



# Glenvale Park, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire Archaeological Evaluation Report

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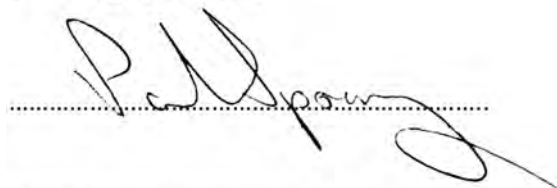




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## Glenvale Park, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

Between the 14th June and the 5th July 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted a programme of archaeological evaluation at Glenvale Park, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire (SP 87466 70150). A total of 32 x 50m long trenches and one 20m long trench were excavated within a proposed development area of agricultural farmland to the north of the town.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of Romano-British ditches in the north of the field, probably part of a rural settlement. The layout of the ditches correlated with features identified in an earlier geophysical survey, forming part of a rectilinear field system. Finds associated with the ditches included pottery (232 sherds, 3010g), dating primarily to the later Roman period, with a suggested peak between AD150-400. Metalwork, worked flint, fired clay and burnt stone were also recovered. Animal bone was dominated by cattle, followed by sheep/goat, dog and bird, with a few instances of pig and horse bone. Charred grain (barley and spelt/emmer wheat), chaff, weed seeds and charcoal were recovered from bulk soil samples and indicate that there is good potential for the preservation of plant remains at the site.

A later layer of colluvium located in the east of the western field, and following the natural topography of the site, suggests an absence of activity after the Roman period.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nick Gilmour. The fieldwork was directed by Yeraí Francisco Benet, who was supported by Joanna Nastaszyc. Survey and digitising were carried out by Thomas Houghton. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed development at Glenvale Park, north of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire (SP 87466 70150; Fig. 1). This is part of a larger mixed-use development including housing, primary schools, a secondary school, open space, employment areas, local centre facilities and associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application for Parcel 9. Following discussions with the Northamptonshire County Council archaeological planning officer, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA (Gilmour 2021), detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process and outlining how OA implemented the specified requirements.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the northwest of the town of Wellingborough and 3km south of Great Harrowden, in the development area of Glenvale Park, accessed from Niort Way (Fig. 1). The site itself is located on the side of a hill at the northern end of the development area, and it slopes downwards from north to south, from approximately 92m OD to 78m OD.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of two fields, which was almost entirely cultivated agricultural land at the time of evaluation.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Whitby Mudstones, with no superficial deposits recorded overlying this.  
(<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 05/08/21).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A summary of the known archaeological background is given below.
- 1.3.2 In the wider area, including within the boundary of the Glenvale Park development, there are numerous potential archaeological remains. These have mainly been identified from aerial photographs, and confirmed by geophysical survey. Most of these are likely to Iron Age, Roman and medieval date. Geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) identified features in the northern part of the evaluation area, which were interpreted as representing Iron Age and/or Roman enclosures.
- 1.3.3 During an evaluation immediately adjacent and to the south of the current site, little of archaeological interest was identified (MOLA 2020).

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

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

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines. All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations and with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance was provided to all excavators in the form of the OA Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

2.2.2 The original project design consisted of 78 trenches, 77 of which were 50m long and 2m wide and one trench which was 20m long and 2m wide. Before the commencement of work and with the agreement of the consultant and the County Archaeologist, the number of trenches measuring 50m in length was amended to 36.

2.2.3 Of the 37 trenches, five were not excavated as they were disturbed by previous development in the area and fell outside the new boundaries of the area to be evaluated. Several other trenches were moved or shortened for the same reason. Details of these changes are given in the Trench Descriptions below (Appendix A).

2.2.4 Surveying was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. The site grid has been accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations have been levelled to the Ordnance Datum (m OD).

