

BRAYBROOKE NG SUBSTATION, BRAYBROOKE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Archaeological Strip, map and sample and archaeological monitoring
(watching brief): Assessment of the Archaeological Results

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Non-Technical Summary

This report presents an assessment of the results obtained during archaeological works associated with the proposed construction of a new National Grid electricity supply substation and access road on land within the parish of Braybrooke in Northamptonshire (SP 75835 85804). Whilst the site of the proposed substation itself is entirely located within the Kettering District of Northamptonshire, the associated access road crosses the Northamptonshire and Leicestershire County boundary, to end on the eastern edge of the parish of Market Harborough in Leicestershire.

Network Archaeology was commissioned by National Grid to undertake the archaeological works. These consisted of the strip map and sample (SMS) mitigation of the access road strip, together with archaeological monitoring (watching brief) upon the excavation of two trenches housing the substation earthing cable array. No archaeological work was undertaken on the footprint of the new substation itself, since this part of the proposed development had already been mitigated by an earlier archaeological excavation conducted by Oxford Archaeology in 2019 (Oxford Archaeology 2020a).

The archaeological mitigation of the access road corridor yielded archaeological evidence of Prehistoric to post-medieval activity. Evidence for earlier Prehistoric activity was mainly confined to residual flint finds recovered from later features, although a single possible prehistoric pit (2266) was also noted. Iron Age activity consisted of a large re-cut boundary ditch running north-west to south-east, together with an intersecting ditch, also recut on several occasions, which ran from north-east to south-west. To the south and east of the Iron Age boundary were a series of linear features running on parallel north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east alignments. Whilst many of these features remain undated, several were dated to the early Roman period (1st second to 2nd century AD). Two foci of Roman activity were noted, comprising a series of pits, the possible rake-out of a kiln, curvilinear gullies, and later linear features which in some cases truncated the earlier field boundaries. Dating evidence suggests that the Roman activity persisted into the 4th century AD. Early medieval activity consisted of eight confirmed cremation burials and one confirmed but badly truncated inhumation burial. In addition, a second inhumation burial appeared to be represented by a badly truncated rectangular grave cut which contained numerous grave goods, but no body. The archaeological watching brief revealed several undated and modern linear features. No significant finds were recovered from these features.

The potential for the data to be taken forward to the analysis stage has been assessed in regard to its ability to address the existing project aims and objectives, as well as any new avenues of investigation, both regional and local, identified during the process. The assessment of potential and the recommendations arising from it are presented in an updated project design (UPD), included here as Section 4.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report presents an assessment of the results obtained during archaeological works associated with the proposed construction of a new electricity supply substation and access road on an area of land within the parish of Braybrooke in Northamptonshire (SP 75835 85804). The substation site itself is entirely located within the Kettering District of Northamptonshire although the associated access road (which extends to the west and north of the substation to join Kettering Road and the A6) crosses partially along the Northamptonshire and Leicestershire County boundary to end on the eastern edge of the parish of Market Harborough in Leicestershire.

1.2 Commissioning Bodies

National Grid commissioned Oxford Archaeology Ltd (OAL) to undertake a set piece excavation on the footprint of the substation in 2019 (Oxford Archaeology 2020a).

National Grid subsequently commissioned Network Archaeology Ltd (NAL) to undertake the archaeological works summarised in Section 1.5 and assessed in this report. These works consisted of a strip map and sample exercise comprising the whole of the access road for the proposed development, followed by archaeological monitoring (watching brief) on the groundworks associated with the installation the earthing cable array for the proposed substation.

1.3 Development Details

The proposed development consists of the erection of a new electricity substation, access road, associated infrastructure and associated landscaping. The purpose of the proposed development is to provide a grid connection to a new auto transformer feeder station (ATFS) being progressed by Network Rail as part of Network Rail's programme of electrification of the Midland Mainline, which runs adjacent to the south of the site.

The proposed development will occupy a rectangular field of approx. 4ha (henceforth 'the site'). The access route is a linear dogleg roadway approximately 1.5km long, leading from Kettering Road to the site. The work is being undertaken as a condition of a Planning Permission (planning ref: KET/2017/0791) which states

5. No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority. REASON: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded, in accordance with the NPPF Paragraph 141.

A brief was set by Lesley-Ann Mather (Archaeological Advisor to Northamptonshire County Council) in consultation with Richard Clarke (Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council), which established the scope of the archaeological monitoring of the access road strip and detailed the work necessary to inform discharging the planning condition. This brief informed the written Scheme of Investigation for both the 2019 Oxford Archaeology excavation and the subsequent NAL Strip map and sample exercise (Oxford Archaeology 2022b).

Following the completion of the strip map and sample, a brief for the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the installation of the substation earthing array was stipulated by Liz Mordue (Archaeological Advisor to North Northamptonshire Council). This brief informed a separate method statement for these works (NAL 2021).

1.4 General Topography and Geology

The site and access route are located just to the south-east of the urban development of Market Harborough in Leicestershire, with the village of Braybrooke in Northamptonshire partially within the area to the south-east of the site. While the site is found within the parish of Braybrooke in Northamptonshire, the access route strays westwards into the administrative area of Market Harborough in Leicestershire. The location of the scheme in relation to the boundary between the two counties is shown on Figure 1.

The site is located on the northern slope of a valley running south-east to north-west between the village of Braybrooke and Market Harborough. The bottom of the valley is occupied by the River Jordan, a minor water course that empties into the River Welland in Market Harborough to the north-west. The site is found on only very gently sloping ground at approximately 100m OD. To the north the incline becomes steeper rising to the top of the ridge at 150m OD over a distance of little more than 600m. The north-south section of the access route climbs this steep slope. The valley bottom to the south lies at 87m OD.

The A6 runs along the top of the ridge to north of the site, whilst at the bottom of the slope the railway line between Market Harborough and Desborough runs directly adjacent to the southern edge of the site and part of the access route. The site covers a total area of 2.56 ha.

The site lies on a mixed bedrock, partly of the Whitby Mudstone Formation, and partly of the Dyrham Formation siltstone and mudstone (BGS 2019). Over part of the site and access route there is a superficial geological deposit of Till (Mid Pleistocene), which runs across the slope of the ridge and down towards Desborough to the south-east. There are probably no alluvial soils on the site as it is somewhat elevated from the valley bottom. As such, some colluvial deposits may be expected.

1.5 Summary of Mitigation Areas

The strip map and sample mitigation on the access road took place in a series of discrete stages, in accordance with the construction works programme for the access road. In consequence, a total of six discrete mitigation areas (Areas A, B, C1, C2, D1, D2) were identified and excavated along the route of the access road (Figure 2).

Following the completion of the strip map and sample exercise, a programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) was undertaken on the earthing cable installation groundworks. Two areas (E1 and E2), were monitored, corresponding to the northern and south-eastern horizontal main earth conductor installation trenches (Figure 2).

For ease of reporting, the results of each area are described individually in Section 3 below. The location and size of each area is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Mitigation Areas

Area	Description	Area (Ha)
A	Strip map and sample: Located at the north-western end of access road.	0.76
B	Strip map and sample: Located at the north-western end of access road to east of Area A.	0.36
C1	Strip map and sample: North-western stretch of access road located to south of Area B	0.22
C2	Strip map and sample: Section of access road to south of Area C1	0.63
D1	Strip map and sample: South-eastern section of access road to south-east of Area C2.	0.22
D2	Strip map and sample: Located at the south-eastern end of access road to south-east of Area D1.	0.24
E1	Watching brief: Northern horizontal main earth conductor trench.	0.09
E2	Watching brief: South-eastern horizontal main earth conductor trench.	0.04

1.6 Historical Background

This section provides a summary of the historical background to the area through which the project passes and is primarily sourced from the Desk Based Assessment prepared by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2017)

1.6.1 Prehistoric

The prehistoric evidence in the vicinity of the site is substantial and potentially includes evidence from the Neolithic through to the end of the Iron Age. The evidence comes from both the top of the valley (Braybrooke - MNN115040, MNN102432, MNN170507) and the bottom of the valley (Little Bowden - MLE20636, MLE17633 MLE20635), and the site lies directly between these zones. As such, there is a potential for prehistoric evidence at the site, lying as it does on the slopes of a fertile valley that we know was utilised for settlement purposes in both the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, and potentially also the Neolithic. Furthermore, there are cropmarks belonging to an unknown period that surround the site (MNN6856, MNN121871, MNN121872, MNN24068, MNN121689).

1.6.2 Roman (AD43 to AD410)

Finds and features relating to the Roman period are mainly found in the River Jordan valley. At Braybrooke, pottery scatters of Roman date have been documented (MNN140, MNN166022), suggesting two settlements. Excavations at Little Bowden, c. 1km to the north-west of the site, have uncovered sites representative of a substantial rural settlement with adjacent burials (MLE17880, MLE22519, MLE22740, MLE22741, MLE22742, MLE22743, MLE22518, MLE20636, MLE17633 MLE20635). The dating evidence suggested an origin in the Late Iron Age, with firm

evidence indicating continued use up until at least the 4th century, with some Anglo-Saxon evidence even indicating a period of use beyond this date. The evaluation identified two concentrations of archaeological features (Fig. 2), consisting of ditches most likely representing Roman enclosure boundaries or groups of fields. The small amount of pottery recovered is indicative of peripheral activity, perhaps suggesting that the features were not particularly close to any associated areas of domestic occupation.

1.6.3 Early medieval (AD410 to AD1066)

The early medieval evidence from the surrounding area is slight, ambiguous, and found only at a distance of more than 1km from the site, at Little Bowden (MLE20636, MLE17633 MLE20635) and the village of Braybrooke 1.3km to the south-east (MNN37203). The site comprises a part of the north-western extent of a wooded area that after the Norman Conquest became known as Rockingham Forest (OA 2017). As such, the site has only a low potential for early medieval archaeology, though the village itself was likely a small settlement by the end of the early medieval period. The placename of Braybrooke is Old English in origin, deriving from brād, meaning broad, spacious or wide), and brōc, a brook or stream (KEPN). The settlement is recorded within the Domesday as comprising 22 households in the possession of seven owners (Open Domesday), suggesting that there was a settlement here prior to the Norman Conquest.

1.6.4 Medieval (AD1066 to AD1540)

The Medieval period in the area was dominated by Braybrooke Castle (NHLE 1016318). The castle has early 13th-century origins when Henry de Braibroc commissioned work to redirect water from dams to fishponds and received timber to build 'a fair chamber'. The moated castle seems to have existed by the early 14th century when it also received a stone wall. By the mid-16th century, the castle was in a poor condition and it was pulled down in 1633. Braybrooke Grade II listed All Saints Church (NHLE 1289123) has medieval origins, probably from the 13th century, though it has many later additions and alterations, including the substantial Griffin Chapel of the early 16th century. Earthworks in the vicinity of the castle may well relate to either medieval or post-medieval activity. Other substantial likely medieval earthworks have been located 1.2km to the north of the site near Dingley. These features include water channels, a large pond, and trackways, all of which points toward this being the site of a former medieval or possibly postmedieval water mill (MNN1622, MNN121858, MNN121862, MNN121859, MNN121860, MNN121861, MNN24069, MNN28990, MNN165309, MNN16062).

1.6.5 Post-medieval to modern (AD1540 to Present Day)

The post-medieval remains in the area are dominated by preserved signs of ridge and furrow agriculture. The 1767 map shows the site with pre-enclosure divisions where the individual ridges and furrows can be seen and even counted (OS 2017). The 1767 map also depicts hedges between fields, one of which marking the border between Leicestershire and Northamptonshire to the west of the site. Braybrook contain several Grade II listed buildings of 17th century origins (NHLE 1213339, 1213340, 1213341, 1213394, 1289084), and the former Braybrooke Lodge (MNN112758, MNN136121, MNN112759) is situated about 400m to the south of the site. The Market Harborough to Kettering turnpike road (MNN102839, MNN102932, MNN132221), now the A6, extends along the ridge to the north of the site. Running adjacent to the site is the Midland Railway's line between Leicester and Hitchin which opened in 1857 (MNN7313, MNN17077, MLE16083). Further to the south-east is the former line of the Market Harborough to Northampton

railway line (MNN2341, MNN135662) closed to traffic since 1981, now a footpath and cycle path known as the 'Brampton Valley Walk'.

1.7 Previous Archaeological Works

This section provides a brief overview of the previous archaeological works carried out.

An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology, the results of which evaluation (OA 2018) provided an accurate demonstration that archaeological remains are present within the development area (OA 2018). The amount of dateable material recovered was small and predominantly of the Roman period, although the many undated features recorded were thought to represent activities from other periods. It should be noted that the evaluation focussed on the location of the proposed substation, whilst the route of the access road was not evaluated at this time.

Following the completion of the evaluation, Oxford Archaeology undertook a targeted mitigation excavation on the site of the proposed substation in September 2019 (Oxford Archaeology 2020a). The excavation revealed a substantial ditch on a north-south alignment, and an adjacent complex of slighter boundary ditches and enclosures extending over an area of at least 275m. The dating evidence from the ditches was ambiguous, being limited to a few sherds of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery, and at least one sherd of Ipswich ware dated to AD 720-850. Whilst a clear sequence could not be established for the ditch complex, it seemed likely that the earliest elements of the ditch complex were laid out in the late Iron Age or early Roman period, with a separate subsequent phase of enclosure in the Saxon period. The ditches are likely to have defined fields or paddocks of agricultural use, or possibly outlying plots associated with a nearby settlement. The very low quantities of artefacts and animal bone recovered, and the absence of charred plant remains other than a small amount of charcoal, imply that any settlement focus was not directly adjacent to the excavated area.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

2.1 Methodology

The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the standards laid out by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a to e, 2019, 2020), Historic England (Historic England 1997, 2001, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014a, 2015a, 2015b and 2018) and in accordance with Network Archaeology's Health, Safety and Welfare Policy (Network Archaeology 2020a).

This section provides a summary of the methodologies implemented, with more detailed methodology provided in the relevant WSIs (OA 2020a, NAL 2021).

Overall monitoring of the archaeological works was undertaken by the Archaeological Advisor, North Northamptonshire Council. Areas 1 and 2 (see Table 1 above) were jointly monitored by the Archaeological Advisor, North Northamptonshire Council and the Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

2.1.1 Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) Methodology

Within the SMS areas (Table 1), mechanical excavation was undertaken utilising the Principal Contractors' plant (tracked 360° fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) which was under the constant supervision and control of a suitably trained and qualified archaeologist.

All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was removed using the mechanical excavator until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or the undisturbed natural deposit was encountered with attention paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon. The spoil was stored in separate heaps either beyond the SMS limit or within an area where no features were visible and was scanned with a metal detector to recover any artefacts.

The machined surface was cleaned by hand, where required, to clearly define and quantify the archaeological remains following which they were planned to enable the selection of features and deposits for sample excavation, this being undertaken in accordance with the methodology laid out within the WSI prepared by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2020b).

2.1.2 Watching Brief Methodology

The methodology for the watching brief on the earthing array was laid out in a *Method Statement for Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief)* that was prepared by Network Archaeology as an addendum to the existing WSI at the request of Liz Mordue, Archaeological Advisor, North Northamptonshire Council. In essence, the work involved monitoring machine excavations, with provision made for the monitoring archaeologist to "step-in" to investigate and record any potential archaeological remains which were identified.

All investigations by hand followed the methodology laid out in the method statement (Network Archaeology 2021).

2.1.3 Hand Excavation and Recording

This section briefly summarises the methodology for hand investigation of identified archaeological features and/or deposits. A more detailed methodology can be found in the WSI (OA 2020a).

A sample of the archaeological features and deposits uncovered were investigated and recorded, following consultation with Liz Mordue, Archaeological Advisor, North Northamptonshire Council.

Archaeological features or deposits were excavated using appropriate hand tools, such as a mattock, shovel and hand trowel, in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation.

All burials (both inhumation and cremation) were 100% excavated under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice and were treated with the appropriate dignity and respect.

2.1.4 Archaeological Recording

Following machine excavation, the extent of any area(s) where archaeological remains were identified and excavated were accurately recorded using electronic survey equipment, the data overlaid at an appropriate scale onto the OS National Grid (using digital map data). All archaeological remains were recorded in plan using electronic survey equipment and the survey points accurately tied into the OS National Grid.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological features and deposits (contexts) with each context given a unique number and described on Network Archaeology's pro-forma record sheets. In addition to the electronic survey of all features, as a minimum, all interventions and areas of detailed archaeology were planned by hand, using tape measures.

Hand drawn plans and sections of features were produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights recorded in metres, correct to two decimal places.

2.1.5 Artefacts and Environmental Samples

All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits of undoubtedly proven modern date. In these circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit.

Environmental samples were taken from deposits that had the potential to provide information on the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains and enhance the results of the assessment.

2.1.6 Aims of this Assessment

The aims of this report are to:

- Present the background, methodology, summary results and recommendations for further study relating to the archaeological works undertaken.
- Assess the potential of the data collected during the fieldwork to contribute to any archaeological research priorities highlighted in current national, regional and local

research agendas, and to identify any other pertinent areas of research that the results could address;

- Lead to the creation of an updated project design (UPD) consisting of proposals for further analysis, justifications for carrying out these proposals, proposals for publication and dissemination of the results; and
- Create a structured and accessible assessment archive, in accordance with current national and local guidelines.

This assessment includes an updated project design, comprising a refined research agenda, a publication plan as well as an itemised proposal for the comprehensive analysis and publication of the recovered data, broken down into specific tasks.

2.2 Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Works

2.2.1 General Objectives

The **general** objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were:

- to investigate areas of known, suspected and currently unknown archaeological interest using strip, map and sample and watching brief techniques.
- to identify and record all archaeological features, deposits, artefacts, and other material uncovered through strip, map and record and watching briefs.
- to establish a broad phased plan of the archaeological remains revealed through strip, map and record and watching brief techniques.
- to prepare a fully illustrated report on the results of the strip, map and record excavations and watching brief findings that is compliant with all relevant regulations, policy, guidance, and good practice, and which is proportionate to the results; and
- to archive all documents, material and digital records created as a result of the fieldwork with the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre.

2.2.2 Strip, Map and Sample

The principal aim of the **strip, map and sample (SMS)** approach was to mitigate the impacts of the access road and associated works on any potential archaeological features.

The specific objectives of the **SMS** exercise were to:

- ensure preservation by record of any archaeological feature impacted by the access road.
- to investigate the character and development of any prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval activity.
- where possible to refine the dating of the any prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval activity.
- where possible to establish the date, form, and character of any undated activity.

2.2.3 Archaeological Watching Brief

The specific objectives of the **Watching Brief (WB)** were

- to mitigate the impact of the earthing array groundworks on any archaeological features that may have been present within previously un-investigated areas of the site.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the results of the fieldwork in area order along the route of the access road, starting from the north-western limit of the site. The archaeological works were undertaken in a series of discrete areas; the size and location of each area being determined primarily by the contractors' work programme.

3.2 Context conventions

Throughout this section cut features and deposits are referred to by unique context numbers. Cut features are referenced in **bold type**, whilst deposits such as fills, and layers are referenced in *italic type*.

To simplify the narrative and aid interpretation, all features mentioned in the results section are referenced by the primary survey context number (e.g., 'cut **2031**') which acts as the master feature number. Subsequent interventions into the same feature are referenced appropriately in the text (e.g., 'segment **2032**'). The plans are also annotated by the master feature numbers. All the feature numbers are given in the context table (Appendix B) below.

3.3 Phase scheme

Because the archaeological mitigation areas are primarily a function of the groundworks programme and are not directly related to the archaeological results, a single consistent phase scheme has been adopted across all the mitigation areas and is summarised below:

Table 2: Site Phase Scheme

Site Phase	Site Period	Site Date Range
1	Earlier prehistoric	c. 10,000 BCE to 750 BCE
2	Iron Age	750 BCE to AD 43
3.1	Early Roman	1st to 2nd century
3.2	Later Roman	2nd to 4th century
4	Early medieval	5th to 11th century
5	Later medieval to post-medieval	11th to 19th century
6	Modern	Post- AD 1800

3.4 Area A

3.4.1 Background

Area A was located at the north-western end of the access road, at the top of the valley formed by the River Jordan. The 0.76ha area comprised a broadly rectangular plot of land approximately 190m east-west by 39m north-south. The area was subject to strip, map and sample monitoring (Figure 2).

3.4.2 Results

Excavation revealed the natural substrate to be a mixture of glacial clay, sand, and gravel (102). Layer 102 was sealed by subsoil layer 101, which was a friable mid-greyish-brown silty sand 0.12m thick. This was sealed by topsoil layer 100, a friable dark brown silty sand 0.23m thick.

No archaeological features or finds were identified within Area A.

3.5 Area B

3.5.1 Introduction

Area B was located at the north-western end of the access road, directly to the east of Area A. The 0.36ha area comprised a broadly rectangular north-east-south-west aligned corridor, measuring approximately 210m long by 18m wide (Figures 2, 3 and 13). The area was subject to strip, map and sample.

Excavation revealed the natural substrate to be a mixture of glacial clay, sand, and gravel (102). All the features were overlain by subsoil layer 101, which was a friable mid-greyish-brown silty sand 0.12m thick. This was sealed by topsoil layer 100, a friable dark brown silty sand 0.23m thick. Layer 100 contained a post-medieval iron horseshoe, an undated iron nail, and a single fragment of late-17th century to late-18th century clay pipe (Appendices C9 and C12).

3.5.2 Results

Phases 1 to 4

No Phase 1 to 4 features were identified; the earliest activity in Area B dating to the later-medieval to Post-medieval period (Phase 6).

Phase 5 (Later medieval to Post-medieval)

Two parallel furrows, **109** and **111**, were located at the northern end of the excavated area. The features were oriented broadly northeast-to southwest.

Furrow 109

Furrow **109** (Figure 3) was the westernmost of the two and extended for a distance of 83.2m southwest from the northern limit of excavation before terminating. The furrow was 1.8m wide and 0.1m deep, with shallow sides and a very shallow concave base. It contained a single fill of

compact mid-greyish-brown silty sand (110) containing frequent pebble inclusions. No finds were recorded from the fill.

Furrow 111

Furrow **111** (Figure 3) was situated circa 5m to the east of furrow 109 and extended for 58.2m in a south westerly direction from the northern limit of excavation before terminating. This furrow was 1.7m wide and 0.1m deep, with shallow sides and a very shallow concave base. It contained a single fill of compact mid-greyish-brown silty sand (112) containing frequent pebble inclusions. No finds were recorded from the fill.

Phase 6 (Modern)

Gully 106

A gully, **106** (Figure 3), was located 30.2m to the south of the southern terminus of furrow **109**. The gully was 0.6m wide and oriented east to west. It extended from the eastern limit of excavation for 14.9m before terminating 2.5m from the western limit of excavation. A modern land drain was recorded within the base of the gully, which was filled with a friable dark brownish-grey silty sand (107). Gully 106 coincided with a post-enclosure field boundary, which is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as marking the county boundary.

3.6 Area C1

3.6.1 Introduction

Area C1 (Appendix D - Plate 1) was the north-western stretch of access road located directly to the south-west of Area B. The 0.22ha area comprised a broadly rectangular north-east to south-west-aligned corridor measuring approximately 186m long by 12.5m wide (Figures 2, 4, and 13). The area was subject to strip, map and sample monitoring.

Excavation revealed the natural substrate to be a compact light-greyish-brown clay (202) containing occasional natural flint inclusions. All the features were overlain by subsoil layer 201, which was a friable mid-greyish-brown silty sand 0.4m thick. A single late prehistoric flint side-scraper was recovered from layer 201 (Appendix C1). This was sealed by topsoil layer 200, a friable dark brown silty sand 0.22m thick.

3.6.2 Results

Phase 1 (Earlier Prehistoric)

No features were positively identified as dating to the Early Prehistoric period. A single Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake was recovered from the subsoil (201) (Appendix C1).

Phase 2 (Iron Age)

Ditch 209

The earliest feature identified in Area C1 was a ditch **209** (Figure 4), which was oriented broadly north-west to south-east. This feature extended across the width of the excavation area and had been recut on two occasions. The original ditch cut was 0.90m wide and 0.54m deep, with a

steeply sloping V-shaped north-eastern side and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of friable mid-brown silty clay (210) from which four fragments of cattle bone were recovered (Appendix C8).

Ditch recut 213

Fill 210 was cut away to the south-west by a deep re-cut 213 (Figure 4). Two segments (213, 217) were excavated through this ditch.

Ditch segment 213 was 2.10m wide and 1.10m deep, with a steep V-shaped profile and flat base. Three fills were identified; a dark-greyish-brown silty clay primary fill (214), a similar secondary fill (215) and a mid-yellowish-brown silty clay upper fill (216). Eleven sherds of Iron Age pottery, a cattle tooth, and a small amount of charcoal were recovered from fill 214 and eleven sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 216 (Appendices C2, C8, C13).

Ditch segment 217 was excavated to establish a stratigraphic relationship and only the upper silty clay fill (218) was excavated. Deposit 218 was truncated by a later curvilinear ditch that also showed evidence of successive re-cuts.

Ditch 203

Curvilinear ditch 203 was situated immediately to the south of ditch 213 and truncated fill (218) (Figure 4). The original cut, 203 (Appendix D - Plate 2), originated from the western limit of excavation, 0.5m to the south-west of ditch segment 217, and turned south for approximately 15m before terminating.

Ditch 203 was excavated in two segments (203, 225). Ditch segment 203 was located at the terminus of the ditch and was 0.76m wide and 0.52m deep. It contained a single fill of firm dark-yellowish-brown silt clay (204). Five cattle bones were recovered from this fill (Appendix C8).

Ditch segment 225 was excavated 15.2m to the north-east of the terminus segment 203 and was 0.9m wide and 0.94m deep, with concave sides, stepped to a shallow concave base. Three fills were identified; a dark-brownish-grey silty clay primary fill (226), a mid-reddish-brown silty clay secondary fill (227) and a mid-brown silty clay upper fill (228). A single sherd of Iron Age pottery and small amounts of charcoal were recovered from fill 228 (Appendices C2 and C13).

Recut ditch 205

Fill 228 was cut away on the south-east side by ditch recut 205 (Figure 4). The ditch was excavated in two segments (205, 219).

Ditch segment 205 was located at the terminus of the ditch and was 0.8m wide and 0.44m deep, with concave sides to a regular concave base. It contained a single fill of firm mid-yellowish-brown silty clay (206). Three sherds of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of cattle bone were recovered from this fill (Appendices C2 and C8).

Ditch segment 219 was excavated 15.3m to the north-east of the terminus segment 205 and was 2.3m wide and 1m deep. Five fills were identified; two mid-brown silty clay primary fills (220, 221), a similar mid-brown silty clay slumping fill on the south-east side of the cut (222), a dark-brown silty clay secondary fill (223) containing heat-affected stones, and a light-yellowish-brown silty clay upper fill (224). A small group of canine and cattle bones were recovered from fill 221, and four sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 224 (Appendices C8 and C2).

Recut ditch 207

Fill 228 was cut away on its north-western side by a second recut of the ditch, **207** (Figure 4), which was excavated in two segments (**207, 229**).

Ditch segment **207** was located at the terminus of the ditch and was 0.98m wide and 0.38m deep, with concave sides and a flat, regular base. It contained a single fill of firm dark-brown silty clay (**208**). Two sherds of Iron Age or transitional pottery were recovered from fill **208** (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **229** was excavated 14.85m north-east of the terminus segment **207** and was 0.84m wide and 0.36m deep, with concave sides breaking gradually to the flat even base. It contained a single fill of firm mixed reddish-brown silty clay (**230**). A small group of cattle bones were recovered from fill **230** (Appendix C8).

Phases 3 to 5

No Phase 3 to Phase 5 activity was noted in Area C1.

Unphased

Furrow 231

Shallow ditch or possible furrow **231** (Figure 4) was located 44m to the south-west of the terminus of ditch **207** and was oriented broadly north-west to south-east, extending across the entire width of the excavated area. It was 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, with concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (**232**). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Recut ditch 211

A second recut to ditch **209** (Figure 4) was noted, extending along the norther edge of the ditch and truncating fill **210**. Re-cut **211** was 0.9m wide and 0.54m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of firm mid-reddish-brown silty clay (**212**). No finds were recovered from the fill. Whilst the recut probably indicates a further Iron Age reinstatement of the ditch, it is considered here to be unphased due to the lack of any supporting dating evidence.

Ditch 233

Ditch **233** was located 98m to the south-west of furrow **231** (Figure 4) and was broadly north-west to south-east oriented. The ditch extended from the south-eastern limit of excavation for 11.9m and terminated 0.5m from the north-western limit of excavation. It was 1.1m wide and 0.22m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (**234**) with occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill.

3.7 Area C2

3.7.1 Introduction

Area C2 was a stretch of access road located directly to the south-west of Area C1. The 0.63ha area comprised a broadly rectangular north-east to south-west aligned corridor measuring approximately 196m long by 13m wide and a broadly rectangular north-west to south-east aligned

plot measuring approximately 104m long by 49m wide (Figures 2, 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15). The area was subject to strip, map and sample monitoring.

Excavation revealed the natural substrate to be a compact mid-reddish-yellowish clay (2002) containing occasional flint, mud stone and manganese inclusions. All the features were overlain by subsoil layer 2001, which was a firm mid-yellowish-brown silty clay 0.2m thick. A small lead pellet, possibly shot, was recovered from fill 2001 (Appendix C9). This was sealed by topsoil layer 2000, dark-greyish-brown silty loam 0.24-0.3m thick.

3.7.2 Results (Figures 5, 6 and 7)

Phase 1 (Earlier Prehistoric)

Just one feature in Area C2 appeared to be of Prehistoric date. This was a small oval pit, **2266** (Figure 6).

Oval pit **2266** was located 5.6m to the north of ditch **2297**. It was aligned broadly north to south and was 0.44m long, 0.32m wide and 0.11m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified; a light-brownish-grey silty clay (2268) primary fill and a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2267) upper fill. A late prehistoric flint flake was recovered from fill 2267 (Appendix C1). Fill 2267 was cut away on the south side by a later ditch (**2222**).

Apart from pit **2266**, no features were positively identified as dating to the Early Prehistoric phase. However, two Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes were recovered from the subsoil (2001). Single Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes were also recovered from later features **2003**, **2013**, **2173**, **2222**, **2238**, **2335**, a fragment of irregular flint waste was recovered from later feature **2103**, a fragment burnt unworked flint was recovered from later feature **2141**, and a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bladelet core was recovered from later feature **2183** (Appendix C1). Whilst all these finds are considered to be residual, the concentration of flint finds in this part of the site may suggest localised Prehistoric activity.

Phase 2

No Phase 2 activity was noted in Area C2

Phase 3.1 (Early Roman)

Pit 2065

The most northerly sequence of dateable feature in Area C2 was a large pit (**2065**).

Oval pit **2065** (Appendix D - Plates 3 and 4, Figures 5 and 14c) which extended 1.15m to the south-east from the north-western limit of excavation, truncated unphased ditch **2091**. It was 1.9m wide and 0.74m deep with concave sides to a flat base. Six fills were identified; a mid-grey silty clay (2080) with occasional charcoal inclusions and iron panning, which was situated in the south-eastern (excavated) part of the base only, a black silty clay (2066) with frequent charcoal and fired clay inclusions, a dark-grey silty clay (2067) with very frequent charcoal and occasional rounded stone inclusions, a dark-greyish-brown silty clay (2068) with occasional charcoal flecks and subangular stone inclusions, a dark-greyish-brown silty clay (2069) with black mottling and frequent charcoal flecks, and a mid-grey silty clay (2070) with charcoal flecks and iron panning. A total of 34 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 2066. Fill 2067 was sampled, and 38 fragments of Nene Valley type kiln furniture were recovered, dating to the Roman period. Three

sherds of pottery dating between the late-1st to the mid-2nd century were recovered from fill 2067, seven sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill 2069, and a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 2070 (Appendix C2). Environmental sampling of fill 2066 recorded that the charcoal recovered was formed from alder, birch, and/or hazel. Fills 2066 and 2069 also contained low amounts of charred cereal grains (Appendix C13).

The pottery sherds and kiln furniture from Pit 2065 suggest that it was a rake out-pit for a kiln (Appendices C2 and C4) whilst the presence of charred grains from the pit fill suggest an alternative or additional purpose as a corn dryer (Appendix C13).

Ditch 2075

Ditch 2075 (Appendix D - Plate 5, Figures 5 and 14a) was located 13.4m to the south-west of ditch 2059. It was 7.3m long and oriented broadly east-west, with the eastern terminus completely truncated by a later furrow. Two segments (2075, 2087) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment 2087 was excavated 5m from the western terminus of the ditch. It was 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. Two fills were identified: a mid-brown silty clay primary fill (2086) and a mid-grey silty clay upper fill (2085). Thirty-one sherds of mid-1st to 2nd century pottery were recovered from fill 2085 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment 2075 was excavated at the western terminus of the ditch to establish a relationship with a later pit. It was 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep with irregular largely truncated sides. It contained a single fill of light-yellowish-brown silty clay (2074). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2074 was cut by a later pit (2073).

Situated to the north and west of ditch 2075 were a cluster of pits which yielded dateable finds.

Pit 2073

Fill 2074 of segment 2075 was truncated to the west by oval pit, 2073 (Figures 5 and 14a). The pit was aligned broadly east west and was 1.38m long, 0.76m wide and 0.12m deep, with steep irregular sides to a concave base. Two fills were identified: a dark-brown silty clay (2072) primary fill and a mid-brown silty clay (2071) upper fill. Two sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD and small amounts of charcoal and charred grain, were recovered from fill 2071 (Appendices C2 and C13).

Pit 2096

Sub-rectangular pit 2096 was situated 1.3m to the north-east of pit 2073 (Figure 5). It was aligned broadly east west and was 1.06m long, 0.48m wide and 0.04m deep with steep concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silty clay (2095). Small amounts of charcoal and two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 2095 (Appendix C2).

Pit 2118

Oval pit 2118 was located 1.5m to the east of pit 2096 (Figure 5). It was aligned broadly south-east north-west and was 0.9m long, 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2119). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 2119 (Appendix C2).

Pit 2120

Circular pit **2120** (Figure 5) was located directly to the north of pit **2118**. It was 0.42m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (*2121*). A single sherd of pottery dating between 120-200 AD was recovered from fill *2121* (Appendix C2).

Pit 2088

Oval pit **2088** (Figure 5) was directly located 4.9m to the south-west of ditch **2075**. It was aligned north-west south-east and was 1.4m long, 0.8m wide and 0.11m deep, and had been truncated on the south-eastern side by a later furrow, **2103** (Figure 14d). It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silty clay (*2113*). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill *2113* (Appendix C2).

Ditch 2105

A possible ditch, **2105** (Figure 5), was identified to the east of pit 2088. This feature appeared to be aligned broadly north-east to south-west. However, interpretation was hampered by the fact that the ditch was almost totally obscured by a later furrow (**2103**) extending on the same alignment (Figure 14d). The ditch was 0.62m wide and 0.14m deep with a concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey (*2106*) that was very similar to the fill of furrow **2103**. Five sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill *2106* (Appendix C2).

Gully 2136

Whereas ditch **2105** was badly truncated, a second linear feature to the south was better preserved. gully **2136** (Figure 5) was located 2.3m to the south of pit **2088**. It entered the excavated area from the south-east limit of excavation and continued west for 7.3m before terminating. It was 0.45m wide and 0.22m deep with steep straight sides to a flat base. Two fills were identified: a mid-yellowish-brown silty clay (*2135*) primary fill and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (*2134*) upper fill. Six sherds of pottery dating between 50-200 AD were recovered from fill *2134* (Appendix C2). Fill *2134* was also cut furrow **2103**.

Pit 2100

Two dated pits were located to the south of gully **2136**. The more northerly of the two, circular pit **2100** (Figure 5), was located 0.8m to the south of gully **2136**. It was 0.8m in diameter and 0.14m deep with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silty clay (*2099*). Five sherds of probable early Roman pottery were recovered from fill *2099* (Appendix C2).

Pit 2146

Circular pit **2146** (Figure 5) was located 0.2m to the east of pit **2100**. It was 1.4m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with a broadly concave profile (Figure 14b). It contained a single fill of mid-brown silty clay (*2147*). Sixty-two sherds of mid-2nd century pottery were recovered from fill *2147* (Appendix C2).

Ditch 2117

Situated 4.1m to the south of pit **2146** was a further ditch, **2117** (Figure 5). This feature extended across the entire width of the excavated area broadly east to west in a parallel alignment to ditch **2078**. Two segments (**2117**, **2123**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2123** was located 2.9m to the east of the north-western limit of excavation. It was 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep with straight sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2122). Nine sherds of pottery dating to 160 AD or later were recovered from fill 2122 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **2117** was located 4.5m west of segment **2123** and was excavated to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep with steep straight sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silty clay (2116).

Ditch 2108

Ditch **2108** (Appendix D - Plate 6, Figure 5) entered the area of excavation from the north-eastern limit of excavation and extended south-west for 25.7m, before continuing beyond the south-western limit of excavation. This orientation was similar to ditch **2073**, as opposed to the general east to west orientation of linear features exhibited by ditches **2117**, **2078** and gully **2136**. Four segments (**2108**, **2115**, **2132**, **2131**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2108** was located in the central portion of the ditch. It was 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep with steep straight sides to a shallow concave base (Figure 15a). It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2107). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Fill 2116 of ditch **2117** was cut by segment **2115** of ditch **2108** (Figure 15b). This segment was excavated 2m to the south-west of segment **2108**. It was 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep with steep straight sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2114). Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 2107 and eight sherds of pottery dating to between 120-200 AD were recovered from fill 2114 (Appendix C2). Fill 2107 was cut by a later furrow (**2110**).

Ditch segment **2131** was excavated 3.5m to the south-west of the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep with steep straight sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2130). Six sherds of pottery dating to between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill 2130 (Appendix C2). Fill 2130 was cut by a later furrow (**2110**).

Ditch segment **2132** was located 4.1m to the south-west of segment **2108**. It was 0.78m wide and 0.45m deep with straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (2133). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2133 was cut by a later furrow (**2082**).

Pit 2127

Oval pit **2127** (Figure 5) was located 7.4m to the south-west of feature **2117**. It was broadly aligned north-west south-east and was 0.77m long, 0.53m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (2126). Thirteenth century sherds of mid-1st century (possibly 120-200 AD) and fragments of unidentified calcined animal bone were recovered from fill 2126 (Appendices C2 and C6).

Pit 2216

A further oval pit, **2216** (Figure 5), was located 12.8m to the south-west of ditch **2108**. This feature was 0.72m long, 0.33m wide and 0.1m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silty clay (2217). Despite the lack of artefacts within the fill, the feature has been dated to the Early Roman period due to its proximity to other dated pits.

Ditch 2138

Pit fill 2217 was cut by ditch **2138**, which was situated immediately to the south. This feature ran on a broad east to west alignment, parallel to ditches **2117**, **2078** and gully **2136**, and extended across the entire width of the excavated area. Two segments (**2138**, **2214**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2214** (Figure 5) was excavated directly against the north-western limit of excavation and truncated fill 2217 of pit **2216**. It was 0.47m wide and 0.29m deep with steep sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (2215). A single sherd of pottery dating between 1-70 AD and two intrusive fragments of clay pipe dating to the 17th to 18th century were recovered from fill 2215 (Appendices C2 and C12). Fill 2215 was cut by a later furrow (**2110**).

Ditch segment **2138** was located 5.6m to the east of segment **2214**. It was 0.61m and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2138). Twelve sherds of pottery dating between 50-200 AD were recovered from fill 2137 (Appendix C2). Fill 2138 was cut by a later furrow (**2082**).

To the south of ditch **2138** were two linear features, **2153** and **2162**, which extended on a parallel north-west to south-east alignments.

Ditch 2153

The western ditch, **2153** (Figure 6) was located 17.2m to the south-west of ditch **2138**. It extended 4.5m south-east from the north-western limit of excavation. Two segments were cut through this ditch (**2153**, **2155**).

Ditch segment **2153** was excavated at the south-eastern terminus of the ditch. It was 0.53m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark-greyish-brown silty clay (2152). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2155** was 1.7m north-west of segment **2153**. It was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (2154). Six sherds of pottery dating between 1-70 AD were recovered from fill 2154 (Appendix C2).

Ditch 2162

Ditch **2162** (Figure 6) was located 6.2m to the east of, and parallel to, ditch **2153**. It was 8.2m long and was truncated at southern end by later ditch **2202**. Three segments (**2162**, **2230**, **2263**) were excavated through this ditch.

Ditch segment **2230** was excavated at the northern terminus of the ditch. It was 0.37m wide and 0.05m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-yellowish-brown silty clay (2231). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2162** was located 3.4m to the south of segment **2230**. It was 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2163 = 2231 = 2191). Twenty sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD and a sherd dating between 1-70 AD were recovered from fill 2163 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **2263** was located 1m south of segment **2162** to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.33m wide and 0.17m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Two fills were

identified: a dark-greyish-brown silty clay (2271) primary fill and a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2272) upper fill. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 2272 (Appendix C2).

Ditch 2198

A third north to south-aligned ditch, **2198** (Figure 6), was located directly to the west and south of ditch **2162**. It was 2.3m long and was truncated at its southern end by a later ditch. Two segments (**2198**, **2206**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2206** was excavated at the northern terminus of the ditch. This was 1.35m wide and 0.39m deep with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified: a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2208) primary fill and a light-greyish-brown (2207) upper fill. No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch segment **2198** was located 0.6m to the south of segment **2206** to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 1.3m wide and 0.42m deep with a shallow western edge breaking to a concave lower edge and base (Figure 15d). Three fills were identified: a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2199) primary fill, a mid-brown silty clay (2200) slumping deposit on the east side of the cut, and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2201) upper fill. Three sherds of pottery dating between 1-70 AD were recovered from fill 2199 (Appendix C2). Fill 2201 was cut by later ditch **2202**.

Ditch 2202

Ditch **2198** fill 2201, ditch **2162** fill 2272 and ditch **2337** fill 2338 (see below) were truncated by ditch **2202** (Appendix D - Plate 7, Figure 6). This was 9m long, was aligned broadly north-east south-west, and was itself truncated at its south-western end by a later ditch. Five segments (**2202**, **2273**, **2278**, **2294**, **2354**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2273** was located 0.2m west of the south-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.74m wide and 0.24m deep with concave sides. Two fills were identified: a dark-greyish-brown silty clay (2274) primary fill and a dark-greyish-brown silty clay (2275) upper fill. A small group of unidentified animal bones were recovered from fill 2274 and five sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill 2275 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **2202** was located 0.9m south-west of segment **2273**. It was 1.14m wide and 0.44m deep with steep straight sides to a concave base. Three fills were identified: a dark-greyish-brown silty clay (2203) primary fill, a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2204) slumping on the south-eastern side, and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2205) upper fill. Two sherds of pottery dating between 50-200 were recovered from fill 2203 and two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 2205 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **2278** was located 1.9m to the south-west of segment **2202**. It was 0.93m wide and 0.42m deep with a straight north-east side and a stepped south-west side and a concave base. Two fills were identified: a light-brownish-grey silty clay (2334) primary fill and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2333) upper fill. Three sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill 2333 (Appendix C2). Fill 2333 was cut by a later pit (**2335**).

Ditch segment **2294** was located 2.3m south-west of segment **2278** to establish a relationship with a later pit. It was 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep with straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-grey clayey silt (2298). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2298 was cut by a later pit (**2295**).

Ditch segment **2354** was located 0.2m to the south-west of segment **2294** to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were identified: a light-reddish-brown silty clay (2353) primary fill and a mid-grey silty clay (2352) upper fill. No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill 2352 was cut by later ditch **2250**.

Pit 2296

Oval pit **2296** (Figure 6) was located 5.3m south-west of ditch **2198**. It was 0.78m long, 0.24m wide and 0.24m deep and had been truncated on the south-western side by a later ditch. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-grey clayey silt (2331). Five sherds of Roman pottery and a small group of unidentified animal bones were recovered from fill 2331 (Appendices C2 and C8). Fill 2331 was cut away on the south-west side by a later ditch (**2167**).

Ditch 2252

Irregular sided ditch **2252** (Figure 6) was located 2.2m to the north-west of and parallel to ditch **2202**. It was 6.5m long and truncated at the south-western end by a later ditch. Two segments (**2252, 2255**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2255** was excavated at the north-east terminus and to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-red clayey silt (2254). Two sherds of possibly 2nd century pottery and a small group of unidentified animal bones were recovered from fill 2254 (Appendices C2 and C8).

Ditch segment **2252** was located 2.3m south-west of segment **2255** to establish a relationship with two later ditches. It was 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2253). A small group of cattle bones were recovered from fill 2253. Fill 2253 was cut away on its the south-western side by later ditch **2167**.

Ditch 2167

Fills 2253, 2331 and 2352 were cut by ditch **2167** (Figure 6). This was oriented north-west south-east and extended across the entire width of the excavated area. Four segments (**2167, 2250, 2290, 2351**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2167** was located 0.4m south-east of the north-western limit of excavation. It was 2.12m wide and 1.2m deep with a concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of very mixed mid-grey and light-yellowish-brown silt (2168). Three sherds of intrusive 5th to 9th century pottery, nine sherds of transitional late-Iron Age to early-Roman pottery, and fragments of cattle bones were recovered from fill 2168 (Appendices C2 and C8).

Ditch segment **2290** was located 3.1m south-east of segment **2167** to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 2m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.25m with a concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-blueish-grey clayey silt (2291). Twenty sherds of pottery dating to between 1-70 AD and a small group of cattle bones were recovered from fill 2291 (Appendices C2 and C8). Fill 2291 was cut by a later ditch (**2222**).

Ditch segment **2351** was located 2.2m south-east of segment **2250**. It was 1.55m wide and 0.45m deep with straight sides and a concave base. Four fills were identified: a light-grey clayey silt (2350) primary fill, a mid-brownish-red silty clay (2349), a mid-grey clay (2348), and a light-reddish-grey silty clay (2347) upper fill. No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch segment **2250** was located directly south of segment **2290** to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 2.2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.16m. It contained a single fill of dark-brownish-grey silty clay (2249). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2249 was cut by a later ditch (**2173**).

Ditch 2173

Fill 2249 was cut by ditch **2173** (Figure 6). This feature was aligned north-east to south-west, was 6.8m long and was truncated at the north-east end by a later ditch. Two segments (**2173, 2248**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2173** was excavated 3.8m from the of the north-western limit of excavation. It was 1m wide and 0.42m deep, with a broadly concave profile. Four fills were identified: a mid-reddish-grey clay (2181) primary fill, a mid-brownish-grey clay (2180) slumping deposit on the south-east side, a mid-grey clay (2179) silting deposit, and a mid-reddish-grey silty clay (2178) upper fill. A late prehistoric flint flake was recovered from fill 2178 (Appendix C1).

Ditch segment **2248** was located 1m north-east of segment **2173** to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep with straight sides and a concave base (Figure 15e). Four fills were identified: a light-brown silty clay (2247) primary fill, a mid-grey silty clay (2246) fill, a light-brown silty clay (2245) fill and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2244) upper fill. A single sherd of pottery dating between 1-70 AD was recovered from fill 2244 (Appendix C2). Fill 2244 was cut away to the north-east by a later ditch (**2222**).

Ditch 2174

A ditch, **2174** (Figure 6), was located 2m to the south of ditch **2173**. It was aligned east-west and extended across the entire width of the excavation area. It was 0.76m wide and 0.42m deep with a broadly concave profile. Three fills were identified: a light-brownish-grey silty clay (2177) primary fill, a light-reddish-grey silty clay (2176) and a light-reddish-brown silty clay (2175) upper fill. Two sherds of transitional late-Iron Age to early-Roman pottery were recovered from fill 2177 (Appendix C2).

Ditch 2041

A north-east to south-west-aligned ditch **2041** (Figures 6 and 7), was located 25m south-west of ditch **2174**. It extended within the excavation area for a length of 83.2m, presumably extending beyond the north-western limit of excavation to intersect with ditch **2174** outside the excavation area. and continued beyond the south-west limit of excavation. Four segments (**2041, 2261, 2281, 2292**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2261** was located 1.1m to the south of the north-western limit of excavation. It was 0.48m wide and 0.19m deep with sloping sides to a concave base and contained a single fill of light-reddish-brown silty clay (2262). A single sherd of pottery dating between 120-200 AD was recovered from fill 2262 (Appendix C2). Fill 2262 was cut by a later ditch (**2183**).

Ditch segment **2292** was located 6m to the south-west of segment **2261**. It was 0.95m wide and 0.23m deep with a broadly concave profile and contained a single fill of mid-reddish-grey silty clay (2293). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2281** was located 14.3m to the south-west of segment **2292**. It was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with steep straight sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown clayey silt (2280). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2041** was located 29m south-west of segment **2281**. It was 0.86m wide and 0.28m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (2042). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 2183

Fills 2184 and 2262 were cut by a further ditch **2183** (Figure 6). This feature followed a sinuous, broadly north-east to south-west alignment across the excavation area for 35.5m. Six segments (**2183, 2190, 2284, 2234, 2259, 2269**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2183** was located 2.4m to the south-west of the north-eastern limit of excavation in order to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch. It was 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep with steep straight sides to a concave base. A late prehistoric flint bladelet core, a single sherd of Roman pottery, and a small group of iron fragments were recovered from the single fill of mid-grey silty clay (2182) (Appendices C1, C2 and C9).

Ditch segment **2190** was located 3.2m to the south-west of segment **2183**. It was 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the single mid-grey silty clay fill (2189).

Ditch segment **2284** was located 10.6m to the south-west of segment **2190**. It was 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep with steep straight sides to an irregular base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2285) which was devoid of finds. Fill 2285 was cut by a later ditch (**2276**).

Ditch segment **2234** was located 4.4m to the south-west of segment **2284**. It was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with steep straight sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (2235). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2259** was located 4.2m to the south-west of segment **2234** in order to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch. It was 0.61m wide and 0.29m deep with an irregular sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-brown silty clay (2260). Three sherds of late-2nd century pottery were recovered from fill 2260 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **2269** was located 3.8m to the south-west of segment **2259**. It was 0.8m wide and 0.23m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey clayey silt (2270). A single sherd of pottery dating between 1-70 AD was recovered from fill 2270 (Appendix C2).

Pit 2034

An isolated circular pit, **2034** (Figure 7), was identified 45m to the southeast of ditch **2041**. This feature was 1m in diameter and 0.11m deep with a concave profile. A single sherd of pottery dating between 1-70 AD (Appendix C2) was recovered from the single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2035). Fill 2035 was cut by a later ditch (**2011**).

Phase 3.2 (Later Roman)

Later Roman activity consisted of several pits and ditches which were located predominantly in the northern and central parts of Area C2, where the earlier Roman activity was also concentrated. In the main, the features suggested a continuity of Roman activity in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

Pit 2139

The most northerly dated later Roman feature was a sub-rectangular pit, **2139** (Figures 5 and 14b), which was located immediately to the south of Early Roman pit **2146**. The pit was 1.42m long, 1.3m wide and 0.36m deep, with concave sides and a flat base (Figure 14b). Two fills were identified: a mid-yellowish-grey silty clay (**2142**) primary fill containing charcoal inclusions and a dark-brownish-grey silty clay (**2143**) upper fill containing shell inclusions and charcoal flecks. A sherd of pottery dating between 120-200 AD, an undated cobble rubber, and small quantities of cattle teeth and bone were recovered from fill **2142**. Fifty-two sherds of late-3rd century pottery, fragments of cattle bones, a fragment of rotary quern or millstone dating to from the Roman period or later, an undated cobble hammerstone, and small quantities of charcoal were recovered from the upper fill **2143** (Appendices C2, C8, C11 and C13). Fill **2143** was cut by a later posthole (**2144**) and a later furrow (**2082**).

Pit 2102

Amorphous pit **2102** (Appendix D - Plate 8, Figure 5) was located 1.8m to the south-east of pit **2139**. It was 1.3m long, 0.45m wide and 0.28m deep with steep straight sides to an irregular base. It contained a single fill of dark-grey silty clay (**2101**). Twenty-five sherds of late-3rd century pottery, and small amounts of charcoal and charred grain were recovered from fill **2101** (Appendices C2 and C13).

Ditch 2161

A later Roman ditch, **2161**, was located 2.4m to the north-east of ditch **2153** (Figure 6). It originated from the north-western limit of excavation and extended 3.2m south-east before terminating. This feature appeared to divide the space defined by ditch **2153** and parallel ditch **2162** to the east. Two segments (**2161**, **2229**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2161** was located 0.7m to the south-east of the north-western limit of excavation. It was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, with straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (**2160**). Fourteen sherds of 4th century pottery were recovered from fill **2160** (Appendix C2). Fill **2160** was cut by a later cremation pit (**2166**).

Ditch segment **2229** was excavated at the south-eastern terminus of the ditch. It was 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark-brown silty clay (**2228**). A single sherd of residual pottery dating to between 1-70 AD was recovered from fill **2228** (Appendix C2).

Ditch 2222

Ditch **2222** (Figure 5) was located 3.9m to the south of ditch **2229** and truncated fills **2247** of ditch **2248** and **2268** of pit **2266**. It was 10.6m long, aligned broadly north-east to south-west and turned south-east in the middle. Five segments (**2222**, **2227**, **2233**, **2264**, **2288**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2264** was located at the north-eastern terminus of the ditch in order to establish a relationship with an earlier pit (Figure 15g). It was 0.54m wide and 0.46m deep, with steep concave sides to a flat base. Two fills were identified: a light-brownish-grey silty clay primary fill (2279) and a light-reddish-grey silty clay (2265) upper fill. Dating evidence from this intervention was problematic; eight sherds of mid-3rd to mid-4th century pottery from primary fill 2279 probably indicate the likely date of the feature, but intrusive finds from the same deposit, including, six sherds of early-18th century pottery, a fragment of 19th to 20th century glass, and two fragments of clay pipe; one dating to the late-18th to 19th century and one undated clearly indicate later truncation/disturbance (Appendices C2, C3, C10 and C12). Nineteen sherds of late-3rd or probably 4th century pottery and a cattle tooth were recovered from upper fill 2265 (Appendices C2 and C8).

Ditch segment **2227** was located 2.1m to the south of segment **2264** to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch (Figure 15f). It was 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep with a shallow concave profile. Two fills were identified: a mid-yellowish-grey clayey silt (2226) primary fill and a light-yellowish-grey silty clay (2258). A late prehistoric flint flake, 29 mid- to late-2nd century pottery, and a small group of unidentified animal bones were recovered from fill 2258 (Appendices C1, C2 and C8).

Ditch segment **2222** was located 2.3m to the south-west of segment **2227**. It was 0.74m wide and 0.3m deep with a straight side and a concave base. Two fills were identified: a light-greyish-blue clay (2251) primary fill and a mid-greyish-brown upper fill (2223). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2288** was located directly to the south-west of segment **2227** to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch and a later furrow. It was 0.95m wide and 0.14m deep, having been truncated by a later furrow. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-grey silty clay (2289). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2289 was cut by a later furrow (**2286**).

Ditch segment **2233** was located 0.5m south-west of segment **2288**. It was 0.62m wide and 0.23m deep with steep straight sides to a concave base (Figure 15e). Three fills were identified: a mid-grey silty clay (2243) primary fill, a mid-reddish-brown silty clay (2242) fill, and a mid-grey silty clay (2232) upper fill. A single sherd of intrusive 5th to 9th century pottery and a small group of unidentified animal bones were recovered from fill 2232 (Appendices C3 and C8).

Phase 4 (Early medieval)

Anglo-Saxon activity was focussed on the central part of Area C2, where the greatest concentration of Roman features was also located. Anglo-Saxon activity was characterised by a concentration of funerary features (cremation pits and inhumations, although a single ditch and a pit of indeterminate purpose were also identified).

Grave 2236

The most northerly Anglo-Saxon feature identified was a severely truncated grave cut, **2236** (Figure 5). The grave was located 2.9m to the north of Early Roman ditch **2138** and was rectangular, with rounded corners. It was oriented roughly east-west and was 0.98m long and 0.49m wide, but only survived to a depth of 0.05m, with concave sides and a flat base. No human remains were recovered from the mid-brownish-grey silty clay grave fill (2237), but two items that have been identified as grave goods were recovered; RF100; a near complete cruciform brooch, RF101; a group of five glass and nine amber beads, an iron belt buckle, and an unidentified fragment copper alloy sheet. Both registered finds RF100 and RF101 were dated to around AD 475-550 (Appendix C9). Fill 2237 was truncated on east side by a later furrow (**2082**).

Grave 2211

Grave **2211** was located 16m to the south of grave **2236** (Figure 6). Once again, the grave cut was very heavily vertically truncated and survived to a depth of only 0.04m. It was rectangular, with rounded corners and was oriented broadly northeast-southwest, with dimensions of 1.4m long by 0.47m wide, with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2213), which contained 21g of disarticulated human bone (SK 2212, Appendix C6). A single sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered from fill 2213 (Appendix C2). The grave has been phased as Early Medieval due to its proximity to Grave **2236**.

Pit 2149

Oval pit **2149** was located 6.2m to the south of grave **2236** and 2.6m to the south of ditch **2138** (Figure 5). It was 0.4m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a broadly concave profile. It was filled with a dark-brown silty clay (2148) which contained 8g of disarticulated unburnt human bone (SK 2148, Appendix C6), together with a quantity of animal bone fragments (Appendix C8). A single residual sherd of Roman pottery and three sherds of 5th to 9th century pottery were recovered from fill 2148 (Appendices C2 and C3). Fill 2148 was cut by a later cremation pit (**2141**).

Cremation pit 2141

Fill 2148 was cut by circular cremation pit **2141**. This was 0.62m long, 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep with sloping straight sides to a flat base. It was filled with a dark-brown clayey silt (2140) which contained the remains of an incomplete pottery cremation urn dating from the 5th to 9th centuries. A total of 14g of burnt human bone was recovered from the fill of the pit (Cremation 3, Appendix 6). An unworked burnt flint, an unidentified copper alloy sheet, and an undated fragment of iron were also recovered from fill 2140 (Appendices C1 and C9). The west side of the 2140 was cut away by a later furrow (**2186**).

Cremation pit 2050

Circular cremation pit **2050** (Appendix D - Plate 9, Figure 6) was situated immediately to the north-west of burial **2211** and 8.8m to the south of cremation pit **2141**. It was 0.36m in diameter and 0.1m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark greyish-brown silty clay (2051), which contained the remains of an undecorated and incomplete pottery cremation urn (RF102) dating from the 5th to 9th centuries. A total of 1422g of burnt human bone was recovered from the fill 2052 of the pottery vessel (Cremation 3, Appendices C6 and C3). Fill 2051 also contained four sherds of pottery dating between 120-200 AD, unidentified fragments of burnt animal bone, and a single fragment of clay pipe dating to the late-18th to 19th century (Appendices C2, C8 and C12). The Roman pottery is likely residual, and the clay pipe is likely intrusive due to plough action.

Cremation pit 2170

A further cremation pit, **2170** (Appendix D - Plate 10, Figure 6), was located some 2.80m to the west of cremation pit **2050**. This feature truncated fill 2231 of ditch **2230** and was 0.17m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with a shallow concave profile. It was filled with a dark-grey silty clay (2171) which contained the severely truncated remains of a cremation urn (RF105) dating from the 5th to 9th centuries. A total of 34g of burnt human bone was recovered from the fill 2172 of the pottery vessel (Cremation 3, Appendices C6 and C3).

Cremation pit 2218

Cremation pit **2218** (Figure 6) was located 3.4m to the south of cremation pit **2170**. It was 0.31m in diameter and was heavily truncated vertically, surviving to a depth of just 0.05m, with a concave, flat based profile. It was filled with a dark-brownish-grey silty clay (2221), which contained a small quantity of burnt human bone, but no cremation vessel (Cremation 8, Appendix C6). Four residual sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 2221 (Appendices C2). The east side of fill 2221 was cut by a later furrow (**2186**).

Cremation pit 2053

Oval cremation pit **2053** (Appendix D - Plates 11 and 12, Figure 6) was located 4.5m to the south of cremation pit **2050** and 2.4m to the south-east of cremation pit **2218**. The pit was 0.7m long, 0.4m wide and 0.47m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark brownish-grey silty clay (2054), which contained an unurned cremation. A total of 239g of burnt human bone was recovered from the fill (Cremation 8, Appendix C6). Fifteenth sherds of residual early Roman pottery, five fragments of 5th to 9th century pottery, a tracheal ring of a bird, an undated fragment of iron nail, and an undated fragment of sandstone quern were recovered from fill 2054 (Appendices C2, C3, C8, C9 and C11).

Cremation pits 2166 and 2159

Approximately 4.0m to the east of cremation pit **2170**, fill 2228 of linear feature **2229** was truncated by two intercutting cremation pits.

