Land to the North of Brackley

Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

During November and December of 2009, Oxford archaeology (South) completed an eighty trench field evaluation of land situated to the north of Brackley, Northamptonshire. This followed a geophysical survey that had suggested the presence of an Iron Age settlement within part of the site and limited potential within the remainder of the boundary. The evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey with only a single possible early Prehistoric pit being identified beyond the limits of the settlement.

The Iron Age settlement comprised a series of roughly circular or penannular enclosures as suggested by the geophysical survey. Each targeted enclosure was identified with multiple phases of ditch cuts and recuts recorded in most. Some smaller features were also recorded immediately beyond the larger enclosures suggesting that the settlement and related activities extend very slightly beyond the limits suggested by the geophysical survey. A range of smaller gullies, pits and postholes were also recorded suggesting that a range of features are preserved. Moderate assemblages of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the excavated features with only a hint of possible early Iron Age influences and no obvious late Iron Age material. A significant individual assemblage comprising a bronze finger ring and a complete upper part of a beehive quern was recovered from a pit near the core of the settlement adjacent to a well preserved limestone surface. This hints at special or ritualised deposits being present. Environmental remains were also well represented although the range of deposits sampled within the evaluation was not particularly conducive to the recovery of secure results.

Overall, the preservation of the archaeological deposits was demonstrably good and the Iron Age settlement exists in its entirety within Field 3 although the relationships and possible associations with the remains known within Field 1 to the west and Field 10 to the east are not known. The range of activities undertaken may also include specialised metalworking although this has not been confirmed by this evaluation. Combined, the range of evidence suggests that this site has significant potential to address many of the key issues raised within the regional research agenda for the Iron Age in Northamptonshire.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between 23rd November and 15th December Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) undertook an archaeological evaluation of land on the northern outskirts of Brackley, Northamptonshire (Fig. 1). This was commissioned by Paul Gajos of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Developments and Barratt Strategic in advance of proposals to develop the site for housing.

1.1.2 Prior to commencing the site investigation CgMs Consulting produced a detailed Specification outlining the requirements for the evaluation (CgMs 2009). This was agreed with Lesley-Ann Mather, County Archaeological Advisor (CAA) for Northamptonshire. OAS agreed to fully adhere to the Specification for this project. Relevant parts of this document are reproduced from the Specification.

1.1.3 The evaluation area comprised *c* 43.3ha largely located between Halse Road and Radstone Road (35.9ha) with a smaller area (7.4ha) bordering the eastern side of Radstone Road. The eastern limit is marked by the disused line of the Grand Central Railway. The site is broadly centred upon national grid reference SP 585 390.

1.1.4 In total eighty evaluation trenches were excavated across nine fields (Fig. 2). Trenches 1-37, 79 and 80 were located in Field 3, Trenches 38-43 in Field 4, Trenches 57-67 in Field 5, Trenches 49-56 in Field 6, Trenches 44-48 in Field 7, Trenches 68-71, 73, 74 in Field 8 and Trenches 72, 75-78 in Field 9. Fields 1, 2 and 10 lie beyond the current scope of this evaluation.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The detailed solid geology is relatively diverse across the site reflecting the undulating topography that reveals a profile of deposits near the surface. The solid geology of much of the site is Limestone of the Blisworth and White Limestone Formations. This is overlain by till deposit across the western portion of the site coinciding with the relatively flat and high ground situated between *c* 142 m and 147.5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The northern boundary slopes down to *c* 128 m aOD where it meets a small stream with associated alluvial deposits. Across the eastern part of the site (but west of Radstone Road) the topography is undulating with localised dry valleys that eventually slopes down to meet the stream from the northern boundary at *c* 116 m aOD. This borders the northern edge of site to the east of Radstone Road. The shallow valley sides expose a sequence of Rutland Formation Mudstone, Taynton Formation Limestone, Horsehay Sand Formation and Whitby Mudstone Formation overlain by alluvial deposits at the lowest elevation.

1.2.2 At the time of the evaluation each of the fields existed as grazed pasture of relatively modern origin.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background has previously been presented within the Desk-based Assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2006) and this document should be consulted for the detailed description of the site and the surrounding area. The following sections present an edited version of this omitting much of the historical information relating to the village and town of Brackley.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Several Prehistoric findspots and cropmarks of probable Prehistoric origin are recorded in the surrounding area. Those closest to the site are a Bronze Age flanged axe or palstave found approximately 300 m to the east of the former railway line and a sequence of cropmark enclosures that are likely to be of later prehistoric or Romano-British origin. The closest of these is only *c* 170 m to the east of the stream that borders the northern edge of the site. The other is more distant at *c* 800 m to the south-east near Versions Farm.

1.3.3 Notable discoveries close to the current evaluation are located at the service station similarly situated 300 m to the east of the dismantled railway line. Here metal detecting, a small excavation and a watching brief have revealed a small cemetery comprising six shallow graves with at least nine or ten individuals. The limits of the cemetery were uncertain, and apart from possibly residual sherds of Iron Age pottery, no dating evidence was found. Pits that produced small amounts of Iron Age pottery were found nearby and an alignment of stakeholes, two further pits and a ditch were also recorded.

1.3.4 Within the proposed development boundary outlined in the DBA (larger than the current investigation area), a geophysical magnetometer survey was commissioned to investigate the potential for buried remains prior to the field evaluation (GSB 2007). This revealed clear results identifying a substantial settlement of likely Iron Age date within the northern part of the site (Fig. 2). The main settlement area occupies relatively flat land strictly between the 145 m and 140 m contour on a slight promontory bordered to the north by the stream that rises from a spring *c* 100m to the north-west of the settlement. The settlement comprises a series of well defined circular and curving structures quite typical of the region. To the north-west of this on the opposing side of the shallow valley where the spring rises are additional circular features similarly situated between the 145 m and 140 m contour but only *c* 50 m from the water source.

1.3.5 East of the dismantled railway line and between this and the service station are more positive survey results of similar appearance representing 4-5 circular or curving enclosures. It is probable that these relate to at least some of the features recorded within the excavation that preceded the construction of the service station.

Roman

1.3.6 Relatively close to the cemetery noted above and *c* 300 m north of the service station, an inhumation and a scatter of Roman pottery were found during ploughing in 1979. Metal coins, a brooch and pottery were also found during metal detecting in the vicinity in 1992, indicating a possible Romano-British settlement.

1.3.7 Extensive Roman remains are known within the Old Town part of Brackley that include stone-founded buildings, tesserae and plaster. These were noted during construction in the early 1970s and suggest a building of some importance. Other sites are know and suspected from cropmark evidence around Brackley suggesting that this area was relatively well settled in the Roman period.

Saxon and medieval

1.3.8 There are relatively few discoveries of Anglo-Saxon remains recorded in the vicinity. The closest to the current site comprises a small quantity of Saxon pottery found during field walking *c* 360 m south of Fields Farm and the development. However, early Norman documentary records indicate established settlement, agriculture and systems of land ownership by the late Saxon period focused upon the core of what is now the historic town.

1.3.9 Brackley has been referred to in terms of Old Town and New Town from at least the 13th century further reinforcing the longevity of the town's history. With regard to the current site, it appears that this lay within the Old Town field system during the medieval period. Some faint ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the site boundary and the surrounding fields although the geophysical survey records that this was extensive and is preserved below the current field surface in the form of shallow furrows.

Post-medieval to modern

1.3.10 In the later part of the 16th century Leland recorded that the town, whose prosperity had been based on the wool trade, was in decline (Chandler 1993, 321). By 1791 Bridges stated that the town comprised 'chiefly of one long street from south to north. The buildings are mostly of stone. Brackley is divided into New and Old Brackley. The new town, which is the chief, contains two hundred and fifty four houses or families; and the Old Town, which lies beyond St Peter's church, hath about twenty.' (Bridges 1791, 143). A schematic map produced in the same indicates that the land to the north of the town incorporating the current site was open fields. The site was subsequently divided into a number of smaller fields during the Enclosure Award of 1829.

1.3.11 The specialist farmhouses of Glebe Farm and Brackley Fields were constructed in the 1850s (Lowerson 1978, 42) by which date the field pattern had been amended and large expanses of previous open field had been subdivided, and smaller allotments had been amalgamated.

1.3.12 The Grand Central Railway opened in 1899 and forms the eastern extent of the current investigation area. This line was closed in the 1960s although it remains as a substantial earthwork where it was cut into the undulating landscape.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims as stated in the Specification were:

(i) To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site.

(ii) To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered.

(iii) To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed

(iv) To assess the impact of previous land use on the site.

(v) To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.

(vi) To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Northamptonshire HER.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Specification proposed the excavation of 80 evaluation trenches of varying length between 15 m and 50 m equating to *c* 4770 m². A contingency of 300 m² was also available, if it was needed, to clarify any areas of uncertainty during the evaluation. In the event each trench was positioned precisely by GPS survey and according to the

layout of the specification with the exception of Trench 67 that was originally placed within a paddock that was not accessible (Fig. 2). This was moved to the east and within Field 5. It was not considered necessary to extend any of the trenches or areas covered.

2.2.2 Prior to excavation each trench location was scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to check for unidentified services and none were identified. Machine excavation was undertaken using a 13 tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket operating under the direct instruction of the archaeological supervisor to remove the overburden soil horizons. Excavation proceeded to the surface of the natural geology or the top of the first archaeological horizon dependent upon which was encountered first and care was taken not to damage potential archaeological deposits through the excessive use of mechanical excavation.

2.2.3 The spoil generated was stored along either side of the trenches and separated into topsoil and subsoil. Following all recording each trench was backfilled in reverse order with the excavated arisings and loosely compacted although this was hampered by wet ground and soil conditions.

2.2.4 During initial machine excavation, the potential of each trench was assessed and where suitably complex archaeological deposits were encountered, these were cleaned by hand prior to sample excavation. Archaeological visibility was generally very good and where features were clearly evident it was only necessary to clean localised areas of each trench to clarify details during sample excavation. Following the primary identification of presence, archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated to determine their extent and nature and to retrieve finds and environmental samples where appropriate. The quantity and range of archaeological features exposed and sample excavated was reviewed during the course of the evaluation by Paul Gajos (CgMs), Lesley-Ann Mather (CAA) and OAS. Where it was agreed that suitable quantities had been characterised and where repeated features were represented within or across trenches (i.e. continuations of ditches or clusters of pits), a suitable representative sample was excavated and not every individual occurrence or feature.

2.2.5 Trench locations were established by GPS survey with an accuracy of ±15 mm and recorded in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Archaeological recording was in accordance with established OAS practices and all contexts were allocated unique numbers. Artefact assemblages were collected and identified by context. Each trench, including the spoil, was scanned by experienced metal detector users. Environmental samples were recovered from a range of features. Sample processing methods are presented within the Environmental report appendix.

2.2.6 Plans of trenches containing archaeological features were drawn at a scale of 1:50. Detailed plans of empty trenches were not made although dimension details were recorded. Section drawings of features and sample sections of all trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where greater detail was required. Section elevations were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.

2.2.7 A black and white and digital photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered, was maintained. This included a record of each excavated trench and sample sections, and a record of the fields after backfilling.

2.2.8 The project was carried out by a suitably qualified OAS supervisors (Daniel Sykes and Kate Wheaton), under the overall direction of a Senior Project Manager (Steve Lawrence), and the OAS Head of Fieldwork (Dan Poore). The evaluation was

monitored by Paul Gajos for CgMs and Lesley-Ann Mather on behalf of Northamptonshire County Council.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results presented in the main text of this report provide a detailed account of the findings of the evaluation. A summary listing of individual trenches, related context data and the finds encountered and their date can also be found in Appendix A. This should be referred to for all feature and trench dimensions that are not otherwise included within the main part of the text unless pertinent to the description.

3.1.2 Summaries of the specialist reports for the finds and environmental remains are presented within the main body of this report following the trench descriptions. Reference to specific finds and pottery dates are also made alongside the feature descriptions. The full specialist reports are presented in Appendices B and C.

3.1.3 The results are presented by field number following that of the Specification and, where relevant, these are also presented with reference to the geophysical survey results undertaken by GSB (GSB 2007). Illustrative sections and plans are included at the rear of this report.

3.2 Soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 As noted above, the geology and topography of the whole site was variable and this was reflected in the local soil conditions. Within some of the trenches of Field 5 deep colluvial soils were encountered below the modern topsoil reflecting the localised occurrences of dry valleys and hollows. Elsewhere, such as in Field 6 and Trench 56, only very thin deposits of topsoil were present directly overlying the surface of the geology. For the majority of the site a humic clayey topsoil (formerly a ploughsoil) was present overlying a thin horizon of an earlier ploughsoil that filled the bases of furrows where these occurred within the trenches. These coincided accurately with the ridge and furrow layout as suggested by the geophysical survey.

3.2.2 Conditions were wet throughout most of the works. Where the trench layout coincided with the flatter ground and clayey geology, this resulted in localised trench and/or feature flooding that made excavation and recording more difficult. However, this was not to the extent that it significantly affected the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 With the exception of an isolated pit (4004) within Trench 40, Field 4, all of the archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation were focused within the north-eastern part of Field 3 as suggested by the geophysical survey.

3.4 Field 3

3.4.1 Trenches 1 – 37, and 79 and 80 were located in Field 3. A very distinct east-west split was present between trenches with archaeology present and those without. Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 23, 26, 29, 31-37, 79 did not have any archaeological deposits or features present and were mostly within the western part of the field. The following sections present the archaeological remains encountered across the eastern part of the field either by trench, by feature groups, or by groups of trench where relevant. Figure 3 shows the trench layout in the north-eastern part of the field in relation to the

geophysical survey results of Fields 2 and 3 and should be consulted alongside each trench specific figure reference made below.

Trench 5

3.4.2 Three linear features were identified within Trench 5 of which sample excavation of one of these (503) proved to be a ditch possibly representing a field boundary (Fig. 4). This was aligned NW-SE towards from the settlement to the east and may represent a field boundary although it is not clear if this was directly associated with the settlement. The ditch contained two silting fills that did not produce any artefacts.

3.4.3 The two remaining features were not excavated although one of these (508) may have been a field drain. The other feature (506) had a similar surface appearance to that of Ditch 503.

Trench 6

3.4.4 Trench 6 was targeted upon a well defined penannular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. The trench was positioned to encounter both the north-west and south-east sides of the enclosure of which the first was sample excavated. This revealed a sequence of three ditches (604, 606 and 608) each infilled with homogeneous clayey deposits that produced small quantities of middle Iron Age pottery (Fig. 5). A thin bronze rod/wire artefact was also recovered from the fill of Ditch 604. A neatly constructed limestone revetment (603) was also present along the outer edge of the enclosure associated with the final ditch recut (608). The south-east side of the enclosure was not excavated (610). The enclosure had an internal diameter of *c* 13 m and the ditches were each between 0.5 m and 0.7 m deep suggesting that these may have enclosed a structure although no evidence for this was encountered within the interior exposed by the trench.

3.4.5 Two other deposits (612 and 614) correspond to a geophysical feature to the immediate south-east of the enclosure and were recorded but not excavated. These appeared to be ditches within the limits of the trench although the geophysical survey results suggest that they may represent a large pit.

Trench 7

3.4.6 Trench 7 was positioned to investigate two areas of distinct, but varying, features identified by the geophysical survey. A large roughly circular penannular enclose with an internal diameter of *c* 17 m was identified and targeted by the south-west part of the trench. However, this failed to accurately identify the enclosure as would have been anticipated. This may have been due to the poor conditions that resulted in part of the trench becoming flooded and subsequently silted obscuring visibility. The ditch (717) forming the north-east side of the enclosure was identified although this was not excavated (Fig. 6).

3.4.7 Within the centre of the trench and immediately beyond the enclosure, three pits (707, 711 and 714) of varying size were sample excavated. The fills of pits 707 and 711 produced small assemblages of middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.8 The north-east part of the trench targeted an area of ferrous response recorded by the geophysical survey. This is of interest as it was *c* 11 m across and roughly circular and appeared to be surrounded, at least in part, by an enclosure. However, the evaluation trench did not identify any features or deposits that may correspond to this. It is possible that the ferrous response derived from small inclusions in the ploughsoil and

underlying deposits such as might occur in a metalworking area. This would be most likely to be in the form of hammerscale and small pieces of iron slag that would be difficult to identify if these were not present within a conspicuous deposit or not specifically targeted by sampling. It is interesting to note that very small magnetic fragments were recovered from nearly all environmental samples across the site suggesting that this type of material is present within the archaeological deposits.

3.4.9 Two probable furrows (719 and 721) were recorded aligned across the north-eastern part of the trench although this interpretation was not substantiated by sample excavation.

Trench 8

3.4.10 Numerous ditches and gullies were identified within Trench 8 (Fig. 7). The north-west part of the trench was positioned to investigate a penannular enclosure clearly identified by the geophysical survey. This was circular in plan with an apparent entrance to the south-west although the trench was excavated across the centre of the enclosure to investigate the north-west and south-east sides. The ditches (831 and 833) of the north-west side were recorded but not excavated. A section excavated across the south-east side revealed a sequence of two deep and steep-sided ditches (813 and 814) and two shallow ditches or gullies (812 and 824). The two large ditches were both *c* 0.8 m deep and were infilled with a sequence of silting fills that produced small quantities of middle Iron Age pottery throughout.

3.4.11 A smaller, probable penannular, enclosure was identified and sample excavated to the south-east of that described above. This comprised two ditches (839 and 841) recorded in plan but not excavated defining the south-east side of the enclosure. The north-west side comprised two ditch cuts (818 and 822) with a moderate assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the excavation of Ditch 818.

3.4.12 At least seven other linear ditches and gullies were identified within the trench although these were only recorded in plan and were not excavated (see Appendix A and Fig. 7 for a full list and depiction).

3.4.13 The two enclosures match closely the results from the geophysical survey whilst Ditch 843 also appears to correspond to a feature identified by this. However, the other linear ditches do not match any of the survey results. It is possible that at least one of the NE-SW aligned features relates to the furrows that follow this orientation. The most likely candidates for this are features 835 and 847 or 849 although the definition of furrows was not as evident here as experienced elsewhere.

Trench 9

3.4.14 A single feature was identified and sample excavated in Trench 9 (Fig. 8). This comprised a small, tightly curving gully (904) that contained two silting fills, a small amount of animal bone and pottery dated to the middle Iron Age.

3.4.15 This feature is similar to that identified within Trench 80 and has an internal diameter of only *c* 1.5 m. The geophysical survey had not identified likely archaeological features at this location with it appearing to be immediately beyond the settlement limit.

Trench 10

3.4.16 The western part of a curving enclosure ditch was identified within Trench 10 (Fig. 9). This coincided with a weak feature identified by the geophysical survey. Sample excavation identified three inter-cutting ditches (1003, 1007 and 1011) from which a

small assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered. A narrow gully (1013) was recorded, but not excavated, just inside the line of the enclosure closely following the same arrangement.

Trench 12

3.4.17 Two parallel linear ditches (1210 and 1212) aligned NE-SW were identified and sample excavated within Trench 12 (Fig. 10). Both were unremarkable being filled with single silting deposits from which a very small assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from Ditch 1212.

3.4.18 Three shallow pits or postholes (1205, 1207 and 1209) and a single definite posthole (1214) were also identified and excavated within this trench although no datable artefacts were present within these features.

3.4.19 The alignment of the ditches does cause some concern for their interpretation as these closely match the alignment of the furrows identified by the geophysical survey to the immediate east. However, the survey also identified two weak features that coincide well with the ditches suggesting that these are archaeological and probably related to the Iron Age settlement. The source of the magnetic disturbance encountered to the north of the trench location and partly investigated by it was not identified.

Trenches 13 and 14

3.4.20 Trenches 13 and 14 were arranged at right angles to each other to investigate the northern, eastern and central parts of a clearly defined circular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 11). The curving enclosure ditch was identified within each trench as expected (Fig. 12). This was not excavated in Trench 13 (Ditch 1307) although a sample section was excavated across the ditch in Trench 14. This revealed a complex sequence of at least four, but possibly five or six, ditch cuts and recuts the most substantial of which (1421), was approximately 1 m deep and steep-sided. Each ditch followed the same course clearly redefining the enclosure as it silted and remained in use. A moderated-sized assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the silting fills of the inter-cutting ditches.

3.4.21 A roughly circular pit (1309) was identified within the centre of the enclosure. This was not excavated although it contained burnt limestone pieces suggesting that this may be the remnants of a hearth. However, the pit lacked any obvious signs of this in the form of charcoal/ash deposits and *in situ* scorching of the surrounding clay.

3.4.22 To the north of the enclosure a shallow pit and gully terminal (1304/1306) was sample excavated just within the end of the trench. The deposit that filled the gully (1305) produced a near complete profile of a large jar dated to the middle Iron Age.

Trenches 15, 16, 17 and 18

3.4.23 Trenches 15, 16, 17 and 18 were positioned within the core of the settlement to investigate an area that appeared to be surrounded by the larger penannular enclosures located within Trenches 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 19 and 21. These were targeted upon a variety of features identified by the geophysical survey all of which which revealed within the excavated trenches (Fig. 11).

3.4.24 Within Trench 15 two opposing sides of a discontinuous circular enclosure were recorded (1503 and 1512) (Fig. 13). Excavation of the southern side (1512) produced a small amount of middle Iron Age pottery and showed this to be a single phase enclosure. Three pits (1505, 1508 and 1510) were identified within the interior of the

enclosure of which Pit 1505 was excavated. This was comparatively well defined being 1.2 m across and 0.5 m deep with vertical sides. This also produced a small assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery and some animal bone. The remaining pits were not excavated.

3.4.25 The circular enclosure investigated within Trench 15 appears to be conjoined by a larger enclosure on the south-eastern side. This was investigated by Trench 16 which identified two sides of the enclosure (1603 and 1605) (Fig. 14). This was also recorded continuing into Trench 17 as Ditch 1713 (Fig. 15). Of these only Ditch 1603 was excavated which had a very similar profile, dimensions and fill to that of the circular enclosure to the north-west.

3.4.26 A shallow pit (1607) located to the south of the enclosure produced a small amount of middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.27 The densest concentration of features and deposits was encountered within Trench 17 at the core of the settlement (Fig. 15). The geophysical survey had suggested a jumble of features at this location that could not easily be interpreted. However, the initial machine clearance revealed a variety of features and excellent levels of preservation. Due to the quantity and complexity of deposits encountered here it was decided to concentrate on clear definition of the features through hand cleaning of the whole trench area to produce a detailed plan and to supplement this with only minimal intrusive excavation.

3.4.28 The most conspicuous deposit revealed was an *in situ* pitched and laid limestone surface (1703) that clearly sealed a sequence of ditches (1709/1724 and 1707). The surface was in excess of 10 m across and included large slabs of limestone both laid horizontally and pitched to create an uneven but robust surface. (Plate 1) The southern limit of the surface was partly removed during the machine stripping of the trench revealing the underlying ditches (1707 and 1709).

3.4.29 The surface appeared to be bounded by an earlier ditch (1709/1724) that marked the southern and western limit of the deposit although the ditch had clearly ceased to function at the time the surface was laid as this was built over the upper fill of the ditch. This ditch appears to form part of a L-shape or possibly a square-shaped enclosure.

3.4.30 Ditch 1709/1724 was also cut across an earlier and smaller curving ditch (1707/1722) that produced a small assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.31 To the south of the surface Ditch 1713 (unexcavated) was recorded as a continuation of the enclosure excavated n Trench 16.

3.4.32 Three pits (1705, 1717 and 1719) were identified to the north of the surface. A worn but complete upper part of a beehive quern was recovered from the upper part of Pit 1705 (Plate 2). A bronze spiral ring was also recovered during the surface clean of this pit. Combined they suggest a particular significance may have been assigned to this pit or area that dictated the deposition of these artefacts. The quern appeared to be placed with the grinding surface neatly facing upwards rather than being discarded in a more haphazard manner.

3.4.33 Trench 18 was located to the periphery of the activity focused upon Trench 17. Within this trench two shallow pits (1805 and 1809) were excavated that each produced small amounts of middle Iron Age pottery (Fig. 16). A small posthole (1815) and two narrow linear gullies or possible field drains (1811 and 1813) were not excavated.

Trench 19

3.4.34 Trench 19 targeted a well defined sub circular or roughly square penannular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. This has an entrance to the east although the trench was positioned to investigate the north-west and south-east sides of the enclosure. The north-west side was sample excavated revealing a sequence of three ditches (1904, 1906 and 1910), each containing a sequence of silting fills (Fig. 17). The south-eastern side (1915) was recorded in plan but not excavated. A moderated sized assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper silting fills of two of the ditches.

Trench 20

3.4.35 Four small pits or postholes were identified and sample excavated in Trench 20 (Fig. 18). Each was filled with a single sterile clayey deposit and were generally unremarkable other than these are immediately beyond the obvious limits of the settlement as defined by the surrounding Trenches 12, 13 and 21. The geophysical survey results do not suggest that any associated enclosures are present.

Trench 21

3.4.36 Trench 21 was positioned to investigate the southernmost large enclosure associated with the settlement and the interior of the enclosure. Machine excavation of the ploughsoils revealed a complex sequence of inter-cutting and associated ditches all of which were sample excavated with the exception of Ditch 2138 that probably forms the return of one of the enclosure ditch sequences (Fig. 19).

3.4.37 The main investigated ditch and gully sequence appears to be a related arrangement possibly with an eaves drip style gully (2113 and 2115) of a structure at the centre surrounded by a larger drainage enclosure ditch sequence (2130, 2133 and 2136 and unexcavated ditch 2138). The roughly circular enclosure ditch appears discontinuous from the geophysical results and excavation revealed three ditch cuts/recuts that contained a sequence of backfill and silting deposits. These produced mixed assemblages of middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

3.4.38 Truncating the enclosure was another curving ditch (2104/2109) that may also be part of an enclosure although this is not evident from the geophysical survey results. However, there should be some doubt of the date origin of this ditch as an environmental sample from the fill (2108) of this ditch produced a snail assemblage suggestive of a more recent origin and a small fragment of medieval metalwork.