- 2.2.5 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 2.2.6 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches. Spoil was stored alongside trenches, separating topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 2.2.7 The top of the first archaeological deposits were cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits. All archaeological features encountered were excavated stratigraphically to the level of the geological horizon and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site, as well as all relationships between features or deposits. All excavation of features was done by hand. Investigation slots through all linear features were at least 1m in width and 1m x 1m test pits were dug in Trenches 12 and 13 to establish the edges of a colluvial deposit.
- 2.2.8 Environmental samples were taken for flotation processing to assess the presence of any charred or mineralised plant remains.
- 2.2.9 Records comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data. A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, and small finds were kept. All features were individually documented on context sheets and hand drawn in sections. Written descriptions were recorded on pro forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretive elements. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales and tied into Ordinance Datum, and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.10 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains, divided by the two fields of the evaluation (Western Field and Eastern Field; Fig. 2). The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds and environmental data are reported on in Appendix B – C.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology was variable across the site, being mainly clay at the southern end of the site and combined gravel/iron stone and yellow silt within the trenches in the northern part of the fields. This was overlain by a dark brown silty sand subsoil – of changeable depth related with its location within the field - which in turn was overlain by topsoil. Trenches 12, 13 and 14 contained a layer of colluvium, which was present in these trenches because they were located at the converging point of three different hill slopes.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, although heavy rain during a few days partially flooded some of the trenches. It also caused the collapse of the baulk on the east to west orientated trenches, particularly the deeper ones (see Trench 14 description). Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The densest concentration of archaeological features was present in the trenches located in the central and northern parts of site, mostly in the Western Field (Figs 2-3), specifically Trenches 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, many containing finds suggesting a Romano-British date and matching features identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). Features consisted almost exclusively of linear ditches of different orientations. In the other trenches in the Western Field, very little or no archaeology was encountered (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 16). Of the quieter trenches, only Trench 1 contained a ditch corresponding with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey.

3.3.2 Apart from Trench 34, all of the trenches in the Eastern Field (Trenches 17-28, 33, 35-38) were blank. Evidence of modern ploughing was found in some of these, as well as modern field drainage, but no features of archaeological interest were identified. Trench 34, close to the boundary ditch between the Eastern and Western fields, contained two nearly parallel north to south orientated ditches of Roman date.

### 3.4 Western Field (Fig. 3)

#### *Trench 1*

3.4.1 Trench 1 was located in the southwest of the field on a northwest to southeast alignment. From the two possible linear features shown on the geophysical survey, only one ditch was identified in the trench.

- 3.4.2 Ditch **100** (Plate 1) was orientated northwest to southeast. It measured 3m wide and 0.51m deep with stepped sides and a flat base. Its only fill (101) was a mid blueish brown silty clay, which contained Romano-British pottery (7 sherds, 126g) dating to AD150-400 (Appendix B.1).

### *Trenches 2 and 3*

- 3.4.3 Trenches 2 and 3 were situated in the west of the field; Trench 2 of west to east orientation was approximately 20m southwest of similarly aligned Trench 3. No archaeological features were present in these trenches.
- 3.4.4 Trench 3 contained an area of flat stones that after cleaning was proven to be of natural origin.

### *Trench 4*

- 3.4.5 Trench 4, some 20m east of Trench 3, was north-northeast to south-southwest orientated. At its northern end a pair of parallel ditches approximately 4m apart were exposed.
- 3.4.6 Ditch **400** (Fig. 5, Section 14) was 1.3m wide and 0.76m deep and had an east to west orientation. It contained a basal fill (401) of light brownish blue silt, which yielded Romano-British pottery (3 sherds, 25g) dating to AD50-400, rare charcoal and a snail shell (Appendix C.3). This was overlain by a mid yellowish brown silty clay fill (402) that contained further Roman pottery (9 sherds, 96g) dating to AD70-200, three cattle bones (Appendix C.2) and abundant small angular stones. The upper fill (403) was a mid brownish grey silty clay that contained only two sherds (42g) of Roman pottery dating to AD150-400, a nail (SF1; Appendix B.2) and two fragments of animal bone.
- 3.4.7 Approximately 4m south of ditch **400** was ditch **404**, on the same alignment. It was 0.64m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and flat base. Its only fill (405) was a mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and small angular stone inclusions. A sizeable assemblage of Romano-British pottery dating to AD150-300 was recovered (26 sherds, 278g), as well as a cattle mandible.