The earlier of these, cremation pit **2166** (Appendix D - Plate 13, Figure 6), was 0.55m in diameter and 0.4m deep with steep straight sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2165) which contained a fragmented cremation urn (RF104) dating from the 5th to 9th centuries. A total of 4,734g of burnt human bone was recovered from the fill 2164 of the urn (Cremation 6, Appendices C6 and C3). Nine sherds of residual transitional late-Iron Age to early-Roman pottery and an oval disk of bone were recovered from fill 2165 and has been suggested to be possibly related to trepanation (Appendices C2 and C7). Two iron hobnails were also recovered from fill 2165. Fill 2165 cut by a later cremation pit (**2159**) (Appendix C9). Environmental sampling from fill 2165 recorded a single tuber (possibly onion) within the cremation pit, possibly evidence of a burial offering (Appendix C13).

Fill 2165 was cut by the later cremation pit **2159** (Appendix D - Plate 14, Figure 6). This was 0.45m in diameter and 0.34m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base (Figure 6). It was filled with a dark brown silty clay (2158), which contained the remains of a decorated and incomplete pottery cremation urn (RF103) dating to the 6th century (Appendix C3). A total of 1548g of burnt human bone was recovered from the fill of the urn (Cremation 6, Appendix C6). Two sherds of residual transitional late-Iron Age to early-Roman pottery were recovered from fill 2158 (Appendix C2).

Cremation pit 2295

The most southerly cremation pit, **2295** (Figure 6), was situated 9.8m to the south of cremation pit **2218** and again truncated an earlier linear feature, in this case fill 2298 of ditch **2294** (Figure 6). The pit was 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.22m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified; a light-reddish-grey silty clay (2300) primary fill and a light-greyish-red silty clay (2299) containing 10g of burnt human bone (Cremation 6, Appendix C6).

Ditch 2026

Rectilinear ditch **2026** (Appendix D – Plate 15, Figure 7) was located at the south-eastern end of Area C2, some 110m to the south-east of cremation pit **2295**. It extended for 22m in a south-westerly direction from the north-eastern limit of excavation before returning to the south-east, continuing 0.84m before being truncated by a later furrow. Three segments (**2026**, **2031**, **2045**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2026** was located 12.3m to the south-west of the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 1.06m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were identified: a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (**2027**) primary fill and a mid-brownish-grey clayey silt (**2028**) upper fill. Four sherds of Roman (possibly 2nd century) pottery were recovered from fill **2028** (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **2031** was located 7.4m to the south-west of segment **2026** on the corner of the ditch. It was 0.71m wide and 0.28m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified: a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (**2033**) primary fill and a mid-brownish-grey clayey silt (**2032**) upper fill. A single fragment of 5th to 9th century pottery and a sherd of Iron Age/Roman transitional pottery were recovered from fill **2033** (Appendix C3). Small quantities of charcoal and charred grains and seeds were recovered from fill **2032** (Appendices C13).

Ditch segment **2045** was located 5.4m to the south-east of segment **2031**. It was 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified: a light-brownish-grey silty clay (**2047**) primary fill and a dark-brownish-grey clayey silt (**2046**) upper fill. Two sherds of 5th to 9th century pottery were recovered from fill **2047** (Appendix C2). Fill **2046** was truncated by a later furrow (**2043**).

Phase 5 (Later medieval to Post-medieval)

Later activity in Area C2 consisted of two long north-east to south-west-aligned furrows (**2103** and **2150**) whilst a series of north-east to south-west-aligned furrows (**2043**) which were exposed at the south-eastern end of Area C2 appeared to represent a change in the orientation of the ridge and furrow ploughing. A broadly east-west aligned linear or furrow (**2286**) appeared to form a boundary between these two areas of furrows.

Furrow 2103

Fills **2058**, **2060**, **2079**, **2085**, **2106**, **2107**, **2134** and **2138**, were cut by the more easterly furrow **2103** (Figures 5 and 6) which was aligned broadly north-east to south-west and extended 79m across the excavated area. Two segments (**2103**, **2110**) were excavated through the furrow.

Furrow segment **2103** was situated 26m to the south-west of the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 2.11m wide and 0.09m with a shallow concave profile (Figure 14d) and contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silty clay (**2104**). A late prehistoric flint flake, nine sherds of mid-1st century pottery, and a single fragment of clay pipe dating to the late-17th to late-18th century were recovered from fill **2104** (Appendices C1, C2 and C12).

Furrow segment **2110** was located 11.3m to the south-west of segment **2103**. It was 1.6m wide and 0.22m deep, with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silty clay (**2109**). Eighteen sherds of late-3rd century pottery, an undated copper alloy ring, and fragment of copper alloy were recovered from fill **2109** (Appendices C2 and C9).

Furrow 2150

Fills *2074, 2079, 2133, 2140, 2143, 2215, 2221* were cut by furrow **2150** (Figures 5, 6 and 14a) which was aligned broadly north-east south-west and extended 75m across the excavated area. This feature was the more westerly of the two and three segments were excavated through it.

Furrow segment **2082** was located 13.6m to the south of the north-western limit of excavation. It was 1m wide and 0.1m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silty clay (*2081*). A possible Roman silver-washed copper alloy coin, thirteen sherds of late-17th century pottery, a single fragment of 19th to 20th century glass, a fragment of lead and two fragments of iron were recovered from fill *2081* (Appendices C3, C10 and C9).

Furrow segment **2150** was located 50m to the south-west of segment **2082**. It was 1.3m wide and 0.16m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silty clay (*2151*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Furrow segment **2186** was located 5.4m to the south-west of segment **2150**. It was 1.4m wide and 0.14m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (*2187*). Thirty-two sherds of 4th century pottery, a small group of unidentified animal bones, and an undated fragment of iron were recovered from fill *2187* (Appendices C2, C8, and C9).

Furrow **2286**

Fill *2289* was cut by furrow **2286** (Figure 6), which was aligned broadly north-west south-east and extended across the entire width of the excavated area. Two segments (**2286, 2345**) were excavated through the furrow.

Furrow segment **2286** was excavated 3.8m to the south-east of the north-western limit of excavation. It was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-brown silt (*2287*). A single sherd of early-18th century pottery was recovered from fill *2287* (Appendix C3).

Furrow segment **2345** was located 3.2m south-east of segment **2286**. It was 1.35m wide and 0.12m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*2346*). A single sherd of late-17th century pottery was recovered from fill *2346* (Appendix C3).

Furrow group **2043**

Eight north-west to south-east- aligned parallel furrows were recorded at the south-eastern limit of Area c2, extending approximately 20m into the excavated area (Figure 7). A single example, furrow **2043**, was excavated to characterise the group and to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch. The furrow was 1.10m wide and 0.13m deep, with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-yellowish-brown silty clay (*2044*). A single sherd of Roman (probably 2nd century) pottery was recovered from fill *2044* (Appendix C2).

Unphased

A group of undated features, consisting mainly of ditches and pits, were identified in Area C2.

The most northerly unphased features consisted of five ditches (**2057, 2059, 2091, 2076 and 2078**) which all shared a similar north-west to south-east orientation.

Ditch 2057

Ditch **2057** (Figure 5) was located at the northern limit of the excavation area and extended across its entire width. It was 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-yellowish-brown silty clay (2058). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2058 was cut by a later furrow (2103).

Ditch 2059

Ditch **2059** (Figure 5) was located 4.7m to the south-west of Ditch **2057**. It was aligned broadly north-west to south-east and extended across the entire width of the excavated area. Two segments (**2059**, **2084**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2059** was located 1.8m to the south-east of the north-western limit of Area C2. It was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep, with a broadly concave profile. No finds were recovered from the single fill of mid-reddish-brown silty clay (2060).

Ditch segment **2084** was located 1.2m to the north-west of ditch segment **2059**. It was 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep, with a broadly concave profile (Figure 14c). Two fills were identified: a mid-greyish-brown silty clay primary fill (2089) and a light-greyish-brown silty clay upper fill (2090). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch 2091

Fill 2090 of segment **2084** was cut away on the south-west side by ditch **2091** (Figures 5 and 14c). This entered the excavation area from the north-west limit of excavation and continued 2.8m south-east before terminating. It was 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep with steep concave sides to a flat base. Three fills were identified; a light-yellowish-grey silty clay primary fill (2092=2097), a mid-grey silty clay fill (2093=2098), and a light-yellowish-brown silty clay upper fill (2094). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch 2076

Ditch **2076** was located 7.3m south-west of ditch **2091** (Figure 5). It originated at the north-west limit of excavation and continued for 7.8m before being truncated by ditch **2078**. It was 0.63m wide and 0.22m deep, with a broadly concave profile and contained a single fill of mid-yellowish-brown silty clay (2077). Undated iron fragments were recovered from fill 2077 (Appendix C9).

Ditch 2078

Fill 2077 was cut away on its southern side by ditch **2078** (Figure 5). This feature ran parallel to ditch **2057** and continued across the entire width of the excavation area. It was 0.93m wide and 0.38m deep with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified: a light-brownish-grey silty clay (2079) primary fill and a mid-grey silty clay (2083) upper fill. A small group of sheep bones, and two fragments of post-medieval iron wire and another undated iron fragment were recovered from fill 2079 (Appendices C8 and C9). Fill 2079 was cut by two later furrows (**2082**, **2103**).

Three isolated undated features were located to the south of ditch **2078**.

Pit 2064

A discrete circular pit, **2064** (Figure 5), was located 9m to the south of ditch **2078** and 1.6m south of Early Roman pit **2073**. It was 0.57m in diameter and 0.05m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of dark-grey clay (*2063*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit 2062

A second circular pit, **2062** (Figure 5), was situated 0.4m to the south-west of pit **2064**. It was 0.32m in diameter and 0.05m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of dark-bluish-grey clay (*2061*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole 2124

Possible oval posthole **2124** (Figure 5) was located 4.7m east of pit **2062**. It was 0.25m long, 0.09m wide and 0.1m deep, with a concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (*2125*). No finds were recovered from the fill. The posthole was situated immediately to west of Early Roman pit **2088** and was possibly associated with it.

Posthole 2144

Fill *2143* of a Late Roman pit **2139** (Figures 5 and 14b) was cut away to the north-east by posthole **2144**, which was situated approximately 5.8m to the south-west of posthole **2124**. This feature was 0.34m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*2145*) with sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill, and it is unclear whether this represents Later Roman, Anglo-Saxon, or later activity

Pit 2129

Elongated pit **2129** (Figure 5) was located 2.4m east of pit **2144** and had been truncated by a later furrow. It was 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.02m deep with a shallow concave cut. It contained a single fill of dark-brownish-grey silty clay (*2128*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit/Posthole 2112

Circular pit or possible posthole **2112** (Figure 5) was located 6.9m to the south of pit **2129** and 2.2m to the south of Early Roman ditch **2117**. It was 0.34m in diameter and 0.3m deep with straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-yellowish-brown silty clay (*2111*). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill *2111* was cut by a later furrow (**2110**).

Pit 2157

Sub-rectangular pit **2157** (Figure 6) was located 29.1m to the south-west of pit **2112** and 2.4m to the south-west of Early Roman ditch **2229**. It was aligned broadly north-east-south-west and extended 1m from the north-western limit of excavation. It was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with steep concave sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-grey silty clay (*2156*) which was devoid of finds. Fill *2156* was cut by an Early Roman ditch **2153** and it is unclear whether the pit represents Roman or earlier activity.

Pit 2194

Pit **2194** (Appendix D - Plate 16, was located underneath ditch **2198**. It had been almost entirely truncated by the later ditch and was a minimum of 1m long, 0.36m wide and 0.22m deep. No finds were recovered from a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2197). It was therefore unclear whether the pit represents Roman or earlier activity.

Pit 2196

Oval pit **2196** (Figure 5) was situated 2m to the east of early medieval pit **2149**. It was 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (2195). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit/Ditch 2210

Pit or possible ditch terminus **2210** (Figure 6) was located 0.15m to the east of early medieval pit **2053**, which extended 0.45 into the excavation area from the south-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of dark-reddish-brown silty clay (2209). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit 2335

Fill 2333 of an Early Roman ditch was cut by oval pit **2335** (Figure 6) which was aligned broadly north-west south-east. It was 0.74m long, 0.37m wide and 0.06m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (2336). A single residual late prehistoric flint flake and a small group of unidentified animal bones were recovered from fill 2336 (Appendices C1 and C8).

Ditch 2339

Ditch **2339** was located 0.3m south of pit **2335** (Figure 6). It was aligned broadly north-west-south-east and extended 0.55m from south-eastern limit of excavation before being truncated by a later ditch. It was 0.52m wide and 0.15m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2340). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2340 was cut by a later ditch (**2337**).

Ditch 2337

Fill 2340 was cut away on the south-east side by ditch **2337** (Figure 6). It was 0.37m wide and 0.1m deep with a shallow concave profile. Two fills were identified: a light-brownish-grey silty clay (2341) primary fill and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2338) upper fill. No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill 2338 was cut by a ditch segment **2278** of early Roman ditch **2202**. However, it is not clear whether **2337** and/or **2339** represent earlier Roman or Prehistoric activity.

Ditch 2297

Ditch **2297** (Figure 6) was located 0.6m to the north-west of and parallel to Early Roman ditches **2202** and **2252**. It was 3.1m long and truncated at the south-west end by a later pit. Two segments (**2297**, **2343**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2343** was excavated at the north-east end of the ditch. It was 0.69m wide and 0.18m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown clay (2344). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2297** was located 1.2m south-west of segment **2343**. It was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill 2332 was cut away on the south-west side by an Early Roman pit **2296**.

Ditch 2185

Ditch **2185** (Figure 6) was located 11.2m to the south of ditch **2297** and 1.6m south of Later Roman ditch **2174**. It was aligned east west and extended across the entire width of the excavated area. Three segments (**2185, 2192, 2220**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2192** was excavated against the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.88m wide and 0.29m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-grey silty clay (2193). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2220** was located 6.3m east of segment **2192**. It was 0.57m wide and 0.08m deep with concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (2219). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2185** was located 1.2m east of segment **2220** to establish relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with steep concave sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2184). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2184 was cut by Early Roman ditch (**2183**). However, it is not clear whether ditch 2185 also represent Roman activity or activity of an earlier period.

Ditch 2240

Ditch **2240** (Figure 6) was located 12.9m south-west of ditch **2185**. It originated from the north-western limit of excavation and continued 3.2m south-east before being truncated by a later ditch. It was 0.32m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay (2241). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 2241 had been cut by a later ditch (**2238**).

Ditch 2238

Fills 2241 and 2285 of Early Roman ditch **2183** were cut by ditch **2238** (Figure 6). The ditch was 12.5m to the south-west and parallel to ditch **2185** and extended across the entire width of the excavated area. Three segments (**2238, 2276, 2282**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2238** was located 2m to the south-east of the north-western limit of excavation. It was 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silty clay (2239). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2282** was located 2.3m to the south-east of segment **2238**. It was 0.36m wide and 0.16m deep with steep straight sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (2283). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2276** was located 3.4m to the south-east of segment **2282**. It was 0.86m wide and 0.33m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2277). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Whilst ditch 2238 truncated early Roman ditch 2183, it was not clear whether it represented later Roman activity or activity from a later period.

At the southern end of site were several undated linear features. These consisted of a sinuous linear feature, **2011**, which ran in a northerly direction from the southern limit of excavation before returning to the north-east; two shorter linear features, **2013** and **2006**, which ran radially from 2011 in south-east to north-west and west to east alignments respectively, and a narrow south-west to north-east-aligned ditch, **2003**, which truncated ditch **2013**.

Ditch 2013

Ditch **2013** originated 10.4m to the east of Early Roman ditch **2041** and ran for 20.1m in a south-easterly direction. Three segments (**2013**, **2017**, **2024**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2024** was located 4.9m to the south-east of the north-western terminus. It was 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2025). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2017** was located 2m to the south-east of segment **2024** in order to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (2018). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2013** was located 11.2m to the south-east of segment **2024** to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.28m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2014). A residual late prehistoric flint flake was recovered from fill 2014 (Appendix C1).

Ditch 2006

Ditch **2006** (Appendix D - Plate 17, Figure 7) was located 16.2m to the south of ditch **2013**. It originated from the south-western limit of excavation and ran for 19.6m in a south easterly direction before being truncated by a later ditch. Two segments (**2006**, **2008**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2006** was located 10.3m to the east of the south-western limit of excavation. It was 0.37m wide and 0.29m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2007). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2008** was located 8m to the east of segment **2006** to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified: a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (2009) primary fill and a light-greyish-brown silty clay (2010) upper fill. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 2011

Both fills 2010 of ditch **2006** and 2018 of ditch **2013** were cut by sinuous ditch **2011** (Figure 7). In addition, this feature truncated fill 2035 of Early Roman pit **2034**. The ditch was 63m long and was

aligned broadly south-west to north-east, before returning to the north-west. Four segments (**2011, 2015, 2030, 2036**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2036** was located 14.2m to the south-west of the north-eastern limit of excavation to establish a relationship with an earlier pit. It was 0.57m wide and 0.1m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (*2037*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2030** was located 8.6m to the west of segment **2036**. It was 0.69m wide and 0.26m deep with a broadly concave profile. No finds were recovered from the single fill of light-brownish-grey silty clay (*2029*).

Ditch segment **2015** was located 8.6m to the south-west of segment **2030** to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch. It was 0.4m wide and 0.4 deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*2016*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **2011** was located 12.2m south of segment **2015** to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch. It was 0.52m wide and 0.15m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (*2012*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 2003

Fill *2018* of ditch **2013** was cut by ditch **2003** (Appendix D - Plate 18, Figure 7). this was broadly aligned north-east to south-west and extended across the entire width of the excavation area. Four segments (**2003, 2019, 2038, 2048**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **2003** was located 4.4m to the north-east of the south-western limit of excavation. It was 0.6m wide and 0.24m with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified: a light-brownish-grey silty clay (*2004*) primary fill and a light-yellowish-brown silty clay (*2005*). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch segment **2019** was located 11.9m to the north-east of segment **2003** to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch. It was 0.36m wide and 0.25m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified: a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*2020*) primary fill and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (*2021*). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch segment **2038** was located 8.9m to the north-east of segment **2019**. It was 0.56m wide and 0.22m deep with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified: a light-yellowish-brown silty clay (*2040*) primary fill and a light-brownish-grey silty clay (*2039*). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch segment **2048** was located 15.2m to the north-east of segment **2038**. It was 1.03m wide and 0.21m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (*2049*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

3.8 Area D1

3.8.1 Introduction

Area D1 was a south-eastern stretch of access road located directly south-east of Area C2. The 0.22ha area comprised a broadly rectangular north-west-south-east aligned corridor measuring

approximately 169m long by 12m wide (Figures 8 and 16). The area was subject to strip, map and sample.

Excavation revealed the natural substrate to be a compact light-yellow mottled clay (3002) containing occasional manganese and flint inclusions. All the features were overlain by subsoil layer 3001, which was a firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay 0.4m thick. A single late prehistoric flint flake and two sherds of 1st century pottery were recovered from layer 3001 (Appendices C1 and C2). This was sealed by topsoil layer 3000, a friable dark brown silty loam 0.27m thick. A single late prehistoric flint blade-like flake was recovered from layer 3000 (Appendix C1).

Activity in Area D1 was characterised by a number of Roman ditches, together with later furrows and a possible post-medieval boundary ditch.

3.8.2 Results

Phase 1 (Earlier Prehistoric)

No features were positively identified as dating to the Early Prehistoric period. However, a single Late Neolithic to Bronze Age blade-like flake was recovered from the topsoil (3000), and a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flake was recovered from the subsoil (3001). Residual Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes were also recovered from later features **3024**, **3030** and **3065** whilst a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic blade, bladelet and flake were recovered from later feature **3030** (Appendix C1).

Phase 2 (Iron Age)

No Phase 2 activity was noted in Area D1

Phase 3.1 (Early Roman)

Ditch 3003

Ditch **3003** (Figure 8) was located at the north-western end of Area D1, approximately 10m from the north-western limit of excavation. The ditch was aligned broadly north-east to south-west and was excavated in three segments (**3003**, **3009**, **3040**).

Ditch segment **3003** was excavated 1.75m from the south-western limit of excavation and was 0.5m wide and 0.13m deep, with a broadly concave profile (. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3004) from which sherd of 1st century pottery was recovered (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3009** was excavated 3.5m to the east of segment **3003** and was 0.25m wide and 0.13m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3010). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **3040** was excavated 6m to the east of segment **3009** and was 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3041). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 3005

Ditch **3005** (Appendix D - Plate 19, Figure 8) was located 1.9m to south of ditch **3003**; it was considerably wider than **3003** but followed a similar north-east to south-west alignment. Three segments (**3005**, **3011** and **3052**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3005** was located directly adjacent to the south-western limit of excavation. It was 2.1m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.26m, and a broadly concave profile was recorded within the segment. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (**3006**). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **3011** was excavated 3.5m to the east of segment **3005** and was 1.8m wide and 0.76m deep, with steep-sloped sides to a concave base. Four fills were identified; a light-greyish-brown silty clay primary fill (**3012**), a mid-greyish-brown silty clay slumping deposit recorded on the southern side of the cut (**3013**), a light-greyish-brown silty clay fill (**3014**) and a mid-greyish-brown silty clay fill (**3015**). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill **3012** (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3052** was excavated 10.6m to the east of segment **3011** and was 1.24m wide and 0.62m deep, with steep-sloped sides to a concave base. Five fills were identified; a light-yellowish-brown silty clay primary fill (**3053**), a mid-yellowish-brown silty clay (**3054**), a light-yellowish-brown silty clay slumping deposit recorded on the south side of the cut (**3055**), a light-greyish-brown silty clay secondary fill (**3056**) and a mid-greyish-brown silty clay fill (**3057**). No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

Ditch 3046

Ditch **3046** (Figure 8) was located 115m to the south-east of ditch **3003** and was on a similar north-east-south-west alignment. It extended 14m across the width of the excavation area and was excavated in three segments (**3046**, **3048** and **3067**).

Segment **3046** was excavated 0.3m to the north-east of the south-western limit of excavation and was 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep, with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silty clay (**3047**). Four sherds of 1st century pottery were recovered from fill **3047** (Appendix C2).

Segment **3048** was excavated 10.4m to the north-east of segment **3046** and was 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-yellowish-brown silty clay (**3049**). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch 3045

Ditch **3045** (Figure 8) was located 21m to the south-east of ditch **3046**. This was a broadly north-east to south-west-aligned ditch, which extended 13.5m across the width of the excavation area and turned east before continuing beyond the north-east limit of excavation. Two segments (**3045** and **3064**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3045** was excavated 1.62m to the north-east of the south-western limit of excavation and was 0.84m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep straight sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-brown clayey silt (**3044**). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill **3044** was cut by a later ditch (**3043**).

Ditch segment **3064** was excavated 8.5m to the north-east of segment **3045** and was 0.95m wide and 0.42m deep, with steep straight sides to a concave base. Two fills were identified: a light-grey-brown silty clay primary fill (*3063*) and a mid-greyish-brown silty clay upper fill (*3062*). Twenty-six sherds of 1st century pottery were recovered from fill *3062* (Appendix C2).

Phase 5 (Later medieval to Post-medieval)

Ditches 3003, 3005, 3036 and 3046 were all truncated by two parallel furrows (**3007** to the south and **3030** to the north - Figure 8) which extended almost the full length of Area D1. The furrows entered the area from the north-western limit of excavation and continued south-east for approximately 143m before turning east and continuing beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation.

Furrow 3007

Three segments (**3007**, **3021** and **3060**) were excavated through the southern furrow (Figure 8).

Furrow segment **3007** was excavated 10.6m to the south-east of the north-western limit of excavation and was 1.26m wide and 0.14m deep, with a shallow regular concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*3008*). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Furrow segment **3021** was excavated 28.3m to the south-east of segment **3007** and was 1.4m wide and 0.19m deep, with a shallow regular concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*3008*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Furrow segment **3060** was excavated 20.1m to the east of the point where it exited the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep, with a shallow regular concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-brown silty clay (*3061*). Four sherds of late-17th century pottery and a single fragment of clay pipe dating to the late-18th to 19th century were recovered from fill *3061* (Appendices C3 and C12).

Furrow 30300

Three segments (**3030**, **3032** and **3058**) were excavated through the northern furrow.

Furrow segment **3032** was excavated 12.7m to the south-east of the north-western limit of excavation and was 1.03m wide and 0.11m deep, with a shallow regular concave profile (Figure 16b). It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (*3033*). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Furrow segment **3030** was excavated 29.7m to the south-east of segment **3032** and was 1.16m wide and 0.08m deep with a shallow regular concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*3001*). A Mesolithic to early Neolithic flint blade and a late prehistoric bladelet and flake, a single sherd of 1st century pottery, an undated lead disc, possibly a token, a post-medieval copper alloy button, and an undated iron disc with an off-centre hole were recovered from fill (*3031*) (Appendices C1, C2 and C9).

Furrow segment **3058** was excavated 58m to the south-east of segment **3030** and was 1.m wide and 0.2m deep with a shallow regular concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*3059*). A post-medieval copper alloy buckle was recovered from fill *3059* (Appendix C9).

Ditch 3043

Ditch **3043** (Figure 8) was located 5m to the south-east of where furrow **3007** met the north-eastern limit of excavation. It extended 13.5m across the width of the excavation area and was excavated in two segments (**3043** and **3065**).

Ditch segment **3043** was excavated 1.62m to the north-east of the south-western limit of excavation and was 1.07m wide and 0.16m deep, with shallow concave sides and base. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown clayey silt (**3042**). A single sherd of residual late-15th century pottery was recovered from fill **3042** (Appendix C3). Fill **3042** was cut by a later ditch (**3045**, Figure 16a).

Ditch segment **3065** was excavated 8.5m to the north-east of segment **3043** and was 1.01m wide and 0.15m deep, with a concave profile to the north-west and irregular profile to the south-east. It contained a single fill of dark-brownish-grey silty clay (**3066**). Three late prehistoric flint flakes, four sherds of late-15th century pottery, a small group of unidentified animal bones, and a fragment of 19th to 20th century glass were recovered from fill **3066** (Appendices C1, C3, C8 and C10). This very mixed assemblage is likely to represent residual material mixed through the fill by plough action.

Ditch 3070

Ditch **3070** (Appendix D - Plate 20, Figure 8) was located 3.6m from the south-eastern limit of excavation and 1.05m to the south-east of ditch **3064**. The ditch was broadly aligned north-east to south-west and ran parallel to ditch **3043**. The ditch extended 13.5m across the width of the excavation area and was 2.3m wide and 0.18m deep with a regular concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-brown silty clay (**3071**). Three sherds of mid-17th century pottery were recovered from fill **3071** (Appendix C3). Ditch **3070** is located close to a post-enclosure field boundary, shown on the first edition OS map and still extant on the ground during the excavation. It is likely to represent an earlier iteration of this boundary.

Phase 6 modern

No modern features were recorded in Area D1.

Unphased

Several undated features were recorded in Area D1.

Pit/Ditch 3050

Partially exposed ditch terminus or elongated pit **3050** (Figure 8) was located 3.9m to the south-east of ditch **3009**. It entered the trench from the north-eastern limit of excavation and extended for 2.1m in a southerly direction into the excavated area on a broadly north-south alignment. It was 0.5m wide and 0.34m deep, with a concave south-western side and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-grey clayey silt (**3051**). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully 3016

Curvilinear gully **3016** (Figure 8) was located 17.8m to the south-east of feature **3050**. It entered the excavated area from the north-eastern limit of excavation and extended south-west for 11.6m on a broadly north-east-south-west alignment, before terminating 3.3m from the south-western limit of excavation. Two segments (**3016** and **3018**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3016** was excavated 1.5m south of the north-east limit of excavation and was 0.24m wide and 0.1m deep, with concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-grey silty clay (*3017*). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill *3017* was cut by furrow **3030**.

Gully segment **3018** was excavated at the gully terminus, 8.3m to the south-west of segment **3016**. It was 0.23m wide and 0.18m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-grey silty clay (*3017*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit 3023

Elongated pit **3023** (Figure 8) was located 1.5m to the south of gully **3016** and was oriented broadly north-east-south-west. The pit was approximately 3.5m long and was truncated on the south-western side by furrow **3007**. Two interventions (**3023** and **3026**) were excavated through the gully.

Intervention **3023** was excavated at the south-western end of the pit to establish a stratigraphic relationship and was 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep, with steep concave sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay (*3022*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Intervention **3026** was excavated at the north-eastern terminus of the pit and was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of reddish-grey clayey silt (*3027*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 3036

Ditch **3036** (Figure 8) was located 68m to the south-east of feature **3026** and extended on a similar north-east to south-west alignment. The feature extended 15m across the width of the excavation area and was excavated in two segments (**3036** and **3037**).

Segment **3036** was excavated 5.7m to the north-east of the south-western limit of excavation and was 0.55m wide and 0.16m deep, with steep concave sides to a flat base. Two fills were identified: a mid-brown silty clay primary fill (*3035*) and a mid-greyish-brown clay secondary fill (*3034*). No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill *3034* was cut by a later furrow (**3007**).

Segment **3037** was excavated 6.3m to the north-east of segment **3036** and was 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified: a yellowish-brown silty clay primary fill (*3038*) and a dark-greyish-brown clay secondary fill (*3039*). No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill *3039* was cut by a later furrow (**3030**).

Ditch 3024

Ditch **3024** (Figure 8) was located 28.5m to the south-east of ditch **3036**. It entered Area D1 from the north-eastern limit of excavation and extended south-west for 8.6m on a broadly north-east to south-west alignment before terminating 5.8m from the south-western limit of excavation. Two segments (**3024** and **3028**) were excavated through the ditch.

Segment **3024** was excavated at the terminus of the ditch and was 0.32m wide and 0.1m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-grey silty clay (*3025*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Segment **3028** was excavated 5.7m from segment **3024** and was 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (**3029**). A single residual late prehistoric flint flake was recovered from fill **3029** (Appendix C1).

3.9 Area D2

3.9.1 Introduction

Area D2 was located at the south-eastern end of the access road directly to the south-east of Area D1. The 0.24ha area comprised a broadly rectangular north-west to south-east aligned corridor measuring approximately 186m long by 12m wide (Figures 9, 10, 16 and 17). The area was subject to strip, map and sample.

Excavation revealed the natural substrate to be a compact light-yellowish-brown mottled clay with blue mottling (**3102**) containing occasional manganese inclusions and frequent iron panning. All the features were overlain by subsoil layer **3101**, which was a firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay 0.2m thick. A single late prehistoric flint flake and a sherd of 1st century pottery were recovered from fill **3101** (Appendices C1 and C2). This was sealed by topsoil layer **3100**, a friable dark-grey silty clay 0.18m thick.

3.9.2 Results (Figures 9 and 10)

Phase 1 (Early Prehistoric)

No features were positively identified as dating to the Early Prehistoric period. A Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake was recovered from the subsoil (**3101**). Single Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flakes were recovered from later features **3133**, **3185**, **3235** and **3200**. A Late Neolithic to Bronze Age single platform flake core was recovered from later feature **3169** and a fragment of irregular waste from later feature **3167**. A Mesolithic to Early Neolithic bladelet and a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age flake were recovered from later feature **3228** (Appendix C1).

Phase 2 Iron Age

No Phase 2 activity was noted in Area D2.

Phase 3.1 (Early Roman)

Ditch **3116**

Curvilinear ditch **3116** (Figure 9) was located 7.4m to the south-east of the north-western limit of excavation. It was broadly aligned north-east to south-west and entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation and continuing for 9.1m and then curving to the south before terminating (Figure 9). Two segments (**3116**, **3151**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3116** was excavated 1m to the south-west of the north-eastern limit of excavation and was 0.92m wide and 0.3m deep, with a broadly U-shaped profile with a step approximately 0.4m from the concave base. Two fills were identified; a firm mid-brown silt lower fill (**3118**) and a mid-brown silty clay upper fill (**3117**). Three sherds of 1st century pottery were recovered from fill **3117** (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3151** was excavated at the southern terminus and was 0.29 wide and 0.12m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of loose dark-greyish-brown silt (3152). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch/Pit 3192

A concentrated area of pits and ditches was identified c.43m to the south-east of ditch **3116** (Figure 9). This group of features continued to the south-east for approximately 60m and included intercutting linear features, possible enclosures, and pits. For ease of interpretation these features have been presented stratigraphically.

The earliest feature within the concentration was ditch terminus or elongated pit **3192**, which was partially exposed at the northern limit of excavation, and which extended 0.5m into the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.83m wide and 0.2m deep with a broadly concave profile and contained a single fill of dark-brownish-grey silty clay (3191) which was devoid of finds (Figure 16F).

Ditch 3190

Fill 3191 of pit **3192** was cut away to the east by a rectilinear ditch, **3190** (Figure 9). This ditch entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation on a broadly north-east to south-west alignment for 2.2m. It then turned north for 2.3m and continued beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation. Four segments (**3190, 3220, 3222, 3224**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3190** was excavated at the point at which the north to south-aligned portion of the ditch continued beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.6m wide and 0.2m, deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3189). Four sherds of mid- to late 2nd century pottery were recovered from fill 3189 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segments **3220** and **3222** were excavated on the southern corner of the feature to establish a relationship with a later pit (**3216**). Here, the ditch was 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3219 = 3221). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fills 3219 and 3221 were cut by a later pit **3216**.

Ditch segment **3224** was excavated at the point at which the north-east to south-west-aligned portion of the ditch continued beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.59m wide and 0.14m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3223). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 3343

To the south-east of Area D2, the extent of the concentration of Roman features appeared to be delineated by a ditch, **3343** (Figure 10). The ditch extended across the width of the excavation area and was aligned broadly north-east to south-west. Two segments (**3343, 3389**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3343** was excavated 1.1m from the south-western limit of excavation. It was 0.99m wide and 0.22m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-grey silty clay (3342). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 3342 (Appendix C2). Fill 3342 was cut by later ditch **3341**.

Ditch segment **3389** was excavated 9.2m to the north-east of segment **3343**. It was 1.2m wide and 0.36m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a basal fill of mid brownish grey firm silty clay (3391) and an upper fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3390). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Pit 3374

An isolated circular pit, **3374** (Figure 10), was located 1m to the north-west of ditch **3343**. It was 1.1m in diameter and 0.74m deep, with steep sides leading to a flat base. Four fills were identified: a blueish-grey silt primary fill (3382), a light-grey slumping deposit on the sides of the pit (3381), a light-brownish-grey silty clay backfilled deposit (3376), and an organic grey silt upper fill (3375). A single sherd of pottery dating between 1-70 AD was recovered from fill 3375 (Appendix C2).

Ditch 3263

Ditch **3263** (Figure 9) was located 32m to the north-east of ditch **3343** and was aligned broadly north-east to south-west, in effect running parallel to ditch **3343** (Figures 9 and 10). It is therefore possible that **3263** and **3343** represented opposite sides of a rectilinear enclosure. Ditch **3263** entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation, continuing west for 2.2m before turning south-west and extending 10.9m across the width of the excavation area. Four segments (**3263**, **3283**, **3321**, **3353**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3263** was excavated 1m from the north-eastern limit of excavation and was 0.67m wide and 0.24m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of brownish-grey clayey silt (3264) with occasional iron panning and manganese inclusions. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 3264 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3283** was excavated at the south-western end of the ditch. It was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with a shallow, broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-brown silt (3284) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3321** was excavated 6m to the north-east of segment **3283** and was 0.97m wide and 0.29m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey clayey silt (3322) which yielded five sherds of pottery dating between 1-70 AD (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3353** was excavated 1.3m to the south-west of segment **3135**. It was 0.8m wide and 0.13m deep, with a shallow broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silt (3355). Four sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 3355 (Appendix C2). Fill 3355 was cut by a later gully (**3392**).

Ditch 3268

Fill 3342 of ditch **3343** and fill 3284 of ditch **3263** were cut by ditch **3268** (Figure 9). This entered the excavation area from the south-western limit of excavation, continuing north-east for 3m before returning to the north-west, continuing for 32.8m before exiting the south-western limit of excavation. Four segments (**3268**, **3285**, **3336**, **3341**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3285** was located 0.9m from the point at which the ditch entered from the south-western limit of excavation to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch (**3283**). It was 0.55m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were identified: a greyish-brown silt primary fill (3320) and a dark-greyish-brown silty clay upper fill (3286). A single sherd of

pottery dating to between 1-70 AD was recovered from fill 3286 (Appendix C2). Fill 3286 was cut by a later ditch (**3180**).

Ditch segment **3268** was located 3.8m to the south-east of segment **3285** and was 0.85m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were identified: a greyish-brown silt primary fill (3270) and a dark-greyish-brown silty clay upper fill (3269). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 3270 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3336** was located 19.9m to the south-east of segment **3268** and was excavated to establish a relationship with a later gully (**3310**). It was 0.45m wide and a single brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3337) was recorded. No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill 3337 was cut by later a gully (**3310**).

Ditch segment **3341** was located 5.4m to the south-east of segment **3336**, at the intersection with ditch 3343 (Figure 17i). It was 0.82m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides to a concave base. Three fills were identified: a light-reddish-brown silt primary fill (3340), a mid-greyish-brown silty clay upper fill (3344), and a dark-grey loose silt levelling deposit (3339). Seven sherds of mid-2nd century pottery were recovered from fill 3339 (Appendix C2). Charcoal deposits comprising oak were recovered from fill 3344 (Appendix C13).

Gully 3327

Curvilinear gully **3327** (Figure 9) was located in the centre of the excavated area, 1m to the west of ditch **3263**. It was 3.9m long and ran on a broadly north-south orientation and had been truncated at either end by a later ditch (**3228**). Two segments (**3327**, **3347**) were excavated through the gully.

Ditch segment **3327** was located 1.3m to the north-east of the southern end of the gully. It was 0.41m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3328). A single sherd of pottery dating between 1-70 AD was recovered from fill 3328 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3347** was located 0.65m to the north-east of segment **3327**. It was 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified: a light-yellowish-brown silty clay primary fill (3348) and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3349). Twenty-two sherds of Roman, possibly mid-2nd century pottery were recovered from fill 3349 (Appendix C2). Fill 3349 was cut by segment **3350** of later curvilinear ditch **3228** (Figure 17E).

Gully 3318

A second curvilinear gully, **3318** (Figure 9), was located 1.2m to the west of Gully **3327**. This feature was 7.7m long and ran on a broadly north to south orientation parallel to **3327** and was also truncated by ditch **3228**. Three segments (**3318**, **3356**, **3383**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3318** was excavated in the centre of the ditch and was 0.37m wide and 0.09m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3319). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3356** was excavated at the southern limit of the ditch. It was 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3357). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3357 was cut by a later ditch (**3228**).

Gully segment **3383** was excavated 1m to the north of segment **3318** to establish a relationship with a later posthole (**3274**). It was 0.46m wide and 0.1m deep, with a broadly concave profile and contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (**3384**). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill **3384** was cut by a later pit (**3274**).

Gully 3183

Short gully **3183** (Figure 9) was located 2.8m to the north-west of gully **3318**. It was 3.9m long and was oriented broadly north-west to south-east. Two segments (**3183**, **3187**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3183** was excavated at the north-western terminus of the gully and was 0.25m wide and 0.04m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark greyish-brown silty clay (**3184**) from which small quantities of charcoal and charred grain were recovered (Appendix 13). Fill **3184** was cut by a later pit (**3175**, Figure 16E).

Gully segment **3187** was excavated 1m south-east of segment **3183**. It was 0.4m wide and 0.04m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. The single fill was a dark greyish-brown silty clay (**3188**) that contained small quantities of charcoal, charred cereal grains and uncharred seeds (Appendix 13). Fill **3188** was cut by a later ditch (**3200**).

Ditch 3200

Ditch **3200** (Figure 9) was located directly to the west of gully **3318**. It entered the excavation area at the north-east limit of excavation, continuing for 12.5m before exiting the south-west limit of excavation. Three segments (**3200**, **3293**, **3308**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3308** was excavated at the south-eastern end of the ditch. It was 0.95m wide and 0.24m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. The single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (**3209**) contained a single residual late prehistoric flint flake and two sherds of intrusive mid-13th century pottery (Appendices C1 and C3).

Ditch segment **3200** was excavated 2.9m to the north-east of segment **3308** to establish a relationship with a later ditch (**3180**). It was 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (**3207**). A single sherd of pottery dating to between 50-200 AD was recovered from fill **3207** (Appendix C1). Fill **3207** was cut by a later ditch (**3180**).

Ditch segment **3293** was excavated 4.6m to the north-east of segment **3200**. It was 1m wide and 0.2m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (**3294=3295**). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Situated immediately to the east of ditch **3200** were three features that were located along to the north-eastern limit of excavation. These included a pit (**3261**), a ditch (**3227**), and an apparent re-cut (**3250**).

Pit 3261

Pit **3261** (Figure 9) was located immediately east of ditch **3200**, 0.2m to the south-west of the north-eastern limit of excavation. Approximately 0.2m by 0.4m of the pit was visible; the remainder being truncated by a later feature. It was 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a flat base

and contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3262). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 3227

Ditch **3227** (Figure 9) was located 0.85m to the south-east of truncated pit **3261**. It entered the excavation area at the north-eastern limit of excavation, continuing for 0.8m to the south-west before being truncated by a later ditch. Two segments (**3227**, **3290**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3227** was excavated against the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.9m wide and 0.38m deep with, concave sides and a wide flat base. Three fills were identified: a mid-reddish-brown silty clay primary fill (3247), a mid-greyish-brown silty clay slumping fill (3248) on the south side of the cut, and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3249). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 3248 and a sherd of pottery dating between the late-1st and mid-2nd centuries was recovered from fill 3249 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3290** was recorded 0.7m to the south-west of segment **3227** to establish a relationship with a later ditch (Figure 17H). It was 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified: a light-greyish-brown silty clay primary fill (3291) and a mid-reddish-brown silty clay upper fill (3292). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Recut ditch 3250

Fill 3249 of ditch **3227** and fill 3262 of pit **3261** were both cut by a linear feature **3250** (Figure 9), which appeared to be a re-cut or reinstatement of ditch **3227** (Figure 17C). This feature entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation, continuing 0.8m south-west before being truncated by a later ditch. Two segments (**3250**, **3296**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3250** was excavated against the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.9m wide and 0.44m deep with a broadly concave profile. Four fills were identified: light-reddish-brown silty clay (3251) and mid-greyish-brown silty clay slumping deposits on the north-western side of the cut (3252), a dark-brown-grey clayey silt fill (3253), and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3254). Five sherds of pottery dating between 50-150 AD were recovered from fill 3254 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3296** was recorded 0.7m to the south-west of segment **3250**. It was 0.4m wide and 0.36m deep, with a broadly concave profile. Three fills were identified: a light-yellowish-brown silty clay (3297) primary fill, a mid-reddish-brown silty clay fill (3298) and a mid-brownish-grey clayey silt fill (3299) upper fill. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 3297 (Appendix C2). Fill 3299 was cut by a later ditch (**3273**).

Ditch 3228

Fills 3209 and 3294=3295 of Ditch **3200**, fills 3299 and 3254 of ditch recut **3250** and fill 3357 of gully **3318** were all cut by a large curvilinear ditch, **3228** (Figure 9). The ditch entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation and continued in a south-easterly for 13.9m before gradually turning south-west and continuing for 7m beyond the south-west limit of excavation. Eight segments (**3228**, **3273**, **3287**, **3304**, **3323**, **3350**, **3358**, and **3385**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3273** was located 7.3m from the north-western limit of excavation. It was 1.1m wide and 0.38m deep, with concave sides and a wide flat base. Two fills were identified: a dark-

grey silty clay primary fill (3300) and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3301). A single Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint bladelet and three sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill 3301 (Appendices C1 and C2). Fill 3301 was cut by a later ditch (3392).

Ditch segment **3385** was located 1.3m to the south-east of segment **3273** and was excavated to establish a relationship with an earlier gully. It was 1.1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.11m with a concave south-western side. It contained a single fill of dark-brownish-grey silty clay (3386). A single sherd of pottery dating between 50-200 AD was recovered from fill 3386 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3228** was located 0.8m to the south-east of segment **3385**. It was 0.96m wide and 0.5m deep, with straight sloping sides to a concave base. Four fills were identified; a mid-reddish-brown silty clay primary fill (3255), a dark-brownish grey clay silt middle fill (3256), a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3257) slumping fill on the south-western edge of the cut, and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3258) upper fill. No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill 3258 was cut by a later gully (3392).

Ditch segment **3350** was located 2.7m to the south-east of segment **3228** and was excavated to establish a relationship with an earlier gully (3347=3327, Figure 17E). It was 0.84m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.28m with a concave west side to a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark- grey silty clay (3351). A total of 33 sherds of pottery dating to between 50-150 AD and a small group of charcoal and charred cereal grains were recovered from fill 3351 (Appendices C2 and C13).

Ditch segment **3323** was located 0.5m to the south of segment **3350**. It was 0.63m wide and 0.27m deep, with a broadly concave profile. Three fills were identified: a mid-brownish-grey clayey silt primary fill (3326), a mid-reddish-grey clayey silt middle fill (3325), and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3324) upper fill. A single residual late prehistoric flint flake and twelve sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered from fill 3324 and two sherds of pottery dating to between 120-200 AD were recovered from 3326 (Appendices C1 and C2).

Ditch segment **3358** was located 2.8m to the south-west of segment **3323**. It was 1.1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.12m with a concave north-western side. It contained a single fill of dark-greyish-brown mixed yellow silty clay (3359=3360). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **3304** was located 0.5m to the south-west of segment **3358** and was excavated to establish a relationship with a later ditch. It was 1.1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.14m with a concave north-western side. It contained a single fill of mid-yellowish- brown silty clay (3305). Two sherds of pottery dating between 1-70 AD were recovered from fill 3305 (Appendix C2). Fill 3305 was cut by a later ditch (3180).

Ditch segment **3287** was situated 1.4m to the south-west of segment **3304**. It was 1.4m wide and 0.44m deep, with steep sides to a concave base. Three fills were identified: a mid- grey silty clay primary fill (3331), a mid-reddish-grey silty clay middle fill (3288), and a light-reddish-grey silty clay (3289) upper fill. A single sherd of pottery dating to between 1-70 AD was recovered from fill 3288 and four sherds of similar date from fill 3289 (Appendix C2).

Posthole 3274

Fill 3384 was cut by broadly east-west aligned oval posthole, **3274** (Figure 9), within the curvilinear enclosure formed by **3228**. It was 0.82m long, 0.65m wide and 0.42m deep, with vertical sides to a

flat base. Four fills were identified; a mixed stone packing around the sides and base of the posthole within a clay matrix (3279), a dark grey silt postpipe with frequent charcoal inclusions (3280), a mid-greyish-brown silty clay fill surrounding the post (3281), and an upper grey clay sealing fill (3282). Small quantities of charcoal and charred grain was recovered from fill 3280. A small amount of charcoal containing slag was also recovered from fill 3281, possibly indicating evidence of local metalworking (Appendix C13).

Gully 3180

Fill 3286 of ditch 3268, fill 3305 of ditch 3228 and fill 3207 of ditch 3200 were truncated by gully 3180 (Figure 9). This feature entered the excavation area from the south-western limit of excavation and ran on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment, for 27.5m. Four segments (3180, 3208, 3218, 3306) were excavated through the ditch.

Gully segment 3218 was located 2.6m from the north-western end of the gully. It was 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep, with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified; a mid-brownish-grey silty clay primary fill (3181) and a dark-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3288). No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill 3288 was cut by a later ditch (3111) and a later pit (3216, Figure 17B).

Gully segment 3180 was located 10.9m to the south-east of segment 3218. It was 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep, with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified; a mid-brownish-grey silty clay primary fill (3181) and a dark-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3182). Four sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill 3182 (Appendix C2).

Gully segment 3208 was located 1.1m to the south-east of segment 3180. It was 0.95m wide and 0.25m deep with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified; a mid-brownish-grey silty clay primary fill (3209) and a dark-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3210). Two intrusive sherds of mid-13th century pottery were recovered from fill 3309 (Appendix C3).

Gully segment 3306 was located 3.6m to the south-east of segment 3208. It was 0.8m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.14m with a broadly concave profile. A contained a single fill of mid-reddish-brown silty clay (3307). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 3307 (Appendix C2).

Ditch 3111

Fill 3288 of gully 3180 was cut by ditch 3111 (Figure 9), which entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation and continued for 2.8m before being truncated by a later ditch. It was 1.6m wide and 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides to a concave base (Figure 16C). It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-brown silty clay (3110). A small group of cattle bones were recovered from fill 3110. Fill 3110 was cut by a later ditch (3109) and a possible ditch terminus or elongated pit (3107).

Recut ditch 3109

Fill 3110 was cut on the north-western side by recut ditch 3109 (Figure 9). This feature entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation and continued for 2.8m. Two segments (3109, 3165) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment 3109 was excavated 1m to the south-west of the limit of excavation. It was 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3108). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **3165** was located directly to the south-west of segment **3109**. It was 0.6m wide and 0.33m deep, with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (*3164*). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill *3164* was cut by a later ditch (**3167**).

Pit/Ditch **3107**

Fill *3110* was cut on the south side by elongated pit or terminus **3107** (Figure 9). This feature was 1.5m long and was aligned broadly north to south. Two interventions (**3107** and **3278**) were excavated through the feature.

Intervention **3107** was excavated at the northern end of the feature to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch. It was 0.7m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallow sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey clay (*3106*). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill *3106* was cut by a later pit/ditch **3185**.

Intervention **3278** was excavated at the northern end of the feature to establish a relationship with a later pit. It was 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of light-brown clayey silt (*3277*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit/Ditch **3185**

Fill *3106* was cut by a circular pit or possible ditch terminus **3185** (Figure 9). This feature was aligned broadly north-east to south-west and was 1.7m long. Two segments (**3185**, **3276**) were excavated through the feature.

Intervention **3185** was 1.35m wide and 0.47m deep with concave sides to shallow concave base. Two fills were identified; a light-grey silt primary fill (*3229*) and a mid-greyish-brown silt upper fill (*3186*). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill *3229*. A single late prehistoric flint flake, 97 sherds of mid- to late-2nd century pottery, and small quantities of charcoal and charred cereal grains, were recovered from fill *3186* (Appendices C2 and C13). A small group of burnt cattle bones were recovered from fills *3186* and *3229* (Appendix 8). Fill *3186* was cut by a later ditch (**3167**).

Intervention **3276** was excavated to the north of intervention **3185**. It was 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep with concave sides. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*3275*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch **3211**

Ditch **3211** (Figure 9) was located directly to the south-east of pit **3185** and was aligned broadly north-east to south-west. It was 2.5m long and two segments (**3211**, **3271**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3271** was excavated at the north-eastern terminus of the ditch. It was 0.43m wide and 0.08m deep, with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silt (*3272*) that was devoid of finds.

Ditch segment **3211** was located 0.2m to the south-west of segment **3271**. It was 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-brownish-grey silt (*3212*). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill *3212* was cut by a later ditch (**3167**).

Six linear ditches, recuts and gullies (**3167, 3169, 3171, 3174, 3230, 3235**) were located directly to the north-west of pits **3185** and **3231**, and ditch **3211**. All six ditches were broadly north-south oriented and extended across the entire width of the excavation area. Two interventions, one at the north end and one at the south, were excavated through the group.

Ditch 3230

Ditch **3230** (Figure 9) was the easternmost of the group of ditches and had been largely truncated by two later recuts (**3167, 3169**), and was only visible in the southern intervention. It was 1.3m wide and 0.71m deep, with gradually sloping concave sides to a flat base. Three fills were identified; a light-greyish-brown clayey silt primary fill (3236) built up against the western side of the cut, a mid-greyish-brown clayey silt (3237) on the eastern side of the cut, and a mid-greyish-brown clayey silt upper fill (3238). A single sherd of pottery dating between 1-70 AD was recovered from fill 3236 (Appendix C2). A single sherd of pottery dating between 160-200 AD were recovered from fill 3238 (Appendix C2). Fill 3237 was cut by a later recut (**3169**) (Figure 17F).

Ditch 3171

Ditch **3171** (Figure 9) was located on the western side of the linear group. . Two segments (**3171, 3234**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3234** was located in the southern intervention. It was 0.46m wide and 0.16m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown clayey silt (3245). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3245 was cut by a later ditch (**3235**) (Figure 17F).

Ditch segment **3171** was located in the northern intervention. It was 1.6m wide and 1m deep with a broadly concave profile. Three fills were identified; a light-reddish-brown silty clay primary fill (3206), a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3205) slumping on the east side of the cut, and a mid-greyish-red silty clay upper fill (3170). Thirteen sherds of 1st century pottery and small quantities of charcoal were recovered from fill 3170 (Appendix C2 and C13). Fill 3170 was cut by two later ditches (**3169**).

Ditch 3235

Fill 3245 of segment **3234**, ditch **3171** was cut away on the eastern side by ditch **3235** (Figure 9). This feature was only visible in the southern intervention. The ditch was 0.98m wide and 0.7m with straight steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3246). A single late prehistoric flint flake and two sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill 3246. Fill 3246 was cut by a later ditch (**3169**).

Ditch 3169

Fills 3246 of ditch **3235** and 3237 of ditch **3230** were truncated by ditch **3169** (Figures 9 and 17F). The ditch was located directly to the east of ditch **3235** and had been truncated by two later ditches. Two segments (**3169, 3232**) were excavated through this ditch.

Ditch segment **3232** was located in the southern intervention and it was 0.5m wide and 0.56m deep regular sloping sides to a concave base. Three fills were identified; a mid-greyish-brown clayey silt primary fill (3239), a dark-greyish brown clayey silt (3240), and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3241). A single late prehistoric flint flake was recovered from fill 3241 (Appendix C1). Fill 3241 was cut by a later recut (Segment **3233** of ditch **3167**, Figure 17F).

Ditch segment **3169** was located in the northern intervention. It was 0.98m wide and 0.7m deep with steep straight sides to a concave base. Two fills were identified; a mid-grey silt primary fill (3204) and a mid-greyish-brown clayey silt upper fill (3168). A small group of unidentified animal bones were recovered from fill 3168. (Appendix C8). Fill 3168 was cut by a later ditch (**3167**).

Ditch 3167

Fills 3168 of ditch **3169**, 3186 of feature **3185** and 3212 of ditch **3211** were all cut by ditch **3167** (Figure 9). The ditch was to the west of ditch **3169** and was the latest of the series of recuts. Three segments (**3167**, **3202**, **3233**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3233** was located in the southern intervention. It was 0.8m wide and 0.64m deep with steep sloping sides to a concave profile. Three fills were identified; a dark-greyish-brown silty clay primary fill (3242), a dark-brown-greyish silty clay (3243), and a dark-greyish-brown clayey silt upper fill (3244). A sherd of mid-2nd century pottery was recovered from fill 3242, 25 sherds of pottery dating between 120-200, and a small group of deer and cattle bones were recovered from fill 3243 (Appendices C2 and C8). A single piece of irregular flint waste was recovered from fill 3244. (Appendix C1).

Ditch segment **3202** was located 5.2m to the north of segment **3233**. It truncated feature **3185** (Figure 17A). It was 0.95m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.45m with a steep sloping east side. Three fills were identified; a light-grey silty clay primary fill (3267), a mid-blueish-grey silty clay (3201), and a mid-grey clayey silt upper fill (3266). Three sherds of early-Roman pottery were recovered from fill 3201 (Appendix C2).

Ditch segment **3167** was located in the northern intervention. It was 1.52m wide and 0.58m deep with steep straight sides to a shallow concave base. Two fills were identified; a dark-brownish-grey silt primary fill (3203) and a mid-brownish-grey silt upper fill (3166). Nine sherds of 1st century pottery were recovered from fill 3166 (Appendix C2).

Gully 3174

Fill 3170 of ditch **3171** was cut away on the west side by gully **3174** (Figures 9 and 16G). This gully was located directly to the west of gully **3171** and broadly followed the same orientation. Two segments (**3174**, **3231**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3231** was excavated within the southern intervention. It was 0.33m wide and 0.07m deep with concave sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silty clay (3265). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3174** was excavated within the northern intervention. It was 0.6m wide and 0.36m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3172). Four sherds of pottery dating between 50-70 AD were recovered from fill 3172 (Appendix C1).

Phase 3.2 (Later Roman)

Pit 3175

Fill 3184 of Early Roman gully **3183** was cut by circular pit **3175** (Figure 9), which was located 0.95m to the west of Early Roman ditch **3200**. This feature was 1.6m in diameter and 0.44m deep with concave sides to a flat base (Figure 16E). Two fills were identified; a light-reddish-brown silty clay

primary fill (3178) and a mid-brownish-grey clayey silt upper fill (3179). Seven sherds of Roman pottery and small quantities of charcoal were recovered from fill 3179 (Appendices C2 and C13).

Phase 4 (early medieval)

No Phase 4 features were identified in area D2

Phase 4 (Later medieval to Post-medieval)

Ditch 3105

Ditch **3105** (Figure 9) was located at the north-western limit of the excavated area and was broadly aligned north-east to south-west. It entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation and ran for 10.4m in a south-westerly, continuing beyond the north-west limit of excavation. It was 2m wide and 0.56m deep with moderately steep convex sides. Two fills were identified; a firm mid-reddish-brown sandy silt lower fill (3104) and a mid-brown silt upper fill (3103), which appeared to have been deliberately backfilled. Three sherds of mid-17th century pottery and a single fragment of 19th to 20th century glass was recovered from fill 3103 (Appendices C3 and C10).

Ditch/Pit 3145

Ditch terminus or elongated pit **3145** (Figure 9) was located 28m to the south-east of ditch **3105** and extended 3.2m into the excavation area from the north-east limit of excavation, running on a broadly north-east to south-west alignment. It was 1.8m wide and 0.12m deep with concave sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silty clay (3146).

A single sherd of mid-17th century pottery, a small group of burnt sheep bones, an undated burnt cobble, and a fragment of clay pipe dating to the seventeenth to eighteenth century were recovered from fill 3146 (Appendices C3, C8, C11, C12).

Furrow 3372

Fills 3365 and 3370 were cut by furrow **3372** (Figure 10), which entered the area from the south-east limit of excavation and continued north-west for 43.4m. The furrow was 2.06m wide and 0.7m deep with shallow sides and a shallow concave base. It contained a single fill of compact mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3373) containing frequent pebble inclusions. No finds were recorded from the fill.

Furrow 3313

Fills 3223, 3314, 3322 and 3324 were cut by furrow **3313** (Figure 9). The furrow was 33m long on a broadly north-west-south-east alignment and continued beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation. Two segments (**3313**, **3329**) were excavated through the furrow.

Furrow segment **3313** was located 8.5m from the south-eastern terminus of the furrow to establish a relationship with an earlier gully. It was 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silt (3312). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Furrow segment **3329** was located 8m to the north-west of segment **3313**. It was 1.21m wide and 0.12m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silt

(3330). Nine residual sherds of pottery, dating from 50-70 AD, were recovered from fill 3330 (Appendix C2).

Unphased

Ditch 3119

Ditch **3119** (Figure 9) was located 0.3m to the south-east of Early Roman ditch **3116** and ran on a parallel north-east to south-west alignment. It entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation and continued for 2.1m to the south-west before terminating. It was 0.22m wide and 0.13m deep with concave profile. It contained a single fill of brownish-grey silt (3120). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 3139

Situated some 15m to the south-east of Early Roman ditch **3116** were a group of intercutting curvilinear ditches. Although the dating evidence from these features was inconclusive, in plan they appeared to represent successive recuts of the south-eastern side of a ring ditch or circular enclosure, the north-western side being formed by ditch **3116**.

The earliest of the curvilinear ditches, **3139** (Figure 9), was located 11.4m to the south-east of ditch **3119** and was broadly aligned north-east to south-west. It entered the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation and continued south for 6.5m, gradually turning south-west before continuing under the south-western limit of excavation. Two segments (**3139**, **3161**) were excavated through the ditch, which had been recut on three occasions.

Ditch segment **3139** was excavated 2m south of the north-east limit of excavation and was 0.44m wide and 0.48m deep, with a broadly concave profile. Three fills were identified; a firm yellowish-brown silty clay primary fill (3140) and a yellowish-grey silty clay slumping fill on the north-east side of the cut (3143), and a reddish-brown silty clay upper fill (3142). A small group of cattle teeth were recovered from fill 3140 (Appendix C8). Fill 3142 was cut by a recut (**3136**, Figure 16D).

Ditch segment **3161** was excavated 5.2m south of segment **3139** and was 0.95m wide and 0.5m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (3162). Fill 3162 was cut by a recut ditch (**3136**).