3.4.39 A small posthole (2106) and a possible pit (2111) were also excavated within the southern part of the trench.

Trench 22

3.4.40 Two small linear ditches (2204 and 2208) were identified and excavated within Trench 22 (Fig. 20). Both ditches were infilled with two silting fills from which small amounts of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.

3.4.41 An isolated and small stake hole or small posthole (2204) located between the two ditches was also excavated but did not produce any artefactual remains.

3.4.42 The ditches correspond to weak features identified by the geophysical survey and appear to head in the direction (north and north-west) of a circular feature.

Trench 24

3.4.43 The majority of the Trench 24 area was taken with a large spread of soil (Fig. 21). Excavation at two locations within this (sections 2400 and 2401) established this to be of middle Iron Age date with pottery and a worked bone needle recovered from the soil accumulation (2406/2409 and 2407/2410). The spread of soil also contained charcoal and charred cereals. The base of the hollow that the soil occupied was relatively flat with some limestone pieces laid horizontally suggesting that this may originally have been a purposely terraced platform and surface that was subsequently infilled with soil and occupation debris. A pit (2405) that produced middle Iron Age pottery was cut into soil layer 2406.

3.4.44 An irregular-shaped feature or soil spread (2413) of similar appearance was recorded to the immediate north-west of the large spread although this was not excavated.

3.4.45 The large soil spread coincides with a feature identified by the geophysical survey suggesting that this is roughly square or rectangular in plan and approximately 6 m by 7 m.

Trench 25

3.4.46 A range of features that were comparatively ill-defined were exposed within Trench 25 (Fig. 22). Of these at least four were pits (2504, 2508, 2514 and 2522) of roughly circular plan. Two were excavated (2504 and 2508) and were both less than 0.2 m deep and the fills from which produced small quantities of middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

3.4.47 One linear ditch (2506) that truncated the fill of Pit 2504 was sample excavated. The single fill of the ditch produced one sherd of Iron Age pottery.

3.4.48 All other features within the trench were recorded but not excavated. Some of these appear irregular and ill-defined suggesting that they may not be true archaeological features. Some of the linear features (principally 2512 and 2520) may be remnants of furrows as they correspond to the alignment and spacing of the furrows identified by the geophysical survey to the immediate north.

Trench 27

3.4.49 A scatter of seven small postholes was present within Trench 27 (Fig. 23). Each of these was sample excavated with the largest dimensions being 0.30 m diameter and 0.15 m deep. Each was filled with a single deposit without any remains evident of the posts that may have been held in these features. No finds were encountered within any of the excavated deposits.

Trench 28

3.4.50 Trench 28 was positioned to investigate a localised group of possible features identified by the geophysical survey to the immediate south of the main concentration of enclosures and settlement as defined by the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench revealed a single phase, steep-sided and flat-based ditch (2086) that displayed minimal weathering and corresponded to one of the curving features (Fig. 24). This was filled with a sequence of three fills of which the upper two produced pottery of middle Iron Age date. An arrangement of limestone (8703) around the western edge of the ditch between the upper fills may have been an attempt to revet the ditch as it infilled through silting. This was sealed by the upper fill (2802) which comprised limestone pieces that may have derived from a large standing part of the revetment structure.

3.4.51 Within the southern end of the trench a smaller linear ditch (2811) was sample excavated. This also contained a sequence of three fills of which the primary fill produced a single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery. The alignment of this ditch closely matched that of an adjacent furrow (2813) that was sample excavated although it is not clear if these are related or if the ditch is related to the Iron Age settlement.

Trench 30

3.4.52 A single pit (3006) and a small posthole or driven stakehole (3004) were identified and sample excavated in Trench 30 (Fig. 25). Both were unremarkable being infilled with single homogeneous and sterile clay deposits that did not produce any artefacts.

Trench 80

3.4.53 Trench 80 was located to the western extremity of the known extent of archaeological remains based upon the results of the preceding geophysical survey. This was also located just within the 140 m contour. A variety of features were identified of which two were clearly furrows (8009 and 8019) that did not require further investigation (Fig. 26). Two other soil marks (8013 and 8017) were of indistinct surface appearance that did not contain archaeological deposits of similar appearance as those noted elsewhere. Likewise, these were not investigated.

3.4.54 Approximately central to the trench was a small, tightly curving, ditch (8003). This had an apparent horseshoe-like plan that may be completely circular although this was very small with an internal diameter of only 1.6 m which extended beyond the limits of the trench. This was infilled with a single deposit that did not produce any dating evidence although the proximity to the settlement makes this likely to be a contemporary feature. A posthole or small pit (8006) that was also sample excavated and two other similar but unexcavated features (8007 and 8015) that are also likely to be of an archaeological origin were recorded. None of the excavated or unexcavated features produced any artefacts.

3.4.55 The furrows show clearly on the geophysical survey although none of the archaeological features were previously identified.

3.5 Field 4

3.5.1 Trenches 38 – 43 were located within Field 4. Only Trench 40 produced positive archaeological remains. At all locations a buried ploughsoil horizon was recorded that filled the bases of furrows. The furrows were consistent with the alignments recorded by the geophysical survey. Around the margins of the field extant earthworks of the ridge and furrow were visible.

Trench 40

3.5.2 A single shallow pit (4004) or possible ditch ending was encountered within Trench 40 (Fig. 27). The pit contained a single homogeneous fill (4003) that produced a neatly worked flint end scraper of late Neolithic date. A single sherd of pottery was also recovered from the fill and recorded as being of Iron Age origin. However, this is a non-diagnostic body sherd and may have an earlier origin in light of the provenance and distance from the Iron Age settlement. A single core trimming flake was also recovered from the fill (4005) of a furrow that truncated the pit.

3.6 Field 5

3.6.1 Trenches 57 – 67 were located within Field 5. No archaeological deposits were encountered. A buried ploughsoil horizon and the bases of furrows were consistently recorded across this field. The furrows within Trench 67 were sampled excavated to substantiate and test the initial identification.

3.7 Field 6

3.7.1 Trenches 49 – 56 were located within Field 6. No archaeological deposits were encountered. A buried ploughsoil horizon and the bases of furrows were recorded across the western part of this field with limestone geology present across the eastern part resulting in thin overlying soils and few traces of medieval furrows.

3.8 Field 7

3.8.1 Trenches 44 – 48 were located within Field 7. No archaeological deposits were encountered. A buried ploughsoil horizon and the bases of furrows were consistent with the results of the geophysical survey were recorded across this field.

3.9 Field 8

3.9.1 Trenches 68 – 74 (excluding Trench 72) were located within Field 8. No archaeological deposits were encountered within this field. A buried ploughsoil horizon and the bases of furrows were consistent with the results of the geophysical survey were recorded and a single furrow was sample excavated to confirms its identification. Trenches 73 and 74 were partly excavated across a sharp break of slope and a levelled or reduced area. This corresponds to an 'Old Quarry' recorded on the OS 6” map (1882 and 1890). Numerous small quarries associated with limekilns can be seen on the same map within the fields surrounding Brackley.

3.10 Field 9

3.10.1 Trenches 72 and 75 - 78 were located within Field 9. No archaeological deposits were encountered. A buried ploughsoil horizon and the bases of furrows were consistent with the results of the geophysical survey were recorded although these were generally very shallow within the surface of the underlying limestone geology.

3.11 Finds and environmental summaries

3.11.1 Summaries of the specialist reports regarding the finds recovered during the evaluation are presented below. Detailed specialist reports can be found in Appendices B and C towards the rear of this report.

Pottery

3.11.2 Some 383 sherds (3161 g) of pottery, exclusively of later prehistoric date, were recovered. The average sherd weight of 8.3 g indicates fairly fragmented material, but few sherds were notably abraded and therefore they do not seem to have undergone extensive redeposition. The assemblage was also completely dominated by shell-tempered material which accounted for 96% of all sherds. The fabrics are largely, if not entirely, in a well-established local/regional tradition.

3.11.3 The pottery is likely to be entirely of middle Iron Age date (broadly 3rd-1st century BC) although a T-shaped rim sherd could possibly be earlier, but roughly comparable pieces could belong to the early part of the middle Iron Age. The lack of other early Iron Age indicators is notable, although not necessarily completely conclusive in an assemblage of this size. There is a total absence of fabrics and forms in the 'Belgic' tradition of the late Iron Age, but the chronology of introduction of these into this area is still uncertain and it is likely that middle Iron Age ceramic traditions survived at least up to the end of the 1st century BC.

Worked flint

3.11.4 A total of 18 worked flints were recovered. The material occurs in such small amounts that it is difficult to confidently assign a date origin for this material and most of this clearly derives from later Iron Age features. Furthermore, the individual artefacts, with the exception of the later Neolithic scraper from context 4003, is undiagnostic waste flakes. The noted exception of the scraper stands out as this was recovered from an isolated feature within Trench 40 approximately 400 m to the south of the Iron Age settlement.

Worked stone

3.11.5 A complete upper part of a beehive rotary quern (Small Find 2) was recovered from the fill (1706) of Pit 1705 in Trench 17 (Plate 2).

Worked bone

3.11.6 A small worked bone needle was recovered from an Iron Age deposit (2406). The needle is highly polished all over, has a small drilled eye and is asymmetrically worn with the tip rounded through use.

Metal objects

3.11.7 Five pieces of metalwork were recovered. These comprise 2 small pieces of ironwork and 3 non-ferrous objects. Both iron items were recovered from the same fill (2103) of a ditch and include a curved fragment of wire that may be from a simple bracelet.

3.11.8 A tapering fragment of copper alloy wire or thin rod was recovered from a ditch fill (605) and a well preserved and polished spiral ring from a pit fill (1706).

3.11.9 A small late medieval or post-medieval dress pin with wire wound head was recovered from environmental sample number 7 (context 2108). The fragment is so small that it could easily be intrusive.

Charred and waterlogged plant remains and molluscs

3.11.10 Seven bulk samples were collected principally for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and artefacts although it was also noted that well preserved mollusc remains and possible waterlogged plant remains were also present.

3.11.11 Abundant and well preserved mollusc remains were recovered from Sample 7 form a ditch fill (2108) in Trench 21. The assemblage is dominated by species that favour dry land conditions but otherwise mixed to include species that favoured open country and those that prefer hedgerows and woodland. The presence of some specific species only present in the UK since the Roman period suggests that this sample may have suffered post-depositional intrusions or that the feature is not of Iron Age origin. Similarly, the soil conditions of the ditch fill do not appear to favour good snail preservation so the results of this sample should be treated with caution.

3.11.12 Waterlogged plant remains recovered form Sample 5 with Elder and Blackberry well represented. Although the appearance of these suggests that they are of ancient origin the conditions of recovery from a ditch fill that did not display obvious waterlogged conditions and the presence of modern root and worm casts indicates a degree of modern disturbance and intrusion. The results of this sample should similarly be treated with caution.

3.11.13 Charred plant remains were well represented in all samples. Grass seeds and weed seeds were present along with barley, wheat and indeterminate cereal grains. Modern disturbance in the form of root and worm casts was also noted.

3.11.14 Despite the clear evidence of disturbance and intrusion within the samples, the quantity and quality of the charred plant material recorded does suggest that this is well represented within the archaeological record.

Animal bone

3.11.15 A total of 487 animal bones in a generally fair condition were recovered of which 113 were identifiable to species. The assemblage mostly comprised domestic species with the exception of commensal species such as vole and toad and with the only other wild animal represented being that of a deer. Cattle and sheep/goat dominated the assemblage which is considered relatively normal for Iron Age sites in the Midlands (Hambleton 1999, 14, 45). Dog gnaw marks, butchery were also noted upon several of the bones.

4 Discussion

4.1 Evaluation objectives and results

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are summarised below in relation to the objectives set out in the Specification. The aims are repeated in italics as per section 2.1 above with relevant results comments below.

(i) To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site.

4.1.2 The evaluation broadly confirms the results of the geophysical survey and establishes the absence (with the exception of a single pit in Trench 40) of significant archaeological remains within Fields 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Isolated occurrences of early Prehistoric archaeological features should not be ruled out as suggested by the identification of the possible Neolithic pit in Trench 40. However, effective evaluation of such remains is very difficult and can not be adequately covered within normal evaluation methodologies (Hey and Lacey 2001). Bearing this in mind it remains reasonable to suggest that quantifiable archaeological deposits are absent from these fields and that all of the targeted 'anomalies' and topographical features are of natural or historical origin.

4.1.3 With regard to the limits of the Iron Age settlement within Field 3, the results of the evaluation coincide very closely with those of the geophysical survey. There is only a very slight variation between these with outlying features identified to the north of the main concentration in Trenches 9 and 80, to the west in Trench 5 and to the south in Trenches 20 and 27. However, the character of these features differs from the large and easily recognisable enclosures identified within the core of the settlement. These comprise small postholes within Trenches 20 and 27 and the significance and date of these has not been firmly established within the scope of this evaluation. The paucity of finds and any larger features here makes it reasonable to suggest that these are peripheral to the focus and activity of the main settlement area. Likewise, the significance and date of the features recorded in Trench 5 is not fully understood. It is reasonable to suggest that these are not part of the main settlement area, if at all related. The small possible circular features identified within Trenches 9 and 80 are less conclusive as to function and origin although these are most likely to be related to the settlement. It is also reasonably clear that these mark the northern limit of the settlement being situated just within the 140 m contour and with sloping ground present to the immediate north of these. The northern and eastern boundary of the settlement appears to be clearly defined by the *c* 140 m contour. Based upon a boundary following the 140 m contour around the north and east sides of the trenches with archaeology and the extent of the positive archaeological features from the geophysical survey and including Trenches 28, 20, 12 and 6 around the south and west sides, the area covered by the settlement is *c* 3 hectares. Trenches 5 lies outside of this to the west and Trenches 27 and 30 lie beyond this to the south.

4.1.4 The settlement also produced consistent dating evidence with all pottery forms and fabrics dating to the middle Iron Age. There is some debate at to how late such assemblages may extend within this region although it is clear that 'Belgic' late Iron Age forms were clearly absent from the assemblage. This suggests that the settlement is unlikely to extend significantly into the late Iron Age. None-the-less, nearly all of the excavated enclosures did produce stratigraphic sequences with multiple ditch recuts suggesting some longevity to the occupation.

4.1.5 The function of the enclosures investigated and the possibility of structures being present is less conclusive although some of these are likely to be structural or relate to drainage around structures. The small curving gully within Trench 21 surrounded by a sequence of larger ditches probably represents a structure within a penannular enclosure. This arrangement with well defined penannular ditches enclosing structures is common within the region.

4.1.6 The general layout of the settlement appears to be as an open arrangement and the significance of this is not obvious. There does not appear to be any larger rectilinear enclosures and this may have implications for the understanding of how the settlement functioned and what activities were undertaken here. Partly with regard to this subject it is also very interesting to note the settlement location in relation to a spring that rises approximately 120 m to the north-west. This is the source of the stream that forms the northern boundary of the settlement below the 140 m contour. Interestingly, a focus of activity of similar appearance has been identified within Field 1, again between the 140 m and 145 m contours. The separation of enclosures and possible settlement foci may reflect differences of the activities and functions undertaken. Although no direct evidence has been encountered for this, it is also worth noting that springs can be the focus of significant ritual practices within Iron Age societies. The nearest trench excavated within this evaluation was Trench 1 *c* 35 m to the east of the spring.

4.1.7 With regard to the activities undertaken within the Field 3 settlement, it is interesting to note the presence of a magnetic response within the geophysical survey that was investigated by Trench 7. This did not identify the source of the response although it is possible that this derives from tiny fragments of metalworking debris indicating that specialised production activities may be represented here.

4.1.8 The condition of the archaeological remains recorded is variable across the evaluation trenches. At the best end of the scale it is possible to demonstrate an excellent degree of preservation with a hard surface (1703, Trench 17) preserved sealing earlier features. Visual comparison of the features recorded in this trench to others also suggests that the enclosure ditches, gullies, and pits have not suffered particularly large amounts of truncation although the medieval ridge and furrow system will clearly have had such an effect upon any features within the line of the furrows. The presence of a buried ploughsoil across the site also suggests that modern deep ploughing has not affected the archaeological deposits.

(ii) To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered.

4.1.9 Artefacts were relatively sparse with generally small assemblages of pottery recovered from individual deposits. However, this must be viewed in context of the evaluation and only relatively small quantities of feature fills were excavated. Overall the quantity and quality of the pottery may be considered as being reasonably typical for a site of this period and region.

4.1.10 The most conspicuous element of the artefact assemblage was the occurrence of metal objects, a worked bone needle and a quern. Iron and bronze artefacts are not common occurrences within middle Iron Age settlements although the types of artefacts recovered are within the range one would expect from such a site. However, the recovery of at least three separate items of this date is notable when the quantity of excavated deposits is considered. The spiral ring is a fine object and, combined with the complete upper part of a beehive quern in the upper fill of a pit, suggests that some features may be classed as having 'special deposits'. Therefore the range of artefact

type and deposition practice that may be present within this settlement has the clear potential to address significant questions over how this settlement may have operated and the functions undertaken here. This, in turn, will inform more detailed questions about site morphology. These are significant issues raised within the relevant regional research agenda for this period and area.

4.1.11 Environmental remains, principally in the form of charred plant material, were encountered in reasonable quantities within the deposits sampled. Some doubt remains as to the degree of more recent intrusion that there may have been with apparent post Iron Age items present in at least one sample. However, this can reasonably be discounted as the feature (Ditch 2109) is of dubious date origin and, in retrospect, should not have been subject to sampling. Likewise, the significance of the possible waterlogged remains recovered from Trench 5 should not be held as being too significant. The more secure and dated features that were sampled relating to the middle Iron Age deposits did provide good evidence for the presence of charred plant material that should be considered more secure. However, the types of features and deposits that were encountered within the evaluation were not particularly those best suited to the recovery of securely stratified remains. Many of the features excavated comprised multi-phase ditch sequences or other features that were inter-cut. Regardless of this constraint, the presence of suitable CPR does suggest that more targeted and focused strategies would be successful within an open area excavation.

(iii) *To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed*

4.1.12 The results discussed above have provided information defining the potential of the site. This may be measured against the current regional research agenda. Without presenting a series of research aims that may be relevant to this particular site, it is reasonable to state that the Iron Age settlement defined within Field 3 has a high potential to address many specific questions raised by the regional research agenda.

(iv) To assess the impact of previous land use on the site.

4.1.13 This has been discussed briefly above with respect to aim (i) and the discussion of the condition of the archaeological remains. It is sufficient to repeat that the medieval ridge and furrow cultivation appears to have had a reasonably limited affect upon the preservation of this site. Clearly a degree of truncation has occurred along the lines of the furrows although the features recorded in Trench 17 suggest that general topographical level reduction has been minimal. Similarly, the presence of a buried ploughsoil horizon consistently across the site that derived from the strip cultivation demonstrates that the settlement has not been subject to significant modern deep ploughing. Based upon this range of evidence it is reasonable to suggest that any prehistoric land surfaces have been removed and that some shallow features such as postholes and gullies may have been removed or damaged by the strip cultivation. Otherwise this has had a relatively low impact.

(v) To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.

4.1.14 The range of evidence and the discussion presented above provides suitable evidence to inform any subsequent mitigation strategy development both in the form of an identified settlement area and in terms of the quality and importance of the remains encountered.

(vi) To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Northamptonshire HER.

4.1.15 The site archive has been created within national guidelines although there is no current receiving museum for this area. This results of this evaluation will be made accessible via the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

The following table lists each trench and all issued context records. Where a feature has not been excavated, has been recorded as unexcavated for clarity. All other features listed were sample excavated with the exclusion of the furrows.

Trench 1 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Field drain constructed of limestone pieces recorded across the centre of the trench. Natural comprises yellow brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 2 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Natural comprises yellow silt clay and limestone					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	24.9
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
200	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.1	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural limestone and clay	-	-

Trench 3 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises brown silt clay and limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	13.5
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.13	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises pale cream brown silt clay and limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.26
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						

ctxt no	type	width (m)	depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-
403	Cut	0.4	-	Furrow	-	-
404	Fill	0.4	-	Fill of 403	-	-

Trench 5 - Field 3		
General description	**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Three linear features were identified in Trench 5. All may represent parallel ditches/gullies although x2 were unexcavated. Natural comprises brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	49.8

Contexts

ctxt no	type	width (m)	depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.12	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
503	Cut	0.98	0.34	Ditch	-	-
504	Fill	0.98	0.26	Upper fill of 503	-	-
505	Fill	0.98	0.15	Lower fill of 503	-	-
506	Cut	0.75	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
507	Fill	0.75	-	Fill of 506(unexcavated)	-	-
508	Cut	0.25	-	Gully or field drain (unexcavated)	-	-
509	Fill	0.25	-	Fill of 508 (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 6 - Field 3		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench was targeted upon a penannular enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey. Excavation of part revealed three inter-cutting ditches with a limestone revetment along the outer edge. Unexcavated possible pit. Natural comprises orange brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	24.8

Contexts

ctxt no	type	width (m)	depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
603	Structure	0.3	0.18	Limestone revetment along the outer edge of ditch 608	-	-
604	Cut	0.8	0.62	Enclosure ditch	-	-
605	Fill	0.8	0.6	Fill of 604	Pot, Bone, Cu alloy	MIA
606	Cut	0.9	0.42	Enclosure ditch	-	-
607	Fill	0.9	0.42	Fill of 606	Pot, Bone	MIA
608	Cut	2.22	0.52	Enclosure ditch	-	-
609	Fill	2.22	0.52	Fill of 608	Pot	MIA
610	Cut	2.75	-	Enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
611	Fill	2.75	-	Fill 610 (unexcavated)	-	-

612	Cut	2.0	-	Large pit or ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
613	Fill	2.0	-	Fill of 612 (unexcavated)	-	-
614	Cut	1.8	-	Large pit or ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
615	Fill	1.8	-	Fill of 614 (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 7 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Three pits, part of a penannular ditch and two furrows. Natural comprises orange yellow clay and mixed stone (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	49.3
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
700	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.34	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
703	Fill	1.06	0.12	Fill of 707/711	Pot, Bone	MIA
704	Fill	1.06	0.12	Fill of 707	Pot, Bone	MIA
705	Fill	1.06	0.14	Fill of 707	-	-
706	Fill	1.06	0.16	Fill of 707	-	-
707	Cut	1.06	0.42	Pit	-	-
708	Fill	1.2	0.26	Fill of 711	Pot, Bone	MIA
709	Void				-	-
710	Void				-	-
711	Cut	1.2	0.26	Pit	-	-
712	Fill	0.58	0.14	Fill of 714	Bone	-
713	Fill	0.58	0.1	Fill of 714	-	-
714	Cut	0.58	0.1	Small pit/posthole	-	-
715	Void				-	-
716	Void				-	-
717	Cut	3.9	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
718	Fill	3.9	-	Fill of 717 (unexcavated)	-	-
719	Cut	0.5	-	Furrow	-	-
720	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 720	-	-
721	Cut	0.75	-	Furrow	-	-
722	Fill	0.75	-	Fill of 721	-	-

Trench 8 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Numerous ditches were identified within this trench. A penannular enclosure withn the NW part of the trench. A smaller possible penannular enclosure to the SE of this and at least four other linear dithces. Natural comprises orangey yellow sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
800	Layer	-		Natural clay	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

803	Fill	1.4	0.15	Fill of 812	Pot, Bone	MIA
804	Fill	1.2	0.26	Fill of 812	Pot, Bone, Flint	MIA
805	Fill	1.44	0.34	Fill of 813	Pot, Bone	MIA
806	Fill	0.9	0.22	Fill of 814	Pot	MIA
807	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of 814	Pot	MIA
808	Fill	0.32	0.1	Fill of 814	Pot	MIA
809	Fill	1.04	0.24	Fill of 813	Pot, Bone, Flint	MIA
810	Fill	0.91	0.08	Fill of 813	-	-
811	Fill	0.46	0.2	Fill of 813	Pot	MIA
812	Cut	1.2	0.38	Penannular enclosure ditch	-	-
813	Cut	1.1	0.86	Penannular enclosure ditch	-	-
814	Cut	1.0	0.6	Penannular enclosure ditch	-	-
815	Fill	1.1	0.06	Fill of 818	-	-
816	Fill	0.92	0.38	Fill of 818	Pot	MIA
817	Fill	0.38	0.05	Fill of 818	-	-
818	Cut			Small enclosure ditch	-	-
819	Fill	0.8	0.16	Fill of 822	-	-
820	Fill	0.82	0.24	Fill of 822	-	-
821	Fill	0.5	0.4	Fill of 822	-	-
822	Cut	1.3	0.64	Small enclosure ditch	-	-
823	Fill	0.5	0.09	Fill of 824	-	-
824	Cut	0.48	0.1	Penannular enclosure ditch/gully	-	-
825	Fill	0.36	0.04	Fill of 813	-	-
826	Fill	0.32	0.06	Fill of 813	-	-
827	Fill	0.3	0.1	Fill of 814	-	-
828	Fill	0.39	0.08	Fill of 814	-	-
829	Fill	0.62	0.19	Fill of 830	-	-
830	Cut	0.62	0.19	Linear gully	-	-
831	Cut	0.5	-	Penannular enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
832	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 831 (unexcavated)	-	-
833	Cut	0.6	-	Penannular enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
834	Fill	0.6	-	Fill of 833 (unexcavated)	-	-
835	Cut	1.1	-	Possible ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
836	Fill	1.1	-	Fill of 836 (unexcavated)	-	-
837	Cut	0.2	-	Linear gully (unexcavated)	-	-
838	Fill	0.2	-	Fill of 837 (unexcavated)	-	-
839	Cut	0.8	-	Small enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
840	Fill	0.8	-	Fill of 839 (unexcavated)	-	-
841	Cut	0.25	-	Small enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
842	Fill	0.25	-	Fill of 841 (unexcavated)	-	-
843	Cut	0.15	-	Linear gully (unexcacvated)	-	-