### *Trench 5*

- 3.4.8 Trench 5 (Plate 2) was approximately 10m east of the centre of Trench 4, aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. To the west, it contained two parallel ditches running northeast to southwest, while a third ditch located towards the centre of the trench was aligned north to south.
- 3.4.9 Ditches **500** and **501** (Fig. 5, Sections 19 and 20; Plate 3) were 1.5m apart. Ditch **500** was 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep with concave base and steep sides, and was located to the east of ditch **501**, which was 0.9m wide and 0.29m deep. Ditch **500** contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (504), which yielded Romano-British pottery (14 sherds, 238g) dating to AD150-400, a nail (SF3), a worked flint (Appendix B.3), a fragment of burnt stone (26g; Appendix B.5) and a single animal bone. A bulk soil sample (Appendix C.1) produced abundant molluscs, weed seeds and charcoal (5ml). Ditch **500** was partially overlaid by layer (507) (see below).

- 3.4.10 In ditch **501** two different fills were identified: the basal fill (505) was a mid orangey brown sandy silt, overlain by a dark greyish brown clay fill (506). Both fills contained Romano-British pottery dating to AD150-400 (a total of 19 sherds, 287g), as well as animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat). The upper fill also contained a burnt cobble (246g), most probably a potboiler used domestically for cooking or bathing purposes. This find is possibly prehistoric in date and therefore residual in its context. A bulk soil sample collected from the upper fill (506) also proved productive, with abundant carbonised plant remains being recovered (Appendix C.1). Cereal remains consist of small to moderate quantities of barley, spelt/emmer wheat and other grains that were too poorly preserved to identify. The sample also contains occasional spelt/ emmer wheat glume bases (indicative of on-site crop processing), a single small legume and a wide range of weed seeds including grassland species, rough pasture/wasteland species and wetland species. A moderate quantity of charcoal was also recovered, approximately 13ml in total.
- 3.4.11 These two ditches were associated with three different layers (Fig. 5, Sections 19 and 20). Layer (502), which was truncated by ditch **501**, was directly on top of the natural geology between the ditches and consisted of a light yellowish brown sandy silt of 0.01m depth. It was overlain by layer (503), mostly composed of large flat limestones, and in turn by layer (507), a mid greyish brown clay. Only one of these layers (507) contained finds, consisting of pottery (37 sherds, 434g) of Late Roman date (c. AD250-400), and two fragments of animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat).
- 3.4.12 Ditch **508** was located to the east of these features. It was 1m wide and 0.1m deep with a concave base and gently sloping sides. It contained a single mid brown clay fill (509) that produced Romano-British pottery (4 sherds, 29g) dating to AD100-400, and a fragment (26g) of fired clay, possibly a piece of daub (Appendix B.4).

### *Trench 6*

- 3.4.13 Trench 6 was orientated west-northwest to east-southeast, and was located to the south of Trench 4. It contained four parallel ditches running north to south. A possible fifth linear feature on the same alignment was spotted during the machining, but weather conditions made it impossible to excavate this feature as the east end of the trench was flooded for the duration of the project.
- 3.4.14 Ditch **600** was situated at the centre of the trench, it was 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep, its west side was stepped and its base concave. It contained a single dark greyish brown silty clay fill (601) that was truncated to the east by ditch **602**. Ditch **602** was 1.81m wide and 0.4m deep; it contained a basal fill (603) and an upper fill (604), both with similar silty clay compositions.
- 3.4.15 To the west of ditches **600** and **602** was ditch **607**, measuring 2.5m in width and 0.16m in depth, and to their east was ditch **605**, which was 1.72m wide and 0.34m deep. Both ditches had a single fill of similar characteristics, redeposited natural clay with abundant iron stone inclusions. Ditch **605** contained a single sherd (10g) of Romano-British pottery (AD100-400) and ditch **607** contained a further single sherd (1g).

### *Trenches 7 & 8*

3.4.16 Trenches 7 and 8 were located in the southern part of the centre of the field. Trench 7 was west-northwest to east-southeast orientated at the southern edge of the evaluation area, while Trench 8 was north-northeast to south-southwest orientated, some 20m north of Trench 7. Both trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

### *Trench 9*

3.4.17 Trench 9 was aligned northeast to southwest in the centre of the field. It contained two parallel linear features at each end of the trench orientated northwest to southeast, and a north to south orientated ditch located east of the centre of the trench.

