sherds (55g) of Roman pottery as well as a copper-alloy terminal of a cast snake's head bracelet (SF 3507, Plate 6).

3.9.10 Pit **46409** was circular with steeply sloping sides, a sharp break of slope and concave base, measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.3m deep. It contained two fills, a basal fill (46410) of light blueish grey clay and an upper fill (46411) of mid greyish brown silty clay.

3.9.11 Pit **46412** was circular in plan, with steep sides, and a concave base, measuring 0.43m in diameter and 0.19m deep. It contained three fills, a light blueish grey clay (46413) which yielded six sherds (14g) of MIA pottery; a mid greyish brown silty clay (46414), and an upper mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions (46415).

3.9.12 Ditch terminus **46416** (Plate 5) was aligned east to west with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and concave base, measuring 1.28m wide by 0.39m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions (46417) which produced three sherds (20g) of MIA pottery and a single sherd (41g) of Roman pottery as well as 399g of fired clay and 9g of animal bone. It had an upper fill (46418) of mid yellowish brown silty clay which yielded 49 sherds (849g) of Roman pottery as well as an 'L' shaped strip of iron (SF3508) and a sub-square iron item, possible a wedge. Also taken from this fill was a potential Collyweston slate roofing tile (0.969kg) and 4g of animal bone.

Trench 465 (Figs 19 and 20)

3.9.13 Ditch **46502** was aligned east to west with steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base, measuring 0.68m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained one fill (46503) of light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments.

3.9.14 Ditch **46504** was aligned east to west with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1m wide and 0.36m deep. It was filled by (46505) a light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments.

3.9.15 Pit **46500** (Fig. 25, Plate 7) was circular in plan, with steeply sloped sides, a sharp break of slope, and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.96m and a depth of 0.56m. Its only fill (46501) was a light yellowy brown silty clay with limestone fragments, and occasional charcoal flecks. This pit cut all other features in this trench, and produced five sherds (46g) of EIA pottery and 42g of animal bone was recovered.

Trench 466 (Figs 19 and 21)

3.9.16 Gully **46600** (also **46606**/46607) was generally north-west to south-east aligned but was somewhat sinuous in plan. It had gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope and an irregular base and measured 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by a light orangey brown silty sand (46601). This was truncated by a pit (**46602**).

3.9.17 Pit **46602** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.8m wide, 1.18m long and 0.22m deep. It was filled by a mid yellowy brown clayey silt with frequent sub-angular stone (46603).

3.9.18 Pit **46604** was sub-rectangular with steep sides, a gradual break of slope, and a flat base; it measured 0.9m wide, 2.3m long and 0.32m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish-brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones (46605).

3.9.19 Pit **46608** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base; it measured 0.60m wide, 0.76m long and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small charcoal flecks (46609). It was cut to the south by a pit (**46610**).

3.9.20 Pit **46610** was sub-circular in plan with gentle sides, gradual break of slope, concave base; it measured 1.4m wide, 1.53m long and 0.28m deep. It was filled by (46611) a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small charcoal flecks.

3.9.21 To the north, ditch **46612** was east to west aligned with gently sloped sides, an imperceptible break of slope and a concave base; it measured 1.14m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by (46613) a mid reddish-brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones.

3.9.22 The pits discussed in this trench (**46604**, **46608** and **46610**) correlate roughly with the location of pits of a suggested pit alignment on the geophysics; however their form is not like that typically seen on prehistoric pit alignments. Their appearance is much closer to outcrops of reddish clay seen in the natural in this area.

3.10 Field 8; Trenches 493 — 508 (Figs 22-23)

Trench 497 (Fig. 22)

3.10.1 Pit **49700** (Fig. 25, Section 7033) was sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.8m wide, 1.65m long and 0.27m deep. It had two fills, a basal fill (49701) of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, and occasional burnt stones; and an upper fill (49702) of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small charcoal flecks and burnt stone, from which 27g of animal bone was recovered.

Trench 503 (Figs 22 and 23)

3.10.2 Pit **50300** was sub-circular/irregular in plan with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base; it measured 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It contained two fills, a basal fill (50301) of dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional medium angular stones and rare tiny charcoal flecks, from which 53g of slag and vitrified clay were recovered; and an upper fill (50302) of mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent ironstone inclusions.

3.10.3 Pit **50303** was sub-circular with steep sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base; it measured 0.6m wide, 1m long, 0.35m deep with two fills. The lower fill (50304) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and angular stones from which one sherd (11g) of early Anglo-Saxon pottery, 5g of fired clay, 0.627kg of slag and vitrified clay was recovered. This was sealed by an upper fill of mid brownish orange clayey silt with frequent ironstone (50305). This was truncated to the east by a posthole (**50306**).

3.10.4 Posthole **50306** was sub-circular with vertical sides, a sharp break of slope, and a concave base. Measuring 0.40m wide, 0.45m long and 0.37m deep, its only fill was a mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent ironstone and occasional small charcoal flecks (50307).

3.10.5 Pit **50308** was sub-circular with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope, and concave base; it measured 0.50m wide, 0.58m long and 0.2m deep (Fig. 25, Section 7047). It was filled by two deposits, the lower fill was a dark blueish grey silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones and rare slag and charcoal fleck inclusions (50309). The upper fill was a mid orangey brown clayey silt from which 9g of fired clay and 222g of slag and

vitrified clay was recovered (50310). It was truncated to the north-west by a pit (**50311**)

3.10.6 Pit **50311** was sub-circular with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope, and a concave base; it measured 0.95m wide, 0.77m long, 0.26m deep with two fills (Fig. 25, Section 7047). The lower fill (50312) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional angular stones which contained 1.114kg of slag and vitrified clay as well as a single sherd (31g) of Roman pottery. Its upper fill (50313) was a mid orangey brown clayey silt with 1.194kg of slag and vitrified clay, fired clay inclusions and 36g of burnt stone.

Trench 504 (Figs 22 and 23)

3.10.7 Pit **50400** was sub-circular with gently sloped sides, a gradual break of slope, and an irregular base. It measured 1.80m wide and 0.16m deep with a single fill (50401) of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small ironstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks, which contained 26 sherds (0.667kg) of early Anglo-Saxon pottery, 34g of animal bone, 35g of burnt stone and 167g of slag.

3.10.8 Posthole **50404** was circular with steep sides, sharp break of slope, flat base, 0.5m wide and 0.34m deep. It was filled by (50405) a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small subangular ironstone fragments from which 22g of animal bone was recovered, this was sealed by a ditch (**50402**).

3.10.9 Ditch **50402** was linear with gentle sides a sharp break of slope and irregular base, 2.14m wide, 0.16m deep. It was filled by (50403) a mid brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments and rare charcoal flecks which contained two sherds (107g) of early Anglo-Saxon pottery and 12g of animal bone.

3.10.10 Pit **50406** (Plate 8) was partially exposed against the southern edge of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides, a gradual break of slope, and a flat base. It measured over 0.74m wide, 2.8m long and 0.32m deep. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small ironstone fragments, rare tiny charcoal flecks (50407) which produced five sherds (153g) of early Anglo-Saxon pottery and 84g of burnt stone. It is possible that this may be a portion of a sunken-featured building.

3.11 Field 9; Trenches 509 — 535 (Fig. 24)

Trench 513 (Fig. 24)

3.11.1 A single pit was exposed in this trench (**51300**); it was circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, 0.94m in diameter and 0.18m deep. Its basal fill (51301) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, rare burnt ironstone, occasional limestone fragments, sealed by an upper fill (51302) of mid brown silty clay with occasional small subangular limestone fragments and rare burnt stones.

Trench 528 (Fig. 24)

3.11.2 Alongside Trenches 529, 530 and 531, this trench was located in an area where the geophysical survey had identified a probable ditched enclosure and associated

features. In general, there was a close correspondence between the excavated features and the geophysical survey plot.

3.11.3 Ditch **52800** was north-west to south-east aligned with steeply sloped sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base; it measured 1.76m wide and 0.9m deep. It contained two fills, a basal fill (52801) of mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent ironstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks containing a single sherd (3g) of MIA pottery, 41g of animal bone and a single Mesolithic flint. This was sealed by an upper fill (52802) of mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional ironstone and rare charcoal flecks, which contained a single sherd (6g) of MIA pottery, three sherds (24g) of Late Iron Age (LIA) pottery, 41g of animal bone and a single worked flint.

3.11.4 Ditch **52803** was north-west to south-east aligned with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 2.25m wide and 0.35m deep, with a single fill (52804) of mid grey silty clay with occasional ironstone and rare charcoal flecks. This feature was cut to the south-west by ditch **52805**.

3.11.5 Ditch **52805** was aligned north to south with gentle sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base; it measured 1.32m wide and 0.24m deep. Its sole fill (52806) was a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments, from which four sherds (54g) of MIA pottery, 115g of animal bone and 0.730kg of burnt stone was recovered.

Trench 529

3.11.6 Gully **52900** was roughly north to south aligned with steep sides and a concave base; it measured 0.58m wide and 0.34m deep, with a single fill of mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small angular ironstone fragments (52901).

3.11.7 Ditch **52902** was aligned east to west with gently sloping sides, an imperceptible break of slope and a concave base, measuring 1.14m wide and 0.34m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish-brown silty clay with frequent small angular stones (52903).

3.11.8 Ditch **52904** was slightly curvilinear in plan, with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1.77m wide and 0.47m deep with a single fill (52905) of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional ironstone geology fragments from which a single sherd (4g) of MIA pottery and 3g of animal bone were recovered.

Trench 531

3.11.9 Ditch **53100** was aligned north-east to south-west with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.88m wide, 0.69m deep and had a single fill (53101) of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small angular ironstone and occasional charcoal flecks.

3.12 Finds Summary

3.12.1 The majority of the finds recovered from the site related to Iron Age and Roman activity, however earlier prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval material was also recovered. Full specialist reports on the finds are collated in Appendix C, and a summary of all material is given below.

Metalwork (App. C.1)

3.12.2 The assemblage includes two copper-alloy artefacts, a bracelet terminal with snake's head design and a possible ring formed of four copper-alloy coils both recovered from secure Roman contexts. Also found were 15 hand-forged nails from ditches and gullies across the site, as well as a U-shaped possible staple from Trench 317 and five other iron items of uncertain purpose, two being potential tools and the remainder being small undiagnostic metal sheets.

Iron Slag & Ironworking Debris (App C.2)

3.12.3 The assemblage of iron slag and ironworking debris recovered from the site, came primarily from a group of pits in Trench 503 (Field 8), though some did come from Field 1 (Trenches 303, 305, 308, 311 and 322), slightly to the north. This material is suggestive of on-site processing, and probably the extraction of, iron rich ores. The method of extraction used, while not definitive, is indicative of methods used in the later Iron Age and Roman period.

Prehistoric Pottery (App. C.3)

3.12.4 A total of 255 sherds of Iron Age pottery, weighing 2348g was recovered from 32 contexts within 24 features across the site. The pottery was all handmade with the majority being Middle to Late Iron Age (c.350BC-AD 43) with a small component of earlier Iron Age material (c.800-350BC).

Roman Pottery (App. C.4)

3.12.5 The evaluation yielded 517 sherds (7450g) of Roman pottery from 28 contexts in 26 features. The largest assemblages came from Trench 303 (Field 1), 404 (Field 5) and 464 (Field 7). The assemblage dates to the early-mid Roman period (AD 43-300), with no evidence for activity after c. AD 300.

Anglo Saxon Pottery (App. C.5)

3.12.6 A small assemblage of early Anglo-Saxon (AD410-650) pottery (34 sherds, 0.831kg) was recovered from four contexts across three features in Trenches 503 and 504 (Field 8). All sherds are hand made with little abrasion evident and an average sherd weight of 24.44g which is high for pottery of this period.

Flint (App. C.6)

3.12.7 The worked flint assemblage consists of 30 worked flints, 5 of these were surface finds with the remainder coming from a range of pits and ditches with no obvious pattern. The only concentration being seven pieces spread among the fills of ditch **31003** (Field

1). The technology evident in the assemblage shows characteristics of several time periods from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

Glass (App. C.7)

3.12.8 Twenty-four shards of glass were recovered from Trenches 307, 308 and 318. The majority of which (22 shards, 23g), recovered from ditch 31800 has been determined to be 19th century, with several shards having obvious moulded lettering. Of the two remaining shards, the one from ditch 30702 (1g) is likely 19th century also, whereas the single shard (1g) from pit 30809 seems to be Roman.

Post-Saxon Pottery (App. C.8)

3.12.9 The post-Saxon pottery assemblage was limited to seven sherds (58g) recovered from Field 1 (Trenches 302, 303 and 311) Field 2 (Trench 344) and Field 3 (Trench 378). The three Trenches in Field one produced a total of three sherds (13g) dating between AD1200-1760, Trench 344 yielded a single sherd (26g) and Trench 378 produced three sherds (19g) dating to between AD1450-1550. All of these show signs of abrasion and possible reworking.

Burnt Stone (App C.9)

3.12.10 34 pieces (2.662kg) of burnt stone were recovered from the evaluation, 12 pieces (60% by weight) of this were broadly classed as glacial erratic cobbles used as potboilers or for other similar functions and are typically though to relate to prehistoric activity. The remainder, 22 pieces (1.076kg, 40% by weight) was locally derived limestone of uncertain date or function.

Worked Stone (App C.10)

3.12.11 Two pieces (1.078kg) of worked stone were found during the evaluation. A single fragment of Roman gritstone quern, later re-used as a whetstone, was recovered from ditch **30800**. A fragment of saddle quern weighing 0.802kg, which had been burnt/subject to heating was recovered from ditch **40400**.

Building Stone (App C.11)

3.12.12 The building stone assemblage from the site consists of a single piece of possible Collyweston roofing slate weighing 0.969kg, recovered from ditch terminus **46416**.

Fired Clay (App C.12)

3.12.13 The majority of the fired clay (29 pieces, 0.399kg) came from context 46417 in ditch **46416**, this largely consists of possibly unburnt and poorly made-up daub. The fired clay from Trench 503 may have been kiln daub relating to the iron working residues previously discussed.

3.13 Environmental Summary

3.13.1 Full environmental reports are presented in Appendix D.

Faunal Remains (App. D.1)

3.13.2 The faunal assemblage is relatively modest, with just 261 fragments recovered, primarily from Roman contexts, but also from Iron Age and Saxon features.

3.13.3 Of those fragments, 152 (58%) were identifiable to species level, all of which were domesticates with no wild animals evident. The bone condition was average but highly fragmented.

Environmental Samples (App D.2)

3.13.4 Thirty-four bulk samples were taken from across the site. Examination suggests preservation of carbonised plant remains is generally poor. However, the presence of spikelet forks and glume bases from hulled wheats in the samples taken from areas that correlate to settlement on the geophysics suggest occupation and associated processing of cereals was taking place on site, although the quantities suggest this was small scale or residual.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered sound; the archaeology was generally easily visible against the geology, and whilst there were periods of excessive rain this did not prove to be detrimental to the work conducted.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aims of the evaluation, set out in the WSI and repeated in Section 2.1 of this document were met, as briefly summarised below:

Ground truth geophysical results

4.2.2 The geophysical survey carried out prior to the evaluation (Butler 2011) produced clear results, detailed in Figs 3 & 5-24, along with the excavated trenches and features. The features encountered closely correlate with the majority of those identified on the geophysical survey, however in select locations this was less successful. For example, the Roman and Anglo-Saxon archaeology located in the north-west of Field 8 (Trenches 503 and 504) did not register, which is interesting as the presence of metal working residues such as slag and kiln lining, in such shallow overburden, should produce quite strong responses. Also absent was the MIA ditch (**40400**) in Field 5 which was fairly substantial and would be expected to produce a response.

4.2.3 In other areas anomalies identified by the geophysics proved elusive during excavation. The circular anomaly in the north-east corner of Field 1, investigated in Trench 321 was not evident on the ground. The trench was excavated 0.4m, to the geological horizon (an average depth of overburden for this area). The only potential complicating factor could be the ironstone geology, its loose fragmentary nature could have obscured a potential feature. However, given that small pits **32100** and **32102** were visible this is unlikely.

4.2.4 The sub square enclosure evident on the geophysics in Field 3, in the vicinity of Trenches 384 and 385 was not present when excavated, the shallow overburden in both trenches (0.2m) onto limestone geology suggests anything detected by the geophysics must be a very shallow modern feature that did not penetrate much further than the ploughsoil.

4.2.5 The curvilinear anomalies identified in the south east of Field 6 and south west of Field 7 were only evident in Trench 429 (**42900**), where it produced a sterile clayey fill suggesting these are the result of natural processes.

4.2.6 In Field 8 linear anomalies crossing between Trenches 498, 499 and 507 were not visible following excavation, it is possible these responses were due to infilled frost cracks within the geology.

4.2.7 The north-east to south-west linear anomaly in Field 9 corresponds to a natural hollow in the landscape which gathers moisture and feeds it to the stream at the north of the field. Dependant on the time of year the survey was conducted, this elevated moisture level is likely the reason for this anomaly.

4.2.8 In other areas, primarily the north-east of field 7, the archaeology was more complex than suggested, particularly in the area identified as a pit alignment, this is addressed elsewhere.

Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains

4.2.9 The results of the evaluation have proven conclusively that there are well preserved remains spanning the Iron Age to the Saxon period across the site.

Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits

4.2.10 The 207 50m long trenches represent a 3% sample of the area under consideration, which is deemed sufficient to meet these criteria.

Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits

4.2.11 Across the site masking deposits were only encountered in three locations (Trenches 383, 417, 433), all of these were determined to be localised colluvial deposits and upon auger sampling they proved to be sterile and yielded no evidence for buried land surfaces.

Other aims

4.2.12 The final two aims, "To set the results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context" and to "provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost" are met by this document.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The evidence from across the site will be addressed by period and, where applicable, broken down by field, with particular zones of activity addressed as a group.

Mesolithic-Bronze Age

4.3.2 No identifiable features or deposits relating to these periods were located during the investigation which are represented largely by the small assemblage of residual worked flint. The largest concentration of these finds (24 of the total of 31) are of mixed periods and spread across Field 1 (Trenches 300-323) with only ditch **31003** containing more than three (which were also chronologically mixed). This field lies at the base of the slope, suggesting these artefacts may have possibly migrated down slope over time and accumulated there rather than there being particular related to activity in that field. The lack of coherent concentrations or *in situ* finds/features suggests a transitory presence in the landscape from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

Iron Age

Field 1

4.3.3 The Iron Age presence in Field 1 can be split into two zones, correlating to the areas of activity highlighted by the geophysics in the west and north-east of the field. A slight Iron Age presence in the features excavated in the western part of the field (Trenches 300-312), is indicated by three MIA pottery sherds found in the upper fills of pits (**30300**, **30400**, **30516**). When considering this activity, we should also note Trench 326 in the southern part of Field 2, as the geophysics shows a clear continuation of an enclosure ditch between these areas. A slot in this enclosure ditch (**32603**, Plate 2) yielded a further two Iron Age pot sherds. The low sherd count, mean weight (9.2g App C.3), and level of abrasion in this area suggests the Iron Age activity is possibly residual, with the majority of the features identified by the geophysics in this area appearing to belong to a fairly extensive Romano-British settlement (See below).

4.3.4 The second main zone of activity identified by the geophysical survey in Field 1 was sampled by Trenches 322 and 323 (as well as Trench 346 in the south-west corner of Field 2) this area is well defined on the geophysical survey as a dense group of features with several possible enclosures, pits and sub-circular features of between 10-15m in diameter. Trench 322 examined anomalies in the south-west of this enclosure complex, one of the features investigated being a large enclosure ditch **32205** which was also investigated in **32300**, this produced six sherds of MIA pottery as well as two unidentified pieces of iron, one is possibly a tool. Two pits (**32200** and **32203**) were also investigated from the interior of this enclosure however neither produced any finds.

4.3.5 Within Trench 342, which investigated the northern end of this activity, two ditches (**34202** and **34205**) were investigated and while morphologically similar to those to the south the only finds were a few sherds of Early Roman pottery which would seem to either be intrusive or suggest a continuation of activity here into the Early Roman period.

4.3.6 At the southern end of Trench 323 two sections of a ditch correlating with a sub-square enclosure plotted by the geophysical survey were tested (**32306** and **32309**) and yielded a further three sherds of MIA pottery. While the volume of finds recovered in this area, while low, is consistent across the trenches and suggests that this complex of features relates largely to Middle to Late Iron Age activity.

Field 2

4.3.7 Of note in Field 2 are Trenches 367 and 368 (Fig. 12, Plate 4), both of which revealed sections of the same large enclosure ditch (**36700** and **36800**) they seem to form part of a sub-square enclosure plotted on the geophysics. The only finds from either being four sherds of MIA pottery from context 36809, two samples were also taken which were largely uninformative save for occasional snail shells and low volumes of charcoal (App D.1). However, the effort to cut such substantial ditches cut into solid limestone geology would not be done without purpose. The fill of **36700**, visible in plate four, demonstrates a rocky fill dominated by slabs of the bedrock, particularly on the

southern side, suggesting this enclosure may have had an internal bank formed of excavated bedrock.

4.3.8 Also in Field 2, a single MIA sherd was recovered from ditch **34004**, possibly corresponding to a small sub-circular/oval enclosure plotted by the geophysics. This appears morphologically different to the enclosures immediate to the east, straddling the boundary between Fields 1 and 2, but sits on the periphery of that area and may be associated.

4.3.9 North of this a single sherd was also recovered from a potential localised buried soil deposit in Trench 372.

Field 3

4.3.10 The evidence for Iron Age activity in Field 3 amounts to five MIA sherds from an isolated pit located part way down a slope.

Field 5

4.3.11 There appears to be a zone of MIA activity in this field in the area of Trenches 404 and 409-410. Trench 404 (ditch **40400**) produced the largest Iron Age pottery assemblage from the site (110 sherds), with seven of these sherds dating to the EIA and the remainder being MIA. A large assemblage of animal bone, relative to the site, was also recovered from this feature. The location of Trench 404, near the crest of a hill and the relatively low abrasion evident coupled with the domestic nature of the assemblage suggests this may relate to a small settlement or farmstead. It is notable that this feature failed to register on the geophysical survey.

4.3.12 Slightly to the north of Trench 404, Trenches 409 and 410 were located to investigate a sub-square enclosure evident on the geophysical survey. A ditch broadly corresponding to this feature in Trench 409 (**40902**) yielded a small assemblage of 13 sherds of MIA pottery while Trench 410, positioned to investigate the interior of this enclosure returned eight sherds MIA sherds from a single pit (**41000**). This again seems to reflect small-scale settlement type activity in this area.

Field 7

4.3.13 Within Field 7 evidence of Middle Iron Age activity was found in a selection of pits and ditches from Trenches 456, 464 and 465. In particular ditch **46402** yielded 42 sherds (0.551kg) of MIA pottery in domestic forms, which reinforce the suggestion of small scale settlement type activity in this area. These correspond to areas where the geophysical survey suggests a focus of activity may lay. This area is part of a hilltop plateau so it is reasonable to suggest, in the absence of any evidence of material being brought to this location from other areas that it is *in situ*. While the geophysics does not show a coherent settlement pattern, when viewed in conjunction with domestic type pottery assemblage and the presence of moderate quantities of cereals and chaff in from environmental samples taken in this are it is suggestive of broader activity which will be revisited when discussing the Roman activity.

4.3.14 The geophysical interpretation would seem to suggest a pit-alignment crossing Trenches 464, 465 and 466 however when excavated, as demonstrated in Plate 7,

these pits bore little resemblance to the traditional idea of a prehistoric pit alignment. Those investigated in Trench 466 (**46604**, **46608** and **46610**) were fairly irregular in plan, shallow (less than 0.32m), rounded pits filled with reddish brown clay similar to outcrops of clay geology seen across the site, while the fills of pits in 464 and 465 varied from dark greyish brown (**46402**) to yellowy brown clay (**46500)**. Whereas a traditional pit alignment consists of evenly spaced, deeper, more regularly shaped pits with fairly uniform fills due to the contemporary nature of their use and usage. Within Trench 465 the pit alignment corresponds to a section of shallow ditch, so on the evidence produced it would seem this is not a pit alignment.

Field 9

4.3.15 In the northern part of Field 9, evidence for a final area of Iron Age settlement was recorded. Positioned to evaluate geophysics anomalies, Trenches 528, 529 and 531 all contained ditches equating to those on the survey, with features in Trenches 528 and 529 containing small quantities of Middle and Later Iron Age pottery (**52800** five sherds, **52805** four sherds, **52905** one sherd). The low density of finds, relatively high abrasion evident and the primacy of ditches/absence of discrete features such as pits suggest this may be a short lived, sparsely populated or seasonal area of occupation, which was perhaps only inhabited during dryer months.

Roman

Field 1

4.3.16 The most significant area of Roman activity was in the western part of Field 1 (Trenches 300-312), where the enclosures and boundary ditches plotted by the geophysics seem to relate to a small first to second century settlement, as suggested by the pottery from the sections boundary large enclosure ditch sampled in several locations (**30316**, **3012**, **30612**). While the geophysics suggests a concentration in the vicinity of Trenches 303-311, the discovery of Roman skeletons immediately to the south (Haskins 2018) and an intense area of contemporary Roman activity, *c*.500m to north-west (Gilmour 2018) suggests this is part of a group of small settlement foci perhaps belonging to a single larger estate.

Field 7

4.3.17 Within Field 7 the Roman activity appear to be focussed on the area of Trench 464 (ditches **46406**, **46416**). The finds from these features relate to activity during the first and second centuries, a similar date range to the Roman remains found elsewhere during Phases 1 and 2 of the evaluation work. Of particular interest is the copper alloy snake's head bracelet terminal and a sherd of Samian which suggest a settlement with enough contacts and wealth to be using imported 'exotic' wares. While the geophysics suggests a wider system of ditches some of these may be attributable to previous Iron Age activity (see above) and it is notable that the features that produced Roman artefacts do not show on the geophysics.

Field 8

4.3.18 The Roman activity in Field 8 amounts to several pits in Trench 503, these pits (particularly **50303**, **50308**, **50311** – Fig. 25) while small produced fairly large quantities of slag and other metalworking residues indicative of Roman iron smelting. It is possible this area of activity is related to that seen slightly north in Field 1 as it makes sense to conduct hot industrial type activities away from occupation sites. It is notable that no evidence of smelting was found at Cranford Business Park (Gilmour 2016) however they did have evidence for secondary smithing which so far is lacking here. This raises the possibility that all of these sites are related and specialise in different elements of the production of iron artefacts.

Anglo-Saxon

4.3.19 The evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the sites to restricted to two trenches (503 and 504; Fig.23) in the north-west of Field 8. Of particular interest is pit **50400** (Plate.8) this yielded 31 of the 35 sherds recovered from the site, several of these were re-fitting with little abrasion, suggestive of *in situ* deposition. Only a small section of this pit was evident within the trench however, it is possible this could represent a sunken featured building.

4.3.20 The Anglo-Saxon assemblage consists solely of utilitarian wares such as jars and bowls, given the low level of abrasion evident and the domestic nature of the assemblage it is likely this activity is related to habitation, with the possibility **50400** represents the edge of a sunken-featured building or similar.

4.3.21 The activity seen here could be its own distinct phase which is poorly defined by the geophysics or it could be peripheral activity related to the settlement evident on geophysics to the west in land that has, to date, not been accessible. However given that Early Saxon settlements tend to be unenclosed this is unlikely.

4.3.22 Given the proximity, it is possible that the metal working identified in Trench 503, previously discussed could relate to Saxon activity however, based on the technologies evident in the fragments of slag and kiln that a Roman or Late Iron Age date is more probable.

Medieval and post medieval

4.3.23 The post-Saxon assemblage amounts to seven sherds of pottery with a date range from AD1200-1760 found across the site, primarily in ditches, with only one feature containing more than one sherd. Given the wide spread and low density of these artefacts it is likely they represent manuring activity which have been introduced to older deposits by a combination of plough action and bioturbation.

Undated

4.3.24 A selection of interesting features/groups of features were unable to be accurately dated, they include the large ditch encountered in Trench 310 and shown to be circular on the geophysical survey yielded only a small selection of flint of various periods which have been interpreted as representing a background scatter of material.

Although the wider grouping of features that this seems to be part of suggest a later Iron Age – Roman date. However, given its morphology, its large internal diameter (*c.*25m) and deep outer ditch it would appear to have more in common with elements of Bronze Age archaeology.

4.3.25 Trench 348 contains a cluster of undated gullies which do not show on the geophysical survey, their lack of dating evidence suggests they may be representative of a short lived period of activity.

4.3.26 The cluster of large pits examined in Trench 355 are suggestive of extractive activity, likely quarrying of the local limestone. There is little evidence to date them, however the presence of this activity at the top of the hill suggests it was for construction locally. The presence of heat effected stone both within the fill and in the surrounding rock of **35508** tempts the idea that the quarry pit may have been re-used as a makeshift limekiln; however there is too little evidence of burning to support this suggestion.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation identified several discrete areas of activity in differing geological and topographical conditions, primarily relating to the Iron Age and Roman periods, however there is also evidence for an early Anglo-Saxon presence. The majority of these areas match closely those suggested by the geophysical survey.