844	Fill	0.15	-	Fill of 843 (unexcavated)	-	-
845	Cut	0.15	-	Linear gully (unexcacvated)	-	-
846	Fill	0.15	-	Fill of 845 (unexcavated)	-	-
847	Cut	0.3	-	Linear ditch (unexcacvated)	-	-
848	Fill	0.3	-	Fill of 847 (unexcavated)	-	-
849	Cut	0.5	-	Linear ditch (unexcacvated)	-	-
850	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 849 (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 9 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
A single small ?penannular gully. Natural comprises orange brown clay (Till)					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	1.98
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
903	Fill	1.18	0.14	Fill of 904	Pot, Bone	MIA
904	Cut	1.18	0.26	Gully	-	-
905	Fill	1.18	0.12	Fill of gully 904	Flint	

Trench 10 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Three inter-cutting ditches that form a curving ditch or enclosure. A smaller internal gully was not excavated. Natural comprises an orange brown clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
1003	Cut	0.9	0.58	Ditch	-	-
1004	Fill	0.54	0.12	Fill of 1003	-	-
1005	Fill	0.76	0.22	Fill of 1003	-	-
1006	Fill	0.9	0.22	Fill of 1003	Pot	MIA
1007	Cut	>0.34	0.48	Ditch	-	-
1008	Fill	0.18	0.1	Fill of 1007	-	-
1009	Fill	>0.2	0.14	Fill of 1007	-	-
1010	Fill	0.24	0.34	Fill of 1007	Bone	-
1011	Cut	>0.3	0.2	Gully	-	-
1012	Fill	>0.3	0.2	Fill of 1011	-	-
1013	Cut	0.3	-	Curving gully (unexcavated)	-	-
1014	Fill	0.3	-	Fill of 1013 (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 11 - Field 3

General description					Orientation	N-S
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1100	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.22	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 12 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Two linear ditches and four pits/postholes. Layer 1216 appears to seal all features may represent a post occupation build up. Natural comprises orange brown silt clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1201	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	0.15	Buried plougsoil	-	-
1203	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
1204	Fill	0.96	0.26	Fill of 1205	Bone	-
1205	Cut	0.96	0.26	Pit/posthole	-	-
1206	Fill	0.64	0.18	Fill of 1207	Bone	-
1207	Cut	0.64	0.18	Pit/posthole	-	-
1208	Fill	0.86	0.24	Fill of 1029	Flint	
1209	Cut	0.86	0.24	Pit/posthole	-	-
1210	Cut	0.4	0.14	Ditch	-	-
1211	Fill	0.4	0.14	Fill of 1210		
1212	Cut	0.7	0.28	Ditch	-	-
1213	Fill	0.7	0.28	Fill of 1212	Pot, Bone	MIA
1214	Cut	0.24	0.24	Posthole	-	-
1215	Fill	0.24	0.24	Fill of 1214	-	-
1216	Layer	2	0.12	Layer sealing archaeological features		

Trench 13 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
A shallow pit and gully were located to the north of an enclosure ditch that was investigated within Trench 14. A near complete jar profile was recovered from the pit/gully. A possible hearth was located at the centre of the enclosure.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1300	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.17	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
1303	Fill	1.84	0.26	Fill of 1304	Pot, Bone	MIA

1304	Cut	1.84	0.26	Pit	-	-
1305	Fill	0.2	0.18	Fill of 1306	Pot	MIA
1306	Cut	0.2	0.18	Gully terminal	-	-
1307	Cut	2.5	-	Enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
1308	Fill	2.5	-	Fill of 1307 (unexcavated)	-	-
1309	Cut	0.82	-	Possible hearth (unexcavated)	-	-
1310	Fill		-	Fill of 1309 (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 14 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Enclosure ditch excavated revealing several ditch cuts/recuts. The same enclosure as continues into Trench 13. Natural comprises clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
1403	Fill	1.4	0.16	Fill of 1407	Pot, Bone	MIA
1404	Fill	1.5	0.4	Fill of 1405	Pot, Bone, Flint	MIA
1405	Cut	1.5	0.4	Ditch	-	-
1406	Fill	1.4	0.28	Fill of 1407	Pot, Bone, Flint	EIA
1407	Cut	1.4	0.4	Ditch	-	-
1408	Fill	0.5	0.4	Fill of 1409	Pot	MIA
1409	Cut	0.5	0.4	Ditch	-	-
1410	Fill	0.76	0.14	Fill of 1403	Pot, Bone	MIA
1411	Fill	0.76	0.2	Fill of 1403	Bone	-
1412	Fill	0.78	0.08	Fill of 1413	Pot	MIA
1413	Cut	0.76	0.4	Ditch	-	-
1414	Void				-	-
1415	Void				-	-
1416	Void				-	-
1417	Void				-	-
1418	Fill	0.96	0.24	Fill of 1421	Pot, Bone	MIA
1419	Fill	0.96	0.11	Fill of 1421	Pot	MIA
1420	Fill	0.96	0.2	Fill of 1421	Pot	MIA
1421	Cut	0.96	0.54	Ditch	-	-
1422	Fill	0.55	0.18	Fill of 1424	-	-
1423	Fill	0.55	0.12	Fill of 1424	Pot, Bone	MIA
1424	Cut	0.55	0.3	Gully	-	-

Trench 15 - Field 3		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
The northern and southern sides of a curcular enclosure were identified wihtin this trench with three internal pits. Natural comprises orange brown clay with mixed	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36

stone inclusions (Till).	**Width (m)**	1.9
	Length (m)	20.4

Contexts

ctxt no	type	width (m)	depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1503	Cut	0.3	-	Enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
1504	Fill	0.3	-	Fill of 1503 (unexcavated)	-	-
1505	Cut	1.24	0.48	Pit	-	-
1506	Fill	1.24	0.24	Fill of 1505	Pot, Bone	MIA
1507	Fill	1.24	0.24	Fill of 1505	Pot	E-MIA
1508	Cut	0.4	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
1509	Fill	0.4	-	Fill of 1508 (unexcavated)	-	-
1510	Cut	0.7Pit	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
1511	Fill	0.7	-	Fill of 1510 (unexcavated)	-	-
1512	Cut	0.47	0.2	Enclosure ditch	-	-
1513	Fill	0.47	0.2	Fill of 1512	Pot	MIA

Trench 16 - Field 3

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Two sides of an enclosure adjacent to that of Trench 15 were revealed in Trench 15. A single shallow pit was located to the south of this enclosure. Natural comprises orange silty clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	29

Contexts

ctxt no	type	width (m)	depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.21	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1603	Cut	0.3	-	Enclosure ditch	-	-
1604	Fill	0.3	-	Fill of 1603	-	-
1605	Cut	0.38	0.22	Enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
1606	Fill	0.38	0.22	Fill of 1605 (unexcavated)		
1607	Cut	1.05	0.1	Pit	-	-
1608	Fill	1.05	0.1	Fill of 1607	Pot	MIA

Trench 17 - Field 3

General description	**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
The centre of the trench was occupied by a laid limestone surface overlying two inter-cutting ditches. Three pits within the northern part of the trench were cleaned and finds were recovered from the surface of these. These included a bronze spiral ring and a complette upper part of a beehive quern. A gully in the southern end of the trench corresponds to the enclosure investigated in Trench 16. Natural comprises clay with mixed stoen inclusions (Till).	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	29.7

Contexts

ctxt no	type	width (m)	depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-

1701	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
1703	Structure	1.85	0.15	Laid limestone surface	-	-
1704	Deposit	1.85	0.01	Layer under stone surface	Pot	MIA
1705	Cut	1.5	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
1706	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of 1705 (unexcavated)	Quern stone, Cu Alloy ring	MIA-LIA
1707	Cut	0.37	0.1	Curving ditch	-	-
1708	Fill	0.37	0.1	Fill of 1707	-	-
1709	Cut	1.6	0.43	?Enclosure Ditch	-	-
1710	Fill	1.6	0.43	Fill of 1709	Pot, Bone	MIA
1711	Cut	0.9	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
1712	Fill	0.9	-	Fill of 1711 (unexcavated)	-	-
1713	Cut	0.5	-	Enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
1714	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 1713 (unexcavated)	-	-
1715	Cut	0.65	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
1716	Fill	0.65	-	Fill of 1715 (unexcavated)	-	-
1717	Cut	0.4	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
1718	Fill	0.4	-	Fill of 1717 (unexcavated)	-	-
1719	Cut	0.95	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
1720	Fill	0.95	-	Fill of 1719 (unexcavated)	-	-
1721	Fill	0.09	0.12	Deposit removed from the inside quern stone	-	-
1722	Cut	0.55	0.1	Curving ditch (same as 1707)	-	-
1723	Fill	0.55	0.1	Fill of 1722	Pot, Bone	MIA
1724	Cut	1.85	0.2	'Hollow' for stone surface 1703	-	-

Trench 18 - Field 3

General description	**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Two shallow pits were identified and a small posthole. Two narrow linear features may be land drains although this was not substantiated on site. Natural comprises yellowish brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	19.2

Contexts

ctxt no	type	width (m)	depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
1803	Fill	0.84	0.15	Fill of 1805	Pot, Bone	MIA
1804	Fill	0.8	0.1	Fill of 1804	-	-
1805	Cut	0.84	0.25	Pit	-	-
1806	Fill	0.94	0.15	Fill of 1809	Pot, Bone	MIA
1807	Fill	0.88	0.09	Fill of 1809	Pot	MIA
1808	Fill	0.14	0.08	Fill of 1809	-	-
1809	Cut	0.94	0.31	Pit	-	-
1810	Fill	0.2	-	Fill of 1811 (unexcavated)	-	-
1811	Cut	0.2	-	Land drain/gully (unexcavated)	-	-

1812	Fill	0.2	-	Fill of 1813 (unexcavated)	-	-
1813	Cut	0.2	-	Land drain/gully (unexcavated)	-	-
1814	Fill	0.15	-	Fill of 1815 (unexcavated)	-	-
1815	Cut	0.15	-	Posthole (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 19 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench 19 investigated a sub circular penannular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. Excavation revealed a sequence of inter-cutting ditches. Natural comprises yellowy orange clay with limestone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1901	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
1903	Layer	-	-	Natural clay and limestone	-	-
1904	Cut	2.4	0.72	Enclosure ditch	-	-
1905	Fill	2.4	0.25	Fill of 1904	-	-
1906	Cut	2.4	0.66	Enclosure ditch	-	-
1907	Fill	2.4	0.26	Fill of 1906	Pot, Bone	MIA
1908	Fill	2.4	0.3	Fill of 1910	-	-
1909	Fill	2.4	0.1	Fill of 1904	-	-
1910	Cut	1.86	0.62	Enclosure ditch	-	-
1911	Fill	1.86	0.3	Fill of 1910	Pot	MIA
1912	Fill	2.4	0.24	Fill of 1906	-	-
1913	Fill	2.4	0.1	Fill of 1906	-	-
1914	Fill	2.4	0.1	Fill of 1906	-	-
1915	Cut	4.8	-	Enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
1916	Fill	4.8	-	Fill of 1915 (unexcavated)	-	-
1917	Fill	1.86	0.04	Fill of 1910	-	-

Trench 20 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Four postholes/small pits each filled with a single sterile deposit. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.85
					Length (m)	29.7
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2000	Layer	-		Clay natural (Till)	-	-
2001	Layer	-		Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
2003	Cut	0.37	0.16	Posthole	-	-
2004	Fill	0.37	0.16	Fill of 2003	-	
2005	Cut	0.6	0.2	Posthole	-	-
2006	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of 2005	-	-
2007	Cut	0.28	0.04	Posthole	-	-
2008	Fill	0.28	0.04	Fill of 2007	-	-

2009	Cut	0.45	0.18	Posthole	-	-
2010	Fill	0.45	0.18	Fill of 2009	-	-

Trench 21 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains dense archaeology, mostly in the form of curving ditches that may represent an eaves drip gully and surrounding drainage/enclosure ditch. Natural comprises clay (Till) above limestone.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2100	Layer	-	-	Clay (Till) and Limestone natural	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	0.22	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2103	Fill	0.96	0.26	Fill of 2104	Cu alloy and Fe	-
2104	Cut	0.96	0.26	Curving ditch. Same as 2109	-	-
2105	Fill	0.25	0.22	Fill of [2106	-	-
2106	Cut	0.25	0.22	Posthole	-	-
2107	Deposit	0.3	0.04	Upcast from ditch 2104	-	-
2108	Fill	0.5	0.28	Fill of 2109	-	-
2109	Cut	0.5	0.28	Curving ditch. Same as 2104	-	-
2110	Fill	0.36	0.42	Fill of 2111	-	-
2111	Cut	0.36	0.42	Pit	-	-
2112	Fill	0.44	0.1	Fill of 2113	Pot, Bone	MIA
2113	Cut	0.44	0.1	Curving gully	-	-
2114	Fill	0.12	0.28	Fill of 2115	Pot, Bone	?EIA
2115	Cut	0.26	0.7	Curvilinear gully	-	-
2116	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of 2117	Pot, Bone, CBM	-
2117	Cut	0.7	0.1	Probable furrow	-	-
2118	Fill	1.0	0.3	Fill of 2130	Pot, Bone	MIA
2119	Fill	0.42	0.04	Fill of 2130	-	-
2120	Fill	0.5	0.12	Fill of 2121	Bone	-
2121	Cut	0.5	0.12	Probable furrow	-	-
2122	Fill	0.26	0.06	Fill of 2130	Bone, Pot	MIA
2123	Fill	0.52	0.18	Fill of 2130	Pot, Bone	MIA
2124	Fill	0.51	0.13	Fill of 2130	Pot, Bone	MIA
2125	Fill	0.76	0.15	Fill of 2130	-	-
2126	Fill	0.72	0.24	Fill of 2130	-	-
2127	Fill	0.46	0.1	Fill of 2130	Pot	MIA
2128	Fill	0.3	0.08	Fill of 2130	-	-
2129	Fill	0.4	0.12	Fill of 2130	Bone	-
2130	Cut	1.74	0.52	Enclosure ditch	-	-
2131	Fill	0.43	0.5	Fill of 2133	Pot	MIA
2132	Fill	0.38	0.1	Fill of 2130	-	-
2133	Cut	0.55	0.34	Enclosure ditch	-	-

2134	Fill	0.3	0.12	Fill of 2136	-	-
2135	Fill	0.34	0.16	Fill of 2136	-	-
2136	Cut	0.4	0.22	Enclosure ditch	-	-
2137	Fill	0.68	0.18	Fill of 2115	-	-
2138	Cut	2.2	-	Probable enclosure ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2139	Fill	2.2	-	Fill of 2138 (unexcvated)	-	-

Trench 22 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains one N-S ditch, one NW-SE ditch, one stakehole and two modern field drains. All archaeological features have been excavated. Natural comprises orange brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till)					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.59
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	19.10
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2200	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.35	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
2203	Fill	0.34	0.08	Fill of 2204	-	-
2204	Cut	0.34	0.13	Gully	-	-
2205	Fill	0.34	0.24	Fill of 2204	Pot, Bone	MIA
2206	Fill	0.45	0.18	Fill of 2208	Pot, Bone	MIA
2207	Fill	0.31	0.11	Fill of 2208	-	-
2208	Cut	0.45	0.29	Ditch	-	-
2209	Fill	0.12	0.1	Fill of 2210	-	-
2210	Cut	0.12	0.1	Stakehole	-	-

Trench 23 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	19
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width**	**depth**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2300	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.31	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 24 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
A large, roughly circular, Iron Age soil deposit spread partly exposed and investigated wihtin the SE part of the trench. This may be a terraced area. Also identified a small pit and an additional localised area of soil or an irregular-shaped feature. Natural comprises orange silty clay with stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.66
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	19.2
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-

2401	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
2403	Fill	0.88	0.13	Fill of 2405	Pot, Bone	MIA
2404	Fill	0.77	0.05	Fill of 2405	Bone	-
2405	Cut	0.88	0.18	Pit	-	-
2406	Fill	2.44	0.2	Fill of 2408	Pot, Bone, Bone needle	MIA
2407	Fill	2.44	0.11	Fill of 2408	-	-
2408	Cut	2.44	0.29	Hollow (same as 24011)	-	-
2409	Fill	1.4	0.34	Fill of 2411	Pot, Bone	MIA
2410	Fill	1.0	0.12	Fill of 2411	-	-
2411	Cut	1.44	0.42	Hollow (same as 2408)	-	-
2412	Fill	2.3	-	Fill of 2412 (unexcavated)	-	-
2413	Cut	2.3	-	Hollow/pit (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 25 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Arrangement of features were identified that were difficult to define within the limits of the trench. However, these appear to be mostly pits (x4) and small curving ditches or gullies. Some of the linear features may be furrows. Natural comprises clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2502	Fill	0.4	0.13	Fill of 2504	-	-
2503	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
2504	Cut	1.4	0.17	Pit	-	-
2505	Fill	1.4	0.17	Fill of 2504	Pot, Bone	MIA
2506	Cut	0.7	0.25	Ditch	-	-
2507	Fill	0.7	0.25	Fill of 2506	Pot, Bone	MIA
2508	Cut	1.08	0.17	Pit	-	-
2509	Fill	1.08	0.17	Fill of 2508	Pot	MIA
2510	Cut	0.5	-	?Gully (unexcavated)	-	-
2511	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 2510 (unexcavated)	-	-
2512	Cut	-	-	?Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2513	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2512 (unexcavated)	-	-
2514	Cut	0.7	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
2515	Fill	0.7	-	Fill of 2514 (unexcavated)	-	-
2516	Cut	0.5	-	Unidentified soil mark (unexcavated)	-	-
2517	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 2516 (unexcavated)	-	-
2518	Cut	0.6	-	Unidentified soil mark (unexcavated)	-	-
2519	Fill	0.6	-	Fill of 2518 (unexcavated)	-	-
2520	Cut	0.5	-	Possible ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2521	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 2520 (unexcavated)	-	-

2522	Cut	0.85	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
2523	Fill	0.85	-	Fill of 2522 (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 26 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2600	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.3	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 27 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains seven postholes and a furrow. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2700	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.18	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil	-	-
2703	Fill	1.16	0.05	Fill of 2704	-	-
2704	Cut	1.16	0.05	Furrow	-	-
2705	Fill	0.18	0.11	Fill of 2706	-	-
2706	Cut	0.18	0.11	Posthole	-	-
2707	Fill	0.17	0.14	Fill of[2708	-	-
2708	Cut	0.17	0.14	Posthole	-	-
2709	Fill	0.22	0.11	Fill of 2710	-	-
2710	Cut	0.22	0.11	Posthole	-	-
2711	Fill	0.2	0.11	Fill of 2710	-	-
2712	Cut	0.2	0.11	Posthole	-	-
2713	Fill	0.36	0.1	Fill of 2714	-	-
2714	Cut	0.36	0.1	Posthole	-	-
2715	Fill	0.31	0.08	Fill of 2716	-	-
2716	Cut	0.31	0.08	Posthole	-	-
2717	Fill	0.22	0.14	Fill of 2718	-	-
2718	Cut	0.22	0.14	Posthole	-	-

Trench 28 - Field 3		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Iron Age ditch with a possible revetment of limestone along the western edge. Another probable Iron Age ditch and a posthole with limestone packing. Furrow. Natural comprises brownish yellow silt clay and mixed stone inclusions (Till).	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	20

Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2800	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2802	Fill	1.3	2.0	Fill of 2806	Pot	MIA
2803	Structure	0.28	0.1	Limestone possible revetment within the upper part of 2806.	-	-
2804	Fill	1.85	0.2	Fill of 2806	Pot	MIA
2805	Fill	0.65	0.26	Fill of 2806	Flint	-
2806	Cut	0.7	0.74	Ditch	-	-
2807	Layer	0.22	-	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
2808	Fill	0.6	0.11	Fill of 2811	Bone	-
2809	Fill	0.67	0.07	Fill of 2811	-	-
2810	Fill	0.57	0.13	Fill of 2811	Pot, Bone	MIA
2811	Cut	0.7	0.25	Ditch	-	-
2812	Fill	1.7	0.15	Fill of 2813	Flint	-
2813	Cut	1.7	0.15	Furrow	-	-
2814	Fill	0.3	0.1	Fill of 2815	-	-
2815	Cut	0.3	0.1	Posthole	-	-

Trench 29 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	1.85
					Length (m)	19.4
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2900	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2902	Layer	-	0.24	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

Trench 30 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
A pit and one stakehole. Natural comprises reddish brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.35	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Clay natural	-	-
3003	Fill	0.15	0.16	Fill of 3004	-	-
3004	Cut	0.16	0.16	Stakehole	-	-
3005	Fill	1.2	0.24	Fill of pit 3006	-	-
3006	Cut	1.2	0.24	Pit	-	-

Trench 31 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.85
					Length (m)	19.4
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3100	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
3102	Layer	-	0.27	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

Trench 32 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.26
					Width (m)	1.85
					Length (m)	49.9
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3201	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
3202	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 33 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3300	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.27	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
3302	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 34 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3400	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	0.14	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

Trench 35 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38

					Width (m)	1.85
					Length (m)	19.5
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3500	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
3502	Layer	-	0.18	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

Trench 36 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3600	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
3602	Layer	-	0.2	Buried ploughsoil (upper)	-	-
3603	Layer	-	0.18	Buried ploughsoil (lower)	-	-

Trench 37 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Natural comprises clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.64
					Width (m)	1.85
					Length (m)	49.6
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3701	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
3702	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 38 - Field 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Natural comprises pale brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.85
					Length (m)	24.8
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3800	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
3801	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
3802	Layer	-	0.25	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

Trench 39 - Field 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Natural comprises pale orange brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.52
					Width (m)	1.85

					Length (m)	24.6
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3900	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
3901	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3902	Layer	-	0.24	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

Trench 40 - Field 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Prehistoric pit and a furrow. Natural comprises pale orange brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	1.86
					Length (m)	24.6
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4000	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
4001	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
4002	Layer	-	0.22	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
4003	Fill	0.4	0.2	Fill of 4004	Flint	Late Neolithic
4004	Cut	0.4	0.2	Pit	-	-
4005	Fill	0.4	0.2	Fill of 4006	Flint	-
4006	Cut	0.4	0.2	Furrow	-	-

Trench 41 - Field 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises pale orange brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4100	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
4101	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
4102	Layer	-	0.42	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
4103	Fill	1.65	0.12	Fill of 4104, same as 4102	-	-
4104	Cut	1.65	0.12	Furrow	-	-

Trench 42 - Field 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Furrows noted. Natural comprises pale orange brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
100	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
100	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 43 - Field 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Furrows sample excavated and recorded. Natural comprises pale orange brown clay with mixed stone inclusions (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	1.85
					Length (m)	24.5
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4300	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4302	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
4303	Cut	1.74	0.16	Furrow	-	-
4304	Fill	1.74	0.16	Fill of [4303]	-	-
4305	Fill	1.6	0.16	Fill of [4306]	-	-
4306	Cut	1.6	0.16	Furrow	-	-

Trench 44 - Field 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Furrows present. Natural comprises orange brown clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.39
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.11	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
4402	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 45 - Field 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises orange brown clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4500	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.12	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
4502	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 46 - Field 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises orange brown clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.24
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4600	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
4601	Layer	-	0.1	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

4602	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 47 - Field 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises orange brown clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4700	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4701	Layer	-	0.1	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
4702	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 48 - Field 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Furrows present. Natural comprises orange brown clay (Till).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4801	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4802	Layer	-	0.17	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
4803	Layer	-	-	Clay natural (Till)	-	-

Trench 49 - Field 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Natural comprises mixed grey clay and brown silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4901	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4902	Layer	-	0.2	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
4903	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 50 - Field 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises orange brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.31
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5001	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
5002	Layer	-	0.13	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5003	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 51 - Field 6

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay and Limestone (Blisworth Limestone Formation?).					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5101	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
5102	Layer	-	0.2	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5103	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 52 - Field 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay and Limestone (Blisworth Limestone Formation?).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5201	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
5202	Layer	-	0.2	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5203	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 53 - Field 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay and Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5301	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
5302	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5303	Layer	-	-	Natural silt and Limestone	-	-

Trench 54 - Field 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay and Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.26
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5401	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
5402	Layer	-	0.16	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5403	Layer	-	-	Natural silt and Limestone	-	-

Trench 55 - Field 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay and Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.18

					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5501	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
5502	Layer	-	0.09	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5503	Layer	-	-	Natural silt and Limestone	-	-

Trench 56 - Field 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay amongst Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5601	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
5602	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil/Limestone contact	-	-
5603	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 57 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises yellow brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.26
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	24
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5700	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
5701	Layer	-	0.12	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5702	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 58 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Furrows present. Natural comprises orange brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	24
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5800	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
5801	Layer	-	0.22	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5802	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 59 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises yellow brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50

Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5900	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
5901	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
5902	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 60 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Natural comprises yellow brown clay.						0.22
						1.8
						24
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6000	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
6001	Layer	-	0.1	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6002	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 61 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises yellow brown silt clay with limestone fragments. Deeper soil accumulation across the centre of the trench corresponds to a series of linear trends noted from the geophysical survey. These represent topographical undulations of the underlying geology that are filled with sediments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6101	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
6102	Layer	-	0.3	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6103	Layer	-	-	Natural clay/limestone	-	-

Trench 62 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Natural comprises yellow to orange brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	24
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6200	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
6201	Layer	-	0.18	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6202	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 63 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises yellow brown clay with limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	24
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