3.4.18 Located close to the north-eastern end of the trench was a series of three ditches. The earliest ditch (**900**) measured 0.28m deep and was of unknown width as it was truncated on its west by ditch **902** and on its east by ditch **904**. Ditch **902** was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with a concave base and steep sides, while ditch **904** measured 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. The fills for these three ditches were very similar in composition, being clay with iron stone inclusions. Ditches **900** and **904** both contained Romano-British pottery (a total of 6 sherds, 56g) dating to AD100-400, along with animal bone (four fragments in total). Ditch **902** contained a medium-sized mammal femur.

3.4.19 To the west of these three ditches was ditch **906**, which measured 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep with a concave base, a gentle slope on its west side and a steep side to the east. It was orientated north to south and had a single sterile fill.

3.4.20 Located further to the west was a large ditch (**908**) that was 2.2m wide by 0.56m deep. It contained a sequence of three light brown to grey clay fills, two of which (910 and 911) produced Romano-British pottery (a total of 12 sherds, 230g) dating to AD150-400. The same two fills contained three cattle bones.

### *Trench 10*

3.4.21 Trench 10 was located in the north of the field, and it had a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment. It contained a ditch and a natural feature.

3.4.22 Ditch **1000** was northeast to southwest orientated, it had steep sides with a V shaped profile and measured 3.2m in width and 0.72m in depth. It contained a mid greyish brown sandy clay basal fill (1001) and an upper fill (1002) of similar characteristics. Both fills contained Romano-British pottery, with one sherd (10g) in the basal fill dating to AD50-400 and four sherds (11g) in the upper fill dating to AD150-400. The basal fill also contained two worked flints (both heavily corticated blades), 19 fragments of animal bone (a mixture of dog, cattle, sheep/goat and horse), a nail and the tip from a knife (SF2), which although possibly of Early Anglo-Saxon date (Appendix B.2), is more likely to be Roman given the date of the pottery in the ditch. The upper fill also contained a worked flint and three further fragments of animal bone, whilst a bulk soil sample (Appendix C.1) produced molluscs, weed seeds and charcoal (1g).

### *Trench 11 (Fig. 4)*

- 3.4.23 Trench 11 was orientated northeast to southwest at the eastern edge of the field. It had five ditches grouped in three different linear features.
- 3.4.24 At the northeast end of the trench was north to south aligned ditch **1110**, measuring 1.38m wide and 0.52m deep; it was truncated by a modern field drain and also by ditch **1108** on its western edge. Ditch **1108** was 3.18m wide by 0.3m deep, and it contained 10 sherds (55g) of Romano-British pottery dating to AD200-400, along with three fragments of animal bone, a single nail and a single piece of iron smithing slag (5g). It was also truncated by a modern field drain.
- 3.4.25 Further to the southwest, ditch **1100** (Plate 4) extended east to west. It had a concave base with stepped sides, and contained a sole fill (1101) of dark grey silty clay, which yielded Romano-British pottery (1 sherd, 9g) dating to AD150-400, seven fragments of animal bone (sheep/goat, domestic fowl and pig) and two fragments of oyster shell (Appendix C.3).
- 3.4.26 This ditch was probably related to northeast to southwest aligned ditches **1102** and **1103**, which according to the geophysical survey, may have collectively been part of a sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosure. Ditch **1102** was 1m wide and 0.36m deep; it contained a single fill and was truncated on its western edge by ditch **1103** of bigger dimensions, 1.9m width by 0.76m depth (the feature was not fully excavated due to safety concerns). Ditch **1103** contained three clay fills of different grey tones, two of which (1105 and 1107) produced Romano-British pottery (5 sherds, 27g) dating to AD150-400. Fill (1107) also produced 21 fragments of animal bone (predominantly bird, as well as cattle and sheep/goat).