Ditch 3136

Fill 3142 was cut away to the east by a re-cut **3136** (Figure 9). This ditch entered the excavation area from the south-western limit of excavation following the same alignment as ditch **3139** and terminated 0.8m south of the north-east limit of excavation. Two segments (**3136**, **3144**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3136** was excavated 2m south of the north-east limit of excavation and was 0.52m wide and 0.57m deep, with a broadly concave profile with an undulating base. Two fills were identified; a firm yellowish-brown silty clay primary fill (3137) and a reddish-brown silty clay upper fill (3138). A single sherd of late Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 3137 (Appendix C2). Fill 3138 was cut by a recut ditch (**3133**, Figure 16D).

Ditch segment **3144** was excavated 5.2m south of segment **3136** and was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a broadly a steep western edge to a concave base. Two fills were identified; a firm light-yellowish-grey silty clay primary fill (3153) and a light-reddish-grey silty clay upper fill (3154). A

small group of unidentified burnt animal bones and a single fragment of clay pipe dating to the seventeenth to eighteenth century (most likely intrusive) were recovered from fill 3153 (Appendices C8 and C12). Fill 3134 was cut by a recut ditch (**3133**).

Recut ditch **3133**

Fill 3138 was cut away to the east by a re-cut **3133** (Figure 9). This ditch entered the excavation area from the south-western limit of excavation following the same alignment as ditch **3133** and terminated 0.8m south of the north-east limit of excavation. Two segments (**3133**, **3159**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3133** was excavated 2m south of the north-east limit of excavation and was 0.74m wide and 0.52m deep, with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified; a firm yellowish-grey silty clay primary fill (3134) and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3135). No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill 3135 was cut by a recut ditch (**3130**).

Ditch segment **3159** was excavated 5.2m south of segment **3133** and was 0.91m wide and 0.3m deep, with a wide V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill of firm light-reddish-grey silty clay (3160). A single late prehistoric flint flake was recovered from fill 3160 (Appendix C1). Fill 3160 was cut by a recut ditch (**3130**, Figure 16D).

Recut ditch **3130**

Fill 3135 was cut away to the east and fill 3125 was cut away to the west by a re-cut **3130** (Figure 9). This ditch entered the excavation area from the south-western limit of excavation following the same alignment as ditch **3133** and terminated 0.8m south of the north-east limit of excavation. Two segments (**3130**, **3157**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3130** was excavated 2m to the south of the north-eastern limit of excavation and was 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep, with a steep sides to a concave base. Two fills were identified; a firm yellowish-grey silty clay primary fill (3131) and a reddish-brown silty clay upper fill (3135). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch segment **3157** was excavated 5.2m to the south of segment **3133** and was 0.89m wide and 0.18m deep, with a steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of firm light-reddish-grey silty clay (3158). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch **3125**

Ditch **3125** (Figure 9) was located directly to the south-east of ditch **3130** and had been partially truncated on its north-western side. The ditch extended across the width of the excavation area and broadly oriented north-east to south-west. Two segments (**3125**, **3155**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3125** was excavated 0.5m to the south of the north-eastern limit of excavation and was 1.7m wide and 0.1m deep with diffuse shallow concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of firm mid-yellow-brown silty clay (3126). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3126 was cut by a later ditch (**3130**).

Ditch segment **3155** was excavated 0.95m to the south-west of segment **3125** and was 0.96m wide and 0.1m deep, with an irregular shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill of firm dark-

reddish-grey silty clay (3156). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3125 was cut by a later ditch (3130).

Pit 3127

Elongated pit 3127 (Figure 9) was located 0.35m to the south-east of ditch 3125 and was 2.1m long, broadly aligned north-west to south-east. Two interventions (3127, 3176) were excavated through the pit.

Intervention 3127 was excavated at the north-west terminus of the pit and was 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep, with vertical sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-grey silty clay (3128). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Intervention 3176 was excavated across the centre of the pit and was 0.59m wide and 0.1m deep with vertical sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-grey silty clay (3177). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit 3149

Oval pit 3149 (Figure 9) was located 0.7m to the north of pit 3127 and was aligned broadly north to south. It was 0.74m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with concave sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-greyish-brown silty clay (3150). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3150 was cut by later pit 3147.

Pit 3147

Fill 3150 was cut away on the north-east side by circular pit 3147 (Figure 9). The pit was 0.75m in diameter and 0.18m deep with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified; a light-greyish-brown silty clay primary fill (3148) and a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3163). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Gully 3123

Gully 3123 (Figure 9) was located 11.3m to the south-east of feature 3147. It extended 2.7m into the excavation area from the north-eastern limit of excavation before terminating and was aligned broadly north to south. It was 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-yellow silty clay (3124). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit 3121

Oval pit 3121 (Figure 9) was located 0.1m to the south-east of gully 3123 and followed the same north to south alignment. It was 0.68m long, 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep with concave side and an uneven concave base. It contained a single fill of grey silty clay (3122). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully 3112

Gully 3112 (Figure 9) was located 6.9m to the south-west of pit 3121, opposite ditch 3123. It extended 3.2m into the excavation area from the south-west limit of excavation before terminating and was on a broad south-west to north alignment. Two segments (3112, 3114) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3112** was excavated 0.2m from the south-west limit of excavation and was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with concave sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light reddish-brown silty clay (3113). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3114** was excavated at the north-east terminus of the ditch and was 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep with concave sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of light reddish-brown silty clay (3115). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit 3213

Oval pit **3213** (Figure 9) was located 10.6m to the south-east of pit **3121** and 1m to the west of Early Roman pit **3216**. It was aligned broadly north south, and was 1.7m long, 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep with an irregular profile suggesting that it may be a result of bioturbation. It contained a single fill of mixed mid-grey and mid-brown silt (3214), containing frequent ironstone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit 3216

Pit **3216** (Figure 9), which truncated fills 3219, 3217, 3221 and 3288 of the Early Roman gullies, was located 0.9m to the east of pit **3213**. It was 0.76m in diameter and 0.14m deep with concave sides to a flat base. It contained a dumped charcoal rich deposit of dark grey silt (3215). Small quantities of charcoal, charred grain, and uncharred seeds were recovered from fill 3215 (Appendix C13). However no other finds were recovered from the feature and so firmer dating would be dependent upon the C14 potential of the charred grains and charcoal

Gully 3193

Short gully **3193** (Figure 9) was located 8.7m to the south of pit **3213**. It was broadly curvilinear on a north-west-south-east orientation and 3.2m long. Three segments (**3193**, **3195**, **3197**) were excavated through the ditch.

Gully segment **3193** was excavated at the south-eastern terminus of the gully. It was 0.35m wide and 0.13m deep with a shallow broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-grey clay (3194). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3195** was located 0.85m to the south of segment **3193**. It was 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-grey clay (3196). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3197** was excavated at the northern terminus of the gully. It was 0.36m wide and 0.18m deep with a shallow broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-reddish-grey clay (3198). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Posthole 3226

Circular posthole **3226** (Appendix D - Plate 21, Figure 9) was located 2.4m to the west of gully **3193**. It was 0.6m in diameter and 0.5m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified; a layer of packing stones lining the cut (3225) and a dark-reddish-brown silty clay fill (3199). Small quantities of charcoal were recovered from fill 3199 (Appendix C13).

Gully 3392

Fill 3258 and 3301 of Early Roman ditch **3228** and fill 3355 of segment **3353**, of Early Roman ditch **3363** were cut by gully **3392** (Figure 9), which was located 8.5m north-east of Posthole **3226**. The gully entered the excavation from the north-eastern limit of excavation on a broadly north-west-south-east alignment for 23.2m before continuing beyond the south-west limit of excavation. Four segments (**3259**, **3302**, **3352**, **3392**) were excavated through the ditch.

Gully segment **3302** was located 3.2m to the south-east of the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.3m wide and 0.14m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3303). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3259** was located 2.7m to the south-east of segment **3302**. It was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3260). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3352** was located 4.6m to the south-east of segment **3259** and was excavated to establish a relationship with an earlier ditch. It was 0.28m wide and 0.1m deep with a broadly concave provide. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3354). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3392** was located 11.2m to the south-east of segment **3252** and was excavated at the terminus of the gully. It was 0.3m wide and 0.05m deep, gradually tapering towards the terminus with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-reddish-brown silt (3393). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3393 was cut by a later gully (**3315**).

Gully 3315

Fill 3393 of ditch **3392** was cut by gully **3315** (Figure 9). The gully was 9.1m long on a broadly east-west alignment and had been truncated at the west end by a later furrow. Two segments (**3315**, **3317**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3315** was to establish a relationship with a later furrow. It was 0.36m wide and 0.12m deep with very steep sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark grey silt (3314). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3314 was cut by a later furrow (**3313**).

Gully segment **3317** was 2.3m east of segment **3315**. It was 0.32m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark grey silt (3316). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 3316 (Appendix C2).

Gully 3332

Gully **3332** (Figure 10) was located 7.3m to the south-west of feature Gully **3315** on north-south alignment. It entered the north-east limit of excavation and continued for 4.1m before terminating. Two segments (**3332**, **3345**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3332** was located 0.2m from the north-east limit of excavation. It was 0.68 wide and 0.28m deep with concave sides to a V-shaped base. Two fills were identified; a light-grey silty clay primary fill (3338) and a mid-grey silty clay upper fill (3333). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3345** was located 2.5m south of segment **3332** at the southern terminus. It was 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of light-grey silty clay (3346). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 3310

Ditch **3310** (Figure 10), which cut away fill 3337 of Early Roman ditch **3268**, was located 9m south-east of Ditch **3332**. The ditch entered the excavation area from the north-east limit of excavation, 3.1m to north-west of ditch **3343** and continued for 12.7m south-west across the entire width of the area. Two segments (**3310**, **3334**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3310** was located 0.4m to the north-east of the south-western limit of excavation and was 0.85m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of greyish-brown silt (3311). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch segment **3334** was located 1.7m north-east of segment **3310** to establish a relationship with earlier ditch (**3268**). It was 0.3m wide and a single greyish-brown silt upper fill (3335) was recorded. No finds were recovered from the fill.

This feature post-dated the earlier Roman activity. However, the lack of finds means that it is considered to be unphased.

Ditch 3387

Ditch **3387** was located 13.5m to the south-east of ditch **3310** and 7.6m to the north-west of ditch **3361**. The base of the ditch was only visible in section and was exposed during the excavation of later Early Roman ditch **3343**, which largely truncated it. Two segments (**3387**, **3395**) were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch segment **3395** was excavated 1.1m from the south-west limit of excavation. It was 0.13m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of light-grey silty clay (3394). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3394 was cut by a later ditch (**3343**).

Ditch segment **3387** was excavated 9.2m north-east of segment **3395**. It was 0.46m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3388). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully 3361

Gully **3361** (Figure 10) was located 7.7m to the south-east of early Roman ditch. It entered the excavation area from the north-east and continued 12.8m across width of the excavation on a broadly north-east-south-west alignment. Two segments (**3361**, **3378**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3361** was excavated 0.87m to the north-east of the south-western limit of excavation and was 0.32m wide and 0.06m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3362). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3378** was excavated 8.6m to the north-east of segment **3361** and was 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (3377). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully 3363

Gully **3363** (Figure 10) was located 5.2m to the south-east and parallel to gully **3361** on a broadly north-east-south-western alignment. It entered the excavation area from the north-east and continued 13.2m across width of the excavation. Two segments (**3363**, **3380**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3363** was excavated 1.4m to the north-east of the south-western limit of excavation and was 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep, with a shallow broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (3364). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully segment **3380** was excavated 9.3m to the north-east of segment **3363** and was 0.41m wide and 0.05m deep, with a broadly concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silty clay (3379). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Gully 3366

Gully **3366** (Figure 10) was located 32.1m to the south-east of, and parallel to, gully **3363**, on a broadly north-east-south-west alignment. It entered the excavation area from the north-east and continued 13.2m across width of the excavation. Two segments (**3366**, **3368**) were excavated through the gully.

Gully segment **3366** was excavated 2.4m north-east of the south-west limit of excavation and was 0.27m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (3365). No finds were recovered from the fill. Fill 3365 was cut by a later furrow (**3372**).

Gully segment **3368** was excavated 8.1m north-east of segment **3366** and was 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brownish-grey silty clay (3367). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 3369

Ditch **3369** (Appendix D - Plate 22, Figure 10) was located 22.4m to the south-east and parallel to gully **3366** on a broadly north-east-south-west alignment. It entered the excavation area from the north-east and continued 13.6m across width of the excavation. Two fills were identified; a light-greyish-brown silty clay primary silting (3370) and a mid-brownish-grey silty clay upper fill (3371). No finds were recovered from the fills. Fill 3370 was cut by a later furrow (**3372**).

3.10 Area E1

3.10.1 Introduction

Area E1 was the northern horizontal main earth conductor trench and was located 260m north-east of Area D2 (Figure 11). The 0.09ha area comprised a 2m wide by 246m long north-east south-west aligned trench and a 2m wide and 338m long south-east north-west aligned trench. The area was subject to an archaeological watching brief.

Excavation revealed the natural substrate to be a compact light-reddish-brown silt (4002) containing frequent manganese inclusions. All the features were overlain by subsoil layer 4001, which was a firm mid-brown silty clay 0.15m thick. This was sealed by topsoil layer 4000, a firm mid-brown silt 0.3m thick.

3.10.2 Results

Phases 1 to 5

No Phase 1 to 5 activity was noted in area E1

Phase 6 (modern)

Ditch 4354

Ditch **4354** (Figure 11) was located 21.4m south-east of feature **4404** and was broadly aligned north-east to south-west. It was 6.7m wide and 1m deep, with moderately steep sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark-greyish-brown silt (*4353*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 4354 coincides with a post-enclosure field boundary shown on the first edition OS map.

Ditch 4154

Ditch **4154** (Figure 11) was located 37m to the south-west of ditch **4204** and was broadly aligned north-west to south-east. It was 5m wide and 1m deep with moderately steep sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark-brown silt (*4153*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 4354 coincides with a post-enclosure field boundary shown on the first edition OS map.

Pit 4057

Pit **4057** was located 73m south-west of ditch **4154** and was oval on a broadly north-east-south-west alignment. It was 0.45m long, 0.35 wide and 0.15m deep with steep-sided concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (*4056*). A small group of modern sheep bones were recovered from fill *4056* (Appendix C8).

Ditch 4005

Ditch **4005** (Figure 11) was located 26.3m south-west of pit **4057** and was broadly aligned north-west to south-east. It was 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with moderately steep concave profile. It contained a single fill of dark-brownish-grey silt (*4004*). A small group of modern cattle bones were recovered from fill *4004* (Appendix C8).

Unphased

Pit/Ditch 4404

Pit or ditch terminus **4404** (Figure 11) was located 157m to the south-east of the north-western limit of excavation in the north-west-south-east oriented arm of the excavated area. It was 1.95m NE-SW, 1.2, NW-SE and 0.13m deep with a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill of mid-grey silt (*4403*). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 4204

Ditch **4204** (Figure 11) was located 20.1m to the south-west of the north-eastern limit of excavation in the north-east-south-west oriented arm of the excavation area and was broadly

aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.9m deep and 0.12m wide with a regular concave profile. It contained a single fill of dark-grey silt (4203). No finds were recovered from the fill.

3.11 Area E2

Area E2 (Appendix D - Plate 23, Figure 12) was the northern horizontal main earth conductor trench and was located 260m north-east of Area D2. The 0.04ha area comprised a 2m wide by 282m long north-west south-east aligned trench. The area was subject to an archaeological watching brief.

Excavation revealed the natural substrate to be a compact light-yellowish-brown silt (5002) containing frequent manganese inclusions. All the features were overlain by subsoil layer 3001, which was a firm mid-greyish-brown silt 0.15m thick. This was sealed by topsoil layer 3000, a friable mid-brown silty loam 0.3m thick. A single sherd of 1st century pottery was recovered from layer 3000 (Appendix C2).

3.11.1 Results

Phases 1 to 6

No Phase 1 to 6 activity was noted in Area E2.

Unphased

Ditch 5056

Ditch 5056 (Figure 12) was located 90.2m south-east of the north-west limit of excavation and was broadly north-east-south-west oriented. It was 1.95m wide and 0.6m deep with a broadly concave profile. Two fills were identified; a firm mid-grey silt lower fill (5055) and a mid-reddish-brown silt upper fill (5054). No finds were recovered from the fills.

Ditch 5104

Ditch 5104 (Figure 12) was located 27.5m south-east of ditch 5056. It was 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep with moderately steep sides to a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark greyish-brown silt (5103). No finds were recovered from the fills.

3.12 Discussion of the Results

The archaeological mitigation of the haul road corridor yielded archaeological evidence of prehistoric to Post-medieval activity.

Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity was mainly confined to residual flint finds recovered from later features, although a single possible prehistoric pit (2266) was noted in Area C2. This area also yielded the largest number of residual flints, suggesting a possible focus of prehistoric activity. Regarding the date of this activity, the flint assemblage suggested possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic activity, together with a phase of Later Neolithic/Bronze Age activity (Appendix C1).

Iron Age activity was largely confined to Area C1 and consisted of a large re-cut boundary ditch orientated north-west to south-east, together with a intersecting ditch, also recut on several occasion, which ran from north-east to south west. Pottery finds from these features are spot-dated Iron Age/Later Iron Age (Appendix C2).

To the south of the Iron Age boundary were a series of linear features running in parallel north-west to south-east alignments (Area C1). Whilst many of these linear features remain undated, several were dated to the early Roman period (1st second to 2nd century AD). A similar series of linear features, this time aligned south-west to north-east, were encountered to the south-east in Areas D1 and D2. Again, the dateable ditches were Early Roman. Although interpretation is somewhat hampered by the narrow width of the mitigation areas, it is likely that the south-west to north-east and north-west to south-east aligned ditches formed part of the same landscape of Early Roman field boundaries.

Two foci of Roman activity were noted, one in Area C2 and one in Area D2. In Area C2, this activity consisted of a series of pits, including the possible rake-out of a kiln, curvilinear gullies and later linear features which in some cases truncated the earlier field boundaries. In Area D2, also contained a number of pits, together with elements of what appeared to be re-cut boundary or enclosure ditches. Also located in Area D2 was an apparent late Iron Age/Early Roman ring ditch or curvilinear enclosure. Dating evidence suggests that Roman activity in Areas C1 and D2 persisted into the 4th century.

Early medieval activity consisted of eight confirmed cremation burials and one probable Early Medieval badly truncated inhumation burial. In addition, a second inhumation burial comprised a badly truncated rectangular grave cut (2236) which contained numerous grave goods, but from which all traces of the body had been lost due to plough damage. Finally, small quantities of unburnt human remains, together with fragments of animal bone, were recovered from a pit of indeterminate purpose. It is interesting to note that all these features were located in the vicinity of the concentrated Roman activity in Area C2. Similarly, all the evidence of Saxon activity appeared to be located to the north-west of ditch 2026, which was located at the south-eastern end of Area C2 and yielded sherds of 5th to 9th century pottery. In this respect, it is also interesting to note that the excavation on the substation footprint, which was located to the south-east of ditch 2026, yielded only one probable and one confirmed sherd of Saxon pottery (Oxford Archaeology 2020a).

Relict furrows and a probable associated boundary were identified during the current works. Two distinct furrow trends were noted, represented by south-west to north-east aligned furrows at the northern end of Area C2 and north-west to south-east aligned furrows in the south of Area C2 and in Area C1. The apparent change in the alignments of the furrows may indicate that the site straddles the boundary between different parts of the open field system.

4 Updated Project Design

4.1 Introduction

This Updated Project Design is for the ongoing analysis and publication of the findings from the archaeological investigations carried out at Braybrooke Substation.

The Updated Project Design (UPD) presents the tasks and resources required to undertake the analysis and reporting of the results generated during the archaeological investigations.

4.2 Summary of archaeological findings

The archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample undertaken at Braybrooke Substation revealed significant archaeological remains in the form of

- A re-cut Iron Age boundary ditch,
- Roman settlement features including possible field boundaries, pits, enclosures.
- Anglo-Saxon funerary activity (inhumations and cremations).
- Evidence of later medieval to post-medieval agrarian activity including relict furrows and enclosure field boundaries.

4.3 Potential for analysis

4.3.1 Regional Research Agendas

The Regional Research Agendas for Northamptonshire are contained within the document *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight, Vyner and Allan 2022). This section considers the potential of the current site in regard to specific research questions, as set out in the Research Agenda. The research questions below are numbered in the same sequence as given in the Research Agendas.

Iron Age:

4 LATE BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE (c.1150 cal BC-AD 43): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

4.6 Field systems and major linear boundaries

4.6.1 Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?

4.6.2 What were the economic, social or political roles of the pit alignments and linear ditch systems that characterised many areas of the East Midlands?

4.6.3 What may we deduce from studies of linear boundaries with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape?

Evidence of Iron Age on the current site was limited. However, activity has been noted on a number of other nearby sites, including on the footprint of the substation itself (OA 2019) and to the west, at Glebe Lane, Market Harborough. Consideration of the commonalities between the results from the current site and those from nearby comparanda sites could help to address the above research questions.

Roman:

5 ROMANO-BRITISH (AD 43-c.410): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

5.1 Chronology

5.1.1 How can we enhance our knowledge of developing pottery industries, particularly during the Conquest period and 3rd to 4th centuries?

5.4 Rural settlement patterns and landscapes

5.4.1. How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?

5.4.4 How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?

5.4.5 What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?

5.4.6. Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products?

Roman activity on the site was extensive and similar activity has also been noted on a number of other nearby sites, including on the footprint of the substation itself (OA 2019) and to the west at Glebe Lane, Market Harborough (REF). Consideration of the commonalities between the results from the current site and those from nearby sites could have the potential to address the above research questions.

Early Medieval:

6 EARLY MEDIEVAL (c. AD 410–1066): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

6.1 Demography and the identification of political and social groups

6.1.4. How far may studies of dress be advanced by analyses of inhumations, and how may dress accessories reflect social or political groupings?

6.2 Ritual and belief

6.2.2. Can 'sub-Roman' or 'British' cemeteries and cemeteries dating from the late seventh to ninth centuries be identified?

6.2.3. Can we characterise more precisely Anglo-Saxon and Viking cemeteries and identify temporal or spatial variability in funerary traditions?

Early medieval activity was largely confined to the inhumation burials and cremations. These results have the potential to contribute to the above research questions.

Medieval and later periods

7 HIGH MEDIEVAL (1066–1485): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

7.7 The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy

7.7.1. Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?

Relict furrows and a probable associated boundary were identified during the current works. Extant ridge and furrow earthworks are visible on Google Earth to the north-west of the site, whilst considerable areas of relict furrows have been recorded at the Overstone Park site, to the west of the current site and at an evaluation at Glebe Road, Market Harborough (Clarke 2012). There is therefore the potential for the current site, together with local comparanda sites, to contribute to this research question.

4.3.2 Artefact analysis

Several groups of artefacts recovered during the archaeological works have been assessed as having further research potential. The specific specialists' recommendations are given below, but the artefact groups include:

- Environmental samples
- Fired clay
- Beads and Metalwork
- Human remains
- Roman pottery
- Post-Roman pottery
- Worked bone

4.4 Quantification of the archive for analysis

A summary of the document archive, along with details of the artefacts and environmental remains, is presented below in Tables 9 and 10. Not all of the artefactual and environmental material detailed here will be subject to further analytical work.

Table 3: Quantification of the document archive

Archive component	Totals
Context registers	27
Context sheets	745
Digital colour photographs	1043
Drawing registers	9
Drawing permatrace sheets (A3)	24
Photographic registers	31
Photogrammetry photos	396
Photogrammetry models	5
Metal detected finds index	1
Cremation index	1
Registered finds registers	1
Registered finds sheets	9
Soil sample registers	2
Soil sample sheets	33
Survey plans - digital files	Yes
Total archive	2327

Table 4: Quantification of the finds archive

Archive component	Totals
Amber	10
Animal Bone	324
Clay Pipe	11
Environmental Samples	33
Fired Clay	458
Flint	33
Glass	10
Human remains (skeletons)	2
Cremated human remains	8005g
Metalwork	61
Pottery	1316
Stone	6
Total archive	2264

4.5 Stratigraphic and spatial analysis

The stratigraphic relationships contained in the drawn and written records have already been checked and used, together with initial artefact spot dates, to generate phased matrices for all of the areas addressed in this report. For those objectives which require further analysis of the data, the following methodology will apply:

Matrices will be updated to take account of the results of all specialist analyses.

As far as possible and reasonable, undated features will be phased by a comparison of the form and a consideration of the spatial patterning of those features that can be securely dated. The features will be considered in the light of new evidence from specialist dating, radiocarbon dates and a review of stratigraphy.

Functions of features and any possible structures will be inferred through a consideration of the nature of associated artefacts and the environmental remains, and by comparisons with features and structures of similar form recorded on other sites in the area and region.

Further correlations between the different mitigation areas will be attempted, in order to gain further understanding of the evolution of the whole development area.

The site and feature descriptions in this assessment will be revised, taking the results of the analysis into account.

Radiocarbon dating to aid stratigraphic analysis.

As part of this UPD, NAL have identified those contexts where the radiocarbon dating of organic finds may enable more accurate dating and stratigraphic analysis. NAL therefore proposes a maximum total of ten radiocarbon dates be obtained for the analysis, these dates being additional to any specifically recommended by the specialists in their artefact assessments (see below).

4.6 Further research

Some further research of the local comparanda sites is needed in order to place the results from Braybrooke more fully into their archaeological and period contexts. The analysis will include a further literature and HER review, concentration on relevant sites within the local area.

4.7 Analysis of artefacts and environmental remains

Each category of find recovered during the archaeological fieldwork is listed below, together with the specialist recommendations for analysis, followed by a summary of how these recommendations will be taken forward into the analysis stage. A list of the various specialists who it is proposed should undertake these tasks is provided in Table 11.

The results of these will be integrated into the final analysis publication and will be presented in full as appendices to that report.

4.7.1 Animal Bone

No further work is recommended. All the material should be retained within the final archive.

4.7.2 Clay Pipe

No further work is recommended. None of the fragments exhibited any unusual attributes and can therefore be discarded.

4.7.3 Environmental

Other than for Context 2066, no further study of the biological remains reported in this assessment is warranted.

For Context 2066,

- radiocarbon dating should be attempted and, if successful
- the charred plant assemblage should be fully recorded to investigate aspects of the past agriculture and exploitation of woodland resources at the site.
- In conjunction with this, it is recommended that the retained residue fractions from the sample be forwarded to an appropriate specialist for further investigation of the burnt/?baked clay content to determine if this could represent the remains of a crop drying kiln.

4.7.4 Fired Clay

The blocks are unusual enough to warrant illustration and should be included with the description of the kiln structure. A sample of the burnt clay should be included within any program of scientific analysis of the Roman pottery. All the material should be retained within the final archive.

4.7.5 Flint

This assessment report will form the basis for any future publication report and further work is not recommended. All worked flint should be kept and deposited with a relevant archive according to local practice. The burnt unworked flint has been fully recorded and can be discarded if necessary.

4.7.6 Glass

No further work is recommended. None of the fragments exhibited any unusual attributes and can therefore be discarded.

4.7.7 Glass Beads and Metalwork

The following is required for the production of an integrated analysis level report based on the current area excavations and evaluation excavations:

- X-rays of iron artefacts and possible coin (MD 4) to aid identification.
- Conservation is needed for the cruciform brooch (SF 100) to aid in description and illustration.
- Additional research is needed on the cruciform brooch (SF 100) after conservation to describe in full and compare with other local and regional examples.
- Catalogue artefacts for report.

An analysis level report would confirm the identifications from the x-rays and present the results of the additional research alongside a discussion at site level and within the wider context of appropriate assemblages and sites. It would include the production of a selective catalogue in line with the project aims.

An integrated context list, site plans, matrix, assessment narrative, and other finds reports from the site will be required to complete this work.

Illustrations

The following objects have been selected for illustration in the final report due to their archaeological significance and suitability for illustration:

- Cruciform brooch after conservation (SF 100),
- Glass and amber beads (SF 101, ID 49),
- Iron buckle (ID 50),
- Hobnails x 2 (ID 46), depending on the outcome of the pottery report and any radiocarbon dating of Cremation 2166.

The finds from the excavations are archaeologically significant and the deposition of the finds should be discussed with the appropriate local museum or collections repository.

4.7.8 Human Remains

It is recommended that the cremated remains from Braybrooke are subject to full osteological analysis, as they will yield further demographic data and provide information on pyre technology. This should be fully recorded in relation to the wider context of the site. The unburnt skeletal assemblages should also be fully recorded and dated to investigate funerary practices at this site.

It is recommended that the bone disc from Cremation 6 is investigated in further detail, including further analysis of its edges and bone morphology to identify whether this is part of normal concentric breaking, part of a trepanation, or alternatively, a worked bone object.

C14 dating

In addition, absolute radiocarbon dating is recommended following analysis in order to refine the chronology of this assemblage (10 no. C14 dates).

4.7.9 Roman Pottery

There is enough pottery present to allow a more detailed analysis, which would allow for the interrogation about the nature of supply and changes in rural sites in the region in the Roman period.

The evidence of limited pottery production means that the pottery that can be identified as being manufactured on the site should be subjected to petrological and chemical analysis in order to characterise the pottery being produced here. This can be compared to the early Roman kiln site at Hillmorton (Mills 2018), c. 25km to the south-west of this site.

Illustrations

Sherds suitable for illustration will be selected during the analysis process.

- Provision should be made for 30 drawings

4.7.10 Post-Roman Pottery

Cremation Vessels

The three well-represented cremation urns (Cremations 1, 5, and 6) are worthy of full publication. Anglo-Saxon cremation cemeteries in the area are reasonably well-known, but most are, like this one, rather small (Myres 1977, 102-3), and this will be a useful addition to the *corpus*.

The vessels will need to be reconstructed as the form and overall decorative schemes of such vessels can sometimes provide chronological information, and the decorated urn appears to have external wear suggesting it was not new when used as an urn. These wear-patterns may offer evidence of its prior function. Once this has been done, a report placing them in their local and regional context can be written. All the pottery should be retained.

Illustrations

The three well-preserved cremation urns (Cremations 1, 5, and 6) should be illustrated after reconstruction.

Other Early/middle Anglo-Saxon Pottery

No further work is required. This section of the assessment report can be used in the final publication. All the pottery should be retained.

Medieval and Later Pottery

No further work is required. This section of the assessment report can be used in the final publication. All the pottery should be retained.

4.7.11 Worked Stone

The stone has been examined in full and requires no further work. If the site proceeds to publication, the stone report should be edited for inclusion, with original authorship preserved. The stone should be retained except for the burnt stone (3146).

4.7.12 Possible Worked Human Bone/Trepanation

The disc from Cremation 6 has been assessed as possibly representing the bone residual of a trepanation. The recommendation from the worked bone specialist that it should be examined by an osteologist has been actioned for this assessment (see Appendix C6); further recommendations from the human osteology specialist in regard to this artefact are given in Section 4.7.8 above.

4.8 Illustrations

The site location plans and individual and phase plans use to illustrate this assessment report will be revised and adapted as necessary to illustrate the analysis report and publication article. As necessary, regional plans indicating locations of comparanda sites will be prepared.

All artefacts recommended for illustration by the specialist contributors will be illustrated, to publication standard, in the analysis report. Photographs, where appropriate, will be included, to illustrate specific features and artefacts, working methods, and the landscape setting of features.

4.9 Analysis Report and Publication

The full results of the analysis, including all of the specialist analysis reports, will be produced as a client report, and made available online on ADS. A comprehensive summary of the analysis will be submitted for publication in *Northamptonshire Archaeology*.

4.9.1 Analysis report

The analysis report will briefly describe the background of the development, in order to explain the need for the archaeological mitigation and to provide the context for the procedures used.

A narrative presentation of the archaeological remains found will describe how the patterns of occupation and use of the site changed through time, including the form of structures and features and the type of activities that that can be inferred from the remains. This will be followed by a closer examination of some of the main themes which have emerged from the works, with an emphasis on the patterns of Roman-British agricultural activity. The subsequent early-medieval and later use, including any evidence for settlement and burial and the longevity of land boundaries, will be discussed.

The full text of the specialist analysis reports, formatted copy edited for consistency of presentation but otherwise unedited, will be included as appendices to the client report. Draft copies of the report will be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor, North Northamptonshire Council for comment and approval, and their comments addressed before the final version is issued.

4.9.2 Journal publication

The analysis report will be used as the basis for the publication article. It is envisaged that this will be around 25 to 35 pages in length, including illustrations, and will be written so as to be accessible to the general reader as well as archaeological professionals. As with the analysis report, the comments of the Archaeological Advisor, North Northamptonshire Council will be sought and addressed prior to submission for publication. The publication should include reference to the full analysis report and to the location of the physical and digital archives.

4.10 Archive

On the completion of the project, the physical archive will be prepared to the standards laid out in the local and national guidelines, prior to deposition.

Transfer of title for all artefacts will be sought from the landowner. Artefacts for retention in the site archive will be packed in standard archive boxes and checked against the catalogues. The documentary archive will contain all the site records, including original context sheets and other recording sheets, and hand-drawn site plans, as well as copies of this report and the analysis report.

Digital data, including survey data and digital plans, and spreadsheets of site data, catalogues and specialist analysis data, will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

4.11 Resourcing and programme

4.11.1 Staffing

It is proposed that the following grades of personnel be used during the analysis and publication stages of work:

Table 5: Personnel for analysis and publication stages

Archive component	Totals
Senior Project Manager (SPM)	Review and approval
Project Manager (PM)	Project management; review and editing
Project Officer (PO)	Report writing and editing
Illustrator (IS)	Report figures and illustrations
GIS Officer (GO)	GIS figures
Project Manager (PM)	Specialist liaison and finds co-ordination
Project Supervisor (PS)	Archiving and resourcing

Table 6: External specialists for analysis

Archive component	Totals
Animal Bone	Matilda Holmes
Environmental	John Carrot
Fired Clay	Phil Mills
Glass Beads and Metalwork	Elizabeth Foulds
Human Remains	York Ostoearchaeology Ltd
Post-Roman Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn
Worked Bone	Ian Riddler
Roman pottery	Phil Mills
Post-Roman pottery	Jane Young and Jo Grey
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC

4.11.2 Programme

A programme detailing the time and cost of undertaking the tasks outlined in the Updated Project Design and all of other tasks necessary for the production of an Analysis level report detailing the findings of this work, will be submitted to the client for their approval following their review and acceptance of this work assessment report, and prior to any analytical work commencing.

4.12 Dissemination of results

The assessment report, and the subsequent analysis report, will be uploaded to OASIS.

It is proposed that a submission for *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, summarising and interpreting the site, will be prepared. It is envisaged that this will consider the results from the Braybrooke Substation mitigation in relation to previous work that has been carried out in the vicinity, with an emphasis on the patterns of Romano-British occupation and the subsequent medieval and later usages..

The project archive will be prepared and for deposition, with the permission of the landowner, for deposition at *Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre*.

5 Bibliography

Table 7: Secondary Sources

AAF	2007	Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation	
Allen, M, Lodwick, L, Brindle, T, Fulford, M and Smith, A,	2017	New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain, Volume 2: the rural economy of Roman Britain	Britannia Monograph 30
Association for Environmental Archaeology,	1995	Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations Concerning the Environmental Archaeology Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England.	Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology
Brown, D H	2007, 2011	Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation	Archaeological Archives Forum
Butler, T	2005	Prehistoric Flintwork	The History Press
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014a	Code of Approved Practice for The Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology	CifA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014b	Standards and Guidance for The Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials	CifA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014c	Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives	CifA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014d	Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation	CifA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014e	Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation	CifA, Reading
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2019	Code of Conduct	CifA, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2020	Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations	CIfA, Reading
Clarke, J,	2012	Archaeological evaluation of land at Glebe Road Market Harborough, Leicestershire	Northamptonshire Archaeology report no. 12/62
Deegan, A	2008	Air Photo Mapping and Interpretation for the A160-180 Improvements, Immingham, North Lincolnshire	Unpublished client report reference 0809011
Department for Communities and Local Government, undated	2012, 2019	National Planning Policy Framework	London
Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A.	1992	A Working Classification of Sample Types for Environmental Archaeology	Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26
Ferguson L.M. & Murray D.M.	1997	Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage, Paper 1,	Institute of Field Archaeologists' Manchester
Historic England	1997	Historic England Archaeology Division Research Agenda (Unpublished Draft)	London
Historic England	2001	Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy	London
Historic England	2008	Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use	London
Historic England	2009	Management of Research Projects in The Historic Environment and Morphe Project Planning Note 3: Excavation	London
Historic England	2010	Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on The Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood	London

Historic England	2011	Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to The Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation (Second Edition) (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines)	London
Historic England	2014a	Human Bones from Archaeological sites: A guideline for best practice for producing human osteological assessments and analytical reports	
Historic England	2014b	Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice.	
Historic England	2015	Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record	
Historic England	2015	The Management of Research Projects in the Historic	Historic England
Historic England	2018	Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project	
Irving, A.	2011	A Research Framework for Post-Roman Ceramic Studies in Britain	Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 6
Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C.	2022	An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands	https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/
Lapididge, M	2001	The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England	
McKinley J.I. & Roberts C.	1993	Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains	Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 13
Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J.,	1994	A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis.	
Museums & Galleries Commission	1992	Standards in The Museum Care of Archaeological Collections	London
Network Archaeology	2020	Health, Safety and Welfare Policy	Network Archaeology

Network Archaeology	2021	Braybrooke NG Substation, Braybrooke, Northamptonshire Method Statement: Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief) on Earth Rod Installation Works	Network Archaeology
Oxford Archaeology	2017	Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	Unpublished client report
Oxford Archaeology	2020a	Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire Archaeological Excavation Report	Unpublished client report
Oxford Archaeology	2020b	Braybrooke Substation, Northampton Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Excavation (Updated May 2020)	Oxford Archaeology Ref: 5708
UKIC	2001	Excavated Artefacts and Conservation	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No. 1, revised
Walker, K.	1990	Guidelines for The Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage.	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section (London)
Watkinson, D & Neal A. V	1998	First Aid for Finds	Rescue Publications, Hertford
Whitelock, D	1996	Fact and Fiction in the Legend of St Edmund	Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology 31

Table 8: Website Sources

Archaeological Data Service (ADS)	Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice, Second Edition	http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/good-guides/excavation/
British Geological Survey (BGD)	Geology of Britain viewer	http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html
Cranfield University (Soilscapes)	Soilscapes Viewer	http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/
Key to English Placenames (KEPN)	Placename Viewer	http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Northamptonshire/Braybrooke
National Libraries of Scotland	Explore Georeferenced Maps	https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=17&lat=53.49474&lon=-0.08928&layers=6&b=1
Open Domesday	Domesday Record Viewer	https://opendomesday.org/place/SP7684/braybrooke/

APPENDIX A

OASIS Submission Form

Summary for networka2-510823

OASIS ID (UID)	networka2-510823
Project Name	Strip Map And Sample, Watching Brief at Braybrooke, North Northamptonshire, United Kingdom
Sitename	Braybrooke, North Northamptonshire, United Kingdom
Activity type	Strip Map And Sample, Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	KET/2017/0791
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Network Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	19-Apr-2021 - 24-Nov-2021
Location	Braybrooke, North Northamptonshire, United Kingdom NGR : SP 76489 84304 LL : 52.4513484870019, -0.875906199216843 12 Fig : 476489,284304 NGR : SP 75554 86131 LL : 52.467901, -0.889249 12 Fig : 475554,286131
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Northamptonshire District : Kettering Parish : Braybrooke
Project Methodology	NAL was commissioned by National Grid to undertake a strip map and sample mitigation exercise and an associated watching brief during the proposed construction of a new National Grid electricity supply substation and access road on land within the parish of Braybrooke in Northamptonshire (SP 75835 85804). The work consisted of the strip map and sample (SMS) mitigation of the access road strip, together with archaeological monitoring (watching brief) upon the excavation of two trenches housing the substation earthing cable array. No archaeological work was undertaken on the footprint of the new substation itself, since this part of the proposed development had already been mitigated by an earlier archaeological excavation.

Project Results	<p>The archaeological mitigation of the access road corridor yielded archaeological evidence of Prehistoric to post-medieval activity. Evidence for earlier Prehistoric activity was mainly confined to residual flint finds recovered from later features, although a single possible prehistoric pit was also noted.</p> <p>Iron Age activity consisted of a large re-cut boundary ditch running north-west to south-east, together with an intersecting ditch, also recut on several occasions, which ran from north-east to south-west.</p> <p>To the south and east of the Iron Age boundary were a series of linear features running in parallel north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east alignments. Whilst many of these features remain undated, several were dated to the early Roman period (1st second to 2nd century AD). Two foci of Roman activity were noted, one towards the western end of the access road and one towards the eastern end. Activity in these foci consisted of a series of pits, including the possible rake-out of a kiln, curvilinear gullies, and later linear features which in some cases truncated the earlier field boundaries. Dating evidence suggests that the Roman activity persisted into the 4th century AD.</p> <p>Early medieval activity consisted of eight confirmed cremation burials and one confirmed but badly truncated inhumation burial. In addition, a second inhumation burial appeared to be represented by a badly truncated rectangular grave cut which contained numerous grave goods, but no body.</p>
Keywords	<p>Cremation Burial - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Cinerary Urn - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Cremation Grave - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Grave - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Boundary Ditch - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Field System - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rubbish Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Kiln - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ridge And Furrow - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	
HER	Northamptonshire SMR - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ENN110323
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre;

Context Summary

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
A	100	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.2m - 0.23m	Mid/dark brown silty sand, friable with occasional stones and flints	Topsoil
A	101	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m - 0.12m	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with occasional small rounded pebbles	Subsoil
A	102	Layer	-	-	105, 108	d 0.5m	Light brown sandy silt, friable with occasional small pebbles and flints	Natural
B	100	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.2m - 0.23m	Mid/dark brown silty sand, friable with occasional stones and flints	Topsoil
B	101	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m - 0.12m	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with occasional small rounded pebbles	Subsoil
B	102	Layer	-	-	105, 108	d 0.5m	Light brown sandy silt, friable with occasional small pebbles and flints	Natural
B	103	Layer	-	-	-	W > 16.5m x D 0.20m	Light reddish brown sandy silt, compact with occasional flints and frequent manganese	Colluvial deposit
B	104	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.15m	Mid brown silty sand, compact with frequent bricks and tiles and small rounded stones	Modern deposit
B	105	Layer	-	-	102, 108	L > 2.0m x W 1.80m x D 0.05m	Light greenish grey clay with bluish/orange brown silty sand with large flints and sand stones	Natural glacial till
B	106	Cut	107	-	-	L > 18.0m x W 0.4m	Modern drain with sharp BOS and vertical sides	Land drain cut
B	107	Fill	-	106	-	L > 18.0m x W 0.4m	Dark brownish grey silty sand, friable with modern cbm and occasional stones	Fill of land drain
B	108	Layer	-	-	102, 105	L > 70.0m x W > 16.50m	Bluish grey clay, reddish brown silty clay with frequent small and medium flints and occasional stones	Natural glacial till
B	109	Cut	-	-	111	L > 100.0m x W 1.5m x D 0.1m	Gradual BOS, moderate shallow sides, slightly concave base	Furrow
B	110	Fill	-	111	112	L > 100.0m x W 1.5m x D 0.1m	Mid brownish grey silty sand, compact with frequent small flints and pebbles	Furrow

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
B	111	Cut	-	-	109	L > 100.0m x W 1.5m x D 0.1m	Gradual BOS, moderate shallow sides, slightly concave base	Furrow
B	112	Fill	-	109	110	L > 100.0m x W 1.5m x D 0.1m	Mid brownish grey silty sand, compact with frequent small flints and pebbles	Furrow
C1	200	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.22m	Dark brown silty clay, loose with occasional small and medium stones and flints	Topsoil
C1	201	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.4m	Light brown silty clay, firm with occasional small and medium stones and flints and moderate manganese	Colluvial deposit
C1	202	Layer	-	-	-	D > 0.2m	Light greyish brown clay, compact with occasional flints	Natural
C1	203	Cut	204	-	225	L > 1.2m x W 0.76m x D 0.52m	NE-SW orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Drainage ditch
C1	204	Fill	-	203	-	L > 1.2 m x W 0.76m x D 0.52m	Mid to dark yellowish-greyish brown silty clay, firm. Frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C1	205	Cut	206	-	219	L > 2.0m x W 0.8m x D 0.44m	NE-SW orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Ditch terminus
C1	206	Fill	-	205	-	L > 2.0m x W 0.8m x D 0.44m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, firm. Frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C1	207	Cut	208	-	229	L > 1.3m x W 0.98m x D 0.38m	NE-SW orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Drainage ditch terminus
C1	208	Fill	-	207	-	L > 1.3m x W 0.98m x D 0.38m	Dark brown silty clay, firm. Frequent iron panning, occasional charcoal	Fill of ditch
C1	209	Cut	210	-	-	L > 0.8m x W 0.9m x D 0.54m	NW-SE orientated linear with concave sides and uneven base	Boundary/enclosure ditch
C1	210	Fill	-	209	-	L > 0.8m x W 0.9m x D 0.54m	Mid brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, small stones and fossils	Fill of ditch
C1	211	Cut	212	-	-	L > 0.8m x W 0.64m x D 0.24m	NW-SE orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch (?)

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C1	212	Fill	-	211	-	L > 0.8m x W 0.64m x D 0.24m	Mid reddish brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, small stones and fossils	Fill of ditch
C1	213	Cut	214, 215, 216	-	217	L > 0.8m x W 2.1m x D 1.1m	NW-SE orientated linear with sharp BOS. Stepped sides and flat base	Boundary/enclosure ditch
C1	214	Fill	-	213	-	L > 0.8m x W 2.08m x D 0.8m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, mudstones fragments and fossils	Fill of ditch
C1	215	Fill	-	213	-	L > 0.8m x W 1.90m x D 0.4m	Dark yellowish brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, mudstones fragments and fossils	Fill of ditch
C1	216	Fill	-	213	-	L > 0.8m x W 1.6m x D 0.4m	Mid greyish-yellowish brown silty sand, firm. Occasional iron panning, small stones and fossils	Fill of ditch
C1	217	Cut	218	-	213	W 0.54m x D 0.50m	NW-SE orientated linear with concave side. Not fully excavated	Boundary/enclosure curvilinear ditch
C1	218	Fill	-	217	-	W 0.54m x D 0.50m	Mid greyish-yellowish brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, small stones	Fill of ditch
C1	219	Cut	220, 221, 222, 223, 224	-	205	L > 1.1m x W 2.3m x D 1.0m	SW-NE-NW curvilinear/turning ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Boundary/enclosure curvilinear ditch
C1	220	Fill	-	219	-	L > 1.1 m x W > 1.16m x D > 0.56m	Mid brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, small stones and fossils	Fill of ditch
C1	221	Fill	-	219	-	L > 0.6m x W 1.2m x D 0.24m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, mudstone fragments	Fill of ditch
C1	222	Fill	-	219	-	L > 1.1m x W 0.22m x D 0.5m	Mid brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, small stones	Fill of ditch
C1	223	Fill	-	219	-	L > 0.6m x W 2.04m x D 0.6m	Dark brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, mudstone fragments and burnt stones	Fill of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C1	224	Fill	-	219	-	L > 0.6m x W 0.9m x D 0.2m	Light brown (yellowish) silty clay, firm. Occasional small stones, pebbles	Fill of ditch
C1	225	Cut	226, 227, 228	-	203	L > 0.6m x W 0.5-0.9m x D 0.94m	SW-NE-NW curvilinear/turning ditch, BOS truncated by other ditches, slightly stepped-concave sides and uneven-flat base	Boundary/enclosure curvilinear ditch
C1	226	Fill	-	225	-	L > 0.6m x W 0.8m x D 0.28m	Dark brownish grey silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, mudstone fragments	Fill of ditch
C1	227	Fill	-	225	-	L > 0.6m x W 0.9m x D 0.22m	Mid reddish brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, mudstone fragments	Fill of ditch
C1	228	Fill	-	225	-	L > 0.6m x W >0.5m x D 0.4m	Mid slightly reddish brown silty clay, firm. Occasional iron panning, mudstone fragments	Fill of ditch
C1	229	Cut	230	-	207	L > 0.6m x W 0.84m x D 0.36m	SW-NE-NW orientated curvilinear ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat uneven base	Boundary/enclosure curvilinear ditch
C1	230	Fill	-	229	-	L > 0.6m x W 0.84m x D 0.37m	Mixed yellowish-reddish brown. Occasional small stones and fossils	Fill of ditch
C1	231	Cut	232	-	-	L > 13.0m x W 0.9m x D 0.2m	E-W orientated furrow, sharp BOS, concave sides and uneven base	Furrow
C1	232	Fill	-	231	-	L > 13.0m x W 0.9m x D 0.2m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent manganese	Fill of furrow
C1	233	Cut	234	-	-	L > 12.0m x W 1.1m x D 0.22m	E-W orientated linear, sharp BOS, concave sides and base	Terminus of post Medieval ditch
C1	234	Fill	-	233	-	L > 12.0m x W 1.1m x D 0.22m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional charcoal and moderate manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2000	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.24m-0.30m	Dark greyish brown, silty-loamy clay, soft with stones	Topsoil
C2	2001	Layer	-	-	-	D > 0.2m	Mid yellowish brown, fine silty clay with stones	Colluvial deposit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2002	Layer	-	-	-	-	Mid orange-yellow clay/silty clay, compact with occasional flint stones, mud stones and manganese	Natural
C2	2003	Cut	2004, 2005	-	2019, 2038, 2048	L > 1.05m x W 0.6m x D 0.24m	NE-SW orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2004	Fill	-	2003	-	L > 1.05m x W 0.46m x D 0.15m	Yellowish-greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional charcoal	Fill of ditch
C2	2005	Fill	-	2003	-	L > 1.05m x W 0.38m x D 0.08m	Light yellowish-greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2006	Cut	2007	-	2008	L > 1.0m x W 0.37m x D 0.29m	E-W orientated linear, sharp BOS, steep/concave sides, concave base	Drainage ditch
C2	2007	Fill	-	2006	-	L > 1.0m x W 0.37m x D 0.29m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with moderate big stones and frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2008	Cut	2009, 2010	-	2006	L > 0.64m x W 0.4m x D 0.2m	E-W orientated linear, sharp BOS, concave sides, base is flat/slightly concave	Ditch terminus
C2	2009	Fill	-	2008	-	L > 0.64m x W 0.4m x D 0.13m	Light to mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2010	Fill	-	2008	-	L > 0.42m x W > 0.4m x D 0.06m	Light greyish brown silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning and manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2011	Cut	2012	-	2015, 2030, 2036	L > 1.1m x W > 0.52m x D 0.15m	S-N -> E-W -> NE-SW orientated curvilinear with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Curvilinear ditch
C2	2012	Fill	-	2011	-	L > 1.1m x W > 0.52m x D 0.15m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2013	Cut	2014	-	2017, 2024	L > 0.43m x W > 0.28m x D 0.2m	NW-SE orientated linear with sharp BOS and concave/steep sides	Ditch terminus
C2	2014	Fill	-	2013	-	L > 0.43m x W > 0.28m x D 0.2m	Light-mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2015	Cut	2016	-	2011, 2030, 2036	L > 0.7m x W > 0.4m x D > 0.4m	S-N -> E-W -> NE-SW orientated curvilinear with sharp BOS, steep sides, base -N/A	Curvilinear ditch
C2	2016	Fill	-	2015	-	L > 0.7m x W > 0.4m x D > 0.4m	Light-mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2017	Cut	2018	-	2013, 2024	L > 0.25m x W > 0.08m x D 0.08m	SE-NW orientated linear, sharp BOS concave sides and flat base	Drainage ditch (?)
C2	2018	Fill	-	2017	-	L > 0.25m x W > 0.08m x D 0.08m	Mid yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2019	Cut	2020, 2021	-	2003, 2038, 2048	L > 0.26m x W > 0.28m x D 0.25m	SW-NE orientated linear, sharp BOS, concave (bit steep) sides and flat/uneven base	Drainage ditch (?)
C2	2020	Fill	-	2019	-	L > 0.26m x W > 0.2m x D 0.15m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning and flints	Fill of ditch
C2	2021	Fill	-	2019	-	L > 0.2m x W > 0.28m x D 0.10	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2022	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-
C2	2023	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-
C2	2024	Cut	2025	-	2013, 2017	L > 0.99m x W 0.35m x D 0.12m	SE-NW orientated linear, sharp BOS concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2025	Fill	-	2024	-	L > 0.99m x W 0.35m x D 0.12m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional charcoal	Fill of ditch
C2	2026	Cut	2027, 2028	-	2031, 2045	L > 1.0 m x W 1.06m x D 0.4m	E-W orientated ditch with sharp BOS, moderate sides and concave base	Boundary/drainage ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2027	Fill	-	2026	-	L > 1.0m x W 0.9m x D 0.27m	Mid orange /greyish brown silty clay, compact with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2028	Fill	-	2026	-	L > 1.0m x W 1.04m x D 0.13m	Mid brownish grey clayey silt, firm with frequent manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2029	Fill	-	2030	-	L > 0.92m x W 0.69m x D 0.26m	Yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2030	Cut	2029	-	2036, 2015, 2011	L > 0.92m x W 0.69m x D 0.26m	SW-NE orientated linear, sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2031	Cut	2032, 2033	-	2026, 2045	L > 2.0m x W 0.71m x D 0.28m	E-W orientated curvilinear/linear with sharp BOS, moderate sides and flat base	Boundary/drainage ditch
C2	2032	Fill	-	2031	-	L > 2.0m x W 0.71m x D 0.08m	Mid brown/grey clayey silt, compact with frequent manganese and charcoal	Fill of ditch
C2	2033	Fill	-	2031	-	L > 2.0m x W 0.64m x D 0.20m	Mid orange brown/grey silty clay, compact with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2034	Cut	2035	-	-	L 1.4m x W > 1.0m x D 0.11m	SW-NE subcircular/sub-oval pit with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Pit
C2	2035	Fill	-	2034	-	L 1.4m x W > 1.0 m x D 0.11m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning	Fill of pit
C2	2036	Cut	2037	-	2011, 2015, 2030	L > 1.0m x W 0.57m x D 0.1m	S-N -> E-W -> NE-SW orientated curvilinear with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Curvilinear ditch
C2	2037	Fill	-	2036	-	L > 1.0m x W 0.57m x D 0.1m	Light/mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional manganese and moderate iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2038	Cut	2039, 2040	-	2003, 2019, 2048	L > 1.1m x W 0.56m x D 0.22m	SW-NE orientated linear, sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2039	Fill	-	2038	-	L > 1.1m x W 0.54m x D 0.18m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2040	Fill	-	2038	-	L > 1.05m x W 0.3m x D 0.09m	Light yellowish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2041	Cut	2042	-	2261, 2281, 2292	L > 0.98m x W 0.86m x D 0.28m	SE-NW orientated linear, sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2042	Fill	-	2041	-	L > 0.98 x W 0.86m x D 0.28m	Light yellowish- brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional charcoal	Fill of ditch
C2	2043	Cut	2044	-	-	L > 1.2m x W 1.1m x D 0.13m	N-S orientated ditch with sharp BOS, moderate sides and flat (slightly uneven) base	Furrow
C2	2044	Fill	-	2043	-	L > 1.2m x W 1.1m x D 0.13m	Light yellowish brown silty clay, compact with frequent manganese	Fill of furrow
C2	2045	Cut	2046, 2047	-	2026, 2031	L > 1.2m x W > 0.75m x D 0.21m	SE-NW orientated linear, sharp BOS, moderate sides and concave base	Boundary/drainage ditch
C2	2046	Fill	-	2045	-	L > 1.2m x W 0.61m x D 0.10m	Dark brownish grey silty sand, friable with occasional rounded medium stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2047	Fill	-	2045	-	L > 1.2m x W 0.68m x D 0.11m	Light orange brown with grey mottling silty clay, compact/plastic with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2048	Cut	2049	-	2038	L > 1.29m x W 1.03m x D 0.21m	NE-SW orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2049	Fill	-	2048	-	L > 1.29m x W 1.03m x D 0.21m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2050	Cut	2051, 2052	-	-	L 0.36m x W 0.36m x D 0.1m	Circular in shape. BOS: -top-sharp -base-gradual, steep sides and unknown base due to RF 102	Cremation pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2051	Fill	-	2050	-	L 0.36m x W 0.36m x D 0.1m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, firm with occasional small ironstones	Fill of cremation pit
C2	2052	Fill	-	2050	-	-	Dark grey clayey with frequent cremated bones	Fill within vessel RF102
C2	2053	Cut	2054	-	-	L 0.70m x W 0.40m x D 0.47m	NE-SW orientated possible cremation. BOS: top -sharp, base -sharp. Sides slightly stepped than steep, flat base	Cremation pit
C2	2054	Fill	-	2053	-	L 0.70m x W 0.40m x D 0.47m	Dark brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent charcoal	Fill of cremation pit
C2	2055	Layer	-	-	-	L 29.0m x W 9.0m	Mid grey silty clay, firm	Colluvial deposit
C2	2056	Layer	-	-	-	L 9.0m x W 6.0m	Dark brown - black silty/ashy clay with frequent modern bricks and wooden post	Modern deposit
C2	2057	Cut	2058	-	-	L > 0.95m x W 0.45m x D 0.25m	NW-SE orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2058	Fill	-	2057	-	L > 0.95m x W 0.45m x D 0.25m	Light yellowish- brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2059	Cut	2060	-	2084	L > 1.05m x W 0.55m x D 0.15m	W-E orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2060	Fill	-	2059	-	L > 1.05m x W 0.55m x D 0.15m	Reddish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2061	Fill	-	2062	-	L 0.32m x W 0.32m x D 0.05m	Dark bluish grey clay, hard.	Fill of pit base or bioturbation
C2	2062	Cut	2061	-	-	L 0.32m x W 0.32m x D 0.05m	Circular in shape pit or bioturbation with concave sides and flat base	Pit or bioturbation

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2063	Fill	-	2064	-	L 0.57m x W 0.57m x D 0.02m	Dark grey clay, hard.	Fill of pit base or bioturbation
C2	2064	Cut	2063	-	-	L 0.57m x W 0.57m x D 0.02m	Circular in shape shallow pit or bioturbation with concave sides and flat base	Pit or bioturbation
C2	2065	Cut	2066-2070, 2080	-	-	L > 1.10m x W 1.90m x D 0.74m	Oval shaped pit (possible rake-out pit). BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides are concave/stepped, flat base	Rake-out/rubbish pit
C2	2066	Fill	-	2065	-	L > 1.10m x W 1.40m x D 0.16m	Black ashy, charcoal, silty clay, soft with frequent charcoal, fired clay	Fill of rake-out/rubbish pit
C2	2067	Fill	-	2065	-	L > 0.27m x W 1.40m x D 0.12m	Dark grey-black, ashy/charcoal silty clay, soft with very frequent charcoal and occasional pebbles	Fill of rake-out/rubbish pit
C2	2068	Fill	-	2065	-	L > 0.80m x W 0.80m x D 0.15m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, soft with occasional charcoal and some stones	Fill of rake-out/rubbish pit
C2	2069	Fill	-	2065	-	L > 1.10m x W 1.70m x D 0.18m	Dark greyish brown - black patchy silty clay, soft/firm with moderate charcoal, iron panning, burnt/fired clay	Fill of rake-out/rubbish pit
C2	2070	Fill	-	2065	-	L > 1.10m x W 1.90m x D 0.16m	Mid grey silty clay, firm with occasional charcoal, manganese and iron panning	Fill of rake-out/rubbish pit
C2	2071	Fill	-	2073	-	L 1.38m x W 0.76m x D 0.1m	Upper fill of pit, mid brown silty clay, hard	Fill of pit
C2	2072	Fill	-	2073	-	L 1.30 W >0.37 D 0.02	Lower fill of pit, dark brown silty clay, hard	Fill of pit
C2	2073	Cut	2071, 2072	-	-	L 1.38m x W 0.76m x D 0.12m	E-W orientated sub-rectangular pit, steep irregular sides, concave base	Pit
C2	2074	Fill	-	2075	-	W > 0.4m x D 0.06m	Light yellowish brown clayey silt, hard	Fill of ditch terminus