4.4.2 The Iron Age to Saxon occupation sites identified contain evidence which could contribute to several regional research aims. However, none of the evidence from the investigations suggests that archaeological remains of national importance are present within the Phase 2 site.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench #	Field No.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Archaeology Present?	Geology
300	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Sand and Clay
301	1	E-W	50	2	0.7	Yes	Sand and Clay
302	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Ironstone
303	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
304	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.41	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
305	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.2	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
306	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
307	1	N-S	50	2	0.6	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
308	1	E-W	50	2	0.51	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
309	1	N-S	20	2	0.47	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
310	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.6	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
311	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.38	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
312	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
313	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.48	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
314	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.34	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
315	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.35	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
316	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
317	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Ironstone
318	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
319	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
320	1	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Ironstone
321	1	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	Yes	Ironstone
322	1	E-W	50	2	0.45	Yes	Ironstone
323	1	N-S	50	2	0.5	Yes	Ironstone
324	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.13	Yes	Clay
325	2	NE-SE	50	2	0.7	No	Clay
326	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.6	Yes	Sandy Clay
327	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.6	Yes	Clay and Ironstone
328	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.1	Yes	Clay

Trench #	Field No.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Archaeology Present?	Geology
329	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.12	Yes	Sandy Clay
330	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.55	No	Sandy Clay
331	2	E-W	50	2	0.5	Yes	Sandy Clay
332	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.6	Yes	Sandy Clay
333	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.25	No	Clay
334	2	N-S	50	2	0.5	Yes	Sandy Clay
335	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay
336	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.6	Yes	Sandy Clay
337	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.6	Yes	Ironstone
338	2	E-W	50	2	0.35	No	Sandy Clay
339	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.6	No	Clay
340	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.5	Yes	Sandy Clay
341	2	N-S	50	2	0.5	No	Sandy Clay
342	2	N-S	50	2	0.3	Yes	Ironstone
343	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Clay
344	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Clay
345	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.45	Yes	Clay
346	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Clay
347	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Clay
348	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.2	Yes	Limestone
349	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Limestone
350	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.25	Yes	Sandy Clay
351	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	No	Sandy Cay
352	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Limestone
353	2	E-W	50	2	0.5	No	Sandy Clay
354	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay
355	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.5	Yes	Limestone
356	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	Yes	Limestone and Sandy Clay
357	2	SW-NE	50	2	0.3	No	Limestone
358	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Limestone
359	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Limestone
360	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Limestone
361	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Limestone
362	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	
363	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.5	Yes	Sandy Clay and Limestone
364	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay and Limestone
365	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay and Limestone
366	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay and Limestone
367	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	Yes	Sandy Clay and Limestone

Trench #	Field No.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Archaeology Present?	Geology
368	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	Yes	Sandy Clay and Limestone
369	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	Yes	Sandy Clay and Limestone
370	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Sandy Clay and Limestone
371	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay
372	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.7	Yes	Sandy Clay
373	2	NW-SE	50	2	0.7	Yes	Sandy Cay
374	2	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	No	Sandy Clay
375	3	N-S	50	2	0.4	No	Clay
376	3	E-W	50	2	0.5	No	Clay
377	3	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Silty Clay
378	3	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	Yes	Limestone
379	3	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Clay
380	3	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	Yes	Limestone
381	3	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	Yes	Limestone
382	3	E-W	50	2	0.4	Yes	Stony Clay
383	3	NW-SE	50	2	0.7	No	Silty Clay
384	3	NW-SE	50	2	0.2	No	Limestone
385	3	NE-SW	50	2	0.2	No	Limestone
386	3	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Limestone
387	3	NE-SW	50	2	0.2	No	Limestone
388	3	N-S	50	2	0.15	No	Clay
389	3	NW-SE	50	2	0.2	No	Clay and Limestone
390	3	NE-SW	50	2	0.2	No	Limestone
391	3	NW-SE	50	2	0.2	No	Limestone
392	4	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Clay
393	4	SE-NW	50	2	0.4	No	Clay
394	4	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Silty Clay
395	4	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Silty Clay
396	4	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Silty Clay
397	4	SW-NE	50	2	0.3	No	Stoney Clay
398	4	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Silty Clay
399	4	SW-NE	50	2	0.4	No	Silty Clay
400	4	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Silty Clay
401	4	NE-SW	50	2	0.48	No	Silty Clay
402	4	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Silty Clay and Ironstone
403	4	NE-SW	50	2	0.28	No	Silty Clay
404	5	SW-NE	50	2	0.28	Yes	Stoney Clay
405	5	NE-SW	50	2	0.31	No	Silty Clay
406	5	NW-SE	50	2	0.35	Yes	Silty Clay

Trench #	Field No.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Archaeology Present?	Geology
407	5	E-W	50	2	0.35	No	Sandy Clay
408	5	N-S	50	2	0.32	No	Silty Clay
409	5	NW-SE	50	2	0.28	Yes	Stoney Clay
410	5	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	Yes	Sandy Clay
411	5	E-W	50	2	0.25	No	Sandy Clay
413	5	NE-SW	50	2	0.25	Yes	Sandy Clay
414	5	NE-SW	50	2	0.32	No	Sandy Clay
415	5	E-W	50	2	0.3	No	Sandy Clay
416	5	NW-SE	50	2	0.26	No	Sandy Clay
417	5	NE-SW	50	2	0.45	No	Sandy Clay
418	5	E-W	50	2	0.25	No	Silty Clay
419	5	E-W	50	2	0.3	Yes	Sandy Clay
420	5	N-S	50	2	0.3	No	Sandy Clay
421	5	E-W	50	2	0.45	Yes	Sandy Clay
422	5	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Sandy Clay
423	5	E-W	50	2	0.3	No	Sandy Clay
424	5	NE-SW	50	2	0.25	No	Silty Clay
425	6	N-S	46	2	0.3	No	Limestone
426	6	NE-SW	50	2	0.2	No	Limestone
427	6	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Limestone
428	6	N-S	50	2	0.3	No	Silty Clay and Limestone
429	6	NE-SW	50	2	0.36	Yes	Silty Clay
430	6	E-W	50	2	0.3	No	Silty Clay
431	6	NE-SW	50	2	0.2	Yes	Silty Clay
432	6	NE-SW	50	2	0.2	No	Limestone
433	6	NE-SW	50	2	1	Yes	Limestone
434	6	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	Yes	Sandy Clay
435	6	NE-SW	50	2	0.5	Yes	Limestone
436	6	NW-SE	50	2	0.7	Yes	Sandy Clay
437	6	NE-SW	50	2	0.35	Yes	Sandy Clay
438	6	E-W	50	2	0.38	No	Sandy Clay
439	6	N-S	50	2	0.7	No	Silty Clay
440	6	E-W	50	2	0.3	No	Silty Clay
442	7	NW-SE	50	2	0.25	No	Silty Clay and Limestone
443	7	NW-SE	50	2	0.2	No	Sandy Clay and Gravel
444	7	NW-SE	50	2	0.25	No	Silty Clay
445	7	WNW-ESE	50	2	0.25	No	Sand and Gravel
446	7	NNE-SSW	50	2	0.28	No	Sandy Clay and Gravel
447	7	NW-SE	50	2	0.22	No	Sandy Clay and Gravel

Trench #	Field No.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Archaeology Present?	Geology
448	7	NE-SW	50	2	0.25	No	Sandy Clay and Gravel
449	7	WNW-ESE	50	2	0.28	No	Sandy Clay
450	7	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay and Gravel
451	7	NNE-SSW	50	2	0.25	No	Sandy Clay
452	7	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Sandy Clay and Gravel
453	7	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay and Limestone
454	7	ESE-WNW	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay
455	7	NW-SE	50	2	0.25	No	Clay and Limestone
456	7	N-S	50	2	0.3	Yes	Clay
457	7	NW-SE	50	2	0.22	No	Sandy Gravel
458	7	N-S	50	2	0.25	Yes	Sandy Clay and Limestone
459	7	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Sandy Clay and Limestone
460	7	E-W	50	2	0.4	Yes	Sandy Clay and Limestone
461	7	E-W	50	2	0.3	No	Silty Clay
462	7	E-W	50	2	0.25	No	Silty Clay and Limestone
463	7	E-W	50	2	0.25	Yes	Silty Clay and Limestone
464	7	N-S	50	2	0.25	Yes	Silty Clay and Limestone
465	7	NE-SW	50	2	0.25	No	Silty Clay and Limestone
466	7	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	Yes	Silty Clay and Limestone
467	7	W - E	50	2	0.4	No	Silty Clay and Limestone
493	8	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
494	8	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
495	8	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
496	8	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
497	8	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	Yes	Ironstone
498	8	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
499	8	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
500	8	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
501	8	NW-SE	50	2	3	No	Ironstone
502	8	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
503	8	E-W	50	2	0.3	Yes	Ironstone
504	8	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	Yes	Ironstone

Trench #	Field No.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Archaeology Present?	Geology
505	8	N-S	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
506	8	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone and Silty Clay
507	8	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
508	8	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
511	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
512	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
513	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	Yes	Ironstone
514	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
515	9	E-W	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
516	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.5	No	Ironstone
517	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.35	No	Ironstone
518	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
519	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
520	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.8	No	Ironstone
521	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
522	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
523	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.35	No	Ironstone
524	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.5	No	Ironstone
525	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
526	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
527	9	WNW-ESE	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
528	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	Yes	Ironstone
529	9	E-W	50	2	0.4	Yes	Ironstone
530	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
531	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.8	Yes	Ironstone
532	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.3	No	Ironstone
533	9	NE-SW	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
534	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.4	No	Ironstone
535	9	NW-SE	50	2	0.35	No	Ironstone

APPENDIX B CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
30000		cut	300	Ditch		
30001	30000	fill	300	Primary Fill		
30002		cut	300	Posthole		
30003	30002	fill	300	Primary Fill		
30004		cut	300	Tree Throw		
30005	30004	fill	300	Primary Fill		
30006		cut	300	Ditch		
30007	30006	fill	300	Primary Fill		
30008		cut	300	Tree Throw		
30009	30008	fill	300	Primary Fill		
30100		cut	301	Posthole		
30101	30100	fill	301	Secondary Fill		
30102		cut	301	Pit		
30103	30102	fill	301	Secondary Fill		
30200		cut	302	Pit		
30201	30200	fill	302	Secondary Fill		
30202		cut	302	Ditch		
30203	30202	fill	302	Secondary Fill		
30204		cut	302	Furrow		
30205	30204	fill	302	Secondary Fill		
30206		cut	302	Ditch		
30207		fill	302	Secondary Fill		
30208		cut	302	Furrow		
30209	30208	fill	302	Secondary Fill		
30210		cut	302	Ditch		
30211	30210	fill	302	Secondary Fill		
30300		cut	303	Pit		
30301	30300	fill	303	Primary Fill	MIA	
30302		cut	303	Ditch		
30303	30302	fill	303	Primary Fill	AD50-400	
30304		cut	303	Furrow		
30305	30304	fill	303	Primary Fill	AD50-400	
30306		cut	303	Ditch		
30307	30306	fill	303	Primary Fill		
30308		cut	303	Ditch		
30309	30308	fill	303	Primary Fill		
30310		cut	303	Ditch		
30311	30310	fill	303	Primary Fill	AD100-400	
30312		cut	303	Furrow		
30313	30312	fill	303	Primary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
30314		cut	303	Furrow		
30315	30314	fill	303	Secondary Fill		
30316		cut	303	Ditch		
30317	30316	fill	303	Secondary Fill	AD120-160	
30400		cut	304	Pit		
30401	30400	fill	304	Primary Fill	MIA	
30402		cut	304	Furrow		
30403	30402	fill	304	Primary Fill		
30404		cut	304	Furrow		
30405	30404	fill	304	Primary Fill		
30406		cut	304	Furrow		
30407	30406	fill	304	Primary Fill	AD40-70	
30408		cut	304	Pit		
30409	30408	fill	304	Primary Fill	AD40-70	
30410		cut	304	Pit		
30411	30410	fill	304	Primary Fill	AD40-70	
30412	30410	fill	304	Secondary Fill	AD40-70	
30500		cut	305	Ditch		
30501	30500	fill	305	Primary Fill		
30502		cut	305	Pit		
30503	30502	fill	305	Primary Fill		
30504		cut	305	Pit		
30505	30504	fill	305	Primary Fill		
30506		cut	305	Ditch		
30507	30506	fill	305	Primary Fill		
30508		cut	305	Pit		
30509	30508	fill	305	Primary Fill		
30510		cut	305	Posthole		
30511	30510	fill	305	Primary Fill	AD40-70	
30512		cut	305	Ditch		
30513	30512	fill	305	Primary Fill		
30514		cut	305	Pit		
30515	30514	fill	305	Primary Fill		
30516		cut	305	Pit		
30517	30516	fill	305	Primary Fill	MIA	
30518		cut	305	Ditch		
30519	30518	fill	305	Primary Fill		
30600		cut	306	Ditch		
30601	30600	fill	306	Primary Fill		
30602		cut	306	Ditch		
30603	30602	fill	306	Primary Fill	AD40-100	
30604		cut	306	Ditch		
30605	30604	fill	306	Primary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
30606		cut	306	Pit		
30607	30606	fill	306	Primary Fill		
30608		cut	306	Pit		
30609	30608	fill	306	Primary Fill		
30610		cut	306	Ditch		
30611	30610	fill	306	Primary Fill		
30612		cut	306	Ditch		
30613	30612	fill	306	Primary Fill	AD50-100	
30614		cut	306	Ditch		
30615	30614	fill	306	Secondary Fill		
30616	30614	fill	306	Primary Fill	AD40-100	
30617		cut	306	Ditch		
30618	30617	fill	306	Primary Fill		
30700		cut	307	Ditch		
30701	30700	fill	307	Primary Fill		
30702		cut	307	Ditch		
30703	30702	fill	307	Primary Fill		
30800		cut	308	Ditch		
30801	30800	fill	308	Primary Fill	AD40-70	
30802		cut	308	Ditch		
30803	30802	fill	308	Primary Fill	AD60-150	
30804		cut	308	Ring Gully		
30805	30804	fill	308	Primary Fill		
30806		cut	308	Ditch		
30807	30806	fill	308	Primary Fill	AD50-100	
30808	30802	fill	308	Secondary Fill	AD50-100	
30809		cut	308	Pit		
30810	30809	fill	308	Primary Fill	AD50-120	
30900		cut	309	Ditch		
30901	30900	fill	309	Primary Fill	AD50-150	
30902		cut	309	Ditch		
30903	30902	fill	309	Primary Fill	AD120-200	
31003		cut	310	Ditch		
31004	31003	fill	310	Tertiary Fill		
31005	31003	fill	310	Secondary Fill		
31006	31003	fill	310	Primary Fill		
31007	31007	unexcavated feature	310	Ditch		
31100		cut	311	Plough Furrow		
31101	31100	fill	311	Primary Fill	AD70-150	
31102		cut	311	Plough Furrow		
31103	31102	fill	311	Primary Fill		
31104		cut	311	Tree Throw		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
31105	31104	fill	311	Primary Fill		
31106		cut	311	Plough Furrow		
31107	31106	fill	311	Primary Fill	AD70-150	2g of Animal Bone
31108		cut	311	Plough Furrow		
31109	31108	fill	311	Primary Fill		
31110		cut	311	Plough Furrow		
31111	31110	fill	311	Primary Fill		49g of waterworn slag recovered
31200		cut	312	Ditch		
31201		fill	312	Primary Fill		
31202		cut	312	Pit		
31203		fill	312	Primary Fill		
31204		cut	312	Ditch		
31205	31204	fill	312	Primary Fill	AD70-150	
31300	31300	unexcavated feature	313	Plough Furrow		
31301	31301	unexcavated feature	313	Plough Furrow		
31302	31302	unexcavated feature	313	Plough Furrow		
31303		cut	313	Plough Furrow		
31304	31303	fill	313	Primary Fill		
31305	31305	unexcavated feature	313	Plough Furrow		
31306	31306	unexcavated feature	313	Plough Furrow		
31400		cut	314	Ditch		
31401	31400	fill	314	Primary Fill		
31402		cut	314	Ditch		
31403	31402	fill	314	Primary Fill		
31500		cut	315	Pit		
31501	31500	fill	315	Secondary Fill		
31502		cut	315	Ditch		
31503	31502	fill	315	Secondary Fill		
31504	31502	fill	315	Secondary Fill		
31505		cut	315	Ditch		
31506	31505	fill	315	Secondary Fill		
31507		cut	315	Ditch		
31700		cut	317	Pit		
31701		fill	317	Secondary Fill		
31702		cut	317	Ditch		
31703	31702	fill	317	Primary Fill		
31704	31705	fill	317	Primary Fill		
31705		cut	317	Ditch		
31800		cut	318	Ditch		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
31801	31800	fill	318	Primary Fill		
32000		cut	320	Pit		
32001	32000	fill	320	Primary Fill		
32002		cut	320	Ditch		
32003	32002	fill	320	Primary Fill	MIA	
32004	32002	fill	320	Secondary Fill	MIA	
32100		cut	321	Pit		
32101	32100	fill	321	Primary Fill		
32102		cut	321	Pit		
32103	32102	fill	321	Primary Fill		
32200		cut	322	Pit		
32201	32200	fill	322	Primary Fill		
32202	32200	fill	322	Secondary Fill		
32203		cut	322	Pit		
32204	32203	fill	322	Primary Fill		
32205		cut	322	Ditch		
32206	32205	fill	322	Primary Fill		
32207	32205	fill	322	Secondary Fill		
32208	32205	fill	322	Secondary Fill		
32209	32205	fill	322	Tertiary Fill		
32210		cut	322	Pit		
32211	32210	fill	322	Primary Fill	MIA	
32212		cut	322	Pit		
32213	32212	fill	322	Primary Fill		
32214	32212	fill	322	Secondary Fill	MIA; LIA	
32215	32212	fill	322	Secondary Fill	MIA	
32216		cut	322	Ring Ditch		
32217	32216	fill	322	Primary Fill	AD50-200	
32218		cut	322	Pit		
32219	32218	fill	322	Primary Fill	MIA	
32300		cut	323	Ditch		
32301	32300	fill	323	Secondary Fill	MIA	
32302	32300	fill	323	Secondary Fill		
32303	32300	fill	323	Secondary Fill		
32304	32300	fill	323	Secondary Fill	MIA	
32305	32300	fill	323	Secondary Fill		
32306		cut	323	Ditch		
32307	32306	fill	323	Secondary Fill		
32308	32306	fill	323	Secondary Fill	MIA	
32309		cut	323	Ditch		
32310	32309	fill	323	Secondary Fill		
32311	32309	fill	323	Secondary Fill		
32400		cut	324	Pit		
32401	32400	fill	324	Primary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
32402		cut	324	Ditch		
32403	32402	fill	324	Primary Fill		
32600		cut	326	Pit		
32601	32600	fill	326	Placed Deposit		
32602	32600	fill	326	Placed Deposit		
32603		cut	326	Ditch		
32604	32603	fill	326	Secondary Fill	MIA	
32605	32603	fill	326	Secondary Fill		
32606	32603	fill	326	Secondary Fill		
32607		void	326			
32608		void	326			
32700		cut	327	Ditch		
32701	32700	fill	327	Secondary Fill		
32702		cut	327	Pit		
32703	32702	fill	327	Secondary Fill		
32800		cut	328	Ditch		
32801		fill	328	Primary Fill		
32802		cut	328	Pit		
32803	32802	fill	328	Primary Fill		
32804		cut	328	Pit		
32805	32804	fill	328	Primary Fill		
32806		cut	328	Ditch		
32807	32806	fill	328	Primary Fill		
32808		cut	328	Construction Cut		
32809		fill	328	Primary Fill		
32900		cut	329	Ditch		
32901	32900	fill	329	Primary Fill		
33100		cut	331	Ditch		
33101	33100	fill	331	Secondary Fill		
33200		cut	332	Ditch		
33201	33200	fill	332	Secondary Fill		
33202	33200	fill	332	Deliberate Backfill		
33203		void	332			
33400		cut	334	Ditch		
33401	33400	fill	334	Secondary Fill		
33402		cut	334	Ditch		
33403	33402	fill	334	Secondary Fill		
33500		cut	335	Tree Throw		
33501	33500	fill	335	Secondary Fill		Nat feature, Neo. Flint recovered.
33600		cut	336	Ditch		
33601	33600	fill	336	Secondary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
33700		cut	337	Ditch		
33701	33700	fill	337	Secondary Fill		
33702		cut	337	Ditch		
33703	33702	fill	337	Secondary Fill		
34000		cut	340	Ditch		
34001	34000	fill	340	Secondary Fill		
34002		cut	340	Ditch		
34003	34002	fill	340	Secondary Fill		
34004		cut	340	Ditch		
34005	34004	fill	340	Secondary Fill	MIA	
34006		cut	340	Plough Furrow		
34007	34006	fill	340	Secondary Fill		
34008		cut	340	Plough Furrow		
34009	34008	fill	340	Secondary Fill		
34200	34200	layer	342	Ploughsoil		
34201	34201	layer	342	Natural		
34202		cut	342	Ditch		
34203	34202	fill	342	Primary Fill	AD70-150	
34204	34202	fill	342	Secondary Fill		
34205		cut	342	Ditch		
34206	34205	fill	342	Primary Fill		
34403		cut	344	Pit		
34404	34403	fill	344	Primary Fill		
34405		cut	344	Ditch		
34406	34405	fill	344	Primary Fill		
34407	34407	layer	344	Ploughsoil		
34500		cut	345	Ditch		
34501	34500	fill	345	Secondary Fill		
34700		cut	347	Ditch		
34701	34700	fill	347	Primary Fill		
34702		cut	347	Pit		
34703	34702	fill	347	Primary Fill		
34705		cut	347	Ditch		
34706	34705	fill	347	Primary Fill		
34707		cut	347	Plough Furrow		
34708		fill	347	Primary Fill		
34802		cut	348	Ditch		
34803	34802	fill	348	Primary Fill		
34804		cut	348	Pit		
34805	34804	fill	348	Primary Fill		
34806		cut	348	Pit		
34807	34806	fill	348	Primary Fill		
34808		cut	348	Posthole		
34809	34808	fill	348	Primary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
34810		cut	348	Ditch		
34811		fill	348	Primary Fill		
35000		cut	350	Pit		
35001	35000	fill	350	Primary Fill		
35002		cut	350	Pit		
35003	35002	fill	350	Primary Fill		
35004		cut	350	Pit		
35005	35004	fill	350	Primary Fill		
35006		cut	350	Pit		
35007	35006	fill	350	Primary Fill		
35008		cut	350	Pit		
35009	35008	fill	350	Primary Fill		
35010		cut	350	Pit		
35011	35010	fill	350	Primary Fill		
35200		cut	352	Ditch		
35201	35200	fill	352	Primary Fill		
35202		cut	352	Ditch		
35203	35202	fill	352	Primary Fill		
35204		cut	352	Ditch		
35205	35204	fill	352	Primary Fill		
35500		cut	355	Ditch		
35501	35500	fill	355	Primary Fill		
35502	35500	fill	355	Deliberate Backfill		
35503	35500	fill	355	Primary Fill		
35504	35500	fill	355	Deliberate Backfill		
35505	35500	fill	355	Secondary Fill		
35506		cut	355	Other Cut		
35507	35506	fill	355	Secondary Fill		
35508		cut	355	Other Cut		
35509	35508	fill	355	Deliberate Backfill		
35510	35508	fill	355	Deliberate Backfill		
35511	35508	fill	355	Deliberate Backfill		
35512		cut	355	Ditch		
35513	35512	fill	355	Primary Fill		
35514		cut	355	Ditch		
35515	35514	fill	355	Primary Fill		
35516		cut	355	Ditch		
35517	35516	fill	355	Primary Fill		
35518		cut	355	Ditch		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
35519	35518	fill	355	Deliberate Backfill		
35520		cut	355	Ditch		
35521	35520	fill	355	Primary Fill		
35522		cut	355	Pit		
35600		cut	356	Pit		
35601	35600	fill	356	Secondary Fill		
35700		cut	357	Plough Furrow		
35701	35700	fill	357	Secondary Fill		
36200		cut	362	Ditch		
36201	36200	fill	362	Primary Fill		
36202		cut	362	Posthole		
36203	36202	fill	362	Primary Fill		
36204		cut	362	Ditch		
36205	36204	fill	362	Primary Fill		
36206		cut	362	Ditch		
36207	36206	fill	362	Primary Fill		
36208		cut	362	Pit		
36209	36208	fill	362	Primary Fill		
36300		cut	363	Pit		
36301	36300	fill	363	Primary Fill		
36700		cut	367	Ditch		
36701	36700	fill	367	Primary Fill		
36702	36700	fill	367	Secondary Fill		
36703	36700	fill	367	Secondary Fill		
36704	36700	fill	367	Deliberate Backfill		
36800		cut	368	Ditch		
36801	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill		
36802	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill		
36803	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill		
36804	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill		
36805	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill		
36806	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill		
36807	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill		
36808	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill		
36809	36800	fill	368	Secondary Fill	MIA	
36900		cut	369	Pit		
36901	36900	fill	369	Primary Fill		
37200	37200	layer	372	Buried soil	MIA	
37201		cut	372	Posthole		
37202	37201	fill	372	Secondary Fill		
37203		cut	372	Ditch		
37204	37203	fill	372	Secondary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
37205		cut	372	Tree Throw		
37206	37205	fill	372	Secondary Fill		
37207		cut	372	Plough Furrow		
37208	37207	fill	372	Secondary Fill		
37300		cut	373	Ditch		
37301	37300	fill	373	Secondary Fill		
37302		cut	373	Ditch		
37303	37302	fill	373	Secondary Fill		
37800		cut	378	Ditch		
37801		fill	378	Secondary Fill		
38000		cut	380	Plough Furrow		
38001	38000	fill	380	Primary Fill		
38100		cut	381	Ditch		
38101	38100	fill	381	Secondary Fill		
38203		cut	382	Pit		
38204	38203	fill	382	Primary Fill	MIA	
38205		cut	382	Pit		
38206	38205	fill	382	Primary Fill		
38207		cut	382	Posthole		
38208	38207	fill	382	Primary Fill		
38209		cut	382	Pit		
38210	38209	fill	382	Primary Fill		
38300	38300	layer	383	Colluvial Layer		
38301	38301	layer	383	Colluvial Layer		
40400		cut	404	Ditch		
40401	40400	fill	404	Secondary Fill	MIA	
40402	40400	fill	404	Secondary Fill		
40403	40400	fill	404	Secondary Fill	EIA; MIA	
40404	40400	fill	404	Secondary Fill	MIA	
40600		cut	406	Pit		
40601	40600	fill	406	Primary Fill		
40900		cut	409	Ditch		
40901	40900	fill	409	Secondary Fill		
40902		cut	409	Ditch		
40903	40902	fill	409	Secondary Fill	MIA	
40904		cut	409	Ditch		
40905	40904	fill	409	Secondary Fill		
41000		cut	410	Pit		
41001	41000	fill	410	Secondary Fill	MIA	
41002		cut	410	Ditch		
41003	41002	fill	410	Primary Fill		
41004	41000	fill	410	Primary Fill	MIA	
41300		cut	413	Posthole		
41301	41300	fill	413	Primary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
41700	41700	layer	417	Colluvial Layer		
41900		cut	419	Ditch		
41901	41900	fill	419	Secondary Fill		
42100		cut	421	Ditch		
42101	42100	fill	421	Primary Fill		
42900		cut	429	Ditch		
42901	42900	fill	429	Primary Fill		
43100		cut	431	Plough Furrow		
43101	43100	fill	431	Primary Fill		
43300	43300	layer	433	Colluvial Layer		
43301	43301	layer	433	Colluvial Layer		
43302	43302	layer	433	Colluvial Layer		
43303	43303	layer	433	Colluvial Layer		
43304	43304	layer	433	Colluvial Layer		
43305	43305	layer	433	Colluvial Layer		
43306	43306	layer	433	Colluvial Layer		
43307	43307	layer	433	Colluvial Layer		
43308		cut	433	Ditch		
43309	43308	fill	433	Primary Fill		
43310		cut	433	Ditch		
43311	43310	fill	433	Primary Fill		
43400		cut	434	Pit		
43401	43400	fill	434	Primary Fill		
43402	43400	fill	434	Secondary Fill		
43500		cut	435	Natural Feature		
43501	43500	fill	435	Primary Fill		
43600		cut	436	Pit		
43601	43600	fill	436	Primary Fill		
43602		cut	436	Pit		
43603	43602	fill	436	Primary Fill		
43604	43602	fill	436	Secondary Fill		
43605		cut	436	Pit		
43606	43605	fill	436	Primary Fill		
43607		cut	436	Pit		
43608	43607	fill	436	Primary Fill		
43609		cut	436	Pit		
43610	43609	fill	436	Primary Fill		
43611		cut	436	Ditch		
43612	43611	fill	436	Primary Fill		
43700		cut	437	Pit		
43701	43700	fill	437	Primary Fill		
43702	43700	fill	437	Secondary Fill		
43703	43700	fill	437	Tertiary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
43704		cut	437	Ditch		
43705	43704	fill	437	Primary Fill		
43706		cut	437	Ditch		
43707	43706	fill	437	Primary Fill		
45600		cut	456	Ditch		
45601	45600	fill	456	Primary Fill	EIA; MIA	
45800		cut	458	Pit		
45801	45800	fill	458	Secondary Fill		
45802		cut	458	Pit		
45803	45802	fill	458	Secondary Fill		
46000		cut	460	Pit		
46001	46000	fill	460	Primary Fill		
46300		cut	463	Ditch		
46301	46300	fill	463	Secondary Fill		
46400		cut	464	Ditch		
46401	46400	fill	464	Secondary Fill		
46402		cut	464	Pit		
46403	46402	fill	464	Secondary Fill	MIA	
46404	46402	fill	464	Primary Fill		
46405		void	464			
46406		cut	464	Ditch		
46407	46406	fill	464	Secondary Fill	AD50-150	
46408		void	464			
46409		cut	464	Posthole		
46410	46409	fill	464	Post-pad		
46411	46409	fill	464	Primary Fill		
46412		cut	464	Pit		
46413	46412	fill	464	Post-pad	MIA	
46414	46412	fill	464	Primary Fill		
46415	46412	fill	464	Placed Deposit		
46416		cut	464	Ditch		
46417	46416	fill	464	Primary Fill	MIA	
46418	46416	fill	464	Secondary Fill	AD120-200	
46500		cut	465	Pit		
46501	46500	fill	465	Primary Fill	EIA	
46502		cut	465	Ditch		
46503	46502	fill	465	Primary Fill		
46504		cut	465	Ditch		
46505	46504	fill	465	Primary Fill		
46600		cut	466	Ditch		
46601	46600	fill	466	Secondary Fill		
46602		cut	466	Pit		
46603	46602	fill	466	Secondary Fill		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
46604		cut	466	Pit		
46605	46604	fill	466	Secondary Fill		
46606		cut	466	Ditch		
46607	46606	fill	466	Secondary Fill		
46608		cut	466	Pit		
46609	46608	fill	466	Secondary Fill		
46610		cut	466	Pit		
46611	46610	fill	466	Secondary Fill		
46612		cut	466	Ditch		
46613	46612	fill	466	Secondary Fill		
49700		cut	497	Pit		
49701	49700	fill	497	Primary Fill		
49702	49700	fill	497	Secondary Fill		
50300		cut	503	Pit		
50301	50300	fill	503	Deliberate Backfill		
50302	50300	fill	503	Secondary Fill		
50303		cut	503	Pit		
50304	50303	fill	503	Deliberate Backfill	E Saxon	
50305	50303	fill	503	Secondary Fill		
50306		cut	503	Posthole		
50307	50306	fill	503	Primary Fill		
50308		cut	503	Pit		
50309	50308	fill	503	Deliberate Backfill		
50310	50308	fill	503	Secondary Fill		
50311		cut	503	Pit		
50312	50311	fill	503	Primary Fill	AD40-100	
50313	50311	fill	503	Secondary Fill		
50400		cut	504	Pit		
50401	50400	fill	504	Deliberate Backfill	E Saxon	
50402		cut	504	Ditch		
50403	50402	fill	504	Secondary Fill	E Saxon	
50404		cut	504	Posthole		
50405	50404	fill	504	Secondary Fill		
50406		cut	504	Pit		
50407	50406	fill	504	Secondary Fill	E Saxon	
51300		cut	513	Pit		
51301	51300	fill	513	Deliberate Backfill		
51302	51300	fill	513	Secondary Fill		
52800		cut	528	Ditch		

Context #	Fill of	Context type	Trench #	Interpretive Category	Spot Date	Notes
52801	52800	fill	528	Primary Fill	MIA	
52802	52800	fill	528	Secondary Fill	MIA; LIA	
52803		cut	528	Ditch		
52804	52803	fill	528	Secondary Fill		
52805		cut	528	Ditch		
52806	52805	fill	528	Secondary Fill	MIA	
52900		cut	529	Ditch		
52901	52900	fill	529	Secondary Fill		
52902		cut	529	Ditch		
52903	52902	fill	529	Secondary Fill		
52904		cut	529	Ditch		
52905	52904	fill	529	Secondary Fill	MIA	
53100		cut	531	Ditch		
53101	53100	fill	531	Secondary Fill		

APPENDIX C FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of two copper-alloy (CuA) and 21 iron (Fe) artefacts were recovered from trenches. The assemblage is indicative of timber structures, craftsmanship, dressing accessories and personal decoration dating from the Roman and modern periods (Table 2)

Artefact	No. Artefact
bracelet	1
nail	15
ring	1
stapler	1
tool	2
unidentified	3
Total	**23**

Table 2: Functional categories of the assemblage

Methodology

C.1.2 The metalwork was assessed according to the OAE metalwork finds standard following the suggestions of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for best practice (HE, 2015) and the 2013, Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork by the English Heritage.