### *Trench 12 (Fig. 4)*

- 3.4.27 Trench 12 (Plate 5) was orientated east to west and was located at the junction of three hill slopes in a topographical depression that had its highest point approximately 15m north of Trench 12 and continued south for approximately 100m. The trench contained a northwest to southeast aligned linear feature at its eastern end, comprising two ditches and a terminus. It also contained an east to west aligned gully and a thick layer of colluvial running from north to south. This layer was visible on the geophysical survey, and it is also present in Trenches 13 and 14.
- 3.4.28 Ditch **1200** (Plate 6) was located at the east end of the trench and had a flat base; its sides were not visible as it was truncated by ditch **1205**, which measured 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Within ditch **1205** was Romano-British pottery (17 sherds, 161g) dating to AD200-400, along with 10 fragments of animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat), a piece of worked flint (a small multiplatform core), three fragments (41g) of fired clay and 12 pieces (831g) of burnt stone (Appendix B.5).
- 3.4.29 Ditch **1200** was also truncated by ditch terminus **1202** to the east, which had vertical sides with a V shaped profile and was 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep. Ditch **1202** also contained Romano-British pottery (7 sherds, 80g) dating to AD150-300, as well as



three cattle bone fragments. All the fills for these three ditches were of clay or silty clay composition and were predominantly brown or brownish grey in colour.

- 3.4.30 Two gullies were aligned east to west. Gully **1208**, measuring 0.16m deep on its north side, was truncated by the northernmost gully (**1210**), which was 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep with a V shaped base and vertical sides (Fig. 5, Section 11). Gully **1210** contained a single fill (1211) of mid grey clay that produced Romano-British pottery (3 sherds, 26g) dating to AD240-400, and a pig bone. Gully **1208** was also truncated by layer (1216) on its south side.
- 3.4.31 Layer (1216), a mid grey silty clay measuring 0.25m deep, was interpreted as a spread that ran north to south with no clear edges and could be found in Trenches 13 and 14. It was located in the topographical depression described above (see 3.4.27), which suggests a colluvial/hill wash origin. To the west it was clearly truncated by a series of modern field drains (marked as modern in Figs 3-4), while to the east it overlaid gully **1208**. It had two test pits cut into it. Test pit 1 (1m x 1m x 0.26m) was located at the western edge of layer (1216), approximately 2m from the modern disturbances. It contained a recut for another field drain. Three sherds of pottery (40g) were recovered from layer (1216), two of which were Romano-British while the third was identified as medieval (Appendix B.1), possibly an indicator as to when the colluvial layer formed. Test pit 2 (1m x 1m x 0.6m) revealed a possible pit below layer (1219) (same as (1216)). This pit (**1217**) had a concave base with steep sides (Fig. 5, Section 13), although its full extent could not be exposed and its only fill was sterile.
- 3.4.32 Cut **1212** belongs to an unknown feature covered by colluvial layer (1216), immediately south of gully **1208** (Fig. 5, Section 11). It had two fills, a light yellowish brown silty clay basal fill (1213) and a mid grey clay fill (1214) with abundant large red stones. Both fills contained Romano-British pottery (a total of 5 sherds, 44g) dating to AD100-400.

#### *Trench 13 (Fig. 4)*

- 3.4.33 Trench 13 was aligned north to south and was located on the same downward slope as Trench 12. It contained three ditches, two at the centre of the trench and one to the north, as well as a pit and a spread of colluvium overlaying an undetermined feature.
- 3.4.34 Pit **1300** was found immediately south of colluvial layer (1314), partly underneath the bulk to the west. It was 0.92m in diameter and 0.22m deep with a concave base and gently sloped sides. Its only fill (1301) did not contain any finds.
- 3.4.35 Ditch **1302** was the northernmost feature in the trench, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.42m deep with a concave base and steep sides (Fig. 5, Section 16; Plate 7). Its fills were mainly composed of clay and only the upper fill (1304) contained Romano-British pottery (3 sherds, 31g), along with animal bone. It was truncated on its south by colluvial layer (1314).
- 3.4.36 Ditch **1307** was located in the centre of the trench, measuring 1.02m wide and 0.76m deep, with stepped sides and a V shaped base. It contained four clay fills; only the mid greyish brown upper fill (1311) contained Romano-British pottery (4 sherds, 219g;

AD250-400), along with a fragment of daub (7g) and two fragments of animal bone. This ditch was truncated to its south by a shallow ditch (**1305**) measuring 0.78m in width and 0.18m in depth. Its only fill (1306) contained one sherd of Romano-British pottery (22g) dating to AD100-400, as well as one fragment of animal bone.