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2075	Cut	2074	-	2087	W > 0.4m x D 0.06m	NE-SW orientated linear, sides are truncated, base is uneven/flat	Ditch terminus
C2	2076	Cut	2077	-	-	L > 0.78m x W 0.63m x D 0.22m	NW-SE orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2077	Fill	-	2076	-	L > 0.78m x W 0.63m x D 0.22m	Yellowish- brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2078	Cut	2079, 2083	-	-	L > 1.02m x W 0.93m x D 0.38m	NW-SE orientated linear with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
C2	2079	Fill	-	2078	-	L > 1.02m x W 0.73m x D 0.32m	Yellowish- brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2080	Fill	-	2065	-	W 0.30m x D 0.05-0.15m	Mid grey silty clay, compact with moderate manganese and iron panning, occasional charcoal	Fill of rake-out/rubbish pit
C2	2081	Fill	-	2082	-	W 1.00m x D 0.10m	Mid brown silty clay, hard	Fill of furrow
C2	2082	Cut	2081	-	2150, 2186	W 1.00m x D 0.10m	NW-SE orientated furrow with moderately steep sides to flat base	Furrow
C2	2083	Fill	-	2078	-	L > 1.02m x W 0.44m x D 0.21m	Lower fill of ditch. Yellow-greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2084	Cut	2089, 2090	-	2059	L > 1.5m x W > 0.7m x D 0.4m	WNW-ESE orientated linear, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, flat base	Drainage ditch terminus (?)
C2	2085	Fill	-	2087	-	W 0.65m x D 0.28m	Upper fill of ditch. Mid grey silty clay, hard	Fill of ditch
C2	2086	Fill	-	2087	-	D 0.07m	Lower fill of ditch. Mid brown silty clay, firm.	Fill of ditch
C2	2087	Cut	2085, 2086	-	2075	W 0.65m x D 0.35m	NE-SW orientated linear, sides are steep, base is irregular flat	Ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2088	Cut	2113	-	-	L 1.25m x W 0.34m x D 0.11m	NW-SE orientated oval pit. BOS is sharp, sides are slightly concave, base is slightly rounded	Pit/ posthole
C2	2089	Fill	-	2084	-	L > 1.50m x W > 0.7m x D 0.18m	Lower fill of shallow ditch, mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning	Fill of curvilinear ditch terminus
C2	2090	Fill	-	2084	-	W > 0.60m x D 0.22m	Upper fill of shallow ditch, light greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate manganese	Fill of curvilinear ditch terminus
C2	2091	Cut	2097=2092, 2098=2093, 2094	-	-	L > 1.62m x W > 0.60m x D 0.60m	NW-SE-E orientated curvilinear, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, rounded base	Ditch terminus
C2	2092	Fill	-	2091	2097	L > 1.10m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	Lower fill of curvilinear ditch. Light yellowish grey silty clay, soft with occasional manganese and iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2093	Fill	-	2091	2098	L > 1.62m x W 0.60m x D 0.18m	Mid (dark) grey silty clay, soft with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2094	Fill	-	2091	-	W > 0.6m x D 0.32m	Upper fill of curvilinear ditch. Light yellowish-orange brown silty clay, firm with occasional manganese and iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2095	Fill	-	2096	-	L 1.06m x W 0.48m x D 0.04m	Mid brown silty clay	Fill of pit
C2	2096	Cut	2095	-	-	L 1.06m x W 0.48m x D 0.04m	E-W orientated sub-rectangular pit, steep concave sides, irregular base	Pit
C2	2097	Fill	-	2091	2092	L > 1.10m x D 0.06m	Light yellowish grey silty clay, soft with occasional manganese and iron panning	Fill of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2098	Fill	-	2091	2093	L > 1.10m x W 0.60m x D 0.16m	Mid (dark) grey silty clay, soft with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2099	Fill	-	2100	-	L 0.80m x W 0.80m x D 0.12m	Mid brown silty clay, hard	Fill of pit
C2	2100	Cut	2099	-	-	L 0.80m x W 0.80m x D 0.12m	Circular pit. Steep, concave sides, flat base	Cremation pit (?)
C2	2101	Fill	-	2102	-	L 1.30m x W 0.43m x D 0.28m	Dark grey silty clay, hard	Fill of pit
C2	2102	Cut	2101	-	-	L 1.30m x W 0.43m x D 0.28m	NE-SW orientated sub-rectangular pit, steep straight sides, irregular base	Rubbish pit
C2	2103	Cut	2104	-	2110	L > 0.95m x W 2.11m x D 0.09m	NE-SW orientated furrow with sharp BOS concave sides to flat base	Furrow
C2	2104	Fill	-	2103	-	L > 0.95m x W 2.11m x D 0.09m	Yellowish - greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of furrow
C2	2105	Cut	2106	-	-	L > 0.95m x W 0.62m x D 0.14m	NE-SW orientated linear. BOS top-sharp, base-gradual, sides are concave, base is rounded	Drainage ditch
C2	2106	Fill	-	2105	-	L > 0.95m x W 0.62m x D 0.14m	Mid yellowish - brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning, stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2107	Fill	-	2108	-	W 0.62m x D 0.17m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, hard	Fill of ditch
C2	2108	Cut	2107	-	2115, 2132, 2131	W 0.62m x D 0.16m	N-S orientated linear with steep straight sides to shallow concave base	Ditch
C2	2109	Fill	-	2110	-	W 1.60m x D 0.18m	Mid brown silty clay, hard	Fill of furrow

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2110	Cut	2109	-	2103	W 1.60m x D 0.22m	N-S orientated linear furrow with moderately sloping sides to concave base	Furrow
C2	2111	Fill	-	2112	-	L 0.34m x W 0.34m x D 0.30m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, hard	Pit /post-hole
C2	2112	Cut	2111	-	-	L 0.34m x W 0.34m x D 0.30m	Circular in shape pit/posthole. Steep, straight sides, concave base	Fill of pit/post-hole
C2	2113	Fill	-	2088	-	L 1.25m x W 0.34m x D 0.11m	Light yellowish - greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning, occasional charcoal	Fill of pit
C2	2114	Fill	-	2115	2108, 2132, 2131	W 0.80m x D 0.36m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, hard with occasional rounded stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2115	Cut	2114	-	-	W 0.80m x D 0.36m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides to flat base	Ditch
C2	2116	Fill	-	2117	-	W 0.70m x D 0.26m	Mid brown silty clay, hard	Fill of ditch
C2	2117	Cut	2116	-	2123	W 0.70m x D 0.26m	NW-SE orientated linear with steep straight sides to flat base	Ditch
C2	2118	Cut	2119	-	-	L 0.90m x W 0.65m x D 0.15m	SSE-NNW orientated oval pit, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, slightly rounded base	Pit
C2	2119	Fill	-	2118	-	L 0.90m x W 0.65m x D 0.15m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, compact with moderate manganese and small pebbles	Fill of pit
C2	2120	Cut	2121	-	-	L 0.42m x W 0.42m x D 0.10m	Circular in shape, possible posthole, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, flat base	Post-hole
C2	2121	Fill	-	2120	-	L 0.42m x W 0.42m x D 0.10m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, compact with moderate manganese and iron panning	Fill of post-hole

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2122	Fill	-	2123	-	W 0.80m x D 0.28m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, hard with occasional mudstones fragments	Fill of ditch
C2	2123	Cut	2122	-	2117	W 0.80m x D 0.28m	NW-SE orientated linear with steep straight sides to flat base	Boundary ditch
C2	2124	Cut	2125	-	-	L 0.25m x W 0.09m x D 0.08m	Oval posthole. BOS top-sharp, sides are concave, base is rounded	Post-hole
C2	2125	Fill	-	2124	-	L 0.25m x W 0.09m x D 0.08m	Yellowish - brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of post-hole
C2	2126	Fill	-	2127	-	L 0.77m x W 0.53m x D 0.12m	Mid grey silty clay, hard with occasional large, rounded stones	Fill of pit
C2	2127	Cut	2126	-	-	L 0.77m x W 0.53m x D 0.12m	NW-SE orientated sub-rounded pit with steep concave sides and concave base	Pit
C2	2128	Fill	-	2129	-	L 0.60m x W 0.40m x D 0.02m	Dark brownish grey silty clay, hard	Fill of pit
C2	2129	Cut	2128	-	-	L 0.60m x W 0.40m x D 0.02m	Single, shallow concave cut	Pit
C2	2130	Fill	-	2131	-	W 0.60m x D 0.25m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, hard with occasional rounded stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2131	Cut	2130	-	2108, 2115, 3132	W 0.60m x D 0.25m	NW-SE orientated linear with steep straight sides to concave base	Ditch
C2	2132	Cut	2133	-	2108, 2115, 2131	L > 1.00m x W 0.78m x D 0.45m	NE-SW orientated linear. BOS top-sharp, sides are concave and steep base is slightly rounded/flat	Drainage ditch
C2	2133	Fill	-	2132	-	L > 1.00m x W 0.78m x D 0.45m	Mid/dark yellowish brown-grey silty clay with frequent iron panning	Fill of drainage ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2134	Fill	-	2136	-	L > 0.90m x W 0.45m x D 0.15m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, compact with occasional charcoal and moderate small-medium subangular stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2135	Fill	-	2136	-	L > 0.90m x W 0.20m x D 0.07m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, compact with occasional iron panning and small stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2136	Cut	2134, 2135	-	-	L > 0.90m x W 0.45m x D 0.22m	NW-SE orientated linear ditch. BOS: top and base -sharp, sides concave or/and steep, flat slightly uneven base	Ditch
C2	2137	Fill	-	2138	-	W 0.61m x D 0.15m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, hard	Fill of boundary ditch
C2	2138	Cut	2137	-	2214	W 0.61m x D 0.15m	W-E orientated linear with steep concave sides to flat base	Boundary ditch
C2	2139	Cut	2142, 2143	-	-	L 1.42m x W > 1.30m x D 0.36m	NE-SW orientated oval pit, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, flat/uneven base	Rubbish pit
C2	2140	Fill	-	2141	-	L 0.62m x W 0.45m x D 0.17m	Dark brown clayey silt, hard with frequent charcoal	Fill of cremation pit
C2	2141	Cut	2140	-	-	L 0.62m x W 0.45m x D 0.17m	Subcircular/oval cremation burial with moderately steep sides and flat base	Cremation pit
C2	2142	Fill	-	2139	-	L 1.34m x W > 0.65m x D 0.16m	Mid yellowish grey silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning, occasional charcoal and ironstone/mudstones fragment	Fill of rubbish pit
C2	2143	Fill	-	2139	-	L > 1.40m x W > 1.30m x D 0.20m	Dark brownish grey silty clay, compact with occasional charcoal and frequent small-medium subangular broken stones	Fill of rubbish pit
C2	2144	Cut	2145	-	-	Dia 0.34m x D 0.10m	Circular posthole. BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides are concave, base is rounded	Post-hole

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2145	Fill	-	2144	-	Dia 0.34m x D 0.10m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with small subangular stones	Fill of post-hole
C2	2146	Cut	2147	-	-	L 1.44m x W 1.30m x D 0.14m	SW-NE orientated oval pit. BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides are concave, base is flat	Pit
C2	2147	Fill	-	2146	-	L 1.44m x W 1.30m x D 0.14m	Mid-dark grey silty clay, firm with occasional small-medium stones and iron panning	Fill of pit
C2	2148	Fill	-	2149	-	L 0.40m x W 0.30m x D 0.09m	Dark brown silty clay, hard with frequent charcoal	Fill of burial pit
C2	2149	Cut	2148	-	-	L 0.40m x W 0.30m x D 0.09m	Circular in shape, single concave pit containing unburnt human bone	Burial pit
C2	2150	Cut	2151	-	2082, 2186	L 0.7m x W 0.5m x D 0.21m	N-S orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, steep sides to flat base	Furrow
C2	2151	Fill	-	2150	-	L 0.7m x W 0.5m x D 0.21m	Light yellowish/reddish/greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of furrow
C2	2152	Fill	-	2153	-	W 0.55m x D 0.10m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, hard with frequent charcoal	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2153	Cut	2152	-	2155	W 0.55m x D 0.10m	N-S orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides to concave base	Ditch terminus
C2	2154	Fill	-	2155	-	W 0.5m x D 0.12m	Mid grey, silty clay, hard	Fill of ditch
C2	2155	Cut	2154	-	2153	W 0.5m x D 0.12m	N-S orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides to concave base	Ditch
C2	2156	Fill	-	2157	-	L > 1.00m x W > 0.60m x D 0.08m	Light grey, silty clay, hard	Fill of pit
C2	2157	Cut	2156	-	-	L > 1.00m x W > 0.60m x D 0.07m	Sub - rectangular pit with steep concave sides and flat base	Pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2158	Fill	-	2159	-	L 0.50m x W 0.40m x D 0.34m	Dark brown silty clay, firm with patches of natural	Fill of cremation pit
C2	2159	Cut	2158	-	-	L 0.50m x W 0.40m x D 0.34m	Sub-circular in shape cremation pit, with steep straight sides and flat base	Cremation pit
C2	2160	Fill	-	2161	-	W 0.60m x D 0.30m	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm	Fill of ditch
C2	2161	Cut	2160	-	2229	W 0.60m x D 0.30m	NW-SE orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides to shallow concave base	Cut of ditch
C2	2162	Cut	2163, 2191	-	2230, 2263	L > 2.60m x W 0.54m x D 0.14m	N-S orientated linear ditch, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, flat slightly uneven base	Drainage ditch
C2	2163	Fill	-	2162	2191, 2231	L 1.57m x W 0.40m x D 0.17m	Yellowish/reddish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional charcoal	Fill of ditch
C2	2164	Fill	-	2159	-	-	Dark grey silty clay, fill of cremation urn RF 103	Fill of cremation pit
C2	2165	Fill	-	2166	-	L 0.60m x W 0.50m x D 0.40m	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, firm with occasional charcoal and burnt bone fragments	Fill of cremation pit
C2	2166	Cut	2164, 2165, 2169	-	-	L 0.60m x W 0.50m x D 0.40m	Sub-circular in shape cremation pit, with steep straight sides and flat base	Cremation pit
C2	2167	Cut	2168	-	2250, 2290, 2351	L > 0.87m x W 2.12m x D 1.20m	NW-SE orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Enclosure/boundary ditch
C2	2168	Fill	-	2167	-	L > 0.87m x W 2.12m x D 1.20m	Yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional gravel	Fill of ditch
C2	2169	Fill	-	2166	-	-	Dark brown clayey silt, firm, fill of cremation urn RF 104	Fill of cremation pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2170	Cut	2171, 2172	-	-	Dia 0.17m x D 0.07m	Circular cremation. BOS: top -sharp, base -gradual. Sides are concave, rounded/uneven base	Cremation pit
C2	2171	Fill	-	2170	-	Dia 0.17m x D 0.07m	Dark grey silty clay, compact with occasional manganese	Fill of cremation pit
C2	2172	Fill	-	2170	-	-	Dark grey silty clay, compact with cremated human bones	Fill of cremation vessel RF105
C2	2173	Cut	2178-2181	-	2248	L > 1.00m x W 1.00m x D 0.42m	ENE-WSW orientated linear ditch, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, rounded base	Ditch
C2	2174	Cut	2175-2177	-	-	L > 1.19m x W 0.76m x D 0.42m	W-E orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage Ditch
C2	2175	Fill	-	2174	-	L > 1.19m x W 0.76m x D 0.21m	Mid yellowish/reddish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2176	Fill	-	2174	-	L > 1.19m x W 0.68m x D 0.18m	Light yellowish/reddish/greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2177	Fill	-	2174	-	L > 1.19m x W 0.37m x D 0.07m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2178	Fill	-	2173	-	L > 1.00m x W 0.74m x D 0.29m	Reddish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch
C2	2179	Fill	-	2173	-	L > 1.00m x W 0.35m x D 0.07m	Grey silty clay, friable	Fill of ditch
C2	2180	Fill	-	2173	-	L > 1.00m x W 0.46m x D 0.29m	Brownish grey silty clay, friable	Fill of ditch
C2	2181	Fill	-	2173	-	L > 1.00m x W 0.60m x D 0.13m	Brownish grey silty clay, friable	Fill of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2182	Fill	-	2183	-	W > 0.50m x D 0.16m	Mid grey silty clay with moderate manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2183	Cut	2182	-	2190, 2234, 2259, 2269, 2284	W > 0.50m x D 0.16m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and concave base	Ditch
C2	2184	Fill	-	2185	-	L > 0.50m x D 0.12m	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, hard	Fill of ditch
C2	2185	Cut	2184	-	2192, 2220	L > 0.50m x D 0.12m	NW-SE orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and concave base	Ditch
C2	2186	Cut	2187	-	2082, 2150	L > 1.00m x W 1.40m x D 0.14m	NE-SW orientated linear furrow, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, flat base	Furrow
C2	2187	Fill	-	2186	-	L > 1.00m x W 1.40m x D 0.14m	Light brownish grey silty clay, compact with occasional manganese and frequent iron stones	Fill of furrow
C2	2188	Layer	-	-	2002	W > 0.70m x D 0.04m	Mid reddish brown silty clay, compact with moderate manganese and iron stones	Deposit of clay, natural
C2	2189	Fill	-	2190	2182	W > 0.50m x D 0.17m	Mid grey, silty clay, hard with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2190	Cut	2189	-	2183, 2234, 2259, 2269, 2284	W > 0.50m x D 0.17m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and concave base	Ditch
C2	2191	Fill	-	2162	2163, 2231	L > 2.60m x W 0.54m x D 0.14m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, compact with occasional manganese and iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2192	Cut	2193	-	2185, 2220	L > 0.89m x W 0.88m x D 0.29m	W-E orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2193	Fill	-	2192	-	L > 0.89m x W > 0.88m x D 0.29m	Mid reddish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2194	Cut	2197	-	-	L > 1.00m x W > 0.36m x D > 0.22m	Possible oval pit, cut by ditches, flat base	Pit
C2	2195	Fill	-	2196	-	L 0.60m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	Mid grey silty clay, hard	Fill of pit
C2	2196	Cut	2195	-	-	L 0.60m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	NE-SW orientated sub - rectangular pit with shallow sloping sides and flat base	Pit
C2	2196	Cut	2210	-	-	L 0.4m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	NW-SE orientated sub - rectangular pit with single shallow concave cut	Pit/ditch terminus
C2	2196	Cut	2212, 2213	-	-	L 1.40m x W 0.47m x D 0.04m	NNE-SSW orientated grave cut, rectangular with rounded corners. BOS top/base- gradual, sides are concave, base is flat, uneven. Heavily disturbed by machine	Grave
C2	2197	Fill	-	2194	-	L > 1.00m x W > 0.36m x D > 0.22m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of pit
C2	2198	Cut	2199-2201	-	2206	L > 0.90m x W > 1.00m x D > 0.42m	N-S orientated linear ditch, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides convex and concave base	Ditch
C2	2199	Fill	-	2198	-	L > 0.90m x W 0.46m x D > 0.12m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2200	Fill	-	2198	-	L > 0.90m x W > 0.20m x D > 0.12m	Mid brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2201	Fill	-	2198	-	L > 0.90m x W > 0.90m x D > 0.28m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2202	Cut	2203-2205	-	2273, 2278, 2294, 2354	L > 0.90m x W > 1.14m x D 0.44m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides steep/concave and flat base	Ditch
C2	2203	Fill	-	2202	-	L > 0.90m x W 0.82m x D 0.16m	Dark grey - mid brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2204	Fill	-	2202	-	L > 0.90m x W 0.80m x D 0.18m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese and medium stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2205	Fill	-	2202	-	L > 0.9m x W > 1.14m x D 0.30m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2206	Cut	2207, 2208	-	2198	L > 1.66 W 1.35 D 0.39	N-S orientated curvilinear ditch with BOS top-sharp, concave sides and rounded base	Ditch terminus
C2	2207	Fill	-	2206	-	L > 1.66 W 1.35 D 0.26	Light greyish brown silty clay, hard with occasional iron stones and small and medium stones	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2208	Fill	-	2206	-	L > 1.66 W 0.76 D 0.16	Mid greyish brown silty clay, compact with moderate iron panning and medium stones	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2209	Fill	-	2210	-	L 0.45m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	Dark reddish brown silty clay, firm with frequent mudstone fragments	Fill of pit/ditch terminus
C2	2212	Skeleton	-	2211	-	-	Fragment of a possible long bone	Skeleton remains
C2	2213	Fill	-	2211	-	L 1.40m x W 0.47m x D 0.04m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, compact with occasional small iron stones	Fill of grave

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2214	Cut	2215	-	2138	L > 0.72m x W 0.47m x D 0.29m	SE-NW orientated linear ditch, BOS: top-sharp, sides steep/concave and flat base	Drainage ditch
C2	2215	Fill	-	2216	-	L > 0.72m x W 0.47m x D 0.29m	Mid yellowish/reddish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of pit
C2	2216	Cut	2217	-	-	L 0.72m x W 0.33m x D 0.07m	E-W orientated oval pit with BOS: top-sharp, sides steep and flat base	Pit
C2	2217	Fill	-	2216	-	L 0.72m x W 0.33m x D 0.07m	Light yellowish/greyish brown silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning	Fill of pit
C2	2218	Cut	2221	-	-	Dia 0.31m x D 0.05m	Circular possible cremation. BOS: top -sharp, base -gradual. Sides are concave, base is flat	Cremation pit (?)
C2	2219	Fill	-	2220	-	W 0.57m x D 0.08m	Mid grey, silty clay, hard	Fill of ditch
C2	2220	Cut	2219	-	2185, 2192	W 0.57m x D 0.08m	E-W orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and irregular concave base	Ditch
C2	2221	Fill	-	2218	-	Dia 0.37m x D 0.05m	Dark brownish grey silty clay, compact with occasional stones and frequent charcoal	Fill of cremation pit
C2	2222	Cut	2223, 2251	-	2227, 2233, 2264, 2288	L 1.35m x W 0.74m x D 0.30m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch. Rounded "V" shape	Ditch
C2	2223	Fill	-	2222	-	L 1.35m x W 0.74m x D 0.30m	Mid grey/ginger brown fine friable silt with occasional flint pebbles and iron stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2224	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.04m -0.11m	Spread of mid brownish grey silt, friable with occasional pebbles	Deposit
C2	2225	Void	-	-	-	-	-	Void

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2226	Fill	-	2227	-	W 0.25m x D 0.08m	Yellowish grey clayey silt, compact with occasional gravel	Fill of ditch
C2	2227	Cut	2226, 2258	-	2222, 2233, 2264, 2288	W 0.70m x D 0.14m	NW-SE orientated linear, shallow "U" shape, gentle slope	Field boundary ditch
C2	2228	Fill	-	2229	-	W 0.4m x D 0.10m	Dark brown silty clay, firm with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2229	Cut	2228	-	2161	W 0.45m x D 0.10m	NW-SE linear ditch with moderately steep sides and flat base	Terminus ditch
C2	2230	Cut	2231	-	2162, 2263	L > 1.00m x W 0.24m x D 0.03m	NW-SE orientated linear, shallow "U" shape	Terminus ditch
C2	2231	Fill	-	2230	2191, 2163	L > 1.00m x W 0.24m x D 0.03m	Yellowish brown clayey silt, compact with occasional charcoal	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2232	Fill	-	2233	-	W 0.62m x D 0.23m	Mid grey silty clay, hard with some orangish brown patches of clay	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2233	Cut	2232, 2242, 2243	-	2222, 2227, 2264, 2288	W 0.62m x D 0.23m	NE-SW linear ditch with steep straight sides and flat base	Terminus ditch
C2	2234	Cut	2235	-	2183, 2190, 2259, 2269, 2284	L > 1.08m x W 0.60m x D 0.20m	SW-NE orientated linear ditch, BOS: top-sharp, sides -steep and flat base	Drainage ditch
C2	2235	Fill	-	2234	-	L > 1.08m x W 0.60m x D 0.20m	Yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2236	Cut	2237	-	-	L > 0.98m x W 0.49m x D 0.05m	WNW-ESE orientated shallow possible grave, BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides concave, flat base	Grave cut

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2237	Fill	-	2236	-	L > 0.98m x W 0.49m x D 0.05m	Mid brownish grey / greyish brown silty clay, compact with occasional iron stones and very occasional charcoal	Fill of grave
C2	2238	Cut	2239	-	2276, 2282	L > 0.65m x W 0.70m x D 0.18m	NW-SE orientated linear ditch, BOS is sharp, sides are steep concave, base is rounded	Drainage ditch
C2	2239	Fill	-	2238	-	L > 0.65m x W 0.70m x D 0.18m	Mid brownish beige silty clay, hard with occasional iron panning and stones	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2240	Cut	2241	-	-	L > 0.65m x W 0.35m x D 0.20m	NW-SE orientated linear ditch, BOS is sharp, sides are steep, base is rounded	Drainage ditch
C2	2241	Fill	-	2240	-	L > 0.65m x W 0.35m x D 0.20m	Mid brownish beige clay, hard with occasional iron panning, manganese and stones	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2242	Fill	-	2233	-	W 0.62m x D 0.10m	Mid orange brown, silty clay	Fill of ditch
C2	2243	Fill	-	2233	-	W 0.62m x D < 0.20m	Mid grey silty clay, firm	Fill of ditch
C2	2244	Fill	-	2248	-	W 0.90m x D 0.16m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional charcoal and manganese	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2245	Fill	-	2248	-	W 0.90m x D < 0.15m	Light brown silty clay, firm with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2246	Fill	-	2248	-	W 0.90m x D < 0.04m	Mid grey silty clay, firm	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2247	Fill	-	2248	-	W 0.90m x D 0.07m	Light brown silty clay, firm	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2248	Cut	2244-2247	-	2173	W 0.90m x D 0.40m	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately sloping sides to concave base	Ditch terminus
C2	2249	Fill	-	2250	-	W 2.40m x D > 0.16m	Dark brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional charcoal	Fill of boundary ditch
C2	2250	Cut	2249	-	2167, 2290, 2351	W 2.40m x D > 0.16m	NE-SW linear ditch with shallow sloping concave sides to concave base	Boundary ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2251	Fill	-	2222	-	L 1.35m x W 0.42m x D 0.08m	Light greyish blue with moderate brownish orange / iron staining with occasional iron stones and small pebbles	Fill of ditch
C2	2252	Cut	2253	-	2255	L >0.95m x W > 0.70m x D 0.32m	NW-SE linear ditch with gradually sloping base	Ditch
C2	2253	Fill	-	2252	-	L >0.95m x W > 0.70m x D 0.32m	Mid grey/brownish orange, fine friable silt	Fill of ditch
C2	2254	Fill	-	2255	-	W 0.50m x D 0.12m	Greyish orange clayey silt, compact with occasional charcoal and gravel	Fill of ditch
C2	2255	Cut	2254	-	2252	W 0.50m x D 0.12m	NE-SW linear ditch. Shallow "U" shaped.	Ditch
C2	2256	Void	-	-	-	-	-	Void
C2	2257	Void	-	-	-	-	-	Void
C2	2258	Fill	-	2227	-	W 0.70m x D 0.18m	Greyish yellow silty clay, compact with occasional gravel and charcoal	Fill of ditch
C2	2259	Cut	2260	-	2183, 2190, 2234, 2269, 2284	L > 1.00m x W 1.08m x D 0.29m	E-W orientated linear ditch BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides and base concave,	Boundary ditch
C2	2260	Fill	-	2259	-	L > 1.00m x W 1.08m x D 0.29m	Light orange brown, grey mottled silty clay, compact with occasional rounded pebbles	Fill of boundary ditch
C2	2261	Cut	2262	-	2281, 2292, 2041	L > 1.00m x W 0.49m x D 0.19m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch. BOS: top-sharp, moderate sides and concave base	Gully
C2	2262	Fill	-	2261	-	L > 1.00m x W 0.49m x D 0.19m	Light brownish orange silty clay, compact with occasional pebbles	Fill of gully

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2263	Cut	2271, 2272	-	2162, 2230	L > 0.33m x W 0.50m x D 0.17m	N-S orientated linear ditch BOS: top-sharp, sides are concave, base - N/A	Drainage ditch
C2	2264	Cut	2265, 2279	-	2222, 2233, 2227, 2288	L > 1.30m x W 0.54m x D 0.46m	E-W orientated linear ditch BOS: top-sharp, sides are concave/steep and base is flat	Ditch terminus
C2	2265	Fill	-	2264	-	L > 0.72m x W 0.4m x 7 D 0.28m	Mid yellowish/reddish grey silty clay, firm with frequent charcoal and iron panning	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2266	Cut	2267, 2268	-	-	L 0.44m x W 0.32m x D 0.11m	N-S orientated oval pit with sharp BOS, concave sides and slightly rounded base	Pit
C2	2267	Fill	-	2266	-	L 0.44m x W 0.32m x D 0.11m	Mid yellowish/greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of pit
C2	2268	Fill	-	2266	-	L 0.44m x W 0.32m x D 0.08m	Light yellowish/greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of pit
C2	2269	Cut	2270	-	2183, 2190, 2234, 2259, 2284	L > 1.00m x W 0.80m x D 0.23m	N-S orientated linear ditch. Wide "U" shape with gradual slopes	Ditch
C2	2270	Fill	-	2269	-	L > 1.00m x W 0.80m x D 0.23m	Orange grey clayey silt, compact with occasional stones/gravel	Fill of ditch
C2	2271	Fill	-	2263	-	L > 0.53m x D 0.07m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2272	Fill	-	2263	-	L > 0.47m x D 0.12m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, friable	Fill of drainage ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2273	Cut	2274, 2275	-	2202, 2278, 2294, 2354	L > 0.55m x W > 0.20m x D > 0.24m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch BOS: top-sharp, sides are concave, base - N/A	Drainage ditch
C2	2274	Fill	-	2273	-	W > 0.09m x D 0.08m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2275	Fill	-	2273	-	W > 0.16m x D 0.20m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, friable	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2276	Cut	2277	-	2238, 2282	L > 0.86 W 0.86 D 0.33	NW-SE orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Drainage ditch
C2	2277	Fill	-	2276	-	L > 0.86 W 0.86 D 0.33	Mid brownish grey silty clay, plastic with moderate manganese and iron panning	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2278	Cut	2333, 2334	-	2202, 2273, 2294, 2354	L > 0.74 W 0.93 D 0.42	NE-SW orientated linear ditch. BOS: top-sharp, sides are concave/stepped and base is rounded	Drainage ditch
C2	2279	Fill	-	2264	-	L > 0.72 W 0.47 D 0.20	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional charcoal	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2280	Fill	-	2281	-	W 0.60 D 0.20	Light greyish brown silty clay, hard with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2281	Cut	2280	-	2261, 2292, 2041	W 0.60 D 0.20	N-S orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and flat base	Ditch
C2	2282	Cut	2283	-	2238, 2276	L > 0.56 W 0.36 D 0.16	NW-SE linear ditch. BOS is sharp, sides are steep straight, base is flat	Ditch
C2	2283	Fill	-	2282	-	L > 0.56 W 0.36 D 0.16	Grey - brown silty clay, soft with occasional stones	Fill of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2284	Cut	2285	-	2183, 2190, 2234, 2259, 2269	L > 0.44 W > 0.40 D 0.14	NE-SW linear ditch with sharp sides and uneven base	Ditch
C2	2285	Fill	-	2284	-	L > 0.44 W > 0.40 D 0.14	Mid/dark brown clay, hard with occasional stones	Fill of ditch
C2	2286	Cut	2287	-	2345	W > 1.00 D 0.30	NW-SE linear furrow, broad with gently concave base	Furrow
C2	2287	Fill	-	2286	-	W > 1.00 D 0.30	Light grey, orange-brown friable silt with occasional iron stones and flint pebbles	Fill of furrow
C2	2288	Cut	2289	-	2222, 2233, 2264, 2227	L > 0.95 W > 0.33 D 0.14	NE-SW linear small ditch. Rounded "V" shape	Ditch
C2	2289	Fill	-	2288	-	L > 0.95 W > 0.33 D 0.14	Mid grey/ginger, fine friable clayey silt	Fill of ditch
C2	2290	Cut	2291	-	2167, 2250, 2351	W 1.00m x D 0.25m	NW-SE linear ditch. Rounded 'V' shape	Ditch
C2	2291	Fill	-	2290	-	W 1.04m x D 0.20m	Light bluish grey, fine clayey silt, plastic/friable	Fill of ditch
C2	2292	Cut	2293	-	2261, 2281, 2041	L > 0.85m x W 0.95m x D 0.23m	NW-SE linear ditch. Gradual sloping, shallow 'U' shape.	Drainage ditch
C2	2293	Fill	-	2292	-	L > 0.85m x W 0.95m x D 0.23m	Mid greyish orange silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning, moderate manganese and occasional small subangular stones	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2294	Cut	2298	-	2202, 2273, 2278, 2354	L > 0.60m x W 0.24m x D 0.20m	N-S orientated linear ditch terminus. Gradual slope, shallow 'U' shape	Ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2295	Cut	2300	-	-	L 0.60m x W 0.50m x D 0.22m	Sub-circular cremation burial with moderately steep sides and flat base	Cremation
C2	2296	Cut	2331	-	-	L 0.84m x W 0.78m x D 0.24m	Sub-circular, shallow 'U' shape pit	Pit
C2	2297	Cut	2332	-	2343	L > 0.50m x W 0.40m x D 0.10m	N-S orientated linear ditch, shallow "U" shape, gradual slope	Ditch
C2	2298	Fill	-	2294	-	L > 0.50m x W 0.40m x D 0.10m	Orangish grey clayey silt, compact with occasional stones/gravel	Fill of ditch
C2	2299	Fill	-	2295	-	L 0.60m x W 0.50m x D 0.22m	Greyish orange clayey silt, compact with moderate charcoal	Fill of cremation
C2	2300	Fill	-	2295	-	Dia > 0.40m x D 0.10m	Orangish grey clayey silt, compact with occasional stones/gravel	Fill of cremation
C2	2331	Fill	-	2296	-	L 0.84m x W 0.78m x D 0.24m	Orangish grey clayey silt, compact with occasional stones/gravel and charcoal	Fill of pit
C2	2332	Fill	-	2297	-	L > 0.50m x W 0.40m x D 0.10m	Orangish grey clayey silt, compact with occasional stones/gravel	Fill of ditch
C2	2333	Fill	-	2278	-	L 0.74m x W 0.96m x D 0.27m	Mid yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2334	Fill	-	2278	-	L 0.74m x W 0.50m x D 0.17m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning	Fill of ditch
C2	2335	Cut	2336	-	-	L 0.74m x W 0.37m x D 0.06m	NW-SE orientated oval pit. BOS- sharp, sides are concave, base slightly rounded	Pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2336	Fill	-	2335	-	L 0.74m x W 0.37m x D 0.06m	Mid yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of pit
C2	2337	Cut	2338, 2341	-	-	L 0.18m x W 0.37m x D 0.07m	NW-SE orientated linear ditch. BOS: top-sharp, sides are concave and base is rounded	Drainage ditch
C2	2338	Fill	-	2337	-	L 0.18m x W 0.23m x D 0.04m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning and manganese	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2339	Cut	2340	-	-	L 0.18m x W 0.52m x D 0.15m	NW-SE orientated linear ditch. BOS: top-sharp, sides are concave and base is slightly rounded	Drainage ditch
C2	2340	Fill	-	2339	-	L 0.18m x W 0.52m x D 0.15m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2341	Fill	-	2337	-	L 0.18m x W 0.30m x D 0.05m	Mid yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning and manganese	Fill of drainage ditch
C2	2342	Layer	-	-	-	-	Mostly stripped topsoil and colluvium and some fills from features and furrows	Spoil heap numbered for finds allocation
C2	2343	Cut	2344	-	2297	L > 0.34m x W 0.69m x D 0.18m	NW-SE orientated ditch. Sharp BOS, concave sides, flat base	Ditch terminus
C2	2344	Fill	-	2343	-	L > 0.34m x W 0.69m x D 0.18m	Light greyish brown silty clay, compact	Fill of ditch terminus
C2	2345	Cut	2346	-	2286	W 1.35m x D 0.12m	NW-SE orientated linear furrow with moderately steep concave sides and shallow concave base	Furrow
C2	2346	Fill	-	2345	-	W 1.35m x D 0.12m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, hard with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal	Fill of furrow

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
C2	2347	Fill	-	2351	-	W 0.60m x D 0.12m	Light orange grey silty clay, hard	Fill of boundary ditch
C2	2348	Fill	-	2351	-	W 1.40m x D 0.12m	Mid grey clay, firm	Fill of boundary ditch
C2	2349	Fill	-	2351	-	W 0.60m x D 0.14m	Mid brownish orange silty clay, firm	Fill of boundary ditch
C2	2350	Fill	-	2351	-	W 1.20m x D 0.15m	Light grey soft clayey silt, soft	Fill of boundary ditch
C2	2351	Cut	2347-2350	-	2351, 2250, 2290	W 1.45m x D 0.45m	W-E orientated linear ditch. Moderately steep, straight sides to steep concave base	Boundary ditch
C2	2352	Fill	-	2354	-	W 0.50m x D 0.10m	Mid grey silty clay, friable with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
C2	2353	Fill	-	2354	-	W 0.50m x D 0.12m	Light orangish brown silty clay, firm	Fill of ditch
C2	2354	Cut	2352, 2353	-	2202, 2273, 2278, 2294	W 0.50m x D 0.22m	NNE-SSW orientated linear ditch with moderately steep, concave sides and concave base	Boundary ditch
C2	2301-2330	not used	-	-	-	-	-	not used
D1	3000	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.27	Dark greyish brown silty clay, soft/compact	Topsoil
D1	3001	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.40	Light/mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and manganese	Colluvial deposit
D1	3002	Layer	-	-	-	-	light yellow - orange, mottled silty clay with blue patches, compact. Occasional manganese and flints	Natural
D1	3003	Cut	3004	-	3009, 3040	L > 1.30m x W 0.50m x D 0.13m	E-W orientated small ditch. BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides are moderate, base is concave	Drainage ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D1	3004	Fill	-	3003	3010, 3041	L > 1.30m x W 0.50m x D 0.13m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of drainage ditch
D1	3005	Cut	3006	-	3011, 3052	L > 0.90m x W > 0.20m x D > 0.26m	E-W orientated linear ditch. BOS: top-sharp, sides are concave, base - NA	Ditch
D1	3006	Fill	-	3005	-	L > 0.90m x W > 0.20m x D > 0.26m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
D1	3007	Cut	3008	-	3021, 3060	L > 2.50m x W 1.26m x D 0.14m	NW-SE orientated linear furrow. BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides are concave, base is flat	Furrow
D1	3008	Fill	-	3007	3020, 3061	L > 2.50m x W 1.26m x D 0.14m	Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and manganese	Fill of furrow
D1	3009	Cut	3010	-	3003, 3040	L > 0.30m x W > 0.25m x D > 0.03m	E-W orientated small ditch. BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides are concave, base is flat	Ditch
D1	3010	Fill	-	3009	3003, 3041	L > 0.30m x W > 0.25m x D > 0.03m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
D1	3011	Cut	3012- 3015	-	3005, 3052	L > 2.60m x W 1.80m x D 0.76m	E-W orientated ditch. BOS: top-sharp, base-gradual, sides are concave/steep, base is concave	Boundary ditch
D1	3012	Fill	-	3011	-	L > 0.70m x W 1.12m x D 0.25m	Light greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3013	Fill	-	3011	-	L > 0.70m x W 0.62m x D 0.21m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate manganese	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3014	Fill	-	3011	-	L > 0.70m x W 0.94m x D 0.24m	Light greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of boundary ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D1	3015	Fill	-	3011	-	L > 2.60m x W 1.80m x D 0.33m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm with frequent manganese and iron panning	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3016	Cut	3017	-	3018	L > 0.93m x W 0.24m x D 0.08m	SW-NE orientated ditch. BOS: top-sharp, sides are concave, base is rounded	Drainage ditch
D1	3017	Fill	-	3016	3019	L > 0.93m x W 0.24m x D 0.08m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of drainage ditch
D1	3018	Cut	3019	-	3016	L > 1.00m x W 0.18m x D 0.23m	E-W orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, gradual sides and uneven base	Ditch terminus
D1	3019	Fill	-	3018	3107	L > 1.00 W 0.18 D 0.23	Brownish clayey silt, hard with iron panning	Fill of ditch terminus
D1	3020	Fill	-	3021	3008, 3061	W 1.40m x D 0.20m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, hard with frequent manganese	Fill of furrow
D1	3021	Cut	3020	-	3007, 3060	W 1.40m x D 0.20m	NW-SE orientated linear furrow. Single shallow concave cut	Furrow
D1	3022	Fill	-	3023	3027	W 0.90m x D 0.15m	Mid brown clay, hard	Fill of gully/pit
D1	3023	Cut	3022	-	3026	W 0.90m x D 0.15m	SW-NE orientated ditch. Moderately steep concave sides to concave base	Gully/pit
D1	3024	Cut	3025	-	3028	L > 1.10m x W 0.32m x D 0.09m	SW-NE orientated linear ditch. Narrow, shallow gently rounded profile	Gully terminus
D1	3025	Fill	-	3024	-	L > 1.10m x W 0.32m x D 0.09m	Pale grey, orange mottled with dark brown friable silt. Occasional ironstones and flint pebbles	Fill of gully terminus
D1	3026	Cut	3027	-	3023	L > 0.80m x W 1.10m x D 0.20m	SW-NE orientated linear ditch. Wide 'U' shape, gradual slope	Gully/pit
D1	3027	Fill	-	3026	3022	L > 0.80m x W 1.10m x D 0.20m	Greyish orange clayey silt, compact with moderate stones/gravel	Fill of gully/pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D1	3028	Cut	3029	-	3024	L > 1.02m x W 0.80m x D 0.17m	E-W orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, steep sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
D1	3029	Fill	-	3028	-	L > 1.02m x W 0.80m x D 0.17m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, hard and crumbly with occasional manganese, moderate iron panning and ironstones	Fill of drainage ditch
D1	3030	Cut	3031	-	3032, 3058	L > 1.00m x W 1.16m x D 0.08m	SE-NW orientated furrow with concave sides and flat base	Furrow
D1	3031	Fill	-	3030	-	L > 1.00m x W 1.16m x D 0.08m	Light greyish brown silty clay, crumbly	Fill of furrow
D1	3032	Cut	3033	-	3030, 3058	L > 1.00m x W 1.03m x D 0.11m	SE-NW orientated furrow with BOS top-sharp concave sides and flat base	Furrow
D1	3033	Fill	-	3032	-	L > 1.00m x W 1.03m x D 0.11m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional manganese, moderate iron panning	Fill of furrow
D1	3034	Fill	-	3036	3039	W 0.55m x D 0.06m	Mid greyish brown clay, hard	Fill of ditch
D1	3035	Fill	-	3036	3038	W 0.55m x D 0.10m	Mid brown silty clay, firm	Fill of ditch
D1	3036	Cut	3034, 3035	-	3037	W 0.55m x D 0.16m	SW-NE orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and flat base	Boundary ditch
D1	3037	Cut	3038, 3039	-	3036	L > 0.97m x W 0.50m x D 0.19m	SW-NE orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, steep/concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
D1	3038	Fill	-	3037	3035	L > 0.97m x W 0.33m x D 0.05m	Yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch
D1	3039	Fill	-	3037	3034	L > 0.97m x W 0.50m x D 0.15m	Dark yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D1	3040	Cut	3041	-	3003, 3009	L > 0.44m x W > 0.17m x D 0.5m	E-W orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Ditch
D1	3041	Fill	-	3040	3004, 3010	L > 0.44m x W > 0.17m x D 0.5m	Mid grey silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning	Fill of ditch
D1	3042	Fill	-	3043	3066	W 1.07m x D 0.16m	Light brownish grey clayey silt, firm with frequent manganese	Fill of ditch
D1	3043	Cut	3042	-	3065	W 1.07m x D 0.16m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch with shallow concave sides and concave base	Ditch
D1	3044	Fill	-	3045	3063	W 0.84m x D 0.34m	Light brown clayey silt with occasional manganese and stones	Fill of ditch
D1	3045	Cut	3044	-	3064	W 0.84m x D 0.34m	E-W orientated linear ditch with steep, straight sides and flat base	Ditch
D1	3046	Cut	3047	-	3048, 3067	L > 1.12m x W 0.80m x D 0.08m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch with gradual BOS shallow concave sides and concave base	Ditch
D1	3047	Fill	-	3046	-	L > 1.12m x W 0.80m x D 0.08m	Light greyish brown silty clay, compact	Fill of ditch
D1	3048	Cut	3049	-	3046, 3067	L > 1.02m x W 0.38m x D 0.13m	SW-NE orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Drainage ditch
D1	3049	Fill	-	3048	-	L > 1.02m x W 0.38m x D 0.13m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of ditch
D1	3050	Cut	3051	-	-	L > 1.96m x W > 0.50m x D 0.34m	SE-NW orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS shallow concave sides and flat (slightly rising to SE) base	Ditch terminus
D1	3051	Fill	-	3050	-	L > 1.96m x W > 0.50m x D 0.34m	Light grey clayey silt, soft with frequent manganese and moderate iron panning	Fill of ditch
D1	3052	Cut	3053-3057	-	3005, 3011	L > 0.98m x W 1.24m x D 0.62m	ENE-WSW orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, sides are convex, concave/steep and flat base	Boundary/enclosure ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D1	3053	Fill	-	3052	-	L > 0.98m x W 0.32m x D 0.14m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3054	Fill	-	3052	-	L > 0.98m x W 0.46m x D 0.24m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3055	Fill	-	3052	-	L > 0.98m x W 0.08m x D 0.10m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning and occasional manganese	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3056	Fill	-	3052	-	L > 0.98m x W 0.70m x D 0.12m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with occasional iron panning	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3057	Fill	-	3052	-	L > 0.98m x W 1.24m x D 0.28m	Light yellowish/brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent iron panning and manganese	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3058	Cut	3059	-	3030, 3032	L > 2.00m x W 1.00m x D 0.32m	NW-SE orientated furrow with sharp sides and gradual base	Furrow
D1	3059	Fill	-	3058	-	L > 2.00m x W 1.00m x D 0.32m	Greyish brown silty clay, firm with moderate iron panning, manganese and stones	Fill of furrow
D1	3060	Cut	3061	-	3007, 3021	L > 0.97m x W 0.73m x D 0.12m	NW-SE orientated furrow with sharp BOS, concave sides and uneven/concave base	Furrow
D1	3061	Fill	-	3060	3008, 3022	L > 0.97m x W 0.73m x D 0.12m	Mid orangish brown clayey silt, compact with occasional manganese and moderate iron panning	Fill of furrow
D1	3062	Fill	-	3064	-	W 0.95m x D 0.26m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, hard with frequent manganese and charcoal and occasional stones	Fill of boundary ditch
D1	3063	Fill	-	3064	3044	W 0.95m x D 0.16m	Light greyish brown silty clay, firm with occasional manganese	Fill of boundary ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D1	3064	Cut	3062, 3063	-	3045	W 0.95m x D 0.42m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and shallow concave base	Boundary ditch
D1	3065	Cut	3066	-	3043	L > 1.72m x W 1.01m x D 0.15m	NE-SW orientated linear ditch with sharp BOS, irregular/concave sides and irregular base	Post-medieval gully
D1	3066	Fill	-	3065	3042	L > 1.72m x W 1.01m x D 0.15m	Dark brownish grey silty clay, hard and crumbly with moderate ironstones, iron panning and occasional manganese and stones	Fill of post-medieval gully
D1	3067	Cut	3068, 3069	-	3046, 3048	L > 0.37m x W 0.46m x D 0.22m	SW-NE linear ditch with sharp BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Ditch
D1	3068	Fill	-	3067	-	L > 0.37m x W 0.27m x D 0.04m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact with occasional stones	Fill of ditch
D1	3069	Fill	-	3067	-	L > 0.37m x W 0.40m x D 0.18m	Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact with occasional stones	Fill of ditch
D1	3070	Cut	3071	-	-	L > 0.98m x W 2.30m x D 0.18m	NE-SW linear feature with sharp BOS, concave sides and flat base	Post-medieval ditch
D1	3071	Fill	-	3070	-	L > 0.98m x W 2.30m x D 0.18m	Light orangish brown silty clay, compact with occasional iron panning and charcoal	Fill of post-medieval ditch
D2	3100	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.18m	Dark greyish, soft/compact silty clay.	Topsoil
D2	3101	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.2m	Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.	Subsoil
D2	3102	Layer	-	-	-	-	Light yellow-brown compact silty clay, blue patches.	Natural
D2	3103	Fill	-	3105	-	D 0.2m	Silty, mid brown friable	Fill of post-medieval ditch
D2	3104	Fill	-	3105	-	D 0.36m	Sandy silt, mid brownish orange, compact	Fill of post-medieval ditch
D2	3105	Cut	3103, 3104	-	-	W 2.0m x D 0.56m	NE-SW linear, moderately convex sides to unknown base.	Post-medieval boundary/drainage ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3106	Fill	-	3107	-	D 0.08m	Clay, mid grey, hard	Fill of ditch terminus
D2	3107	Cut	3106	-	3278	W 0.7m x D 0.08m	N-S linear	Ditch terminus
D2	3108	Fill	-	3109	-	D 0.16m	Silty clay, firm mid brownish grey	Fill of ditch
D2	3109	Cut	3108	-	3165	W 0.65m x D 0.16m	NE-SW linear, moderately concave sides to concave base.	Ditch terminus
D2	3110	Fill	-	3111	-	D 0.35m	Silty clay, mid orangish brown, firm	Fill of ditch
D2	3111	Cut	3110	-	-	W 1.6m x D 0.35m	E-W linear, moderate steep straight sides to concave base	Ditch
D2	3112	Cut	3113	-	3114	L 1.20m x W 0.40m x D 0.10m	SE-NW linear, gradual top of slope, concave sides, flat base.	Ditch terminus
D2	3113	Fill	-	3112	3115	L 1.20m x W 0.40m x D 0.10m	Light orange/grey brown compact soft silty clay. Occasional stones, charcoal and iron panning.	Fill of ditch terminus
D2	3114	Cut	3115	-	3112	L 1.29m x W 0.18m x D 0.04m	NE-SW linear, gradual top break of slope, regular sides, flat base	Ditch terminus
D2	3115	Fill	-	3114	3113	L 1.29m x W 0.18m x D 0.04m	Light orange/grey brown compact soft silty clay. Occasional stones, charcoal and iron panning.	Fill of ditch terminus
D2	3116	Cut	3117, 3118	-	3151	L 0.48m x W 0.92m x D 0.30m	N-S linear, sharp BOS, gradual sides, uneven base.	Ditch
D2	3117	Fill	-	3116	-	L 0.48m x W 0.92m x D 0.30m	Mid brown firm silt.	Fill of ditch
D2	3118	Fill	-	3116	3152	L 0.48m x W 0.92m x D 0.30m	Mid brown firm silt.	Fill of ditch
D2	3119	Cut	3120	-	-	L 0.60m x W 0.22m x D 0.13m	E-W linear terminus	Ditch terminus

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3120	Fill	-	3119	-	L 0.60m x W 0.22m x D 0.13m	Mid brown firm silt.	Fill of ditch terminus
D2	3121	Cut	3122	-	-	L 0.68m x W 0.20m x D 0.10m	NW-SE oval, sharp top BOS, moderate concave sides, base concave uneven	Pit
D2	3122	Fill	-	3121	-	L 0.68m x W 0.20m x D 0.10m	Grey silty clay	Fill of pit
D2	3123	Cut	3124	-	-	L 1.14m x W 0.20m x D 0.06m	NW-SE linear, gradual BOS, gradual sides, uneven base	Ditch terminus
D2	3124	Fill	-	3123	-	L 1.14m x W 0.20m x D 0.06m	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	Fill of ditch terminus
D2	3125	Cut	3126	-	3155	L 1.13m x W 1.7m x D 0.05m	NE-SW linear, sharp break of slope, gradual sides, flat base	Ditch
D2	3126	Fill	-	3125	3156	L 1.13m x W 1.7m x D 0.05m	Mid yellowish brown compact clayey silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3127	Cut	3128	-	3176	L 0.34m x W 0.20m x D 0.09m	N-S linear, sharp BOS, vertical aides, flat base	Pit
D2	3128	Fill	-	3127	3177	L 0.34m x W 0.20m x D 0.09m	Mid orange compact clayey silt	Fill of pit
D2	3129	Layer	-	-	-	L 1.20m x W 0.14m x D 0.18m	Light orange brown, compact soft silty clay.	Possible colluvial deposit
D2	3130	Cut	3131, 3132	-	3157	L 1.20m x W 0.14m x D 0.18m	Light orange brown, compact soft silty clay.	Possible ditch terminus
D2	3131	Fill	-	3130	3158	L 1.10m x W 0.44m x D 0.09m	Yellowish firm silty clay	Fill of ditch terminus

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3132	Fill	-	3130	-	L 1.14m x W 0.88m x D 0.28m	Reddish-brownish mid grey firm silty clay	Fill of ditch terminus
D2	3133	Cut	3134, 3135	-	3159	L 1.1 W 0.72 D 0.52	SW-NE linear, sharp top break of slope, concave sides and concave base.	Drainage ditch
D2	3134	Fill	-	3133	-	L 1.1 W 0.67 T 0.25	Yellowish brown-grey silty clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3135	Fill	-	3133	-	L 1.1 W 0.7 T 0.35	Brownish mid-grey silty clay firm	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3136	Cut	3137, 3138	-	3144	L 1.1 W 0.52 D 0.57	SW-NE linear, sharp top break of slope, concave sides, rounded base.	Drainage ditch
D2	3137	Fill	-	3136	3153	L 1.1 W 0.44 T 0.34	Yellowish firm silty clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3138	Fill	-	3136	3154	L 1.1 W 0.4 T 0.26	Reddish firm silty clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3139	Cut	3140, 3142, 3143	-	3161	L 1.14 W 0.44 D 0.48	SW-NE linear	Drainage ditch
D2	3140	Fill	-	3139	3162	L 1.10m x W 0.37m x D 0.18m	Yellow firm silty clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3141	Void	-	-	-	-	-	Void
D2	3142	Fill	-	3139	-	L 1.1m x W 0.22m x D 0.30m	Reddish firm silty clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3143	Fill	-	3139	-	L 1.10m x W 0.29m x D 0.27m	Yellowish firm silty clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3144	Cut	3153, 3154	-	3136	L 0.70m x W 0.80m x D 0.3m	NE-SW linear, sharp top break of slope, steep sides U shape	Ditch
D2	3145	Cut	3146	-	-	L 2.10m x W 1.02m x D 0.12m	SE-NW linear, gradual BOS, concaving to base	Ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3146	Fill	-	3145	-	L 2.64m x D 0.12m	Light greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch
D2	3147	Cut	3148, 3173	-	-	L 0.75m x W 0.75m x D 0.18m	NE-SE oval, gradual top BOS, concaving sides to a sloped base	Pit
D2	3148	Fill	-	3147	-	W 0.37m x D 0.11m	Light greyish silty clay	Fill of pit
D2	3149	Cut	3150	-	-	L > 0.74m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	NNW-SSE linear, gradual BOS, concave sides, flat base	Ditch terminus
D2	3150	Fill	-	3149	-	L 0.74m x D 0.05m	Light greyish silty clay	Fill of ditch terminus
D2	3151	Cut	3152	-	3116	L 1.13m x W 0.27m x D 0.12m	NE-SW linear, BOS gradual, flat base	Terminus
D2	3152	Fill	-	3151	3118	L 1.13m x W 0.27m x D 0.12m	Dark greyish brown, loose silty	Fill of terminus
D2	3153	Fill	-	3144	3137	L 0.50m x W 0.80m x D 0.14m	Mid light orange grey firm silty clay	Fill of ditch
D2	3154	Fill	-	3144	3138	L 0.44m x W 0.80m x D 0.19m	Mid orange grey, firm silty clay	Fill of ditch
D2	3155	Cut	3156	-	3125	L 0.39m x W 0.96m x D 0.10m	NE-SW linear, sharp BOS, steep sides and flat base	Drainage ditch
D2	3156	Fill	-	3155	3216	L 0.39m x W 0.96m x D 0.10m	Dark greyish orange firm silty clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3157	Cut	3158	-	3130	L 0.40m x W 0.89m x D 0.18m	NE-SW linear, u shape, sharp BOS, steep sides and flat base	Drainage ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3158	Fill	-	3157	3131	L 0.40m x W 0.89m x D 0.18m	Light greyish orange, hard sandy clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3159	Cut	3160	-	3133	L 0.50m x W 0.91m x D 0.30m	NE-SW linear, v shape, gradual sides and sharp top BOS	Drainage ditch
D2	3160	Fill	-	3159	-	L 0.50m x W 0.91m x D 0.30m	Mid greyish orange firm	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3161	Cut	3162	-	3139	L 0.18m x W 0.95m x D 0.50m	NE-SW linear, steep sides and flat base	Drainage ditch
D2	3162	Fill	-	3161	3140	L 0.18m x W 0.95m x D 0.80m	Mid grey / orange silty clay	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3163	Fill	-	3147	-	W 0.75m x D 0.10m	Light grey / brown, silty clay	Fill of pit
D2	3164	Fill	-	3165	-	D 0.33m	Mid grey / brown firm silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3165	Cut	3164	-	3109	W 0.60m x D 0.33m	E-W linear	Ditch
D2	3166	Fill	-	3167	-	D 0.46m	Dark brown / grey firm silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3167	Cut	3166, 3203	-	3202, 3233	W 1.52m x D 0.58m	N-S linear, steep sides and concave base	Ditch
D2	3168	Fill	-	3169	-	D 0.20m	Mid grey / brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3169	Cut	3168, 3204	-	3232	W 0.98m x D 0.70m	N-S linear, steep sides and concave base	Boundary ditch
D2	3170	Fill	-	3171	-	D 0.80m	Mid grey / orange compact silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3171	Cut	3170, 3205, 3206	-	3234	W 1.6m x D 1.0m	N-S linear, steep sides and flat base	Drainage/boundary ditch
D2	3172	Fill	-	3174	3265	D 0.39m	Mid grey / brown silty clay	Fill of ditch
D2	3173	Void	-	-	-	-	-	Void
D2	3174	Cut	3172	-	3231	W 0.60m x D 0.36m	N-S linear steep sides, moderate concave base	Ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3175	Cut	3178, 3179	-	-	Dia 1.60m x D 0.44m	Circular	Circular pit
D2	3176	Cut	3177	-	3127	L 0.92m x W 0.59m x D 0.08m	N-S linear, sharp top break of slope, gradual sides and flat base	Pit
D2	3177	Fill	-	3176	3128	L 0.92m x W 0.59m x D 0.08m	Mid orange / grey, compact, clayey silt	Fill of pit
D2	3178	Fill	-	3175	-	W 0.90m x D 0.14m	Light grey / brown plastic silty clay	Fill of pit
D2	3179	Fill	-	3175	-	W 1.5m x D 0.32m	Mid brown/ grey clayey silt	Fill of pit
D2	3180	Cut	3181, 3182	-	3208, 3218, 3306	L 1.0m x W 0.80m x D 0.22m	NW-SE linear sharp top bps, gradual sides and flat base	Drainage ditch
D2	3181	Fill	-	3180	-	L 1.0m x W 0.50m x D 0.08m	Mid brownish orange grey silty clay plastic	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3182	Fill	-	3180	-	L 1.0m x W 0.8m x D 0.18m	Mid dark brownish grey silty compact	Fill of drainage ditch
D2	3183	Cut	3184	-	3187	L 0.77m x W 0.40m x D 0.04m	NW-SE linear, sharp top BOS, moderate sides and flat base	Elongated pit
D2	3184	Fill	-	3183	-	L 0.77m x W 0.40m x D 0.04m	Dark greyish soft silty clay	Fill of pit
D2	3185	Cut	3186, 3229	-	3276	L 2.0m x W 1.35m x D 0.47m	NE-SW linear, moderate sides and flat base	Pit/ditch terminus
D2	3186	Fill	-	3185	-	W 1.20m x D 0.28m	Mid grey / brown compact silt	Fill of pit/ditch terminus
D2	3187	Cut	3188	-	3183	L 1.30m x W 1.0m x D 0.25m	NW-SE linear, sharp top BOS, moderate sides and flat base	Elongated pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3188	Fill	-	3187	-	L 1.30m x W 0.25m x D 0.04m	Dark greyish brown silty clay soft	Fill of pit
D2	3189	Fill	-	3190	-	-	Mid grey silty clay	Fill of ditch
D2	3190	Cut	3189	-	3220, 3222, 3224	-	N-S linear moderate sides and concave base	Ditch
D2	3191	Fill	-	3192	-	-	Dark brownish grey silty clay, firm,	Fill of pit/ditch terminus
D2	3192	Cut	3191	-	-	-	NE-SW, sub-oval, steep sides and concave base	Cut of pit/ditch terminus
D2	3193	Cut	3194	-	3195, 3197	L 0.35m x W 0.12m x D 0.03m	Curvilinear	Gully terminus
D2	3194	Fill	-	3193	3196, 3198	L 0.35m x W 0.12m x D 0.03m	Mid orange grey firm clay	Fill of gully terminus
D2	3195	Cut	3196	-	3193, 3197	L 0.53m x W 0.35m x D 0.08m	Curvilinear	Curvilinear gully
D2	3196	Fill	-	3195	3194, 3198	L 0.53m x W 0.35m x D 0.08m	Mid red orange, hard clay	Fill of curvilinear gully
D2	3197	Cut	3198	-	3193, 3195	L 0.36m x W 0.18m x D 0.13m	Curvilinear	Gully terminus
D2	3198	Fill	-	3197	3194, 3196	L 0.36m x W 0.18m x D 0.13m	Mid orange grey hard clay	Fill of gully terminus
D2	3199	Fill	-	3226	-	L 0.61m x W 0.54m x D 0.50m	Dark orange brown firm silty clay	Fill of post-hole
D2	3200	Cut	3207	-	3293, 3308	L 1.30m x W 0.90m x D 0.16m	SSW-NNE linear , sharp top BOS concave sides and flat base	Ditch (drainage?)