C.1.3 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

Character and Chronology

C.1.4 The metalwork was recovered mostly from ditches with one item from a pit and another item from a gully.

C.1.5 Finds are incomplete and overall poorly preserved with high levels of oxidation and a heavy encrustation of rust.

C.1.6 The large amount of hand- forged nails in the assemblage suggests the presence of one or more timber structures in the area. However, given the lack of variation in shape and forging technique through the century nails cannot help with precise dating of the features.

C.1.7 The only two datable artefacts are ring SF3501 from Trench 306 and bracelet SF3506 from Trench 464. These two items can be dated to the Roman period but are also

documented from early Anglo-Saxon contexts (cf. Portable Antiquity Scheme: LIN-1863A5 and PAS: SF-D29B08).

Distribution

C.1.8 The majority of the metalwork was recovered in the southern part of the evaluated area with particular concentration of items from Trench 318 (Table 3). Items from Trenches 421 and 464 suggest potential activity was concentrated also in this part of the site.

Trench	No. Artefact
300	4
306	1
308	2
317	1
318	6
323	2
350	1
421	3
464	3
Total	**23**

Table 3: Distribution of metalwork by trench

SF #	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragment	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
3500	30001	300	ditch	Fe	nail	3	Three hand-forged nails	0	0	0	0	RM/MO
ND	30001	300	ditch	Fe	unidentified	1	strip of metal	0	0	0	0	RM/MO
3501	30613	306	ditch	CuA	ring	1	A coiled wire ring forming four hoops	0	20	0	1.95	RM
3502	30803	308	ditch	Fe	nail	2	Nails	0	0	0	0	RM
ND	31704	317	ditch	Fe	stapler	1	A U-shaped possible stapler	0	0	0	0	RM/MO
ND	31801	318	ditch	Fe	nail	6	Hand-forged nails	0	0	0	0	RM/MO
ND	32305	323	ditch	Fe	tool	1	A rod of metal with central sub-square cross-section tapering at the two truncated ends	78	7	6.6	0	RM/MO
3503	32305	323	ditch	Fe	unidentified	1	A bent stem with circular cross-section	0	0	0	0	RM/MO
3504	35011	350	pit	Fe	nail	1	Nail	0	0	0	0	RM/MO
3507	42101	421	gully	Fe	nail	3	Three incomplete nails	0	0	0	0	RM/MO
3506	46407	464	ditch	CuA	bracelet	1	Terminal of a cast snake's head bracelet consisting of a sub-rectangular strip of copper-alloy tapering toward the break.	68	10.5	2.6	5	RM

SF #	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragment	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
							The edges at the break seem to have been hammered suggesting potential reuse.					
3508	46418	464	ditch	Fe	unidentified	1	a L shape strip of metal	0	0	0	0	RM
ND	46418	464	ditch	Fe	tool	1	A sub-square item with rectangular0 cross-section tapering into a cutting edge with rounded angles. A possible wedge.	0	0	0	0	RM

Table 4: Catalogue of metalwork

C.2 Iron slag and ironworking debris

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 3.4kg (115 pieces) of ironworking slag and furnace debris was recovered from the evaluation. At least 2.6kg of this appears to be associated with iron smelting. This material included (shaft) furnace conglomerate (715g), broken-up tap slag runs (479g), fired clay furnace wall/ furnace base (some of it with the slag still attached) (749g), vitrified furnace wall (889g), vitrified clay (unidentified glassy slag) (130g), and roasted and un-roasted ironstone ore (187g). Furthermore, slag in the form of primary smithing hearth base (241g) also appears to be present.

Methodology

C.2.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate, whilst a magnet was used to help to determine the presence of wurtzite or free iron within the slag

Catalogue and Description

C.2.3 A full catalogue of this assemblage of ironworking debris and slag is provided in Table 5. None of the material encountered appears to be associated with secondary smithing, whilst 75%+ does show clear indications of a bloomery tap-slagging iron smelting process

C.2.4 The presence of a furnace conglomerate (c.20%) solidified within the furnace pit or choked base of shaft provides us with some idea of the internal diameter of the iron smelting furnace. The minimum diameter in this case is likely to be 130mm+, but it could be twice this given the rather incomplete slag cake section (50301 (1)) provided. A good proportion of this slag however would have been tapped once molten from the base of the furnace, perhaps along a clay-lined tap channel, or into a slag pit, the slag solidifying as successive short runnels or sheets, one on top of the other, with each tapping of the furnace during the course of the smelt. These pieces of tap slag (50313 (5)) were then hammered and broken up once solidified in order to remove them – these fragments forming a very typical product of the resulting smelting debris assemblage. However, the most abundant component of the assemblage was the broken-up fired clay furnace /slag pit wall (some with pieces of accreted slag attached to the interior bleached (reduced) surfaces) and vitrified furnace wall lining (the latter located at or above the level of the tuyere), which together made up almost 50% (by weight) of the ironworking debris. The pieces of fired clay furnace wall were somewhat more revealing in that they provided a moderately accurate indication of thickness - 45mm- which probably suggests a rather small shaft furnace.

C.2.5 A little less than 25% of the debris was anomalous in that it included what appeared to be part of a large concavo-convex smithing base (50304 (3)) of around 180-200mm

diameter plus pieces of vitrified hearth lining which may have been associated with a shallow hearth rather than with a smelting furnace (50312 (3)). Either or both of these may represent the primary smithing of an iron bloom, an activity which would have taken place close by to the smelting furnace(s). Alternatively we may be looking at an aspect of the smelting which has not been fully recognized as such. In other words, it is possible that all of this slag and debris comes from iron smelting.

C.2.6 Up to 187g of broken-up ironstone nodule (from the exposed surface of the Northamptonshire Ironstone), oxidised and naturally enriched to goethite, was recovered with the slag. Some of this had come from identical (30317) or else nearby contexts, and some had evidently been roasted (i.e. from 50401). Roasting is a common way of preparing the iron (ore) for smelting – providing a means for breaking up the ore through calcination as well as a means for slightly but measurably enriching it. The association in this particular case suggests that we are probably looking at the use of a local ore derived from the junction bed at the base of the Upper Estuarine Series (Blisworth Limestone etc.) and underlying Northamptonshire Sandstone (Northants. Ironstone).

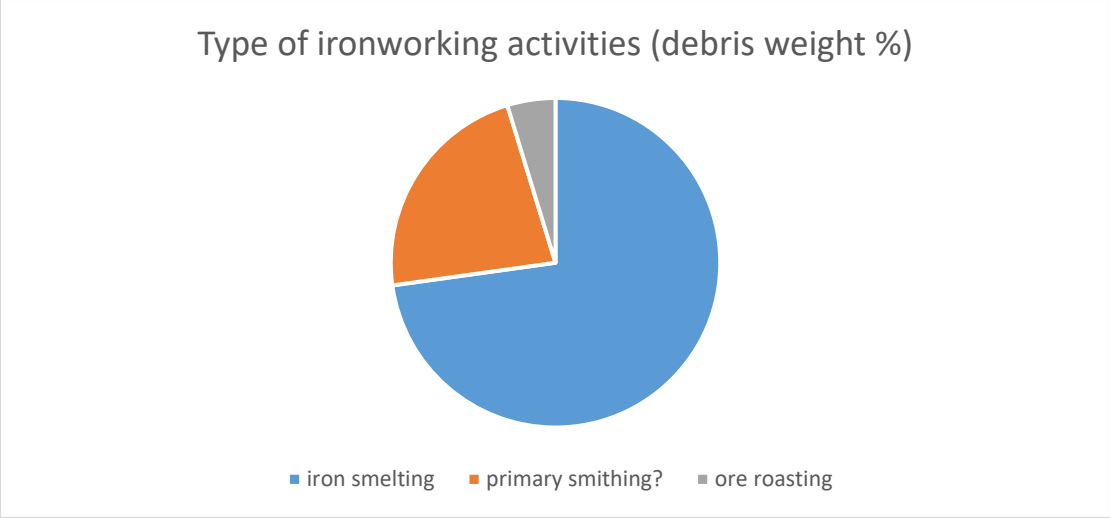

Chart 1: Types of ironworking activity represented by slag and debris (by weight %)

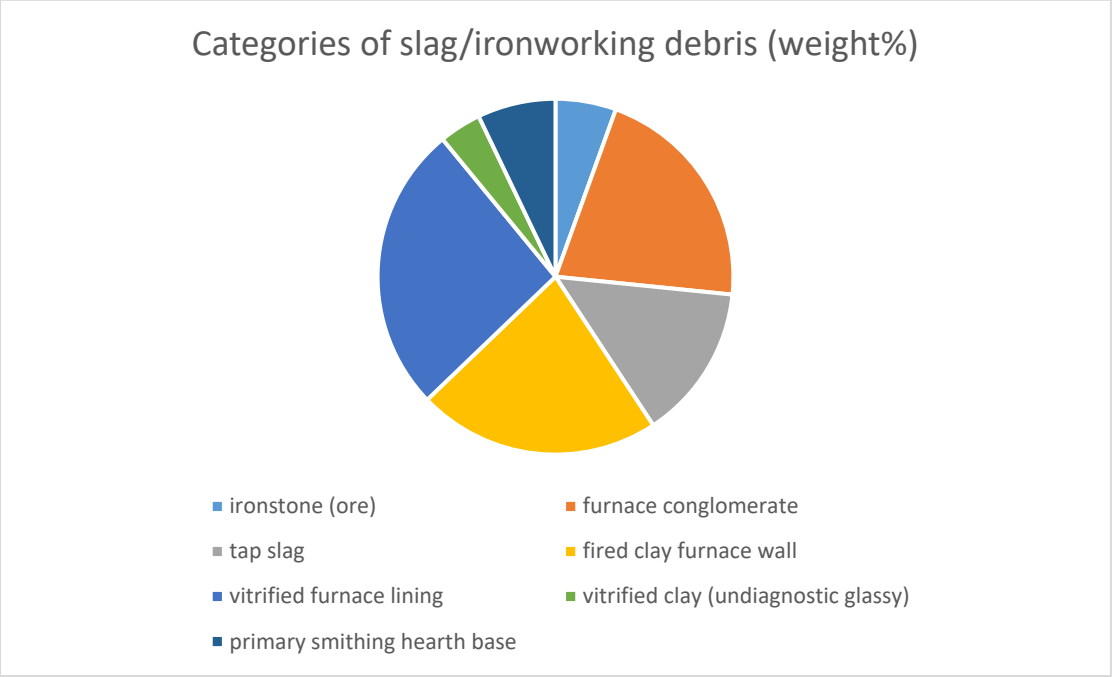

Chart 2: Categories of iron slag and smelting debris identified

Discussion

C.2.7 In the absence of any firm dates for the contexts from which the slag and iron debris was recovered it is not possible to say with any certainty that we are looking at small-scale Roman iron production (smelting of local ores) at this site. Nevertheless the type of assemblage examined with clear evidence for the production of tap slags and possibly also the use of slag pits to collect this seems typical of Romano-British ironworking. The alternative explanation here is that we are looking at some sort of Late Iron Age production, although the clear use of a tap-slagging technology would appear to favour a Romano-British date.

C.2.8 Proto-tap slagging iron furnaces dating to the Late Iron Age- Conquest period (100BC-AD50) have been excavated at Priors Hall near Corby (Hall 2008) some 20 miles to the north of here, yet still within the heart of the Roman iron-producing area. At the latter site shaft furnaces with an internal diameter of about 300mm and furnace walls of between 40mm-200 thick were found which had been built into the side of deep slag pits with a tapping arch at the base. From these points the furnace walls had been broken in order to release pools of slag into the slag pits in advance of the consolidation and release of the iron blooms. On abandonment the pits were then filled with the remains of the broken-up fired clay furnace wall and vitrified linings. Likewise it seems that the ore used came from the enriched nodule bed (Stamford Member) at the base of the Estuarine Series overlying the Northants Ironstone and Lincolnshire Limestone (Hall 2006).

C.2.9 Slag-tapping furnaces were fully developed during the Roman period. One example of this is the shaft furnace from Ashwicken in Norfolk (Tylecote 1986,158), an original x-section of which is illustrated here in Diagram 1. This record is interesting in that the area of vitrified as opposed to just fired furnace wall is shown, alongside the two slag pits or basins into which the tapped slag is collected then removed as cakes (Tylecote

1967). Slag-tapping furnaces were fully developed during the Roman period, whilst following this during Early-Middle Saxon times the smelters reverted back to the use of integrated slag-pit (i.e. non tap slagging) furnaces (Bayley *et al*. 2001, 11).

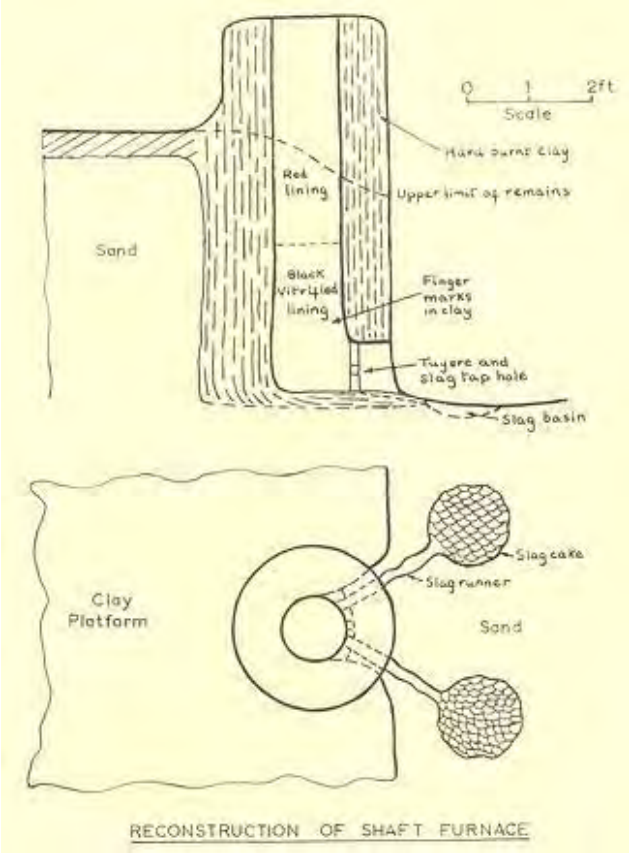

Diagram 1: Roman tap furnace, Ashwicken, Norfolk (after Tylecote 1967)

C.2.10 Kettering lies within one of the main iron-producing areas of Roman Britain upon the Northamptonshire Ironstone ridge. The administrative centre of this industry was the town of Durobrivae (Water Newton) (Scrüfer-Kolb 2007). Archaeological investigations carried out along the length of the Northants. Ironstone outcrop have revealed smaller ironworking settlements with abundant evidence both for smelting (such as Bulwick, Byfield, Wakerley, Weldon, Kings Cliffe, Laxton, Collyweston and also Kettering) and smithing (Ashton, Nassington and Thorplands (SEE Condron 1997,13-16)). There seems little doubt therefore that Kettering was geographically at the heart of this industry; a fact confirmed by a glance at the map (Diagram 2) showing all the known Roman mining, roasting, smelting and smithing sites within the East Midlands (after Scrüfer-Kolb ibid. figs 53 & 55).

C.2.11 Interestingly, at the nearby site of Cranford Business Park, Kettering, OAE excavations carried out in 2016 found no evidence for iron smelting, yet a moderate amount of evidence for secondary iron smithing. However, at Warth Park, Raunds, excavations carried out in 2017 showed that up to a third of the slag was derived from iron bloomery smelting, as indicated by the small amount of tap slag recovered. Most of the latter appeared to be Roman in date, using (most probably) a similar ore source to that employed here.

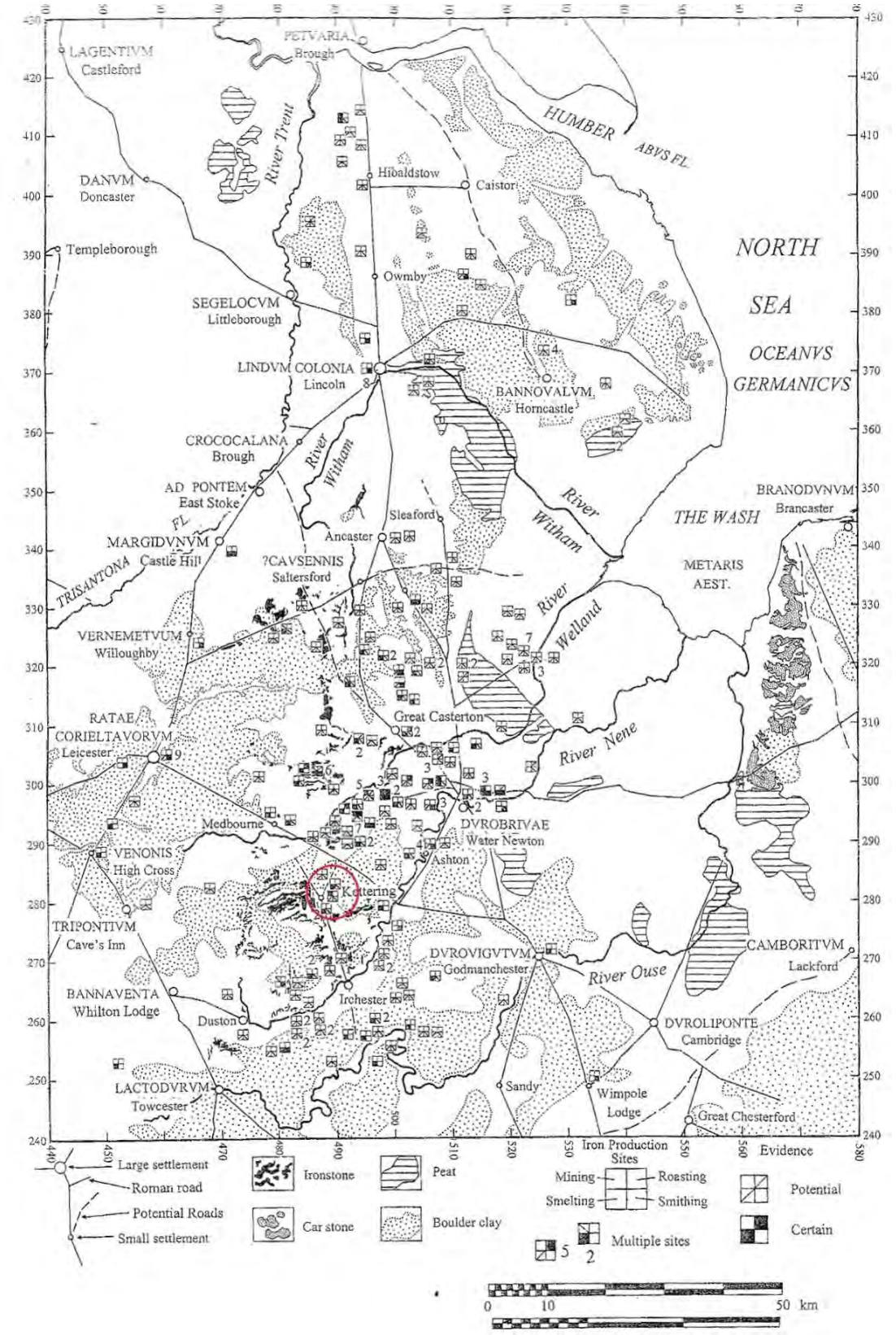

Diagram 2: A map of the East Midlands iron-producing district which follows (in its southern part) the outcrop/ sub-crop of the Northamptonshire Ironstone. The location of Kettering is shown with its associated mining and smelting sites (after Scrüfer-Kolb 2007)

Context	No. piece	Wt. (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Fired clay fabric	Magn. (0-4)	Type	Period	Notes
30317 (1)	2	53	25-35	ironstone		0			oxidised ironstone (goethite) from surface nodule layer
30317 (2)	3	50	20-50	glassy slag/ VC		0-2	smelting/ smithing		Ironworking – could be from primary smithing?
30517	2	16	30 + 35	VC		1-2			Assoc. with ironworking
30807	2	5	20 + 20	VC		0			Assoc. with ironworking
31111 (1)	5	23	20-35	VC/VHL		0	smelting	Roman?	highly vitrified clay with glassy slag runnel inside (assoc. with larger furnace?)
31111 (2)	1	26	40x30x20	bloomery tap slag		4	smelting	Roman?	waterworn and transported piece of iron smelting slag
32215	1	2	15	ironstone					oxidised ironstone (goethite)
50301 (1)	1	36	50x40x30	VC/ VHL		0	smelting	Roman?	highly vitrified and re-fired clay from furnace with slag attached
50301 (2)	1	19	30x30x11	tap slag runnel		1-2	smelting	Roman?	broken-off tap slag runnel
50304 (1)	2	163	60x40x42	furnace conglomerate + slag drip		1-2	smelting	Roman?	Iron smelting slag. Includes conglomerate with loss of interstitial charcoal + conglomerate from base of slag cake w. stalactitic drips
50304 (2)	34	129	50x50x17 + 55x30x20 + 60x50x25	slag runnel + slag coat		0 + 1	smelting	Roman?	Iron smelting slag. Lighter fayalitic slag is poorly magnetic – from edges of slag tap pour
50304 (3)	1	241	80x90x25	slag base		0-1	primary smithing?	Roman?	Smelting or primary smithing slag. Third of broken concavo-convex base into (unlined?) earth pit c. 180-200mm diam.
50304 (4)	8	94	20-65	VHL	minor SG1	0	smelting or smithing	Roman?	Vitrified clay. Fragments from vitrified interior of furnace (similar to 50313 (3))
50310 (1)	2	104	70x30x35 + 40x30x20	furnace conglomerate		1	smelting	Roman?	edge suggests internal diameter of furnace or slag pit of c. 130mm+

Context	No. piece	Wt. (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Fired clay fabric	Magn. (0-4)	Type	Period	Notes
50310 (5)	4	30	15-42	fired furnace wall with slag	SGF	3-4	smelting	Roman?	Fired and part-vitrified lining with slag inclusions. Re-fired
50310 (6)	2	88	60x40x50	furnace wall/base with slag	SG1	0	smelting	Roman?	Fired clay with slag conglomerate/ runnel attached
50312 (1)	1	14	45x25x15	part furnace wall?	SGM1				
50312 (2)	1	553	130x130x50	glassy slag upon vitrified hearth lining + iron inclusions	minor SG1	0-4	primary smithing?	Roman?	Vitrified hearth base – perhaps from bloom smithing (hearth may be 180mm diameter?)
50312 (3)	2	100	60x55x35 + 30	furnace wall with + slag	SGM1	0-1	smelting?	Roman?	Fired clay. Perhaps part of furnace wall?
50312 (4)	4	353	85x60x40 + 30 + 50	slag cake (furnace conglomerate)	minor SGM1	0-1	smelting?	Roman?	Indications of hearth/ furnace base of 130mm diam.
50312 (5)	1	94	70x50x30	tap slag runnel		1	smelting?	Roman?	
50313 (1)	1	176	85x60x45 (thick)	furnace wall/ furnace base with slag	SG1	1 (slag)	smelting	Roman?	Fired Clay. Possibly part of iron furnace with slag pit conglomerate attach (with ch. incl.). Lining 45mm+ th
50313 (2)	2	101	62x30x45 + 30x10x45	furnace wall?	SG1	0	smelting	Roman?	Fired Clay. Perhaps part of furnace wall/ floor slag pit? Larger piece shows heat contact
50313 (3)	3	242	95x80x25 + 50x45x20 + 50x35x20	vitrified furnace wall/ (VHL) + slag	SGM1	0-1	smelting	Roman?	Fired clay and vitrified clay. Poss. part of iron furnace wall with slag attached (incomplete section of wall)
50313 (4)	8	240	90x85x25 + 50x40x20 +25-40	exterior of furnace wall?	SGM1	0	smelting	Roman?	Fired clay. Exterior fragments or base – with fire-reddening and bleaching but no vitrification

Context	No. piece	Wt. (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Fired clay fabric	Magn. (0-4)	Type	Period	Notes
50313 (5)	10	340	65x50x30 + 70x45x30 + 70x50x25 + 35x30x15 +40x20x15 +	tap slag runnel	minor SG1	0-1	smelting	Roman?	clay slag pit/ slag channel lining adhering to underside
50313 (6)	3	95	45x35x25 + 45x40x20 + 35x25x18	furnace conglomerate?		0-1	smelting	Roman?	small fragments
50401	5	167	65x60x25 + 30-45	part-roasted iron ore?		0	smelting?	Roman?	oxidised ironstone (goethite) from surface nodule layer above outcrop – some broken pieces (30mm diam.) heated – perhaps for roasting

Table 5: Catalogue of ironworking slag

C.2.12 VHL = vitrified hearth lining; SHB = smithing hearth base; SSL = slag smithing lump; VC = vitrified clay (not necessarily slag) Mag 0-4 = degrees of magnetisation (0 = none; 1 = faint

C.3 Prehistoric Pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

C.3.1 An assemblage of 255 sherds of prehistoric pottery (2348g) was recovered from the evaluation with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 9.2g. The pottery was recovered from 32 contexts relating to 24 features (ditches, pits and layer) in 18 trenches (Table 6).

C.3.2 The assemblage is predominantly Middle to Late Iron Age, with a small Early Iron Age component deriving from pit **46500** (Fig.25) in Trench 465.