- 3.4.37 Two test pits were made into the colluvial layer (1314). Test pit 1 extended to the south of ditch **1302** (Fig. 5, Section 16; Plate 7), while Test pit 2 was some 2m south of Test pit 1. Both test pits revealed the same stratigraphy as described above (see 3.4.31), with the colluvial layer covering earlier features that were not fully excavated as the extent of them was unclear. One of these features was represented by cut **1312** in Test pit 1, measuring at least 1.65m long and 0.18m deep with a steep side to the north and an irregular base. Its only fill (1313) was partly excavated and a bulk soil sample was taken (Appendix C.1), revealing a small number of cereal grains and a large amount of charcoal (38ml).

#### *Trench 14*

- 3.4.38 Trench 14 was in the south of the field, orientated west-northwest to east-southeast and in the same topographic depression as Trenches 12-13. In its centre was a similar layer of colluvium as that identified in Trenches 12 and 13. The colluvium extended north to south, following the slope of the hill and was approximately 25m wide. This layer was not excavated in this trench. No other archaeological features were identified.

#### *Trenches 15 and 16*

- 3.4.39 Trenches 15 and 16 were located in the south of the Western Field. Trench 15 was orientated north-west to south-east, while Trench 16 was orientated north-northwest to south-southeast. Both trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

### **3.5 Eastern Field (Fig. 3)**

#### *Trench 34*

- 3.5.1 Trench 34 was the only trench measuring 20m in length (Plate 8). It was located in the north-western corner of the field, orientated northwest to southeast. It contained two linear ditches.
- 3.5.2 Ditch **3400** north to south orientated, 1.24m wide and 0.65m deep with a flat base and steep sides (Fig. 5, Section 7; Plate 9). It contained a basal fill (3401) of dark greyish brown clayey silt that produced one sherd (2g) of Roman pottery dating to AD100-400 and a mandible fragment from a medium-sized mammal. Sealing this was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt fill (3402) containing another sherd of Roman pottery (21g) and a cattle metatarsus. The upper fill (3403) contained further Romano-British pottery (7 sherds, 164g), this context dating to AD200-400, an iron nail and seven fragments of animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat). In addition, a bulk soil sample from the upper fill was rich in plant remains (Appendix C.1), with frequent grains of barley and spelt/emmer wheat. A barley grain with a twisted morphology is indicative of six-row barley, while a small quantity of spelt/emmer glue bases (indicative of on-site crop processing) were recovered. The weed seeds in this sample include species usually

associated with grassland, arable, wasteland and wetland environments, and the sample also contained a moderate quantity of charcoal, approximately 6ml in total.

- 3.5.3 To the northwest was a very shallow ditch **3404**, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.05m deep, with imperceptible sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, Section 8). Its single fill (3405) contained Romano-British pottery (17 sherds, 256g) dating to AD150-400.

#### *Trenches 17 to 28, 33, and 35 to 38.*

- 3.5.4 Trenches 17 – 28, 33, and 35 – 38 contained no evidence of archaeological features.

### 3.6 Finds and environmental summary

#### *Finds summary*

- 3.6.1 Romano-British pottery was the principal category of finds recovered. The assemblage comprised 232 sherds of pottery (weighing 3010g), representing a minimum of thirty-nine vessels, and dates primarily to the later Roman period, with a suggested peak between AD150-400 (Appendix B.1). It was recovered from features in Trenches 1, 4-6, 9-13 and 34, with the most coming from Trench 5 in the Western Field. Ditch **501** in Trench 5 produced the largest single assemblage dating AD250-400, while Trenches 4, 12 and 34 also produced moderate assemblages of pottery suggesting Roman occupation in the north of the site.
- 3.6.2 Ironwork (nine fragments: eight nails and one knife fragment) was representative of utilitarian and multifunctional artefacts used in everyday activity (Appendix B.2). Six worked flints were recovered from the fills of ditches in Trenches 5, 10 and 12 and they almost certainly represent residual pieces caught up the fills of later features (Appendix B.3). Small amounts of fired clay (Appendix B.4), burnt stone (Appendix B.5) and iron slag (Appendix B.6) were also recovered.