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3201	Fill	-	3202	-	W 0.84m x D 0.43m	Mid greyish fine silt compact	Fill of ditch
D2	3202	Cut	3201, 3266, 3267	-	3167, 3233	L 0.95m x W 0.74m x D 0.45m	N-S linear	Boundary ditch
D2	3203	Fill	-	3167	-	D 0.12m	Dark brownish grey firm silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3204	Fill	-	3169	-	D 0.12m	Mid grey firm silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3205	Fill	-	3171	-	D 0.18m	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3206	Fill	-	3171	-	D 0.20m	Light orange soft silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3207	Fill	-	3200	-	L 1.20m x W 0.90m x D 0.16m	Mid orange grey silty clay compact	Fill of ditch
D2	3208	Cut	3209, 3210	-	3180, 3218, 3306	L 0.90m x W 0.95m x D 0.24m	NW-SE linear, sharp top BOS, moderate sides and rounded base	Ditch
D2	3209	Fill	-	3208	-	L 0.90m x W 0.25m x D 0.05m	Mid brownish silty clay compact	Fill of ditch
D2	3210	Fill	-	3208	-	L 0.90m x W 0.95m x D 0.20m	Mid dark brownish grey silty compact	Fill of ditch
D2	3211	Cut	3212	-	3271	L 3.25m x W 0.70m x D 0.08m	NNE-SSW linear	Boundary/demarcation feature
D2	3212	Fill	-	3211	-	L 3.25m x W 0.70m x D 0.08m	Pale brownish grey silt	Fill of boundary/demarcation feature
D2	3213	Cut	3214	-	-	L 1.70m x W 1.25m	NNW-SSE linear, shallow and flat base	Pit/bioturbation
D2	3214	Fill	-	3213	-	L 1.70m x W 1.25m	Pale brownish grey silt	Fill of pit/bioturbation
D2	3215	Fill	-	3216	-	D 0.14m	Dark grey friable silt	Fill of pit
D2	3216	Cut	3215	-	-	Dia 0.76m x D 0.14m	Circular	Cut of pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3217	Fill	-	3218	-	D 0.09m	Silt mid grey firm	Fill of gully
D2	3218	Cut	3217	-	3180, 3208, 3306	W 0.24m x D 0.09m	NW-SE linear	Cut of gully
D2	3219	Fill	-	3220	-	D 0.16m	Silty clay, mid brownish grey firm	Fill of ditch
D2	3220	Cut	3129	-	3190, 3222, 3224	W 0.58m x D 0.16m	NE-SW linear, shallow, concave sides to concave base	Enclosure ditch
D2	3221	Fill	-	3222	-	D 0.15m	Mid brown grey silty clay, firm.	Fill of ditch
D2	3222	Cut	3221	-	3190, 3220, 3224	W 0.60m x D 0.15m	NW-SE linear, shallow concave sides to flat base	Cut of ditch
D2	3223	Fill	-	3224	-	D 0.14m	Silty clay, mid brown grey, firm	Fill of ditch
D2	3224	Cut	3223	-	3190, 3220, 3222	W 0.59m x D 0.14m	NE-SW linear ditch	Cut of enclosure ditch
D2	3225	Fill	-	3226	-	D 0.20m	Blocks of stone	Post hole packing
D2	3226	Cut	3199, 3225	-	-	L 0.61m x W 0.54m x D 0.50m	Circular, sharp top BOS, vertical sides and flat base	Cut of post hole
D2	3227	Cut	3247, 3248, 3249	-	3290	L 0.80m x W 0.90m D 0.38m	Curvilinear, sharp top break of slope, rounded base	Cut of ditch
D2	3228	Cut	3255, 3256, 3257, 3258	-	3273, 3287, 3304, 3323, 3350, 3358, 3385	-	NW-SE-SW Curvilinear, sharp break of slope, concave sides and flattish base.	Cut of curvilinear ditch
D2	3229	Fill	-	3185	-	W 0.75m x D 0.19m	Pale grey compact silt with occasional small pebbles	Primary fill
D2	3230	Cut	3236, 3237, 3238	-	-	L 1.30m x W 1.43m x D 0.70m	E-W linear, gradual BOS, concaving to flat base.	Cut of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3231	Cut	3265	-	3174	L 1.17m x W 0.33m x D 0.07m	E-W linear, gradual BOS concaving to a rounded base.	Shallow ditch
D2	3232	Cut	3239, 3240, 3241	-	3169	L 1.30m x W 0.50m x D 0.56m	E-W linear	Re cut
D2	3233	Cut	3242, 3243, 3244	-	3167, 3202	L 1.30m x W 0.80m x D 0.64m	E-W linear, gradual BOS concaving to a rounded base.	Re cut
D2	3234	Cut	3245	-	3171	L 1.30m x W 0.46m x D 0.16m	E-W linear, gradual BOS concaving to a rounded base.	Ditch
D2	3235	Cut	3246	-		L 1.30m x W 0.78m x D 0.28m	E-W linear, gradual BOS, concaving to a rounded base	Ditch
D2	3236	Fill	-	3230	-	W 0.67m x D 0.16m	Light grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Primary fill
D2	3237	Fill	-	3230	-	W 0.74m x D 0.14m	Medium grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Middle fill
D2	3238	Fill	-	3230	-	W 0.15m x D 0.45m	Medium grey / brown, compact clayey silt	top fill
D2	3239	Fill	-	3232	-	W 0.40m x D 0.24m	Medium grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Primary fill
D2	3240	Fill	-	3232	-	W 0.54m x D 0.14m	Medium grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Middle fill
D2	3241	Fill	-	3232	-	W 0.64m x D 0.30m	Medium grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Top fill
D2	3242	Fill	-	3233	-	W 0.40m x D 0.10m	Dark grey / brown, clayey silt	Primary fill
D2	3243	Fill	-	3233	-	W 0.76m x D 0.36m	Dark grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Middle fill
D2	3244	Fill	-	3233	-	W 0.94m x D 0.20m	Dark grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Top fill

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3245	Fill	-	3234	-	W 0.46m x D 0.16m	Medium grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Fill
D2	3246	Fill	-	3235	-	W 0.78m x D 0.28m	Medium grey / brown, compact clayey silt	Fill
D2	3247	Fill	-	3227	-	W 0.70m x D 0.10m	Mid brownish-orange, plastic silty clay	Basal fill, siltation
D2	3248	Fill	-	3227	-	W 0.30m x D 0.22m	Mid-greyish orange brown silty clay, compact.	Middle fill
D2	3249	Fill	-	3227	-	W 0.50m x D 0.32m	Mid-orange brownish silty clay, compact	Top fill
D2	3250	Cut	3251, 3252, 3253, 3254	-	3296	W 0.90m x D 0.44m	Curvilinear, sharp top break of slope, flattish base	Curvilinear ditch
D2	3251	Fill	-	3250	-	W 0.20m x D 0.08m	Mid light orange-brown silty clay compact	Basal fill, siltation
D2	3252	Fill	-	3250	-	W 0.20m x D 0.14m	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, compact	Fill, siltation
D2	3253	Fill	-	3250	-	W 0.50m x D 0.10m	Dark brownish grey clayey silt, compact	Fill, siltation
D2	3254	Fill	-	3250	-	W 0.80m x D 0.30m	Mid-brownish silty clay, compact	Fill, siltation
D2	3255	Fill	-	3228	-	L 0.80m x W 0.52m x D 0.05m	Mid orange-brown silty clay, compact	Fill
D2	3256	Fill	-	3228	-	L 0.80m x W 0.48m x D 0.08m	Dark brownish-grey silt, firm	Fill, natural accumulation
D2	3257	Fill	-	3228	-	L 0.80m x W 0.20m x D 0.26m	Mid grey-orange brown silty clay, compact	Fill, due to possible side erosion
D2	3258	Fill	-	3228	-	L 0.80m x W 0.70m x D 0.20m	Mid-brownish silty clay, compact	Top fill, siltation

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3259	Cut	3260	-	3302, 3352, 3392	L 0.80m x W 0.30m x D 0.10m	SE-NW linear ditch, top BOS sharp, concave sides and rounded base	Cut of shallow, narrow ditch
D2	3260	Fill	-	3259	-	L 0.80m x W 0.30m x D 0.10m	Light/mid greyish brown silty clay, compact	Single fill of shallow linear ditch, possibly natural accumulation
D2	3261	Cut	3262	-	-	W 0.30m x D 0.08m	Circular cut, sharp top BOS, flat base	Cut of possible shallow pit
D2	3262	Fill	-	3261	-	W 0.30m x D 0.08m	Mid orange brown silty clay, compact	Single fill, siltation
D2	3263	Cut	3264	-	3283, 3321, 3353	L 1.0m x W 0.67m x D 0.24m	NE-SW curvilinear, sharp top BOS, steep concave sides and concave base,	Curvilinear ditch
D2	3264	Fill	-	3263	-	L 1.0m x W 0.67m x D 0.24m	Brownish grey clay silt compact	Fill of curvilinear ditch
D2	3265	Fill	-	3231	3172	L 1.17m x W 0.33m x D 0.07m	Light greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3266	Fill	-	3202	-	W 0.45m x D 0.14m	Mid grey silt	Upper fill of ditch
D2	3267	Fill	-	3202	-	W 0.95m x D 0.14m	Pale grey compact silt with occasional small pebbles	Primary fill
D2	3268	Cut	3270, 3267	-	3285, 3336, 3341	L 0.94m x W 0.85 m x D 0.5m	NE-SW linear gradual BOS, steep sides and concave base	Cut of ditch
D2	3269	Fill	-	3268	-	L 0.94m x W 0.85 m x D 0.5m	Greyish brown soft compact silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3270	Fill	-	3268	-	L 0.94m x W 0.85 m x D 0.5m	Greyish brown soft compact silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3271	Cut	3272	-	3211	L 0.22m x W 0.43m x D 0.08m	NNE-SSW linear	Terminus of linear ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3272	Fill	-	3271	-	L 0.22m x W 0.43m x D 0.08m	Pale brownish grey friable silt	Single fill of gully
D2	3273	Cut	3300, 3301	-	3228, 3287, 3304, 3323, 3350, 3358, 3385	L 0.90m x W 1.10m x D 0.38m	NW-SE-SW Curvilinear, sharp break of slope, concave sides and flat base.	Cut of curvilinear ditch
D2	3274	Cut	3279, 3280, 3281, 3282	-	-	L 0.82m x W 0.65m x D 0.42m	Oval, sharp top BOS, steep sides and flat base	Post hole
D2	3275	Fill	-	3276	-	D 0.20m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, firm	Fill of pit
D2	3276	Cut	3275	-	3185	L 1.60m x W 1.10m x D 0.20m	Subcircular, steep concave sides to irregular base	Pit
D2	3277	Fill	-	3278	-	D 0.22m	Clayey silt, light brown, hard	Single fill of ditch
D2	3278	Cut	3277	-	3107	W 0.55m x D 0.22m	NE-SW linear, moderately steep concave, sides to shallow concave base	Ditch
D2	3279	Fill	-	3274	-	stones 0.10-0.35	Possible river cobbles, mudstones and flint stones with mid greyish brown clay matrix.	Posthole packing (stones)
D2	3280	Fill	-	3274	-	Dia 0.21m x D 0.38m	Mid dark grey silty clay compact soil	Post hole pipe (possible removed or decayed post)
D2	3281	Fill	-	3274	-	Dia 0.21m x D 0.34m	Mid greyish brown silty clay compact.	Fill of posthole, possible part of packing or deactivation fill
D2	3282	Fill	-	3274	-	L W 0.60m x D 0.10m	Mid brownish-grey silty clay, compact	Posthole packing (clay lining)
D2	3283	Cut	3284	-	3263, 3321, 3353	L 0.59m x W 0.20m x D 0.08m	NNE-SSW shallow linear	Gully

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3284	Fill	-	3283	-	L 0.59m x W 0.20m x D 0.08m	Pale bluish-grey friable silt	Primary fill, Natural accumulation
D2	3285	Cut	3286, 3320	-	3268, 3336, 3341	W 0.27m x D 0.31m	WNW-ESE linear	Narrow steep sided gully
D2	3286	Fill	-	3285	3268, 3336, 3341	W 0.27 T 0.16	Pale grey compact silt	Upper fill of gully
D2	3287	Cut	3288, 3289, 3331	-	3228, 3273, 3304, 3323, 3350, 3358, 3385	L 1.0m x W 1.4m x D 0.44m	NE-SW curvilinear, sharp top BOS, steep concave sides and concave base,	Curvilinear ditch
D2	3288	Fill	-	3287	-	L 1.0m x W 1.4m x D 0.44m	Mid orang grey silt friable	Fill of ditch
D2	3289	Fill	-	3287	-	L 1.0m x W 1.10m x D 0.38m	Orange grey silty clay friable	Fill of ditch
D2	3290	Cut	3291, 3292	-	3227	L 0.90m x W 0.70m x D 0.14m	NE-SE-NW-NE linear/curvilinear, rounded base	Curvilinear ditch
D2	3291	Fill	-	3290	-	L 0.90m x W 0.60m x D 0.08m	Light grey silty clay compact	Basal fill, siltation
D2	3292	Fill	-	3290	-	L 0.90m x W 0.40m x D 0.06m	Mid orange grey silty clay compact	Basal fill, siltation
D2	3293	Cut	3294, 3295	-	3200, 3308	Dia 0.25m x D 0.20m	SSW-NNE linear , sharp top BOS concave sides and rounded base	Ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3294	Fill	-	3293	3295	L 0.20m x W 0.25m x D 0.12m	Mid greyish silty clay, compact	Single fill, siltation
D2	3295	Fill	-	3293	3294	L 0.20m x W 0.25m x D 0.12m	Mid greyish silty clay, compact	Single fill, siltation
D2	3296	Cut	3297, 3298, 3299	-	3250	L 0.90m x W 0.40m x D 0.36m	NE-SE-NW-NE linear/curvilinear, flat base	Possible enclosure
D2	3297	Fill	-	3296	-	L 0.90m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	Light yellowish silty clay, compact	Primary fill, natural accumulation or side erosion
D2	3298	Fill	-	3296	-	L 0.90m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	Mid orange brown silty clay, compact	Middle fill, possible natural accumulation
D2	3299	Fill	-	3296	-	L 0.90m x W 0.46m x D 0.12m	Mid brownish, silty clay, compact	Top fill, possible siltation
D2	3300	Fill	-	3273	-	L 0.90m x W 0.60m x D 0.04m	Dark grey silty clay, compact	Basal fill, siltation
D2	3301	Fill	-	3273	-	L 0.90m x W 1.10m x D 0.30m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, compact	Top fill, possible siltation
D2	3302	Cut	3303	-	3259, 3352, 3392	L 0.90m x W 0.30m x D 0.14m	SE-NW linear ditch, top BOS sharp, concave sides and rounded base	Shallow ditch
D2	3303	Fill	-	3302	-	L 0.90m x W 0.30m x D 0.14m	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact	Fill of shallow ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3304	Cut	3305	-	3228, 3273, 3287, 3323, 3350, 3358, 3385	L 0.30m x W 0.40m x D 0.14m	SE-NW linear ditch, top BOS sharp, vertical sides and flat base	Possible drainage ditch
D2	3305	Fill	-	3304	-	L 0.30m x W 0.40m x D 0.14m	Yellowish-brown firm silty clay	Fill of ditch, possible natural accumulation
D2	3306	Cut	3307	-	3180, 3208, 3218	L 0.30m x W 0.35m x D 0.14m	SE-NW linear, sharp top BOS, vertical sides and flat base.	Cut of ditch
D2	3307	Fill	-	3306	-	L 0.30m x W 0.35m x D 0.14m	Reddish brown firm silty clay	Fill of ditch, possible natural accumulation
D2	3308	Cut	3309	-	3200, 3293	L 1.0m x W 1.16m x D 0.03m	NW-SE linear. BOS sharp, sides steep, base concave	Ditch
D2	3309	Fill	-	3308	-	L 1.0m x W 1.16m x D 0.03m	Mid orange grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch
D2	3310	Cut	3311	-	3334	L 0.60m x W 1.17m x D 0.16m	SE-NW linear, gradual BOS, concave sides and flat bottom	Shallow ditch, possible drainage
D2	3311	Fill	-	3310	-	L 0.60m x W 1.17m x D 0.16m	Greyish brown soft silty	Fill of ditch, possible natural accumulation
D2	3312	Fill	-	3313	-	D 0.08m	Mid brown firm silt	Single fill of furrow
D2	3313	Cut	3312	-	3329	W 0.60m x D 0.08m	NW-SE linear, shallow concave cut	Furrow
D2	3314	Fill	-	3315	3316	D 0.12m	Dark grey silty firm soil	Fill of gully
D2	3315	Cut	3314	-	3317	-	NE-SW linear	Gully
D2	3316	Fill	-	3317	3314	D 0.18m	Dark grey firm silt	Fill of gully

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3317	Cut	3316	-	3315	W 0.32m x D 0.18m	NE-SW linear, steep vertical sides to steep concave base	Gully, possibly for drainage
D2	3318	Cut	3319	-	3356, 3383	L 0.40m x W 0.37m x D 0.09m	E-W linear, gradual BOS, concaving sides to a rounded base.	Ditch
D2	3319	Fill	-	3318	-	L 0.40m x W 0.37m x D 0.09m	Medium greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch
D2	3320	Fill	-	3285	-	W 0.20m x D 0.16m	Pale bluish-grey friable silt	Fill of narrow gully
D2	3321	Cut	3322	-	3263, 3283, 3353	L 1.14m x W 0.97m x D 0.29m	NE-SW linear sharp BOS, gradual sides concave base	Ditch
D2	3322	Fill	-	3321	3264	L 1.14m x W 0.97m x D 0.28m	Brownish grey, clayey silt firm	Single fill of ditch
D2	3323	Cut	3324, 3325, 3326	-	3228, 3273, 3287, 3304, 3350, 3358, 3385	L 1.26m x W 0.63m x D 0.27m	NE-SW curvilinear, sharp top BOS, steep concave sides and concave base,	Curvilinear ditch
D2	3324	Fill	-	3323	-	L 1.26m x W 0.63m x D 0.09m	Mid brown grey firm clayey silt	Top fill of curvilinear ditch
D2	3325	Fill	-	3323	-	L 1.26m x W 0.63m x D 0.18m	Greyish orange firm clayey silt	Middle fill
D2	3326	Fill	-	3323	-	L 1.26m x W 0.63m x D 0.05m	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt firm	Lower fill of ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3327	Cut	3328	-	3347	L 1.0m x W 0.41m x D 0.23m	NE-SW linear, sharp top BOS, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
D2	3328	Fill	-	3327	-	L 1.0m x W 0.41m x D 0.23m	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, compact.	Fill of curvilinear, possible backfill
D2	3329	Cut	3330	-	3313	L 6.5m x W 1.21m x D 0.12m	NE-SW linear, gradual BOS, concaving slowly to a rounded base	Furrow
D2	3330	Fill	-	3329	-	L 6.5m x W 1.21m x D 0.12m	Light grey / brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow
D2	3331	Fill	-	3287	-	L 1.0m x W 0.50m x D 0.05m	Mid grey friable silt clay	Fill of curvilinear ditch
D2	3332	Cut	3338, 3333	-	3345	L 3.7m x W 0.68m x D 0.28m	NNE-SSW linear, rounded V shape	Ditch
D2	3333	Fill	-	3332	-	W 0.64m x D 0.14m	Mid grey compact silt	Upper fill of ditch
D2	3334	Cut	3335	-	3310	L 0.7m	NW-SE linear. BOS sharp, sides steep, flat base	Shallow ditch, possible drainage
D2	3335	Fill	-	3334	-	L 0.7m	Greyish brown loose silty	Fill
D2	3336	Cut	3337	-	3268, 3285, 3341	L 0.7m	NW-SE linear, sharp BOS, vertical sides, flat base	Ditch
D2	3337	Fill	-	3336	-	L 0.7m	Brownish grey, loose silty	Fill of ditch
D2	3338	Fill	-	3332	3346	W 0.61m x D 0.16m	Pale grey friable silt	Primary fill
D2	3339	Fill	-	3341	-	D 0.2m	Mod brownish firm silty clay	Upper fill of ditch, natural accumulation
D2	3340	Fill	-	3341	-	D 0.2m	Orange brownish silty clay, firm	Primary fill of ditch, siltation?

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3341	Cut	3344, 3339, 3340	-	3268, 3285, 3336	W 0.82m x D 0.40m	N-S turning NW- SE, moderately steep vertical sides to concave base	Ditch
D2	3342	Fill	-	3343	-	D 0.22m	Light orange grey, silty clay, firm	Primary siltation fill
D2	3343	Cut	3342	-	3389	W 0.99m x D 0.22m	NE-SW linear, moderately steep concave sides to concave base	Cut of ditch, possible boundary ditch
D2	3344	Fill	-	3341	-	D 0.05m	Dark grey, loose silt	Secondary dump deposit
D2	3345	Cut	3346	-	3332	L 0.75m x W 0.30m x D 0.06m	NNE-SSW linear, shallow, flattish base	Terminus of small ditch
D2	3346	Fill	-	3345	3338	L 0.75m x W 0.18m x D 0.06m	Pale grey compact silt	Single remnant fill of ditch
D2	3347	Cut	3348, 3349	-	3327	L 0.80m x W 0.50m x D 0.28m	SW-S-N-NE curvilinear, sharp top bos, flat base	Curvilinear, possible drainage
D2	3348	Fill	-	3347	-	L 0.80m x W 0.40m x D 0.08m	Light yellowish silty clay, compact	Basal fill of ditch, siltation
D2	3349	Fill	-	3347	-	L 0.80m x W 0.50m x D 0.22m	Mid brownish grey silty clay, compact	Backfill of ditch
D2	3350	Cut	3351	-	3228, 3273, 3287, 3304, 3323, 3358, 3385	L 0.80m x W 0.84m x D 0.28m	NE-SW curvilinear, sharp top BOS, concave sides	Curvilinear enclosure
D2	3351	Fill	-	3350	-	L 0.80m x W 0.84m x D 0.28m	Dark grey silty clay, compact	Backfill of ditch
D2	3352	Cut	3354	-	3259, 3302, 3392	L W 0.20m x D 0.09m	NW-SE linear, gradual BOS, concaving to flat base	Ditch

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3353	Cut	3355	-	3263, 3283, 3321	L 0.40m x D 0.13m	NE-SW curvilinear, sharp top BOS, concave sides	Ditch
D2	3354	Fill	-	3352	-	W 0.20m x D 0.09m	Mid light greyish brown silty clay	Single fill, possibly natural process
D2	3355	Fill	-	3353	-	L 0.40m x D 0.13m	Mid greyish brown compact silty clay	Fill of ditch, possibly natural process
D2	3356	Cut	3357	-	3318, 3383	L 0.45m x D 0.13m	NNW- SSE-SW curvilinear, sharp top BOS. concave sides and rounded base	Enclosure ditch
D2	3357	Fill	-	3356	-	L 0.45m x D 0.13m	Mid brownish grey / yellow silty clay, compact	Single fill of shallow curvilinear
D2	3358	Cut	3359, 3360	-	3228, 3273, 3287, 3304, 3323, 3350, 3385	L 0.70m x D 0.12m	NE-SW curvilinear, sharp top BOS, concave sides	Curvilinear enclosure ditch
D2	3359	Fill	-	3358	3360	L 0.20m x D 0.13m	Dark greyish brownish mixed yellow patchy silty clay	Fill of curvilinear enclosure, backfill
D2	3360	Fill	-	3358	3359	L 0.22m x D 0.12m	Dark greyish brownish mixed yellow patchy silty clay	Fill of curvilinear enclosure, backfill
D2	3361	Cut	3362	-	3378	W 0.32m x D 0.06m	N/S linear, moderately steep vertical sides to concave base	Cut of gully
D2	3362	Fill	-	3361	3377	D 0.05m	Mid greyish brown firm silt	Fill of gully
D2	3363	Cut	3364	-	3380	W 0.40m x D 0.05m	N-S linear, single shallow concave cut	Gully
D2	3364	Fill	-	3363	3379	D 0.05m	Mid grey firm silty clay	Fill of gully
D2	3365	Fill	-	3366	3367	D 0.14m	Mid brown, firm silty clay	Siltation
D2	3366	Cut	3365	-	3368	W 0.27m x D 0.14m	NE-SW linear, steep vertical sides to steep concave base	Gully
D2	3367	Fill	-	3368	3365	D 0.24m	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay	Siltation
D2	3368	Cut	3367	-	3366	W 0.45m x D 0.24m	NE-SW linear, vertical sides to concave base	Gully

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3369	Cut	3370, 3371	-	-	L 1.15m x W 1.37m x D 0.48m	NE-SW linear, sharp top BOS, moderate sides and flattish base	Ditch
D2	3370	Fill	-	3369	-	L 1.15m x W 1.25m x D 0.18m	Light greyish brown firm silty clay	Fill of ditch, natural process
D2	3371	Fill	-	3369	-	L 1.15m x W 1.37m x D 0.36m	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay	Upper fill of ditch
D2	3372	Cut	3373	-	-	L 1.10m x W 2.06m x D 0.17m	NW-SE linear, gradual top BOS, flattish base	Furrow
D2	3373	Fill	-	3372	-	L 1.10m x W 2.06m x D 0.17m	Mid brownish grey friable silty clay	Fill of furrow
D2	3374	Cut	3375, 3376, 3381, 3382	-	-	L 1.10m x W 0.74m x D 0.50m	NNE-SSW oriented oblong pit	Pit
D2	3375	Fill	-	3374	-	W 0.64m x D 0.16m	Mid bluish grey friable silt	Upper fill of pit, relatively organic
D2	3376	Fill	-	3374	-	W 0.60m x D 0.35m	Pale brownish grey silt	Fill of pit
D2	3377	Fill	-	3376	3362	D 0.07m	Mid greyish silt, firm	Secondary fill of gully, natural accumulation
D2	3378	Cut	3377	-	3367	W 0.35m x D 0.07m	N-S linear, shallow vertical sides to concave base	Gully
D2	3379	Fill	-	3380	3364	W 0.41m x D 0.05m	Mid grey silty clay firm	Fill of gully
D2	3380	Cut	3379	-	3363	W 0.41m x D 0.05m	N-S linear, shallow sloping concave sides and flat base	Gully
D2	3381	Fill	-	3374	-	W 0.39m x D 0.18m	Pale bluish grey silt	Fill of pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3382	Fill	-	3374	-	W 0.41m x D 0.13m	Pale bluish grey silt	Primary fill, siltation
D2	3383	Cut	3384	-	3318, 3356	L 0.66m x W 0.46m x D 0.10m	NNW-SSE-SW curvilinear. sharp top BOS, concave sides and rounded base	Ditch
D2	3384	Fill	-	3383	-	L 0.66m x W 0.46m x D 0.10m	Mid greyish brown silty clay, compact	Single fill of ditch, natural accumulation process
D2	3385	Cut	3386	-	3228, 3273, 3287, 3304, 3323, 3350, 3358	L 0.40m x D 0.36m	NW-SE-SW Curvilinear, sharp break of slope	Curvilinear ditch
D2	3386	Fill	-	3385	-	L 0.40m x D 0.36m	Dark brownish-grey silty clay compact	Top fill of ditch, siltation
D2	3387	Cut	3388	-	3395	L 1.20m x W 0.46m x D 0.18m	NE-SW linear, BOS steep sides and tapered rounded base	Gully
D2	3388	Fill	-	3387	-	L 1.20m x W 0.46m x D 0.18m	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay	Fill of ditch due to natural process
D2	3389	Cut	3390, 3391	-	3343	L 1.20m x W 1.14m x D 0.36m	NE-SW linear, sharp top BOS, concave sides and concave base	Ditch, recut of 3387
D2	3390	Fill	-	3389	-	L 1.20m x W 1.0m x D 0.28m	Mid brownish grey silty clay firm	Fill of ditch
D2	3391	Fill	-	3389	-	L 1.20m x W 0.85m x D 0.22m	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay	Fill of ditch
D2	3392	Cut	3393	-	3259, 3302, 3352	L 0.92m x W 0.30m x D 0.05m	NW-SE linear, flattish base, shallow tapering sides	Terminus of narrow linear gully
D2	3393	Fill	-	3392	-	L 0.92m x W 0.30m x D 0.05m	Pale brownish grey friable silt	Single fill of linear

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
D2	3394	Fill	-	3395	-	D 0.12m	Light grey, firm silty clay	Fill of gully, siltation
D2	3395	Cut	3394	-	3387	W 0.13m x D 0.12m	NE-SW linear, steep vertical sides to concave base	Gully
E1	4000	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Firm mid brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4001	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.15m	Hard mid-reddish brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4002	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m - 0.50m	Compact light orange brown silt with frequent manganese flecks	Colluvium
E1	4003	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm light grey silt	Natural
E1	4004	Fill	-	4005	-	W 1.0m -2.0m x D 0.50m	Friable dark brown / grey silt and some redeposited natural	Fill of ditch
E1	4005	Cut	4004	-	-	W 1.0m -2.0m x D 0.50m	NE-SW linear, mod steep concave sides to concave base	Cut of ditch
E1	4050	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4051	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.25m	hard mid brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4052	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Compact light orange / brown sandy silt	Colluvium
E1	4053	Layer	-	-	-	-	Hard mid-greyish brown silt	Natural
E1	4054	Fill	-	4055	-	L 0.90m x W 0.50m x D 0.20m	Friable dark grey silt	Fill of pit
E1	4055	Cut	4054	-	-	L 0.90m x W 0.50m x D 0.20m	Rectangular, vertical sides to flat base, modern pit	Cut of pit
E1	4056	Fill	-	4057	-	W 0.35m x L 0.4m x5 D 0.15m	Firm mid grey / brown silty clay	Fill of pit
E1	4057	Cut	4056	-	-	W 0.35m x L 0.4m x5 D 0.15m	Oval, steep concave sides to concave base	Cut of pit
E1	4100	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4101	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.15m	hard mid brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4102	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Hard dark greyish brown sandy silt	Colluvium
E1	4103	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm light orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4150	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
E1	4151	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.15m	hard mid brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4152	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm light orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4153	Fill	-	4154	-	W 5.0m x D 1.0m	Friable dark brown silt - modern fill	Fill of ditch
E1	4154	Cut	4153	-	-	W 5.0m x D 1.0m	NW-SE linear, moderately steep straight sides - not fully exc.	Cut of ditch
E1	4200	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4201	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.15m	Hard mid brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4202	Layer	-	-	-	-	Compact light orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4203	Fill	-	4204	-	W 0.90m x D 0.12m	Firm dark grey silt	Fill of ditch
E1	4204	Cut	4203	-	-	W 0.90m x D 0.12m	NW-SE linear, shallow concave sides to concave base	Cut of ditch
E1	4250	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard mid brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4251	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Hard mid greyish brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4252	Layer	-	-	-	-	Compact light orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4300	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard mid brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4301	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Hard mid greyish brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4302	Layer	-	-	-	-	Compact light orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4350	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.35m	Hard mid brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4351	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Hard mid greyish brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4352	Layer	-	-	-	-	Compact light orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4353	Fill	-	4354	-	W 7.0m x D 1.0m	Friable dark greyish brown silt	Fill of ditch
E1	4354	Cut	4353	-	-	W 7.0m x D 1.0m	SW-NE linear moderately steep straight sides - not fully exc.	Cut of ditch
E1	4400	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.33	Hard mid brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4401	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Hard mid greyish brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4402	Layer	-	-	-	-	Compact light orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4403	Fill	-	4404	-	L 1.20m x W 0.70m x D 0.13m	Firm mid grey silt	Fill of ditch/pit

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
E1	4404	Cut	4403	-	-	L 1.20m x W 0.70m x D 0.13m	Sub-circular, very shallow concave side	Cut of ditch/pit
E1	4450	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4451	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Hard mid brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4452	Layer	-	-	-	-	Hard dark red brown silty clay	Natural
E1	4453	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm mid orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4500	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4501	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Hard mid brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4502	Layer	-	-	-	-	Hard dark red brown silty clay	Natural
E1	4503	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm mid orange / brown silt	Natural
E1	4550	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4551	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.15m	Hard mid brown silt	Subsoil
E1	4552	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm dark red brown silt	Natural
E1	4950	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.20m	Firm dark brown silt	Topsoil
E1	4951	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm light orange / brown silt	Natural
E2	5000	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard mid brown silt	Topsoil
E2	5001	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.15m	Firm mid brown silt	Subsoil
E2	5002	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm light orange / brown silt	Natural
E2	5050	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.30m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E2	5051	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Firm mid brown silt	Subsoil
E2	5052	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm light orange / brown silt	Natural
E2	5053	Layer	-	-	-	-	Hard dark red brown silty sand	Natural
E2	5054	Fill	-	5056	-	W 1.95m x D 0.60m	Firm mid orange / brown silt	Fill of ditch
E2	5055	Fill	-	5056	-	W 1.95m x D 0.60m	Firm mid grey silt	Fill of ditch
E2	5056	Cut	5054, 5055	-	-	W 1.95 D 0.6	NE-SW linear steep straight sides - not fully exc.	Cut of ditch
E2	5100	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.20m	Firm mid brown silt	Topsoil
E2	5101	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.15m	Firm light brown silt	Subsoil
E2	5102	Layer	-	-	-	-	Compact light orange / brown silt	Natural

Area	Context	Context type	Filled by	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
E2	5103	Fill	-	5104	-	W 1.30m x D 0.30m	Firm dark greyish brown silt	Fill of ditch
E2	5104	Cut	5103	-	-	W 1.30m x D 0.30m	NE-SW linear, mod steep sides to flat base	Cut of ditch
E2	5150	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.20m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E2	5151	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Mid brown silt	Subsoil
E2	5152	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm light orange/ brown silt	Natural
E2	5200	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.25m	Hard dark brown silt	Topsoil
E2	5201	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Firm mid brown silt	Subsoil
E2	5202	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.40m	Compact mid red brown silt/sand	Colluvium
E2	5203	Layer	-	-	-	-	Firm light orange/ brown silt	Natural
E2	5250	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.20m	Firm mid brown silt	Topsoil
E2	5251	Layer	-	-	-	D 0.10m	Firm light brown silt	Subsoil
E2	5252	Layer	-	-	-	-	Compact light orange / brown silt	Natural

Specialist Reports

Appendix C1: Flint Assessment (BBS15)

Rebecca Devaney (BA, MA, ACIfA)

Introduction and quantification

A total of 32 pieces of worked flint (weighing 211g) and a single piece of burnt unworked flint (weighing 1g) were recovered during the archaeological investigations at Braybrooke Substation (Table 1). The worked flint was recovered from 27 contexts, with no more than three pieces deriving from a single context, forming a low density spread across the site. The assemblage comprises unretouched debitage, two cores and a single scraper. Technologically the material is reminiscent of hard hammer later prehistoric flint working, however a single bladelet and bladelet core clearly derive from planned bladelet production during the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic.

Table 1. Summary of flint

Flint type	Total
Flake	23
Blade	1
Bladelet	2
Blade-like flake	1
Irregular waste	2
Other bladelet core	1
Single platform flake core	1
Side scraper	1
Total	32
Total weight (g)	211
Burnt unworked	1
Burnt unworked (g)	1

Methodology

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type (as published by Butler 2005). Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology (as published by Inizan 1999) was recorded and, where possible, dating was attempted. Burnt unworked flint was quantified by count and weight. Flint recovered from sieved samples was recorded in the same way.

Assessment of Assemblage

The unretouched debitage includes pieces with technological characteristics such as clear bulbar cones and pronounced ventral ripples suggesting the use of hard hammer percussion. Many pieces

are secondary removals with cortical butts indicating utilisation of unprepared striking platforms, and the presence of incipient cones of percussion from mishits suggests less skilled knapping. The overall impression is of a later prehistoric assemblage, perhaps deriving from the later Neolithic or Bronze Age. In contrast, the bladelet, the single flint find from context (3301), exhibits dorsal blade scars, a punctiform butt and platform edge abrasion, and the blade, from context (3031), also exhibits dorsal blade scars but has been truncated by proximal and distal breaks. These technological characteristics are firmly associated with planned blade and bladelet production during the Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic. It is therefore possible that two phases of activity are represented in the flint assemblage.

The bladelet core, the single flint find from context (2182), exhibits a couple of parallel bladelet removals on one side. The rest of the nodule is more haphazardly worked with overlapping flake scars and a small area of retained cortex. The planned nature of the parallel bladelet removals suggests a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date for this piece, and it may be associated with the small amount of earlier material seen in the unretouched debitage. The core has been heavily burnt and weighs 21g. The flake core, the single flint find from context (3241), has small parallel removals taken from a thermal platform. It has a cortical base and the reverse side forms unworked thermal surfaces. It weighs 32g. Flake cores are chronologically non-diagnostic. The scraper, the single flint find from context (201), is made on a secondary removal with minimal direct retouch on the left edge. It is relatively crude and cannot be dated.

A mixture of chalk derived and gravel derived flint is present in the assemblage. Chalk flint, identified by a thick white cortex, is present on 20 of the 32 pieces (63%). Chalk bedrock is located approximately 75km to the southeast of Braybrooke and raw material would have to be brought into the site. Gravel derived flint, identified by a thin and abraded cortex, is usually poorer quality but would have been available locally in river and gravel deposits.

The worked flint is in a fairly good condition with 11 pieces (38% excluding burnt pieces) remaining in a fresh condition, with no signs of damage to vulnerable unretouched edges, and the rest of the assemblage, 18 pieces (62% excluding burnt pieces), only suffering slight to moderate post-depositional damage. The only piece affected by surface alteration is the broken blade from context (3031), which exhibits a thick white cortication. A total of eight pieces (25%) are broken and three (9%) are burnt. The burnt pieces were recovered as individual flint finds in three separate contexts, and so it is not clear if burning was likely to have taken place before or after deposition.

The single piece of burnt unworked flint, recovered from sieved sample <12> from context (2140) is a small chunk, weighing just 1g. Burnt unworked flint could have been created by accidental burning at any point in the past but can also be associated with cremations, hearths and kilns, and larger pieces, may have been used as pot boilers or hot stones (Shepherd 1972, 173-174 & 177-178).

Discussion and Recommendations

The worked flint from Braybrook Substation is a relatively small assemblage. Technological characteristics present in the unretouched debitage and cores suggest a small amount of potential Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic material, as indicated by evidence for planned bladelet production. Whereas the rest of the assemblage is more reminiscent of later prehistoric knapping. The lack of chronologically diagnostic tools means that these dates cannot be confirmed or refined. The significance of the assemblage lies in its demonstration of human activity at the site, perhaps as early as the Mesolithic and during the later Neolithic or Bronze Age. This assessment report will form the basis for any future publication report and further work is not recommended.

All worked flint should be kept and deposited with a relevant archive according to local practice. The burnt unworked flint has been fully recorded and can be discarded if necessary.

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Shepherd, W, 1972, *Flint: Its Origin, Properties and Uses*, Faber & Faber

Appendix C2: Roman Pottery Assessment (BBS15)

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Introduction

There were 945 sherds of pottery weighing 11560g presented for assessment. This included 794 sherds, 10683g, recovered as bulk finds from stratified contexts (i.e. excluding top soil and plough soil material). There were a further 54 sherds, 244g, of material recovered from samples. The group was analysed after the majority of the post-Roman material had been extracted.

The material was studied following the pottery standard (Barclay et al. 2016) and recorded using the Warwick Museum / Oxford archaeology recording system (Booth 2000). Fabrics were assigned to classes: A (Amphorae), B (Black Burnished), C (Calcareous tempered), E (Transitional, Early or 'Belgic'), F (Fine wares), G (Gritted wares), M (Mortaria), O (Oxidised), P (Prehistoric wares), Q (White slip), R (Reduced), S (Samian), W (Whitewares) and Z (Saxon and later). Metrics recorded were number of sherds, NoSh, weight in grams, Wt, and minimum number of rims, MNR. Mean sherd weight, MSW, was calculated as $Wt / NoSh$. Material from samples is not included in the calculations below. The material recovered from samples was rapidly recorded and pieces of interest were commented. Material from samples was not used in the quantification below.

The breakdown of stratified pottery by area is shown in Table 1. This shows reasonably sizes groups from areas C2 and D2.

Table 1 Pottery by Area

Area	NoSh	Wt	MNR
c1	21	66	1
C2	466	7852	37
D1	35	69	0
D2	272	2696	19

Dating

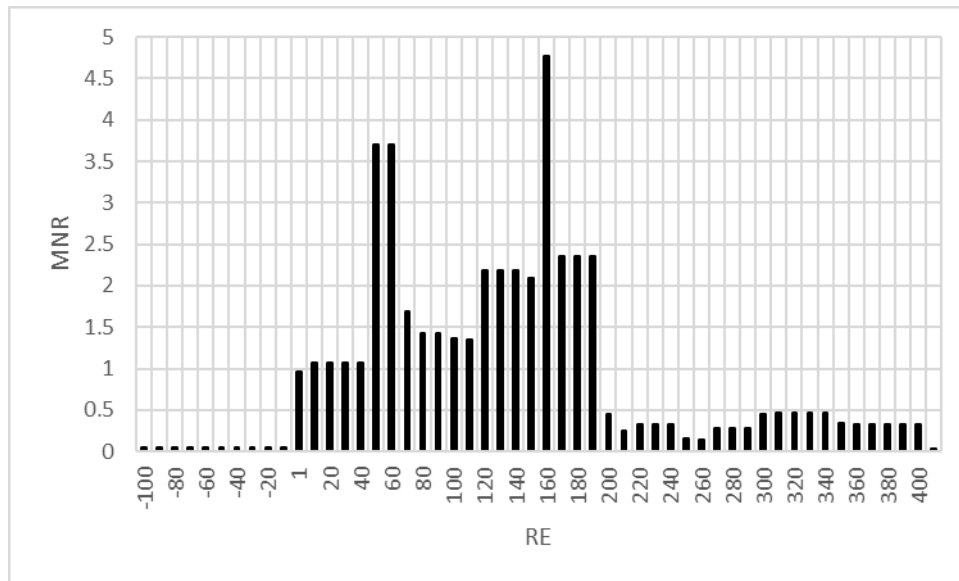


Figure 1 Date distribution for whole site

Figure 1 shows the date distribution for pottery for all rims with a date range of 200 years or less. There is a small component of middle Iron Age pottery with a large amount of transitional wares, peaking in the mid-1st century AD, with a rise in the 2nd century, peaking in the mid-2nd century and declining sharply in the early 3rd century with a slight late 3rd to mid-4th century component.

Area C1

The small group in this area is confined to body sherds in middle Iron age tradition pottery and a late Iron Age to early Roman shell tempered ware.

Area C2

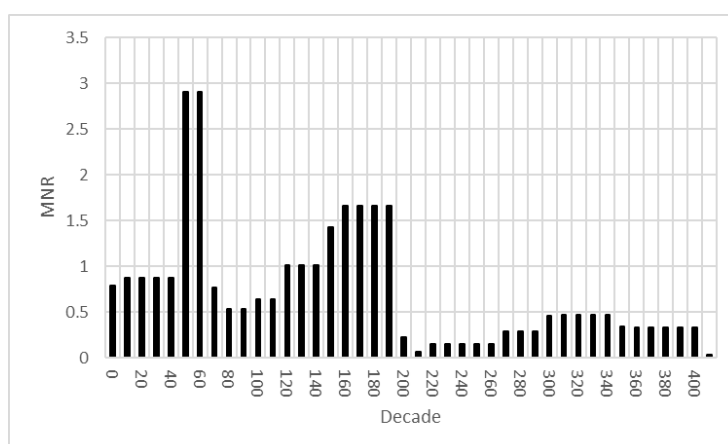


Figure 2 Date distribution of pottery from Area C2

This area has a component of transitional pottery, peaking in the mid-1st century followed by a rise in the 2nd century with a sharp decline in the early 3rd then a slight rise in the late 3rd to mid-4th century.

Kiln

The rake out of the kiln in area C2 produced a number of class E body sherds a class E jar with the majority of material in class R, including a number of underfired probable wasters. Whilst the jar forms in class R cannot be dated precisely, the presence of class E pottery suggest that the kiln would date between the late 1st to mid-2nd century.

Area D1

This comprises body sherds in transitional fabrics, class E only, suggesting a late 1st century BC to c. AD 70 date.

Area D2

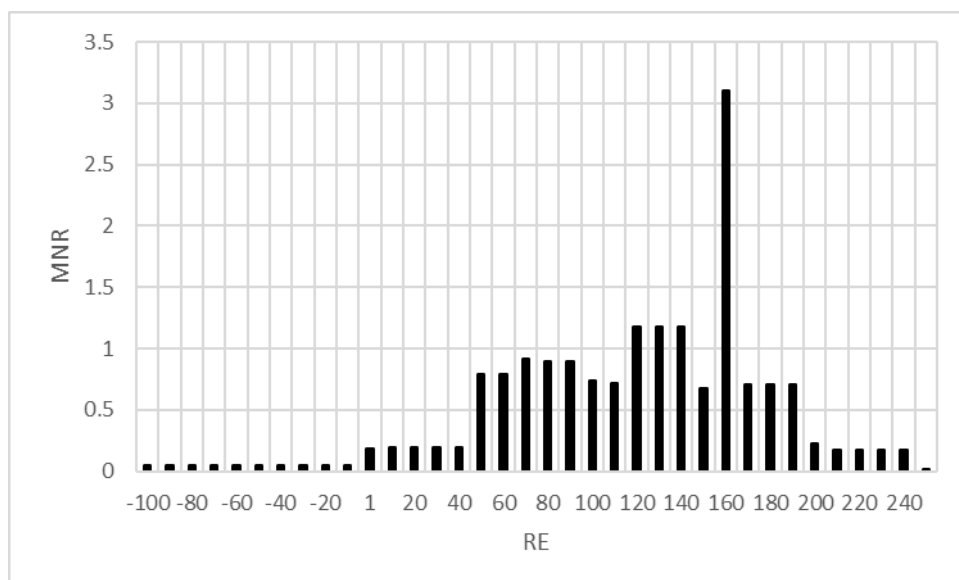


Figure 3 Date distribution of pottery from Area D2

Figure 3 shows the date distribution for Area D2 for vessels with a restricted date range. There is a component of middle Iron age pottery with some transitional pottery, rising in the mid to late 1st century and further early 2nd century and mid-2nd century peaks with a decline in the later 2nd century.

Area E1

This comprises sherds in transitional fabrics from topsoil only.

Taphonomy

Table 2 Pottery by context type

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW
Ditch	54.5%	45.0%	59.6%	11.10
Grave	1.6%	0.7%	1.8%	5.69
Gully	3.4%	2.1%	5.3%	8.30
kiln	5.7%	7.4%	5.3%	17.53
Layer	0.6%	0.1%		2.60
Pit	34.0%	44.7%	28.1%	17.68
Posthole	0.1%	0.0%		1.00
N/AVG	794	10683	57	13.45

Table 2 shows the breakdown by context type for the entire stratified group. Material from ditches and gullies is at 58%, which is in line for a rural site. material from the kiln is at 5% and pits are at 34% which underlines the industrial aspect of the site. The MSW of 13g per sherds is in the median range for such a group.

Table 3 Pottery by Context type by area

Area	Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW	N no	N Wt	N MNR	MSW
C2	Ditch	51.3%	39.4%	59.5%	12.95				
C2	Grave	2.8%	0.9%	2.7%	5.69				
C2	Gully	0.2%	0.2%		16.00				
C2	kiln	9.7%	10.0%	8.1%	17.53				
C2	Layer	0.6%	0.1%		3.67				
C2	Pit	35.2%	49.2%	29.7%	23.58				
C2	Posthole	0.2%	0.0%		1.00	466	7852	37	16.85
D1	Ditch	94.3%	97.1%		2.03				
D1	Layer	5.7%	2.9%		1.00	35	69	0	1.97
D2	Ditch	51.5%	58.6%	57.9%	11.29				
D2	Gully	9.6%	7.7%	15.8%	8.00				
D2	Pit	39.0%	33.6%	26.3%	8.56	272	2696	19	9.91

The breakdown by context type by area is shown in Table 3. All the material from Area C1 is from ditches, and from Area E1 is from topsoil. The MSW for Area C1 is higher than the site average, presumably in part to larger sherds from the kiln. The comparison between the areas underlines the concentration in Area C2 of industrial activities. With Areas C1 and D2 more in line with basic level rural settlement.

Supply

Table 4 Pottery by Ware class

Class	Ware	No%	Wt%	MNR%
C	Calcareous	8.1%	18.8%	7.0%
E	Transitional	33.8%	16.1%	14.0%
F	Fine	1.4%	1.8%	7.0%
M	Mortaria	0.6%	8.6%	7.0%
O	Oxidised	3.3%	4.0%	5.3%
P	Prehistoric	8.7%	1.6%	3.5%
R	Reduced	36.0%	39.0%	43.9%
S	Samian	1.9%	1.5%	3.5%
W	Whiteware	6.2%	8.7%	8.8%
Z	Post-Roman	0.1%	0.0%	
	N	794	10683	57

Table 5 Pottery by ware class by area

Area	Class	No%	Wt%	MNR%	N no	N Wt	N MNR
c1	C	4.8%	9.1%	0.0%			1
c1	P	95.2%	90.9%	100.0%	21	66	1
C2	C	13.3%	25.5%	10.8%			37
C2	E	31.8%	12.9%	18.9%			37
C2	F	1.9%	2.1%	5.4%			37
C2	M	0.4%	8.0%	5.4%			37
C2	O	4.9%	4.5%	5.4%			37
C2	R	39.5%	38.4%	43.2%			37
C2	S	2.1%	1.7%	2.7%			37
C2	W	5.8%	6.8%	8.1%			37
C2	Z	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	466	7852	37
D1	E	97.1%	98.6%				
D1	R	2.9%	1.4%		35	69	0
D2	C	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%			
D2	E	31.6%	23.9%	5.3%			
D2	F	0.7%	0.8%	10.5%			

Area	Class	No%	Wt%	MNR%	<i>N no</i>	<i>N Wt</i>	<i>N MNR</i>
D2	M	1.1%	10.7%	10.5%			
D2	O	1.1%	2.6%	5.3%			
D2	P	18.0%	4.1%	5.3%			
D2	R	37.1%	42.4%	47.4%			
D2	S	1.8%	0.9%	5.3%			
D2	W	8.1%	14.6%	10.5%	272	2696	19

Table 4 shows the breakdown of the stratified pottery by wares class, with Table 5 showing the break down by area.

Class B, Black burnished ware was represented by a BB1 (Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB1) simple rim dish of probable 3rd to 4th cent from a topsoil deposit.

Class C, calcareous wares, is at 8% This includes a small component of a LIA/ early Roman shell tempered fabric from Areas C1 and D2, with a large group of Harrold shell tempered ware (Tomber and Dore 1998 HAR SH) from Area C2, which is unlikely to have come to the site before the later 3rd or 4th century AD.

Class E, transitional period wares. are at 34% and are present in all areas except Area C1. This is in line with a site that has its beginnings in the late 1st century BC to Early 1st century AD.

Class F, non samian fine wares, is at 1% and is present in Areas C2 and D2. The majority of the firmware are Nene valley colour coats (Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV RS) which would date to after c. 160 AD and includes a simple rim dish which would be of 4th century date. There is a single London ware bead rim bowl of late 1st to mid-2nd century date. There is one possible Hadham red slip dish (Tomber and Dore 1998 HAD RS) , which would be of late 3rd to 4th century date, and a number of slipped body sherds in an oxidised fabric, which may be a local fineware of perhaps 2nd century date.

Class M, mortaria, is at 1% and are noted in Areas C2 and D2. These are all in Mancetter-Hartshill white ware fabric (Tomber and Dore 1998 MAH WH), which is to be expected given the location of the site. Forms include a bead and flange rim mortaria with a stamp of Gratinus of mid-2nd century date and a wall sided mortaria of mid-3rd to mid-4th century date.

Class O is at 3% and is noted in Areas C2 and D2. These are likely all early and probably derive for the Mancetter area.

Class P, Iron Age tradition pottery is at 9%, somewhat exaggerated by the number of small sherds coming from a few vessels, and is noted in Areas C1 and D2. Forms include a barrel jar and a jar with a flattened rim. These are of MIA tradition but could have been in contemporary use with the Class E vessels.

Class R, reduced wares, are at 36% and are noted in areas C2, D1 and D2. Most forms in this class were not closely dateable but include some jars of late 1st to 2nd century date and a BB1 copy flange rim dish of mid to late 2nd century date.

Class S, samian is at 2% and is present in Areas C2 and D2. There is a small amount of South Gaulish samian, with the majority being Central Gaulish samian. There is a rim sherd from a Dr18/31 or 31 bowl from the cremation (2051) which may be example of samian be collected during the Saxon period.

Class W, whitewares, is at 6% and is present in areas C2 and D2. The fabrics are largely early comprising Mancetter fabrics and some probably Verulamium region wares (Tomber and Dore 1998 VER WH).

Function and fineware

Table 6 shows the functional breakdown of the group. Jars are relatively low at 62% with dishes and bowls at 23% which is the high end for a rural site (Evans 2001) although this can of course be influenced by the types of vessels being produced in the kiln.

Table 7 shows the functional breakdown from Areas C2 and D2. Jars are slightly higher in area C2 and storage jars are only noted in area C2 and are likely later in date, suggesting a change in role for the later settlement in this area.

Finewares including samian are at 3% overall, 4% in Areas C2 and 3% in areas C2. These are at the high end of rural settlements (Evans 2001).

Table 6 Functional breakdown of the pottery

CJ	J	WMJ	SJ	BK	M	B	D	N
1.8%	52.6%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	7.0%	17.5%	5.3%	57 rims

Table 7 Functional breakdown by area

Area	CJ	J	WMJ	SJ	BK	M	B	D	N
C2	2.70%	51.40%	0.40%	8.10%	2.70%	5.40%	16.30%	8.10%	37 rims
D2		52.30%	5.30%		10.50%	10.50%	21.10%		19 rims

Discussion

The earliest settlement appears to begin in the late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD, perhaps centred around Areas D2 and C1. The early settlement is rural in nature and thrives in the post conquest period and into the 2nd century, perhaps being largely deserted in the early 3rd century, with a new settlement starting in the late 3rd century and continuing into the 4th century. The settlement is largely rural in nature, although perhaps on the high end of a rural site.

There is some limited pottery production of an early greyware in the late 1st to mid-2nd century, which is contemporary with the origins of the Warwickshire greyware industries, although the nature of the kiln furniture suggest that this was from a different potting tradition.

Further work

There is enough pottery present to allow a more detailed analysis, which would allow for the interrogation about the nature of supply and changes in rural sites in the region in the Roman period.

The evidence of limited pottery production means that the pottery that can be identified as being manufactured on the site should be subjected to petrological and chemical analysis in order to characterise the pottery being produced here. This can be compared to the early Roman kiln site at Hillmorton (Mills 2018), c. 25km to the south west of this site.

Methodology

The stratified material will be recorded to a fabric series already in use for region with concordances to others as appropriate. Forms will be most efficiently recorded by an illustrated form type series. Pottery will be recorded using the Warwickshire museum/ Oxford archaeology system. Data will be analysed in terms of site and phase group, and any other stratigraphically defined grouping. The results will be compared to other sites in the region.