C.3.3 The pottery is in moderate condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low WSM. This report provides a full quantified characterised of the material by period.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
303	30300	30301	pit	1	2	MIA
304	30400	30401	pit	1	3	MIA
305	30516	30517	pit	1	2	MIA
320	32002	32003	ditch	2	4	MIA
320	32002	32004	ditch	1	28	MIA
322	32210	32211	pit	1	6	MIA
322	32212	32214	pit	2	16	LIA
322	32212	32214	pit	2	26	MIA
322	32212	32215	pit	4	59	MIA
322	32218	32219	pit	4	71	MIA
323	32300	32301	ditch	1	4	MIA
323	32300	32304	ditch	5	30	MIA
323	32306	32308	ditch	3	11	MIA
326	32603	32604	ditch	1	2	MIA
326	32603	32604	ditch	1	53	LIA
340	34004	34005	ditch	1	3	MIA
368	36800	36809	ditch	4	11	MIA
372	-	37200	layer	2	4	MIA
382	38203	38204	pit	5	53	MIA
404	40400	40401	ditch	41	352	MIA
404	40400	40403	ditch	6	17	EIA
404	40400	40403	ditch	2	3	MIA
404	40400	40404	ditch	61	589	MIA
409	40902	40903	linear	13	139	MIA
410	41000	41001	pit	4	54	MIA
410	41000	41004	pit	4	47	MIA
456	45600	45601	ditch	7	51	EIA
456	45600	45601	ditch	10	39	MIA
464	46402	46403	ditch	42	551	MIA
464	46412	46413	pit	6	14	MIA

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
464	46416	46417	ditch	3	20	MIA
465	46500	46501	pit	5	46	EIA
528	52800	52801	ditch	1	3	MIA
528	52800	52802	ditch	3	24	LIA
528	52800	52802	ditch	1	6	MIA
528	52805	52806	ditch	4	54	MIA
529	52904	52905	ditch	1	4	MIA
TOT				***255***	***2348***	

Table 6: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

C.3.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

C.3.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was categorised by form. Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980). The MIA-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156).

C.3.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (205 sherds; 80%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (48 sherds; 19%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (3 sherds; 1%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

S1: Common to very common fine to medium shell (mainly <1 to 2mm)

S2: Moderate to common medium to coarse shell (mainly 1-4mm in size)

S3: Sparse to moderate medium to coarse shell (mainly 1-4mm in size)

S4: Rare to sparse fine shell

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain mica or rare fine to medium shell (<1 to 2mm in size)

QM1: Moderate to common sand and common fine mica

DQS1: Moderate to common sand and common to very common fine dissolved shell

DSQG1: Moderate to common medium to coarse dissolved shell and medium to coarse dissolved grog in a dense sandy clay matrix

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
S1	Shell	41	451	18.8	3
S2	Shell	104	1003	41.8	8
S3	Shell	21	168	7	1
S4	Shell	26	229	9.5	6
Q1	Sand	26	116	4.8	2
QM1	Sand and mica	5	53	2.2	0
DQS1	Sand and shell	12	131	5.4	0
DSQG1	Shell, grog and sand	21	250	10.4	3
TOTAL		**256**	**2401**	**99.8**	**23**

Table 7: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders

The Assemblage

Early Iron Age pottery

C.3.7 Pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age comprises 18 sherds weighing 114g. The pottery derived from three contexts relating to three features in Trenches 404, 456 and 465.

C.3.8 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in fine shell tempered fabrics (100% by weight) typical of the Early Iron Age in the region. Diagnostic feature sherds comprise one rim and one complete vessel profile. One sherd presents a fingertip rusticated decoration, typical of the Early Iron Age, but it can be considered residual. The complete profile from pit **46500** belongs to a bowl with high marked shoulders and everted rim (Form N1).

Middle Iron Age pottery

C.3.9 Pottery assigned to the MIA period comprises 232 sherds weighing 2194g. The pottery derived from 31 contexts relating 23 features.

C.3.10 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in shell tempered fabrics (84% by weight) typical of the MIA, especially fabric S2 which accounts for 42% of the period assemblage by weight. The remaining sherds are in sand fabrics. Diagnostic feature sherds comprise nine rims, seven bases and four rim and shoulders. Decoration is present on eight sherds with typical MIA patterns as fingernail, fingertip decoration and scoring.

Late Iron Age pottery

C.3.11 Pottery assigned to the Late Iron Age period comprises six sherds weighing 103g. The pottery derived from pit **32212** (Fig.25), ditch **32603** and ditch **52800**. The assemblage is all handmade and no diagnostic sherds are present.

Discussion

C.3.12 The evaluation has yielded pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age, Middle and Late iron Age period with majority being of MIA. The earliest material belongs to the end of the Early Iron Age period (c. 400-350 BC) with continuity through to the MIA (c. 350-50 BC). The majority of the pottery is characterised by fragments of plain vessels in shell tempered fabrics. Most of the pottery come from Trenches 404 and 464 and any excavation in this area may yield a large and potentially significant group of MIA pottery.

C.4 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

C.4.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation comprises 517 sherds weighing 7450g and representing a minimum of 50 vessels (MNV) and 9.85 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011). This report provides quantification and characterisation of the pottery, as well as a brief discussion on the distribution of material across the evaluation.

Assemblage, Chronology and Character

C.4.2 The assemblage dates from the mid-1st century AD to the later 2nd century AD, which can be grouped into two periods of activity; early Roman (c.AD40-70) and mid Roman (AD70-150). Pottery dating to the early Roman period represents 20.5% of the assemblage by count (106 sherds, 1765g), with an apparent peak in the mid-Roman period, accounting for 74.7% of the assemblage (386 sherds, 5361g). The remaining 4.8% of the pottery comprises material which could only be broadly dated as Romano-British, however, given the date of the rest of the assemblage, it is likely that this material dates between AD50-200, although it is not possible to further sub-divide this pottery into the early or mid Roman periods. Activity occurred seemingly without hiatus, although there is a shift in the focus of activity between early and mid-Roman periods.

C.4.3 The assemblage comprises primarily small and medium-sized sherds reflected in the assemblage mean weight of 14.4g. There are examples of refitting sherds, which in some cases make partial or complete vessel profiles, however, these occur exclusively within contexts and there are no examples of cross-context refits.

C.4.4 The assemblage is dominated by coarseware vessels, which represent 91.7% of the assemblage by sherd count (94.7% by weight). The earliest Roman material (AD40-70) comprises sandy wares (52 sherd, 809g), shell-tempered wares (36 sherds, 648g) and grog-tempered wares (18 sherds, 308g), the latter comprising five different fabric types with varying quantities and sizes of grog (see Table 8). The grog-tempered fabrics are exclusively early Roman in date. Overall, sandy greywares are the most common fabric type, occurring in both coarse and fine varieties as well as those with and without silver mica. In total sandy greywares represent 37.5% of the coarsewares and 34.4% of the total assemblage. Two further coarseware fabrics, likely to represent

locally made wares and which form a significant component of the coarseware assemblage are coarse and fine sandy wares with occasional to moderate limestone inclusions (fabrics FSLW and CSLW), which in the case of the coarser variety, measure up to 0.1mm in size and often give the fabric surfaces a 'lumpy' uneven texture. Shell-tempered wares represent 13% of the total assemblage, occurring in both the early and mid-Roman element.

C.4.5 Romano-British finewares represent 7.2% of the assemblage by count (4.8% by weight), comprising fine sandy wares (both with and without silver mica) in grey, black-slipped, oxidised and whiteware varieties. None of the finewares are from known sources, but this is likely to be a reflection of activity at the site, occurring before the big regional fineware industries had become fully established, in particular Nene Valley wares.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	4	14	1	0
BLKSLM	Black-slipped ware - micaceous (unsourced)	19	177	2	0.34
CGCC	Central Gaulish Colour-coated ware	1	7	0	0.11
CSCW	Coarse sandy ware with occasional to moderate v. small calcareous inclusions (shell?)	3	46	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	15	113	0	0
CSLW	Coarse sandy ware with moderate to common limestone inclusions giving 'lumpy' texture	40	774	2	0.56
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	37	396	2	0.19
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	1	39	1	0.1
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	2	11	0	0
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	2	22	0	0
FSCW	Fine sandy ware with occasional to moderate very small calcareous (shell) inclusions	8	60	0	0.3
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	19	152	1	0.25
FSLW	Finer sandy ware with occasional to moderate very small to small limestone (less than 0.1mm)	25	567	1	0.6
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	124	1067	11	4.51
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	4	16	2	0
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	7	139	1	0.12
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	9	61	0	0
FSRDU	Fine sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	3	31	1	0
FSWW	Fine sandy whiteware	6	27	1	0.08
G1	Common to frequent small grog (0.1m) well sorted	8	118	0	0
KOLN	Cologne Colour-coated ware	1	4	0	0
QCG1	Coarse sandy ware with moderate to common calcareous inclusions and moderate grog	1	30	0	0
QG1	Moderate sandy fabric with moderate to common very small grog inclusions	4	86	1	0.18
QG2	Fine sandy ware with common very small grog	10	197	1	0.12
QGM1	As QG1 but with silver mica	4	45	1	0.19
QM1	Coarse sandy ware with silver mica	11	297	0	0

SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	2	13	2	0.11
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish	2	7	2	0
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	100	2043	12	1.34
VRW	Verulamium whiteware	6	115	0	0
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	39	776	5	0.75
TOTAL		**517**	**7450**	**50**	**9.85**

Table 8: Quantification of Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric

C.4.6 The remaining 1.2% of the assemblage comprises imported wares (0.4% by weight), totalling six sherds weighing 31g. This comprises two South Gaulish samian sherds (7g); one sherd from a Dragendorff 18/31 dish and one sherd from a Dr18 dish, two Central Gaulish samian sherds (from two different Dr33 cups), one Cologne colour-coated body sherd (4g) and one Central Gaulish colour-coated body sherd with roughcast decoration.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Beaker	46	283	4	1.03
Beaker/jar	11	131	7	0.66
Closed	77	1379	2	0.83
Dish	9	142	5	0.64
Jar	88	2514	26	3.33
Open	2	38	1	0.28
Platter	1	2	1	0
Unknown	283	2961	4	3.08

Table 9: Quantification of Roman pottery by vessel form

C.4.7 The range of vessels forms is fairly limited (Table 9), although this is partly due to the size of the assemblage. Jars dominate, with a minimum of 26 vessels identified, including 13 everted rim jars, with rim diameters ranging between 12cm-36cm, four lid-seated jars and four channel rim jars. An additional seven vessels were identified as beakers or jars, but there was not enough of the vessel forms to be able to determine the exact form. A minimum of five dishes were recorded, including the samian Dr18 and 18/31 dishes as well as two triangular beaded rims and one straight-sided dish. Based on the number of unique rim sherds, there are a minimum of four beakers in the assemblage, although there are additional decorated body sherds which can be identified as coming from beakers, including the Central Gaulish colour-coated roughcast base sherd and two body sherds from greyware poppyhead beakers, one of which has a large air-bubble, possibly indicative of a 'second'. The remaining vessel form comprises a sherd from an imitation Gallo-Belgic platter, in a fine sandy oxidised fabric from context 30801 within **30800**, Trench 308. A fine sandy whiteware, lid-seated rim (vessel form uncertain) was noted as being wonky, thus possibly representing a waster. This sherd derived from context 30317 within **30316**, Trench 303. A further vessel of note comprises the base sherd from a cheese-press, with several pre-firing holes in the base, from context 30311 within **30310**, Trench 303.

Distribution

C.4.8 Pottery was recovered from twelve trenches in varying quantities (Table 10), representing 28 contexts (Table 11). The pottery evidence suggests a focus of early Roman activity centring around Trenches 304, 305, 306, 308 and 309, with a single

early Roman sherd recovered from Trench 503. Mid-Roman pottery was recovered from Trenches 303, 308 and 309, with the focus seemingly within features around Trenches 311, 312, 322, 342 and 464. The pottery therefore suggests a shift in focus between the early and mid-Roman periods, although Trenches 308 and 309 suggest a continuation of activity between the two periods.

Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Date range
303	168	1999	17	3.9	Mid-Roman and RB
304	38	705	2	0.5	Early Roman
305	1	14	0	0	Early Roman
306	9	183	2	0.26	Early Roman
308	130	2029	11	1.35	Early-Mid Roman
309	22	289	3	0.41	Early-mid Roman
311	41	322	3	0.35	Mid Roman
312	28	622	1	0.4	Mid Roman
322	2	12	0	0	Mid Roman
342	24	299	3	0.94	Mid Roman
464	53	945	8	1.74	Mid Roman
503	1	31	0	0	Early Roman
TOTAL	**517**	**7450**	**50**	**9.85**	

Table 10: Quantification and dating of Roman pottery by Trench

C.4.9 The largest assemblage from a single context derived from context 30317/**30316**, Trench 303, which contained 160 sherds weighing 1943g, dating to mid-Roman period. This includes several refitting sherds, suggesting material had been freshly broken before being deposited.

Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
30303	30302	303	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
30305	30304	303	1	20	0	0	AD50-400
30311	30310	303	6	34	0	0.2	AD100-400
30317	30316	303	160	1943	17	3.7	AD120-160
30407	30406	304	6	177	0	0	AD40-70
30409	30408	304	16	246	1	0.12	AD40-70
30411	30410	304	8	105	0	0	AD40-70
30412	30410	304	8	177	1	0.38	AD40-70
30511	30510	305	1	14	0	0	AD40-70
30603	30602	306	1	74	1	0.18	AD40-100
30613	30612	306	7	104	1	0.08	AD50-100
30616	30614	306	1	5	0	0	AD40-100
30801	30800	308	67	1046	5	0.48	AD40-70
30803	30802	308	42	587	2	0.47	AD60-150
30807	30806	308	14	269	2	0.08	AD50-100
30808	30802	308	5	79	0	0	AD50-100
30810	30809	308	2	48	2	0.32	AD50-120
30901	30900	309	1	17	0	0	AD50-150
30903	30902	309	21	272	3	0.41	AD120-200
31101	31100	311	38	292	2	0.35	AD70-150
31107	31106	311	3	30	1	0	AD70-150
31205	31204	312	28	622	1	0.4	AD70-150

Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
32217	32216	322	2	12	0	0	AD50-200
34203	34202	342	24	299	3	0.94	AD70-150
46407	46406	464	3	55	0	0	AD50-150
46417	46416	464	1	41	1	0.25	AD70-150
46418	46416	646	49	849	7	1.49	AD120-200
50312	50311	503	1	31	0	0	AD40-100
TOTAL			**517**	**7450**	**50**	**9.85**	

Table 11: Quantification and dating of Roman Pottery by context

Discussion

C.4.10 Overall, the pottery demonstrates that there was activity from the early to the mid-Roman period, without hiatus. The earliest evidence is from the immediate post-conquest period, comprising a combination of wheelmade sandy, grog and shell-tempered wares. The ceramic assemblage suggests that activity peaked in the 2nd century AD, and had ceased by later 2nd century AD. The pottery is indicative of a domestic assemblage, dominated by jars, with locally made, coarseware fabrics dominating the assemblage. Imported wares represent only a very small percentage of the Roman assemblage (1.4% by count), however this is not unusual for a rural Roman settlements, although the presence of even a small number of imported vessels highlights that the site did have means of accessing at least some more 'exotic' wares. The lack of any vessels from regional production centres, namely the Nene Valley is further evidence for a decline in activity from the mid/later 2nd century AD.

C.5 Anglo-Saxon pottery

By Denis Sami

Introduction

C.5.1 A total of 34 sherds (0.831kg) of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the evaluation.

C.5.2 The assemblage is composed of rims, bases and undiagnostic fragments. Sherds have a low degree of abrasion with nearly all the fragments having sharp fractures. The average weight is 24.44g. That is above the documented average weight in early Anglo-Saxon sites (usually having a value spanning between 10 to 16g.). Considering the number of rims and bases, a minimum number of 7 different vessels was estimated. Sherds are all undecorated and the chronology of the assemblage can at this stage only be broadly indicated as early Anglo-Saxon (c.AD450-c.650 AD).

Methodology

C.5.3 Finds were assessed according to the OAE finds standard, following the 2016 document *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (SPSA) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) document *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998).

C.5.4 Hand-made fabrics of the Early Anglo-Saxon period are not directly described in Paul Spoerry (2016) volume *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in*

Cambridgeshire, however, a scheme for defining and describing such material is presented for Middle Anglo-Saxon hand-made pottery. This scheme has been applied here in the fabric description to conform to previous published schemes.

C.5.5 A single Excel database was used to enter details and measurements of each single sherd, this database was interrogated to compile statistics. All sherds were counted, weighted and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organized by context number. Fabric, feature description and weight are reported in the catalogue together with an in-house dating system based on Spoerry's 2016 scheme.

C.5.6 The pottery and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OAE until formal deposition. A summary of pottery data is provided in Table 13.

Character

C.5.7 The assemblage is indicative of domestic activity with vessels for storing and cooking in the shapes of jars and bowls. Only two sagging bases were documented.

C.5.8 Five fabrics were identified, nearly all fabrics contain traces of ironstone material in the matrix. Most sherds were produced in a quartz fabric followed by those presenting granitic and fine quartz sand.

Fabrics

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
E/MAS(Gr)	Granitic. Grey to very dark grey core and surfaces. Abundant conglomerate of polycrystalline quarts, feldspars and igneous rocks. Presence of iron stone.	5	84
E/MAS(Is)	Iron stone. Grey core and surfaces. Sandy matrix with inclusion of iron stone material. Polycrystalline quartz up to 1 mm are also present	4	140
E/MAS(Q)	Quartz. Grey to black core and surfaces. Abundant polycrystalline quartz	18	536
E/MAS(Qf)	Quartz fine, grey to dark grey blackish core and surfaces. Scattered presence of fine quarts	1	11
E/MAS(Sf)	Sandy fine. Very dark core and surfaces. Usually, hard fired and compact sandy matrix with rare fine quartz. Dark mica is visible in some fragments.	7	113
Total		35	884

Table 12: Fabrics with number of fragments and relative weight

Chronology

C.5.9 The absence of clearly datable forms or decorations mean the assemblage can at this stage only be dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period (c.AD450-c.650 AD).

Distribution

C.5.10 Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery is concentrated solely within Field 8, Trenches 503 and 504.

C.5.11 Of note is pit (50400) in Trench 504 that produced 31 (0.713kg) sherds with some cross-fittings.

C.5.12 Further excavation in these trenches is likely to produce additional early Anglo-Saxon ceramic material.

Discussion

C.5.13 This small assemblage can only provide a chronological contribution and basic information to the site research objectives narrative. However, the assemblage is indicative of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement on site that if fully excavated could have a regional importance.

Anglo-Saxon Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric Dsc.	Dsc.	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Abrasion	Spot date
50304	50303	503	pit	E/MAS(Gr)	wall	-	-	1	11	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Gr)	wall	-	-	1	39	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Gr)	wall	-	-	1	10	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Is)	wall	-	-	1	47	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Q)	base	-	-	3	145	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Q)	base	-	-	1	61	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Q)	rim	Bowl	Inward	5	60	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Q)	rim	-	-	1	8	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Q)	wall	-	-	3	127	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Q)	wall	-	-	1	49	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Q)	wall	-	-	3	73	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Qf)	wall	-	-	1	11	sharp	450-650AD
50401	50400	504	pit	E/MAS(Sf)	wall	-	-	5	37	sharp	450-650AD
50403	50402	504	ditch	E/MAS(Is)	wall	-	-	1	84	sharp	450-650AD
50403	50402	504	ditch	E/MAS(Sf)	wall	-	-	1	23	sharp	450-650AD
50407	50406	504	pit	E/MAS(Gr)	rim	Bowl	-	1	17	sharp	450-650AD
50407	50406	504	pit	E/MAS(Gr)	rim	Bowl	-	1	7	sharp	450-650AD
50407	50406	504	pit	E/MAS(Is)	rim	Jar	-	1	6	sharp	450-650AD
50407	50406	504	pit	E/MAS(Is)	wall	-	-	1	3	sharp	450-650AD
50407	50406	504	pit	E/MAS(Q)	wall	-	-	1	13	sharp	450-650AD

Table 13: Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon pottery

C.6 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

C.6.1 A total of 31 worked flints were recovered during the trial trenching. The flintwork has been catalogued according to standard technological/typological classes and is quantified by context in Table 14.

C.6.2 Aside from five pieces collected as surface finds, the assemblage was derived from the fills of cut features and was thinly distributed – deriving from 14 contexts excavated in 13 individual trenches. Only one feature, ditch **31003** (Trench 31; Fig.25), produced in excess of three worked flints – and this slightly larger assemblage of seven pieces is clearly chronologically mixed. At this stage of analysis there is nothing to suggest that any of the flint is contemporary with the features from which they derive, and the vast majority is likely to represent residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features.

Raw materials and condition

C.6.3 The assemblage is made exclusively of flint, mostly fine grained and of good quality but which appears to derive largely from small gravel cobbles. The condition of the assemblage is varied; many pieces are worn/edge damaged and approximately half of the assemblage show signs of recortication ('patination'), which seems to be more common on the early (blade-based) flintwork and may thus have at least some chronological significance.

Technology, typology and dating

C.6.4 The assemblage includes a relatively high proportion of blade-based pieces of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date, with eight blades or blade-like removals accounting for over a third of all the unretouched removals. Most of this material derives from a highly structured blade/bladelet based technology characteristic of the Mesolithic. These include individual pieces from ditch **31003**, Trench 310; ditch **52800**, Trench 528; and a blade collected as a surface find from Trench 322. Ditch **30306** (Trench 303) produced three flints all likely to be of Mesolithic date, comprising a blade, and two very small and extensively worked bladelet cores - one with a single striking platform (5.5g) and one with opposed platforms (13.6g).

C.6.5 Some of the other blade-based pieces are less distinctive and are equally likely to relate to earlier Neolithic activity, these include a blade-like flake (found alongside a simple secondary flake) from natural feature **33500** (Trench 335) and the broken distal portion of a fine and unusually large blade (70mm long) from ditch **31505** (Trench 31). No retouched tools can be confidently associate with this 'early' blade-based material.

C.6.6 The remainder of the assemblage is likely to relate to later, Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity. This material is dominated by simple hard hammer struck secondary and tertiary flakes, which whilst not strongly diagnostic are likely to date to this broad period, as are a broken scraper from ditch **30316** (Trench 30) and a flake

core from ditch **31003** (Trench 31). More significantly, the assemblage includes a number of more diagnostic retouched pieces which can be dated to the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age (c. 2400-1600 BC). These comprise two classic thumbnail scrapers, both collected as surface finds, from Trenches 404 and 418, and an invasively retouched flake knife collected as a surface find from Trench 322. This knife is made on a recycled/scavenged blank – with the retouch cutting though the previously recorticated surface of a fine blade-based removal.

Discussion

C.6.7 Given the scale of the excavation the flint assemblage is small and did not include any substantial or coherent assemblages from contemporary features. Nonetheless, the assemblage does provide evidence for earlier prehistoric activity at the site and is notable for including a high proportion of Mesolithic material and for the presence of several pieces diagnostic of the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age. Whilst this may indicate the potential for further work to encounter earlier prehistoric remains, it seems likely that most of the evidence for these periods is restricted to residual/poorly stratified flintwork caught up in later features or within topsoil/subsoil deposits.

Trench	Context	Cut	SF	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Secondary Flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Misc. scraper	Flake knife (recycled	Thumbnail scraper	Core	Total worked
303	30305	30304		ditch	1		1										2
303	30307	30306		ditch								1				2	3
303	30317	30316		ditch			1						1				2
304	30411	30410		Pit			1										1
309	30901	30900		ditch			1										1
310	31005	31003		ditch		1		2	2	1						1	7
312	31201	31200		ditch								1					1
315	31506	31505		ditch terminus						1		1					2
320	32004	32002		ditch				1									1
322	32214	32212		pit				1									1
322	n/a	n/a		surface find										1			1
322	n/a	n/a		surface find				1			1						2
326	32602	32600		pit			1										1
335	33501	33500		natural			1			1							2
404	n/a	n/a		surface find											1		1
418	n/a	n/a	3509	surface find											1		1
528	52801	52800		ditch			1										1
528	52802	52800		ditch				1									1
	Totals				**1**	**1**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**31**

Table 14: Quantification of the flint assemblage

C.7 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

C.7.1 A total of 24 shards of glass were recovered from ditches in Trenches 307, 308 and 318. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible and recorded in the text, with the DAACS *Glass Vessel Manual* (updated 2018), The Parks Canada *Glass Glossary* (revised 1989) and *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook* (1998) acting as guides. The glass and archive are curated by OAE until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

C.7.2 Trench 307, ditch **30702** produced a single, irregular fragment (2g) of clear green tinted glass. Externally is a slight raised band, otherwise the surface feels smooth with slight ridging, while internally the surface is smooth and the glass thickness varies from 3 mm to 1mm. There are few faults in the glass apart from rare fine bubbles. The glass is very probably mould blown, however, it is not closely datable, and no other datable material was recovered from this ditch, the only other finds being animal bone. The glass is very probably from a post-medieval vessel, although the possibility of it being earlier cannot be ruled out, its condition being much better than the obviously 19th century glass recovered from Trench 318.

C.7.3 Trench 308, pit **30809**, produced a single shard of blue-green/aqua glass (1g), the edges of which are freshly broken. The glass is in good condition, clear, with some small bubbles and faults, and is curved, as if from the neck/body of the vessel, with a slightly matt feel to one surface. It is unclear which is the inner or outer surface of the glass and the fragment is approximately 4mm thick. The excavator indicates that pit **30809** truncates ditch **30802**, which produced 47 sherds of ?Romano-British pottery, while pit **30809** contained a further two sherds of pottery, also possibly Roman, and it seems very probable that this fragment of glass, given its colour and condition, is very probably Roman in date.

C.7.4 Trench 318, ditch **31800**, produced the largest assemblage of glass recovered from the evaluation, 22 shards weighing in total 23g and representing two different 19th century vessels. One small irregular, sharp, recently shattered, shard of mid olive green glass weighing 0.1g, is probably from a utility bottle, which may have contained wine. Of the remaining 21 shards, some have a slight blue-greenish cast, some have slightly clouded surfaces and are 2-1mm thick, while others are thicker, with a more definite blue-green/aqua colour. The single base sherd is 3-4mm thick and is from a square or rectangular bottle with a central mould mark. A fragment of short cylindrical neck and a body sherd, is from what would have been the front or rear of the bottle, with moulded lettering, of which some letters that can still be read, although the exact legend is unclear. The surviving letters, in four lines, one above the other, are T H[?], ONL[Y], GEN[?] the letter on the fourth line cannot be made out. A further sherd bears the letter D. The moulded letters may indicate the maker or the contents, although

both are uncertain. The shards may represent more than one vessel; however, the glass is all 19th century and very probably from a pharmaceutical bottle.

C.7.5 The assemblage is small and fragmentary. The presence of undated glass from ditch **30702** and possibly Roman vessel glass from pit **30809** is unsurprising, given the presence of Roman ceramics, although the material may be the result of an occupational manuring scatter, and the occupation may have been some distance from the evaluated trenches. The glass recovered from Trench 318 is clearly 19th century and may represent rubbish disposal.

C.7.6 Overall, the assemblage is not significant, other than to indicate that the Roman settlement from which the domestic rubbish derived had access to glass vessels, and that in the 19th century, rubbish was still being deposited in the landscape in the vicinity of Trench 318.

Retention, Dispersal or Display

C.7.7 Should further work be undertaken, additional glass may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass from **31800** may be dispersed prior to archive deposition. The possible Roman glass may be retained.

C.8 Post-Saxon Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Methodology

C.8.1 A small, abraded assemblage of post-Saxon pottery (seven sherds, 58g) was recovered from Trenches 302, 303, 311, 344 and 378, with the bulk of the assemblage recovered from ditches.

C.8.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. However, a simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight and count are recorded in the text. Fabric codes used are based on the Northamptonshire County Type-Series. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

C.8.3 Trench 302, ditch **30210** produced a single sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware (Fabric 324). The moderately abraded to abraded jug body sherd is covered externally with a thin copper flecked glaze with traces of applied slip decoration (8g, AD1200-1500).

C.8.4 Trench 303, ditch **30308**, produced a single abraded body sherd from a Lyveden/Stanion 'B' ware jug (4g). The sherd retains traces of an olive green glaze and applied slip decoration (AD1225-1400).

C.8.5 Trench 311, furrow **31110**, produced a single unabraded body sherd of Manganese-Mottled Glazed ware (F413, 1g, *c*.AD1680-1760). The sherd is glazed internally and

externally with external turned or moulded annular decoration, very probably from a drinking vessel.

C.8.6 Trench 344, ditch **34405**, produced a moderately abraded body sherd of post-medieval Iron-glazed coarseware (F426, 26g), from a large internally glazed bowl. About 50% of the internal glaze has detached from the iron rich slip/carrier.

C.8.7 Trench 378, ditch **37800** produced three sherds of post-Roman pottery. Firstly, an abraded, undiagnostic body sherd from a Lyveden/Stanion 'A' ware vessel (F319, 5g), and two joining, moderately abraded-abraded, body sherds (14g), from an internally (clear) glazed Late Medieval Oxidized ware bowl (F401, AD1450-1550), the glaze being in poor condition and somewhat patchy.

C.8.8 All of the pottery appears to have been reworked and the small size of the assemblage makes conclusions difficult to draw, other than to say that the vessels present are domestic in nature and that the pottery may relate to rubbish deposition or manuring scatters from nearby occupation.

Retention, Dispersal or Display

C.8.9 This statement acts as a full record if no further work is undertaken. Should further work be undertaken, additional medieval and post-medieval pottery may be recovered, although only at low levels and the sherds are likely to be sparsely distributed and moderately to heavily abraded. If further work is undertaken, this report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. The sherds may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

C.9 Burnt Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

C.9.1 A total of 2.7kg (x 34pieces) of unworked burnt stone was recovered during the excavation of this site. All of this material came from a trench evaluation undertaken in 2020.