6300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6301	Layer	-	0.2	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6302	Layer	-	-	Natural clay and limestone	-	-

Trench 64 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises yellow brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	24
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6401	Layer	-	0.12	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6402	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 65 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Natural comprises yellow brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	24
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6500	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
6501	Layer	-	0.22	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6502	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 66 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Furrows present. Natural comprises yellow orange brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	24
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
6601	Layer	-	0.22	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6602	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 67 - Field 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
No archaeology present. Furrows present and sample excavated. Natural comprises yellow brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6701	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
6702	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

6703	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-
6704	Cut	2.3	0.15	Furrow	-	-
6705	Fill	2.3	0.15	Fill of 6704	-	-
6706	Cut	1.9	0.2	Furrow	-	-
6707	Fill	1.9	0.2	Fill of 6706	-	-

Trench 68 - Field 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises pale orange brown silty sand (Horsehay Sand Formation?).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6801	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
6802	Layer	-	0.3	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6803	Layer	-	-	Natural sand	-	-

Trench 69 - Field 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises grey and orange brown stiff clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6901	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
6902	Layer	-	0.16	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
6903	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 70 - Field 8						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises grey and orange brown stiff clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
7001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7002	Layer	-	025	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
7003	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 71 - Field 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Two furrows present, one of which was sample excavated to confirm its identification. Natural comprises grey and orange brown stiff clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

7101	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
7102	Layer	-	0.14	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
7103	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-
7104	Cut	1.2	0.15	Furrow	-	-
7105	Fill	1.2	0.15	Fill of 7104	-	-

Trench 72 - Field 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Furrow present. Natural comprises yellow brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
7201	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
7202	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
7203	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-

Trench 73 - Field 8						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises brown silt clay amongst Limestone fragments. Partly within a former quarry (?Limestone) as recorded on OS 6" map (1882 and 1890).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
7301	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
7302	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
7303	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 74 - Field 8						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises brown silt clay amongst Limestone fragments. Partly within a former quarry (?Limestone) as recorded on OS 6" map (1882 and 1890).					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
7401	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
7402	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
7403	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 75 - Field 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay amongst Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

7501	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7502	Layer	-	0.16	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
7503	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 76 - Field 9						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay amongst Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
7601	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
7602	Layer	-	0.25	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
7603	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 77 - Field 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay amongst Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.22
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
7701	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
7702	Layer	-	0.12	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
7703	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 78 - Field 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeology present. Natural comprises reddish brown silt clay amongst Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
7801	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
7802	Layer	-	0.2	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
7803	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 79 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology present. Natural comprises yellow cream clay amongst Limestone fragments.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
7900	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7901	Layer	-	0.26	Buried ploughsoil	-	-

7902	Layer	-	-	Natural Limestone	-	-

Trench 80 - Field 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
A variety of features identified. A small ?circular gully/ditch, two ro threee pits/postholes, a possible ditch, two furrows and two unidentified soil marks (possibly natural hollows). Natural comprises an orangey silt clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.16
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	24.8
Contexts						
ctxt no	**type**	**width (m)**	**depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
8000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
8001	Layer	-	0.15	Buried ploughsoil	-	-
8002	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	-
8003	Cut	0.64	0.18	Penannular gully	-	-
8004	Fill	0.64	0.18	Fill of 8003	-	-
8005	Cut	0.4	0.1	Posthole	-	-
8006	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of 8005	-	-
8007	Cut	0.25	-	Posthole (unexcavated)	-	-
8008	Fill	0.25	-	Fill of 8007 (unexcavated)	-	-
8009	Cut	0.65	-	Furrow	-	-
8010	Fill	0.65	-	Fill of 8009	-	-
8011	Cut	4.2	-	Possible ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
8012	Fill	4.2	-	Fill of 8011 (unexcavated)	-	-
8013	Cut	0.6	-	(unexcavated)	-	-
8014	Fill	0.6	-	Fill of 8013 (unexcavated)	-	-
8015	Cut	0.65	-	Possible ditch terminal or pit (unexcavated)	-	-
8016	Fill	0.65	-	Fill of 8015 (unexcavated)	-	-
8017	Cut	1.5	-	Soil mark, probably not archaeology (unexcavated)	-	-
8018	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of 8017 (unexcavated)	-	-
8019	Cut	0.65	-	Furrow	-	-
8020	Fill	0.65	-	Fill of 8019	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Paul Booth

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 Some 383 sherds (3161 g) of pottery, exclusively of later prehistoric date, were recovered during the evaluation. The material was scanned rapidly by context to provide overall characterisation and, where possible, an indication of date. At this stage identification of fabrics was at a summary level (see below). The pottery was in moderate condition. The preservation of surfaces was variable, though soil conditions were generally favourable for preservation. The average sherd weight of 8.3 g indicates fairly fragmented material, but few sherds were notably abraded and therefore they do not seem to have undergone extensive redeposition.

Fabrics

B.1.2 Fabrics were usually only recorded in terms of the principal inclusion type, indicated by a letter, followed by a numeric indicator of coarseness of inclusions on a sliding scale from very fine (1) to very coarse (5). The inclusion type codes used are:

A quartz sand

G grog

L limestone

P clay pellets

S shell

Z uncertain voids (but probably indicating leached shell)

Table B1.1: Quantification of pottery by context

Context	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Fabrics/Comments	Ceramic date
605	3	18	S4-5 - 1 simple rim	MIA
607	2	8	S4-5 - 1 small rim frag	MIA
609	9	18	S4-5	MIA
703	8	27	S4-5 - 1 base, Z3/4	MIA
704	1	8	S5	MIA
708	1	7	ZP5	MIA
803	8	78	S4-5 (4), S3/4 (4 joining) - smoothed/burnished ext, poss bowl?	MIA
804	1	13	S4	MIA
805	4	14	S4-5 - 1 simple upright rim	MIA
806	2	46	S4-5	MIA
807	5	33	S5 (1 - ?scored), S4 - 1 rim, slightly everted	MIA
808	2	27	S5	MIA
809	15	77	S4-5	MIA
811	2	20	S4-5	MIA
816	16	188	AS3 (2 - 1 base), S4-5 - 2 bases, 1 (4 sh) quite concave	MIA
904	3	26	S4-5 (2), L4?	MIA
1006	8	35	S4-5	MIA
1213	3	34	ZA4 (1), S4 - 1 scored	MIA
1303	3	18	S4-5 - 1 base	MIA
1305	55	795	S5 - base - prob all one vessel	MIA

Context	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Fabrics/Comments	Ceramic date
1402	1	5	AG2/3?	?
1403	2	9	S3, S5	MIA
1404	11	30	S5 (7), A2 (4) - incl 2 uncertain rim sh from same vessel	MIA
1406	6	57	S4-5 - 1 int & ext expanded rim	EIA
1408	2	7	S4-5	MIA
1410	1	9	A2/3	MIA
1412	2	7	S4	MIA
1418	7	62	S5 (1), S4 - 1 base	MIA
1419	1	9	S5	MIA
1420	4	6	S4	MIA
1423	4	8	S4	MIA
1506	3	161	S5 (base), A2, AS3 - both with int & ext burnish	MIA
1507	6	131	S5 - 1 base, 1 small jar rim	E-MIA
1513	3	17	S5	MIA
1608	3	10	S4-5	MIA
1704	5	100	S5 (3), SA3, A3 (base angle)	MIA
1710	11	90	includes sherds from soil sample. S4 (1 upright rim from CS jar)	MIA
1723	5	23	S5	MIA
1803	2	4	S4-S5	MIA
1806	13	38	S4 - 3 slightly expanded rims from 2 different ?jars	MIA
1807	1	4	S4	MIA
1907	14	158	S5 (10- 1 small rim), S3-4 (3), ASV4? upright rim of v slightly shouldered jar	MIA?
1911	12	209	S4-5	MIA
2112	1	23	S3	MIA
2114	1	9	S4, shoulder with oblique impression (eroded)	EIA?
2116	1	14	S5	MIA
2118	5	34	S4-5	MIA
2122	6	6	S3	MIA
2123	2	18	S5	MIA
2124	5	21	S3-S5	MIA
2127	2	25	S5, A2 (tiny frag)	MIA
2131	5	34	S5 (1 Z5); Z5 and S5 jar rims - the latter flat topped	MIA?
2205	1	13	S4	MIA
2206	13	75	S3-5 (11), AS3 (+ fired clay frags)	MIA
2403	1	10	S5	MIA
2406	39	47	mostly from sieved sample. S4-5	MIA
2409	8	80	S4; 2 simple jar rims	MIA
2505	1	4	S3 (+ fired clay frag)	MIA
2507	1	2	S3?	MIA
2509	10	52	S3-S5	MIA
2802	2	4	SA4	MIA
2804	7	23	S4/Z4	MIA
2810	1	12	S5	MIA
4005	1	11	AS3	MIA

B.1.3 The assemblage was completely dominated by shell-tempered material, with the inclusions typically towards the coarse end of the size range (*c* 3-10 mm). These fabrics accounted for 96% of all sherds. The remaining material (16 sherds) comprised a single sherd in a limestone-tempered fabric from context 904, and a variety of sand-tempered fabrics, many of which also contained shell. The fabrics are largely if not entirely in a well-established local/regional tradition.

Vessel forms and decoration

B.1.4 The fragmented nature of the assemblage made it impossible to assign vessel forms to specific detailed types. Fifteen vessels were represented by rim sherds. Most of these were small and none extended below the upper shoulder of the vessel profile. It is likely that all the rims were from jars of varying kinds but essentially of simple ovoid or slightly

globular form. The rim forms were typically simple, upright types, with occasional examples very slightly everted or slightly expanded at the tip. The only significant exception to this was a more distinctly expanded rim, almost a rounded T-shape, from context 1406. The largest context group (1305) consisted of sherds of a single simple jar, including parts of the base and much of the profile, but lacking the rim.

B.1.5 Evidence for surface treatment and decoration was scarce. A few sherds had well-smoothed or burnished surfaces. Two fine sand-tempered sherds from context 1506 had burnish on both internal and external surfaces, and are likely to have been from bowls rather than jars. The same may have been true of four joining sherds in fabric S3/4 from context 803 with external burnish only. Other decoration was confined to scoring, certainly present on one sherd (1213) and possibly on one more (807), and the presence of oblique indentations (too narrow to be fingertip impressions) on a possible shoulder sherd (2114).f

Chronology

B.1.6 The pottery is likely to be entirely of middle Iron Age date (broadly 3rd-1st century BC). The T-shaped rim could possibly be earlier, but roughly comparable pieces could belong to the early part of the middle Iron Age (Woodward and Hancocks 2006, 90). The lack of other early Iron Age indicators is notable, although not necessarily completely conclusive in an assemblage of this size. The range of fabrics and rim forms, however, closely parallels material encountered in other recently-examined assemblages from the region (ibid; Timby 2007; McSloy forthcoming), all of which are dated to the middle Iron Age. There is a total absence of fabrics and forms in the 'Belgic' tradition of the late Iron Age, but the chronology of the introduction of these into this area is still uncertain and it is likely that middle Iron Age ceramic traditions survived at least up to the end of the 1st century BC.

B.2 Worked Flint

By David Mullin

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 18 worked flints were recovered from 15 contexts within 11 trenches from the evaluation.

B.2.2 The flint was catalogued according to a broad debitage, core or tool type. Information about burning and breaks was recorded and where identifiable raw material type was also noted. This is presented in Table B2.1.

B.2.3 Cores were classified according to the number and position of their platforms, following Clark (1960) and core maintenance pieces were classified to the following criteria. Core rejuvenation flakes are pieces representing the removal of the top or bottom of a core in order to improve the flaking angle of the platform. Core trimming flakes are flakes which remove a substantial part of a core in order to aid working by removing an imperfection in the core, a miss-hit or other impediment to flaking. The nature of any remnant flake scars on the dorsal surface of core trimming flakes was noted.

B.2.4 Flakes were classified following Saville (1990, 155), which allows an identification of the stage in the core reduction process to which the flake belongs. Terminations such as hinge fractures were noted. Chips are defined as pieces measuring less than 10mm by 10mm. Flakes having a proportions length to breadth ratio of greater than 2:1 were classified as blade-like, those with a greater length to breadth ratio being classified as blades. Mid-sections of blades with no bulb of percussion were classified as blade shatter (Andrefsky 1998, 81-3).

B.2.5 Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (Bamford 1985, Healy 1988, Bradley 1999, Butler 2005). No attempt was made at refitting or use-wear analysis.

Results

Table B2.1 Flint catalogue

Context	Flint description
609	Secondary flake from blade core, dark grey flint
703	Secondary flake, dark grey flint
804	Tertiary flake with subsequent utilisation, light brown flint
804	Notched flake, light grey flint
809	Tertiary flake, light brown flint
905	Secondary flake, dark grey flint
1208	Secondary flake, light grey flint
1303	Core trimming flake, dark grey flint
1404	Tertiary flake, light grey flint
1406	Secondary flake, light brown flint
2108	Chip, light brown flint
2108	Tertiary flake, light grey flint
2108	Chip, light grey flint

Context	Flint description
2805	Flaked lump, dark grey flint
2812	Core trimming flake, light grey flint
4003	End scraper, dark grey flint
4005	Core trimming flake, light grey flint
8004	Burnt flint

B.2.6 The material is generally in good condition, but occurs in such small amounts that it is difficult to confidently assign a date to the assemblage and much of this is clearly residual being recovered from later features. Furthermore, the majority of the individual aretefacts, with the exception of the later Neolithic scraper from 4003, are undiagnostic waste flakes.

B.3 Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffery

B.3.1 A complete upper part of a beehive rotary quern (Small Find 2) was recovered from the fill (1706) a pit in Trench 17. This is of Hunsbury type (Philips 1950, 75) with deep basin shaped hopper leading into narrow cylindrical feed pipe with a handle socket that pierces the hopper. The quern is made from Millstone Grit and its period of use is from the middle to late Iron Age. The grinding surface is flat pecked but steeply angled to one side; a result of heavy wear to the non handle side. It also displays some polish around the edges.

B.3.2 Although beehive querns continue in use into the Roman period in the north of England, it is highly unlikely that a beehive quern from a Northamptonshire site would be any later than Late Iron Age.

B.4 Worked Bone

By Leigh Allen

B.4.1 A small worked bone needle (L:62mm) was recovered from an Iron Age deposit (Context 2406 Small Find 1). The needle has been cut from a large mammal long bone but it is highly polished all over. The point is asymmetrically worn and the tip is rounded through use. The eye is small and circular and has been drilled from both sides. The top of the needle is damaged but may have originally been pointed. Needles are common in the Iron Age and were used for a variety of functions. With this example the small diameter of the eye indicates that the needle would have been used for finer fibres.

B.5 Metal objects

By Ian Scott

B.5.1 Five pieces of metalwork were recovered from excavated features during the evaluation. These comprise 2 small pieces of ironwork and 3 non-ferrous objects. The latter include part of small late medieval or post-medieval dress pin with wire wound head recovered from environmental Sample 7 (context 2108). The fragment is so small that it could easily be intrusive. The other non ferrous finds are a small eroded and tapering fragment of copper alloy wire or thin rod from a ditch fill (605), and a well-preserved and polished spiral ring from a pit fill (1706). The two pieces of iron were found together within a ditch fill (2103) and include a curved fragment of wire that might be from a simple bracelet, but this is by no means certain.

(i) Spiral finger ring of three coils, formed from wire of oval cross section and well polished. Copper alloy. D: 24 mm. Context 1706, Small Find 3. The ring is probably of late Iron Age or early Roman date. There are examples from Colchester in pre-Roman phases (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 330 & pl. xcix; see also Crummy 1983, 47 & fig. 50: 1758-59).

(ii) Fragment of copper alloy wire or thin rod, one end tapered and flattened to an elongated wedge shape. The other end is narrow and broken. Function uncertain. L: 39 mm. Context 605, Small Find 4.

(iii) Curved fragment of wire, possibly from a simple bracelet. Fe. L: 53 mm. Context 2103.

(iv) Small sub rectangular piece of thin iron plate or sheet. 16 mm x 14 mm. Context 2103.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

C.1 Charred and Waterlogged Plant Remains and Molluscs

By Laura Straford

Introduction

C.1.1 Seven bulk samples were collected for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR), small bones and artefacts. The bones and artefacts have been included within the appropriate specialist reports presented above. During the processing it was noted that some samples also contained well preserved mollusc remains.

Methodology

C.1.2 The bulk samples were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine, with the flot collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue (the material which does not float) sieved to 500µm. All flots and heavy residues were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. The flots were scanned for CPR using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification.

C.1.3 A 1L sub-sample was taken from Sample 5 for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains observed whilst processing. The sample was floated by hand in a bucket, with both the flot and residue collected on a 250µm mesh and retained wet. Subsequently, the flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at x10 and x20 magnification.

C.1.4 Identifications of the plant remains were made with guidance from Dr. Wendy Smith, but without comparison to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and should, therefore, all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997). Molluscs were identified with guidance from Elizabeth Stafford.

Heavy residues

C.1.5 Small bone and pottery fragments were present in the majority of samples, but in all cases was largely fragmented and abraded. Magnetic material was also present in most samples but was mostly less than 2mm. Sample 1 produced several fragments of oyster shell, although all examples were very fragments and abraded.

Molluscs

C.1.6 Sample 7 was assessed for the preservation and diversity of land snails. Table C1.1 outlines the species identified. The assessment indicated good preservation with many of the shells extremely well preserved and in excellent condition, casting some doubt over the antiquity of the assemblage.

C.1.7 Overall, the assemblage included abundant (approximately 600 shells) molluscan remains. Dryland terrestrial species dominated the assemblage with *Vallonia costata* being the most abundant. *Trichia hispida, Cernuella virgata,* and *Oxychilus cellarius* were also frequent occurrences.

C.1.8 The terrestrial assemblage generally was quite mixed, comprising open country species (*Vallonia costata, Vallonia* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, V*ertigo pygmaea*), Catholic species (T*richia hispida, Cochlicopa* sp., *Candidula gigaxii, Punctum pygmaeum*, *Cernuella*

virgata), and those found in woodland or hedgerows *(Acanthinula aculeata, Aegopinella nitidula, Ena obscura*).

C.1.9 The presence of *Cernuella virgata* and *Candidula gigaxii* is significant, since both of these two species are considered to have been introduced into Britain during the Roman period. Since the feature from which the sample was taken is dated to the middle Iron Age, the presence of these two species, coupled with the excellent quality of some of the shells and the presence of other possible intrusive material (see below), suggests that at least some of the assemblage is probably of relatively recent date. Also the soil conditions are not generally conducive to good shell preservation although localised conditions influenced by the presence of limestone rich deposits such as in Trench 17, but significantly not Trench 21, may account for individual samples producing good assemblages.

Charred plant remains

C.1.10 Table C.1.2 summarises the assessment results for the flots recovered from the samples for charred plant remains. Charcoal was well preserved and abundant and each sample produced charcoal in fairly high quantities although the majority of examples were typically less than 2 mm and therefore unidentifiable. Modern root intrusion was noted in high abundance and some uncharred seeds were also present in all of the flots. Four of the samples produced modern worm casts and small wood fragments, suggesting a degree of recent intrusion.

C.1.11 Grass seeds (POACDAE) and various weed seeds were present in Samples 1, 3 and 6, barley (*Hordeum s*pp.) in Samples 2 and 3, wheat grain (*Triticum* spp.) in Sample 3 and various indeterminate cereal grains also in Samples 3, 4, 5 and 6. Many examples were indeterminate due to their highly clinkered state although their presence indicates that such charred remains are preserved and well represented within the archaeological deposits that were sampled.

Waterlogged plant remains

C.1.12 Table C1.3 presents the results for the waterlogged plant remains recovered form Sample 5. Elder *(Sambucus nigra L.)* was especially well represented with over one hundred examples. Wood fragments were also common, although most were less than 2 mm in size. The uncharred elder (S*ambucus nigra L.)* and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus sp(p))* seeds observed in both the CPR and WPR flot from this sample are thought to be ancient due to their condition. However, it may be possible that these are of more recent origin as a quantity of modern root and insect/worm casts were present indicating a degree of modern disturbance and intrusion.

Discussion

C.1.13 The results from the samples suggest that both charred plant remains and molluscs are preserved on site. The results from Sample 5 also suggest that waterlogged remains may be preserved. However the quality of some of the mollusc shells ,along with the presence of the Roman species *Cernuella virgata* and *Candidula gigaxii* implies a post Iron Age date. When assessed in conjunction with evidence of abundant modern root and worm casts, it seems likely that some of the features may have been subject to post-depositional disturbance and intrusion.

C.1.14 Despite the clear evidence of disturbance and intrusion within the samples, the quantity and quality of the CPR recorded does suggest that this is well represented within the archaeological record.

Table C1.1. Mollusc species identified from Sample 7

Sample	Context	Taxa
7	2108	*Vallonia costata, Vallonia* sp., *Cernuella virgata, Cernuella* sp.,*Aegopinella nitidula, Trichia hispida, Vertigo pygmaea, Ena obscura, Cochlicopa* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*, *Acanthinula aculeata, Vitrea contracta, Oxychilus cellarius, Vertigo pygmaea, Punctum pygmaeum, Candidula gigaxii*

Table C1.2. Charred plant remains quantities

Context	Sample No.	Floated Volume (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Feature Type	Date	Grain	Weeds	Dried-out WPR	Bone	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR
1721	1	1	5	Fill of quern stone	IA?	+	+			++++	++	100% of flot scanned. Abundant modern root present. Charcoal present - most fragments are < 2mm. One indeterminate small grass (POACAE) caryopsis noted. Land snails present – some *Cecilioides* sp. noted, few complete shells, mostly fragmented. A few land snails observed in residue, although mostly fragmented. CPR assessed as POOR.
1608	2	15	80	Pit	IA	++			+	++++		ca. 75% of flot scanned. Abundant modern root present. Five hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains observed. ~10 indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* spp.) grains noted, possibly emmer yet too poorly preserved for a positive identification. Some indeterminate animal bone noted. Charcoal abundant but mostly small-sized (<2mm) so it is unlikely that there will be 100 identifiable charcoal fragments. One example of slag observed. Occasional modern worm casts. CPR assessed as POOR/ charcoal rich, but unlikely to generate 100 identifiable fragments due to small-size.
1710	3	30	80	Ditch	IA	++	+		++	++++	++	ca. 75% of flot scanned. Abundant modern plant root. Some modern grass blades and modern insects. Some indeterminate animal bone. Charcoal present - most fragments are < 2mm. Two hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains observed. Three indeterminate cereal/large grass grains. Frequent modern worm cases. CPR assessed as POOR/ charcoal rich, but unlikely to generate 100 identifiable fragments due to small-size.
8004	4	16	40	Gully	LIA	++				++++	++	100% of flot scanned. Abundant modern plant root and some modern grass blades. Frequent modern worm casts. ~10 highly clinkered indeterminate cereal grains. Charcoal present - most fragments are < 2mm. Some *Vallonia* sp. noted. ~10 elder uncharred (*Sambucus nigra* L.) noted – ancient?? CPR assessed as POOR

Context	Sample No.	Floated Volume (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Feature Type	Date	Grain	Weeds	Dried-out WPR	Bone	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR
504	5	15	100	Ditch	IA?	+		++++	++	+++		ca. 50% of flot scanned. Abundant modern plant root. Some small wood fragments, most less than <2mm. Occasional indeterminate animal bone cortex. ~10 uncharred blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.*)* observed and >50 uncharred *Sambucus negra* L.*,* both of which appear ancient – waterlogged. One charred indeterminate cereal grain. Some charcoal, all of which appears <2mm. CPR assessed as POOR
2406	6	35	70	Layer	IA?	++	+		++	++++		ca. 50% of flot scanned. Abundant modern plant root. Some modern grass blades. One example of modern insect observed. ~20 examples of modern worm casts noted. Charcoal present, but mostly <2mm. Some indeterminate animal bone. Two indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* spp.) grain noted. One example of *Bromus* spp*.* (brome grass) noted. Four indeterminate cereal/large grass grains. CPR assessed as POOR/charcoal rich, but unlikely to generate 100 identifiable fragments due to small size.
2108	7	36	230	Ditch	IA?				++	+++	++++	ca. 25% of flot scanned. Abundant modern root. >100 Sambucus nigra L. (elder) noted – uncharred – ancient? ~5 examples of indeterminate cereal grain. Some modern worm casts. Some indeterminate animal and amphibian bone. Charcoal present but mostly <2mm. Small wood fragments very abundant >500 examples. Frequent weed seeds including ~ 5 corn cockle (CARYOPHYLLACEAE) and some wheat (*Triticum spp)* grains.

Table C1.3. Waterlogged plant remains quantities

Context	Sample No.	Floated Volume (L)	Feature Type	Date	Grain	Weeds	Wood	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on WPR
504	5	1	Ditch	IA?	+	++++	++++	+++		ca. 50% of flot scanned. Abundant modern root present. Some charcoal present - most fragments are < 2mm. Abundant woody fragments present in flot, some larger examples but most <2mm. Rich in elder (S*ambucus nigra* L.). Some nettle (*Urtica* sp.)

C.2 Animal Bone

By Lena Strid

C.2.1 A total of 487 animal bones were recovered from the evaluation (see Table C2.1). While almost a third of the bones were sieved, they only constituted 1% of the total weight and 5 of the total 113 bones identifiable to species. Most bones were in a fair condition, with some erosion of the surface. Traces of burning and carnivore gnawing were found on 36 and 34 bones respectively.

C.2.2 The assemblage mostly comprises domestic species with the exception of commensal species such as vole and toad. The only wild animal present is deer. The predominance of cattle and sheep/goat in the assemblage is to be considered normal for Iron Age sites in the Midlands (Hambleton 1999, 14, 45). While dog are not present in the assemblage, their presence on the site is evidenced by gnaw marks on several bones.