Synopsis

- Introduction
- Dating
- Taphonomy
- Supply, including catalogue
- Function and Fineware
- Other aspects
- Discussion
- Bibliography
- Appendices: fabric Descriptions, Fabric and Form occurrence by phase

Tasks

- Code stratified pottery
- Analyse data
- Select samples for Scientific analysis
- Petrological and chemical analysis
- Draft report
- Select pottery for illustration and check drawings. Provision should be made for 30 drawings

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Table 8 Spot Dating

Area	Context	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
C1	206	IA	3	2	0
C1	208	LIA+	2	14	0
C1	216	IA	11	28	1
C1	224	IA	4	21	0
C1	228	IA	1	1	0
C2	2028	Roman, poss. C2	4	10	0
C2	2033	E/M SAX with residual transitional	1	4	0
C2	2035	AD 1-70	1	2	0
C2	2044	C2?	1	18	0
C2	2051	E/M SAX; residual Roman 120-200	4	32	1
C2	2054	E/M SAX with residual ER	18	24	0
C2	2066	Roman	34	616	2
C2	2067	LC1-MC2?	3	95	0
C2	2069	50-70	7	42	1

Area	Context	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
C2	2070	Roman	1	36	0
C2	2071	50-70	2	64	0
C2	2081	LC17	10	66	0
C2	2085	MC1-C2?	31	354	2
C2	2095	Roman	2	2	0
C2	2099	ER?	5	37	0
C2	2101	lc3+	25	280	0
C2	2104	Mc1	9	41	1
C2	2106	50-70+	5	27	1
C2	2107	Roman	2	13	0
C2	2109	LC3+	18	35	0
C2	2113	Roman	1	1	0
C2	2114	120-200	8	52	1
C2	2119	Roman	1	3	0
C2	2121	120-200	1	1	0
C2	2122	160+	9	61	2
C2	2126	MC1, poss. 120-200	13	124	1
C2	2130	50-70	6	92	0
C2	2134	50-200	6	135	1
C2	2137	50-200	12	161	1
C2	2142	120-200	1	49	0
C2	2143	LC3+	52	2523	3
C2	2147	MC2	62	656	6
C2	2148	E/M SAX, residual Roman	1	2	0
C2	2154	1-70	6	18	0
C2	2158	C6; residual transitional LIA/ER	2	12	0
C2	2160	C4	14	1320	4
C2	2163	Post med with AD50-70 residual	20	132	1
C2	2165	E/M SAX, poss. Residual transitional period	9	34	1
C2	2168	E/M SAX; lc2;	9	94	1
C2	2177	E/M SAX, poss. residual transitional	2	7	0
C2	2182	Roman	1	1	0
C2	2187	E/M SAX,C4	32	227	6
C2	2191	1-70	1	2	0
C2	2199	1-70	3	4	0
C2	2203	50-200	2	4	0
C2	2205	Roman	2	29	0
C2	2213	Roman	1	2	0
C2	2215	1-70	1	58	0
C2	2221	IA?	4	1	0
C2	2224	1-70	3	11	0
C2	2228	1-70	1	32	0
C2	2244	1-70	1	15	1
C2	2254	C2?	2	19	0
C2	2258	M-L C2	29	86	1
C2	2260	LC2	3	36	1
C2	2262	120-200	1	16	0
C2	2265	lc3+ prob c4	19	80	2

Area	Context	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
C2	2270	1-70	1	5	0
C2	2272	Roman	2	10	0
C2	2275	50-70	5	20	0
C2	2279	EC18; residual MC3-MC4	8	103	1
C2	2291	1-70	20	89	0
C2	2331	Roman	5	130	1
C2	2333	50-70	3	21	2
C2	2342	EC18; residual MC2	15	200	3
D1	3001	1-70	2	2	0
D1	3004	1-70	1	4	0
D1	3012	Roman	1	1	0
D1	3031	1-70	1	6	0
D1	3034	1-70	1	1	0
D1	3047	1-70	4	11	0
D1	3062	1-70	26	50	0
D2	3101	1-70	1	2	0
D2	3117	1-70	3	5	0
D2	3137	LIA+	1	1	0
D2	3166	50-70	9	102	1
D2	3170	1-70	13	41	0
D2	3172	50-70	4	8	0
D2	3179	Roman	7	16	0
D2	3182	50-70	4	4	0
D2	3186	M-L C2	97	888	5
D2	3189	M-L C2	4	14	1
D2	3201	ER	3	126	1
D2	3207	50-200	1	17	0
D2	3229	Roman	1	1	0
D2	3236	1-70	1	1	0
D2	3238	160-200	1	86	1
D2	3242	MC2	1	195	1
D2	3243	120-200	25	179	1
D2	3246	50-70	2	9	0
D2	3248	Roman	1	12	0
D2	3249	LC1-MC2	1	19	1
D2	3254	50-150	5	96	1
D2	3264	Roman	2	4	0
D2	3270	Roman	1	8	0
D2	3284	Roman	1	2	0
D2	3286	1-70	1	2	0
D2	3288	1-70	1	6	0
D2	3289	1-70	4	44	0
D2	3297	Roman	2	9	0
D2	3301	50-70+	3	18	1
D2	3305	1-70	2	28	0
D2	3307	Roman	1	1	0
D2	3309	M C13	2	9	0
D2	3316	Roman	1	6	0
D2	3322	1-70	5	61	0
D2	3324	C2?	12	76	1
D2	3326	120-200	2	16	0

Area	Context	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
D2	3328	1-70	1	4	0
D2	3330	50-70	9	34	0
D2	3339	mc2	7	58	2
D2	3342	Roman	1	12	0
D2	3349	Roman, Poss. MC2+	22	207	0
D2	3351	50-150	33	507	2
D2	3355	IA	4	2	0
D2	3375	1-70	1	2	0
D2	3386	50-200	1	1	0
E1	4600	1-70	1	4	0

Appendix 2 The Pottery Catalogue

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
C1	206	0		P00	Body		3	2	0				
C1	208	0		C00	Body		1	6	0				
C1	208	0		P00	Body		1	8	0				
C1	216	0		P00	Complete Profile	J	11	28	1	11	200	50	barrel jar
C1	224	0		P00	Body		4	21	0				
C1	228	0		P00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2028	0		O00	Body		4	10	0				poss. sam
C2	2033	0		E00	Body		1	4	0				
C2	2035	0		E00	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2044	0		F00	Body		1	18	0				black slip
C2	2051	0		R00	Body		2	30	0				
C2	2051	0		S20	Rim	B	2	2	1		120	200	18/31 or 31
C2	2054	0	5	E00	Body		15	6	0				
C2	2054	0		E00	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2054	0		O00	Body		1	8	0				
C2	2054	0		R00	Base		1	8	0	50			3 oerf
C2	2066	0		R00	Base		1	10	0	11			
C2	2066	0		R00	Base		1	251	0	11			underfired
C2	2066	0		R00	Body		1	3	0				
C2	2066	0		R00	Body		14	288	0				
C2	2066	0		R00	Body		15	15	0				
C2	2066	0		R00	Rim	J	1	10	1		43	410	everted rim jar
C2	2066	0		R00	Rim	J	1	39	1		43	410	underfired necked jar with everted rim

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
C2	2067	0		r71	Body		3	95	0				grog early gw?
C2	2069	0		E00	Body		3	6	0				
C2	2069	0		E00	Rim	J	2	26	1		1	70	everted out curving rim
C2	2069	0		O00	Body		1	5	0				
C2	2069	0		R00	Body		1	5	0				
C2	2070	0		R00	Body		1	36	0				
C2	2071	0		E00	Body		1	57	0				
C2	2071	0		O00	Body		1	7	0				
C2	2081	0		C00	Body		1	20	0				
C2	2081	0		E00	Body		6	36	0				
C2	2081	0		S20	Body		2	1	0				
C2	2081	0		W00	Base		1	9	0	13			
C2	2085	0		R00	Base		1	59	0	12			
C2	2085	0		R00	Body		25	200	0				
C2	2085	0		R00	Rim	CJ	2	36	1		50	200	everted rilled neck
C2	2085	0		R00	Rim	J	3	59	1		50	200	globular stubby everted rim
C2	2095	0		R00	Body		2	2	0				
C2	2099	0		R00	Body		2	5	0				
C2	2099	0		W00	Body		3	32	0				poss. e
C2	2101	0		C11	Base		3	11	0	11			
C2	2101	0		C11	Body		15	48	0				
C2	2101	0		E00	Body		3	20	0				
C2	2101	0		R00	Body		1	5	0				
C2	2101	0		W00	Base		3	196	0	19			
C2	2104	0		E00	Body		3	10	0				white
C2	2104	0		E00	Rim	J	1	8	1		50	70	Channel rim jar
C2	2104	0		O00	Body		1	7	0				
C2	2104	0		R00	Body		1	3	0				
C2	2104	0		R00	Body		2	7	0				black cc on oxid
C2	2104	0		W00	Body		1	6	0				
C2	2106	0		E00	Body		3	18	0				
C2	2106	0		W00	Base		1	4	0	11			
C2	2106	0		W00	Rim	B	1	5	1		50	200	upcurving everted rim
C2	2107	0		O00	Body		1	12	0				

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
C2	2107	0		R00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2109	0		C11	Body		10	15	0				
C2	2109	0		F01	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2109	0		O00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2109	0		R00	Body		3	9	0				
C2	2109	0		S20	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2109	0		W00	Body		2	7	0				
C2	2113	0		R00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2114	0		R00	Body		7	36	0				
C2	2114	0		R00	Rim	B	1	16	1		120	200	tri flange rim
C2	2119	0		R00	Body		1	3	0				
C2	2121	0		S20	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2122	0		E00	Body		2	3	0				
C2	2122	0		F01	Body		1	3	0				
C2	2122	0		O00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2122	0		R00	Body		3	21	0				
C2	2122	0		R00	Rim	J	1	5	1		50	410	everted out curving rim
C2	2122	0		R00	Rim	J	1	28	1		50	410	everted out curving rim
C2	2126	0	11	E00	Body		5	2	0				
C2	2126	0		E00	Body		6	106	0				white with grey surfaces deep combing
C2	2126	0		E00	Rim	J	1	14	1		50	70	Channel rim jar
C2	2126	0	11	S20	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2130	0		E00	Base		1	10	0	11			
C2	2130	0		E00	Body		3	74	0				
C2	2130	0		W00	Body		2	8	0				
C2	2134	0		R00	Body		3	26	0				
C2	2134	0		R00	Rim	J	1	17	1		50	410	tri bd rim
C2	2134	0		W00	Body		2	92	0				
C2	2137	0		E00	Body		5	43	0				
C2	2137	0		F00	Base		1	11	0	12			tr?
C2	2137	0		R00	Base		1	59	0	13			
C2	2137	0		R00	Body		4	30	0				
C2	2137	0		R00	Rim	J	1	18	1		50	200	globular necked with tri sec rim
C2	2142	0		S20	Base		1	49	0	30	120	200	stamp JANI
C2	2143	0		C11	Rim	SJ	26	1836	1		270	410	UC bd ls

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
C2	2143	0		M02	Rim	M	1	555	1		150	200	bd above FL
C2	2143	0		R00	Body		6	39	0				
C2	2143	0		R00	Body		18	87	0				
C2	2143	0		R00	Rim	J	1	6	1		43	410	Necked everted
C2	2147	0		C00	Body		1	5	0				
C2	2147	0		E00	Base		2	12	0	11			
C2	2147	0		E00	Body		17	70	0				
C2	2147	0		E00	Rim	J	1	18	1		1	70	Everted out curving cordon on neck
C2	2147	0		O00	Body		10	84	0				
C2	2147	0		O00	Rim	B	1	33	1		150	200	Dr 38 copy
C2	2147	0		O00	Rim	SJ	2	195	1		50	150	Channel rim jar
C2	2147	0		R00	Body		21	128	0				
C2	2147	0		R00	Rim	J	1	22	1				bd
C2	2147	0		R00	Rim	WMJ	1	21	1				hooked
C2	2147	0		W00	Body		4	15	0				
C2	2147	0		W00	Rim	J	1	53	1		50	200	bd rim
C2	2148	0	13	R00	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2154	0		E00	Body		6	18	0				
C2	2158	103		E00	Body		2	12	0				
C2	2160	0		C00	Rim	SJ	2	64	1				bd
C2	2160	0		F03	Rim	D	1	88	1		301	410	simple rim dish
C2	2160	0		R00	Base		1	234	0	11			
C2	2160	0		R00	Base		2	440	0	11			
C2	2160	0		R00	Body		6	459	0				
C2	2160	0		R00	Rim	J	1	5	1				bd bl
C2	2160	0		R00	Rim	J	1	30	1				nk bd
C2	2163	0		E00	Body		16	107	0				
C2	2163	0		E00	Rim	J	1	15	1		50	70	Channel rim jar
C2	2163	0		R00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2163	0		W00	Body		1	7	0				
C2	2163	0		Z30	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2165	104		E00	Base		3	10	0	11			Saxon?
C2	2165	0	16	E00	Rim	J	6	24	1				simple rim
C2	2168	0		E00	Body		1	15	0				
C2	2168	0		F01	Rim	BK	1	1	1		160	410	bd

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
C2	2168	0		R00	Body		3	9	0				
C2	2168	0		S20	Base		3	67	0	30			
C2	2168	0		W00	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2177	0		E00	Body		2	7	0				
C2	2182	0		R00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2187	0		B01	Body		1	3	0				
C2	2187	0		B01	Rim	D	1	1	1		201	350	simple rim dish
C2	2187	0		C00	Body		3	7	0				
C2	2187	0		E00	Body		9	18	0				
C2	2187	0		E00	Rim	B	1	8	1		1	70	bd
C2	2187	0		E00	Rim	J	1	2	1		200	410	ev
C2	2187	0		F01	Body		1	3	0				
C2	2187	0		F01	Body		2	17	0				
C2	2187	0		F01	Rim	D	1	24	1		301	410	simple rim dish
C2	2187	0		O00	Body		5	32	0				
C2	2187	0		R00	Body		4	49	0				
C2	2187	0		R00	Rim	B	1	22	1				undercut bd rim
C2	2187	0		R00	Rim	B	1	23	1		120	200	Flange rim bowl
C2	2187	0		R19	Body		1	18	0				
C2	2191	0		E00	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2199	0		E00	Body		3	4	0				
C2	2203	0		W00	Body		2	4	0				
C2	2205	0		R00	Base		1	12	0	12			
C2	2205	0		R00	Body		1	17	0				
C2	2213	0		R00	Body		1	2	0				
C2	2215	0		E00	Base		1	58	0	11			
C2	2221	0	20	P00	Body		4	1	0				
C2	2224	0		E00	Body		3	11	0				
C2	2228	0		E00	Base		1	32	0	11			
C2	2244	0		E00	Rim	J	1	15	1		1	70	st everted
C2	2254	0		F00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2254	0		F00	Base		1	18	0	11			black slip oxid fab grey core
C2	2258	0		E00	Body		22	56	0				
C2	2258	0		E00	Rim	B	1	11	1		1	70	sq bd rim
C2	2258	0		F01	Body		1	5	0				
C2	2258	0		O00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2258	0		R00	Body		1	4	0				
C2	2258	0		R19	Body		1	7	0				

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
C2	2258	0		S20	Body		2	2	0				
C2	2260	0		W00	Rim	J	3	36	1		150	200	mk 3.8
C2	2262	0		S20	Base		1	16	0	30			
C2	2265	0		C11	Body		13	25	0				
C2	2265	0		C11	Rim	D	1	3	1		201	410	simple rim dish
C2	2265	0		C11	Rim	J	1	7	1		270	410	bd rim
C2	2265	0		F01	Base		1	16	0	11			
C2	2265	0		F01	Base		1	22	0	11			
C2	2265	0		R00	Body		2	7	0				
C2	2270	0		E00	Body		1	5	0				
C2	2272	0		R00	Body		2	10	0				
C2	2275	0		E00	Base		1	5	0	11			
C2	2275	0		R00	Body		3	14	0				
C2	2275	0		W00	Body		1	1	0				
C2	2279	0		E00	Body		4	8	0				
C2	2279	0		M13	Rim	M	1	75	1		220	350	wall sided upper and lower beads
C2	2279	0		R00	Body		2	17	0				
C2	2279	0		W00	Body		1	3	0				
C2	2291	0		E00	Base		1	17	0	11			
C2	2291	0		E00	Body		19	72	0				hm
C2	2331	0		E00	Body		3	38	0				
C2	2331	0		R00	Rim	WMJ	1	16	1		100	410	hooked nwgw?
C2	2331	0		W00	Base		1	76	0	11			mah wh
C2	2333	0		E00	Rim	D	2	7	1		1	70	swelling rim
C2	2333	0		R00	Rim	j	1	14	1		50	410	everted thickening cordon below neck
C2	2342	0		E00	Base		2	13	0	11			
C2	2342	0		M02	Rim	M	1	75	1		160	200	edge o spout
C2	2342	0		R00	Body		2	13	0				
C2	2342	0		R00	Body		4	17	0				
C2	2342	0		R00	Rim	J	1	14	1		100	200	everted bd
C2	2342	0		W00	Body		4	58	0				
C2	2342	0		W00	Rim	J	1	10	1		50	150	
D1	3001	0		E00	Body		2	2	0				

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
D1	3004	0		E00	Body		1	4	0				
D1	3012	0		R00	Body		1	1	0				
D1	3031	0		E00	Body		1	6	0				
D1	3034	0		E00	Body		1	1	0				
D1	3047	0		E00	Body		1	4	0				
D1	3047	0		E00	Body		3	7	0				
D1	3062	0		E00	Body		26	50	0				
D2	3101	0		E00	Body		1	2	0				
D2	3117	0		E00	Body		3	5	0				
D2	3137	0		C00	Body		1	1	0				
D2	3166	0		E00	Body		7	19	0				
D2	3166	0		R00	Body		1	3	0				
D2	3166	0		R00	Rim	J	1	80	1		50	200	large necked jar with strongly everted rim sl undercut
D2	3170	0		E00	Body		13	41	0				
D2	3172	0		E00	Body		1	4	0				
D2	3172	0		R00	Body		3	4	0				
D2	3179	0		R00	Body		7	16	0				orgs
D2	3182	0		E00	Body		1	2	0				
D2	3182	0		R00	Body		2	1	0				
D2	3182	0		S10	Body		1	1	0				
D2	3186	0		E00	Body		2	32	0				
D2	3186	0		E00	Body		8	163	0				white
D2	3186	0		F01	Rim	BK	1	3	1		160	250	plain rim
D2	3186	0		P00	Body		4	19	0				
D2	3186	0		P00	Body		40	83	0				
D2	3186	0		P00	Rim	J	1	6	1		100	100	ev bd rim
D2	3186	107		R00	Rim	J	6	63	1				bifid rim globular
D2	3186	107		R00	Rim	J	20	133	1				everted undercut bead small jar bs
D2	3186	106		R00	Rim	WMJ	15	386	1		50	200	large tri rim
D2	3189	0		E00	Body		3	4	0				
D2	3189	0		W00	Rim	J	1	10	1		150	200	m 43.8
D2	3201	0		R00	Rim	J	3	126	1		50	200	necked with bd rim

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
D2	3207	0		W05	Base		1	17	0	11			
D2	3229	0		R00	Body		1	1	0				
D2	3236	0		E00	Body		1	1	0				
D2	3238	0		M02	Rim	M	1	86	1		160	165	bead and flange bd dl higher poss. xj 3242
D2	3242	108		M02	Rim	M	1	195	1		160	165	stamp GRAT
D2	3243	0		E00	Body		5	36	0				
D2	3243	0		E00	Body		11	89	0				
D2	3243	0		E00	Body		5	30	0				
D2	3243	0		M02	Body		1	8	0				
D2	3243	0		R00	Body		1	6	0				
D2	3243	0		R00	Rim	B	1	9	1		120	200	flange rim bowl
D2	3243	0		S20	Body		1	1	0				
D2	3246	0		E00	Body		1	4	0				
D2	3246	0		R00	Body		1	5	0				
D2	3248	0		R00	Body		1	12	0				
D2	3249	0		F32	Rim	B	1	19	1		70	150	bead rim bowl cordon London ware
D2	3254	0		W00	Rim	J	5	96	1		50	150	Channel rim jar
D2	3264	0		R00	Body		2	4	0				
D2	3270	0		R00	Body		1	8	0				
D2	3284	0		R00	Body		1	2	0				
D2	3286	0		E00	Body		1	2	0				
D2	3288	0		E00	Body		1	6	0				
D2	3289	0		E00	Body		4	44	0				
D2	3297	0		R00	Body		2	9	0				black
D2	3301	0		E00	Rim	J	1	7	1		1	70	ev oc tk
D2	3301	0		R00	Body		1	3	0				
D2	3301	0		R19	Body		1	8	0				
D2	3305	0		E00	Body		2	28	0				
D2	3307	0		O00	Body		1	1	0				
D2	3309	0		R00	Body		1	1	0				
D2	3309	0		W00	Body		1	8	0				
D2	3316	0		R00	Body		1	6	0				
D2	3322	0		E00	Base		1	19	0	11			
D2	3322	0		E00	Body		4	42	0				
D2	3324	0		E00	Body		4	13	0				

Area	Context	SF No	Sample no	Fabric Code	Part	Function	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Base	Date From	Date to	Comments
D2	3324	0		R00	Body		3	8	0				
D2	3324	0		R00	Rim	BK	1	8	1		101	250	small jar or beaker globular with sub cornice rim
D2	3324	0		W00	Body		4	47	0				poss. e
D2	3326	0		S20	Body		2	16	0				
D2	3328	0		E00	Body		1	4	0				
D2	3330	0		E00	Body		8	32	0				
D2	3330	0		R00	Body		1	2	0				
D2	3339	0		O00	Rim	b	1	22	1		70	150	reeded rim bowl
D2	3339	0		R00	Body		5	30	0				
D2	3339	0		S20	Rim	B	1	6	1		120	150	18/31
D2	3342	0		R00	Base		1	12	0	13			Inv re?
D2	3349	0	33	C00	Body		1	14	0				
D2	3349	0	33	E00	Body		1	16	0				
D2	3349	0	33	O00	Body		1	5	0				
D2	3349	0	33	R00	Base		1	8	0	11			
D2	3349	0	33	R00	Body		12	38	0				
D2	3349	0	33	R20	Body		6	126	0				
D2	3351	0		E00	Body		2	3	0				
D2	3351	0		E00	Body		3	43	0				
D2	3351	0		O00	Base		1	48	0	11			
D2	3351	0		R00	Body		3	2	0				
D2	3351	0		R00	Body		11	50	0				
D2	3351	0		R00	Rim	B	1	53	1		50	100	everted rim mk 6.27
D2	3351	0		R00	Rim	J	3	94	1		50	150	Marney 1983 fig 7.35
D2	3351	0		W00	Body		9	214	0				
D2	3355	0		P00	Body		4	2	0				
D2	3375	0		E00	Body		1	2	0				
D2	3386	0		W00	Body		1	1	0				
E1	4600	0		E00	Body		1	4	0				

Appendix C3: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment (BBS15)

Paul Blinkhorn

The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised a mixture of hand-built early/middle Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval material, with bulk of the assemblage represented by three partially-complete early Anglo-Saxon cremation urns. Most of the rest of the material was of post-medieval date. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Analytical methodology

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a desktop computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a DBase analytical package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made using an electronic calculator. Any statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built wares

All the hand-built early/middle Anglo-Saxon were in a single fabric:

F1: Granite. Moderate to dense angular igneous rock up to 2mm, free quartz grains and mica flakes.

Such fabrics, containing Mount Sorrel grano-diorite, are very common in the region (Vince and Williams 1997). They do not appear to have any chronological significance. The dating of Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery is mainly reliant on the presence of decoration, which is usually of 5th and/or 6th century date, with 7th – 9th century pottery of this type being mostly plain (Myres 1977, 1). However, it cannot be said with certainty that an assemblage which produces only plain sherds is of 7th century and or later date, as decorated hand-built pottery generally comprises just 5% or less of domestic assemblages (eg. Hamerow 1993, 51). Thus, small assemblages consisting of only undecorated pottery can only be given a broad early/middle Anglo-Saxon date. Some 7th century

vessels do have quite distinctive forms, with a relatively low bulbous body and long narrow neck. These “low bulbous” forms mostly date to the late 6th – 7th century (eg. Myres 1977, 7). No vessels of that type were noted here.

The Cremation pottery

Cremation 1: RF102, context2052. 71 sherds, 911g, with a further 117 sherds (105g) from the fill of the vessel.

The vessel is undecorated and incomplete, but is hard-fired and in fairly good condition. No conservation is required other than reconstruction. Form uncertain, but probably globular. It has a rim diameter of 220mm, but most of it is missing, with just 7% present. It has an everted profile. The base is uneven and is flat in places and very slightly rounded in others, with a diameter of 160mm. It is also incomplete, with 46% remaining. It can only be given a broad early/middle Anglo-Saxon (5th – 9th century) date, although reconstructing the vessel may reveal typological information related to the vessel form which is not apparent in its current fragmented state.

Cremation 2: Context 2054. 5 sherds, 24g.

A single rim sherd with a diameter of 120mm (6% complete) and a few small fragments of other material, including a Romano-British sherd. Not part of an urn.

Cremation 3: Context 2140. 12 sherds, 79g.

A small group of sherds from a number of vessels. Three of the sherds are very similar to those of the truncated urn with Cremation 7 (below) and seem very likely to be from the same vessel, although they do not cross-fit.

Cremation 5: RF103, context 2158. 171 sherds, 2466g (There were also large quantities of very small fragments which were not counted but were included in the weight).

Decorated vessel with a stamped and incised neck, short longitudinal bosses around the waist, and stamped incised pendant triangles below. Five different stamp-dies were used. The overall scheme is very typical of the 6th century. Hard-fired and in good condition, although the outer surface shows signs of wear, suggesting it was not a new pot when used as a cremation container. No conservation other than reconstruction required.

The rim has an everted profile and is incomplete. It has a diameter of 220mm, with 54% of it present. The base is rounded and cannot be measured in the vessel's currently fragmented state, nor can the overall vessel form be ascertained, although it seems to have a fairly pronounced but not sharply-angled waist. Reconstructing the vessel may reveal typological information related to the vessel form which is not apparent in its current fragmented state, and also from the wear-patterns which appear to be present.

Four small and somewhat burnt sherds weighing a total of 20g and all possibly from a single, different, vessel occurred in the fill of the pot.

Cremation 6: RF104, context 2165. 134 sherds, 4080g.

Large and somewhat crudely-made with a densely-tempered, hard-fired fabric. Well-represented and undecorated. Form uncertain, but probably globular with a rounded base. The rim has an everted profile and is incomplete. It has a diameter of 240mm, with 57% of it present. In its current condition it can only be given a broad early/middle Anglo-Saxon (5th – 9th century) date, although reconstructing the vessel may reveal typological information related to the vessel form which is not apparent in its current fragmented state.

A number of sherds came from inside the vessel, including fragments from a very abraded Romano-British shell-tempered vessel. One of the other 'loose' sherds has the mark of one of the dies used on the urn containing Cremation 5, and appears to be part of that vessel.

Cremation 7: RF105, context 2172. 20 sherds, 4080g.

Severely truncated, with only fragments of the flat base remaining. Base diameter 180mm. It can only be given a broad early/middle Anglo-Saxon (5th – 9th century) date.

Assessment: The three well-represented cremation urns (Cremations 1, 5, and 6) are worthy of full publication. Anglo-Saxon cremation cemeteries in the area are reasonably well-known, but most are, like this one, rather small (Myres 1977, 102-3), and this will be a useful addition to the *corpus*.

The vessels will need to be reconstructed as the form and overall decorative schemes of such vessels can sometimes provide chronological information, and the decorated urn appears to have external wear suggesting it was not new when used as an urn. These wear-patterns may offer evidence of its prior function. Once this has been done, the vessels will need to be illustrated, and a report placing them in their local and regional context can be written. All the pottery should be retained.

Other Early/middle Anglo-Saxon Pottery

The rest of the early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery comprised 34 sherds with a total weight of 242g. A single small rim sherd was noted (EVE = 0.04). It was all undecorated. Four sherds (17g) were unstratified. The rest occurred in a total of seven contexts, with an average of 4.3 sherds per context, and an average sherd weight of 7.5g. All the groups except one, context 2187, produced fewer than ten sherds weighing less than 100g in total. They all appear to be the product of secondary deposition.

Assessment: No further work is required. This section of the assessment report can be used in the final publication. All the pottery should be retained.

Medieval and Later Pottery

The medieval and later pottery comprised 51 sherds with a total weight of 747g. It was mostly post-medieval. Thirteen contexts, including the topsoil, produced assemblages of this date, with an average of 3.9 sherds per context, and an average sherd weight of 14.7g. All the non-topsoil contexts produced ten or fewer sherds and less than 100g of pottery each.

It was recorded using the conventions of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F320: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, AD1225-1400. 1 sherd, 2g.

F329: Potterspury Ware, AD1250 – 1600. 2 sherds, 2g.

F401: Late Medieval Oxidized Ware, AD1450 – 1550. 2 sherds, 13g.

F403: Midland Purple Ware, AD1450-1600. 10 sherds, 188g.

F404: Cistercian Ware, AD1470 – 1600. 7 sherds, 17g.

F406: Midland Yellow Ware, A1550 – 1700. 2 sherds, 155g.

F409: Staffordshire Slipwares, AD1680-1750. 4 sherds, 23g.

F413: Manganese Glazed Ware, AD1680-1750. 4 sherds, 53g.

F417: Nottingham/Derby Stoneware, 1700 – 1900. 4 sherds, 12g.

F421: Frechen/Cologne Stoneware, AD1550-1750. 1 sherd, 9g.

F426: Iron-Glazed Coarsewares, late 17th – 19th century. 11 sherds, 252g.

F429: White Salt-glazed Stoneware, 1720-1780. 3 sherds, 21g.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (eg. Blinkhorn 2021). The post-medieval material consists of a typical mixture of utilitarian earthenwares and tablewares, such as plates and drinking pottery.

All the stratified pottery of this date consists of small groups of mostly small sherds, many of which show signs of abrasion. They are all certainly the product of secondary deposition and quite probably residual in some cases.

Assessment: No further work is required. This section of the assessment report can be used in the final publication. All the pottery should be retained.

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Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	F1		F320		F329		F401		F403		F404		F406		F409		F413		F417		F421		F426		F429		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
100							1	8	8	157			2	155			2	48	3	9			4	144			U/S
234											1	2							1	3							18thC
2033	1	8																									E/MSAX
2047	2	8																									E/MSAX
2051	1	14																									E/MSAX
2052	118	1016																									E/MSAX
2054	5	24																									E/MSAX
2081							1	5															2	2			L17thC
2140	12	79																									E/MSAX
2148	3	9																									E/MSAX
2158	175	2486																									6thC
2165	142	4127																									E/MSAX
2168	3	22																									E/MSAX
2172	20	172																									E/MSAX
2187	19	160																									E/MSAX
2232	1	4																									E/MSAX
2279			1	2					1	6					1	4	1	3							2	19	E18thC
2287																									1	2	E18thC
2342	4	17																									U/S
2346																							1	12			L17thC
3042											1	1															L15thC
3061											1	10			1	2	1	2			1	9					L17thC
3066											4	4															L15thC
3071																							3	79			M17thC
3103									1	25					2	17											M17thC
3146																							1	15			M17thC
3309					2	2																					M13thC
Total	576	8146	1	2	2	2	2	13	10	188	7	17	2	155	4	23	4	53	4	12	1	9	11	252	3	21	

Appendix C4: Burnt clay Assessment (BBS15)

Dr Phil Mills MClfA (August 2022)

There were 38 fragments, 5935g of burnt clay presented for assessment. These were examined by context and form identification attempted, with number of fragments, No, weight in grams, Wt, and complete dimensions in mm being recorded.

The full catalogue is presented in Table 1

Table 1 The Burnt clay catalogue

Area	Context	Function	NoSh	Wt	corner	Width	Thickness	Comments
C2	2067	Block	1	135	2	150	40	170+mm long, Tapering to 90mm thick plate with tapered end. Grey sandy fabric with organic impressions
C2	2067	Block	1	931	2	115	60	120+ long 90x40 at end tapering grey with organic impressions slightly concave base
C2	2067	Block	1	1728	2	140	65	tapering to 120mm
C2	2067	Block?	1	100	0	0	30	
C2	2067	lining	1	73	0	0	20	org imp
C2	2067	lining	1	302	0	0	40	
C2	2067	lining	1	680	0	0	30	
C2	2067	lining	1	101	0	0	10	or luting
C2	2067	lining?	21	335	0	0	0	
C2	2067	Perforated block	1	163	0	0	10	perforation c 50mm diameter
C2	2067	Plate	1	93	0	0	15	
C2	2067	Plate	1	271	0	0	15	org imp
C2	2067	Plate	1	782	0	0	20	org imp curved
C2	2067	Plate	4	88	0	0	10	org imp
C2	2067	Plate?	1	153	0	0	10	plate or lining org imp

The fabric is grey with common sand inclusions often with organic impressions on the surfaces.

Blocks are tapering and 30 -60mm thick. The fragment of a possible perforated block suggests a parallel with the kiln furniture from the Nene valley type kilns (Swan 1984, 96) which is suggested to derive from an Upper Nene Valley tradition.

The lining is 10-40mm thick and included examples with rough examples which may have been applied directly to the ground.

Plates are 10-20mm thick and were probably used for kiln capping during firing.

Discussion and further work

This type of kiln furniture appears to derive from the Nene valley, and their use does seem to begin in the early Roman period. The blocks are unusual enough to warrant illustration and should be included with the description of the kiln structure. A sample of the burnt clay should be included in any program of scientific analysis of the Roman pottery.

All the material should be retained in the site archive.

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Addendum to Burnt Clay Assessment Report (BBS15)

Diana Fernandes, BA, MA (November 2022)

Introduction and Quantification

This report is an addendum to the burnt clay assessment conducted by Dr Phil Mills and intends to integrate the finds recovered from the processing of the bulk soil samples. A large assemblage of over 400 fragments of fired clay, associated with three different contexts, were presented for assessment with the majority being collected from a possible kiln or oven of Roman date.

Methodology

The recording of burnt clay recovered from the soil samples was based on Dr Phil Mills assessment report. The items were examined by context and form identification attempted, with number of fragments and weight being recorded. Whenever possible, dimensions were also recorded. The finds from sample <9> were heavily fragmented and brittle and as such, an approximate count was applied.

Condition

The fragments varied in size and condition, with many in a high state of fragmentation. The group was primarily composed of tiny and small fragments, with medium and large size ones being the minority percentage, respectively. Most items were very abraded, and the smaller ones were rather frail.

The Assemblage

The burnt clay was recovered from three different contexts and samples dated as Roman (Table 1). The smaller representations of material were associated to contexts (2069) sample <10> and (3344) sample <32>. These items were of small size with no moulding traces or vegetal impressions. The fabrics were sandy, and the colourations varied between grey and orange.

The most expressive group was recovered from sample <9>, context (2066), with burnt clay fragments presenting a wide range of dimensions and condition degrees. Many of the items were

heavily fragmented and presented a considerable extent of erosion. The larger pieces, better preserved, were no larger than 9cm or thicker than 3.5cm. The fabrics were mainly sandy, of grey colour.

Table 1 Braybrooke Substation – Burnt Clay Assemblage, from soil samples

Context	Sample	Function	NoSh	Wt (g)	Max Thickness (cm)	Comments
2066	9	Lining	>400	5300	0.1 - 3	Grey sandy fabrics with organic impressions.
2069	10	Uncertain	1	2	0.5	Possible pottery fragment, very abraded
3344	32	Uncertain	19	18	1	Heavily abraded, shapeless

Discussion and recommendations

The assemblage of burnt clay recovered from context 2066 seems to reinforce the function of feature **2065** as a kiln or oven type feature. The remains from the samples appear to be part of the feature lining and merit further consideration in any further work already foreseen for the hand-collected assemblage from the same context. Although smaller, and probably unrelated to the lining of the feature, the finds from (2069) were part of the same structure and might relate to some production debris.

This group of material should be integrated with the main collection of fired clay and fully retained with the project archive.

Appendix C5: Cremation Vessel Micro-Excavation Report

Joanna Gray

Overview

Site Code: BBS 15

Cremation 1 (2052) RF 102

Cremation 5 (2159) RF 103

Cremation 6 (2165) RF 105

Three ceramic vessels were recovered from an archaeological excavation at Braybrooke Sub-Station, Braybrooke, Northamptonshire.

The excavation was undertaken by Network Archaeology commissioned by National Grid.

The ground from which the vessels were recovered is a clay soil.

The vessels were lifted on site in a block, wrapped in crepe bandages, placed directly in a plastic box, supported by soil.

One vessel (Cremation 1) was truncated and fragmented with its clay soil block. Two further vessels (Cremations 5 & 6) were crushed and fragmented within their respective blocks, although largely complete.

Each vessel was assessed, and an intervention planned.

The vessels were surrounded by and contained an indurated clay soil. As a consequence, excavation of the vessels in spits (as advised in the CiFA guidelines *Standards for Recording Human Remains*), was not possible as it would have led to further fragmentation of the cremated bone and any artefacts contained within the vessel.

Outline of Tasks

1. To process the vessels and sieve the contents, removing any bone, artefacts and macro-fossils identified in the examination of the contents.
2. To clean and package cremated bone appropriately for assessment by the osteo-archaeologist.
3. To clean and package any artefacts appropriately for assessment by finds specialists.
4. To clean and package the pottery for assessment by the ceramic specialist.
5. To provide a report (including working photographs).

Interventions

Removal of vessel sherds from fill: Using capillary matting and de-ionised water. Sherds removed using hand tools.

Processing bone/clay soil fill: Processed in similar way to environmental sample. Endecott's Test Sieves used - 10mm, 5mm and 2mm mesh aperture.

Examination of sieved contents: Using a 3-diopter illuminated magnifier and tweezers to remove identified artefacts, bone, and macro-fossils. Further work was undertaken to remove any other stones, pot crumbs, etc., from the cremated bone.

Cleaning vessel sherds: Using de-ionised water, wooden implements, and a very soft brush, where appropriate.

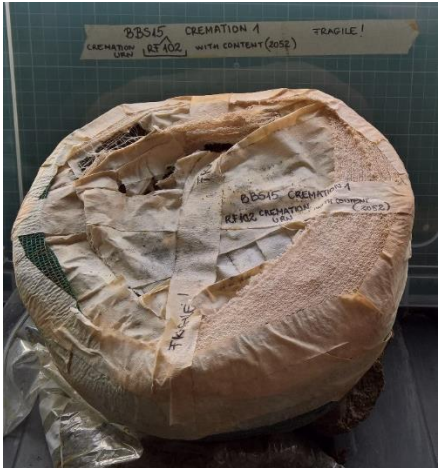



Packaging - remains of vessel, loose sherds, cremated bone & any other artefacts/macro-fossils.: Pottery sherds have been packaged in either boxes or finds bags, layered between thin, closed-cell polyethylene foam if fragile. Cremated bone has been wrapped in acid-free brown paper by vessel and bone fragment size. All other finds have been packaged in finds bags.

Protective clothing: A laboratory overcoat and non-powdered nitrile gloves were worn throughout the work

VESSEL SUMMARY

Context	RF Number	Vessel Type	Brief description	Weight of cremated bone retrieved
(2052)	RF 102	Cremation Vessel 1	Undecorated? vessel; truncated & fragmented within clay soil block	10mm = 744g 5mm = 179g 2mm = 499g TOTAL = 1422g Excl. 1mm = 244g (Soil & bone mix)
(2159)	RF 103	Cremation Vessel 5	Decorated on upper body and neck (incised / stamped) with small bosses around the shoulder of vessel; crushed & fragmented within clay soil block	10mm = 934g 5mm = 314g 2mm = 300g TOTAL = 1548g Excl. 1mm = 622g (Soil & bone mix)
(2165)	RF 104	Cremation Vessel 6	Undecorated vessel; crushed and fragmented within clay soil block	10mm = 3437g 5mm = 506g 2mm = 791g TOTAL = 4734g Excl. 1mm = 618g (Soil & bone mix) .5mm> = 97g (Soil & bone mix)

BBS 15 – (2052); RF 102; Cremation Vessel 1

<p>Photo 1: Vessel as received</p> 	<p>Photo 2: Top view of truncated vessel</p> 
<p>Photo 3: View of vessel - upturned</p> 	<p>Photo 4: View of vessel to show base</p> 
<p>Photo 4: Sherds found in fill</p>	<p>Photo 5: Sherd with decoration found in fill</p>
	

- The vessel received was wrapped in crepe bandages, supported by soil within a plastic box.
- There were fractures throughout the vessel fabric and the vessel had been truncated.
- The truncated vessel was 115 mm in height, with a diameter of 234mm.
- Vessel sherds, including a simple, everted rim sherd were recovered from the surface of the vessel, with cremated bone evident within the clay soil fill.
- The shape of the lower body of the vessel suggests its form is a jar.
- The base of the vessel had been pushed up into the body of the vessel.
- The fabric of the vessel contains quartz, is a reduction firing with some oxidised patches on the external surface. The rim diameter is between 200-240 mm.
- Cremated bone weighing a total of 1422g was retrieved from the clay soil fill. This weight excludes cremated bone less than 1mm mixed with soil.
- Six sherds of another vessel with a low fired, dull oxidised fine sandy fabric were retrieved from the fill along with a single sherd from a further vessel, with a reduced exterior and fine horizontal line decoration.
- Three fragments of fired clay and two fragments of a burnt object were also retrieved.
- The cremation vessel sherds have been cleaned and packaged in finds bags, layered between closed-cell polyethylene foam.
- The cremated bone has been packed in acid-free brown paper by size of fragmentation – 10mm, 5mm and 2mm.
- Other finds have been packaged as appropriate.

BBS 15 – (2159); RF 103; Cremation Vessel 5

Photo 1: Vessel as received



Photo 2: View of vessel (i)



Photo 3: View of vessel (ii)



Photo 4: View of vessel (iii)



Photo 4: Top view of vessel



Photo 5: View of vessel to show base



BBS 15 – (2159); RF 103; Cremation Vessel 5 cont.

- The vessel received was wrapped in crepe bandages, supported by soil within a plastic box.
- Although the vessel was nearly complete, it was crushed and fragmented within the soil block, with fractures throughout the vessel fabric.
- The crushed vessel measured 165mm in height, and over 300mm in diameter. These measurements are unlikely to represent the actual size of the vessel with any degree of accuracy.
- The base of the vessel had been pushed up into the body of the vessel.
- The fabric of the vessel contains mixed quartz (fine – medium inclusions) and is a reduction firing, with occasional dull oxidised patches on the external surface. The rim diameter is 240 mm.
- The decoration consists of small bosses around the shoulder of the vessel with decoration confined the upper body and neck of the vessel.
- A range of stamped decoration is evident within triangular panels and bands



- Cremated bone weighing a total of 1548g was retrieved from the clay soil fill. This weight excludes cremated bone less than 1mm mixed with soil.
- Four sherds from two different vessels were retrieved from the fill along with two fragments of fired clay and two studs of burnt metal. These may have been from a comb or other artefact that did not survive the cremation process.
- The cremation vessel sherds have been cleaned and packaged in finds bags, layered between closed-cell polyethylene foam. The rim, neck and upper body sherds have been packed together, with the lower body and base sherds.
- The cremated bone has been packed in acid-free brown paper by size of fragmentation – 10mm, 5mm and 2mm.

Any other finds have been packaged as appropriate

BBS 15 – (2165); RF 104; Cremation Vessel 6.

Photo 1: Vessel as received

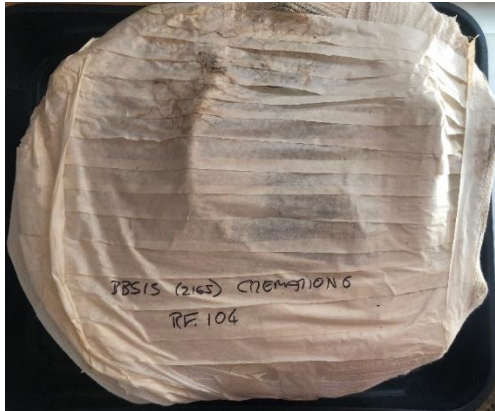


Photo 2: Top view of vessel



Photo 3: Close up of rim



Photo 4: Side view of crushed vessel



Photo 5: View of rim crushed into body of vessel



Photo 6: Sherds from cremation fill from other vessels



BBS 15 – (2165); RF 104; Cremation Vessel 6 cont.

- The vessel received was wrapped in crepe bandages and tape, supported by soil within a plastic box.
- Although the vessel was nearly complete, it was compressed and fragmented within the soil block, with fractures throughout the vessel fabric.
- The compressed vessel was only 80mm in height
- Although the vessel had multiple fractures, it was evident that very little of its' contents had been displaced. It was packed full of cremated bone and ash within the clay soil block, creating a very solid fill.
- The vessel is a large jar with a simple everted rim. The rim diameter is approximately 220mm.
- The vessel fabric has a dull oxidised surface with a reduced interior. The fabric is full of angular to sub-angular quartz, which causes the surface of the vessel to sparkle in the sunlight.
- The base of the vessel had been pushed up into the body of the vessel.
- Cremated bone weighing a total of 4734g was retrieved from the clay soil fill. This weight excludes cremated bone less than 1mm mixed with soil.
- Seven sherds from seven different vessels were retrieved from the fill, including a rim sherd from a small jar, a sherd with stamped decoration, and a base sherd from a shell tempered vessel.
- The cremation vessel sherds have been cleaned and packaged in finds bags, layered between closed-cell polyethylene foam, within a box.
- The other sherds have been packaged individually by fabric.
- The cremated bone has been packed in acid-free brown paper by size of fragmentation – 10mm, 5mm and 2mm.

Summary

Over 1000g of cremated bone was retrieved from Cremation 1 and 5, with Cremation 6 containing over four times this amount.

It is not usual to retrieve such an amount of a cremated bone from a single cremation vessel, and it may indicate that Cremation 6 contains more than a single individual.

Appendix C6: Human Bone Assessment (BBS15)

Flora Lake BA MSc with Malin Holst HND, BA, MSc, MCiFA, FSA

Introduction

Archaeological excavations at Braybrooke Sub-Station in Northamptonshire uncovered cremated and non-cremated human remains (Table 1). Eight cremated assemblages were recovered in total, some of which were retrieved from Anglo-Saxon vessels. Two additional, osteological assemblages were also assessed, one of which is associated with early Anglo-Saxon finds.

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive summary of the osteological remains and to assess the potential for further analysis.

Table 1 – quantification

Context	ID	Type	MNI	Weight (g)	Colour	Comments
2052	Cremation 1	Urned burial	1	1422	Grey to white	
2054	Cremation 2	Unurned cremated remains	1	239	Grey to white	
2140	Cremation 3	Urned burial	1	14	Brown, black, blue-grey, white	
2158	Cremation 5	Urned burial	1	1548	Grey to white	
2165	Cremation 6	Urned burial	2	4734	Grey to white	Contains disc-shaped fragment
2172	Cremation 7	Urned burial	1	34	White	
2221	Cremation 8	Unurned cremated remains	1	4	White	
2299	Cremation 9	Unurned cremated remains	1	10	Brown, grey, blue-grey, white	
2148	Context 2148	Disarticulated remains	1	49		Animal and human - unburnt
2212	SK 2212	Disarticulated remains	1	21		

Methodology

Areas of assessment

The initial assessment was carried out to outline the following areas of data recovery:

- Type of deposit
- Disturbance/truncation
- Degree of fragmentation
- Total weight of the bone
- Efficiency of the cremation
- Assessment of potential for demographic/pathological analysis

Process

McKinley's (2004; 2017) guidance for assessing cremated remains was used as a main reference throughout this process, as well as reporting guidelines set out by Mays et al. (2018).

Most of the remains have been weighed and sieved into fractions of 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm to provide an overview of bone fragmentation. The percentage of each sieve fraction was then calculated in relation to the total weight. The fragments were macroscopically checked on an individual basis. For fragments that required closer examination, a magnifying glass was used.

Where possible, the fragments were separated into the following categories: skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, and lower limb. Fragments are not to be considered 'identifiable' unless they can be attributed to a specific skeletal element in addition to basic categorisation (McKinley, 2004). Samples of bones that were deemed useful to demographic or technological interpretation were bagged separately.

The categorisation of skeletal elements provided information on their potential for sex, age, and pathological analysis. The fragments were also checked to provide an initial MNI for each cremation ID and skeleton number.

Results

Cremation 1

1422g of cremated human remains were retrieved from fill (2052) of a ceramic vessel, which was found inside a circular pit. The vessel was truncated and fragmented in clay soil; thus, it was block lifted and excavated off-site. Since the vessel was incomplete, this is considered a disturbed urned burial. As a result, some bone loss and post-cremation fragmentation is to be expected. The vessel was undecorated and has been dated to the 5th-9th century AD.

The weight by fraction of cremated bone is illustrated in Table 2. The total weight is within the expected range for a single adult cremation (McKinley 1993).

Table 2 – weight by fraction of cremated bone from Cremation 1

Cremation 1	Weight (g)	% of total
>10mm fragments	744	52.3
>5mm fragments	179	12.6
>2mm fragments	499	35
TOTAL	1422	

The bone had a colour range of dark grey to white, indicating varying levels of oxidation.

Bone dehydration and fracturing appeared typical, including concentric and U-shaped cracks/fissures.

No duplicates were found from initial observation, so the remains have been assigned an MNI of 1.

Elements required for accurate sex assessment were not identified, however an age range can be estimated.

Cremation 2

239g of cremated human remains were retrieved from fill (2054) of an oval pit. They were unurned but found together with pottery and stones in clay soil. The pottery included a Romano-British sherd, and none were part of an urn. Levels of disturbance are unknown.

The total weight is significantly below the expected range for a single adult cremation (McKinley 1993).

The bone had a colour range of dark grey to white, indicating varying levels of oxidation.

Bone dehydration and fracturing were typical, including transverse (straight and U-shaped), longitudinal, and patina cracking. One fragment presented with mild green staining.

No duplicates were found from initial observation, so the remains have been assigned an MNI of 1.

Elements required for accurate sex assessment were not identified, however a broad age range can be estimated.

Cremation 3

14g of cremated human remains were retrieved from fill (2140) of a truncated oval pit. They were unurned but found alongside a fragmented cremation urn which has been dated to the 5th-9th century AD. The sherds are a potential relation to the urn containing Cremation 7.

The total weight is significantly below the expected range for a single adult cremation (McKinley 1993). This is likely due to the level of disturbance.

The bone had a mixed colour range of brown and black to blue-grey and white. This indicates varied levels of burning and oxidation.

Bone dehydration and fracturing and dehydration were typical, including transverse cracking.

No duplicates were found from initial observation, so the remains have been assigned an MNI of 1.

Elements required for accurate sex assessment were not identified. Broad age estimation might be possible, however diagnostic elements are very limited.

Cremation 4

Incorrectly labelled as a cremation. It is disarticulated, unburnt human and animal bone. It is now simply referred to as remains from context (2148).

Cremation 5

1548g of cremated human remains were retrieved from a ceramic vessel in oval pit fill (2158). Its placement may link it to Cremation 6. The vessel was truncated and fragmented in clay soil; thus, it was block lifted and excavated off-site. Since the vessel was incomplete and the remains had spilled into the fill, this is considered a disturbed urned burial. As a result, some bone loss and post-cremation fragmentation is to be expected. The vessel was decorated and has been dated to the 6th century AD. Burnt sherds of a separate vessel were found in the urn fill.

The weight by fraction of cremated bone is illustrated in Table 3. The total weight is within the expected range for a single adult cremation (McKinley 1993).

Table 3 – weight by fraction of cremated bone from Cremation 5.

Cremation 5	Weight (g)	% of total
>10mm fragments	934	60.3
>5mm fragments	314	20.3
>2mm fragments	300	19.4
TOTAL	1548	

The bone had a colour range of dark grey to white, indicating varying levels of oxidation.

Bone dehydration and fracturing appeared typical, including concentric, patina, transverse (straight and U-shaped) cracks/fissures.

No duplicates were found from initial observation, so the remains have been assigned an MNI of 1.

Elements required for accurate sex assessment were not identified, however a broad age range can be estimated.

Cremation 6

4734g of cremated human remains were retrieved from a ceramic vessel in oval pit fill (2165). The vessel was truncated and fragmented, thus it was excavated from clay soil in a block. Its placement may link it to Cremation 5. Since the vessel was incomplete, this is considered a disturbed urned burial. As a result, some bone loss and post-cremation fragmentation is to be expected. The vessel was undecorated and has been dated to the 5-9th century AD. A sherd thought to be part of Cremation 5 was found inside the vessel.

The weight by fraction of cremated bone is illustrated in Table 4. The total weight is significantly above the expected range for a single adult cremation (McKinley 1993), suggesting that these remains represent at least two individuals, perhaps more.

The bone had a colour range of dark grey to white, indicating varying levels of oxidation.

Bone dehydration and fracturing appeared typical, including concentric, patina, transverse (straight and U-shaped) cracks/fissures. A circular disc fragment potentially resulting from concentric cracking will be addressed below.

No duplicates were found from initial observation, however due to the quantity of bone retrieved, the MNI calculation must be at least 2.

Elements required for accurate sex assessment were not identified, however the age ranges represented in this assemblage could be estimated.

Table 4 – weight by fraction of cremated bone from Cremation 6.

Cremation 6	Weight (g)	% of total
>10mm fragments	3437	72.6
>5mm fragments	506	10.7
>2mm fragments	791	16.7
TOTAL	4734	

Cremation 7

34g of cremated human remains were retrieved from fill (2172) of a ceramic vessel and circular pit fill (2171). The vessel was heavily truncated and fragmented, with only the base remaining. This is

considered a badly disturbed urned burial. Bone loss and post-cremation fragmentation is inevitable. The vessel has been dated to the 5-9th century AD.

The total weight is significantly below the expected range for a single adult cremation (McKinley 1993). This can be attributed to the level of disturbance.

Most of the bone was white in colour, indicating full oxidation.

Bone dehydration and fracturing appeared typical, including patina cracking.

No duplicates were found and the MNI was calculated as 1.

Elements required for accurate sex assessment were not identified. Broad age estimation might be possible, however diagnostic elements are very limited.

Cremation 8

1g of cremated human remains were retrieved from fill (2221) of a circular pit. The fill was heavily disturbed, which has led to bone loss and post-cremation fragmentation.

The total weight is significantly below the expected range for a single adult cremation (McKinley 1993). This can be attributed to the level of disturbance.

Most of the bone was white in colour, indicating full oxidation.

Bone dehydration and fracturing appeared typical, including transverse cracking.

No duplicates were found and the MNI was calculated as 1.

Elements required for accurate sex assessment were not identified. Broad age estimation might be possible, however diagnostic elements are very limited.

Cremation 9

8g of cremated bone were recovered from fill (2299) of an oval cremation pit.

The total weight is significantly below the expected range for a single adult cremation (McKinley 1993).

The bone had a mixed colour range of brown and black to blue-grey and white. This indicates varied levels of burning and oxidation.

No duplicates were found and the MNI was calculated as 1.

Elements required for accurate sex assessment were not identified. Meaningful age estimation is unlikely given the nature of this assemblage.

Context 2148

51g of unburnt, disarticulated bone was recovered from fill (2148) of a circular pit. It was found alongside pottery sherds.

This fragmentary assemblage consists of both animal and human bone, including at least 18 human teeth and a few fragments of animal teeth. The bone fragments are very small so from macroscopic assessment it is not possible to confirm whether the rest is human or animal. Surface preservation is moderate.

No tooth duplicates were found amongst the human teeth and there was no notable variation in condition or development. It has been assigned an MNI of 1.

Elements required for demographic assessment were not identified.

SK 2212

21g of unburnt, disarticulated human bone was recovered from fill (2213) of a rectangular grave cut, which had rounded corners and east-west orientation.

No duplicates were found and the MNI was calculated as 1.

Surface condition is fair but due to the level of fragmentation it would not be possible to make meaningful demographic estimations.

Discussion

Diagnostic fragment survival amongst the cremated bone consisted mainly of rib, skull, long bone, and phalanx fragments. Most of the cremated bone assemblages appeared to have similar levels of pyre efficiency. Fragmentation levels were variable; this will affect the amount of demographic data that can be extracted from visual estimation.

Bone disc from cremation 6

An oval-shaped fragment (see Fig 1) weighing 2.3g had been separated from Cremation 6 to be analysed by a worked bone specialist. It has been burned white and is in similar condition to the rest of the material from Cremation 6. Bone working was not identified as such, but trepanation was suggested as a possibility.

38.7% of archaeological trepanation evidence in Britain dates to the post-Roman/Anglo-Saxon period, with marked concentration in east-England (Roberts and McKinley 2003). Scraped trepanations are the most common type for this period, which involves scraping the circumference until the desired section can be extracted. For this, sloped and/or jagged edges are expected, and these would have been further affected by heat-induced warping/shrinkage during the cremation process. This, combined with other post-mortem factors, limit the survivability of identifiable bone extractions or extraction sites.



Figure 1 - Oval shaped fragment from Cremation 6

The cortical section of this disc is relatively flat and thick. Trabecular tissue is present on the reverse. Given the appearance of the other skull fragments, accounting for dehydration shrinkage, and considering the most common areas to trepan, this disc may instead be the result of concentric or curved transverse cracking during the cremation process. There was no other evidence for bone modification upon initial assessment, however, there were multiple instances of U-shaped and concentric cracking (examples in Figures 2 and 3).



Figure 2 + 3 - Examples of curved transverse ('U-shaped') and concentric cracking from the Braybrooke assemblage

Significance, potential, and recommendations

It is recommended that the cremated remains from Braybrooke are subject to full osteological analysis, as they will yield further demographic data and provide information on pyre technology. This should be fully recorded in relation to the wider context of the site. The unburnt skeletal assemblages should also be fully recorded and dated to investigate funerary practices at this site.

It is recommended that the bone disc from Cremation 6 is investigated in further detail, including further analysis of its edges and bone morphology to identify whether this is part of normal concentric breaking, part of a trepanation, or alternatively, a worked bone object.

In addition, absolute radiocarbon dating is recommended following analysis in order to refine the chronology of this assemblage.

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Appendix C7: Possible Worked Human Bone Assessment (BBS15)

Ian Riddler

Introduction

A small fragment of cremated human bone, weighing 2.3g, is oval in shape and may possibly have been worked. It has been assessed in order to determine whether it has been deliberately shaped and what its possible function might have been; and if this can, in fact, be determined.

The bone was examined at low magnification in different lighting arrangements, paying particular attention to its edges. It survives as a near-flat disc of bone of oval shape, pointed towards one end. Trabecular tissue is present on the inner surface. The bone has been burnt throughout to an off-white colour.

Traces of Working

The disc is relatively flat and oval in shape, more pointed at one end than the other. It looks like a disc that has been deliberately shaped but in order to determine if this was the case, the edges of the disc were examined in detail.

It is difficult to see without magnification but close to the pointed end, above the lateral split in the bone, is a very faint knife mark around the edge, extending for around 5mm towards the point (A in Figure 1). It appears to be a mark relating to the middle cut of three in this area, each set at a slightly different alignment, as if a blade had made three incisions into the bone in trying to circumscribe a curve up to the pointed terminal. The surface of the edge of the bone in this area does not suggest that these incisions were very deep at all and they were merely cutting into the surface of the bone. A little further along the bone, however, another incision does appear to be deeper and for a length of around 12mm the entire surface of the edge is relatively smooth. Assuming that the disc was cut before the body was cremated, the edges would subsequently have been exposed to the fire and, as a result, marks from the cutting process would no longer be obvious, and that appears to be the case here. The section of the edge along this area is essentially vertical or slightly in-turned. On the opposite side of the bone the upper part of the edge is vertical but the lower part forms a small projecting lip. Thus, if the bone was removed from a human skull, it was first cut along one side, with small cuts at each end modelling a curve, and the other long side was incised before being lifted without a complete incision.

Potential Significance

If this is a disc cut from a human skull, then the most likely scenario would be an act of trepanation. This has not been recorded previously from an early Anglo-Saxon cremation, but contemporary examples are known from southern German inhumations, as well as from a later inhumation at Wharram Percy in Yorkshire (Weber and Czarnetzki 2001; Mays 2007, 147). *Equally, however, trepanation discs usually have bevelled edges, whilst this disc has vertical edges for the most part.*

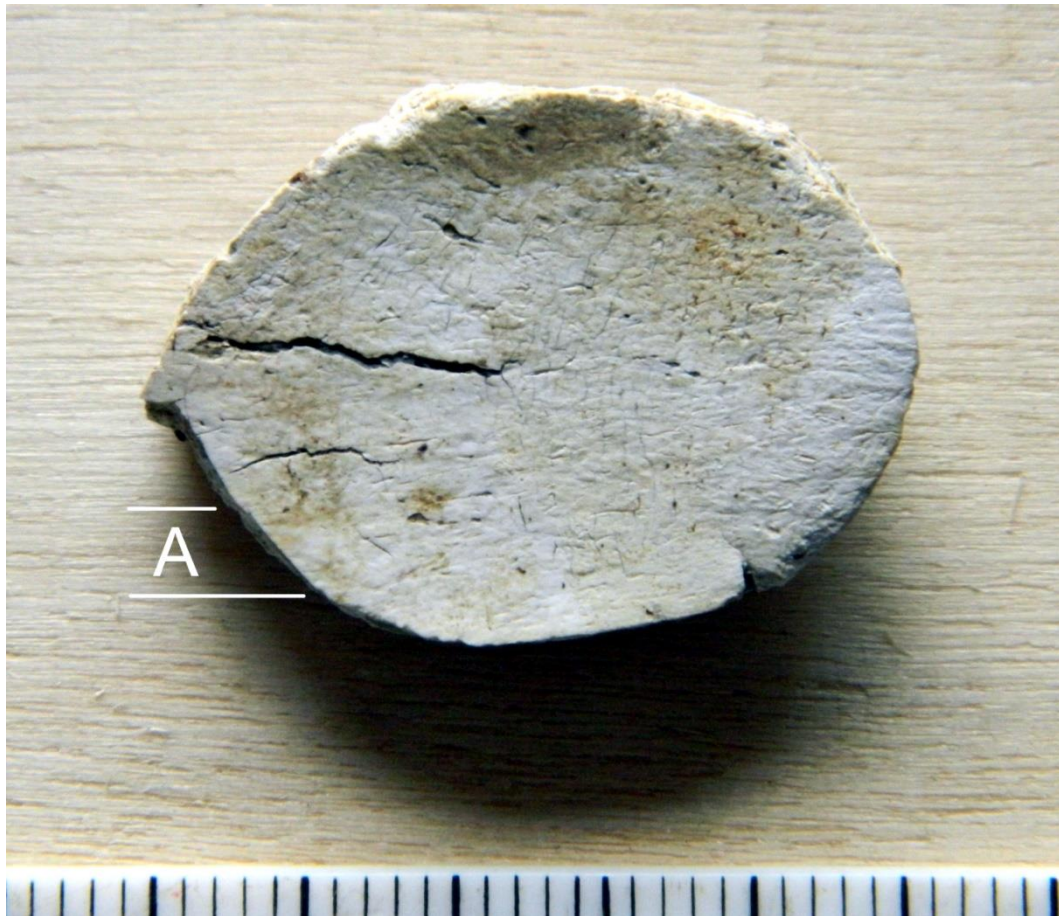


Figure 1: The bone disc

Recommendations

The disc is not a piece of worked bone, as such, but may possibly represent the bone residual of a trepanation. As such, it should be examined by an osteologist in the context of the other human bone from this cremation.

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Appendix C8: Animal Bone Assessment (BBS15)

Matilda Holmes

Summary

A small assemblage of 311 refitted, hand-collected animal bones and teeth were recovered from 38 contexts, of which 42 could be identified to taxon. This report aims to characterise the zooarchaeology, assess the potential for understanding human-animal interactions at the site, and its significance on a local, regional and national level. No further work is recommended.

Methods

All bones and teeth were scanned and recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxon. For some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. A basic recording method was undertaken to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. The number of bones and teeth that could be identified to taxon were noted, as well as those used to age the major domesticates (tooth wear and bone fusion). The quantity of bones likely to be useful for metrical data were also recorded. Other information included condition and the incidence of burning, gnawing, butchery and refitted fragments. Material from environmental samples was scanned and bones and teeth that could be identified to taxon or group (bird, fish, micro-mammal or frog/ toad) were counted. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

Summary of Findings

Bones were in poor condition (Table 1) and almost half the contexts contained refitted fragments and/ or loose teeth, suggesting they were friable upon excavation. Almost no observations of gnawed or butchered bones were recorded, probably due in part to the poor surface condition of fragments. A few burnt bones were present, and a further group of small, unidentified calcined fragments came from samples from area C2 contexts 2126 and 2148.

There were no obvious deposits of primary butchery, craft-working or skin-processing waste, although a highly fragmentary antler was tentatively identified from undated boundary ditch 3233 in area D2 (context 3244). Three Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) were recovered from area E1:

- Ditch 4005 (context 4004) – subadult cattle head and limbs (mandible and maxilla, radii, metacarpals, tibia, first phalanges)

- Pit 4055 (context 4054) – juvenile sheep limbs (radius, ulna, metacarpals, carpal, first phalanges, second phalanx and patellae)
- Pit 4057 (context 4056) – juvenile sheep limbs and head (skull fragment and teeth, scapula, humeri, radii, astragalus)

All of the ABGs remain undated at the present time, but it is likely that they were modern burials, suggesting that this area was recently used to dispose of animals that were not consumed, perhaps those that were diseased or had accidental deaths.