Methodology

C.9.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Description and Discussion

C.9.3 Approximately 60% of the burnt stone, by weight (12 pieces, 1.586kg), consisted of what is typically thought of as being 'prehistorically-used' burnt stone within Eastern England i.e. glacial erratic cobble material chiefly composed of sandstone, quartzite or crystalline igneous rock collected for the purposes of cooking or boiling water, either as 'potboilers' or for use within tanks or perhaps for the generation of steam. A small proportion of these 'cobbles' were composed of limestone. Most of the cobble stone

fragments (some cracked and fragmented from the chilling effect of water) were in the range 50-75mm, although a couple of larger cobbles composed of quarzitic sandstone were also evident. These types of stone were recovered from contexts 31005, 32310, 40401, 46401 and 52806, within which the burnt cobbles may or may not have been re-deposited.

C.9.4 The other type of burnt stone recovered was that of the locally-derived Blisworth Limestone/ Upper Estuarine Series limestone (upwards of 40% incidence). This probably includes what is referred to as Raunds Stone, a skeletal bioclastic limestone mostly composed of shell debris. Whether such stone was being used for the same purpose as the collected erratic cobble is a moot point, yet there is no clear evidence amongst this for heating and chilling and the same sort of fragmentation. Nevertheless, for the most part we are looking at the same size (or still smaller) fragments, and in some cases also intense burning.

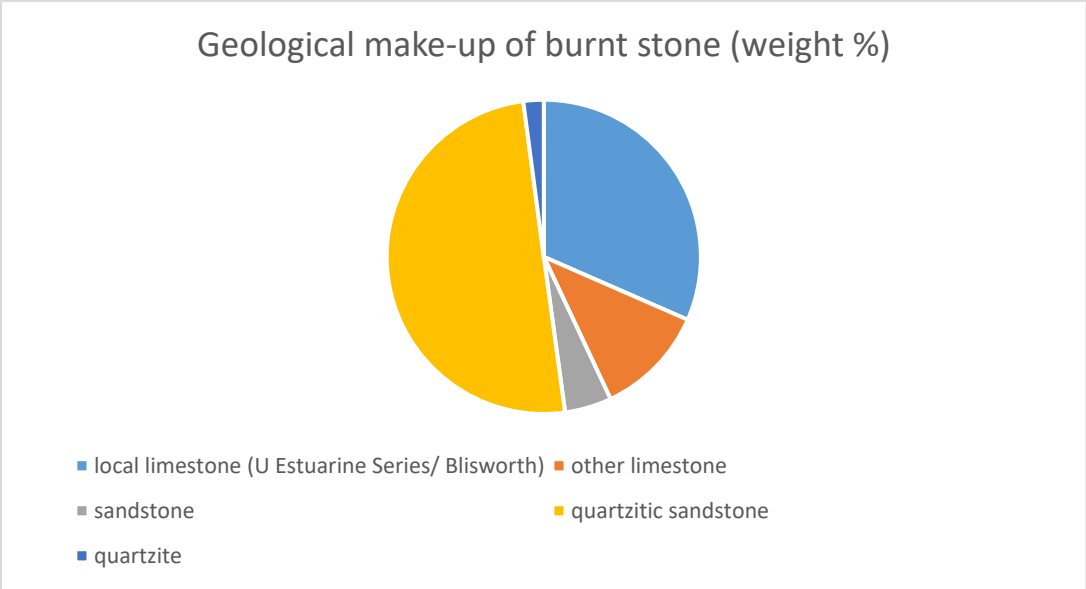

Chart 3: Geological make-up of burnt stone including rock fragments and cobbles

C.10 Worked Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

C.10.1 Just 1078g (x 2 pieces) of worked stone consisting of a single fragment of Roman gritstone quern re-used as a whetstone and a fragment of Iron Age (?) saddle quern re-used as burnt stone.

Methodology

C.10.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock

Description and Discussion

Rotary Quern

C.10.3 The single fragment of a rotary handmill quern from context 30801 was somewhat undiagnostic in terms of being able to assess its size and form, yet this was clearly a fragment from an upper stone. An examination of the lithology suggests this was made from a medium grain arkosic sandstone composed of Millstone Grit (probably Ashover or Chatsworth Grit from Melbourn/Duffield or from Wharnecliffe Crag in the Southern Pennines (see K.Hayward in Evans et al. 2013 & Pearson, T. 2000)).

C.10.4 Flat-topped handmill rotary querns made of Millstone Grit were being quarried and fashioned into quern-like blanks at the major extraction site of Wharnecliffe Edge near Sheffield, most probably from the late 1st century AD, but certainly from the 2nd century AD once beehive quern production there had ceased (Butcher 1952; Wright 1988, 74; Pearson & Oswald 2000, 4). Further south there were other smaller extraction sites in South Derbyshire at Blackbrook near Ashover (Palfreyman & Ebbins 2007), on Stanton Moor (Hart 1985, 84-85, 95 & 109), and perhaps also in the Melbourn/ Duffield area (K.Hayward in Evans et al. 2013, 110; Peacock 1980). However, there is little in the way of specific information on the manufacture and trade of these handmill querns and millstones during the Roman period, though it is possible that some of these querns were finished on-site at the actual quarry/ extraction sites, whilst others were finished-off in workshops closer to the main consumption areas of these products. Suffice it to say, from the end of the 1st – beginning of the 2nd century AD Millstone Grit became one of the commonest quern sources to be exploited in Roman Britain (Green 2017).

Saddle Quern

C.10.5 Just one small fragment (802g) from the side of a burnt and cracked saddlequern or rubber stone made from a glacial erratic cobble of a micaceous quartzitic sandstone was recovered from context 40404. The fragment shows some trace of having been shaped around its edge. The quern may well be Iron Age in date, although a Romano-British origin is not impossible in this case.

Whetstone

C.10.6 The fragment of gritstone quern described above from context 30801 appears to have been re-used opportunistically upon both its flat faces as a whetstone. The degree of wear on this suggests a fair but not excessive amount of use. No trace of knife cut (abrasion) marks were noted, yet the use of this stone for the sharpening of iron knives seems by far the most likely explanation.

C.10.7 This re-use of Roman quern, either during the Roman or Early Saxon period, is not as uncommon as it seems. At Northstowe in South Cambridgeshire up to 50% of the fragmented Roman quern (mostly composed of Millstone Grit) appears re-used in this way. A similar situation was encountered recently at the OAE-excavated site of Farriers Way, Warboys where some 85% of the whetstone identified appears to be of recycled Millstone Grit.

C.11 Building Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

C.11.1 Just a single piece of possible building stone (weighing 969g) was recorded within the current assemblage. This was identified solely on the basis of its lithology, having been confirmed as Collyweston Slate, a stone commonly used in Eastern England/ East Anglia as a roofing tile. This particular piece shows no clear evidence for having been shaped or split, nor is there any trace of a perforation for a roof nail. The 'slate' was identified on-site as being a possible worked stone; its one worn surface thought to have been used as a whetstone. This now seems unlikely, the stone having been worn, yet too uneven to have been used for sharpening/ polishing.

Methodology

C.11.2 This identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological building stone reference collection and the relevant documentary reference sources. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

Description and Discussion

C.11.3 Collyweston Slate (Lower Lincolnshire Limestone) from Collyweston, Northamptonshire was widely used during the Roman period within the East Midlands as roofing slate (McWhirr 1988; Parsons 1990). Little is known of the Roman quarrying industry at (or near to) Collyweston, but much more is known of the Medieval-Postmedieval quarrying, all of the latter consisting of shallow exploitation at outcrop, the 'slate' rock (actually a calcareous micaceous siltstone) being left out over winter to be split naturally by freeze-thaw action (English Heritage 2011, 10) – a technique which is also believed to have been employed within the Roman quarries Collyweston slate was worked into both square and lozenge-shaped bats and then nailed/pegged onto the roof timbers of the more important stone and wooden buildings in most Romano-British settlements. It was not therefore a particularly high status building material, but equally it was not normally used associated with low-status dwellings. There was considerable re-use of Collyweston Slate within walls (mortared or un-mortared) and much of it is also found burnt and broken-up within the debris horizons and ditch fills in most moderate-sized Romano-British settlements.

Retention, Dispersal or Display

C.11.4 Given the small size of stone assemblage (burnt, worked and building) there is no need to consider this at the present stage.

C.12 Fired Clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

C.12.1 A small assemblage consisting of 570g (38 pieces) of probable Roman fired clay, most of which is largely undiagnostic kiln or constructional daub, including some un-fired stony earth type daub/ cob wall

Methodology

C.12.2 The fired clay/ daub was weighed and viewed under a x10 illuminated magnifying lens and then tested with dilute HCL to confirm the presence/ absence of a carbonate cement. These were then compared with an archaeological reference collection. Simple fabric categories have been provided similar to those provided for ceramics.

Results

C.12.3 Small amounts of fired clay were recovered from eight different contexts. The majority of this came from just one context (46417), though the latter was rather poorly fired, consisting mostly of moulded clay, stones and earth, and most probably therefore a sample of daubed earth wall. Some of the fired clay may have been kiln daub. One example is a fine vegetable tempered daub from context 30411 (78g), although other possible examples include 50304 (5g) and 50310 (9g). The latter one might be associated with ironworking

Discussion

C.12.4 Little more can be said of this very small, but evidently quite varied assemblage of fired but un-worked clay. The key thing here is that this sample is nevertheless a good indicator of the residue of settlement. The provisional dating of this is based solely upon the evidence from other finds, and is not at all conclusive in this case.

Retention, Dispersal or Display

C.12.5 This small assemblage may be disposed of following the completion of the final report.

APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Faunal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

D.1.1 A total of 261 fragments of countable animal bone was recovered from the Roman occupation at Hanwood Park in Kettering. Of these fragments 152 were identifiable to taxon. Of the remaining fragments 109 were large or medium mammal. These have not been discussed further in this report.

Methodology

D.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at OAE. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

D.1.3 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, p16, Fig.6).

D.1.4 Age estimates were based on fusion data (Silver, 1970) and tooth wear stages (Grant, 1982).

D.1.5 Material from samples has not been recorded at this stage.

Results

D.1.6 The assemblage largely derives from features dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods.

D.1.7 Across this assemblage the condition of the cortical bone best represents grade two on the McKinley scale (Brickley and McKinley 2004, p16 Fig.6.) This means that most of the exterior surface is masked by some level of erosion. The fragmentation levels are high with very few bones being complete. The primary cause of surface erosion is rooting by trees however there are 10 examples of gnawing by both carnivores and rodents.

D.1.8 This assemblage represents domestic mammals with no wild species recorded. Cattle and sheep/goat dominate the assemblage with fairly even numbers of both taxa present. These percentages fit with the body of knowledge regarding Roman dietary

practices with cattle increasingly representing the primary source of meat consumption King (1978).

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	65	42.76	2	20
Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	61	40.13	4	40
Pig (*Sus*)	11	7.24	1	10
horse (*Equus callabus*)	9	5.92	1	10
Bird	1	0.66	1	10
dog (*Canis familiaris*)	5	3.29	1	10
Totals	152	100	10	100

Table 15: NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals)

Discussion

D.1.9 Thirty-two fragments of bone provide fusion data; of these only four are unfused; two sheep metapodials, a horse radius and a fragment of large mammal bone. As such evidence for raising animals on site is low. twelve fragments provide tooth wear data, again these provide little evidence for very young animals.

D.1.10 Butchery marks were present on twelve fragments. A single fragment of bone showed evidence of pathology in the form of exostosis or extra growth on the bone. Twenty-eight fragments were burnt.

D.1.11 Due to the small size of the assemblage few other conclusions can be reached as regards the butchery or dietary practices of this population. This collection should be considered as part of the greater assemblage collected from the series of excavations on the Kettering development.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

D.1.12 All material should be retained for the archaeological record.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
300	30000	30001	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular row	1	1
300	30006	30007	Ditch	Cattle	Loose maxillary row	9	3
300	30008	30009	Natural	Horse	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
301	30102	30103	Pit	Cattle	Tibia	1	1
302	30204	30205	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
303	30310	30311	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1	2
303	30310	30311	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
303	30310	30311	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
303	30310	30311	Ditch	dog	Humerus	1	1
303	30310	30311	Ditch	dog	Radius	1	1
303	30310	30311	Ditch	dog	Ulna	1	1
303	30310	30311	Ditch	dog	Metapodial	1	1
303	30310	30311	Ditch	dog	Axis	1	1
303	30312	30313	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Large mammal	Tarsal	1	1
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Cattle	Metapodial	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	1	1
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Pig	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	*Indeterminable*	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
303	30316	30317	Ditch	Cattle	Incisor	1	1
304	30400	30401	Pit	Cattle	Skull	1	2
304	30400	30401	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	1
304	30400	30401	Pit	Medium mammal	Ulna	1	3
304	30406	30407	Ditch	Medium mammal	Skull	1	2
304	30406	30407	Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	1	2
304	30408	30409	Pit	Cattle	Radius	1	1
304	30408	30409	Pit	Cattle	Maxilla	1	2

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
304	30408	30409	Pit	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
304	30408	30409	Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	1	1
304	30408	30409	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
304	30408	30409	Pit	Pig	lateral Metapodial	1	2
304	30408	30409	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	1
304	30408	30409	Pit	Medium mammal	Metapodial	1	1
304	30408	30409	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	2
304	30408	30409	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	1	2
304	30408	30409	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
304	30408	30409	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	1
304	30408	30409	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	1
304	30410	30411	Pit	Pig	Scapula	1	2
304	30410	30411	Pit	Pig	Mandible	1	2
304	30410	30411	Pit	Large mammal	Femur	1	2
304	30410	30411	Pit	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
304	30410	30411	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	1
304	30410	30411	Pit	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1	1
304	30410	30412	Pit	Medium mammal	Tibia	1	1
304	30410	30412	Pit	Medium mammal	Rib	2	1
304	30410	30412	Pit	Medium mammal	Metapodial	1	1
304	30410	30412	Pit	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1	2
304	30400	30401	Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	1	1
304	30400	30401	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	1	1
304	30400	30401	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
305	30512	30513	Ditch		*Indeterminable*	5	3
305	30514	30515	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
305	30514	30515	Pit	Medium mammal	Rib	1	1
306	30602	30603	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	15	2
306	30612	30613	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
306	30612	30613	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	1
306	30612	30613	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
306	30612	30613	Ditch	Large mammal	Femur	1	2

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
306	30612	30613	Ditch	Large mammal	Rib	1	1
306	30612	30613	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	2
306	30612	306013	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	1
306	30612	306013	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	2
306	30612	306013	Ditch	Medium mammal	Radius	1	2
306	30612	306013	Ditch	Medium mammal	Tibia	1	2
306	30612	306013	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	1
308	30806	30807	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	3	3
308	30800	30801	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	3	3
308	30800	30801	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
308	30800	30801	Ditch	Cattle	Tarsal	1	1
308	30802	30803	Ditch	horse	Pelvis	1	1
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	2
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Large mammal	Tarsal	1	1
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	1
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	1
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
308	30802	30803	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
308	30806	30807	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
308	30806	30807	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
308	30806	30807	Ditch	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
308	30806	30807	Ditch	Large mammal	Femur	1	2
308	30806	30807	Ditch	Pig	Mandible	1	3
308	30806	30807	Ditch	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	3
308	30806	30807	Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
308	30802	30808	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
308	30809	30810	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	1	1
308	30809	30810	Pit	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
309	30902	30903	Ditch	horse	Humerus	1	2
309	30902	30903	Ditch	Horse	Scapula	1	2
309	30902	30903	Ditch	horse	Mandible	1	2
309	30902	30903	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
311	31106	31107	Ditch	Medium mammal	Metapodial	1	2
312	31200	31201	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	3
317	31700	31701	Pit	Large mammal	*Indeterminable*	2	2
320	32002	32003	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	2	1
320	32002	32003	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
322	32210	32211	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	1	3
322	32205	32208	Ditch	Large mammal	Radius	1	3
322	32205	32208	Ditch	Large mammal	Tibia	1	2
322	32212	32214	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
322	32212	32214	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
322	32212	32214	Pit	Medium mammal	Femur	1	2
322	32212	32214	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
322	32212	32214	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
322	32212	32214	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	4	2
322	32212	32214	Pit	Medium mammal	Rib	1	2
322	32212	32215	Pit	Large mammal	Humerus	1	1
322	32212	32215	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
322	32216	32217	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
322	32218	32219	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
323	32300	32301	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
323	32300	32301	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	2
323	32300	32302	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
323	32300	32304	Ditch	Pig	Humerus	1	1
323	32300	32304	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	2	2
323	32300	32304	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	3
323	32300	32304	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
323	32300	32305	Ditch	horse	Radius	1	1
323	32300	32305	Ditch	horse	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
323	32306	32308	Ditch	horse	Astragalus	1	3
323	32306	32308	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial	1	2
323	32306	32308	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	1
323	32306	32308	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
323	32309	32311	Ditch	Medium mammal	Metacarpus	1	2
326	32600	32602	Pit	Sheep/Goat	PH2	1	2
342	34202	34203	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
342	34202	34203	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	3
355	3550	35505	Ditch	Large mammal	Radius	1	3
367	36700	36703	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	3
367	36700	36704	Ditch	Horse	Metapodial	1	3
368	36800	36801	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
368	36800	36801	Ditch	bird	Long bone	1	2
368	36800	36801	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	3
368	36800	36801	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
368	36800	36801	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	3
368	36800	36809	Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1	3
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Pig	Maxilla	1	2
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	3
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1	3
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Pig	Incisor	1	1
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	3
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
404	40400	40401	Ditch	Medium mammal	*Indeterminable*	1	2
404	40400	40403	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
404	40400	40403	Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Cattle	Pelvis	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	3

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	3
404	40400	40404	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	2	2
464	46400	46401	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	3
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Medium mammal	Rib	1	3
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Cattle	PH2	1	3
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Cattle	Femur	1	3
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Cattle	Radius	1	3
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	3
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	3
464	46402	46403	Ditch T.	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	3
464	46416	46417	Ditch	Pig	Metacarpus I	1	3
464	46416	46417	Ditch	Medium mammal	*Indeterminable*	7	3
464	46416	46418	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
465	46500	46501	Pit	Large mammal	Metapodial	1	3
497	49700	49702	Pit	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	3
504	50400	50401	Pit	Large mammal	Tibia	1	2
504	50400	50401	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	3	
504	50402	50403	Ditch	Medium mammal	Vertebra	1	1
504	50404	50405	Posthole	Large mammal	Vertebra	1	1

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
504	50407	50407	Pit	Large mammal	Vertebra	1	2
528	52800	52801	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	1
528	52800	52801	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
528	52800	52801	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
528	52800	52801	Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1	2
528	52800	52801	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	3
528	52800	52801	Ditch	Pig	Metapodial	1	2
528	52800	52802	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	2
528	52805	52806	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
528	52805	52806	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	2
528	52805	52806	Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1	2
528	52805	52806	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial	1	2
528	52805	52806	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
528	52805	52806	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
528	52805	52806	Ditch	Pig	Ulna	1	3
529	52904	52905	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	3
						261	

Table 16: Catalogue of Faunal Remains by Context

D.2 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

D.2.1 Thirty-four bulk samples were taken from the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The sample were taken from a variety of features that range in date from the Iron Age to the post-medieval.

D.2.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of the samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residues were washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

D.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 17. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

D.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories.

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

D.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to table:

U= untransformed

Results

D.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is relatively poor and consists of untransformed and carbonised (charred) material.

D.2.7 A number of the samples from this site contain small to moderate quantities of carbonised cereal grains (maximum approximately 27 grains). The preservation of these grains is quite poor and so many of the grains are not able to be positively identified. Those that had sufficiently surviving morphological characteristics have been identified as barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum sp.*). A few of the samples contain occasional spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/diccocum*) spikelet forks and

glume bases. Other carbonised remains recovered from the samples consist of occasional grass seeds (Poaceae), occasional cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and a single legume (*Pisum/Lathyrus/Vicia* sp.). Small quantities of untransformed elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were also present in several of the samples. Elderberry seeds are resistant to decay, as they have a tough outer coating and so may be contemporary to the deposits they were recovered from.

D.2.8 The samples from this site contain quite variable quantities of charcoal. The largest quantity (250ml) was recovered from Sample 4118, fill 49702 of pit **49700** (Trench 497).

Discussion

D.2.9 The recovery of large quantities of charcoal and smaller quantities of carbonised cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds suggests that there is potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

D.2.10 The presence of barley, hulled wheat and legumes in the plant assemblage provide some insight of possible plant consumption at this site. Hulled wheats are most frequently recovered from contexts that are Roman or earlier in date. The relatively small quantities of these plant remains likely represent a background scatter of refuse material. It is interesting to note, however, that the samples with larger quantities of cereal grains correspond with areas of possible settlement activity on the mapped geophysical data. The recovery of spikelet forks and glume bases in several of the samples could also suggest that some on-site cereal processing was taking place.

D.2.11 The presence of cleavers and grass seeds is not surprising as they frequently grow on cultivated and arable land (Stace, 2010, p649) and so may have been accidentally been harvested alongside the cereals. Elderberries similarly grow in environments with manured soils (Stace, 2010, p650).

D.2.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossil	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Large mammal	Burnt flint	Metal Fe	Slag
301	4111	30101	30100	Posthole	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
304	4101	30409	30408	Pit	20	50	##	0	#	#	#U	+++	2	0	0	0	0	0
307	4100	30703	30702	Ditch	6	100	0	0	0	0	#U	0	82	0	0	0	0	0
308	4104	30801	30800	Ditch	8	10	#	#	0	0	0	0	<1	#	0	0	0	0
310	4105	31005	31003	Ditch	20	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
313	4102	31304	31303	Furrow	8	50	0	0	0	0	#U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315	4108	31501	31500	Pit	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	1	0	0	0	0	0
315	4109	31506	31505	Ditch	20	30	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0
321	4103	32101	32100	Pit	17	210	0	0	0	0	#U	0	220	0	0	0	0	0
322	4106	32214	32212	Pit	18	50	##	#	0	##	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
322	4107	32219	32218	Pit	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
326	4112	32601	32600	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
326	4113	32602	32600	Pit	6	15	##	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
344	4123	34404	34403	Pit	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	1	0	0	0	0	0
368	4130	36801	36800	Ditch	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0
368	4131	36808	36800	Ditch	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0
372	4114	37200	37200	Buried soil	18	40	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	4110	38204	38203	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0
404	4135	40404	40400	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	++	5	#	0	0	0	0
404	4136	40401	40400	Ditch	16	20	#	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
409	4132	40903	40902	Ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	#	0	0	0	0
409	4134	40905	40904	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0
436	4115	43603	43602	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	'++	0	0	0	0	0	0

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossil	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Large mammal	Burnt flint	Metal Fe	Slag
458	4124	45801	45800	Pit	16	60	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	4125	46401	46400	Ditch	48	40	##	0	0	0	#U	+++	1	#	0	0	0	0
464	4126	46404	46402	Pit	10	50	#	#	0	0	0	+++	10	#	#	#	0	0
464	4127	46403	46402	Pit	18	70	#	0	0	#	0	+++	11	#	0	0	0	0
464	4128	46414	46412	Pit	1	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	4129	46415	46412	Pit	8	10	#	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0
464	4133	46417	46416	Ditch	19	20	#	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	#	0	0	#	0
497	4117	49701	49700	Pit	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
497	4118	49702	49700	Pit	16	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
504	4119	50401	50400	Pit	17	130	#	0	0	0	0	0	10	#	#	0	0	#
513	4122	51301	51300	Pit	16	150	0	0	0	0	#U	+++	150	#	0	#	0	0

Table 17: Environmental Samples

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APPENDIX F SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-411189
Project Name	Hanwood Park, Land East of Kettering, Phase 2

Start of Fieldwork	1st September 2020	End of Fieldwork	24th October 2020
Previous Work	yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNNHAN20	Planning App. No.	Pre-application
HER Number	ENN109948	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Mixed
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☐	Sample Trenches
☒	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☒	Augering	☒	Measured Survey	☒	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☐	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Ditch	Uncertain
Gully	Uncertain
Pit	Uncertain
Buried Soil	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Posthole	Uncertain
Colluvium	Uncertain

Object	Period
Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Animal Bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Animal Bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Slag	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pottery	Post-Medieval (1540-1901)
Fired Clay	Uncertain
Worked Stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Glass	Roman (43 to 410)
Glass	Post-Medieval (1540-1901)

Tree throw	Uncertain	Flint	Mesolithic (- 10 000 to - 4000)
Furrow	Post-Medieval (1540-1901)	Flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Northamptonshire
District	Kettering
Parish	Barton Seagrave
HER office	Northampton
Size of Study Area	123.17ha
National Grid Ref	SP 90941 77497

Address (including Postcode)

Land East of Kettering,
Cranford Road,
Kettering,
Northamptonshire

Project Originators

Organisation	OAE
Project Brief Originator	Lesley-Ann Mather
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour
Project Supervisor	Tim Lewis

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	NARC	ENN109948
Digital Archive	OAE	ENN109948
Paper Archive	NARC	ENN109948

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☒	☒	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☒	☒	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media

Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☒
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☒
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☒

Further Comments

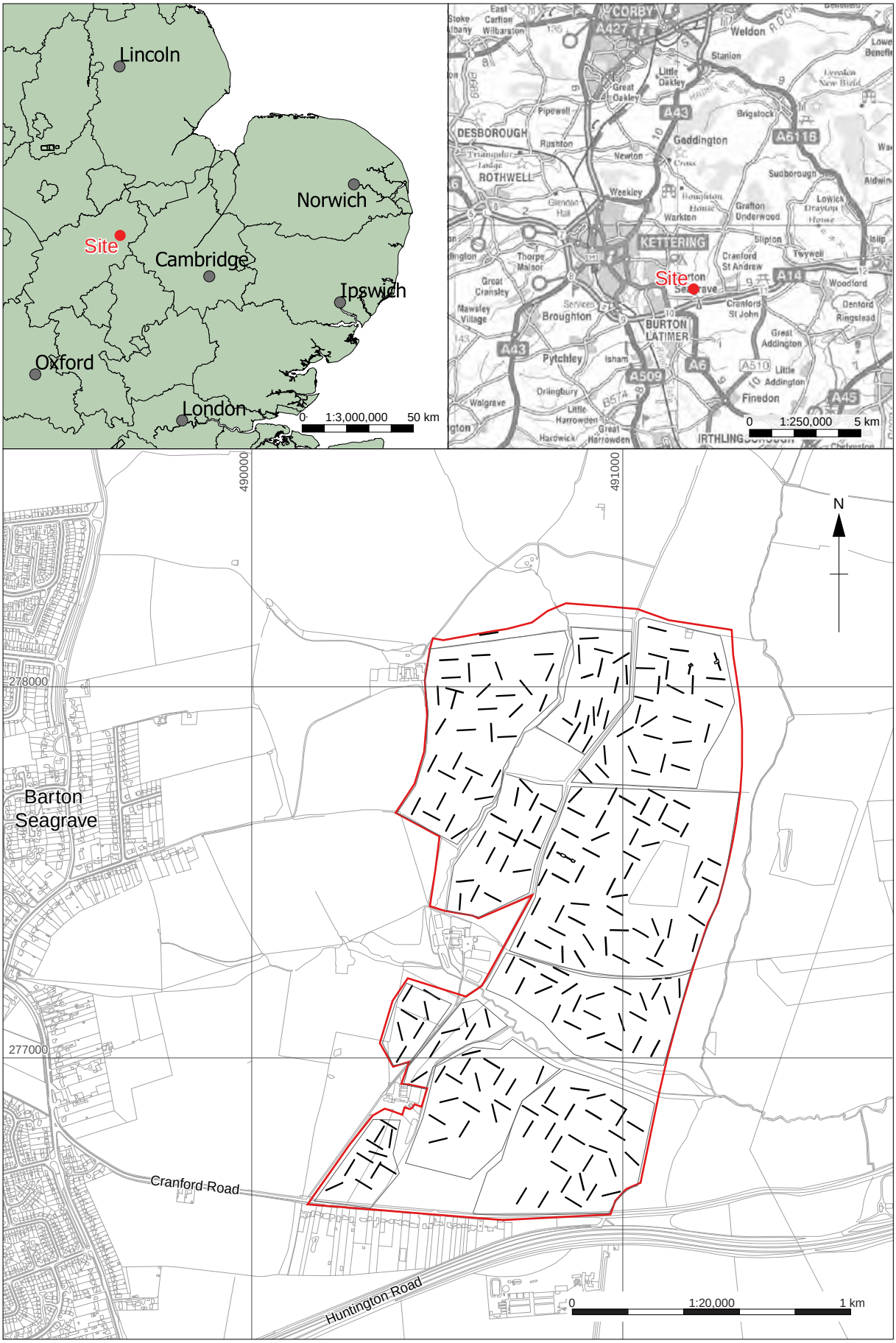

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (outlined red)