C.2.3 Age estimation was possible on a total of 26 bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse. Cattle and sheep/goat dental ageing data suggest that these taxa were mainly slaughtered as adults (see Table C2.2). The epiphyseal fusion that majority of the cattle and horse were sub-adult/adult, whereas the majority of the pigs and sheep/goats were juvenile (see Table C2.3). One neonatal/juvenile cattle and one juvenile horse were also found in the assemblage.

C.2.4 Butchering marks were found on four bones. These marks comprised disarticulation of two cattle long bones and filleting of one large mammal rib and portioning of one large mammal vertebra. One horse metatarsal displayed a small pathological bone growth on the shaft, possibly a haematoma.

Table C2.1. Bone and species identifications and quantifications

	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Sheep	Pig	Horse	Deer	Vole	Rodent	Toad	Amphibian	Microfauna	Small mammal	Medium mammal	Large mammal	Indeterminate
Horn core	5														
Skull	3				1									1	
Mandible	7	4	1	2										1	
Loose teeth	7	8		1	4										
Atlas											1				
Vertebra														4	
Rib													20	22	
Scapula	2	1													
Humerus	4	2		3						1					
Radius		8		2	1								1	1	
Ulna	2	3		1											
Carpal	1														
Metacarpal	4	3													
Pelvis		1		1	2			1							
Femur	2														
Tibia	7	3					1							1	
Tibiofibula									1						
Fibula				1											
Calcaneus	1														
Metatarsal	4	2			1										
Tarsal bone	1														
Phalanx 1		1			1										
Phalanx 2						1									
Phalanx 3	1														
Metapodial	1														
Longbone											1	2	64	43	
Indeterminate															210
TOTAL	52	36	1	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	85	73	210
Weight (g)	2122	219	6	110	1340	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	163	907	247

Table C2.2 Dental ageing of cattle and sheep/goat. After Halstead (1985) and Payne (1973)

	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3	MWS	Estimated age
Cattle	U					1-3	Neonatal
			l	m	j	46-47	Old Adult
Sheep/goat	g		E			5	2-6 months
					e	33-38	3-4 years
		j	k			37-41	4-8 years
					g	36-46	4-8 years
					g	36-46	4-8 years
				h		38-42	6-8 years

Table C2.3 Epiphyseal fusion of cattle, sheep/goat and pig

	Cattle		Sheep/goat		Pig	
	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused
Early fusion		3	2	1		1
Mid-fusion		5				
Late fusion					1	
Total		8	2	1	1	1

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Appendix E. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Land North of Brackley, Northamptonshire

Site code: BRNORT 09

Grid reference: SP 585 390

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: The fieldwork was completed between 23rd November and 15th December 2009 (4 weeks).

Area of site: 43.3ha

Summary of results:

During November and December of 2009, Oxford archaeology (South) completed an eighty trench field evaluation of land situated to the north of Brackley, Northamptonshire. This followed a geophysical survey that had suggested the presence of an Iron Age settlement within part of the site and limited potential within the remainder of the boundary. The evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey with only a single possible early Prehistoric pit being identified beyond the limits of the settlement.

The Iron Age settlement comprised a series of roughly circular or penannular enclosures as suggested by the geophysical survey. Each targeted enclosure was identified with multiple phases of ditch cuts and recuts recorded in most. Some smaller features were also recorded immediately beyond the larger enclosures suggesting that the settlement and related activities extend very slightly beyond the limits suggested by the geophysical survey. A range of smaller gullies, pits and postholes were also recorded suggesting that a range of features are preserved. Moderate assemblages of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the excavated features with only a hint of possible early Iron Age influences and no obvious late Iron Age material. A significant individual assemblage comprising a bronze finger ring and a complete upper part of a beehive quern was recovered from a pit near the core of the settlement adjacent to a well preserved limestone surface. This hints at special or ritualised deposits being present. Environmental remains were also well represented although the range of deposits sampled within the evaluation was not particularly conducive to the recovery of secure results.

Overall, the preservation of the archaeological deposits was demonstrably good and the Iron Age settlement exists in its entirety within Field 3 although the relationships and possible associations with the remains known within Field 1 to the west and Field 10 to the east are not known. The range of activities undertaken may also include specialised metalworking although this has not been confirmed by this evaluation. Combined, the range of evidence suggests that this site has significant potential to address many of the key issues raised within the regional research agenda for the Iron Age in Northamptonshire.

Location of archive:

The archive is currently held at the office of Oxford Archaeology (South), Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. There is currently no museum able to receive this archive. The archive will be stored indefinitely at the OAS office until this situation changes.

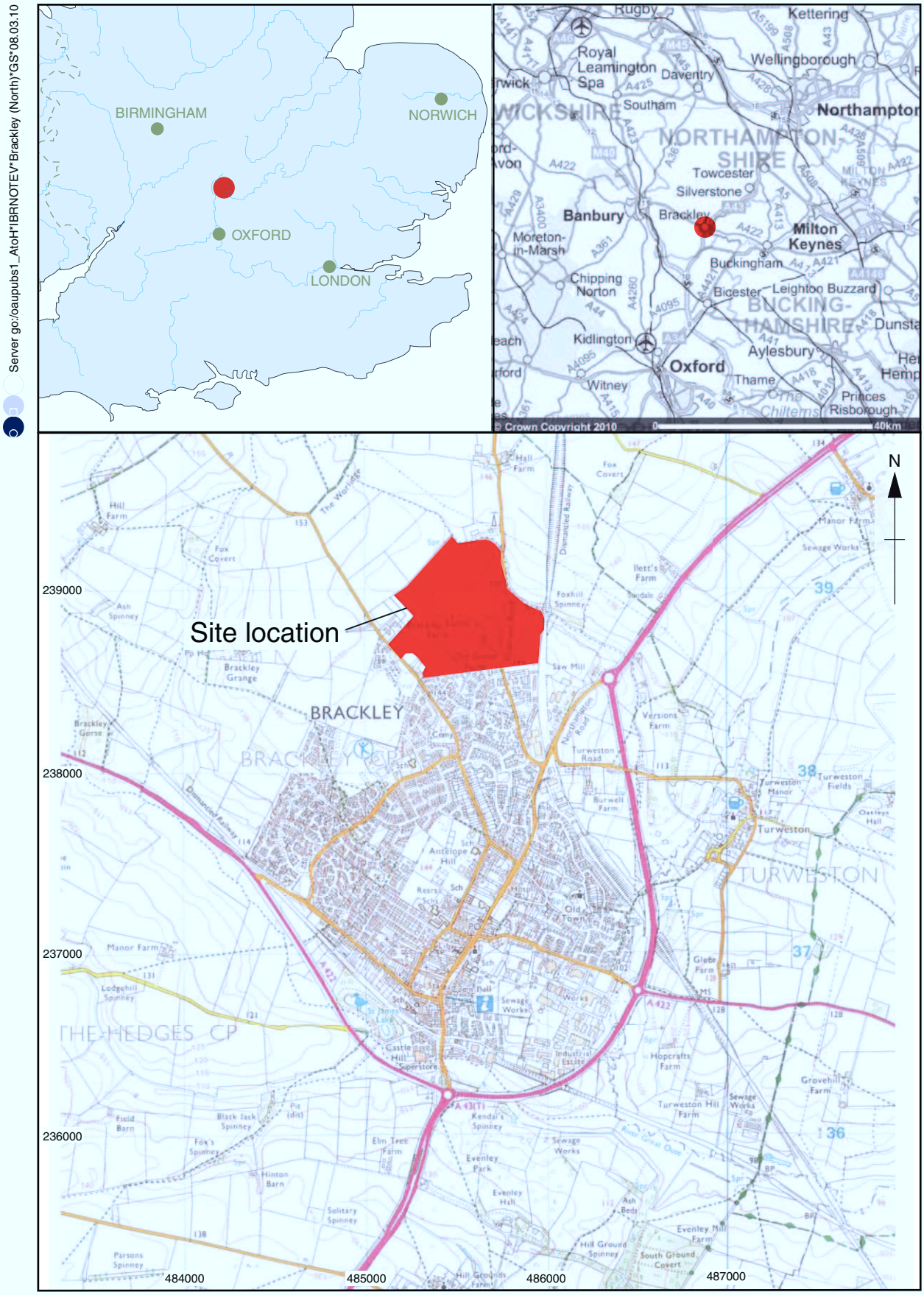


Figure 1: Site location

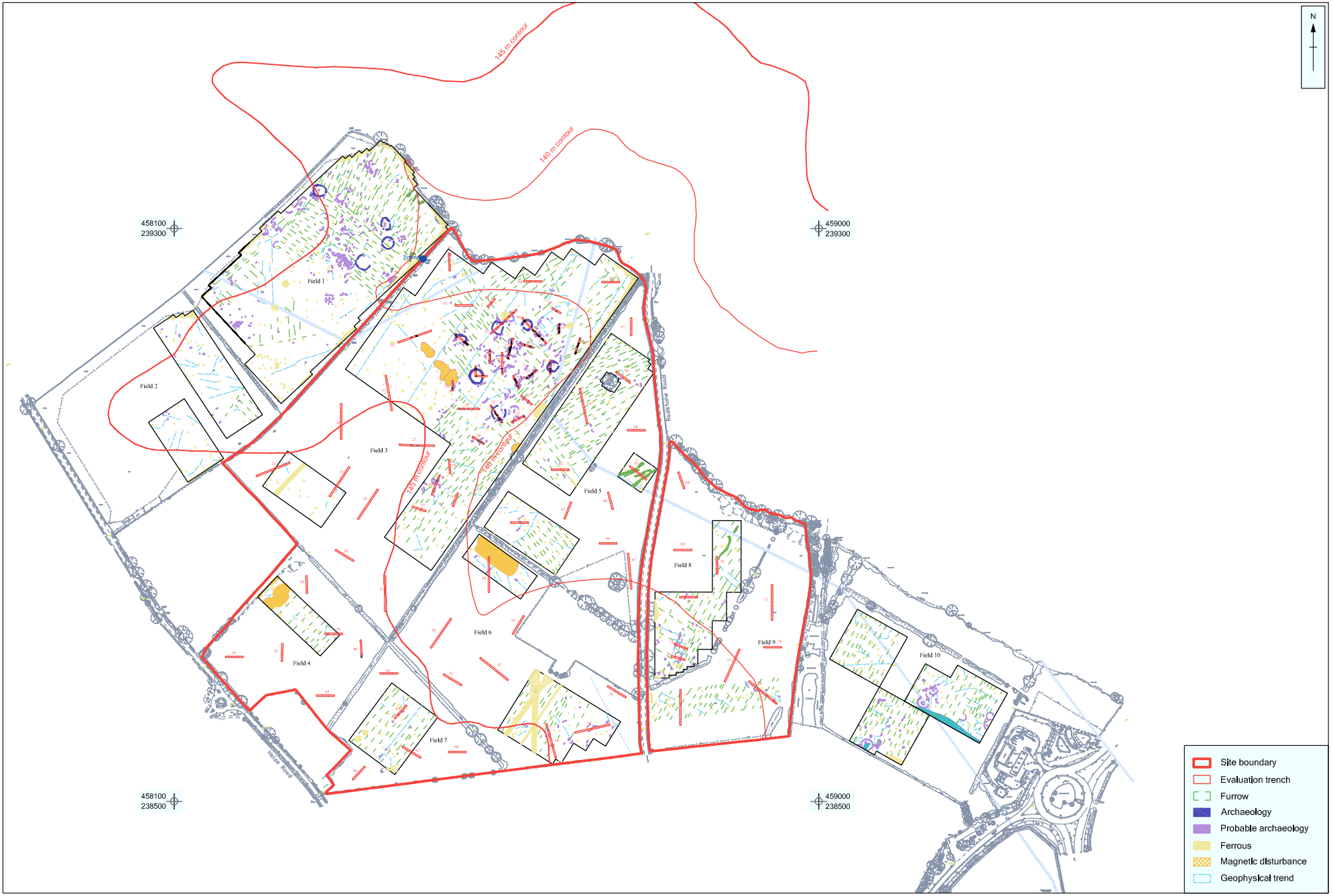
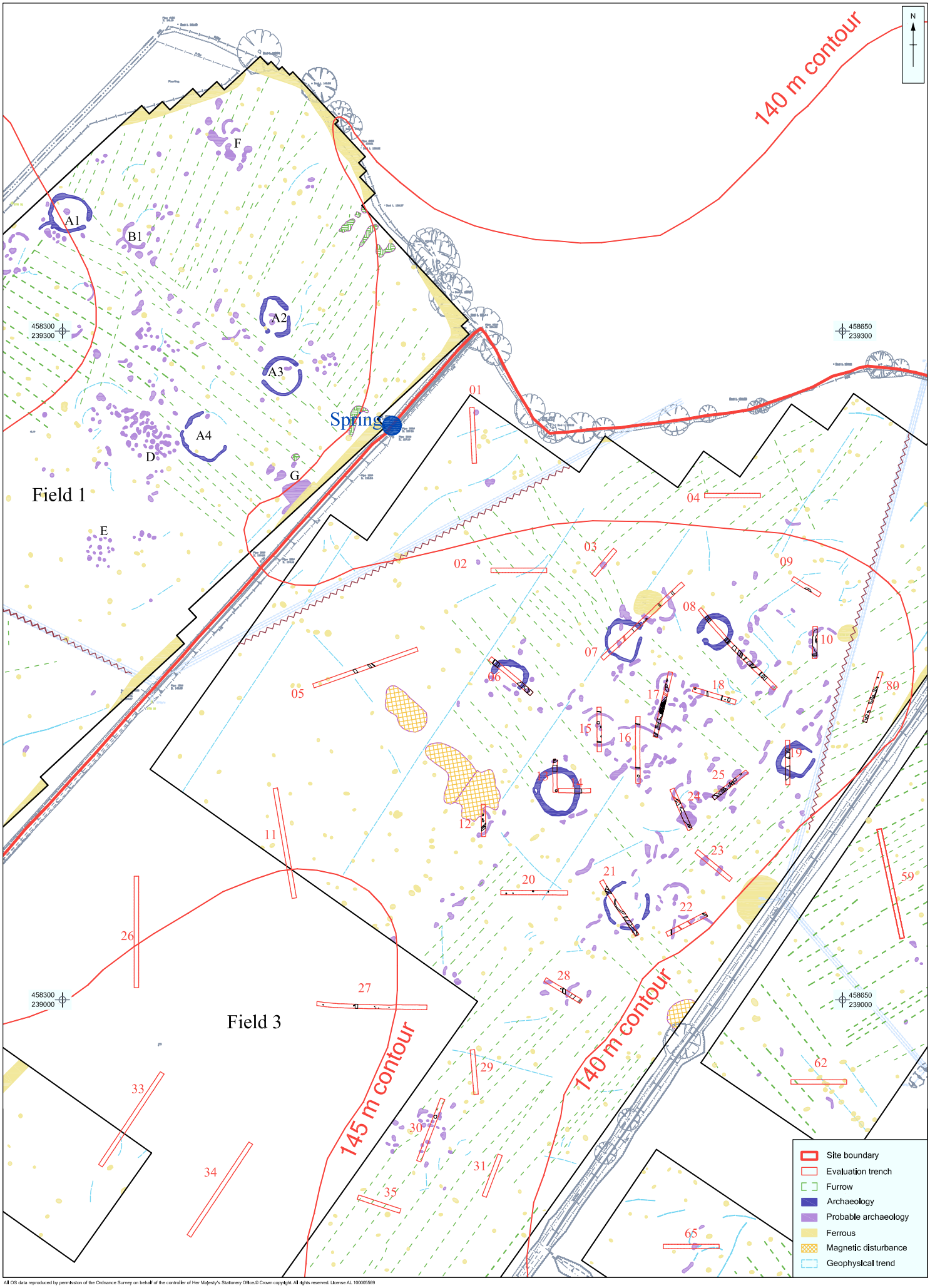


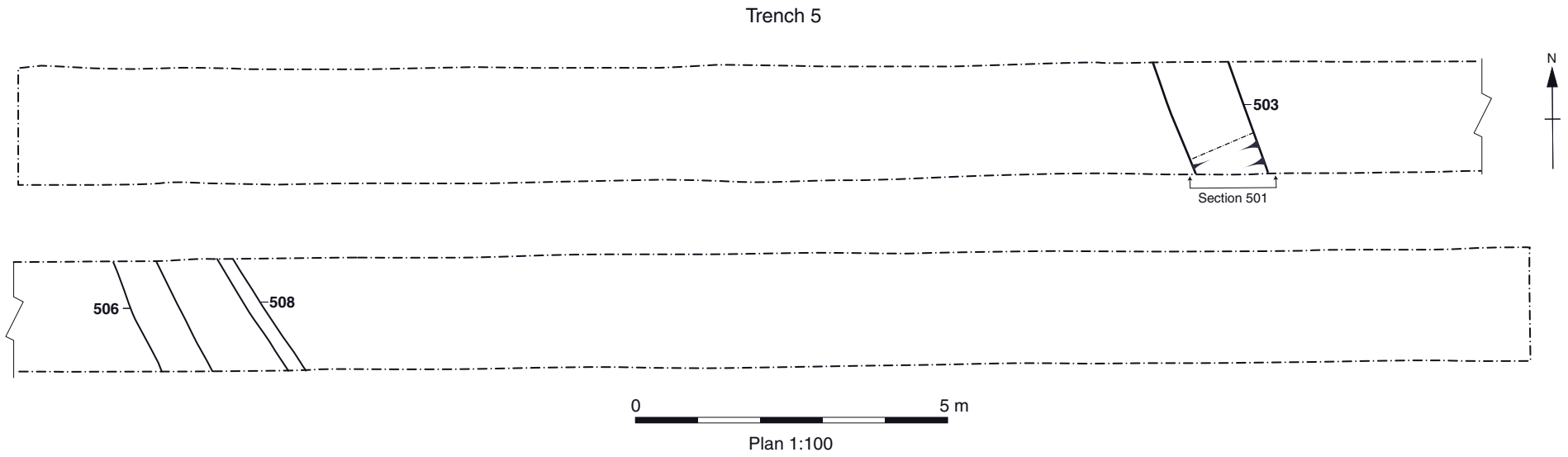
Figure 2: Trench layout with the geophysical survey results



0 100 m

Scale at A3 1:1500

Figure 3: Fields 2 and 3 trench layout and geophysical survey results



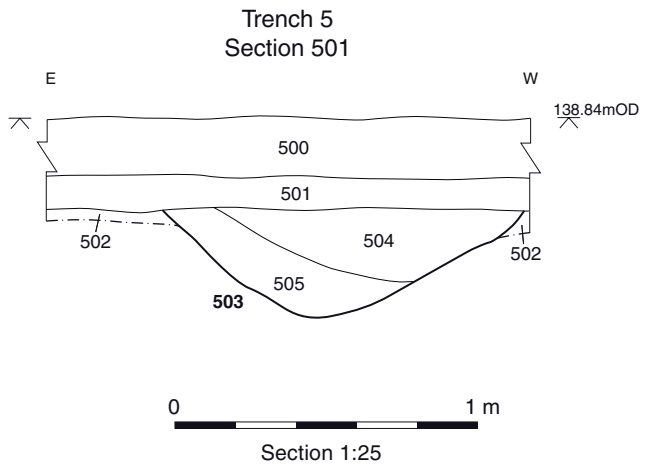
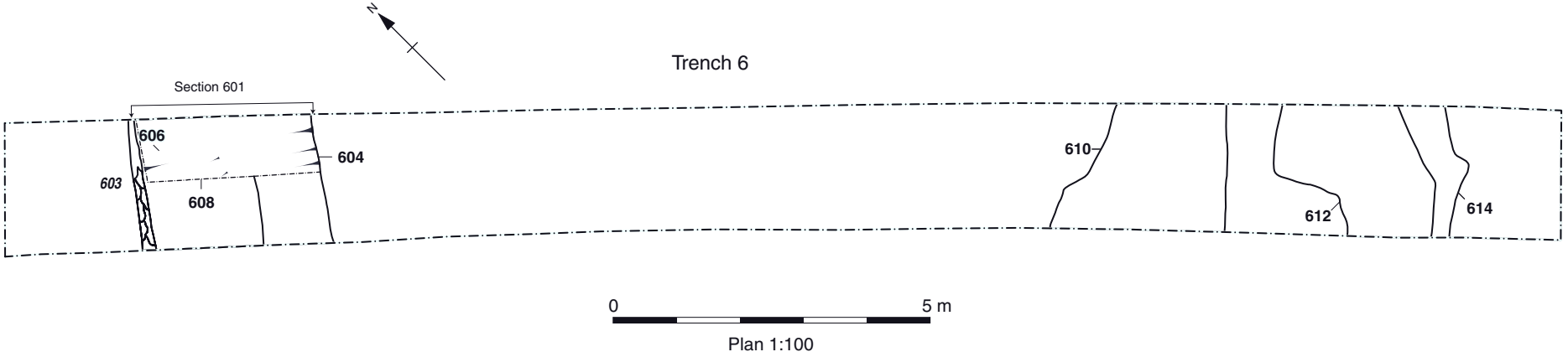