Cattle were most common (Table 2), with a few finds of sheep/ goat, equid (horse or donkey) and canid (dog or fox) as well as the fragmentary antler and the tracheal ring of a bird. The predominance of cattle may be related to bias associated with the preferential survival of bones from larger animals and more dense elements that is a feature of poorly preserved assemblages (Lyman 1994).

A few animal remains were associated with Saxon burials: small, unidentified fragments came from cremation pit 2050 (context 2051); c.2 fragmentary sheep upper molars from burial pit 2149 (context 2148); and the bird tracheal ring from cremation pit 2053 (context 2054). There is nothing to indicate that these were cuts of meat or symbolic accompaniments to the human remains rather than residual material, although the poor condition of the zooarchaeology means that this may originally have been the case.

Potential and Recommendations

This is a small, poorly preserved assemblage with no unusual deposits. The sample size is too small for reliable patterns to be drawn regarding diet, economy or status on a site level, or even in combination with the zooarchaeology from local excavations relating to the likely Iron Age/ Roman and Saxon settlement in the area. No further work is recommended but all material should be retained with the final archive.

References

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Addendum to Animal Bone Assessment Report (BBS15)

Diana Fernandes BA, MA (November 2022)

Introduction and quantification

This report is an addendum to the animal bone assessment conducted by Dr Matilda Holmes and intends to integrate the faunal remains recovered during the soil sample processing. A small assemblage of 5 refitted animal bones, weighing 8 grams, were found associated with Roman and Early-Saxon features. The group could not be identified to taxa due to its reduced dimension and poor condition. The assemblage was too small and limited, making it unreliable for further analysis to be recommended.

Methods

All sample-recovered bones were counted and recorded by context, after refitting. A basic recording method was employed to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. Other information included condition and the incidence of burning, gnawing and butchery marks. Methods and analysis are based on Dr Matilda Holmes assessment report and guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

Condition

Bones were generally in a poor state of preservation, with the majority being burnt. No sign of gnawing or butchering was detected.

The assemblage

The remains were recovered from four different contexts. Context (2101) sample <8> presented a couple of very abraded bones, context (2237) sample <21> yielded a tiny burnt fragment, context 3186 <23> had a charred bone and context (3349) sample <33> presented a small long bone, also burnt. None of the retrieved elements could be identified to taxa.

Context	Sample	Condition	Unidentified	Gnawing	Butchering	Burning	Weight (g)
2101	8	Very Poor	2	No	No	No	2
2237	21	Poor	1	No	No	Yes	1
3186	23	Poor	1	No	No	Yes	3
3349	33	Poor	1	No	No	Yes	2

Statement of potential and recommendations

The assemblage was rather small to provide relevant information and is not useful for further analysis. However, it should be retained with the main assemblage, previously assessed by Dr Matilda Holmes, and deposited with the project archive.

References

Baker, P and Worley, F. 2014 *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice*. Portsmouth: English Heritage

Appendix C9: Registered Finds Assessment (BBS15)

Dr Elizabeth Foulds

Introduction

An assemblage of metal, glass and other materials was recovered during excavation at the Braybrooke Substation, Northampton (centred on NGR: SP 75835 85804). The archaeological works were conducted between April and July 2021 by Network Archaeology on behalf of National Grid in advance of the construction of a substation. The site covers approximately 4ha and there is evidence for activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods in the vicinity, including a Roman rural settlement and a 13th-century castle. The evaluation (OA 2018) revealed archaeological features considered to be Late Iron Age and/or Roman, but little datable artefactual evidence was recovered. The results of the strip, map and sample excavations revealed evidence for an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, part of a Roman kiln, and Anglo-Saxon funerary activity (both inhumations and cremations), as well as medieval ridge and furrow.

The assemblage discussed in this report consists of 96 artefacts that were recovered over the course of the excavations. This includes metalwork, glass, amber and stone artefacts. Most of the finds were hand collected during the excavation (51 artefacts), 33 were metal-detector finds, while 12 were recovered during environmental sample processing. Where artefacts were indicative of date, they could be attributed to the Roman, early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval periods. This report includes identification of all artefacts where possible, discussion of findings, an assessment of significance and recommendations for further work.

Methodology

The finds were visually examined and recorded on 6 June 2022 in a Microsoft Access database. Two additional artefacts recovered during environmental soil sample processing were added to the dataset on 12 October 2022. Where possible, all objects were identified by material and type using the FISH Thesaurus for materials, archaeological objects and periods.

All objects and fragments were described, counted, weighed and recorded in a single data table. All objects were measured except for iron, which is only measured when the object

is identifiable, or measurements are needed to distinguish between multiple objects in a bag. Iron nail count is based on extant nail heads, which is reported separately from the assemblage fragment count. All other nail fragments were counted and weighed. Complete nail length was recorded where possible. Detailed data for coins was recorded separately.

The specialist finds recording and reporting was completed in accordance with the national finds standards and guidance (English Heritage 2008, ClfA 2014; ClfA 2021). This report was prepared with reference to documents supplied by Network Archaeology, including: a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2020), a context list, and site matrices.

References are made in text to 'RF' numbers, 'MD' numbers and ID numbers, which correspond to the data supplied in an accompanying spreadsheet (All_Finds and Coins tabs). Separate tabs include metadata for all fields. Dates given in the data spreadsheet should be read as 'circa'. A summary of all finds data is available in Table 3 of this report.

Results

In total, 94 objects (2,853.25g) were submitted for assessment. The majority of the assemblage was made up of iron finds, but there was a small number of objects made from other materials (Table 1). Where artefacts were indicative of date, they could be attributed to the Roman, early medieval, medieval, or post-medieval periods. The following subsections will discuss the artefacts by material type followed by a discussion of the finds by area and context.

Table 1: Finds by material

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Iron	62	2757.89
Copper alloy	11	88.98
Lead	4	21.27
Silver	1	0.28
Glass	6	2.16
Amber	10	1.01
Stone	2	2.90
TOTAL	96	2873.89

Assemblage by material

Iron

In total, there were 62 iron artefacts. As is common for iron objects found during excavation, much of the assemblage (96%) could be described as being in poor condition

due to the levels of corrosion, fragmentation and laminating observed. Only a single object was described as in 'good' condition.

Identifiable iron artefacts were limited to: a horseshoe (ID 31); sections of twisted wire, possibly from fencing (ID 48); a possible iron washer (MD 16); two hobnails (ID 46); and a partial buckle frame (ID 50). The horseshoe was very large and measured 190mm in length and 182mm in breadth, a size used for heavy work horses. The style and size suggested that it is post-medieval. Hobnails are small nails that were used on the underside of footwear. In Britain they were commonly used on many types of Roman footwear. Only about half of the buckle frame remains and it is missing the pin. It is oval in shape and is an early Anglo-Saxon type (Marzinzik 2003, Type I.11).

A single fragmented, though near complete, iron nail was included in the assemblage (ID 42). It measured approximately 85.3mm in length. It likely had a square cross-section shaft and a circular head, but this could not be confirmed, and it could not be typed due to the level of fragmentation.

The remaining iron artefacts could not be identified due to heavy corrosion. The remaining iron artefacts could not be identified due to heavy corrosion.

Copper alloy

There were 11 copper-alloy objects in the assemblage. Most were described as being in good condition (64%), while 18% were described as being in fair condition and an additional 18% in poor condition. Identifiable objects included a brooch (RF 100), a buckle fragment (MD 19), two buttons (MD 12, MD 18), a coin (MD 4), and a ring (MD 2).

The brooch (RF 100) is a near complete cruciform type. On either side of the top-knob is a ring, although the left ring is damaged. The central panel and wings appear to be plain with simple knobs, but the right knob and wing are missing. The bow appears to be undecorated. The lower portion of the brooch has decorated lappets, a central ridge running down the foot and decoration on the terminal that is similar to that seen on the lappets. To the rear of the brooch, the pin and catch plate are missing. It is a Martin (2015) Group 3 brooch (possibly in the Type 3.3 sub-types) and dates to around AD 475–550.

The buckle fragment (MD 19) was part of a post-medieval shoe buckle. It consisted of the loop chape and single internal spike and was missing the buckle frame and tongue. These can be generally dated to around the end of the 17th century to the early 18th century.

One of the buttons is a medieval type (MD 12). It is cast with a domed head and integral shank to the rear. The dome was decorated with a central pellet and possible radiate or swirl design, but the surface was very damaged and corroded. These can be generally dated to the later 15th century to the 16th century. The second button (MD 18) was plano-convex but was missing the shank. The dome of the button was not decorated, but it may have been plated. It is likely to be post-medieval in date.

A possible single copper-alloy coin was included in the assemblage (MD 4). It was very damaged and corroded, but traces of possible silver wash were retained on the surface. It possibly dates to the Roman period but cannot be definitively dated.

A plain copper-alloy ring was also discovered (MD 2). It was complete with a diamond cross-section and roughly finished with file marks on the surface. It measured 27.9mm in diameter and is likely to have been utilitarian rather than used for personal dress.

Silver

A cut quarter of a medieval penny was the only silver object discovered (MD 11). It was short cross coin of indeterminate issue and dated from AD 1180 to AD 1247.

Lead

There were four fragments of lead, all of which were recovered during metal-detecting. Two could not be closely identified (MD 6, and MD 10). There was a possible fragment of window came (MD 14) and a circular disc (MD 17) that may have been used as a token or patch. None of these objects were closely datable.

Glass

There was a total of six glass objects in the assemblage. All were in good condition, except for ID 17, which was an unidentifiable fragment resembling a gemstone in poor condition. The remaining five glass objects were all glass beads (RF 101, itemised as ID 27–30, and 49). ID 27 and ID 28 were both long cylinders with pinched ends and were made from translucent blue glass. ID 29 was similar but only a fragment remained. These beads are an Anglo-Saxon type, similar to cylindrical beads used in the Roman period, and are part of Brugmann's (2004) A2 group, which date to around AD 480–580.

ID 30 was a complete double segmented wrapped bead made from opaque black glass. This type of bead also fit in with a late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon date (Brugmann 2004, 30; Guido 1978, 1999).

ID 49 was a complete globular bead made from translucent purple glass but appeared black. Glass described as mauve or purple was used for beads in the Anglo-Saxon period (and Iron Age), but it does not appear to have been utilised to a great extent in the Roman period (Guido 1999; Foulds 2017). Their deposition in burials seems to date to around AD 500–650 (Guido 1999, 57).

Amber

There were 10 amber objects in the assemblage representing at least nine beads (RF 101 itemised as ID 18–26). They were finely crafted and ranged in shape from flattened globular, to barrel, to sub-rectangular and measured around 4mm by 6mm with a length between 4mm to 7mm. Brugmann (2004) notes that beads from the late Roman and Anglo-Saxon period in Britain were neatly shaped and are consistent with the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon date attributed to the glass beads.

Stone

Two possible stone objects were included in the assemblage (RF 103) that could not be identified further due to lack of diagnostic features and could be natural.

Assemblage by area

Six areas were excavated as part of the archaeological works at Braybrooke Substation. The artefacts discussed in this report came from three of the areas. The majority of finds came from Area C2, with a small number from Area B, and Area D1 (Table 2).

Table 2: summary of assemblage by area of excavation

Material	B	C1	C2	D1	D2	E	Total
Iron	7	-	54	1	-	-	17
Copper alloy	-	-	9	2	-	-	11
Lead	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Silver	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Glass	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Amber	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Stone	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total	7	0	85	4	0	0	94

Area B

The horseshoe (ID 31) and fragments of a nail (ID 42) came from the topsoil in Area B.

Area C1

No finds.

Area C2

The largest concentration of finds came from the excavations in Area C2. Finds came from a range of features, including several cremations, ditches, and furrows. Grave 2236 contained a particularly large group of finds, including the cruciform brooch (RF 100), glass and amber beads (RF 101, ID 49), an iron belt buckle (ID 50) and an additional fragment of copper alloy (RF 100, ID 2). Taken together, the brooch and beads provide a very tight dating group of around the end of the 5th century to the mid-6th century AD.

Finds from cremations included two hobnails (ID 46) from Cremation 2166, five fragments of iron (ID 43) from Cremation 2149, unidentifiable copper alloy (ID 3) and unidentifiable iron (ID 45) from Cremation 2141, and unidentifiable iron (ID 44) from Cremation 2053. The hobnails were the only positively identifiable objects from cremation contexts. They are typical of Roman period footwear but are sometimes found in early medieval burials. It is unclear if they were an unintentional inclusion in the cremation pit.

Other artefacts were found in ditch fills and furrows. This included four fragments of iron (MD 7) from the fill (2077) of ditch [2076], 12 fragments of twisted wire (ID 48) and a single unidentified fragment from the fill (2079) of ditch [2078], and 12 unidentifiable fragments (ID 37) from the fill (2182) of [2183]. All finds from the furrows were recovered via metal-detecting. A small collection of finds came from fill (2082) of furrow [2082]. This included the possible copper-alloy coin (MD 4), an unidentified fragment of copper alloy (MD 3), an unidentified fragment of lead (MD 6), and eight fragments of iron (MD 5, MD 8). The copper-alloy ring (MD 2) and another fragment of copper alloy (MD 1) were found in the fill (2109) of furrow [2103]. An unidentifiable fragment of iron (MD 9) came from the fill (2187) of furrow [2150].

An additional 11 artefacts were recovered from the spoil heap by metal-detector. Many of these objects were unidentifiable but included the cut short-cross penny dated c.1180–1247 (MD 11) and the medieval button dated to the end of the 15th century to the 16th century (MD 12).

Area D1

Four artefacts came from this area, all of which were recovered through metal-detecting and came from different fills of furrow [3030]. From context (3031) came the post-medieval button (MD 18), the lead token or patch (MD 17), and the possible iron washer (MD 16). The copper alloy buckle fragment (MD 19) was found in the fill (3059) of the same furrow.

Area D2

No finds.

Area E

No finds.

Discussion

The assemblage included a broad range of finds from activity at the site of the Braybrooke Substation. The earliest objects may be the possible coin (MD 4) and the hobnails (ID 46). However, the coin could not be positively identified, and it is not clear if the hobnails were an intentional inclusion in the cremation deposit. Early medieval artefacts were restricted to the grave goods from Grave 2236 and consisted of a cruciform brooch (RF 100), belt buckle (ID 50), and at least 14 glass and amber beads (RF 101, ID 49). Medieval finds consisted of a domed button (MD 12) and a cut quarter penny ((MD 11). Post-medieval artefacts included a button (MD 18), a buckle fragment (MD 19), and a horseshoe (ID 31).

The archaeological excavations encountered an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, as well as evidence for a Roman kiln and Anglo-Saxon inhumations and cremations. There is very limited evidence from the assemblage discussed in this report related to Iron Age and Roman period activity, with the majority of the assemblage reflecting activity in the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods. Nonetheless, the evidence assemblage of grave goods from Grave 2236 is very significant and the date of the objects reflect a late 5th century to the mid-6th century AD date.

Conclusion

The archaeological strip, map and sample excavations at Braybrooke Substation revealed a small assemblage of finds. Where artefacts could be dated, they reflect the Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods. There was a noted concentration of artefacts recovered from the excavations in Area C2. An important and archaeologically

significant early medieval grave good assemblage was recovered from one inhumation, which included a brooch and beads. Several of the other artefacts recovered also reflected objects related to dress from other periods, as well as other utilitarian objects and horse equipment.

Recommendations

Further work needed

The following is required for the production of an integrated analysis level report based on the current area excavations and evaluation excavations:

- X-rays of iron artefacts and possible coin (MD 4) to aid identification.
- Conservation is needed for the cruciform brooch (SF 100) to aid in description and illustration.
- Additional research is needed on the cruciform brooch (SF 100) after conservation to describe in full and compare with other local and regional examples.

Catalogue artefacts for report.

An analysis level report would confirm the identifications from the x-rays and present the results of the additional research alongside a discussion at site level and within the wider context of appropriate assemblages and sites. It would include the production of a selective catalogue in line with the project aims.

Illustrations

The following objects have been selected for illustration in the final report due to their archaeological significance and suitability for illustration:

- Cruciform brooch after conservation (SF 100)
- Glass and amber beads (SF 101)
- Hobnails x 2 (ID 46) depending on the outcome of the pottery report and any radiocarbon dating of Cremation 2166.

Storage, condition and preservation of the archive

The finds arrived suitably packaged in grip seal bags and were correctly labelled with site code and context information. The bags were packed in air-tight Stewart boxes suitable for travel with plenty of tissue paper along with large bags of silica gel.

Much of the iron artefacts are in very poor condition, with fragments laminating, blistering and falling apart. Active corrosion was present in some of the bags, which will increase the speed of artefact decay. These should be monitored closely.

Retention

The finds from the excavations are archaeologically significant and the deposition of the finds should be discussed with the appropriate local museum or collections repository.

References

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Table 3: Summary data of all artefacts

ID	Area	Context	Sample no.	RF no.	Material	Object	Count	Weight (g)	Period
1	C2	2237		100	Copper alloy	BROOCH	1	48.39	Early medieval
2	C2	2237		100	Copper alloy	UNASSIGNED	1	4.78	Uncertain
3	C2	2140	12		Copper alloy	UNASSIGNED	1	0.48	Uncertain
4	C2	2109			Copper alloy	UNASSIGNED	1	2.47	Uncertain
5	C2	2109			Copper alloy	RING	1	4.30	Uncertain
6	C2	2081			Copper alloy	UNASSIGNED	1	6.93	Uncertain
7	C2	2081			Copper alloy	COIN	1	2.47	Roman?
8	C2	2081			Lead	UNASSIGNED	1	0.98	Uncertain
9	C2	2001			Lead	UNASSIGNED	1	0.87	Uncertain
10	C2	2342			Silver	COIN	1	0.28	Medieval
11	C2	2342			Copper alloy	BUTTON	1	3.41	Medieval
12	C2	2342			Copper alloy	UNASSIGNED	1	9.58	Uncertain
13	C2	2342			Lead	Window came?	1	13.01	Uncertain
14	D1	3031			Lead	Token/patch?	1	6.41	Uncertain
15	D1	3031			Copper alloy	BUTTON	1	3.89	Post medieval
16	D1	3059			Copper alloy	BUCKLE	1	2.28	Post medieval
17	C2	2342			Glass	UNASSIGNED	1	0.88	Uncertain
18	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	2	0.16	Early medieval
19	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	1	0.19	Early medieval
20	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	1	0.24	Early medieval
21	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	1	0.12	Early medieval
22	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	1	0.09	Early medieval
23	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	1	0.07	Early medieval
24	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	1	0.05	Early medieval
25	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	1	0.06	Early medieval
26	C2	2237		101	Amber	BEAD	1	0.03	Early medieval
27	C2	2237		101	Glass	BEAD	1	0.33	Early medieval

ID	Area	Context	Sample no.	RF no.	Material	Object	Count	Weight (g)	Period
28	C2	2237		101	Glass	BEAD	1	0.16	Early medieval
29	C2	2237		101	Glass	BEAD	1	0.10	Early medieval
30	C2	2237		101	Glass	BEAD	1	0.15	Early medieval
31	A & B	100			Iron	HORSESHOE	1	1562.5	Post medieval
33	C2	2342			Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	103.7	Post medieval?
34	C2	2187			Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	157.7	Uncertain
35	C2	2079			Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	98.9	Uncertain
36	D1	3031			Iron	Washer?	1	61.1	Uncertain
37	C2	2182			Iron	UNASSIGNED	12	6.8	Uncertain
38	C2	2158		103	Stone?	UNASSIGNED	2	2.9	Uncertain
39	C2	2081			Iron	UNASSIGNED	7	28.5	Uncertain
40	C2	2081			Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	4.6	Uncertain
41	C2	2077			Iron	UNASSIGNED	4	22.5	Uncertain
42	A & B	100			Iron	NAIL	6	17.6	Uncertain
43	C2	2148	13		Iron	UNASSIGNED	5	1.2	Uncertain
44	C2	2054	5		Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	0.09	Uncertain
45	C2	2140	12		Iron	UNASSIGNED	1	1.0	Uncertain
46	C2	2165	16		Iron	HOB NAIL	2	2.3	Roman
47	C2	2342			Iron	UNASSIGNED	5	105.0	Uncertain
48	C2	2079			Iron	WIRE	12	563.7	Post medieval?
49	C2	2237	21		Glass	Bead	1	0.54	Early medieval
50	C2	2237	21		Iron	Buckle	1	20.1	Early medieval

Appendix C10: Glass Assessment report (BBS15)

Diana Fernandes (BA, MA)

Introduction

A group of four fragments of modern glass weighing a total of 13 grams, were recovered from four contexts during archaeological works at Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire. The objects were collected from three ditches and one furrow and due to its fragmentation and residuality, do not present any potential for further work.

Table 1: BBS15 Glass Catalogue

Context	Feature Description	Description	Colour	ID	Thickness (mm)	Body Part	Count	Weight (g)	Date
2081	Fill of Furrow	Body fragment of bottle. Surfaces were scratched	Green	Bottle	5	Body	1	5	19th -20th C
2279	Fill of ditch terminus	Body fragment of bottle. Surfaces were scratched	Green	Bottle	2	Body	1	1	19th -20th C
3066	Fill of gully	Body fragment of small container.	Light Green	Flask?	1	Body	1	1	19th -20th C
3103	Fill of ditch	Body fragment of bottle. Surfaces were scratched	Dark Green	Bottle	4	Body	1	6	19th -20th C

Methodology

The glass fragments were assessed and recorded on a database (summarised in Table 1). A basic recording method, based on guidance provided (Historic England, 2018), was employed to assess the potential of the material. The quantity and weight (in grams) were recorded, and a basic description of the main characteristics and possible date range was also provided.

The assemblage

The group of glass was collected from furrow (2081) and ditches (2279), (3066) and (3103).

The material, all machine-made, was very fragmented but otherwise stable. The surviving fragments belonged to four different containers, with 3 of them clearly belonging to bottles.

The fragments were not evidently diagnostic and did not contain any identifiable features that allowed attributing them a specific function, brand, or manufacturer. However, it is thought that

the thin sherd collected from context (3066) could have belonged to a small container, such as flask. The remaining glass fragments, recovered from ditches are of common wine bottles.

Discussion

The small group of glass recovered at Braybrooke Substation is a minimal representation of human activity that took place in the surroundings of this area during modern times. The whole group of glass seem to derive of residual depositions and, as such, no clear patterns of use on site can be addressed. Based on its visible features, this assemblage appears to have been manufactured and used during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Recommendations

The glass group was fully recorded, and no further work is recommended. None of the fragments exhibited any unusual attributes and can therefore be discarded.

References

Historic England 2018, *Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking: Guidelines for Recovering, Analysing and Interpreting Evidence*. Swindon. Historic England.

Appendix C11: Worked Stone Assessment (BBS15)

Ruth Shaffrey BA Hons, PhD, MCIFA, FSA (August 2022)

Introduction and methodology

A total of five items of stone was retained and submitted for assessment. These were scanned for signs of burning or use. Burnt stone was weighed and counted by context and the type of burning was recorded. Worked stone was fully recorded with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and is itemised below. All details were entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which can be found in the project archive and a summary is presented in Table 1.

Description

Two fragments of quern were recovered. One is from a large diameter quern or millstone because of the widely angled circumference, although not enough of it survives for its diameter to be estimated. This fragment has one grooved and one pecked face (2143). A second quern fragment of indeterminate type but with opposing pecked faces, so probably from a rotary quern, was found in context 2054. The possible millstone fragment is of Millstone Grit, whilst the quern fragment from 2054 is a coarse quartz sandstone less certainly but possibly also of Millstone Grit. Millstone Grit was widely used for both rotary querns and millstones during the Roman period (Shaffrey 2015).

Two processing tools comprise a quartzite cobble with extensive use as a hammerstone across one end and along the edges (2143) and an unshaped cobble that has one rubbed surface (3142).

Another cobble has not been shaped or used but is reddened and blackened as a result of burning (3146).

Table 1: summary of utilised stone

Context	Function	Notes	Size	Weight (g)	Lithology
2143	Rotary quern or millstone	Edge fragment of what looks like large diameter stone of disc type with one pecked surface and one grooved one (not possible to tell if radial or harped)	Measures 52mm in thickness	786	Millstone Grit
3142	Rubber	Cobble, unshaped but with one rubbed surface	Measures 76 x 67 x 52mm	400	Quartzite

Context	Function	Notes	Size	Weight (g)	Lithology
2054	Quern	Fragment with one flat smoothed surface that has traces of pecking beneath and small are of opposing pecked surface	Measures 67mm in thickness	374	Millstone Grit?
3146	Burnt	Cobble, broken along bedding planes and naturally smoothed on surviving original edges. Reddened and blackened through burning	Measures 135 x 58 x 58mm	754	Sandstone
2143	Hammerstone	Cobble, unshaped but with battering wear across one end, down the length of the edges of two faces and part of a third	Measures 115 x 58 x 54mm	562	Quartzite

Statement of Potential

Worked Stone

The stone assemblage is small and its potential lies in its evidencing human activity nearby, probably largely domestic although if the quern fragment is actually from a millstone it is suggestive of intensified cereal processing. The quern/millstone fragment from context 2143 is likely to be of Roman (or post-Roman) date. The other stone tools are not diagnostically dateable.

Updated Project Design

Method statement

The stone has been examined in full and requires no further work. If the site proceeds to publication, the stone report should be edited for inclusion, with original authorship preserved.

Retention and disposal

The stone should be retained except for the burnt stone (3146).

Bibliography

Shaffrey, R. 2015 'Intensive milling practices in the Romano-British landscape of southern England. Using newly established criteria for distinguishing millstones from rotary querns' *Britannia* 46, 55–92

Appendix C12: Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment (BBS 15)

Diana Fernandes (BA, MA)

Introduction

A group of nine stem and one bowl fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing a total of 22 grams, were recovered from eight contexts during archaeological works at Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire. The objects were recovered from topsoil, one cremation pit, ditches, and furrows. Due to its fragmentation and apparent residuality, this group do not present any potential for further work.

Methodology

The clay pipe fragments were assessed and recorded on a database (summarised in Table 1) according to the guidelines in place (Ayto, 1999) (Higgins, 2017). A basic recording method was employed to assess the potential of the material. The Length (L), Diameter (D) and Bore diameter (B) of stems were recorded in mm and its weight in grams. A basic description of its main characteristics and possible date range was also provided.

Context	Feature description	Part	Dimensions (L x D x B)	Bore (/64 inches)	Count	Weight (g)	Description and fabric	Date
100	Topsoil	Stem	48mm x 8mm	6/64	1	6	Straight stem, abraded. No visible inclusions. Off-white colouration	Late 17th - Late 18th C
2051	Fill of cremation pit	Stem	18mm x 5mm	5/64	1	1	Straight stem, fragmented surface. No visible inclusions. Off-white colouration. Iron-rich deposits in fractures and surfaces.	Late 18th - 19th C
2104	Fill of furrow	Stem	30mm x 7mm	8/64	1	1	Straight stem, fragmented surface, burnt. No visible inclusions. White colouration. Few iron-rich deposit over surface.	Late 17th - Late 18th C
2215	Fill of ditch	Stem	30mm x 8mm	5/64	2	3	Straight stem, fragmented in two. No visible inclusions. Off-white colouration. Iron-rich deposits in fractures and surfaces.	17th - 18th C
2279	Fill of ditch terminus	Stem	22mm x 8mm	5/64	1	2	Straight stem, abraded. No visible inclusions. White colouration	Late 18th - 19th C
2279	Fill of ditch terminus	Bowl	Internal diameter: 9mm	n/a	1	2	Plain bowl fragment, body sherd without rim or mouth. Diameter of internal perforation circa 9 mm. No visible inclusions. White colouration	Uncertain
3061	Fill of furrow	Stem	20mm x 7mm	5/64	1	1	Straight stem, fragmented surface. No visible inclusions. Off-white colouration. Iron-rich deposits in fractures and surfaces.	Late 18th - 19th C

Context	Feature description	Part	Dimensions (L x D x B)	Bore (/64 inches)	Count	Weight (g)	Description and fabric	Date
3146	Fill of ditch	Stem	60mm x 8mm x 3mm	8/64	1	5	Straight stem, fragmented surface. No visible inclusions. White colouration. Few Iron-rich deposits in fractures.	17th - 18th C
3153	Fill of ditch	Stem	9mm x 9mm x 3mm	8/64	1	1	Tiny fragment of stem, incomplete section. No visible inclusions. White colouration. Few Iron-rich deposits in fractures.	17th - 18th C

The Assemblage

The group of clay tobacco pipe was collected from the topsoil (100), one cremation pit (2051), ditches (2215), (2279), (3146) and (3153) and from furrows (2104) and (3061). The material was very fragmented but otherwise stable. The surviving fragments were from nine straight stems and one fragment of a plain bowl. The fabrics were very similar, made with very depurated clays. The colouration varied from an off-white colour to white colour and almost all objects presented iron-rich deposits in its fractures and surfaces. No makers marks were noted during the assessment.

Discussion

The small group of clay pipe recovered at BBS15 is representative of human activity that took place in the surrounding areas during post-medieval times. The whole group, collected from different features seem to derive of residual depositions and, as such, no clear patterns of use on site can be addressed. The item found within cremation pit 2050, which contained a heavily truncated Anglo-Saxon urn, is a clear reflection of the impact that agricultural activities had on this site in the most recent centuries. In terms of chronology, the assessment was based on the cylindrical shapes of all stems (without clear evidence of tapering) as well as on the bores' diameters. Considering its dimensions, this group of material ranges from the 17th to the 19th centuries, with a higher number probably falling within a 18th century date.

Recommendations

The clay pipe group recovered at Braybrooke was fully recorded, and no further work is recommended. None of the fragments exhibited any unusual attributes and can therefore be discarded.

References

Higgins, D. 2017 *Guidelines for the recovery and processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*. Historic England

Moore, W. 1980 *Northamptonshire Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipemakers*. Northampton Museums and Art Gallery.

Appendix C13: Assessment of Biological Remains from Sediment Samples (BBS15)

John Carrott

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at the site of the proposed new Braybrooke Substation (and associated access road), Northamptonshire (centred on NGR SP 75835 85804), on behalf of National Grid.

The investigation encountered a range of features and deposits, most notably including ditches, together with pits and post-holes, related to human activity in the Iron Age and ?Roman periods. There were also a number of cremation burials, some of which were provisionally dated as Early Saxon – others are currently unphased and this is also true for some of the non-burial features.

Twenty-one bulk sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992), from a range of the deposits encountered, together with small quantities of remains recovered from an additional nine samples which were processed by Network Archaeology Ltd (NA) and one small sample of hand-collected charcoal fragments, were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited, Kingston upon Hull (PRS), for an assessment of their palaeoecological potential.

Methods

For the samples processed by PRS, the lithologies of the samples were recorded using a standard *pro forma*. A microfossil subsample (of ~5 ml) was taken prior to the processing of larger subsamples or the entirety of the remaining sediment for the recovery of plant, invertebrate and vertebrate remains (macrofossils), broadly following the techniques of Kenward *et al.* (1980), producing a residue and a washover for each. The samples processed by NA were wet sieved to 3 mm and the remains submitted for assessment were sorted from the dried residues – recording methods for the submitted material were the same as those for the PRS processed samples (see below).

The samples processed by PRS did not appear to contain uncharred organic remains preserved by anoxic waterlogging and the washovers were dried prior to examination for organic macrofossils using a low-power microscope (x7 to x45 magnification).

The corresponding residues were primarily mineral in nature and were also dried prior to the recording of their components; the weights and descriptions of the residues were recorded after sorting. The residues were separated into fractions (using 1, 4 and 10 mm sieves) to facilitate recording. Data acquired refer to the larger items which have been extracted; smaller fragments remain in the residue and details of these are not included. All biological and artefactual materials were sorted to 1 mm (unless noted otherwise); residue less than 1 mm was retained unsorted. The residue fractions (including the less than 1 mm fraction) were scanned for magnetic material.

The PRS processed sample fractions (washovers and residues) were scanned until no new remains were observed and a sense of the abundance of each taxon or component was achieved and these were recorded either as counts or using a five-point semi-quantitative scale as: 1 – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; 2 – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; 3 – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; 4 – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and 5 – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole. The abundance of recovered organic and other remains within the sediments as a whole may be judged by comparing the washover volumes/weights and the quantities of remains recovered from the residues with the size of the processed samples.

Plant macrofossils were compared with modern reference material (where possible) and with published works (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006 and, for cereal identifications, Jacomet 2006), and identified to the lowest taxon possible or necessary to achieve the aims of the project.

For charcoal, species identifications were attempted for a small number of fragments which were 4 mm or more in at least one linear dimension. The pieces were broken to give clean cross-sectional surfaces and the anatomical structures were examined using a low-power binocular microscope (x7 to x45) and higher magnification where necessary (x100 and x150). Identification was attempted by with reference to published works (principally Hather 2000 and Schoch *et al.* 2004).

Identification of vertebrate material recovered from the sediment samples to species or species group was attempted using the PRS modern comparative reference collection and published works (e.g. Schmid 1972). Bones which could not be identified to species were described as 'indeterminate'. Other information, such as fragment size and evidence of burning, was noted, where applicable.

Nomenclature for plant taxa follows Stace (1997), with cereal identifications following Jacomet (2006) where nomenclature follows van Zeist (1984). No species level identifications were possible for molluscs (only a single indeterminate fragment was recorded) or the few vertebrate remains recovered.

A small subsample (of approximately 1 ml) was extracted from each of the PRS processed samples for examination for microfossils. These were investigated using the 'squash' technique of Dainton (1992) which was originally designed specifically to assess the content of eggs of intestinal parasitic nematodes; however, this method routinely reveals other microfossils, such as pollen and diatoms, which were noted if present. The slides were scanned at x150 magnification and at x600 where necessary.

During recording, consideration was given to the identification of suitable remains (if present) for possible submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

Results

The results of the assessment, including identifications and quantification, are presented in Tables 1 to 5 – Tables 1 to 4 for those samples processed by PRS and Table 5 for the material submitted from samples processed by NAL.

Table 1 provides details of the biological remains from the washovers. Table 2 presents summary information for the sediments, the processed samples and the mineral components of the sorted residues. Table 3 gives details of material sorted from the mineral residues and Table 4 shows the results of the examination of the 'squash' subsamples for microfossils.

Discussion and statement of potential

All of the deposits contained at least some modern intrusive or contaminant remains in the form of rootlets and some also contained occasional uncharred 'seeds', fragments of ?cereal 'straw', earthworm egg capsules and/or nematode cysts, and fragments of other modern invertebrates (see Table 1).

Biological remains likely to be contemporary with the formation of the deposits were also recovered from each of the samples but the quantities were usually small and preservation was typically poor – the two samples from Iron Age ditch fills, Contexts 214 and 226, yielded only trace

quantities of indeterminate charcoal, for example. The exception was the relatively large assemblage of charred plant material (principally charcoal but also including appreciable numbers of charred cereal remains) recovered from Context 2066 (fill of possible rake-out pit [2055]; ?Roman).

The charcoal assemblage from Context 2066 was unusual (for the site) not only because of its relatively large size but also in its composition. From the preliminary investigations undertaken for this assessment the assemblage appears to derive largely from relatively small roundwood twigs/branches of alder/birch/hazel (some definitively hazel) and heather; perhaps suggesting deliberate selection of specific species and sizes of wood as fuel for the fire. The accompanying charred cereal assemblage appears to consist largely of glume wheat (i.e. emmer, spelt or einkorn – *Triticum dicoccum* Schübl., *T. spelta* L. or *T. monococcum* L., respectively) – although grain preservation was often poor numerous glumes/glume fragments were also recorded – but there were lesser numbers of remains which included grass caryopses and, perhaps, an occasional barley grain, together with some charred ‘seed’ fragments (indeterminate). Taken as a whole, this assemblage may well represent a cereal crop charred accidentally during the drying process and, with this in mind, the entirety of the sample residue has been retained as a significant proportion of this was composed of lumps of burnt/?baked clay (often with patches of black ash adhering to surfaces) which could be the remains of a crop drying kiln (or a more ad hoc construction for this purpose).

Other ?Roman deposits also yielded ‘background’ levels of poorly preserved charred cereal remains which included glumes/glume fragments and grains which were probably mostly wheat – Contexts 2069 (fill of possible rake-out pit [2065]), 3184 (fill of shallow linear ?gully [3183]), 3186 (fill of pit [3185]), and 3351 (fill of curvilinear feature [3350]) – presumably reflecting the agriculture of the time. Spelt wheat would certainly not be unexpected as Greig (1991) regards this as a staple of the Roman period in Britain. There was also an indication of the use of another wood as fuel in the ?Roman period from a few records of oak (and ?oak) charcoal from Context 3344 (burnt deposit in fill of ditch [3341]) – all of these were small rectilinear fragments and may well reflect a secondary use of former structural timbers, however.

Identified charcoal fragments from other samples were from Early Saxon cremations or deposits which are currently unphased but all were also of alder/birch/hazel, oak and ?heather which were almost certainly locally available resources regardless of period (all are native British species).

Vitrification of some of the charcoal fragments was noted from six of the Early Saxon cremations and nine of the other deposits (Contexts 214, 2032 (upper fill of ditch [2031]; unphased), 2066, 2069, 2095 (fill of pit [2096]; unphased), 3146 (fill of ditch [3145]; unphased), 3188 (fill of shallow linear ?gully [3187]; unphased), 3344 and 3351). In the past, this has been interpreted as indicative of high temperature burning (in excess of 1000 degrees Centigrade), as might be expected within a cremation pyre, but experimental work by McParland *et al.* (2010) suggests that it is likely to reflect a more moderate charring temperature of 310-530 degrees Centigrade; readily achievable within a small domestic/camp fire.

The only other possible food plant recorded was a single tuber provisionally identified as ?onion couch (cf. *Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl var. *bulbosum* (Willd.) St-Amans) from Context 2165 (fill of Cremation 6 [2166]; Early Saxon). These starch rich structures are sometimes interpreted as food waste, and so here could perhaps be regarded as a 'burial offering', but this can be no more than an extremely tentative suggestion on the basis of a single record.

Vertebrate remains were negligible and none could be identified. Two small bone fragments were recovered from Context 2101 (fill of pit [2102]; unphased) and possibly another from Context 3351. There were also single burnt fragments from Contexts 2237 (fill of grave [2236]; Early Saxon) and 3186 – the first possibly calcined (to white) and the second blackened.

No interpretatively valuable microfossils were recorded from the deposits; although, unsurprisingly, abundant black flecks of microscopic charcoal/ash were noted from Context 2066, with lesser quantities also recorded from Contexts 3188 and 3344.

Artefactual remains were similarly scarce. There was the abundance of burnt/?baked clay from Context 2066 which *may* represent material from a crop drying kiln but other finds were rather few. Twenty-three sherds of pottery were recovered from Context 3351 and there was a single possible sherd from Context 2069, a trace of ?mortar was found in Context 3199 (fill of post-hole [3226]; unphased), and there was a little ?slag from Context 3281 (fill of post-hole [3274]; unphased). The last represented the only *possible* evidence of metalworking from the samples – although all contained small quantities of magnetic material this was exclusively of ?heat-affected small stones, sand and sediment 'crumbs'/'dust' (returned to the residue fractions) with no additional slag or hammerscale present. Although only a single indeterminate fragment of bone was recovered from the grave fill Context 2237 there were also two probable 'grave goods' – an approximately semi-circular corroded iron object (part of a ?clasp/buckle) and a ?glass bead.

Although sufficient charcoal was recovered from all of the samples for radiocarbon dating (via AMS – and probably requiring micro-sample techniques in some cases) to be attempted, in the main, this material cannot be recommended for the purpose. Most of the charcoal was indeterminate or only provisionally identified to species and of unknown wood age and the associated ‘old wood’ problems could result in a radiocarbon date significantly earlier (but by an unknown amount) than the charring event being returned. The charred cereal remains would provide more suitable material for AMS dating but, in most cases, these were present only as occasional or isolated records and there would therefore be considerable doubt regarding the extension of any dates returned to the deposits as a whole; given the presence of intrusive/contaminant material (e.g. rootlet and other uncharred plant remains) and the consequent possibility of bioturbation and displacement of small remains. The clear exception was Context 2066 which gave a much more substantial charred plant assemblage from which both cereal remains and small roundwood twig charcoal would provide excellent material for AMS dating.

Recommendations

Artefacts recovered will be returned to Network Archaeology Ltd for consideration by the appointed specialist(s).

Other than for Context 2066, no further study of the biological remains reported in this assessment is warranted.

For Context 2066, radiocarbon dating should be attempted and, if successful (i.e. a relatively narrow date range is obtained – uncertainties in the calibration curve for the Roman period in Britain, particularly around the Late Iron Age/Roman transition, can result in a wide date range (or multiple date ranges) being returned), the charred plant assemblage should be fully recorded to investigate aspects of the past agriculture and exploitation of woodland resources at the site. In conjunction with this, it is recommended that the retained residue fractions from the sample be forwarded to an appropriate specialist for further investigation of the burnt/?baked clay content to determine if this could represent the remains of a crop drying kiln.

Retention and disposal

The washover fractions and remains sorted from the residues from the PRS processed samples and the remains recovered from the NA processed samples (and the hand-collected charcoal from Context 3146) should be retained, for the present at least.

For Context 2066, all of the residue fractions should also be retained – these are largely unsorted with the exception of charcoal from the two coarsest fractions (>10 mm and 4-10 mm). The sorted residue fractions from all other samples may be discarded.

Archive

The washovers from PRS processed samples, remains sorted from the residue fractions (and those from NA processed samples) and the residue fractions from the sample from Context 3146, are currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Avenue, Kingston upon Hull), pending return to the excavator, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

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Table 1. Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire: Details regarding the assessment of the content of the sample washovers (PRS processed samples – all washovers dried), in context number order. Key: ‘CN’ = context number; ‘SN’ = sample number; ‘Wt/Vol (kg/l)’ = weight/volume of processed subsample in kilograms and litres; ‘WO wt (g)/vol (ml)’ = weight and volume of washover in grams and millilitres; ‘C’coal’ = charcoal; ‘Ch’d’ = charred; ‘Moll’ = molluscs; ‘eec’ = earthworm egg capsules and/or soil-dwelling nematode cysts. Semi-quantitative abundance scale: 1 – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; 2 – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; 3 – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; 4 – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and 5 – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

CN	Context description	SN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/vol (ml)	C’coal (<2 mm/2-4 mm/>4 mm)	Ch’d grain/chaff	Ch’d ‘seed’	Unch’d ‘seed’	Moll	Modern invertebrates	eec	Modern rootlet	Notes and preliminary identifications
214	Basal fill of NW-SE ditch [213]; Iron Age	1	16.5/12	7.5/8	2/1/1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	Mostly sediment ‘dust’ (to 1 mm; abundance score 5) and sand (score 4), with occasional small ‘crumbs’ of undisaggregated sediment (to 4 mm; score 2). <u>Charcoal</u> : Fragments to 5 mm; largest vitrified and indeterminate; no roundwood present. <u>Molluscs</u> : One indeterminate snail shell fragment (to 2 mm).
226	Basal fill of SW-NE curvilinear ditch [225]; Iron Age	2	19/15	4.3/5	2/1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mostly sand (score 5) and sediment ‘dust’ (to 1 mm; score 4) and sand (score 4), with occasional small ‘crumbs’ of undisaggregated sediment (to 2 mm; score 2). <u>Charcoal</u> : Fragments to 3 mm; indeterminate; no roundwood present.
2032	Upper fill of ditch [2031]; Unphased	3	25/20	49.6/50	5/4/3	2/-	2	-	-	1	1	2	Mostly sediment ‘dust’ (to 1 mm; score 5) and charcoal (score 5), with frequent small ‘crumbs’ of undisaggregated sediment (to 4 mm; score 3) and a little sand (score 2). <u>Charcoal</u> : Fragments to 15 mm (mostly to 4 mm); oak (<i>Quercus</i>) x1, ?oak x3, ?heather (cf. <i>Calluna</i>) x1, diffuse-porous x4, vitrified indeterminate x1, crumbled x4; no roundwood present. <u>Charred grain/chaff</u> : Poorly preserved – mostly fragmented, missing original surfaces and sediment encrusted; mostly indeterminate but including wheat (<i>Triticum</i> ; score 1). No chaff. <u>Charred ‘seed’</u> : Orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds (score 1), ?ivy-leaved speedwell (cf. <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.) seeds (score 1). <u>Modern invertebrates</u> : Underside, abdominal segments and elytra (as one unit) and separate pronotum of one ground beetle (Carabidae).

CN	Context description	SN	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Ch'd grain/ chaff	Ch'd 'seed'	Unch'd 'seed'	Moll	Modern invertebrates	eec	Modern rootlet	Notes and preliminary identifications
2066	Fill of possible rake-out pit [2055]; ?Roman	9	35/32	649.9/1350	5/5/5	5/4	2	2	-	2	-	2	<p>Mostly charcoal (to 34 mm; score 5), with some sediment 'crumbs' (to 3 mm; score 2) and sand (score 2).</p> <p><u>Charcoal</u>: Fragments to 34 mm – predominantly partial roundwood (diameter to 16 mm) with obvious ring-curvature (typically 6 to 10 years of growth rings evident) but lacking waney edge or bark, but with some rectilinear fragments and also occasional complete roundwood 'twigs' (with bark) representing only one to three years of wood growth (to 7 mm; diameter to 5 mm; score 2 – including 1x heather twig, diameter to 5 mm, 3 years growth); heather x8, hazel (<i>Corylus</i>) x3, alder/birch/hazel (<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i>) x15, diffuse-porous x7, vitrified diffuse-porous x4, ring-porous x1.</p> <p><u>Charred grain/chaff</u>: Mostly rather poorly preserved – some missing original surfaces and heavily sediment encrusted – but with occasional better preserved grains; probably mostly wheat (<i>Triticum</i>; score 4), grass (Poaceae) caryopses (score 3), ?barley (cf. <i>Hordeum</i>; score 2). Glumes/glume fragments (score 4) – representing a glume wheat such as emmer, spelt or einkorn – <i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schübl., <i>T. spelta</i> L. or <i>T. monococcum</i> L., respectively.</p> <p><u>Charred 'seed'</u>: Indeterminate fragments (score 2).</p> <p><u>Uncharred 'seed'</u>: Orache/goosefoot seeds (score 2).</p> <p><u>Modern invertebrates</u>: Indeterminate beetle sclerite fragments (score 2).</p>
2069	Fill of possible rake-out pit [2065]; ?Roman	10	40/36	9.6/10	4/4/2	2/2	-	1	-	-	1	2	<p>Mostly approximately equal thirds (all score 4) sediment dust (to 1 mm), sediment 'crumbs' (to 6 mm) and charcoal (to 17 mm), with traces of sand (score 1) and coal (to 2 mm; score 1).</p> <p><u>Charcoal</u>: Fragments to 17 mm (mostly to 4 mm); alder/birch/hazel x2, diffuse-porous x3, vitrified diffuse-porous x2, indeterminate x1, crumbled x3; no roundwood present.</p> <p><u>Charred grain/chaff</u>: Poorly preserved – some missing original surfaces and heavily sediment encrusted; probably mostly wheat (<i>Triticum</i>; score 1). Glumes/glume fragments x7.</p> <p><u>Uncharred 'seeds'</u>: Orache/goosefoot seeds (score 1).</p>
2071	Fill of pit [2072]; Unphased	6	20/18	29.6/75	3/2/2	2/-	-	-	-	-	-	5	<p>Mostly rootlet (score 5), with abundant sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 4) and occasional small 'crumbs' of undisaggregated sediment (to 3 mm; score 2) and sand (score 2).</p> <p><u>Charcoal</u>: Fragments to 7 mm (mostly to 4 mm); somewhat sediment encrusted and very fragile – 5x fragments examined more closely all crumbled; no roundwood present.</p> <p><u>Charred grain/chaff</u>: Very poorly preserved grains – fragmented, missing original surfaces and heavily sediment encrusted; mostly</p>

CN	Context description	SN	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Ch'd grain/ chaff	Ch'd 'seed'	Unch'd 'seed'	Moll	Modern invertebrates	eec	Modern rootlet	Notes and preliminary identifications
													indeterminate but including ?wheat x1 and ?grass (cf. Poaceae) x1. No chaff.
2095	Fill of pit [2096]; Unphased	7	17.5/14	17.4/30	2/1/1	-	-	--	-	-	1	4	Mostly sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5) and rootlet (score 4), with occasional small 'crumbs' of undisaggregated sediment (to 3 mm; score 2), sand (score 2) and coal (to 2 mm; score 2). <u>Charcoal</u> : Fragments to 7 mm (mostly to 4 mm); somewhat sediment encrusted and fragile – vitrified ring-porous x1, crumbled x1; no roundwood present.
2101	Fill of pit [2102]; Unphased	8	19.5/16	12.7/10	4/3/2	2/2	-	-	-	-	1	2	Mostly sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5), with frequent sediment 'crumbs' (to 5 mm; score 3) and charcoal (to 13 mm; score 3), and one piece of ?fuel ash (to 15 mm). <u>Charcoal</u> : Fragments to 13 mm (mostly to 4 mm); almost all rectilinear – ?heather x2, diffuse-porous x2; diffuse-porous partial roundwood (diameter to 5 mm) of 1+ years growth (no waney edge) x1. <u>Charred grain/chaff</u> : Very poorly preserved grains – mostly fragmented, missing original surfaces and sediment encrusted; mostly indeterminate but including wheat (score 1). Glumes/glume fragments x6.
2143	Fill of pit [2139]; ?Roman	14	19/16	4.4/7	2/1/-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	Mostly rootlet (score 5), with frequent sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 3), occasional sediment 'crumb' (to 3 mm; score 2), a little coal (to 3 mm) and sand (both score 2), and a few small stones (to 3 mm; score 1). <u>Charcoal</u> : Fragments to 3 mm; indeterminate; no roundwood present. <u>Modern invertebrates</u> : Indeterminate cuticle fragments (score 1).
2237	Fill of grave [2236]; Early Saxon	21	55/47	8.8/40	2/1/-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	Almost all rootlet (score 5), with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 2), and traces of sediment 'crumb' (to 5 mm; score 1), sand (score 1) and coal (to 2 mm; score 1). <u>Charcoal</u> : Fragments to 4 mm (mostly to 4 mm); diffuse-porous x1; no roundwood present. <u>Modern invertebrates</u> : Indeterminate beetle sclerite fragments (score 2).
3170	Basal fill of ditch [3171]; ?Roman	27	29/24	11.6/15	3/2/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mostly sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5), with a few sediment 'crumbs' (to 5 mm; score 1 and a trace of sand (score 1). <u>Charcoal</u> : Fragments to 8 mm (mostly to 4 mm); hazel (<i>Corylus</i>) x1, diffuse-porous x2, crumbled x2; no roundwood present.
3179	Fill of pit [3175];	24	20.5/17	4.6/5	2/-/-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	Mostly sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5) and 'crumbs' (to 4 mm; score 4), with a trace of coal (to 2 mm; score 1).

CN	Context description	SN	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Ch'd grain/ chaff	Ch'd 'seed'	Unch'd 'seed'	Moll	Modern invertebrates	eec	Modern rootlet	Notes and preliminary identifications
	Unphased												Charcoal: Fragments to 2 mm; indeterminate; no roundwood present. Charred 'seed': Orache/goosefoot seed x1.
3184	Fill of shallow linear ?gully [3183]; ?Roman	25	5/4	4.3/5	4/-/-	-/2	-	-	-	1	-	3	Mostly approximately equal thirds (all score 4) sand, sediment 'crumbs' (to 4 mm) and fine charcoal (to 2 mm), with a little coal (to 3 mm; score 2). Charcoal: Fragments to 2 mm; indeterminate; no roundwood present. Charred grain/chaff: No grain. Glumes/glume fragments x7. Modern invertebrates: Indeterminate cuticle fragments (score 1).
3186	Fill of pit [3185]; ?Roman	23	36.5/30	3.5/2	2/1/-	1/1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Mostly sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5), with a little (both score 2) sediment 'crumb' (to 7 mm) and sand, and a trace of coal (to 3 mm; score 1). Charcoal: Fragments to 3 mm; indeterminate; no roundwood present. Charred grain/chaff: Poorly preserved grains x3 – all fragmented, missing original surfaces and sediment encrusted; probably all wheat. Glumes/glume fragments x2. Modern invertebrates: ?Rove beetle (cf. Staphylinidae) head x1.
3188	Fill of shallow linear ?gully [3187]; Unphased	26	23/20	43.7/75	5/5/3	2/2	1	2	-	1	-	2	Mostly charcoal (to 16 mm; score 5), with frequent sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 3), a little sand (score 2) and traces of coal (to 2 mm; score 1). Charcoal: Fragments to 16 mm (mostly to 4 mm); slightly sediment encrusted and predominantly rectilinear – alder/birch/hazel x5 (2x fragments vitrified), diffuse-porous x4, vitrified indeterminate x2; occasional (partial) roundwood present – all alder/birch/hazel (diameter to 10 mm), one of 2 years growth (waney edge present), four others lacking waney edge and of 3+, 6+, 8+ and 9+ years of growth. Charred grain/chaff: Poorly preserved grains – often fragmented, missing original surfaces and sediment encrusted; mostly indeterminate but including wheat (score 2) and ?brome (cf. <i>Bromus</i>) x1. Glumes/glume fragments (score 2). Charred 'seed': Chickweed/stitchwort (<i>Stellaria</i>) seeds (score 1). Uncharred 'seeds': Orache/goosefoot seeds (score 1); indeterminate fragments (score 2). Modern invertebrates: Indeterminate cuticle fragments (score 1).
3199	Fill of post-hole [3226];	31	35/30	8.2/5	2/2/-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	Mostly sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5) and modern rootlet (score 4), with a little sand (score 2) and coal (to 3 mm; score 2), a few small stones (to 3 mm; score 1) and traces of modern cereal chaff (score 1).

CN	Context description	SN	Wt/ Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/ vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Ch'd grain/ chaff	Ch'd 'seed'	Unch'd 'seed'	Moll	Modern invertebrates	eec	Modern rootlet	Notes and preliminary identifications
	Unphased												Charcoal: Fragments to 3 mm; indeterminate; no roundwood present. Uncharred 'seeds': Ivy-leaved speedwell seeds (score 1); indeterminate fragments (score 2).
3215	Fill of small pit [3216]; Unphased	28	9/8	14.6/20	4/2/1	2/2	-	2	-	2	1	4	Mostly approximately equal thirds (all score 4) sediment 'crumbs' (to 3 mm), fine charcoal (to 2 mm) and modern rootlet with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 2) and traces of coal (to 2 mm; score 1) and sand (score 1). Charcoal: Fragments to 7 mm (mostly to 4 mm); alder/birch/hazel x1, crumbled x1; no roundwood present. Charred grain/chaff: Poorly preserved grains – often fragmented, missing original surfaces and sediment encrusted; mostly indeterminate but including wheat (score 1), brome (score 1) and oat (cf. <i>Avena</i>) x1. Glumes/glume fragments (score 2). Uncharred 'seeds': Orache/goosefoot seeds (score 2); blackberry/raspberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg./ <i>R. idaeus</i> L.) fruit stones (score 1); indeterminate fragments (score 2). Modern invertebrates: Indeterminate beetle sclerite fragments (score 2).
3280	Possible post-pipe in post-hole [3274]; Unphased	29	7.5/6	3.4/3	3/2/-	1/-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mostly sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5), with a little sand (score 2) and traces of coal (score 1). Charcoal: Fragments to 4 mm; diffuse-porous x1; no roundwood present. Charred grain/chaff: Very poorly preserved grains – fragmented, missing original surfaces and sediment encrusted; indeterminate. No chaff.
3281	Fill of post-hole [3274]; Unphased	30	55/46	15.0/10	3/1/-	-/1	-	-	-	-	-	2	Almost all sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5), with a little sand (score 2) and a few (all score 1) sediment 'crumbs' (to 4 mm), small stones (to 7 mm) and pieces of coal (to 2 mm). Charcoal: Fragments to 3 mm; indeterminate; no roundwood present. Charred grain/chaff: No grain. Glume fragment x1.
3344	Burnt deposit in fill of ditch [3341]; ?Roman	32	5.5/4	52.6/110	5/5/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mostly charcoal (to 16 mm; score 5), with occasional sediment 'crumbs' (to 12 mm – most to 5 mm; score 2) and small stones (to 6 mm; score 2), and a trace of sand (score 1). Charcoal: Fragments to 16 mm (predominantly to 4 mm); rather fragile – oak x3, ?oak x3, ring-porous x5, vitrified indeterminate x3, crumbled x6; no roundwood present.

CN	Context description	SN	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	WO wt (g)/vol (ml)	C'coal (<2 mm/ 2-4 mm/ >4 mm)	Ch'd grain/chaff	Ch'd 'seed'	Unch'd 'seed'	Moll	Modern invertebrates	eec	Modern rootlet	Notes and preliminary identifications
3351	Fill of curvilinear feature [3350]; ?Roman	33	32/25	14.8/15	3/2/2/	2/1	-	2	-	1	-	4	<p>Mostly sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm; score 5) and modern rootlet (score 4), with frequent sediment 'crumbs' (to 5 mm; score 3) and a trace of coal (to 2 mm; score 1).</p> <p><u>Charcoal</u>: Fragments to 7 mm (almost all to 4 mm); diffuse-porous x1, vitrified diffuse-porous x1, crumbled x1; no roundwood present.</p> <p><u>Charred grain/chaff</u>: Rather poorly preserved grains – missing original surfaces and sediment encrusted; mostly indeterminate but including wheat (score 1). Glumes/glume fragments (score 1).</p> <p><u>Uncharred 'seeds'</u>: Orache/goosefoot seeds (score 1); other unidentified taxon (score 1); indeterminate fragments (score 1).</p> <p><u>Modern invertebrates</u>: Indeterminate cuticle fragments (score 1).</p>

Table 2. Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire: Summary information for the assessed samples and the residues (PRS processed samples – all residues dried), in context number order. Key: 'CN' = context number; 'SN' = sample number; 'Wt/Vol (kg/l)' = weight/volume of processed subsample in kilograms and litres.

Note: no unprocessed sediment remains.