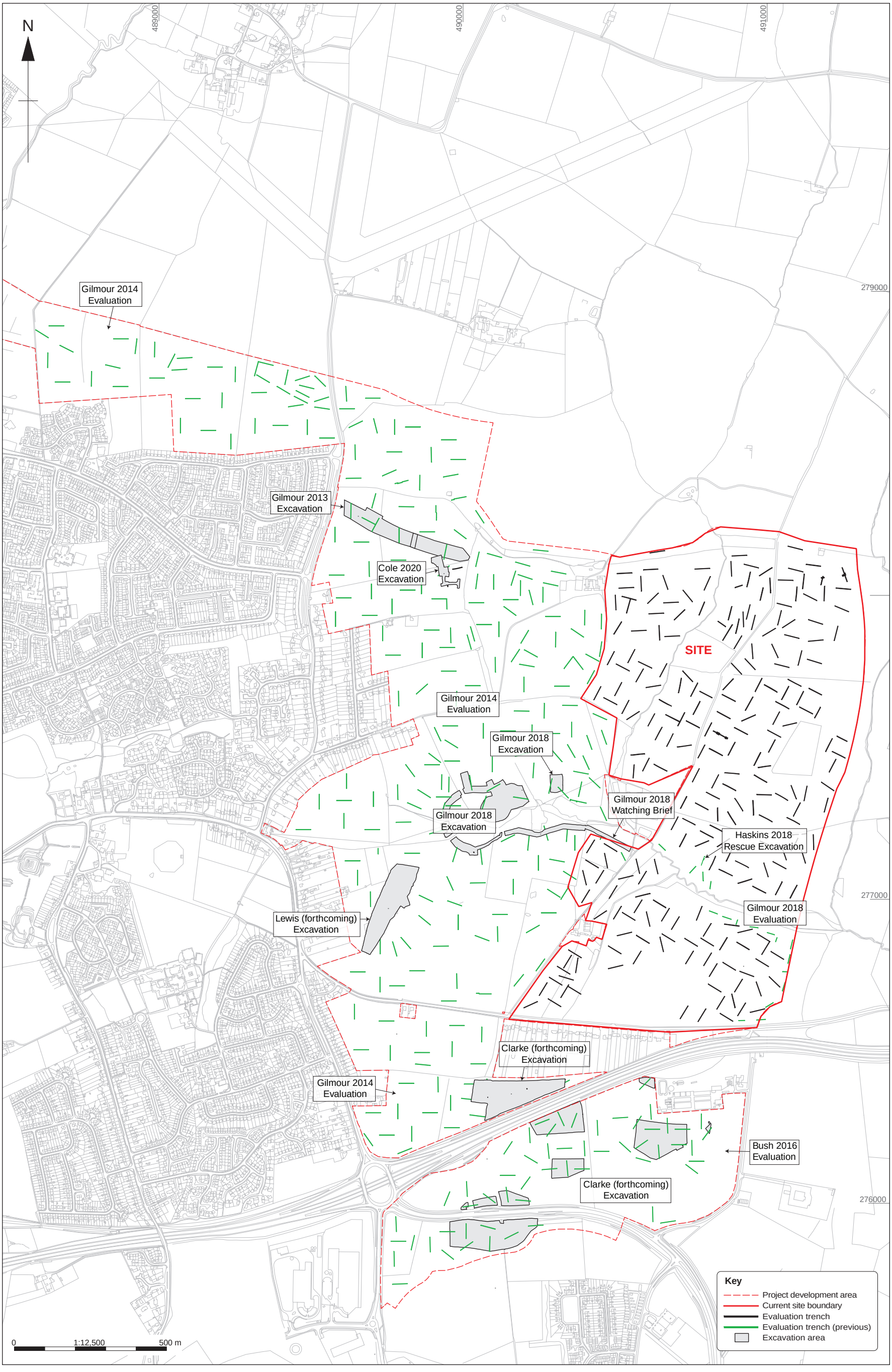

Figure 2: Location with relation to previous works

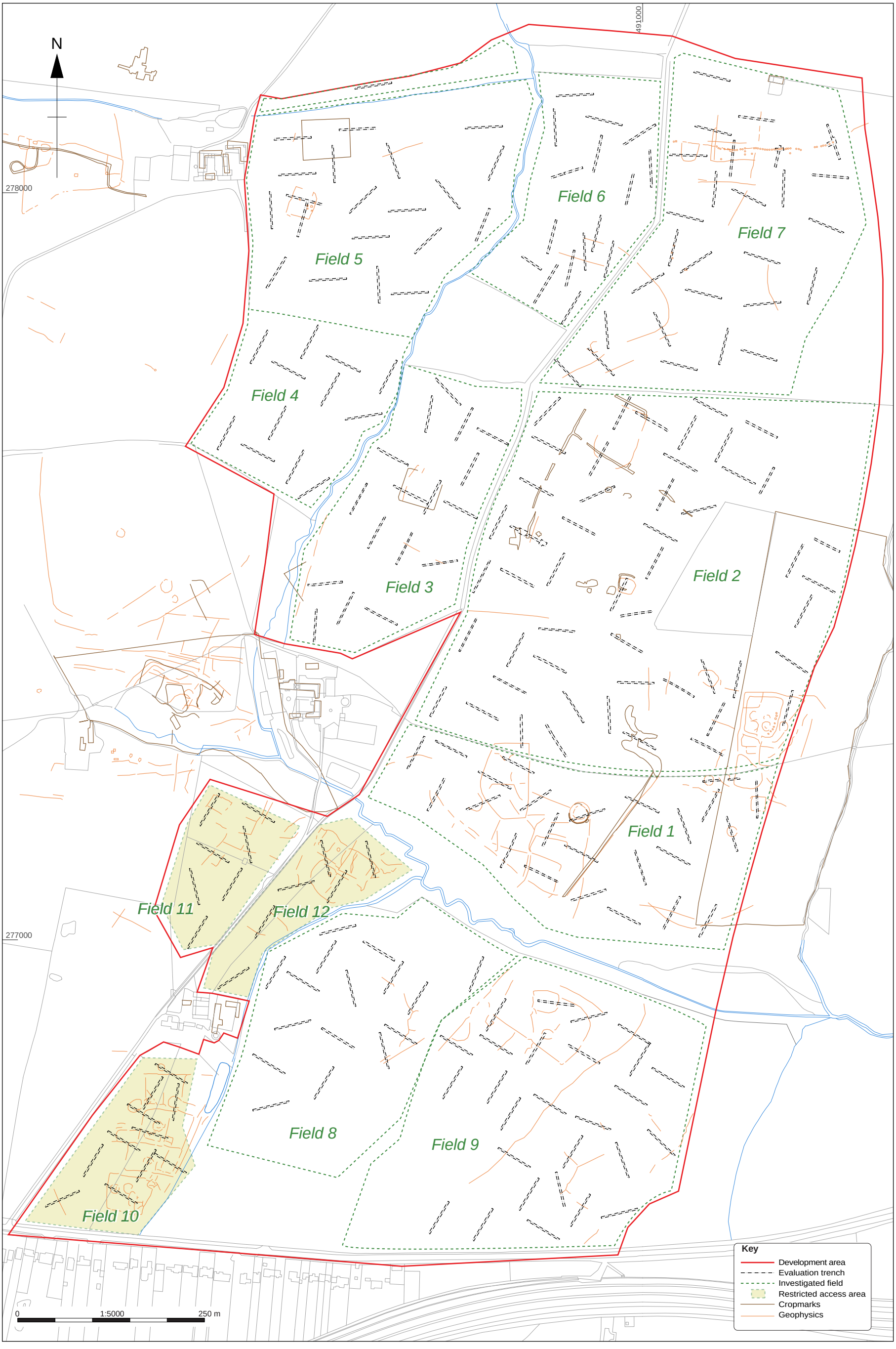

Figure 3: Trench layout with geophysics results and field numbers

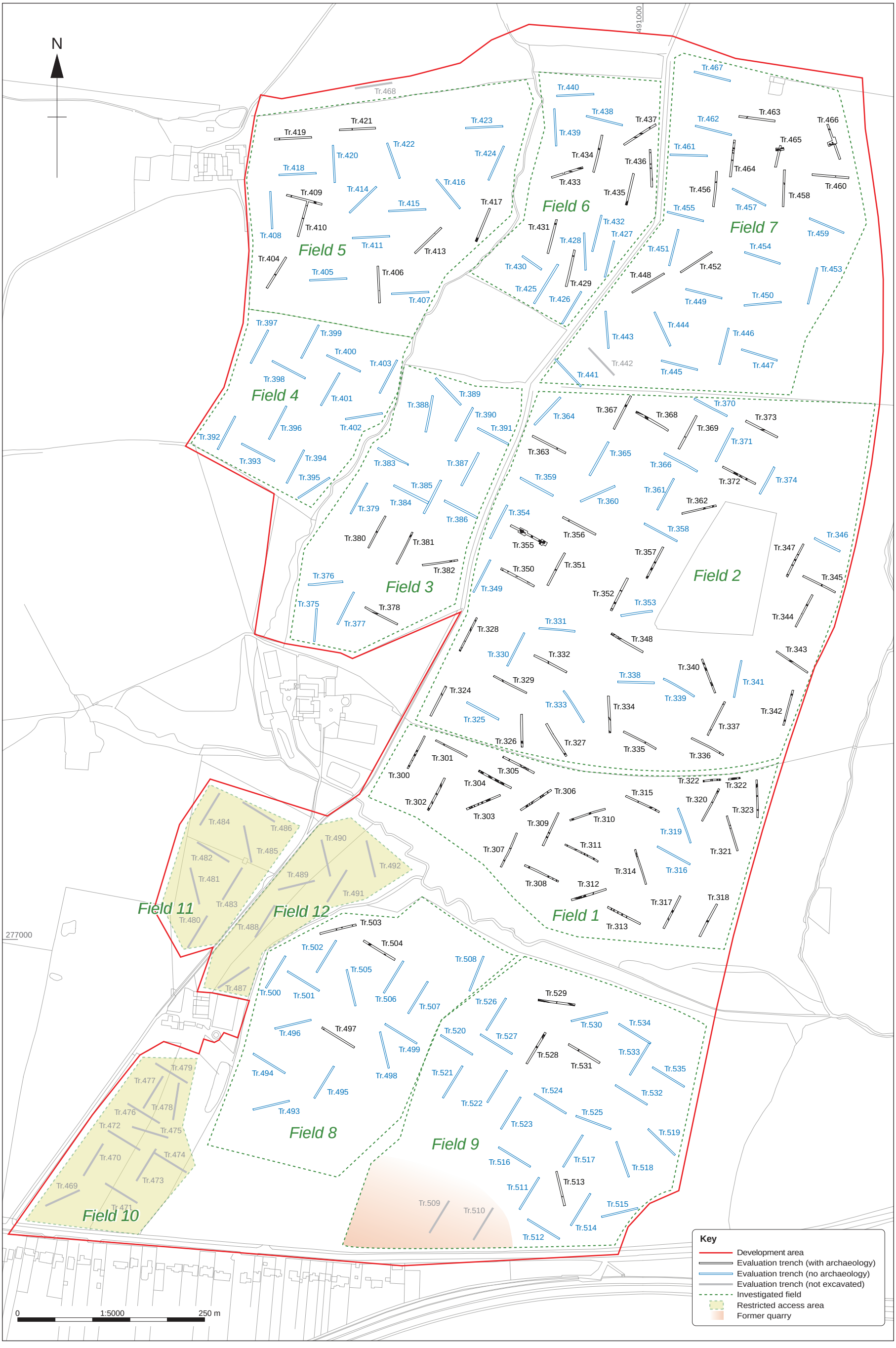

Figure 4: Trench plan overview

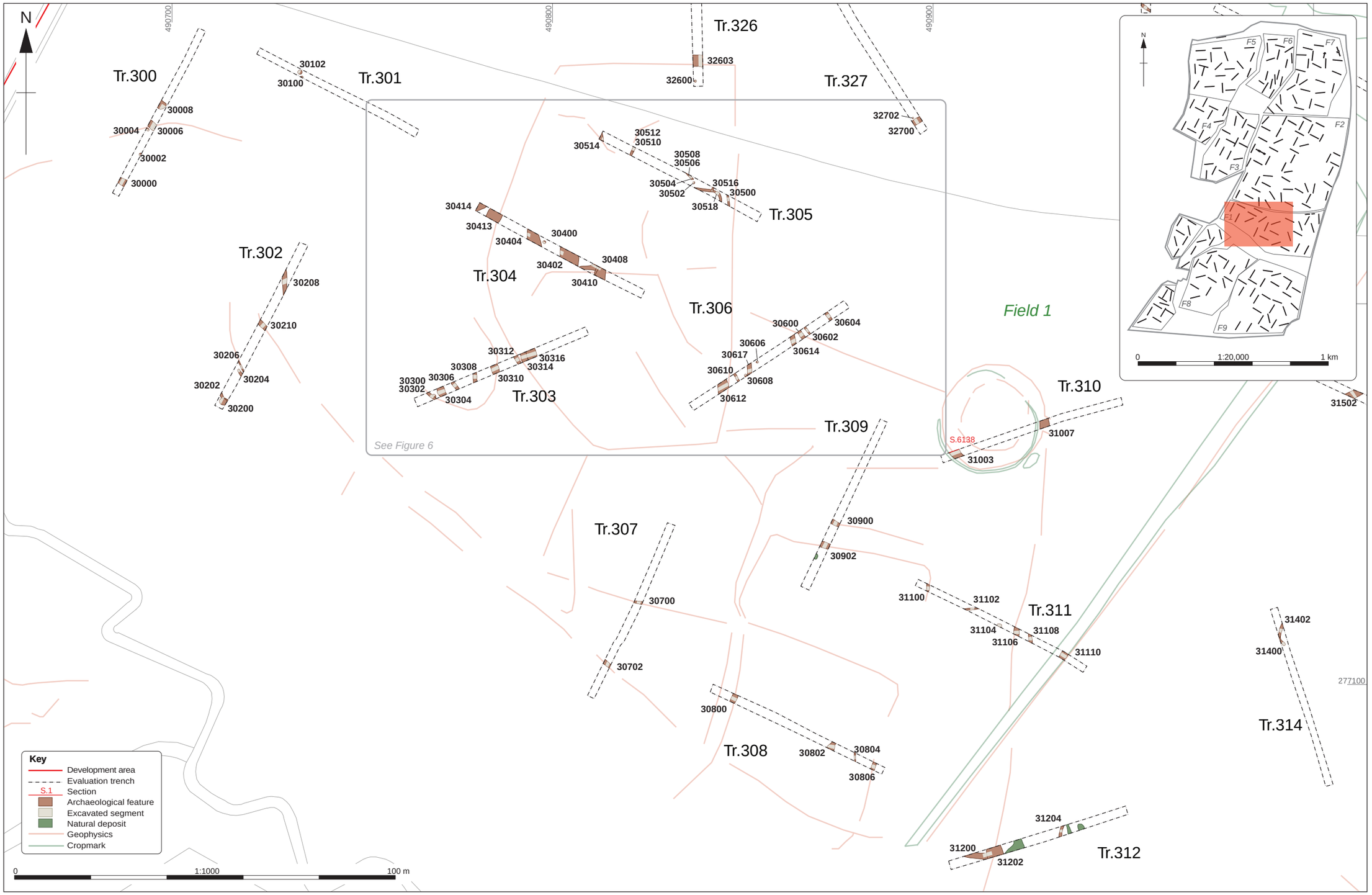

Figure 5: Field 1- Trenches 300-312 and 314

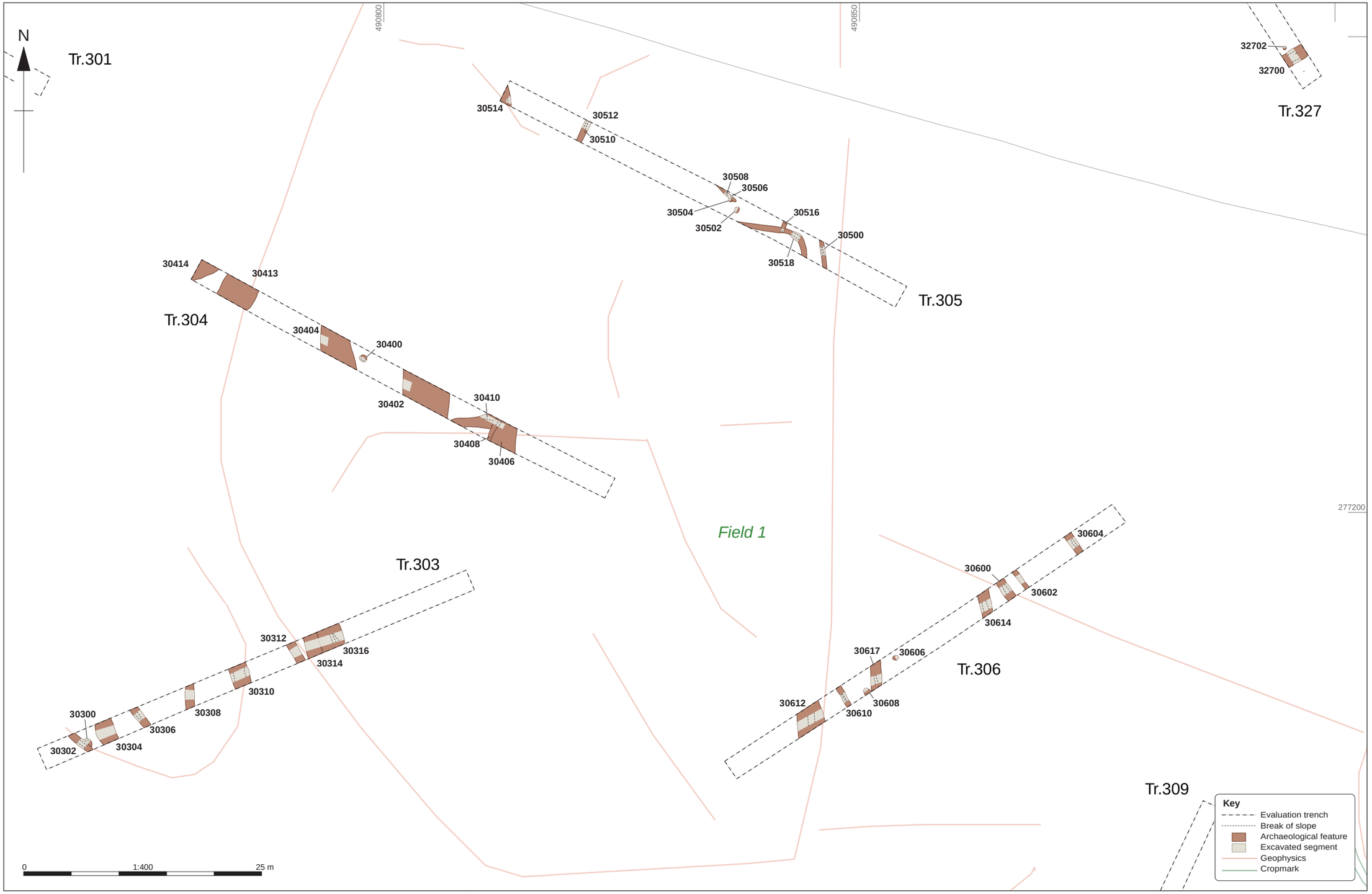

Figure 6: Field 1- Trenches 303-306 detail plan

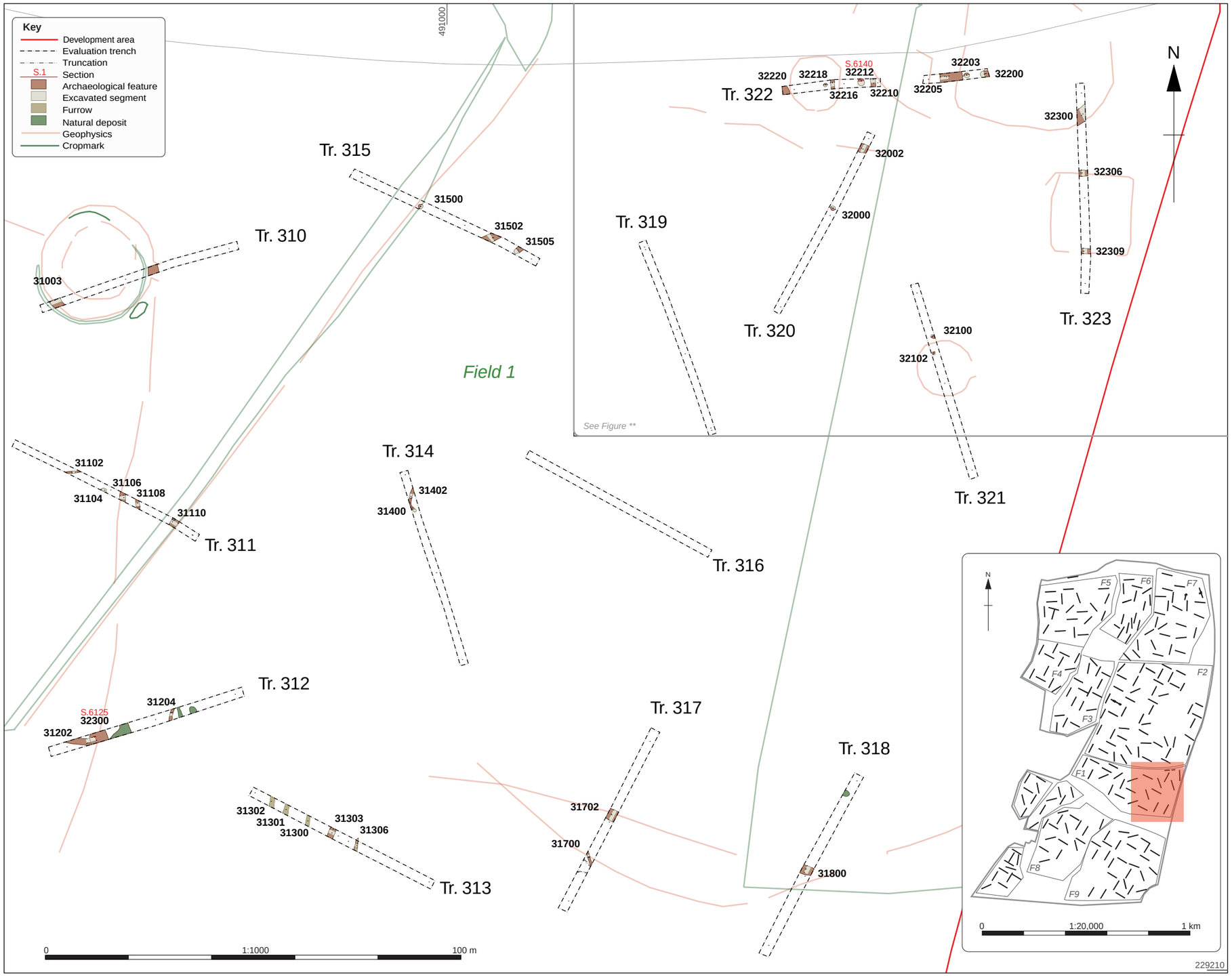

Figure 7: Field 1 - East: Trenches 312-323

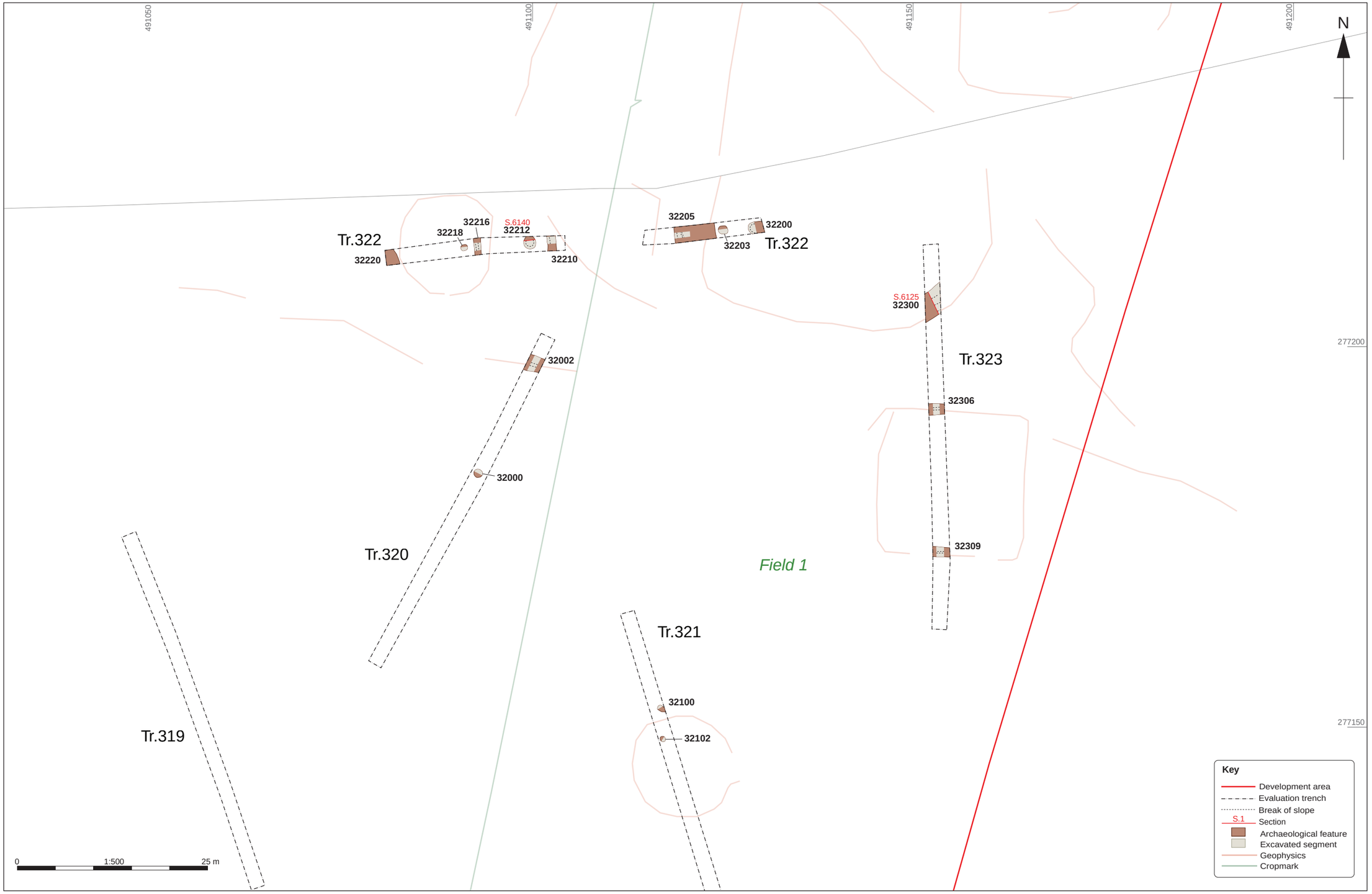

Figure 8: Field 1- Trenches 319-323 detailed plan

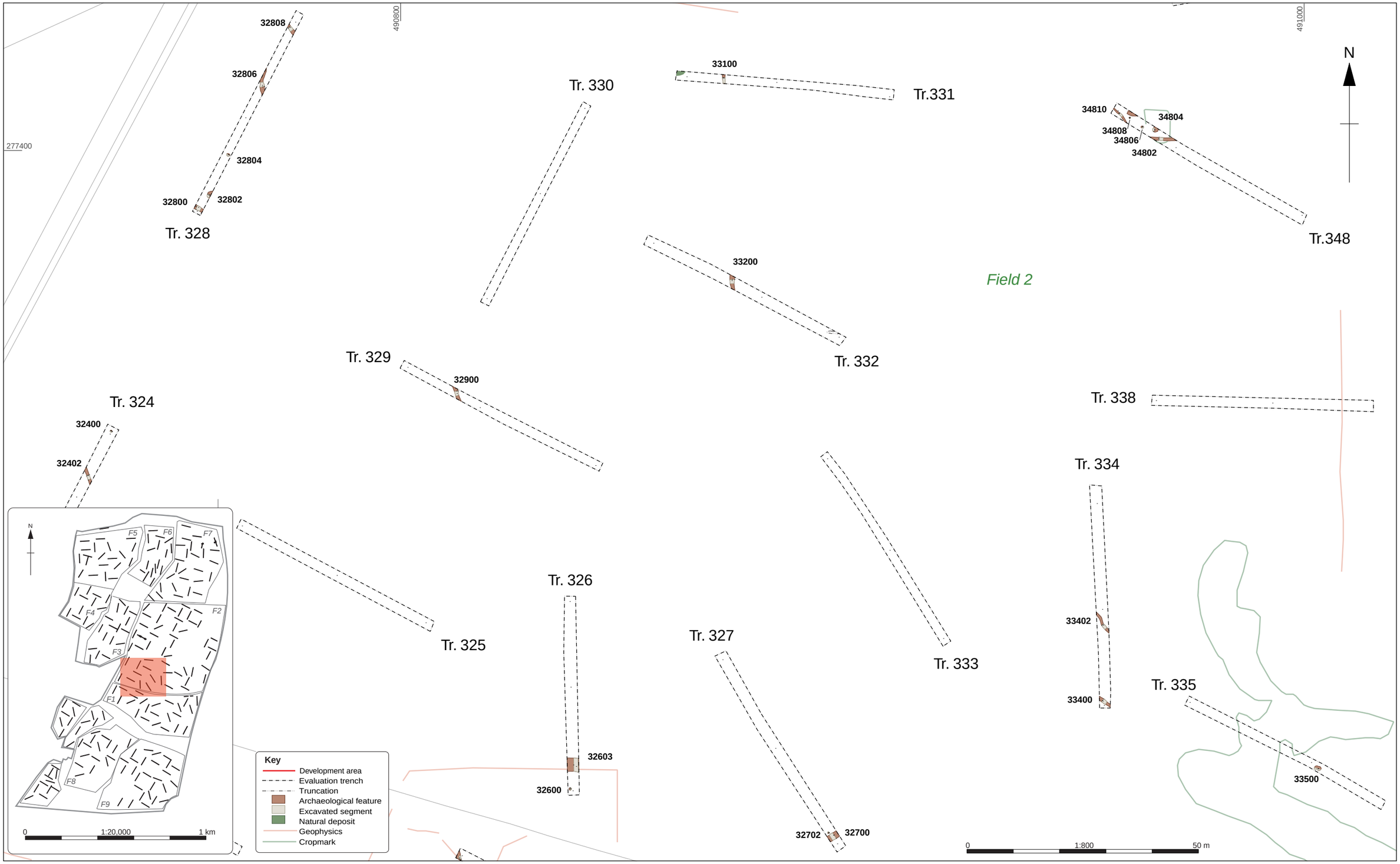

Figure 9: Field 2 - South-west: Trenches 324-335, 348 and 338

Figure 10: Field 2 - South-east: Trenches 336, 337 and 339-343

Key
Development area
Evaluation trench
Truncation
S.1 Section
Archaeological feature
Excavated segment
Furrow
Natural deposit
Geophysics
Cropmark