Figure 4: Trench 5 plan and section



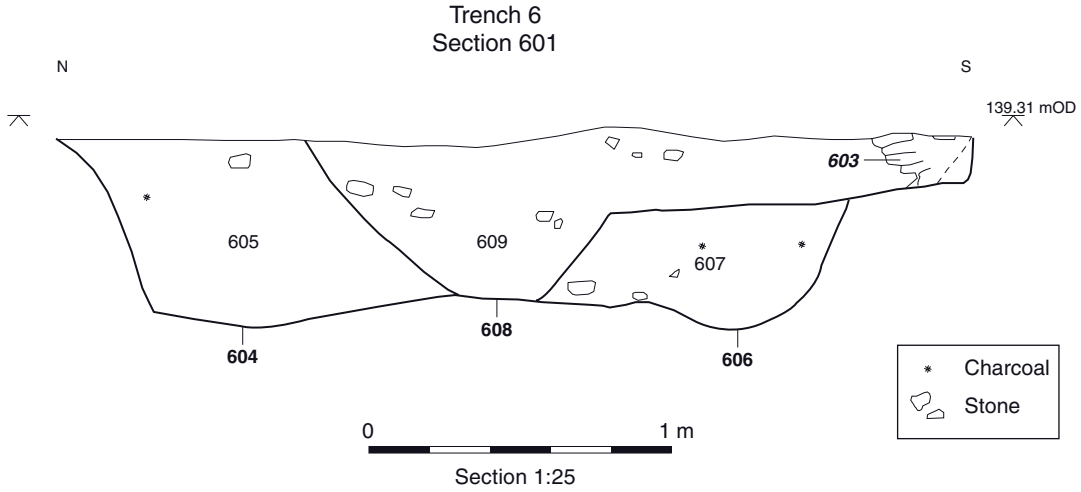


Figure 5: Trench 6 plan and section

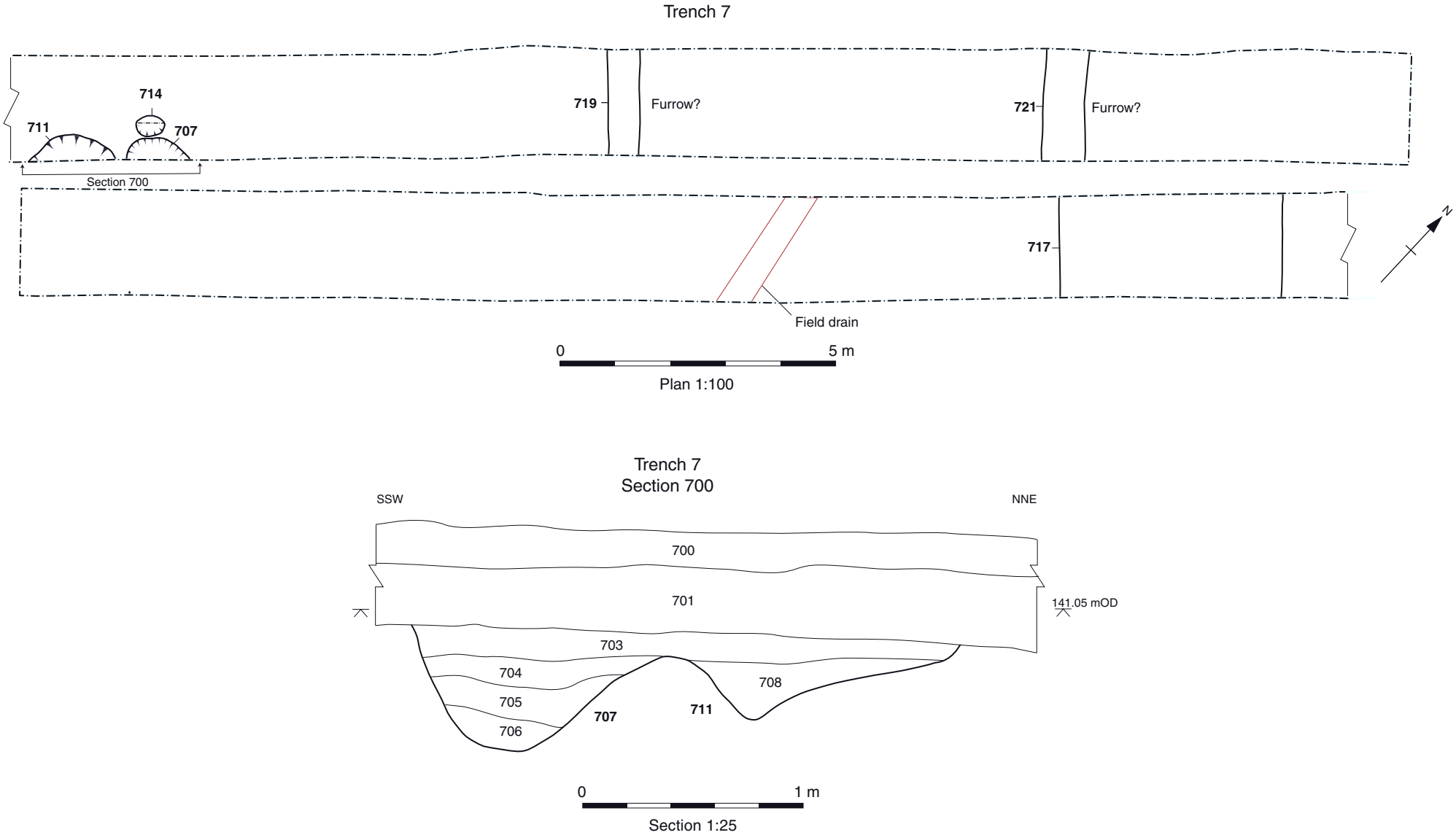


Figure 6: Trench 7 plan and section

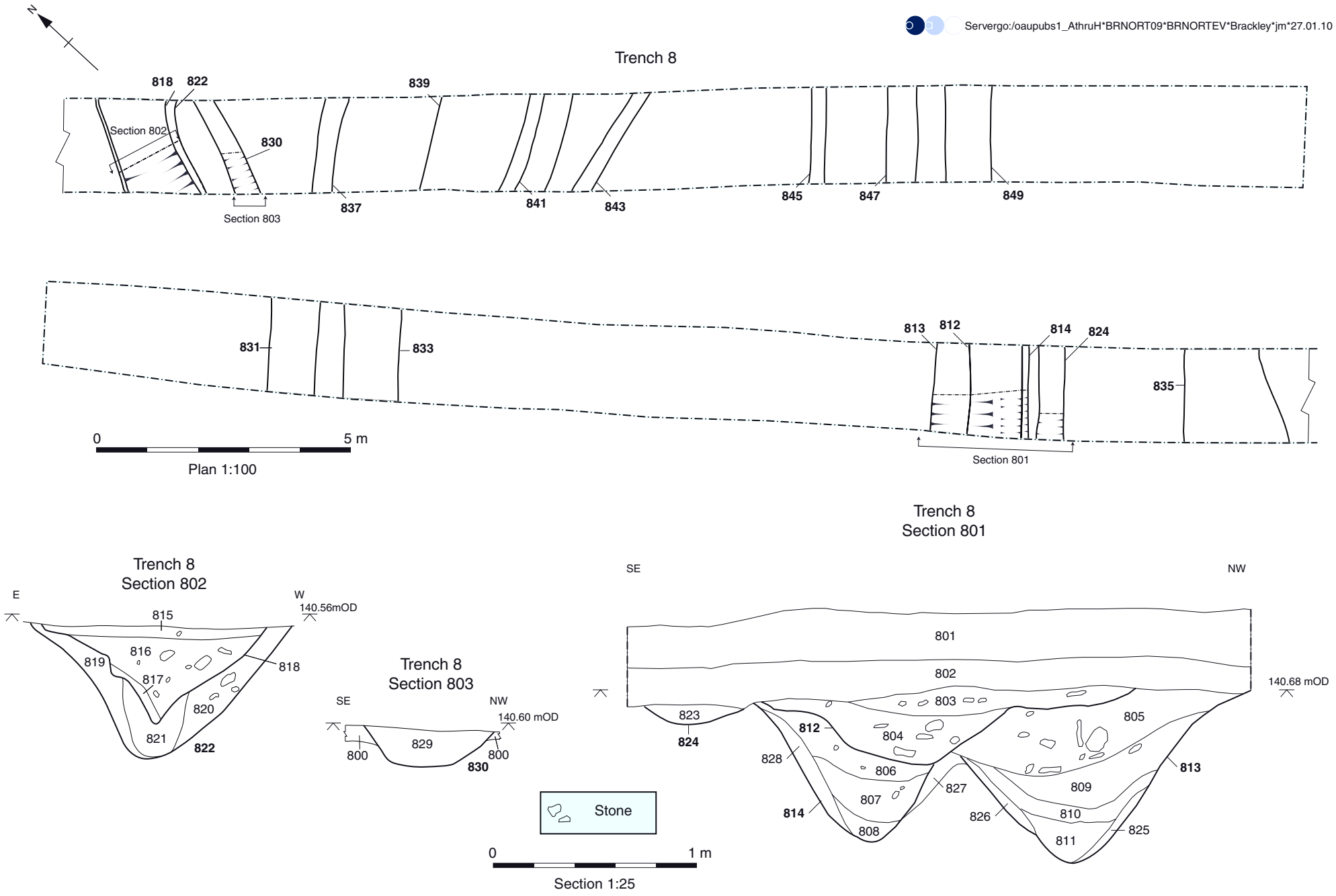


Figure 7: Trench 8 plan and sections

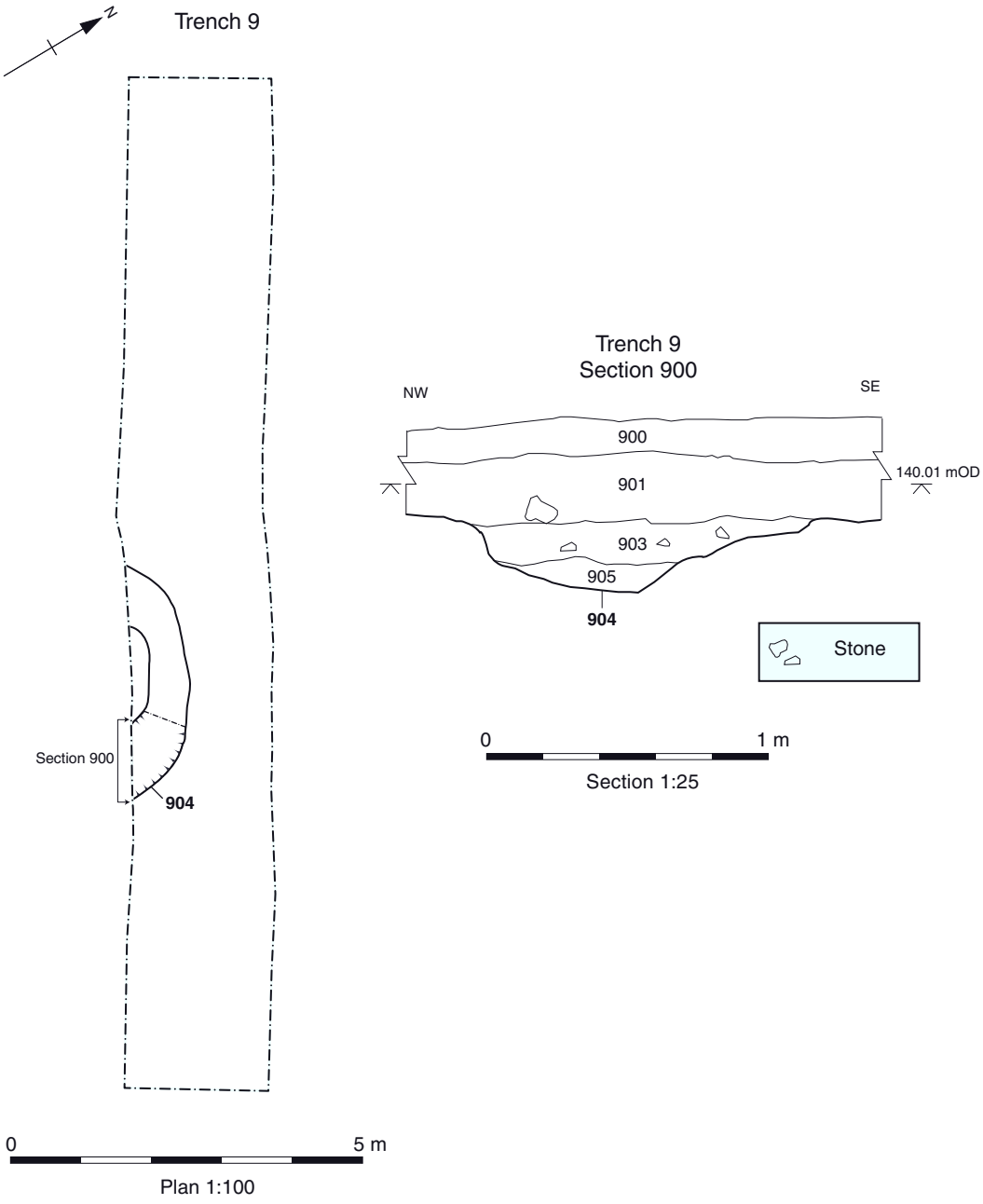


Figure 8: Trench 9 plan and section

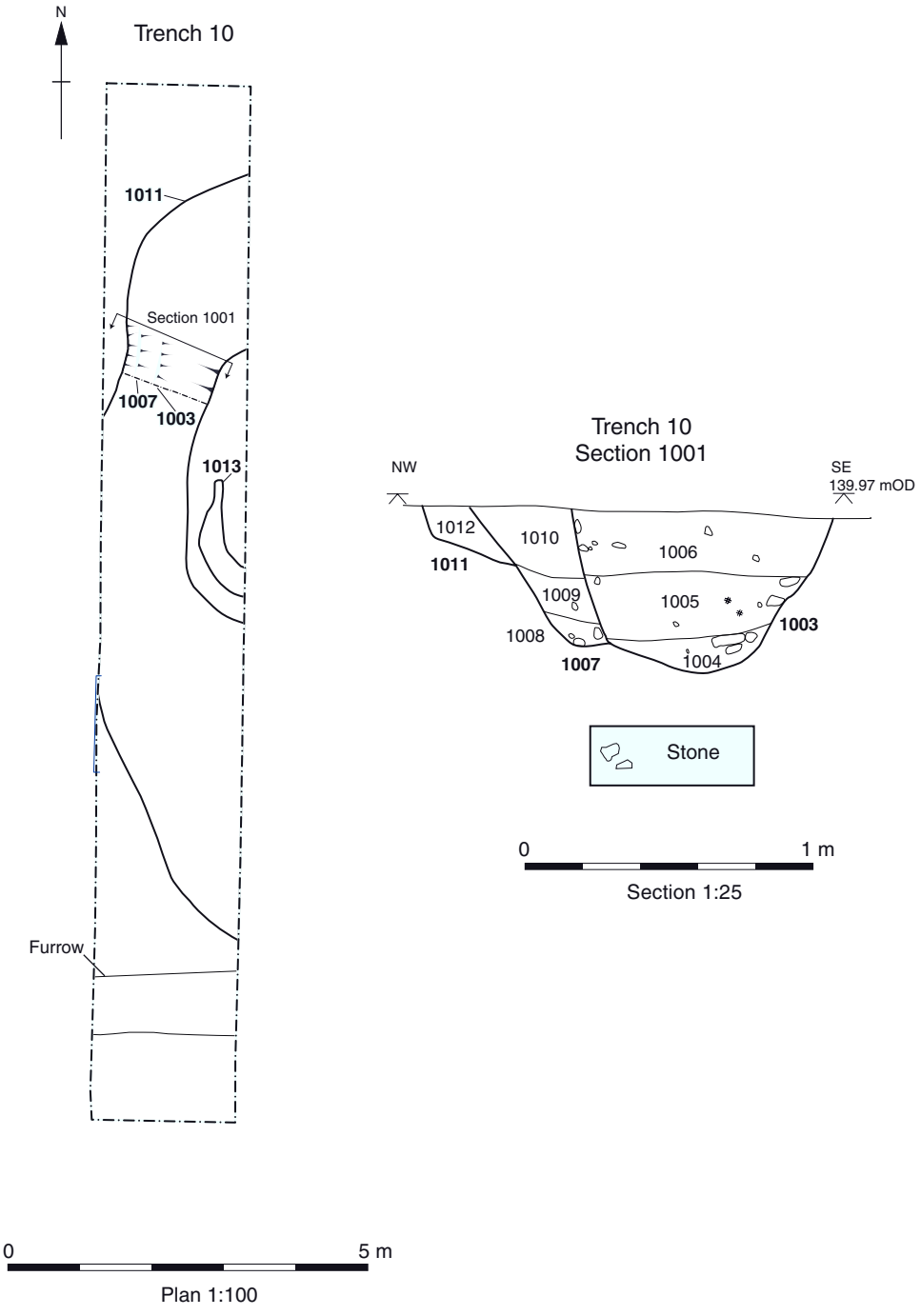


Figure 9: Trench 10 plan and section

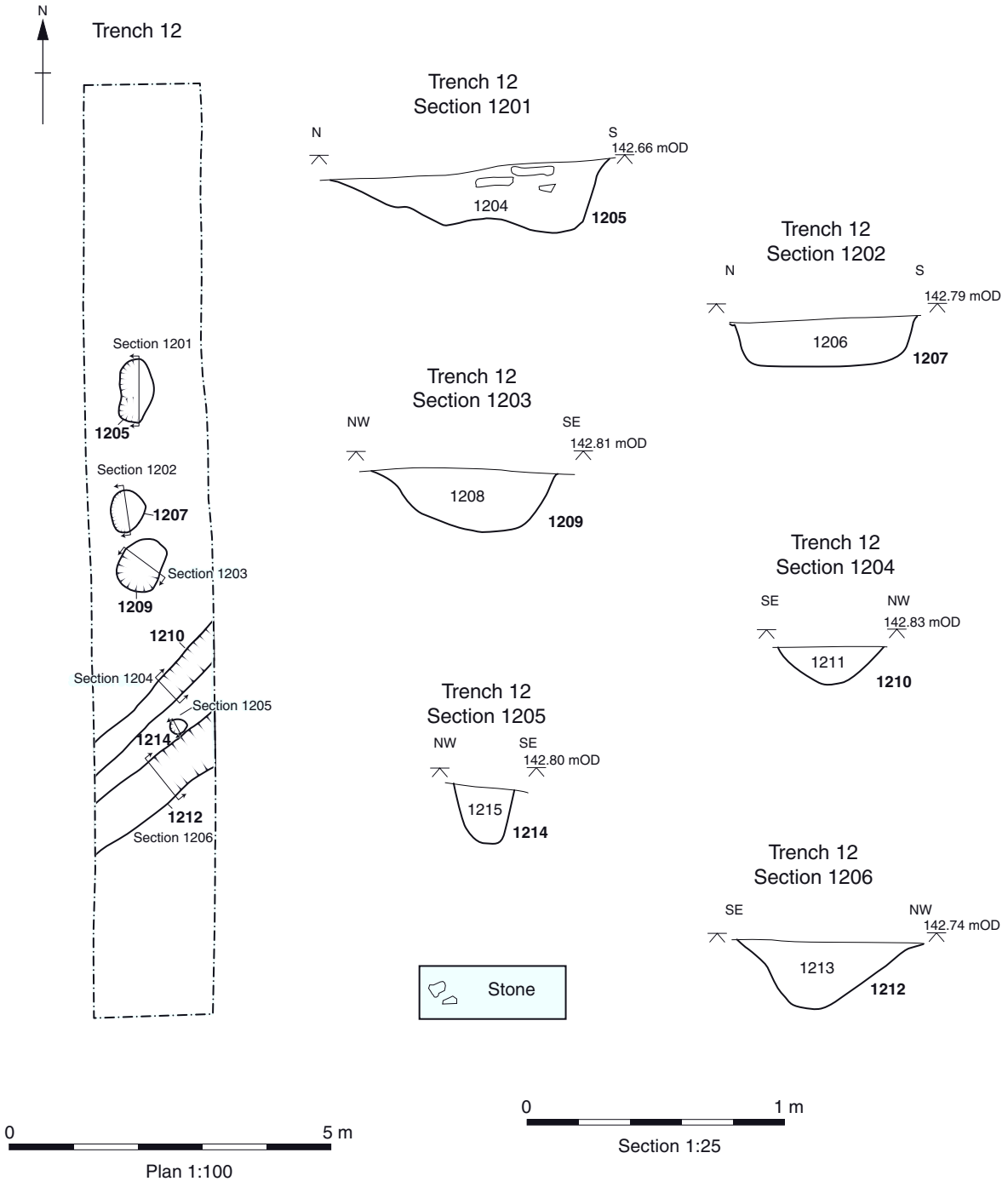
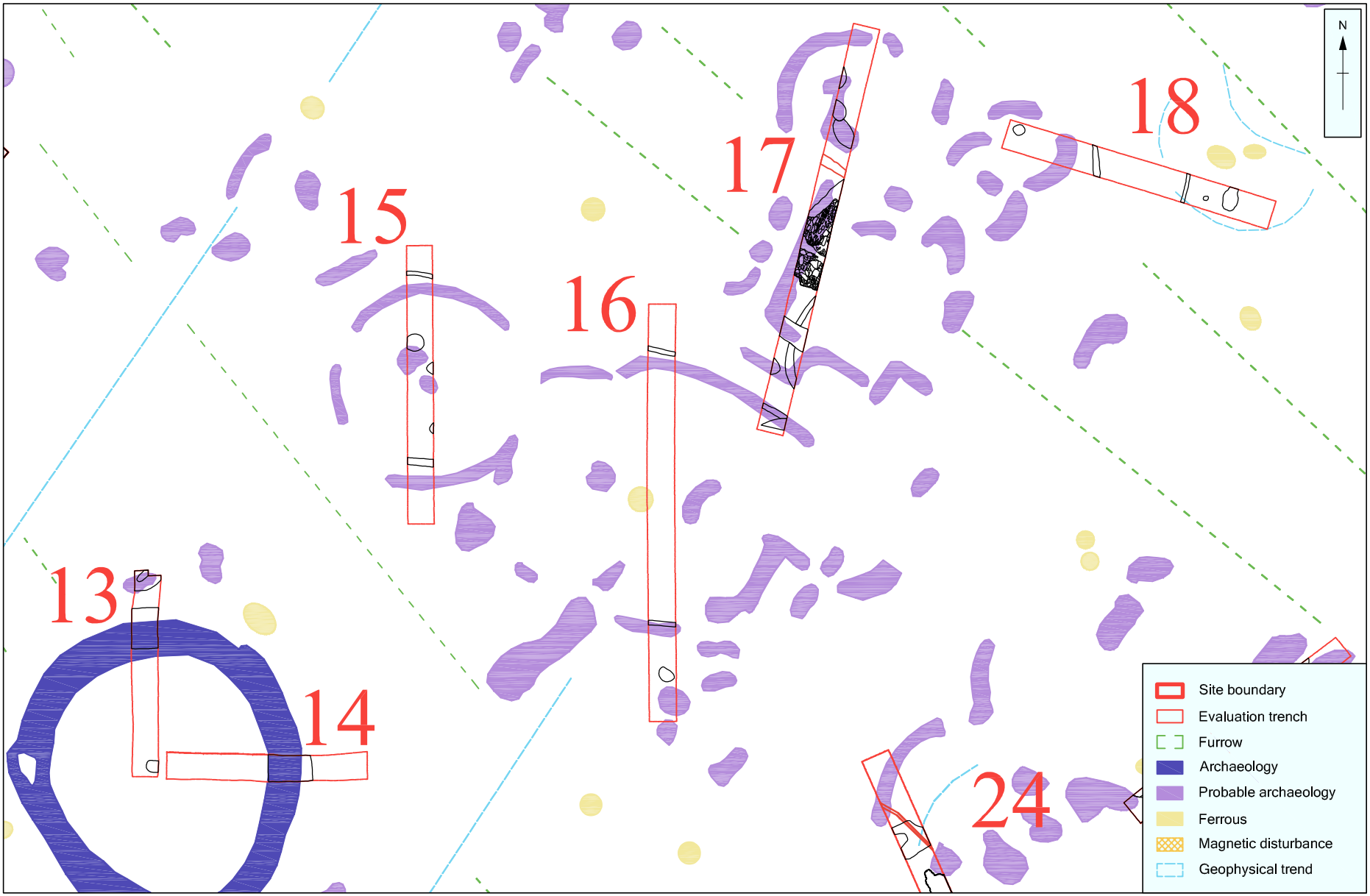