CN	SN	No. of Tubs	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Sediment description	Residue size (g)	Residue fractions as percentages (>10 mm/4-10 mm 1-4 mm/<1 mm)	Maximum dimension of largest stone (mm)	Notes on the mineral residue after sorting
214	1	2	16.5/12	Moist to waterlogged, mid brown to mid orange to mid grey-brown (mottled at mm- and cm-scales), firm to slightly sticky (working soft and somewhat plastic), slightly sandy, clay silt (to silty clay in places). Occasional stones (to 40 mm) were present.	1193.2	12/17/34/37	41	All stones and indurated sediment lumps (to 12 mm), 'crumbs' (to 5 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
226	2	2	19/15	Moist to wet (tub 1 of 2 waterlogged), light/mid yellow-brown to mid grey-brown (mottled at a mm-scale), sticky to crumbly (working soft and somewhat plastic), silty clay. Stones (2 to 40 mm) present.	1227.1	12/11/30/47	41	Mostly stones, with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm) and sand.
2032	3	2	25/20	Just moist, mostly light/mid yellow-brown to mid brown (mottled at a mm-scale) with some patches of mid grey and dark grey (ashy), crumbly to unconsolidated (working plastic when wetted), clay. Patches of black ash, flecks of charcoal, stones (to 90 mm) and modern rootlets were present.	3425.9	7/5/55/33	84	All stones and indurated sediment lumps (to 18 mm), 'crumbs' (to 5 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
2066	9	4	35/32	Moist, very dark grey to black (mottled with occasional light/mid orange-brown at a mm-scale), crumbly to unconsolidated, very ashy ?clay silt. Chacraol was abundant and stones (to 40 mm) and lumps of burnt/?baked clay (to 120 mm) were present.	8936.6	41/19/27/13	42	Mostly lumps of burnt/?baked clay (to 118 mm; often with adhering patches of black ash) and stones, with some smaller burnt/?baked clay 'crumbs' (to 7 mm) and a little sand.
2069	10	4	40/36	Just moist, mostly mid/dark grey (mottled with occasional mid brown at a mm-scale), stiff to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Modern rootlets and stones (to 50 mm) were present.	8120.8	5/18/65/12	46	Mostly stones, with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm) and sand.
2071	6	2	20/18	Dry, varicoloured (jumbled shades of brown, grey-brown and grey from light to mid/dark, with occasional patches of dark grey (ashy) and dark grey-brown), brittle (indurated) to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Modern rootlets and a few stones (to 30 mm) were present.	2466.7	2/18/57/23	28	All stones and indurated sediment lumps (to 12 mm), 'crumbs' (to 5 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
2095	7	2	17.5/14	Dry to just moist, light yellow-brown to light/mid grey-brown (mottled at a cm-scale), brittle (indurated) to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Modern rootlets and occasional stones (to 20 mm) were present.	664.4	0/7/60/33	16	All stones and sediment 'crumbs' (to 8 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
2101	8	2	19.5/16	Just moist, mostly mid/dark grey (mottled with light and light/mid shades of brown and grey-brown at mm- and cm-scales), brittle to crumbly (working soft and slightly plastic), clay silt, with an inclusion	2987.1	1/12/60/27	21	All stones and sediment 'crumbs' (to 8 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with

CN	SN	No. of Tubs	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Sediment description	Residue size (g)	Residue fractions as percentages (>10 mm/4-10 mm 1-4 mm/<1 mm)	Maximum dimension of largest stone (mm)	Notes on the mineral residue after sorting
				of light/mid yellow, stiff (working plastic), clay (to 200 mm). Black flecks of charcoal, modern rootlets and occasional stones (to 20 mm) were present.				occasional baked clay lumps (to 17 mm), with a little sand.
2143	14	2	19/16	More or less dry, varicoloured (jumbled shades of yellow-brown, brown and grey-brown from light to mid), brittle (somewhat indurated) to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Modern rootlets and stones (to 50 mm) were present.	362.6	36/9/14/41	47	All stones and sediment 'crumbs' (to 6 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
2237	21	6	55/47	More or less dry, light yellow-brown to light/mid brown to mid grey-brown (mottled at mm- and cm-scales), brittle (indurated) to crumbly (working soft and somewhat plastic when wetted), silty clay. Modern rootlets and some stones (to 40 mm) were present.	4866.4	7/24/40/29	37	Mostly stones, with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm) and sand.
3170	27	3	29/24	Moist, varicoloured (jumbled shades of brown, grey-brown and grey from light/mid to mid), stiff/brittle to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Modern rootlets, stones (to 50 mm) and very occasional black flecks of charcoal were present.	1791.6	16/11/37/36	52	Mostly stones, with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm) and sand.
3179	24	2	20.5/17	Just moist, mostly light/mid grey (mottled with light/mid brown and occasionally mid orange-brown at a mm-scale), stiff/brittle to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Modern rootlets and stones (to 60 mm) were present.	1668.2	6/5/62/27	53	All stones and sediment 'crumbs' (to 6 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
3184	25	1	5/4	More or less dry, varicoloured (mostly light/mid orange-brown and mid grey-brown brown but also with jumbled shades of grey-brown and grey from light/mid to dark), stiff (slightly indurated) to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), ashy, clay. Modern rootlets and stones (to 25 mm) were present.	250.1	2/14/55/29	22	Mostly stones, with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm) and sand.
3186	23	3	36.5/30	Just moist, light/mid brown to light/mid grey (mottled at mm- and cm-scales), stiff/brittle to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Modern rootlets and stones (to 40 mm) were present.	5498.3	4/10/57/29	36	Almost all stones and sediment 'crumbs' (to 5 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
3188	26	2	23/20	More or less dry, varicoloured (jumbled shades of brown, grey-brown and grey from light/mid to dark), brittle (indurated) to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay (with high ash content in dark grey areas). Charcoal, modern rootlets and stones (to 25 mm) were present.	1064.3	3/15/47/35	27	Almost all stones, with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm) and sand.
3199	31	4	35/30	Moist, light/mid yellow-brown to light/mid grey-brown (mottled at a cm-scale), stiff/brittle to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Stones (to 20 mm) were present.	936.2	1/10/55/34	20	Almost all stones, with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm) and sand.
3215	28	1	9/8	Dry, varicoloured (jumbled shades of brown, grey-brown and grey from light/mid to dark), brittle (indurated) to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), very ashy, clay. Charcoal, modern rootlets and a few stones (to 120 mm) were present.	1787.8	37/7/36/20	124	Almost all stones and sediment 'crumbs' (to 6 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.

CN	SN	No. of Tubs	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Sediment description	Residue size (g)	Residue fractions as percentages (>10 mm/4-10 mm 1-4 mm/<1 mm)	Maximum dimension of largest stone (mm)	Notes on the mineral residue after sorting
3280	29	1	7.5/6	Just moist, varicoloured (jumbled shades of yellow, yellow-brown, brown, grey-brown and grey from light to mid), brittle to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), Flecks of charcoal, stones (to 30 mm) and modern rootlets were present.	510.4	2/10/56/32	27	Almost all stones and sediment 'crumbs' (to 6 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
3281	30	5	55/46	Moist, light yellow-brown to light/mid brown and occasionally light/mid grey-brown (mottled at mm- and cm-scales), stiff to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Very occasional black flecks of charcoal and stones (to 40 mm) were present.	2807.5	3/13/50/34	37	Almost all stones and sediment 'crumbs' (to 7 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), with a little sand.
3344	32	1	5.5/4	Moist, varicoloured (predominantly light brown and light/mid yellow but also with jumbled shades of brown, grey-brown and grey from light to dark), brittle to crumbly (working plastic), very ashy, clay. Charcoal and stones (to 20 mm) were present and small patches of black ash were common.	410.4	3/18/54/25	17	Mostly stones, with a little sediment 'dust' (to 1 mm) and sand.
3351	33	3	32/25	More or less dry, varicoloured (jumbled shades of brown, grey-brown and grey from light/mid to dark), brittle (indurated) to crumbly (working plastic when wetted), clay. Black flecks of charcoal, occasional pottery sherds, stones (to 30 mm) and modern rootlets were present.	7024.0	5/9/55/31	29	Mostly indurated sediment lumps (to 23 mm) and stones, with sediment 'crumbs' (to 8 mm) and 'dust' (to 1 mm), and a little sand.

Table 3. Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire: Details of material sorted from the residues (PRS processed samples), in context number order. Key: 'CN' = context number; 'SN' = sample number; 'Wt/Vol (kg/l)' = weight/volume of processed subsample in kilograms and litres; 's.v. bone' = small vertebrate bone; '#' = number of items (or minimum number of individuals for molluscs); 'sq' = semi-quantitative abundance score (for scale see Table 1); 'mm' = maximum linear dimension in mm; 'g' = weight in grams.

Note: small quantities of magnetic material were present in all of the residues but this consisted exclusively of ?heat-affected small stones, sand and indurated sediment 'crumbs' and was not retained separately.

CN	SN	No. of Tubs	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Charcoal sq/mm/g	Bone sq/mm/g	Burnt/?baked clay sq/mm/g	?Mortar #/mm/g	Pottery (and ?pottery) #/mm/g	Fe object #/mm/g	?slag #/mm/g	Notes
214	1	2	16.5/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
226	2	2	19/15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032	3	2	25/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2066	9	4	35/32	4/17/18.7	-	5/118/4000*	-	-	-	-	<u>Charcoal</u> : Only the charcoal in the two coarsest residue fractions (>10 mm and 4-10 mm) was sorted – abundant additional fragments in the 1-4 mm fraction and as sub-1mm flecks in the finest fraction. <u>Burnt/?baked clay</u> : Possible drying kiln material? *Approximate weight – all residue fraction retained unsorted for material other than charcoal.
2069	10	4	40/36	2/7/<0.1	-	-	-	1/18/0.6	-	-	<u>Pottery (and ?pottery)</u> : 1x ?pot sherd.
2071	6	2	20/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2095	7	2	17.5/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2101	8	2	19.5/16	-	1/25/0.7	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 2x bone fragments – indeterminate.
2143	14	2	19/16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2237	21	6	55/47	-	1/7/<0.1	-	-	-	1/27/2.1	-	<u>Bone</u> : 1x ?calcined bone fragment – indeterminate. <u>Fe object</u> : 1x approximately semi-circular corroded iron object – ?clasp/buckle fragment. <u>Note</u> : there was also a single ?glass bead recovered from this sample which was removed during processing and wet packed.
3170	27	3	29/24	2/8/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3179	24	2	20.5/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3184	25	1	5/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3186	23	3	36.5/30	-	1/17/0.8	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 1x burnt (to black) bone fragment – indeterminate.
3188	26	2	23/20	2/11/0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3199	31	4	35/30	-	-	-	5/8/0.1	-	-	-	-
3215	28	1	9/8	2/7/<0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3280	29	1	7.5/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CN	SN	No. of Tubs	Wt/Vol (kg/l)	Charcoal sq/mm/g	Bone sq/mm/g	Burnt/ ?baked clay sq/mm/g	?Mortar #/mm/g	Pottery (and ?pottery) #/mm/g	Fe object #/mm/g	?slag #/mm/g	Notes
3281	30	5	55/46	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/30/11.7	-
3344	32	1	5.5/4	2/10/0.6	-	2/24/17.4	-	-	-	-	-
3351	33	3	32/25	-	1/23/0.8	-	-	23/81/204.5	-	-	<u>Bone</u> : 1x ?bone fragment – indeterminate. <u>Pottery (and ?pottery)</u> : 23x sherds – most (18) from the >10 mm residue fraction.

Table 4. Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire: Results from the microfossil 'squash' subsamples (PRS processed samples), in context number order. Key: 'CN' = context number; 'SN' = sample number; for scale for semi-quantitative abundance score see Table 1.

CN	SN	Notes
214	1	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
226	2	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
2032	3	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
2066	9	Mostly inorganic; abundant black flecks of microscopic charcoal/ash (score 5) and a trace of organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
2069	10	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
2071	6	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
2095	7	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
2101	8	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
2143	14	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
2237	21	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3170	27	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3179	24	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3184	25	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3186	23	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3188	26	Almost entirely inorganic; occasional black flecks of microscopic charcoal/ash (score 2) and a trace of organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3199	31	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3215	28	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3280	29	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3281	30	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3344	32	Almost entirely inorganic; frequent black flecks of microscopic charcoal/ash (score 3) and a trace of organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.
3351	33	Almost entirely inorganic; trace organic detritus (score 1); no identifiable microfossils seen.

Table 5. Braybrooke Substation, Northamptonshire: Details regarding the assessment of the material submitted from sediment samples processed by Network Archaeology Ltd (also including hand-collected charcoal from Context 3146). Key: 'CN' = context number; 'SN' = sample number; 'Vol (l)' = volume of processed subsample in litres.

CN	Context description	SN	No. of Tubs	Vol (l)	Excavator's sediment description	Material submitted as	No. items/fragments	Wt /g	Notes
2051	Fill of Cremation 1 [2050]; Early Saxon	4	1	10	Dark greyish brown silty clay, firm with occasional small ironstones	Charcoal (1x bag)	17	<0.1	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 3 mm; indeterminate.
2054	Fill of Cremation 2 [2053]; Early Saxon	5	6	60	Dark brownish grey silty clay, firm with frequent charcoal	Charcoal (2x bags)	337	10.1	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 19 mm; oak (<i>Quercus</i>) x12, vitrified oak x3, ring-porous x3, diffuse-porous x2, crumbled x3. <u>Other material</u> : Three indeterminate bone fragments to 6 mm (<0.1 g) – all burnt and two calcined; 12x stones to 8 mm; 5x sediment 'crumbs' to 3 mm.
2126	Fill of pit [2127]; ?Roman	11	3	30	Mid grey silty clay, hard with occasional large rounded stones	Charcoal (1x bag)	26	0.5	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 7 mm; ?oak x2. <u>Other material</u> : 3x stones to 8 mm.
2140	Fill of Cremation 3 [2141]; Early Saxon	12	4	40	Dark brown clayey silt, hard with frequent charcoal	Charcoal (1x bag)	242	6.1	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 7 mm; heather (<i>Calluna</i>) x5, ?oak x1, diffuse-porous x2, vitrified ring-porous x1, vitrified indeterminate x4, crumbled x1. <u>Other material</u> : Unidentified charred ?seed (to 4 mm) x1; 1x stone to 4 mm.
2148	Fill of burial pit [2149]; Unphased	13	1	10	Dark brown silty clay, hard with frequent charcoal	Charcoal (1x bag) Seed/berry (1x bag)	52	0.4	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 7 mm; crumbled x3. <u>Seed/berry</u> : Crushed earthworm egg capsule (to 5 mm) x1 <u>Other material</u> : Ground beetle (Carabidae) elytral fragment x1 (modern); 1x small piece of coal (to 3 mm); 1x stone (to 5 mm).
2158	Fill of Cremation 5 [2159]; Early Saxon	15	3	30	Dark brown silty clay, firm with patches of natural	Charcoal (1x bag)	18	<0.1	<u>Charcoal</u> : Slightly sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 7 mm; diffuse-porous x1, vitrified indeterminate x1, crumbled x1.
2165	Fill of Cremation 6 [2166]; Early Saxon	16	4	40	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, firm with occasional charcoal and burnt bone fragments	Charcoal (1x bag) Seed (1x bag)	76	1.5	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 9 mm – eight fragments (to 5 mm) of charred root/rhizome/stem rather than wood charcoal; ?heather x1, diffuse-porous x2, vitrified ring-porous x1, vitrified indeterminate x3, crumbled x1. <u>Seed</u> : 1x charred ?onion couch (cf. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl var. bulbosum (Willd.) St-Amans) tuber. <u>Other material</u> : 1x stone to 6 mm.

CN	Context description	SN	No. of Tubs	Vol (l)	Excavator's sediment description	Material submitted as	No. items/fragments	Wt /g	Notes
2221	Fill of Cremation 8 [2159]; Early Saxon	20	1	10	Dark brownish grey silty clay, compact with occasional stones and frequent charcoal	Charcoal (1x bag)	43	1.5	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 12 mm; oak x3, vitrified oak x2, diffuse-porous x1, vitrified indeterminate x2, crumbled x1.
2299	Fill of Cremation 9 [2295]; Early Saxon	22	2	20	Greyish orange clayey silt, compact with moderate charcoal	Charcoal (1x bag)	32	0.8	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 10 mm; alder/birch/hazel (<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i>) x1, ?heather x1, diffuse-porous x2, vitrified indeterminate x1, crumbled x2. <u>Other material</u> : 1x stone to 7 mm.
3146	Fill of ditch [3145]; Unphased	-	-	-	Light greyish brown silty clay	Charcoal (1x bag)	6	0.6	<u>Charcoal</u> : Sediment encrusted, rectilinear fragments to 12 mm; vitrified indeterminate x4.

APPENDIX D

Plates



Plate 1: Area C1 – Topsoil stripping, camera facing north-west



Plate 2: Area C1 – Ditches 203, 207 and 205 (left to right), camera facing north-east



Plate 3: Area C2 – Rake-out pit 2065, camera facing north-west



Plate 4: Area C2 – Rake-out pit 2065, camera facing north-east



Plate 5: Area C2 - Ditch 2087, camera facing east



Plate 6: Area C2 - Relationship between Ditch 2115 and Ditch 2117, camera facing south-west



Plate 7: Area C2 - Ditch 2202, showing intervention 2278, camera facing north-east



Plate 8: Area C2 – Pit 2102, camera facing south-east



Plate 9: Area C2 – Cremation Pit 2050, camera facing north-west



Plate 10: Area C2 - Cremation Pit 2170, camera facing north-west



Plate 11: Area C2 – Cremation Pit 2053 showing fill 2054, camera facing south-west



Plate 12: Area C2 – Cremation Pit 2053, camera facing south-east



Plate 13: Area C2 – Cremation Pit 2166, camera facing north-east



Plate 14: Area C2 – Cremation Pit 2159, camera facing north-east



Plate 15: Area C2 - Ditch 2026, camera facing south-west



Plate 16: Area C2 – Pit 2194 truncated by Ditch 2198, camera facing north-east



Plate 17: Area C2 – Ditch 2006, camera facing east



Plate 18: Area C2 – Ditch 2026, camera facing south-west



Plate 19: Area D1 – Ditch 3005 showing Intervention 3011, camera facing west



Plate 20: Area D1 – Shallow Ditch 3070, camera facing north-east



Plate 21: Area D1 – Pit 3226 showing packing stone 3225, camera facing north



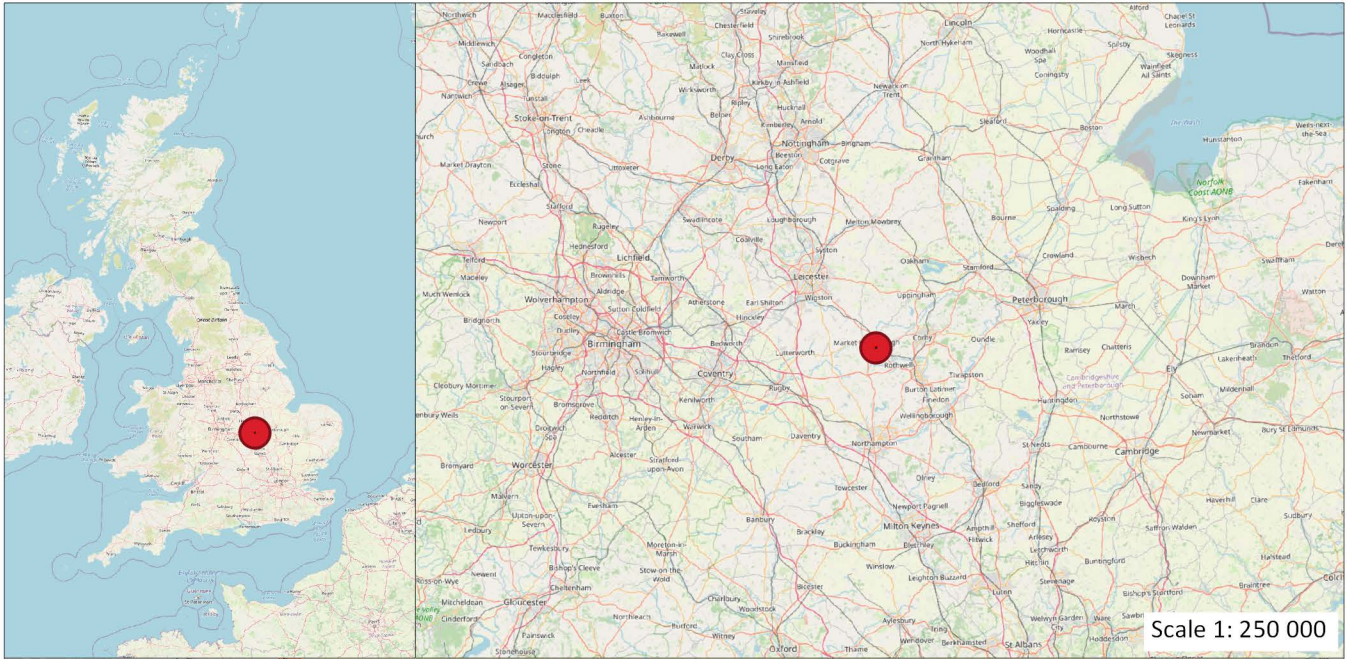
Plate 22: Area D2 – Ditch 3369, camera facing north-east



Plate 23: Area E2 – Topsoil stripping post-excavation, camera facing north-east

APPENDIX E

Figures



- Proposed development
- Proposed development
- Substation area previously mitigated


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Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
1.0	14/10/22	First Issue	BD	NC	NC

Braybrooke Substation, Kettering,
Northamptonshire

Figure 1
Site location



 Limit of excavation

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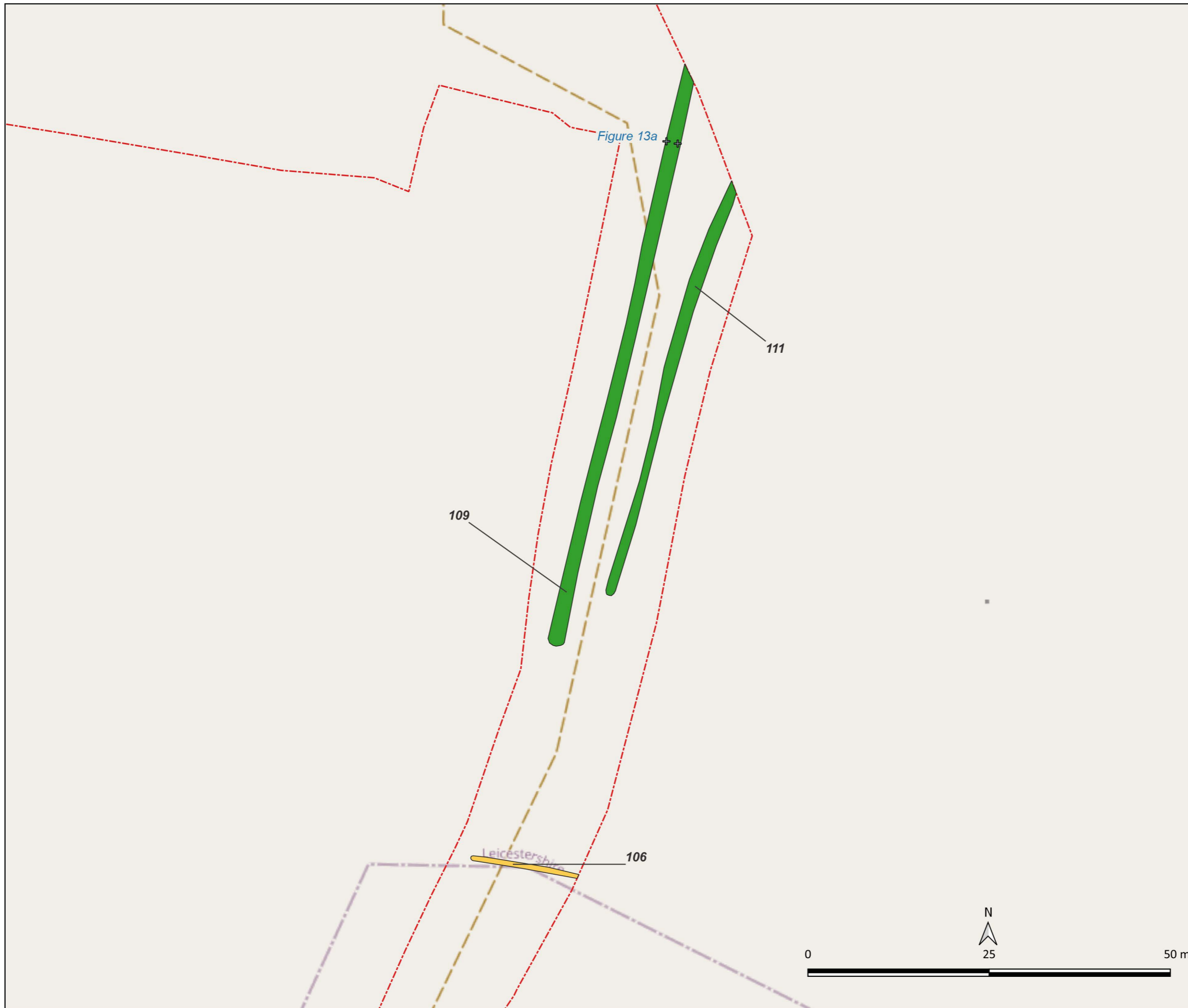
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Braybrooke Substation, Kettering,
Northamptonshire

Figure 2
Site plan

Scale 1: 4,500



- Limit of excavation
- + Drawing point
- Archaeological feature:
- Later medieval to post-medieval
- Modern

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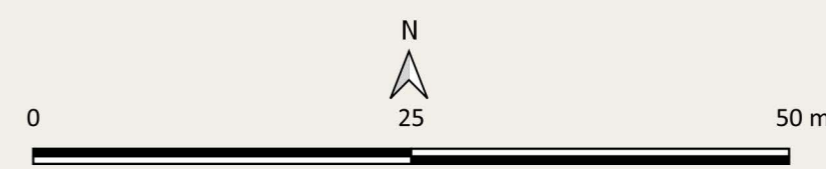
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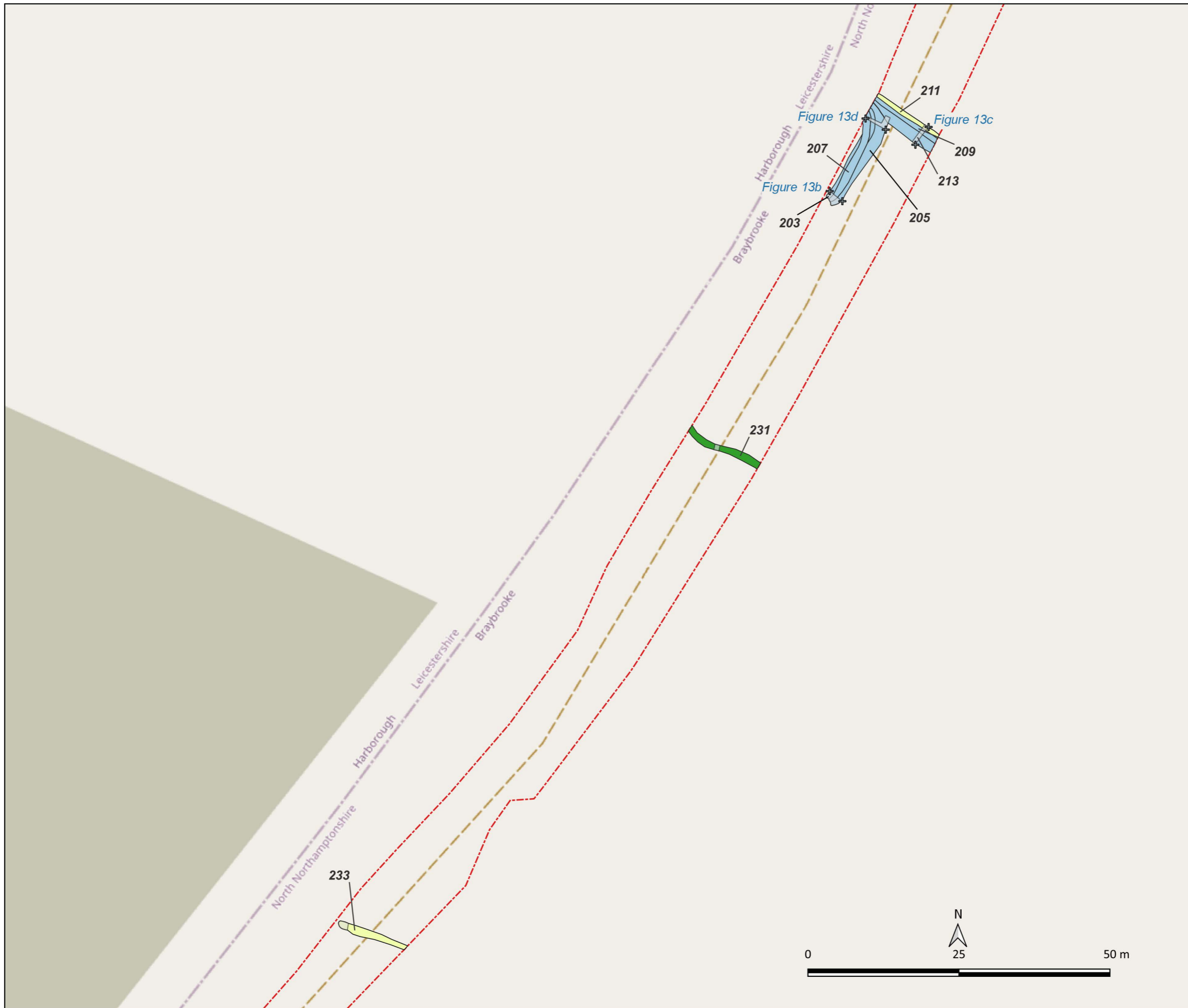


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Figure 3
Area B results

Scale 1: 500





- Limit of excavation
- + Drawing point
- Archaeological feature:
- Iron Age
- Later medieval to post-medieval
- Unphased
- Excavated part

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2.00	27/10/20	Second Draft	BD	HC	HC
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Figure 4
Area C1 results

Scale 1: 600



- Limit of excavation
 - ▲ Cremations
 - ▲ Burials
- Archaeological feature:
- Early Roman
 - Late Roman
 - Early Medieval
 - Later medieval to post-medieval
 - Unphased
 - Excavated part

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2.00	27/10/22	Second Draft	BD	HC	HC
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Figure 5
Area C2 results (north)

Scale 1: 250



- Limit of excavation
 - ▲ Cremations
 - ▲ Burials
- Archaeological feature:
- Earlier Prehistoric
 - Early Roman
 - Late Roman
 - Early Medieval
 - Later medieval to post-medieval
 - Unphased
 - Excavated part

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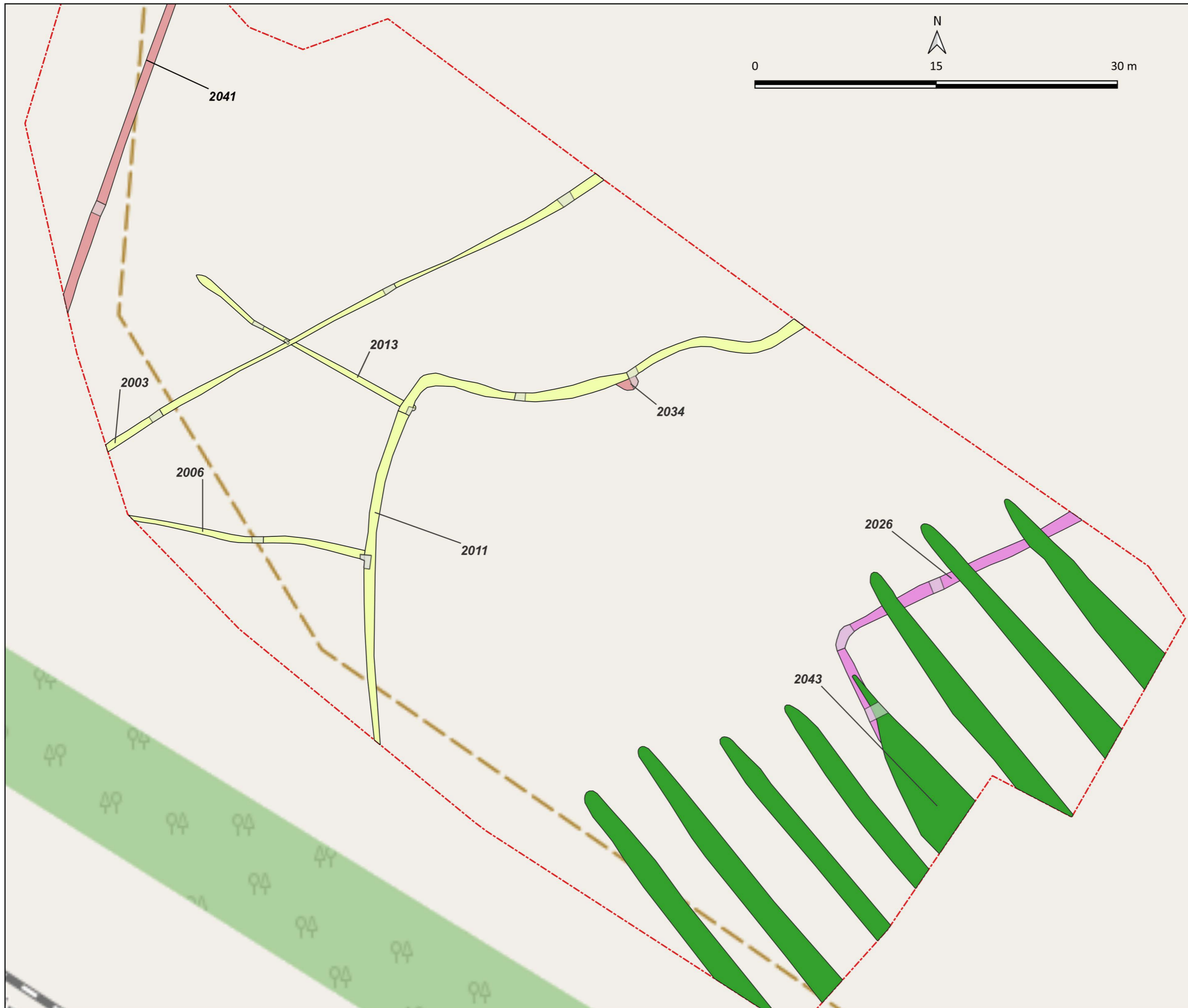
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1.00	14/10/22	First Draft	BD	HC	HC



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Figure 6
Area C2 results (central)

Scale 1: 250



- Limit of excavation
- Archaeological feature:
- Early Roman
- Early Medieval
- Later medieval to post-medieval
- Unphased
- Excavated part

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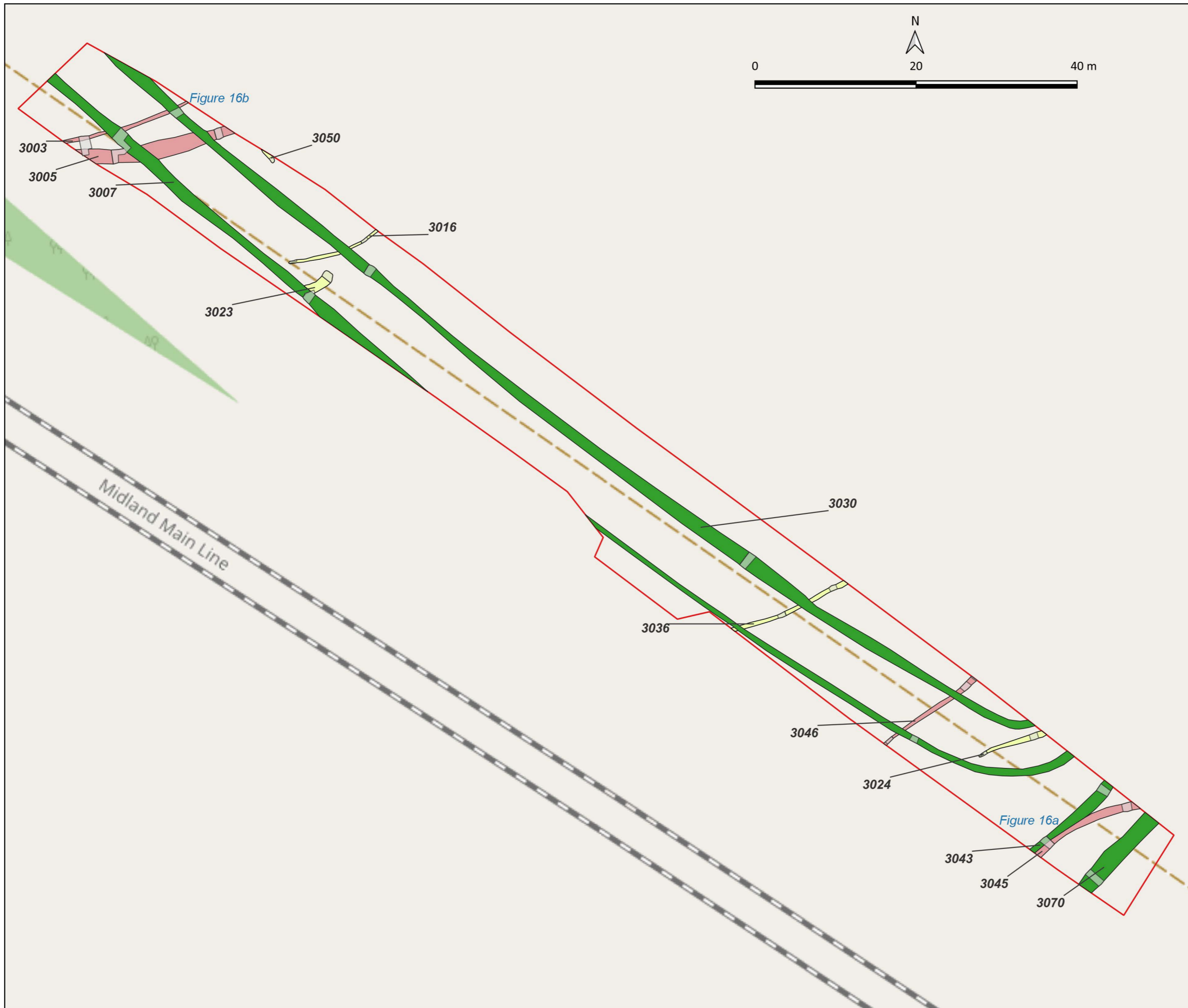
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1.00	14/10/22	First Draft	BD	HC	HC



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Figure 7
Area C2 results (south)

Scale 1: 300



- Limit of excavation
- Archaeological feature:
- Early Roman
- Later medieval to post-medieval
- Unphased
- Excavated part

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Figure 8
Area D1 results

Scale 1: 450



- Limit of excavation
- Archaeological feature:
- Early Roman
- Roman
- Later medieval to post-medieval
- Unphased
- Excavated part

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Figure 9
Area D2 results (north)

Scale 1: 250



- Limit of excavation
- + Drawing point
- Archaeological feature:
- Early Roman
- Later medieval to post-medieval
- Unphased
- Excavated part

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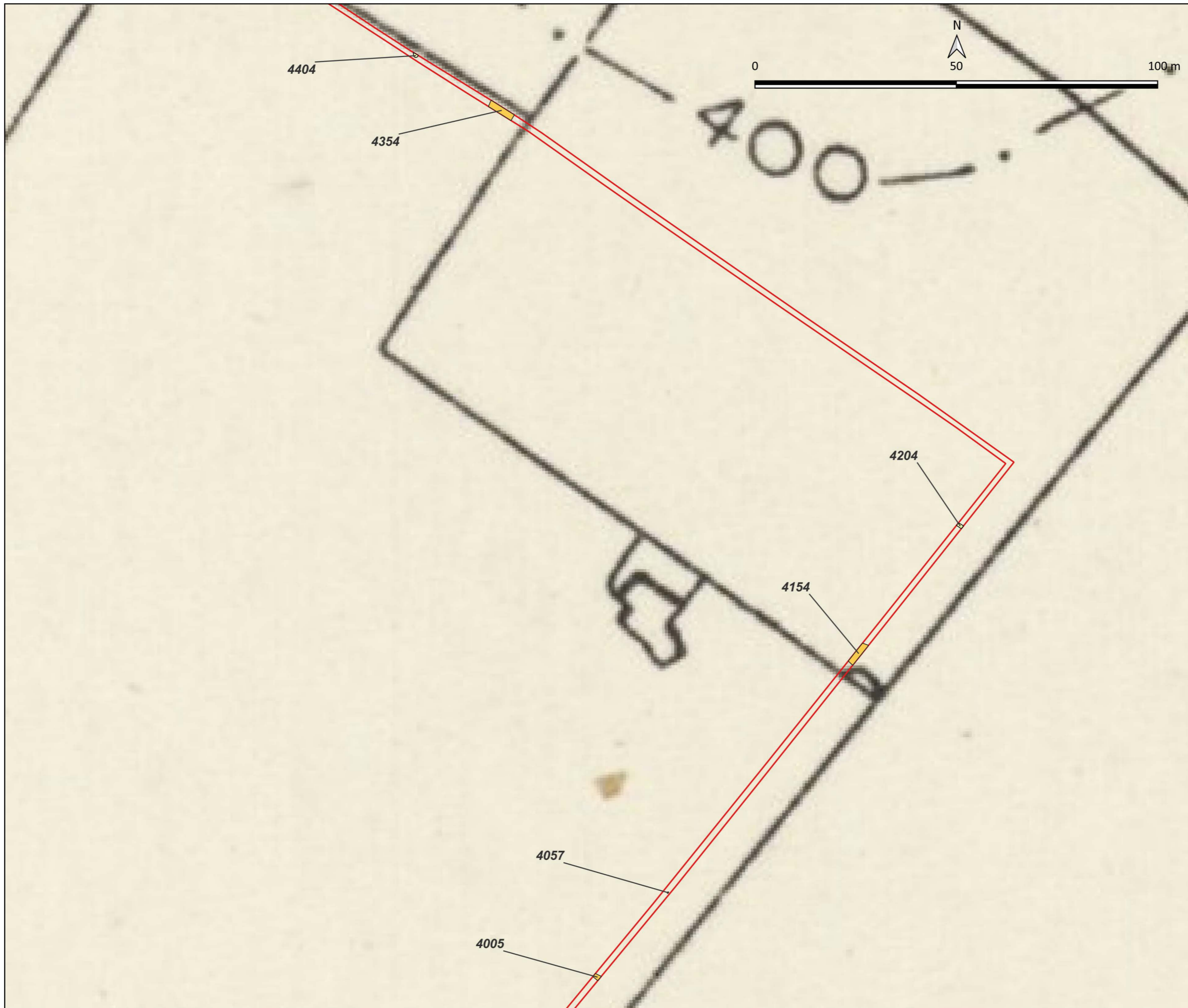
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1.00	14/10/22	First Draft	BD	HC	HC



Braybrooke Substation, Kettering, Northamptonshire

Figure 10
Area D2 results (south)

Scale 1: 250



- Limit of excavation
- Archaeological feature:
- Modern
- Unphased

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2.00	27/10/22	Second Draft	BD	HC	HC
1.00	14/10/22	First Draft	BD	HC	HC





Braybrooke Substation, Kettering,
Northamptonshire

Figure 11
Area E1 results plotted on First Edition
Ordnance Survey map base

Scale 1: 900



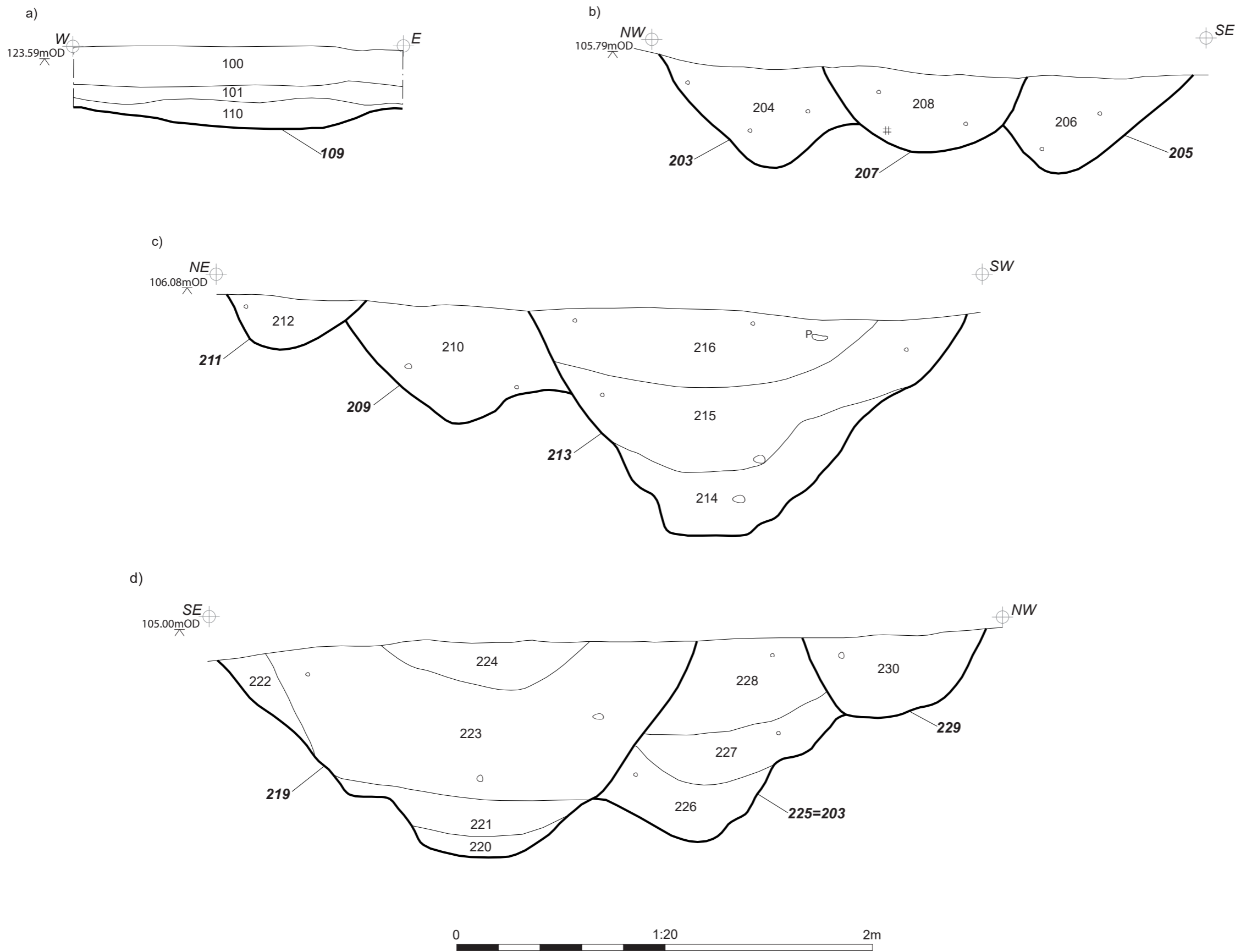
 Limit of excavation
 Archaeological feature:
 Unphased

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1.00	14/10/22	First Draft	BD	HC	HC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



Braybrooke Substation, Kettering,
 Northamptonshire
 Figure 12
 Area E2 results
 Scale 1: 200



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- - - Projected line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- # Charcoal
- Stones
- (P) Pottery

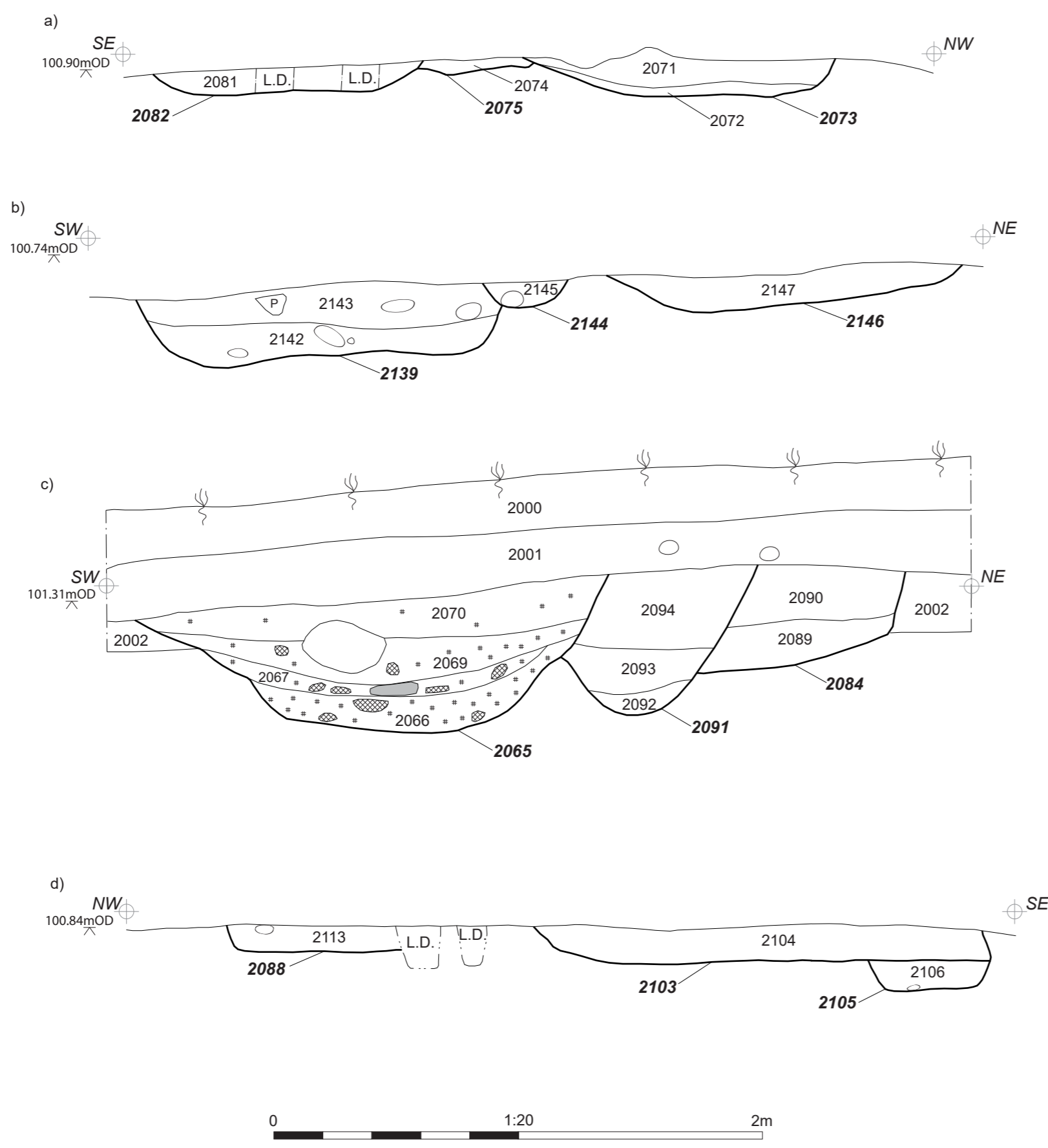
2.00	27/10/22	Second issue	BD	NC	NC
1.00	20/10/22	First issue	BD	NC	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



Braybrook Substation, Kettering,
Northamptonshire

Figure 13
Selected archaeological sections
of area B (a) and area C1 (b-d)

Scale 1: 20



- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Modern intrusion
- 1234** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- # Charcoal
- Stones
- ▣ Area of burning

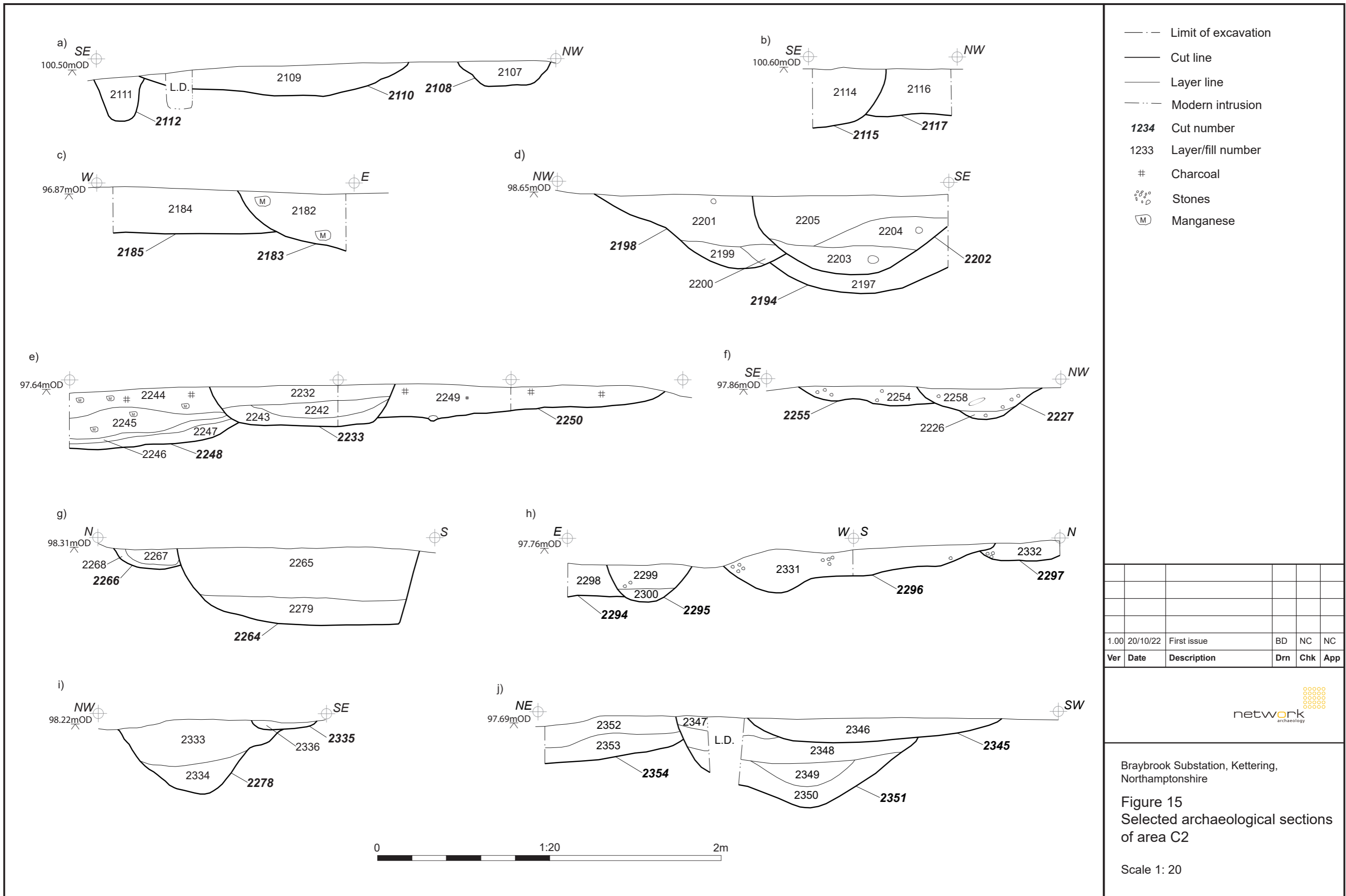
1.00	20/10/22	First issue	BD	NC	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

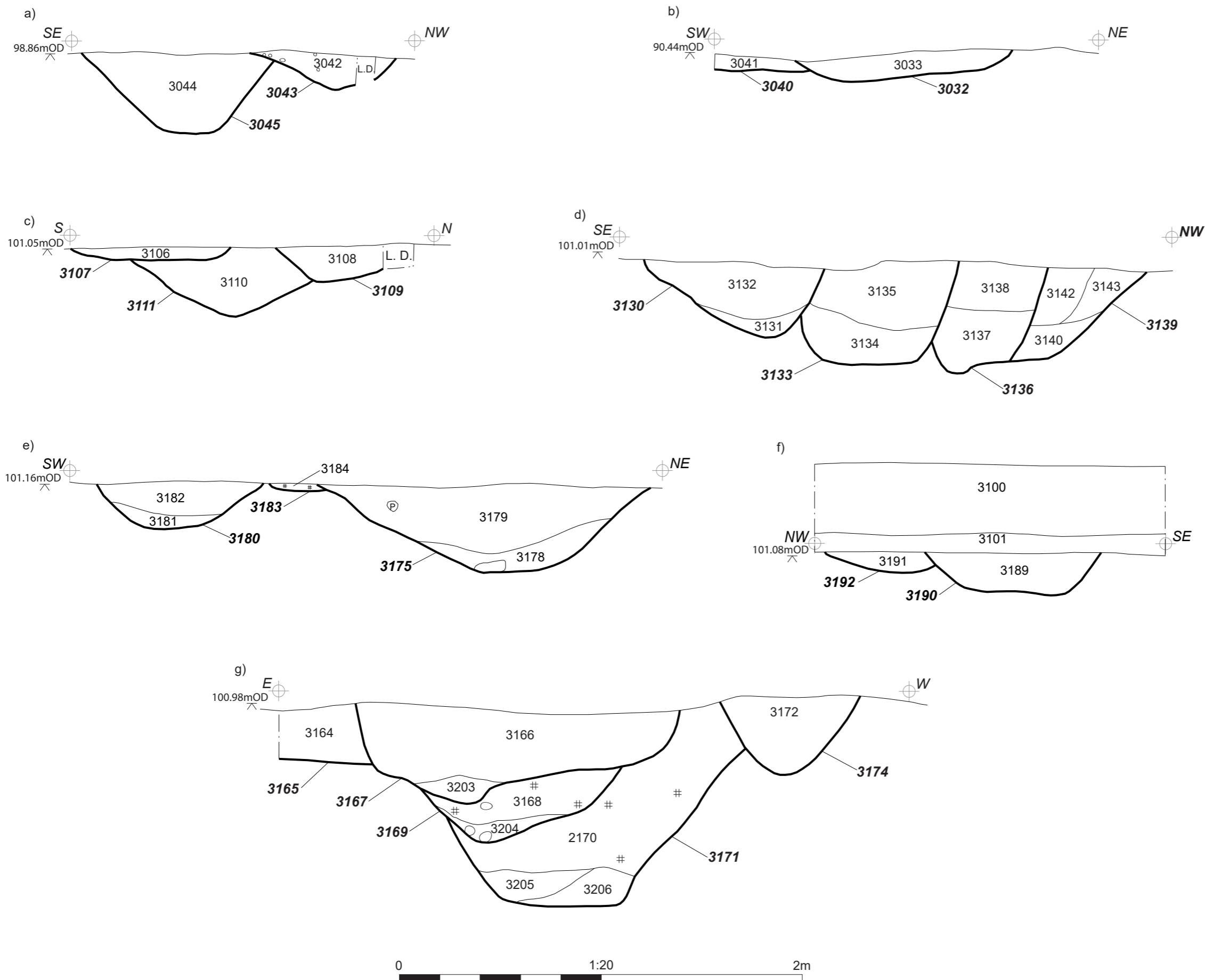


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Figure 14
Selected archaeological sections
of area C2

Scale 1: 20





- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Modern intrusion
- 1234** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- # Charcoal
- S Stones
- P Pottery

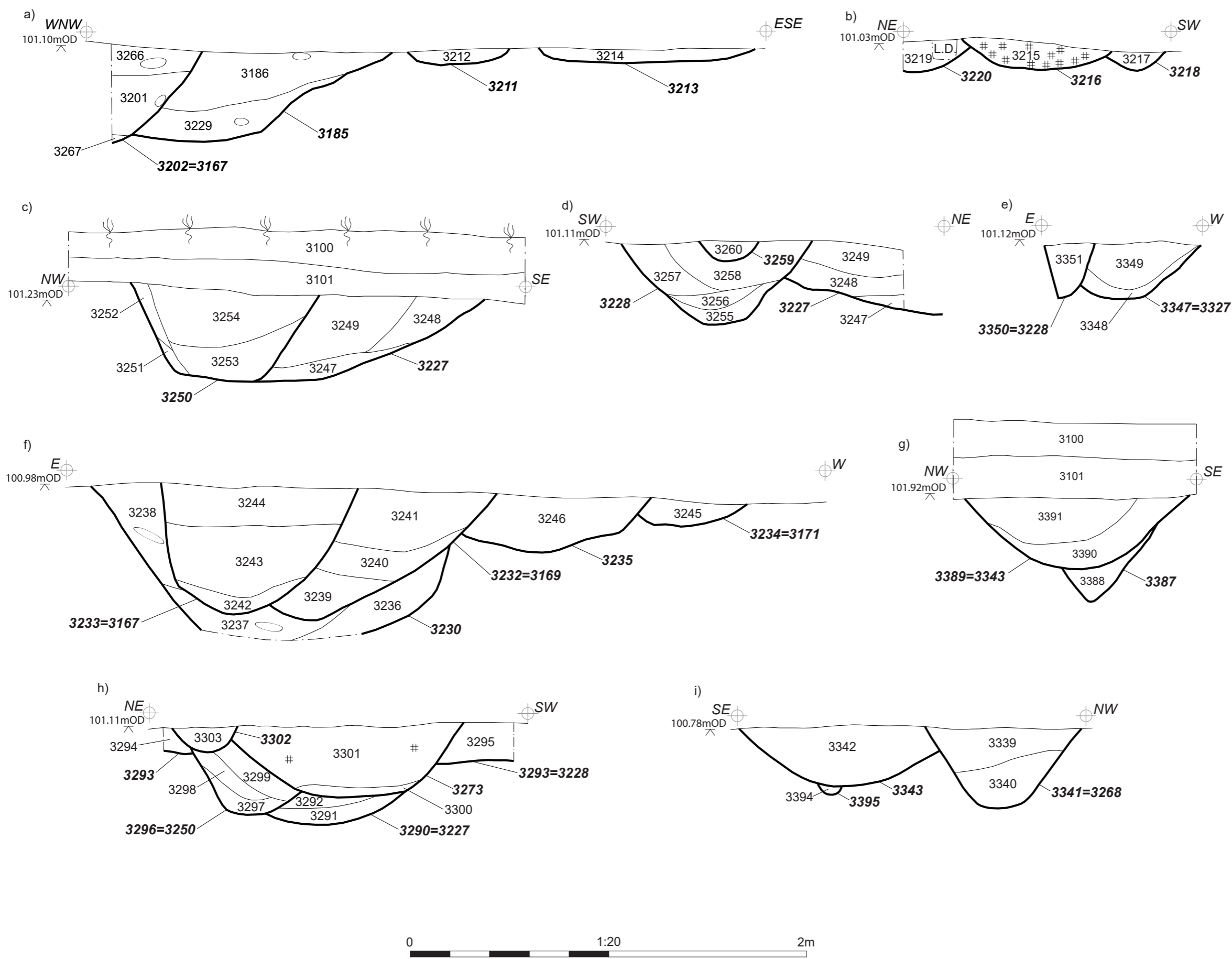
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
2.00	01/11/22	Second issue	BD	NC	NC
1.00	20/10/22	First issue	BD	NC	NC

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Figure 16
Selected archaeological sections of area D1 (a,b) and area D2 (c-g)

Scale 1: 20





- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Modern intrusion
- 1234** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- # Charcoal
- ⊙ Stones

Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
2.00	01/11/22	Second issue	BD	NC	NC
1.00	20/10/22	First issue	BD	NC	NC



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Northamptonshire

Figure 17
Selected archaeological sections
of area D2

Scale 1: 20