N

491000

277500

Tr. 364
Tr. 367
S.6160
36700
Tr. 368
S.7102
36800
See Figure 12
34300
Tr. 391
36300
Tr. 363
Tr. 365
Field 2
Tr. 359
Tr. 354
Tr. 360
See Figure 13
Tr. 355
35500
35506
35508
35516
35520
35512
35518
35514
35600
Tr. 356
Tr. 351
Tr. 349
35700
35010
35008
35006
35004
35002
35000
Tr. 350
Tr. 352
Tr. 357
35204
35202
35200
Tr. 353
33100
Tr. 330
Tr. 331
Tr. 348
34808
34810
F1
F2
F3
F4
F5
F6
F7
F8
F9
0 1:20,000 1 km
0 1:1000 100 m

Report Number 2465

Figure 11: Field 2 - North-west: Trenches 349-357, 359-360

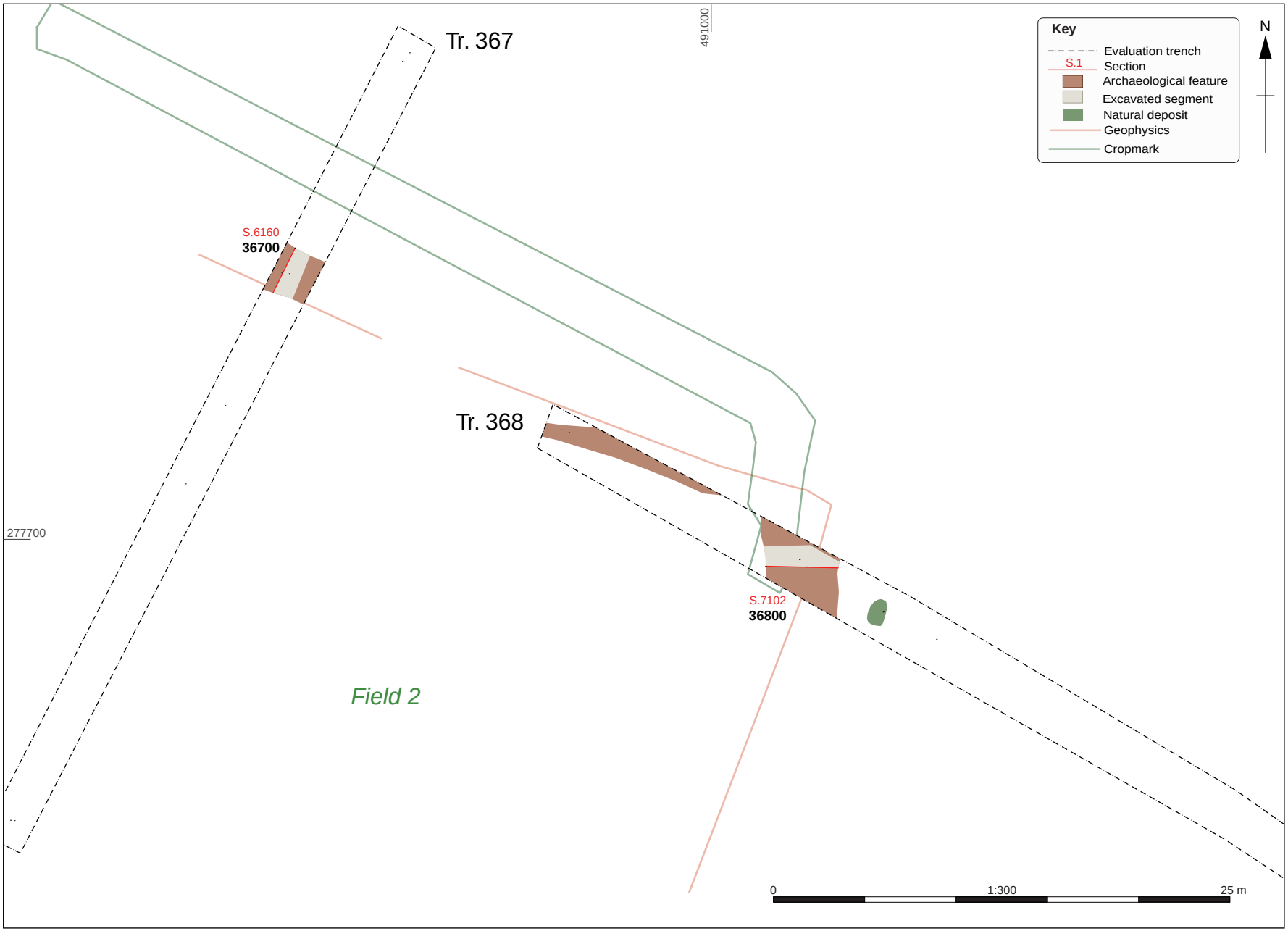

Figure 12: Field 2- Trenches 367 and 368 detailed plan

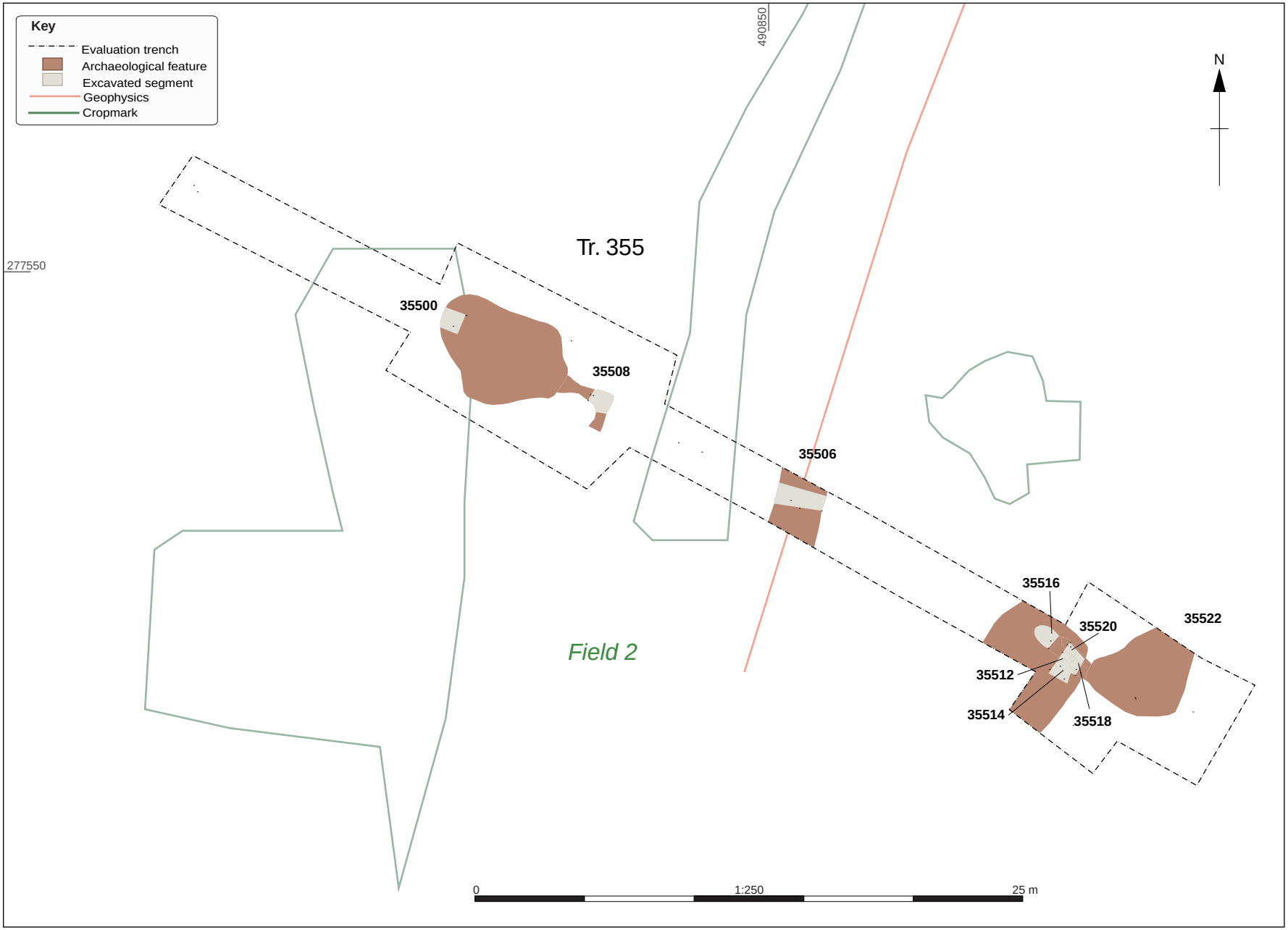

Figure 13: Field 2- Trench 355 detailed plan

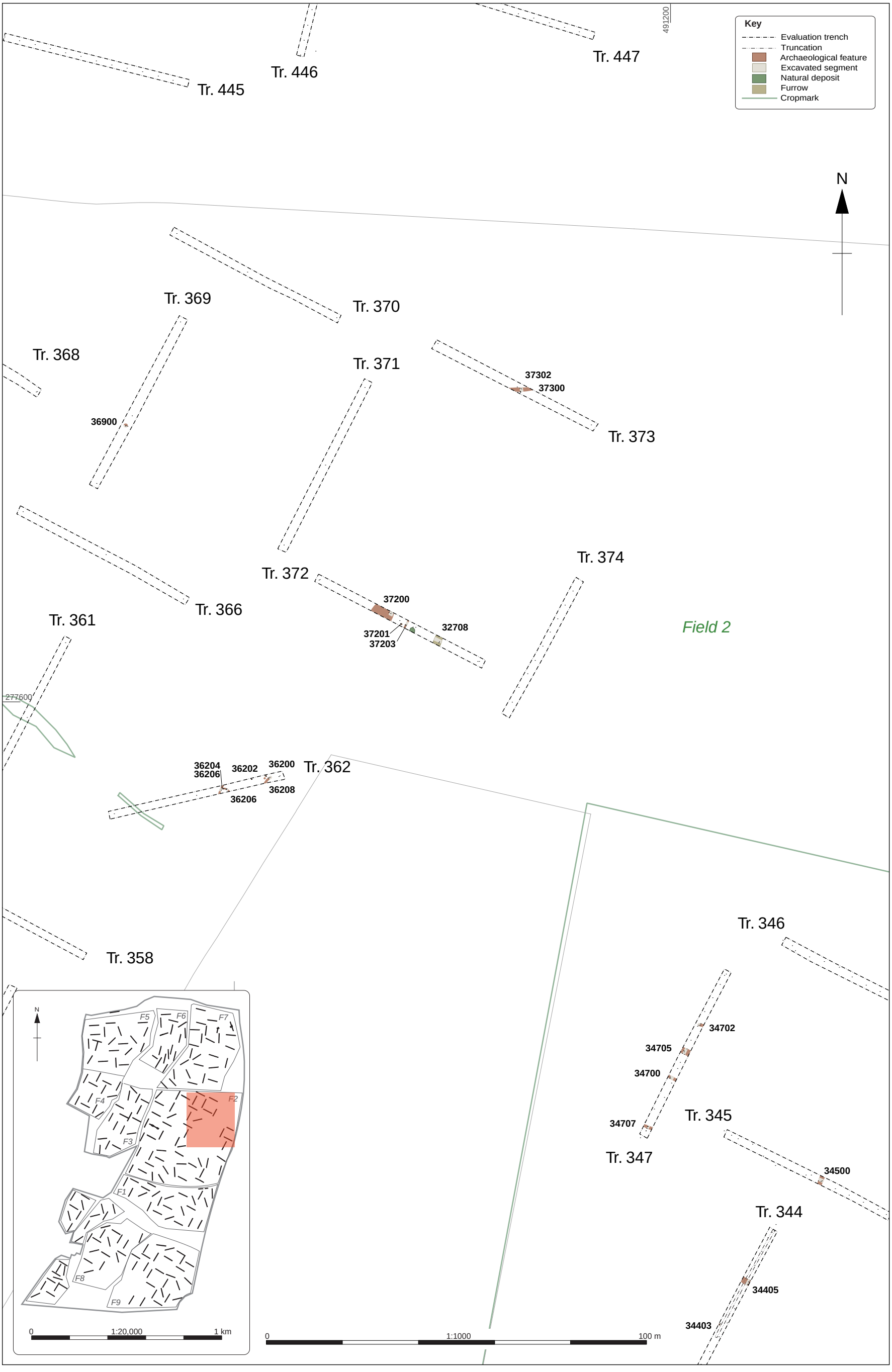

Figure 14: Field 2 - North-east: Trenches 344-347, 361-362, 368-374

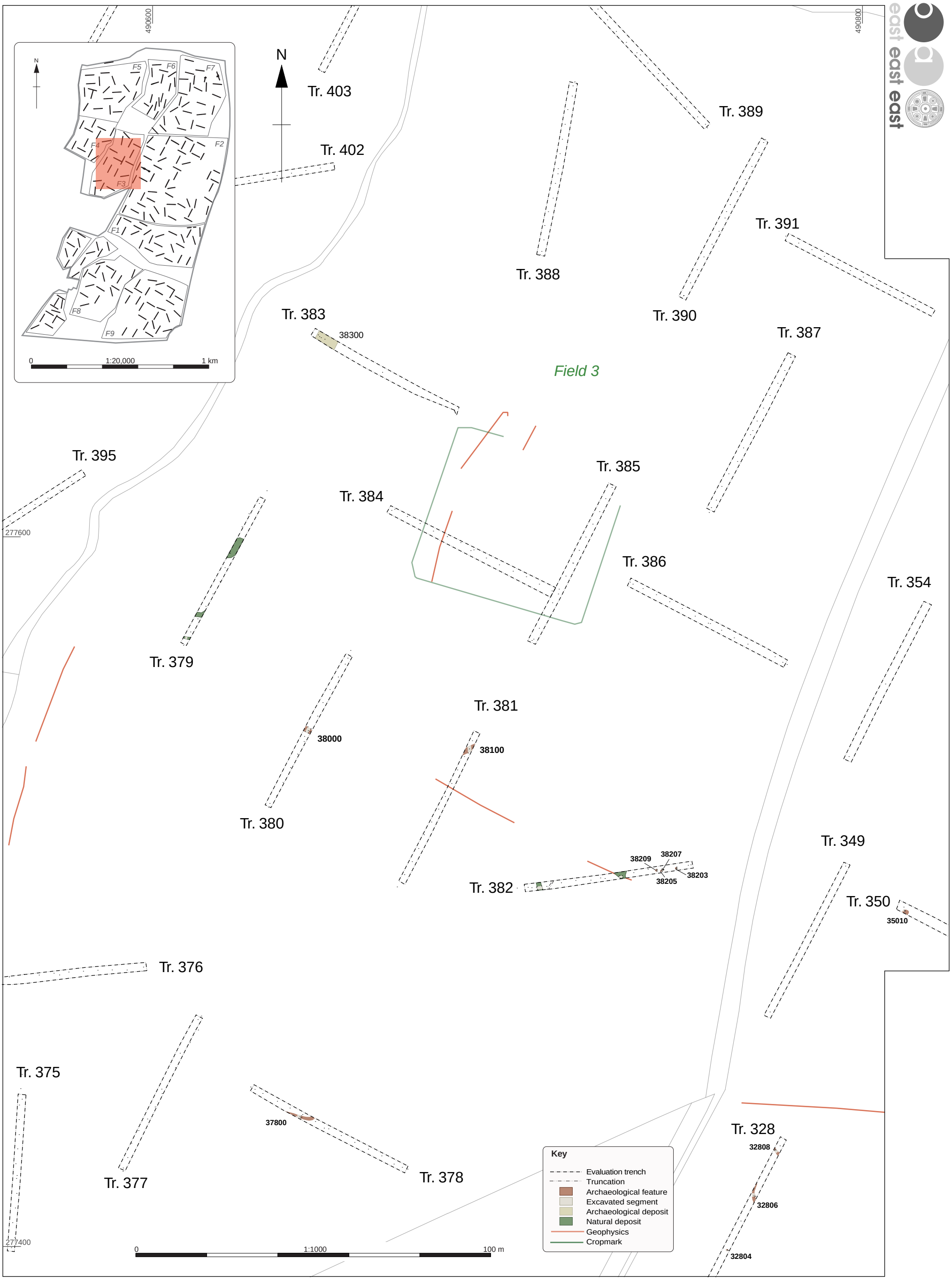

Figure 15: Field 3: Trenches 375-391

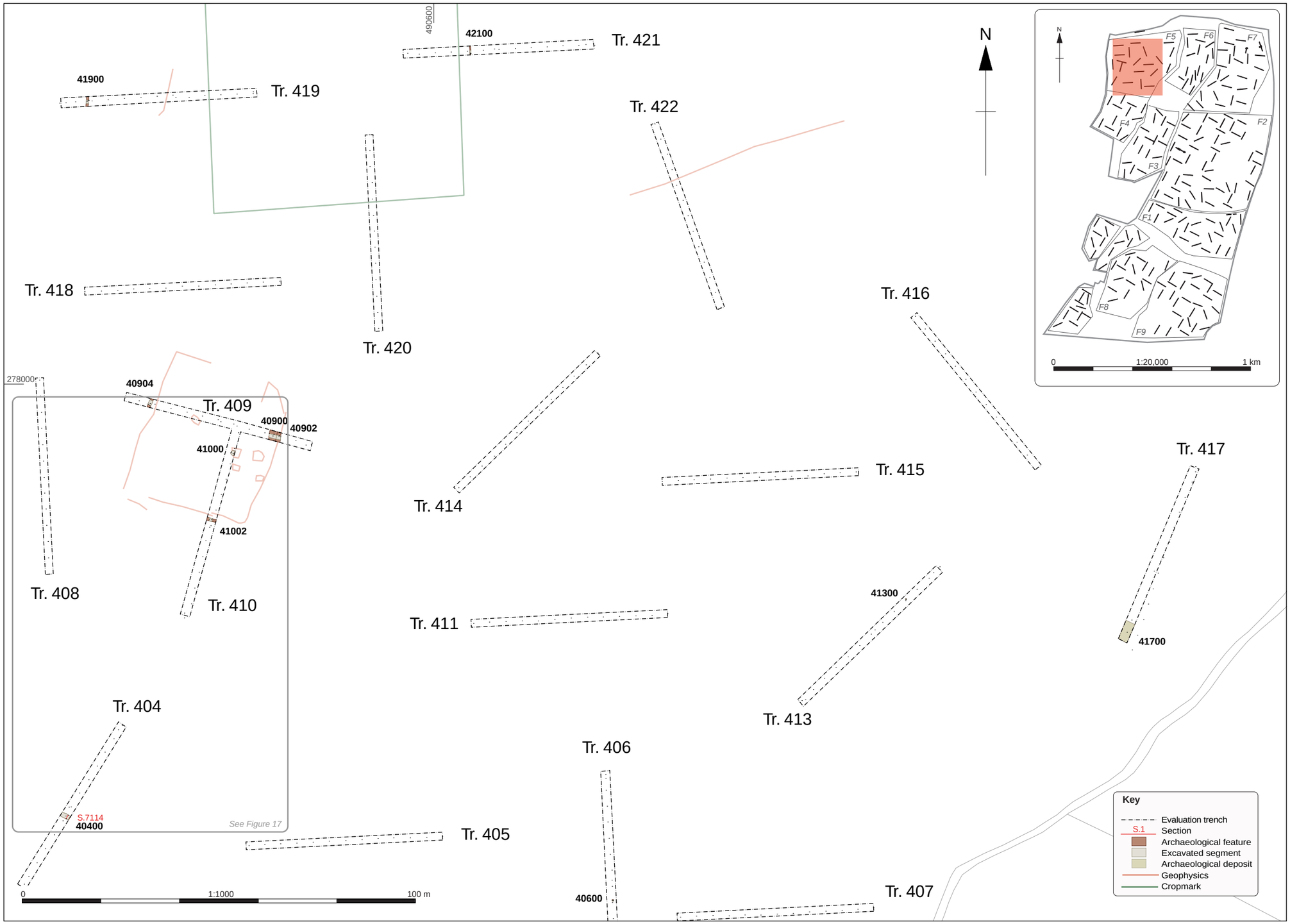

Figure 16: Field 5- Trenches 404-411, 413-422

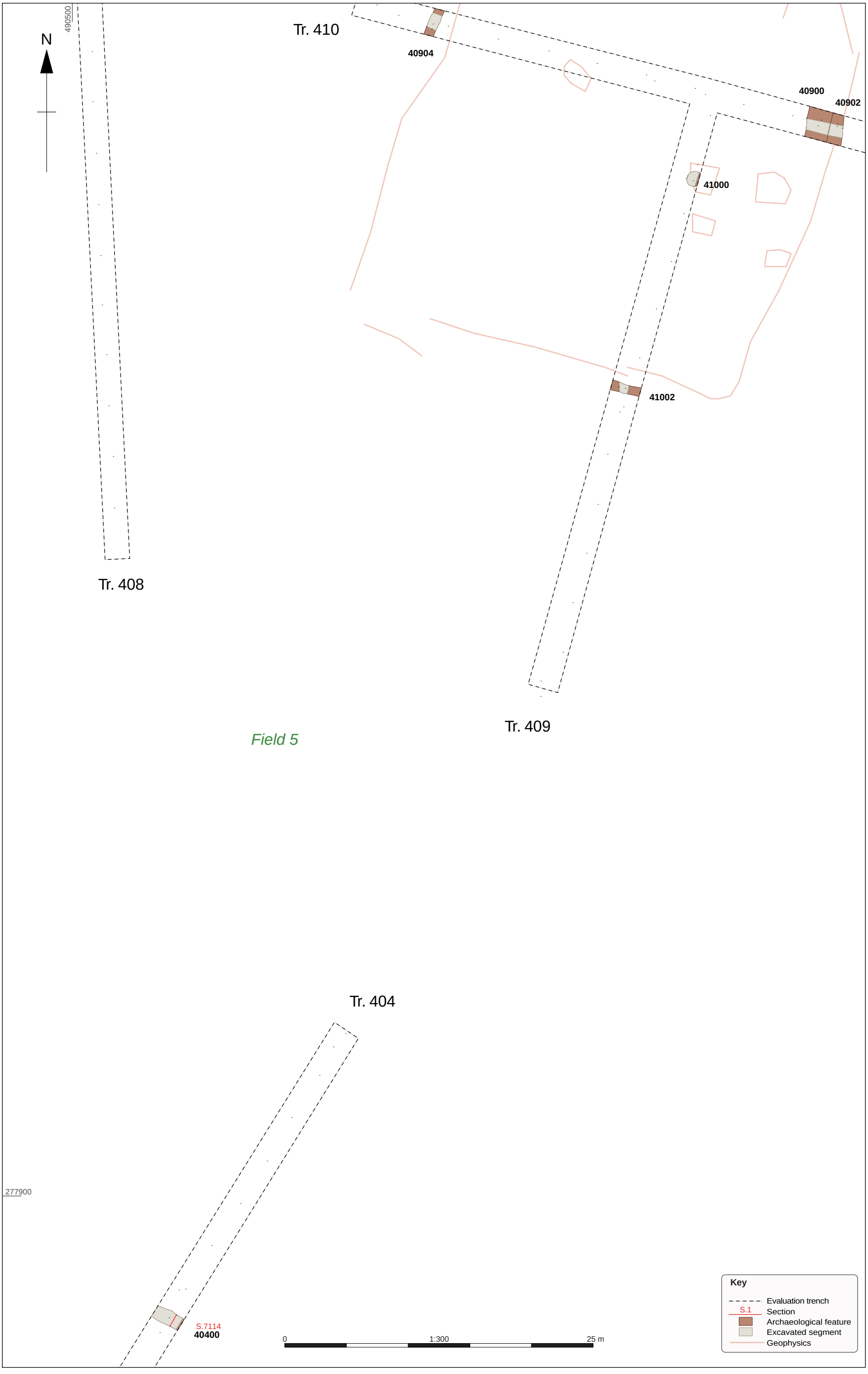

Figure 17: Field 5- Trenches 404, 409 and 410 detailed plan

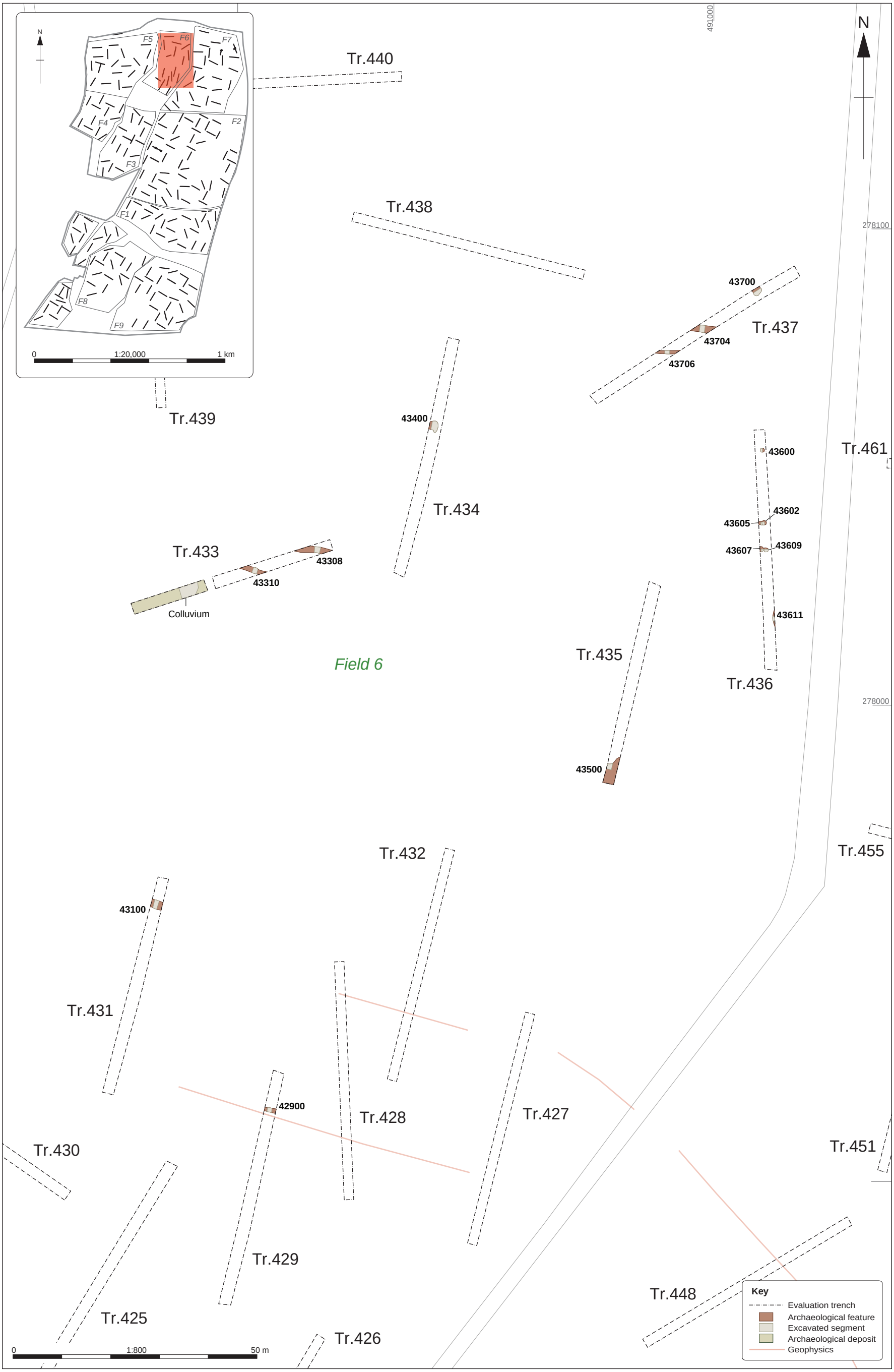

Figure 18: Field 6- Trenches 427-438

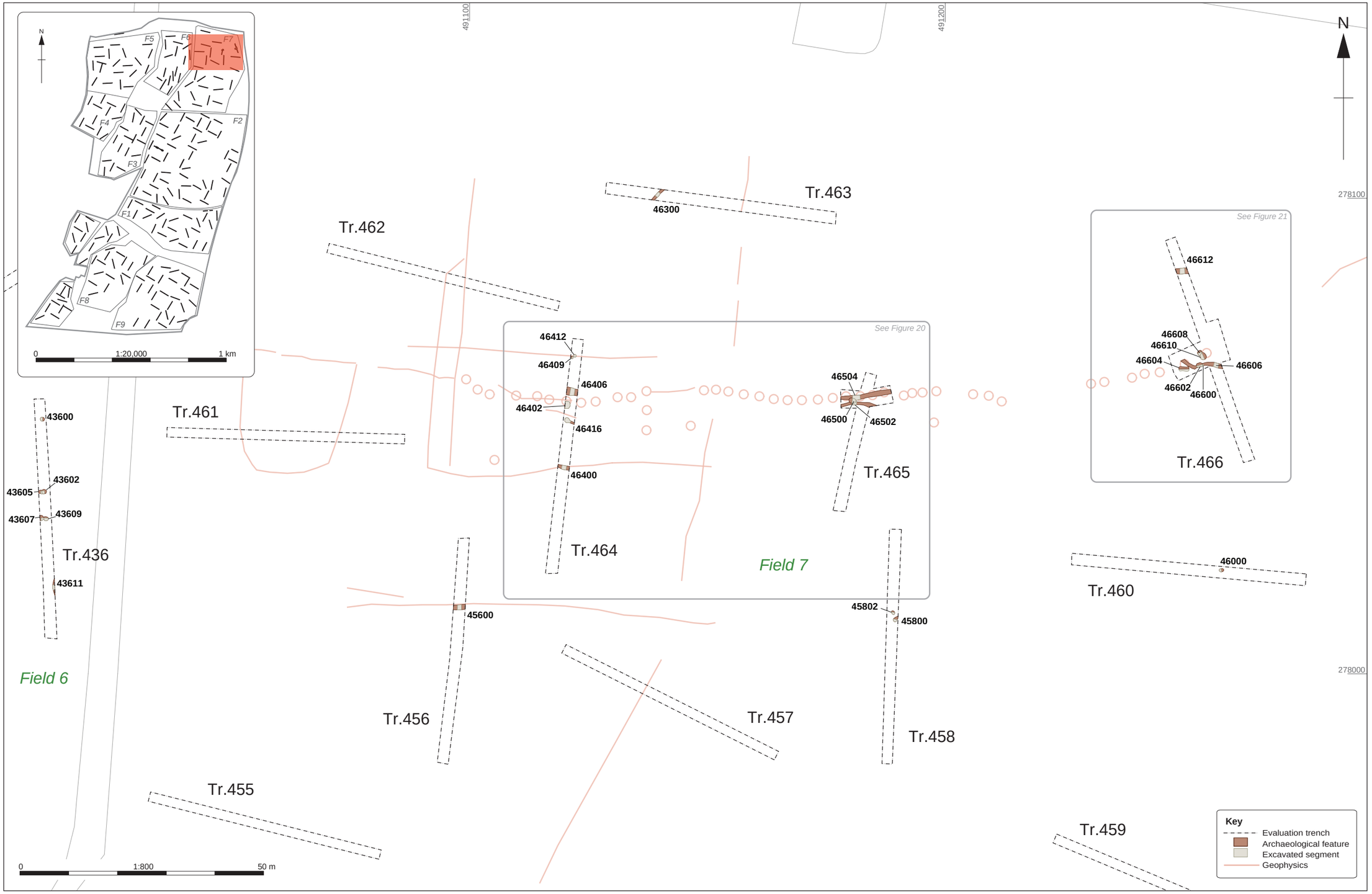