Figure 10: Trench 12 plan and sections



0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:400

Figure 11: Trenches 13-18 trench layout and geophysical survey results

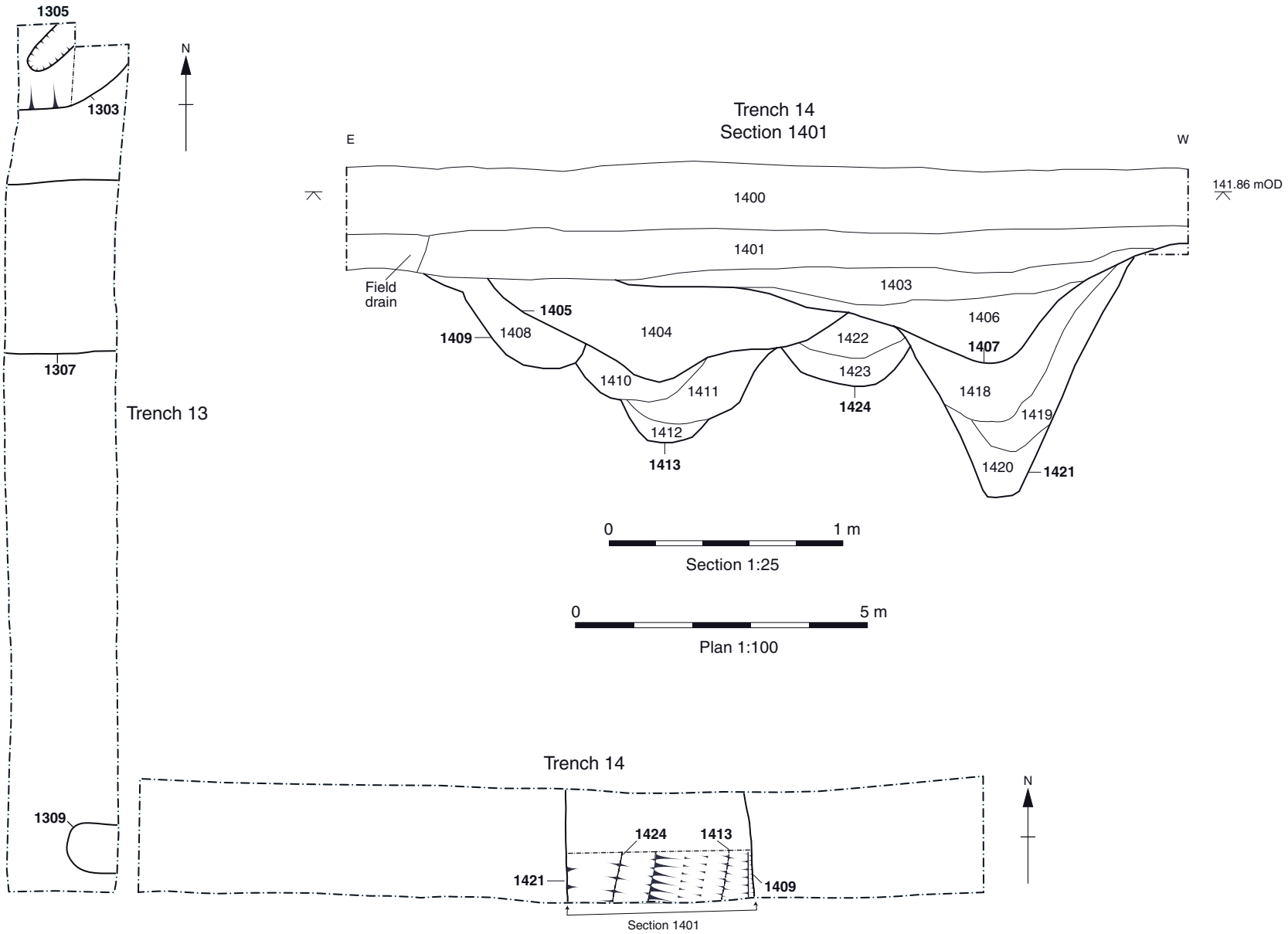


Figure 12: Trenches 13 and 14 plans and section

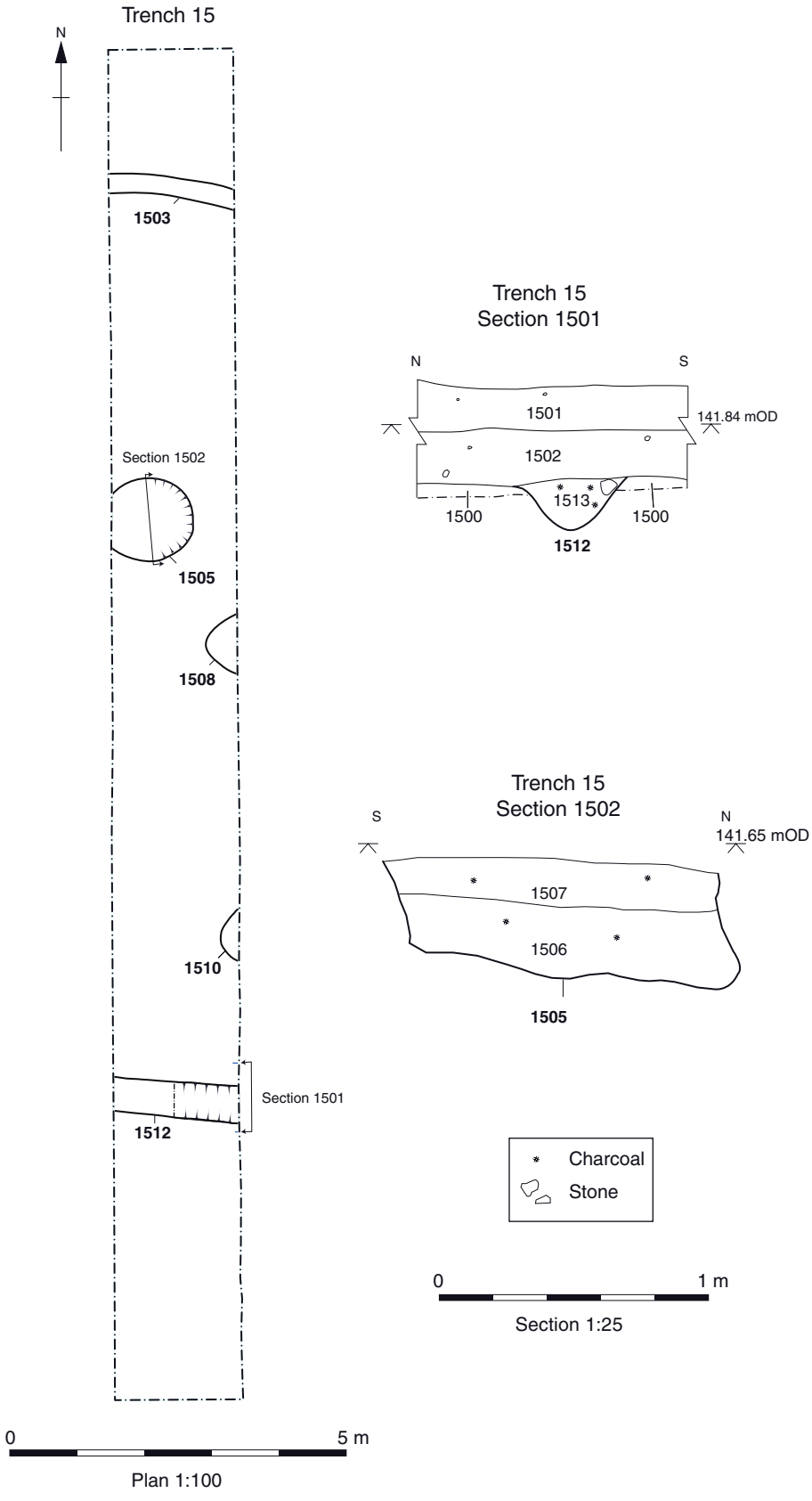


Figure 13: Trench 15 plan and sections

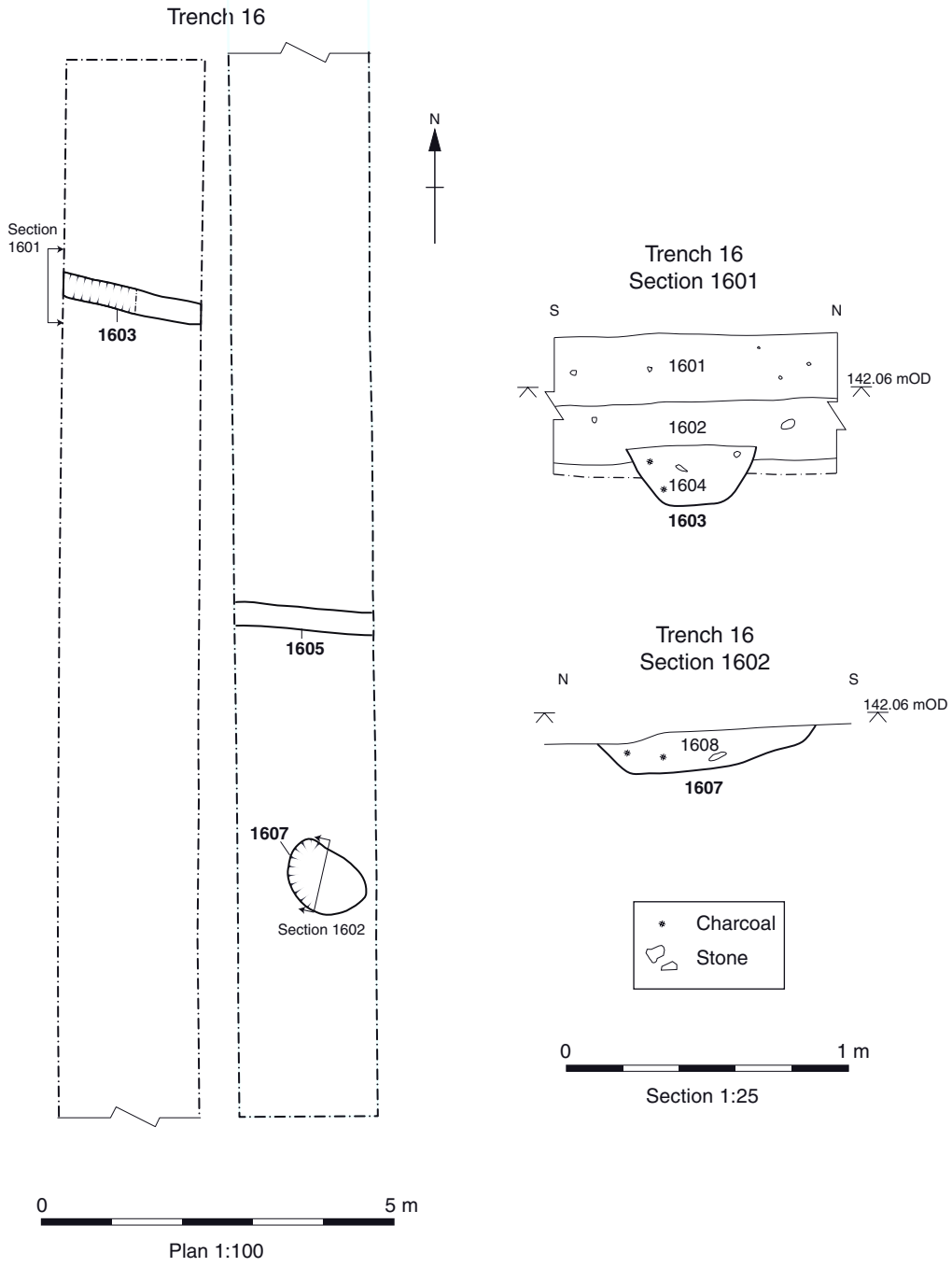
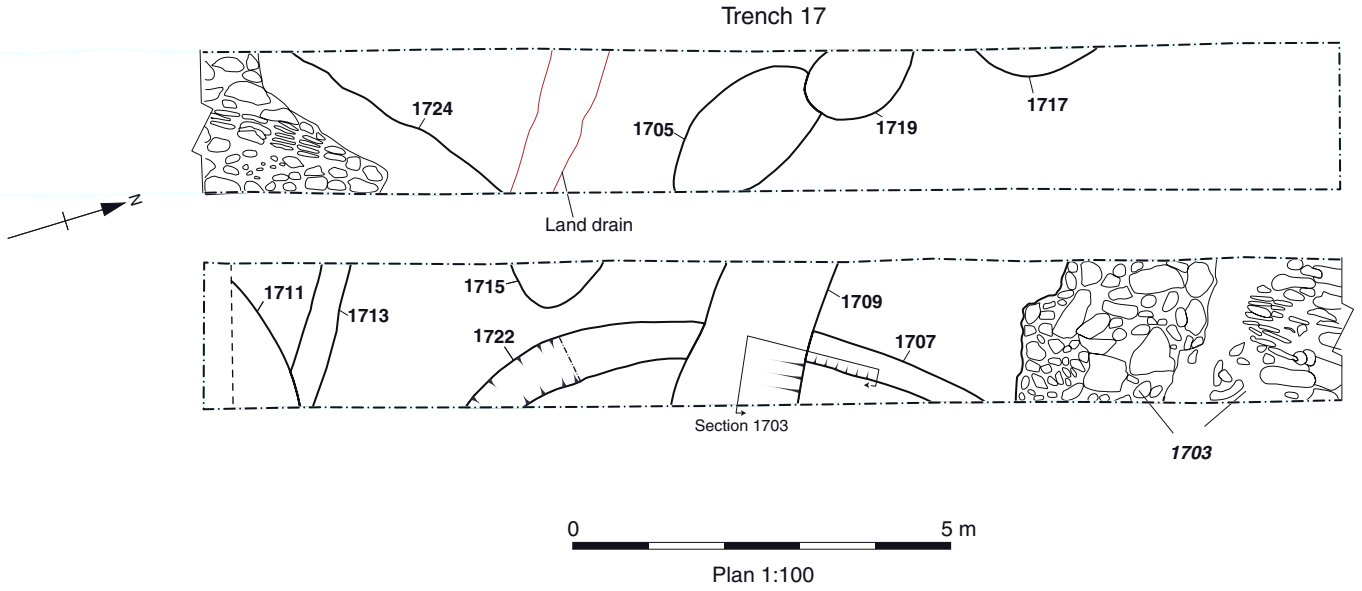


Figure 14: Trench 16 plan and sections



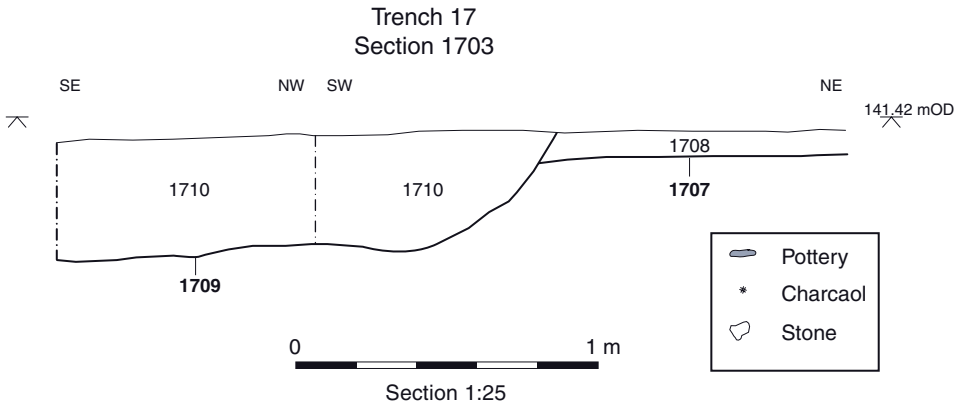


Figure 15: Trench 17 plan and section

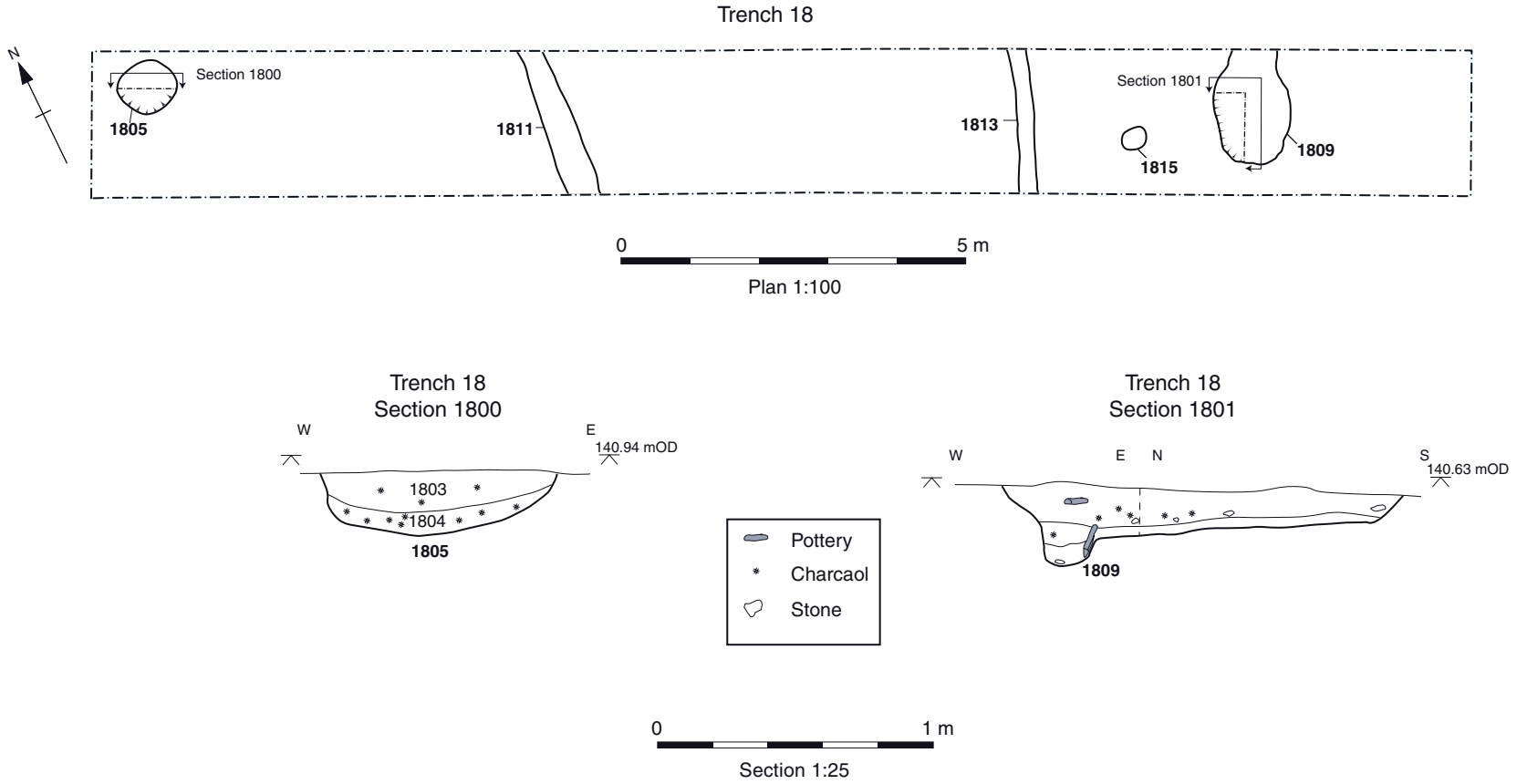


Figure 16: Trench 18 plan and sections

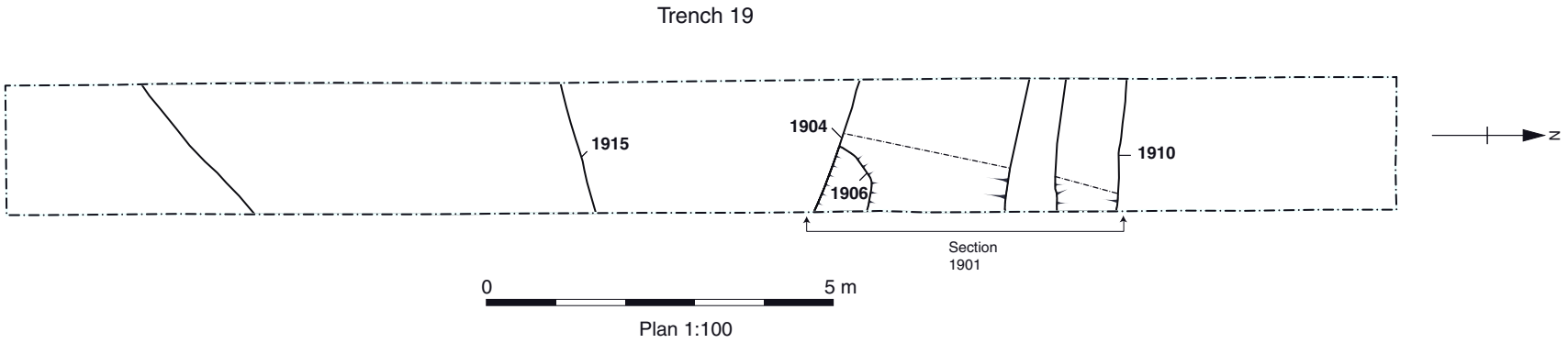


Figure 17: Trench 19 plan and section

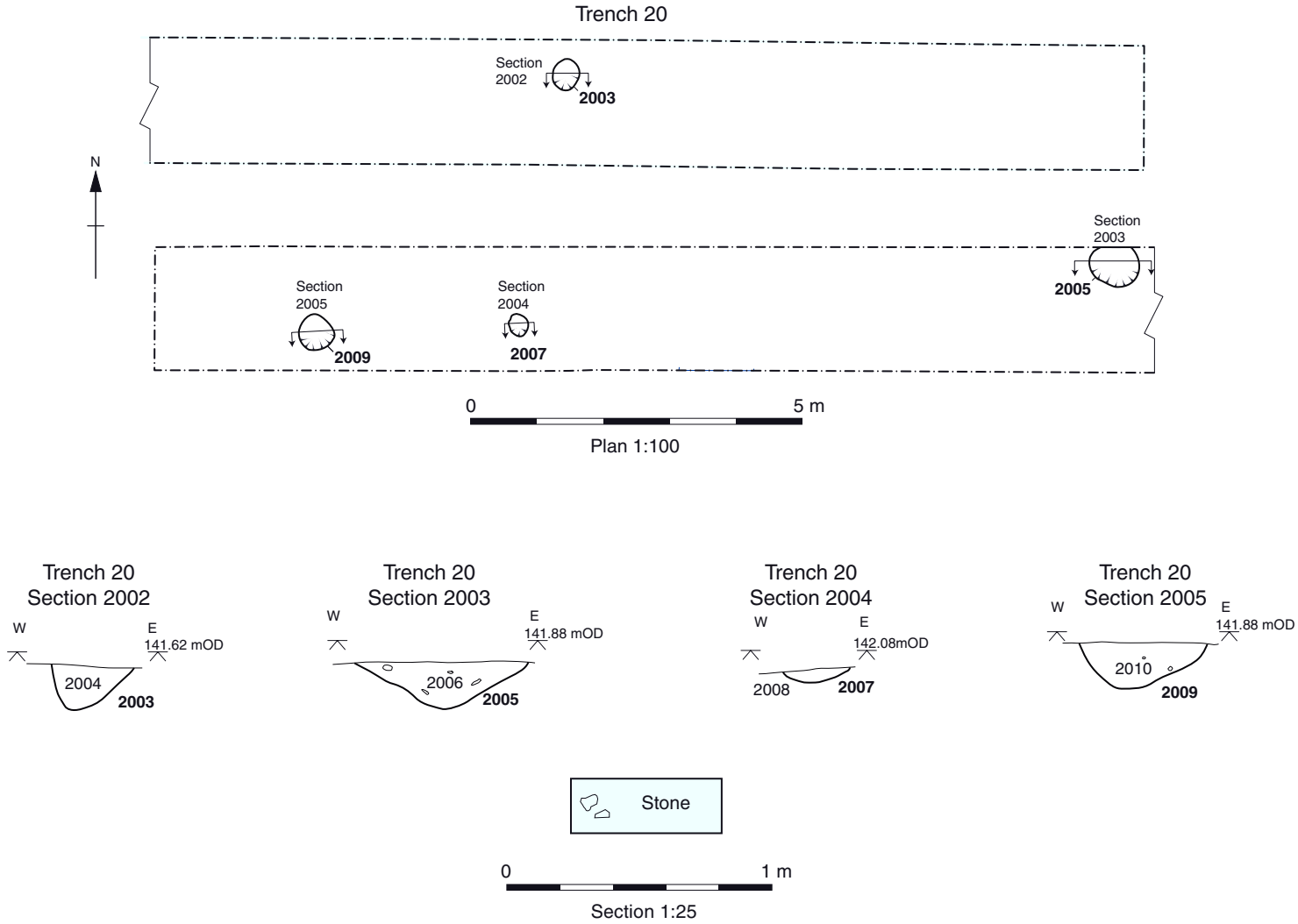


Figure 18: Trench 20 plan and sections

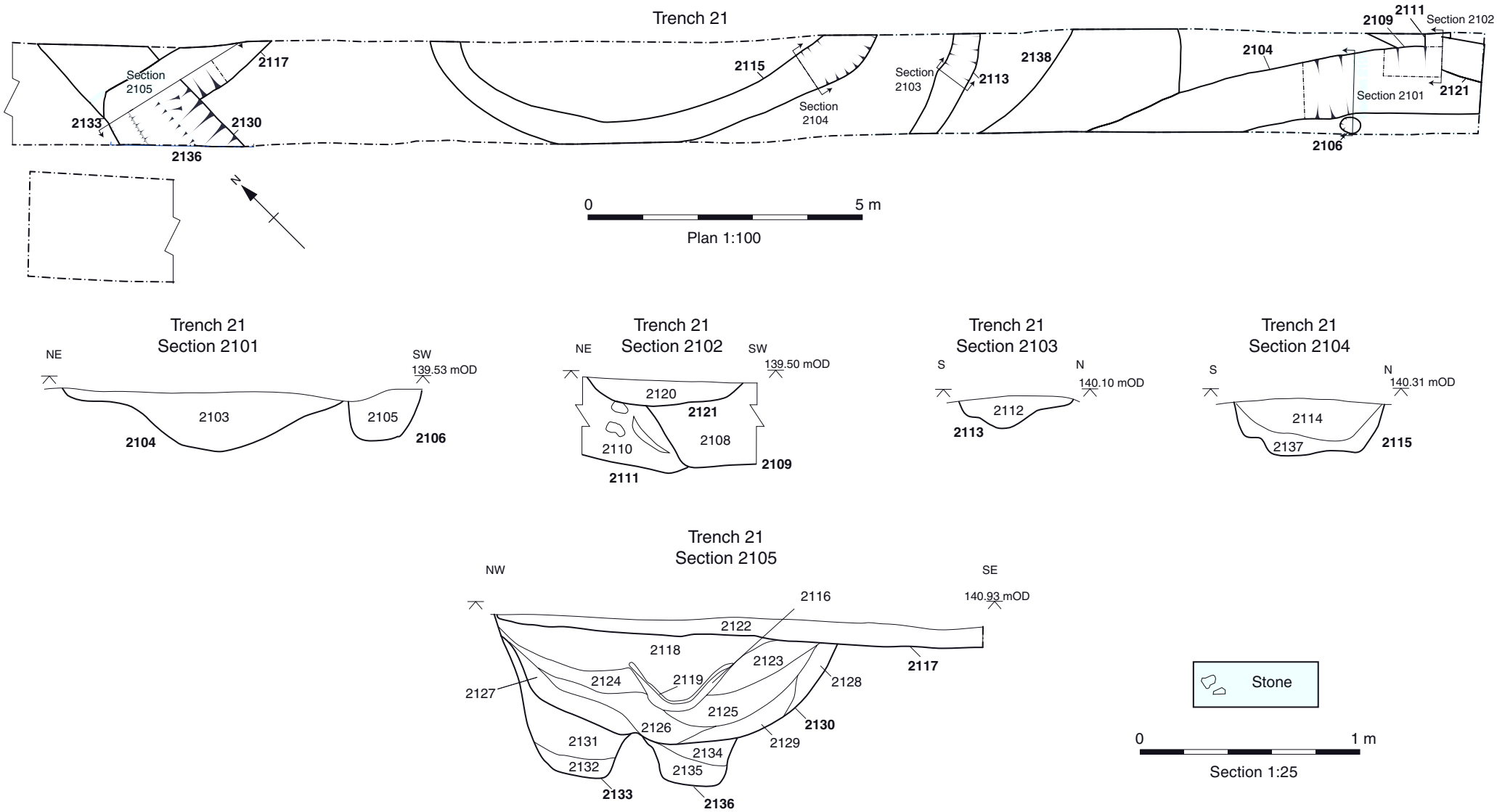


Figure 19: Trench 21 plan and sections

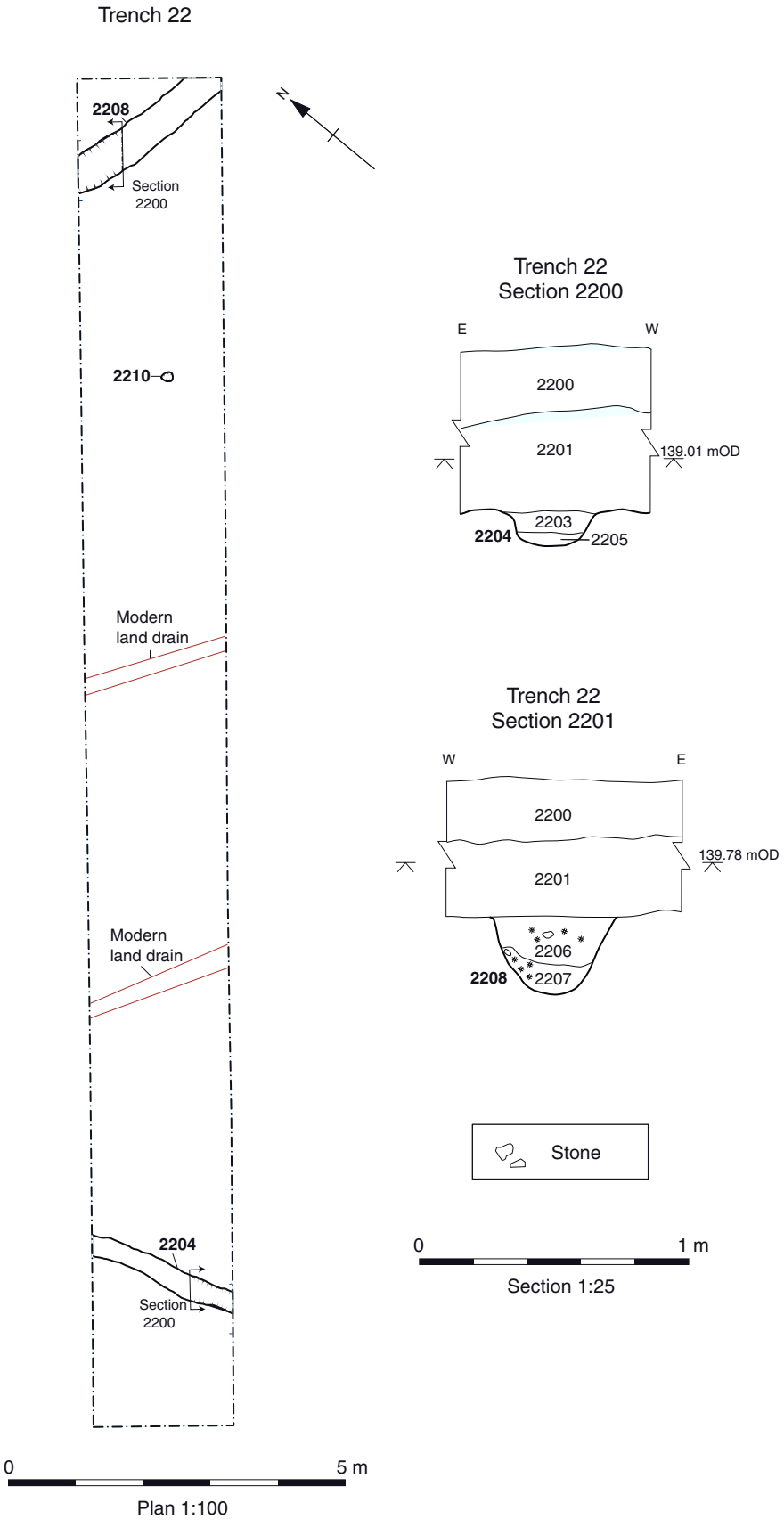


Figure 20: Trench 22 plan and sections

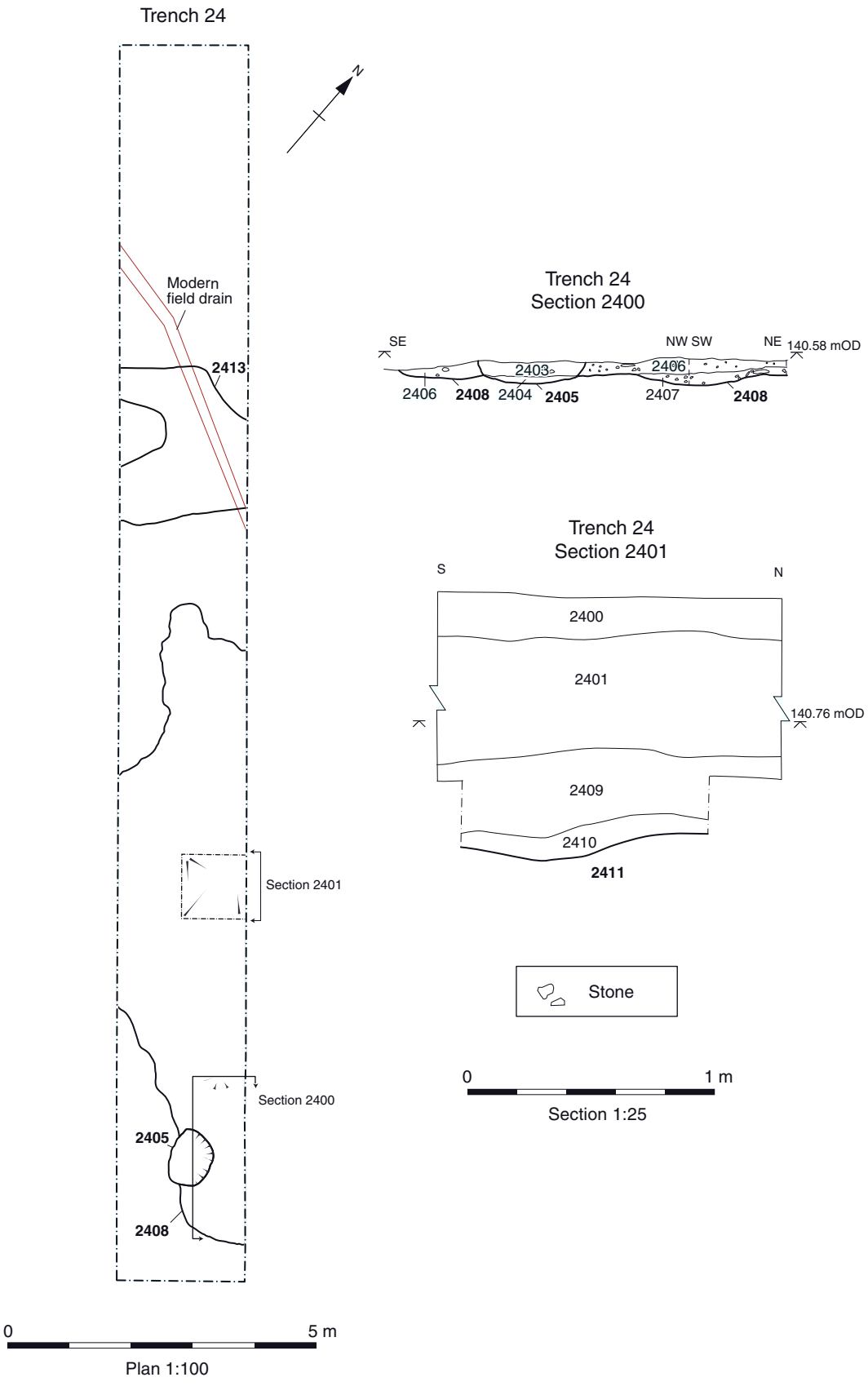


Figure 21: Trench 24 plan and section

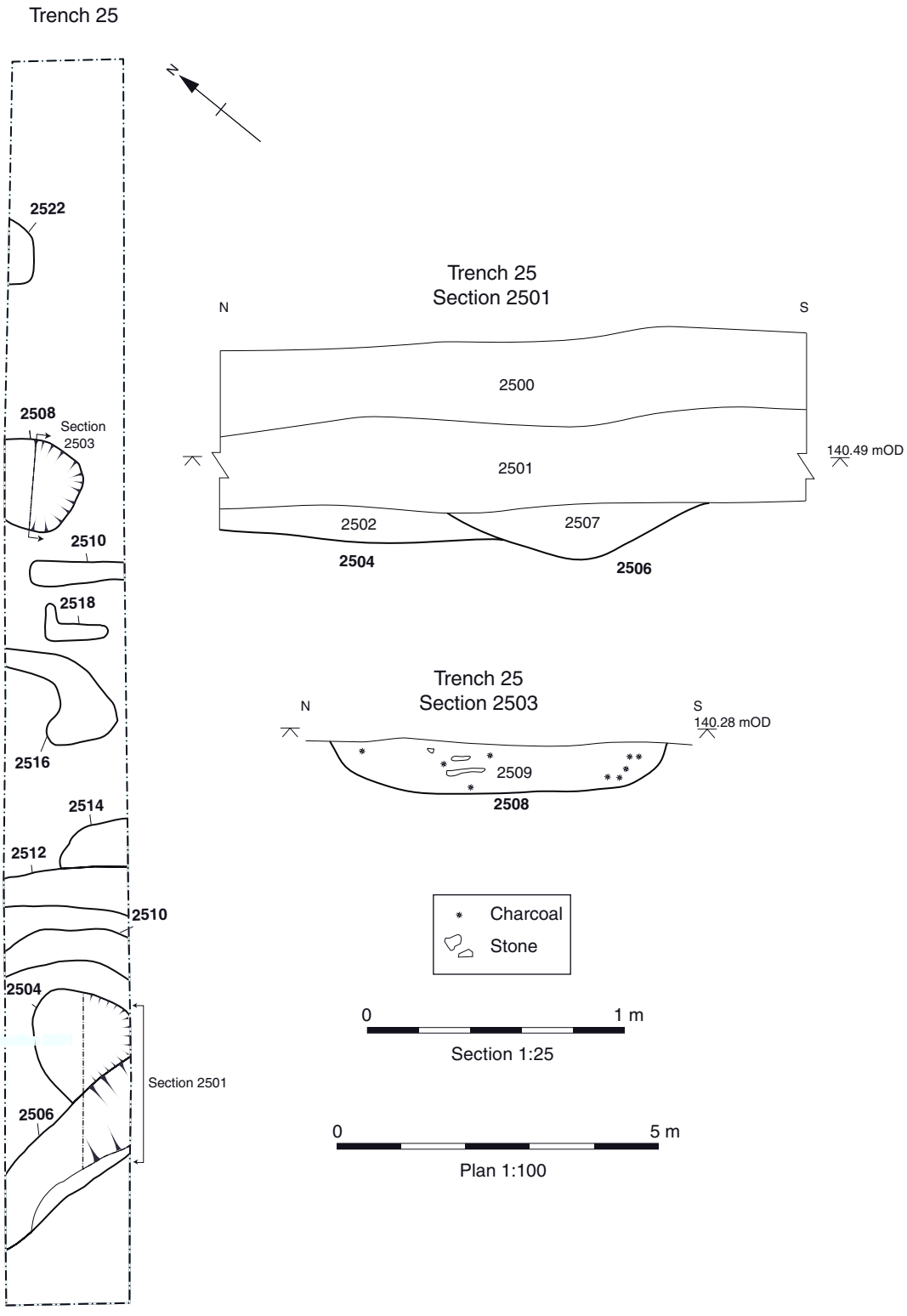
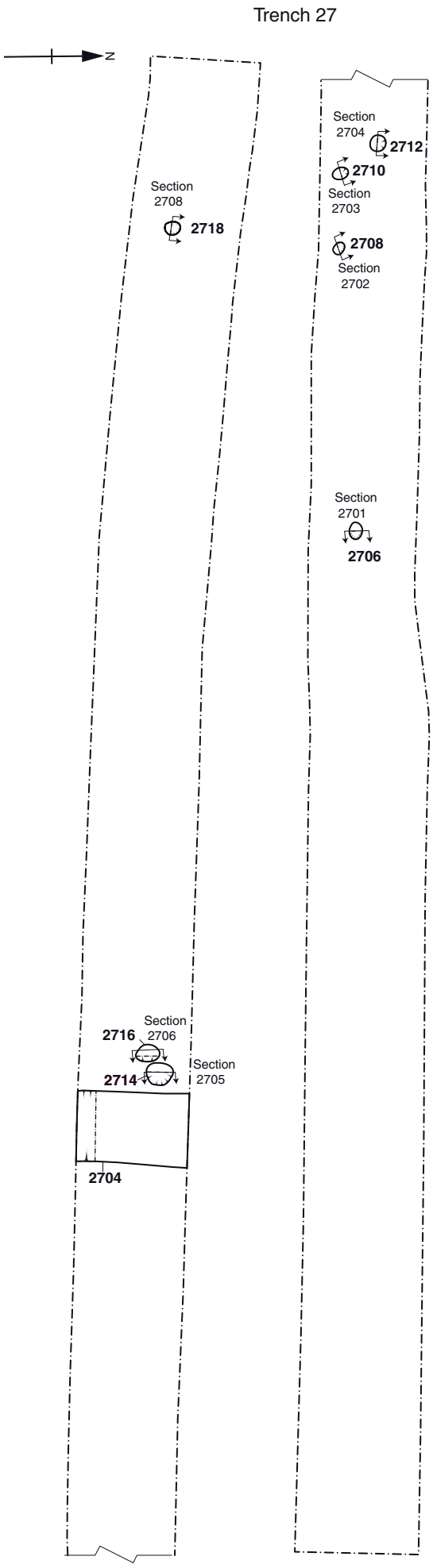
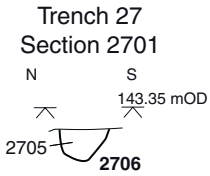
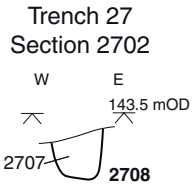
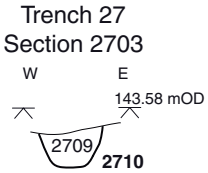


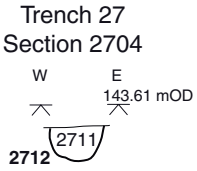
Figure 22: Trench 25 plan and sections

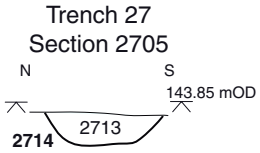


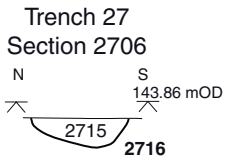


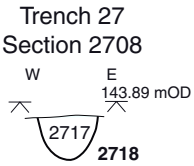












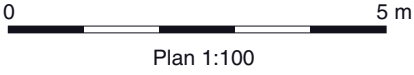


Figure 23: Trench 27 plan and sections

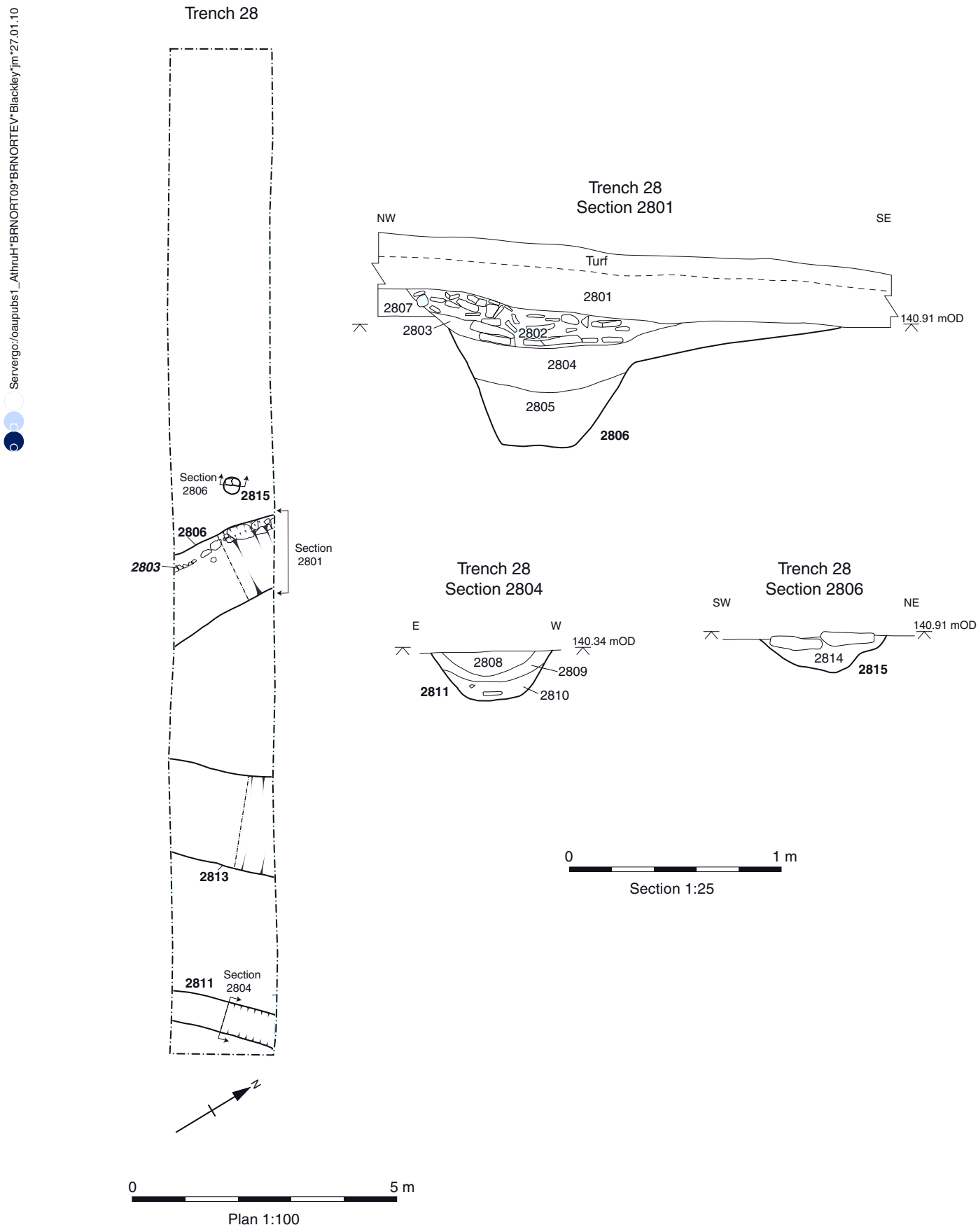


Figure 24: Trench 28 plan and sections

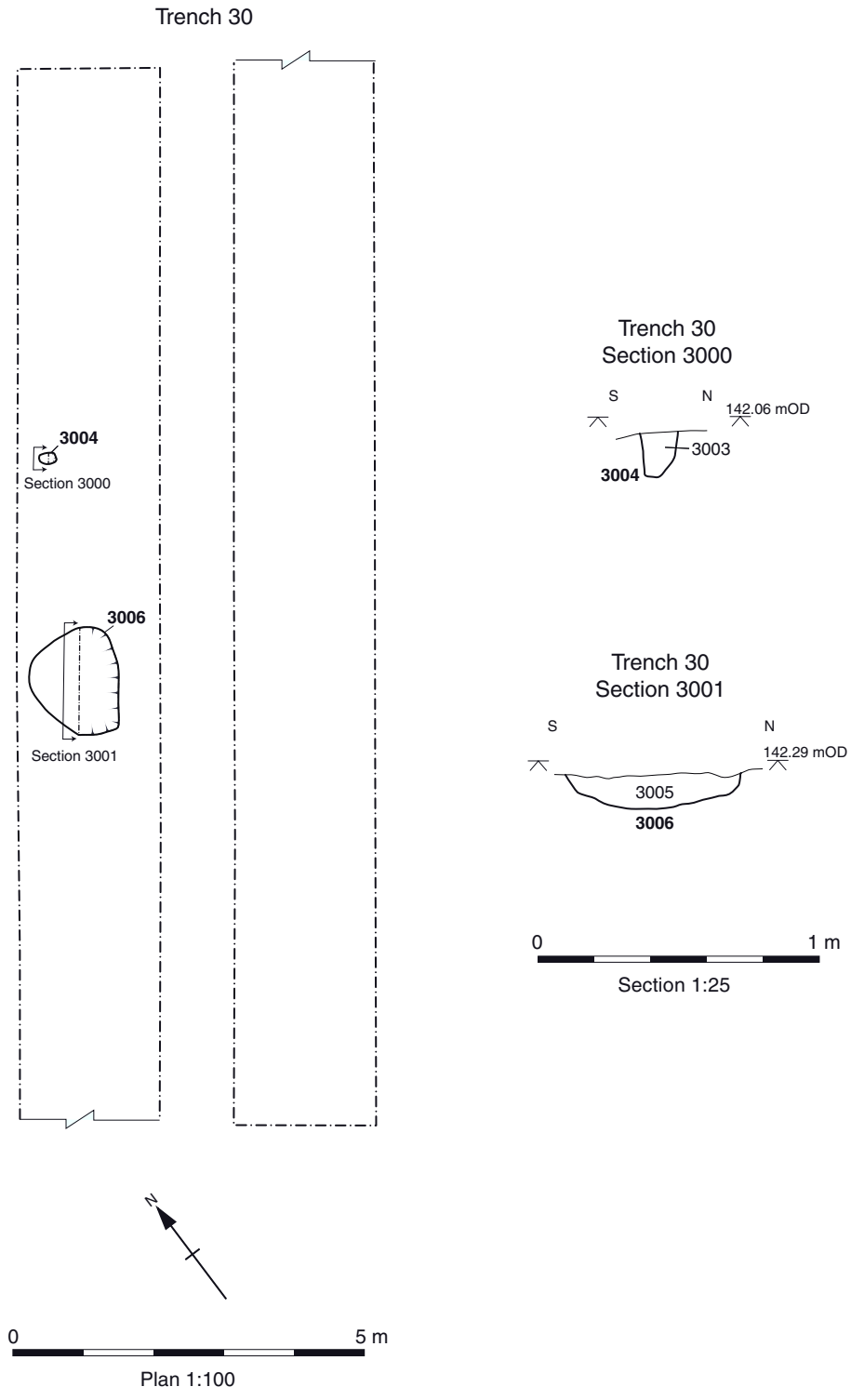


Figure 25: Trench 30 plan and sections

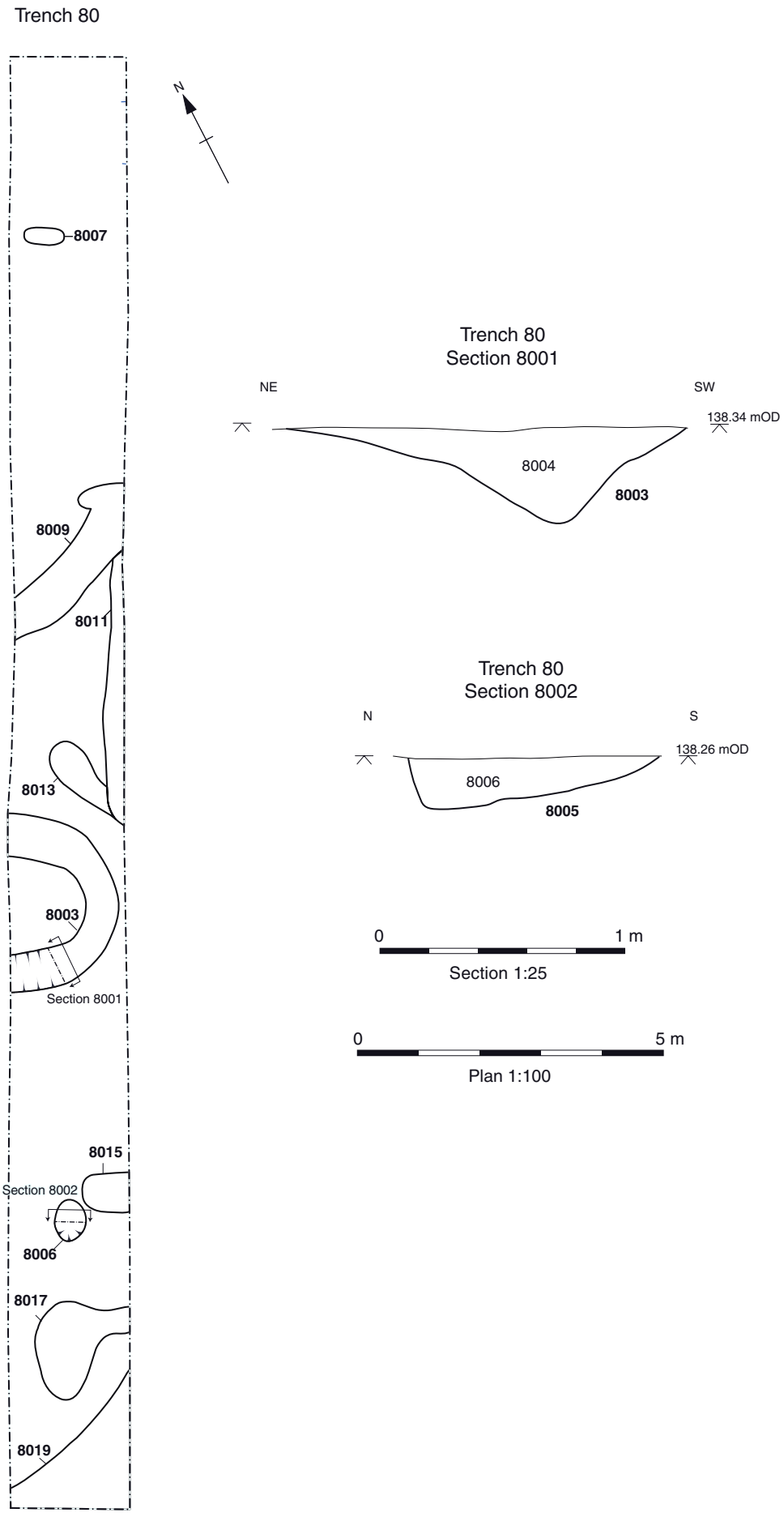
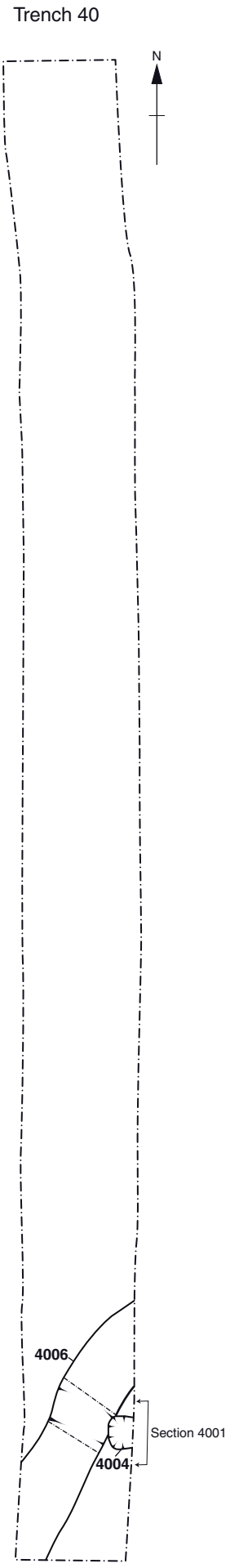


Figure 26: Trench 80 plan and sections



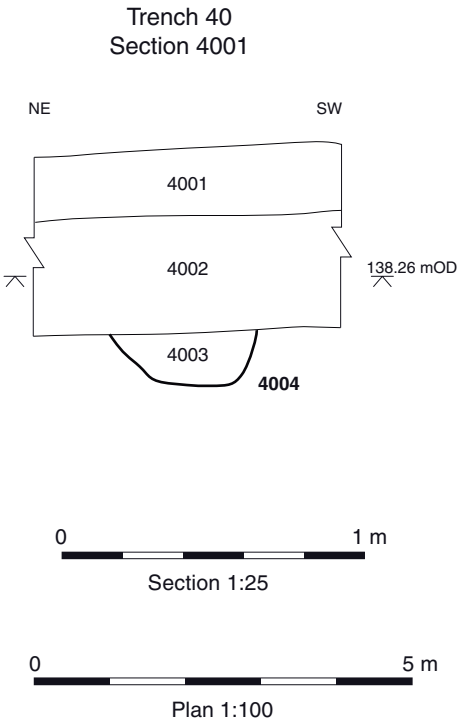


Figure 27: Trench 40 plan and section

Plate 1: Trench 17 General view of stone surface 1703.

Plate 2: Upper part of a beehive quern recovered from pit 1705

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