Figure 19: Field 7- Trenches 436, 455-466

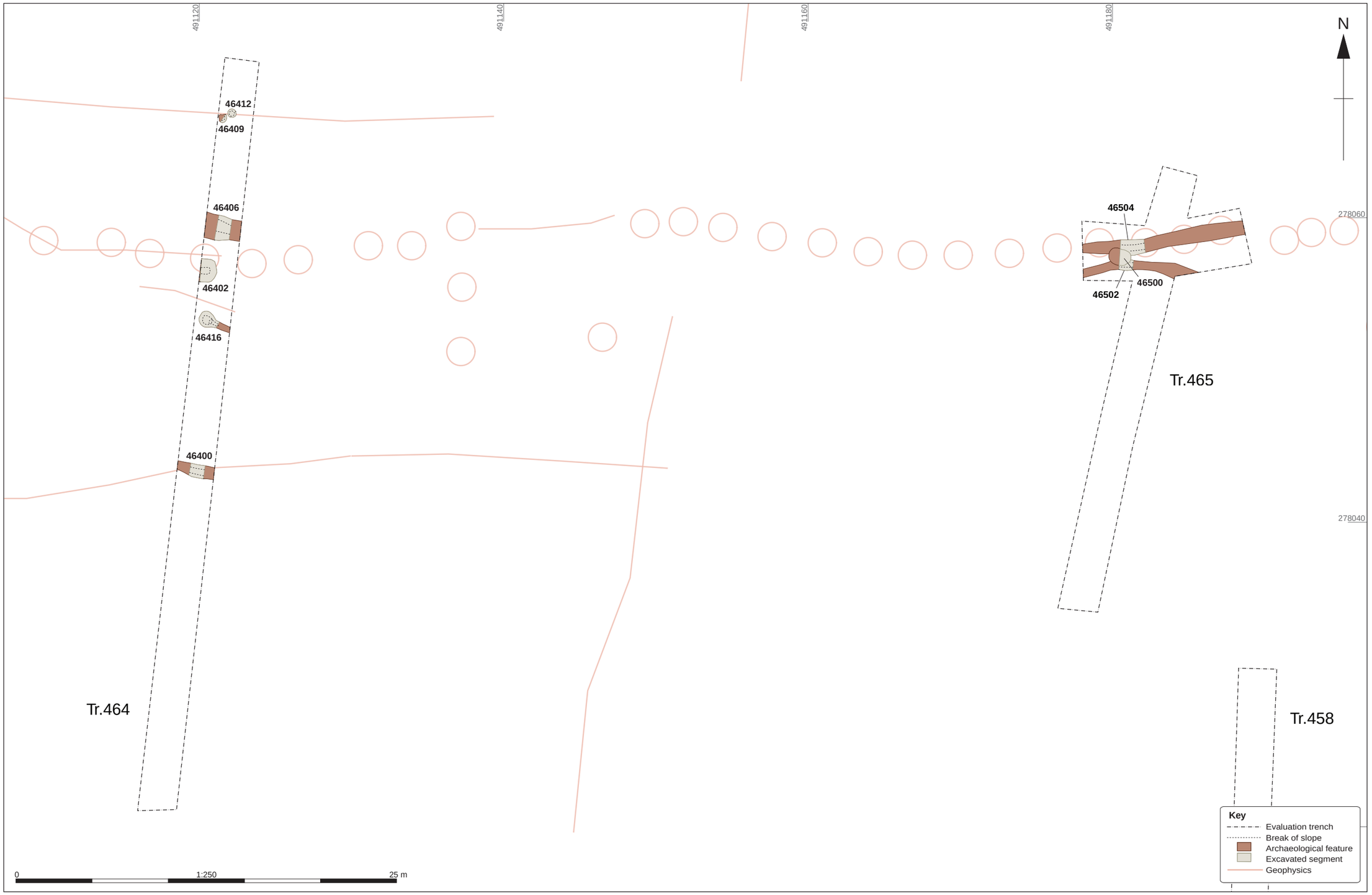

Figure 20: Field 7- Trenches 464 and 465 detailed plan

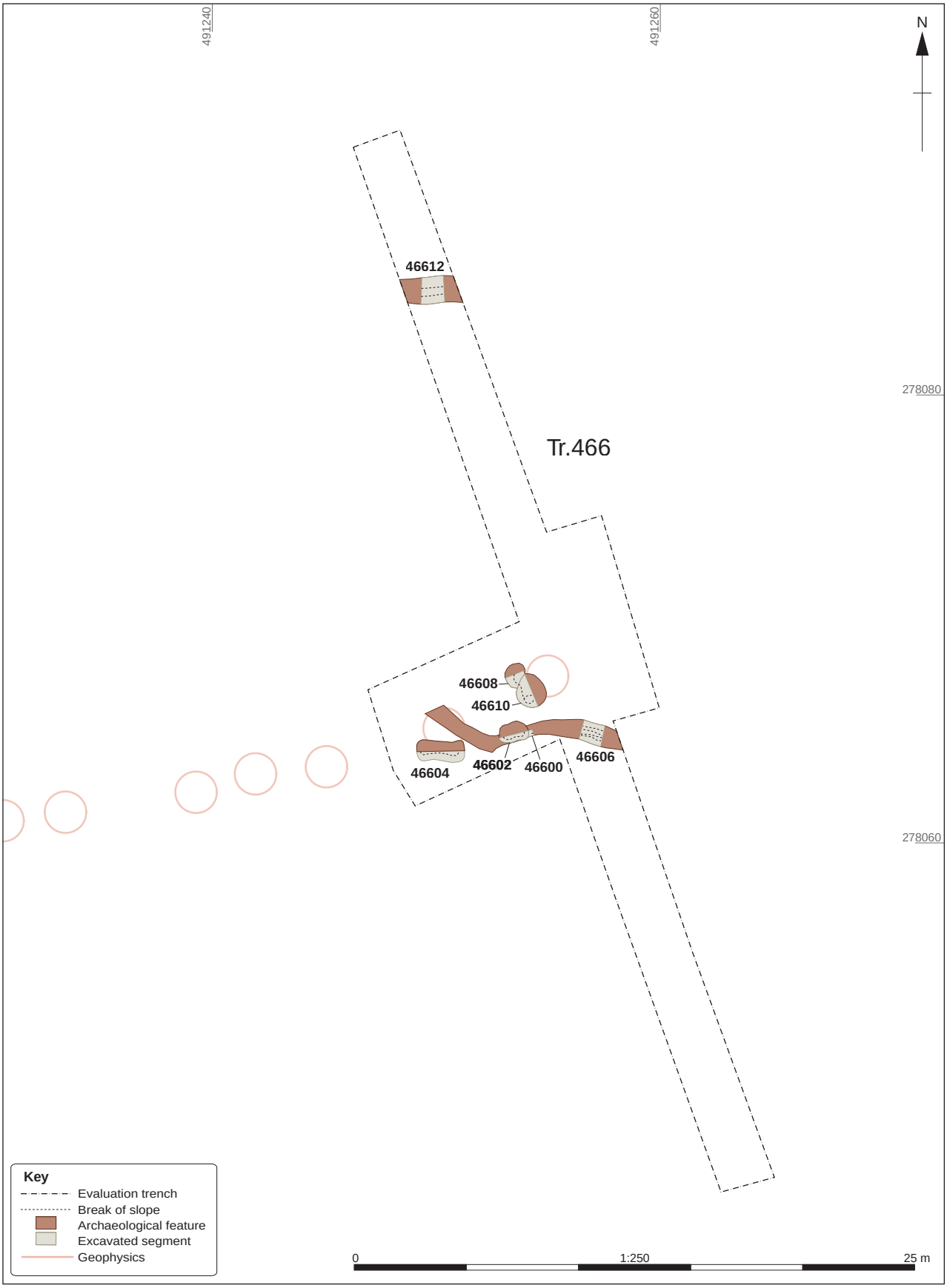

Figure 21: Field 7- Trench 466 detailed plan

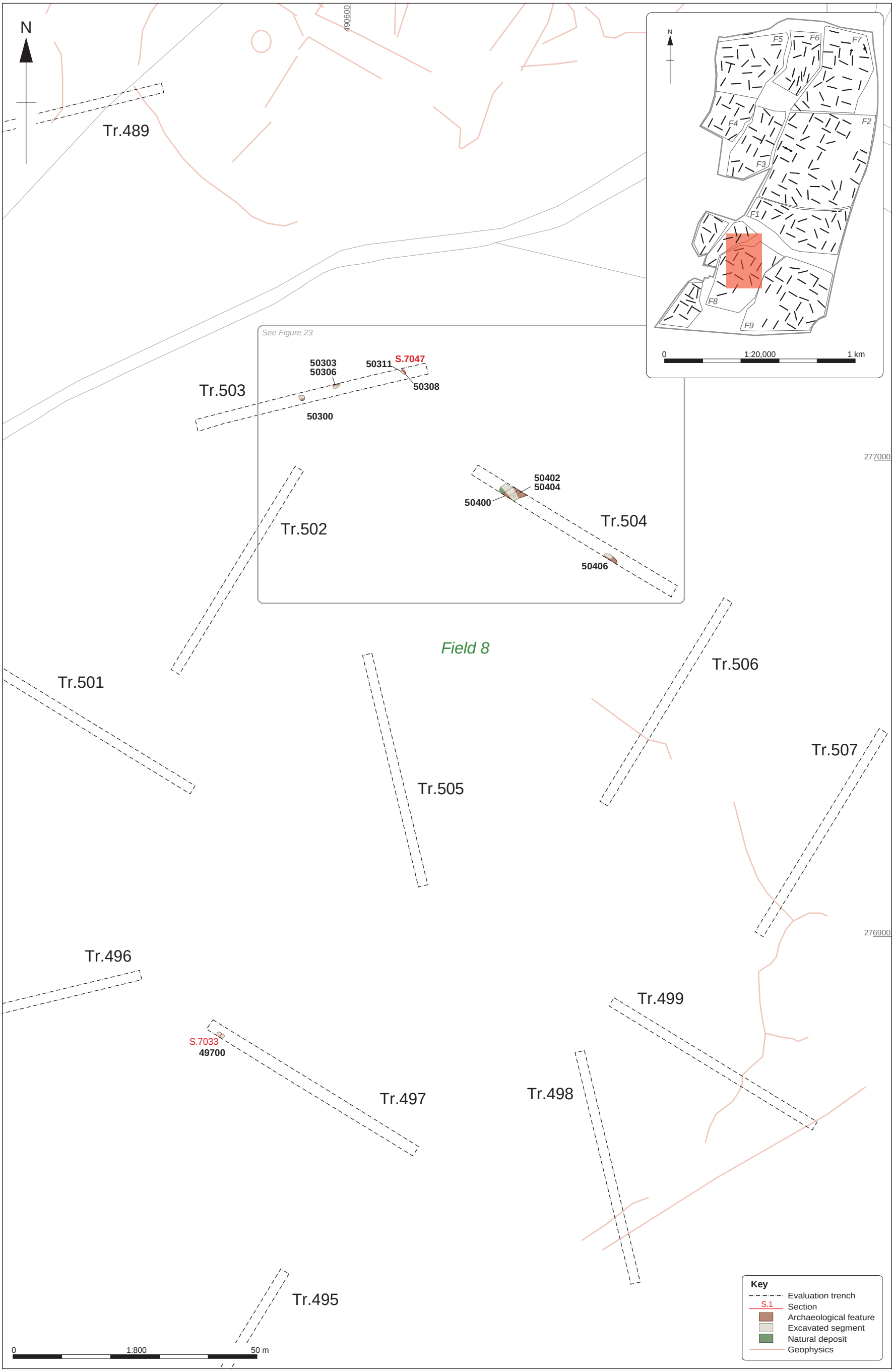

Figure 22: Field 8- Trenches 495-499, 501-507

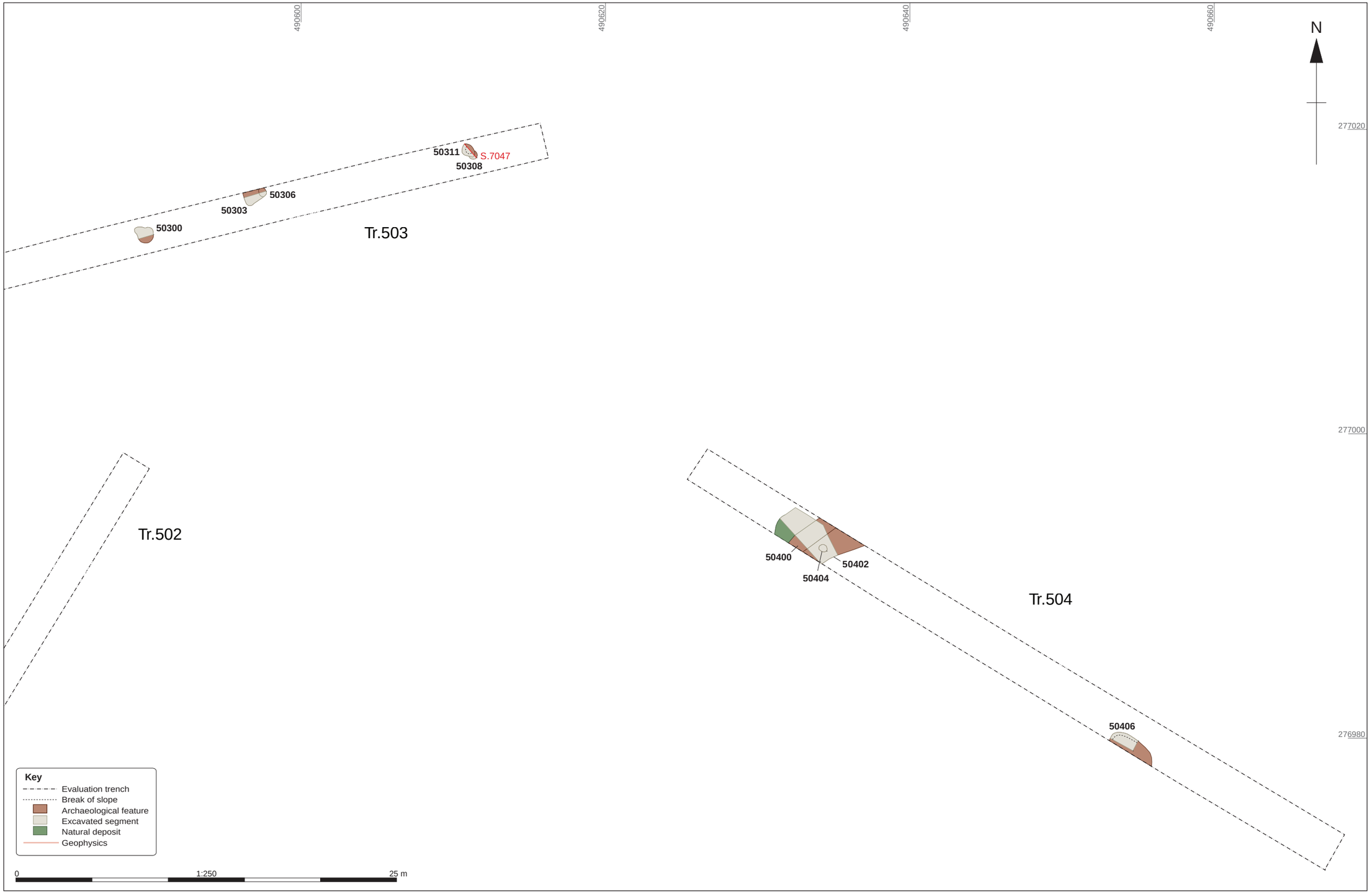

Figure 23: Field 8- Trenches 503 and 504 detailed plan

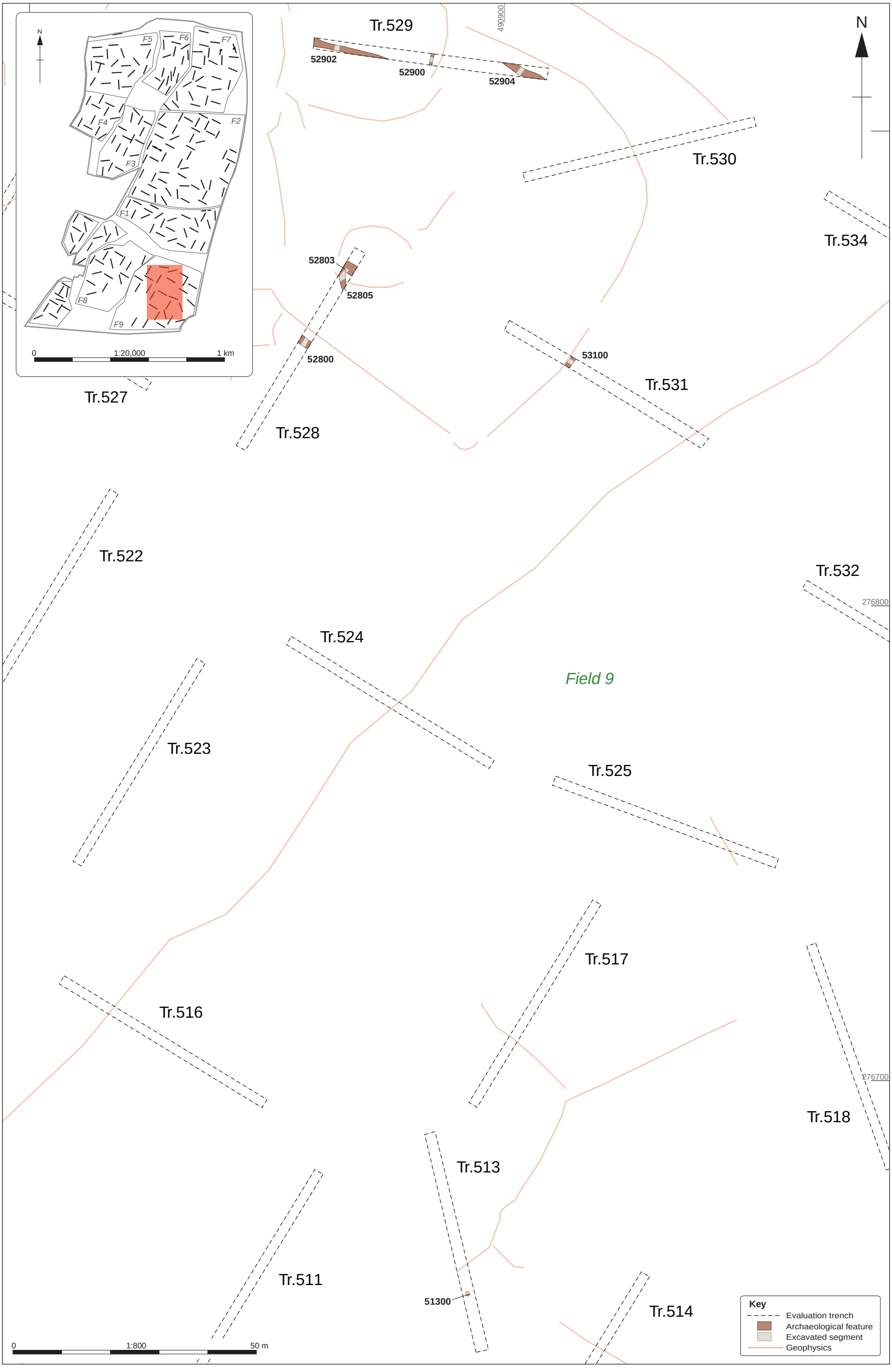

Figure 24: Field 9- Trenches 511, 523-514, 516-519, 522-525, 528-531

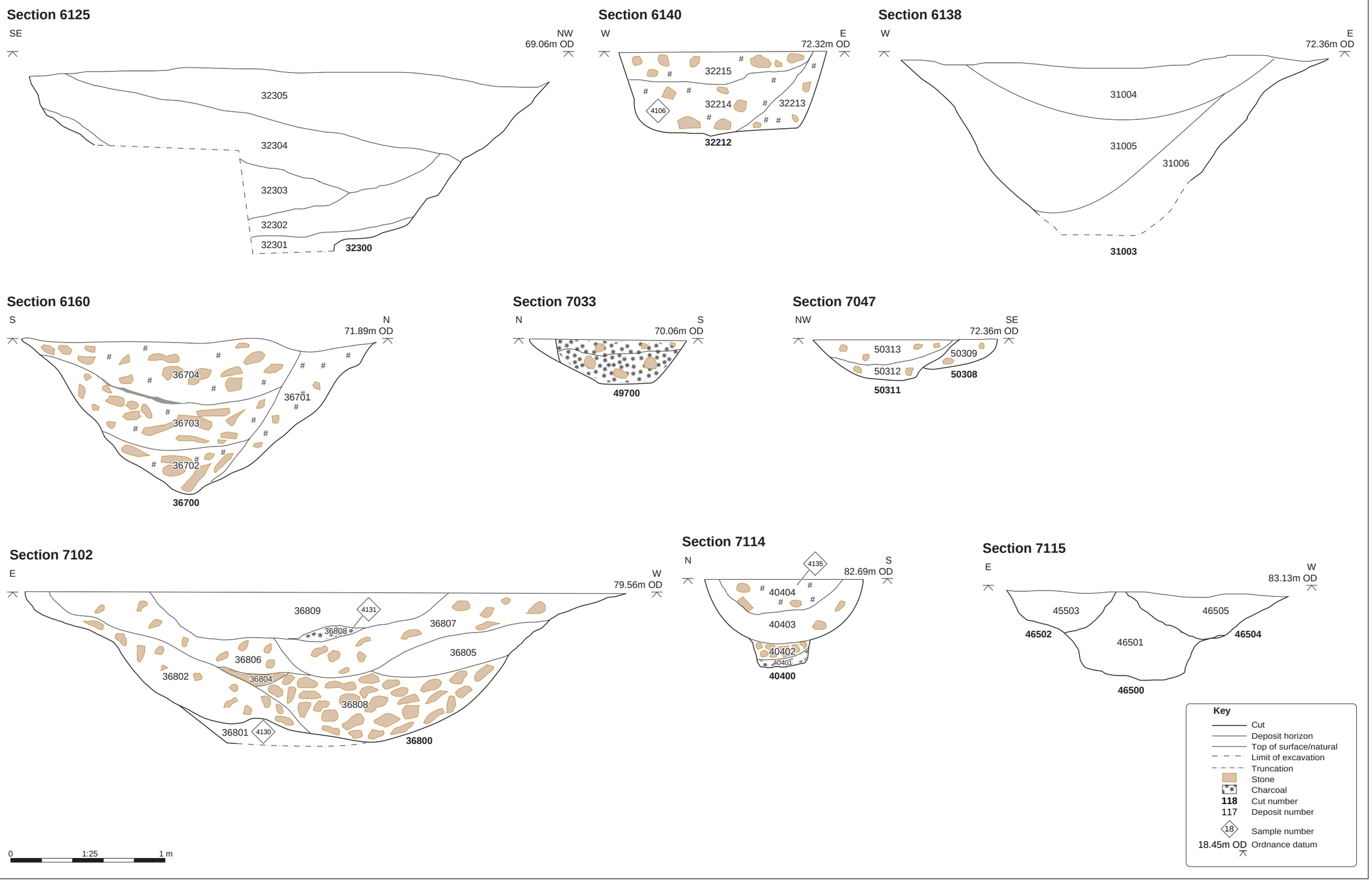

Figure 25: Selected sections

Plate 1: Ditch **30316** looking north-west

Plate 2: Ditch **32603** looking east

Plate 3: Probable quarry pits, Trench 355, after extension. Looking north

Plate 4: Ditch **36700** looking West

Plate 5: Ditch terminus **46416** looking south

Plate 6: Detail shot of Small find 3506, CuA artefact recovered from 46407 in **46406**, Trench 464

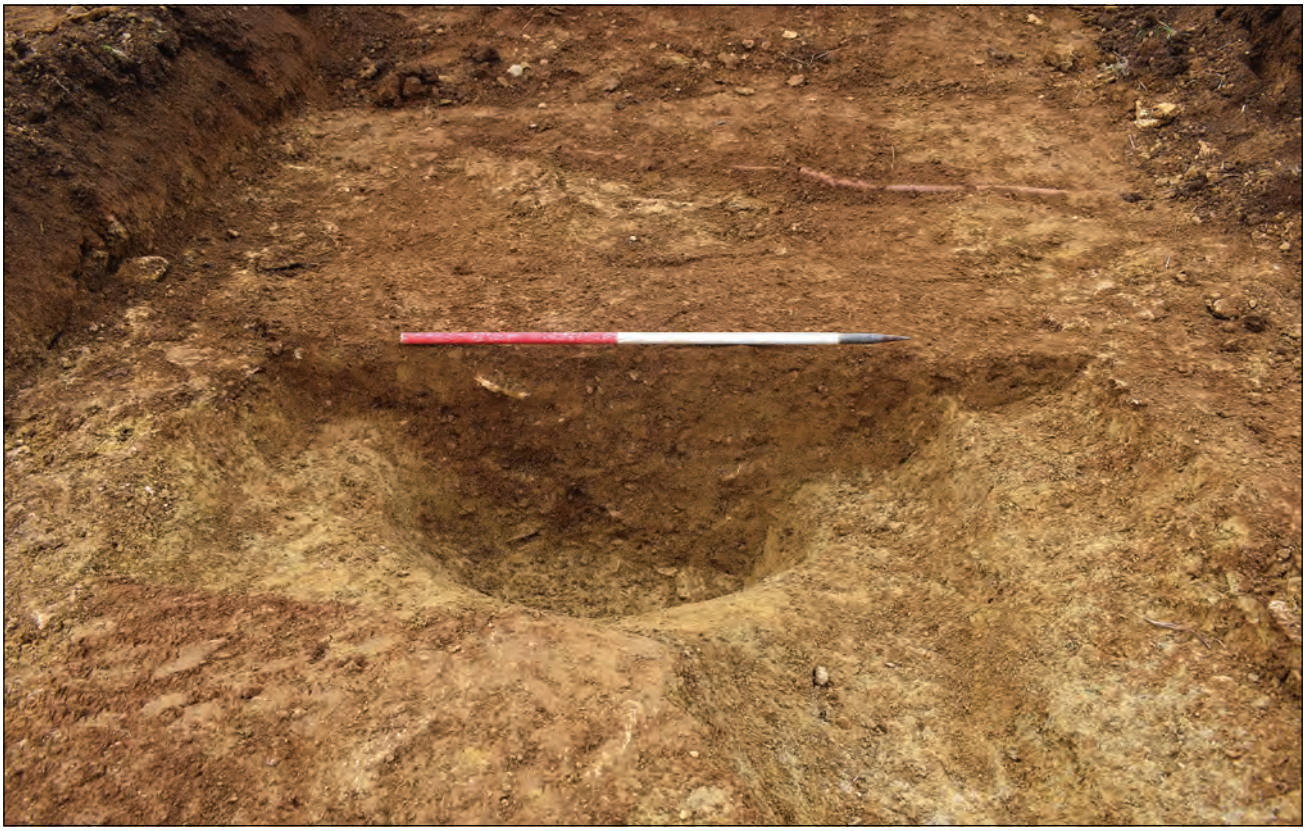

Plate 7: Pit **46500** cutting Ditches **46502** and **46504**, looking west

Plate 8: Possible sunken featured building **50406** looking south-east

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