#### *Environmental summary*

- 3.6.3 Five bulk samples were taken during the evaluation, the material is in a reasonable state of preservation (Appendix C.1). Preservation of plant remains was through carbonisation and botanical material was recovered from all five of the samples from this site. The botanical assemblage consists of cereal grains, chaff, legumes, weed seeds and charcoal. The samples from this site all contain reasonably large quantities of relatively well-preserved molluscs.
- 3.6.4 Ditch **501** (Trench 5) contained abundant carbonised plant remains, including cereals, glume bases (indicative of on-site crop processing), a single small legume, a wide range of weed seeds, and charcoal. Ditch **3400** (Trench 34) was similarly rich in plant remains. The concentration of material in these features provides further evidence of domestic activity in the north of the site. The smaller quantities of plant remains in the remaining samples are more likely to be background scatters of domestic refuse.
- 3.6.5 A total of 108 fragments of countable animal bone was recovered from ditches dated to the Roman period (Appendix C.2). This assemblage almost entirely represents

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domestic mammals, dominated by cattle, with fragments of unidentified bird bone from ditch **1103** (Trench 11) possibly representing wild bird.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered reliable; the archaeological features were clear where present within the trenches, and the geological horizon was clear when encountered.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 All the objectives laid out in Section 2.1 of this report were achieved by this evaluation.
- 4.2.2 The presence or absence of archaeological remains has been clearly established across the site and the results of the geophysical survey have been tested.
- 4.2.3 Many of the features identified as probably archaeological during the geophysical survey correspond with archaeological features present in the trenches, although some of the features shown in the survey were proven to be of modern agricultural origin, while a few were not identified in the evaluation trenches. The evaluation revealed a layer of colluvium, which matched a feature marked as possible archaeology in the geophysical survey. Test pits dug into the colluvial layer have established the possible presence of further archaeological features being sealed by this layer (Trenches 12 and 13).
- 4.2.4 Trench coverage was sufficient to characterise the date and extent of the archaeological features across the evaluated area.

### 4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Part of a Romano-British rural settlement or farmstead was evident in the northern part of the evaluated area. This was first revealed by the geophysical survey, which identified linear features forming a rectilinear system of boundaries and enclosures, particularly in Trenches 3-6, 9-14 (the Western Field) and 34 (the Eastern Field). The evaluation proved that many of these anomalies were ditches of Roman date, with ditches in Trenches 1, 4-6, 9-13 and 34 all containing ditches that both matched features in the geophysical survey (Figs 2-4) and contained Roman pottery and other finds. Some of the ditches form clear enclosures when viewed in relation to the results of the geophysical survey. For example, two ditches in Trench 4 (**400** and **404**) and two ditches in Trench 5 (**500** and **501**) form the northern and eastern boundaries of a sub-rectangular enclosure, and these same features also contained a concentration of pottery and plant remains (see below), suggesting a focus of domestic activity in this location. Ditches **1100**, **1102** and **1103** in Trench 11, and possibly a series of ditches in Trench 12 (**1200/1202/1205**) form the sides of a larger sub-rectangular enclosure. Ditches in Trenches 9, 10, and 13 clearly also contain boundaries which are part of the field system, while the two ditches in Trench 34 (**3400** and **3404**) appear to be internal features within an enclosure. At least two of the ditches in Trench 6 (**600** and **605**) and ditch **100** in Trench 1, appear to be part of the western side of a possible trackway, which extends broadly north-east to south-west through the Western Field.
- 4.3.2 Pottery recovered from the ditches suggests a peak between AD150-400 (Appendix B.1), and the amount recovered (a total of 232 sherds, 3010g) provides a good

indication of settlement, rather than the casual loss of sherds in an area of outlying field system. The amounts recovered from individual features were not consistent across the trenches, with the highest concentrations coming from the sub-rectangular enclosure already mentioned in Trench 5 (78 sherds, 1008g) and Trench 4 (40 sherds, 441g). Trench 12 (32 sherds, 311g) and Trench 34 (26 sherds, 443g) also produced larger amounts than the other trenches. Although the Roman pottery is dominated by coarsewares, approximately 20% of the assemblage (by sherd count) is finewares and there are also a small number of imported wares (5 sherds, 16g), including three samian sherds.

- 4.3.3 Some of the features that can be linked to enclosures in the geophysical survey and to larger assemblages of pottery also yielded good assemblages of charred plant remains. Ditch **501** in Trench 5 and ditch **3400** in Trench 34 contained significant charred plant assemblages, comprising not only cereals and weed seeds, but also instances of glume bases, which indicates possible on-site crop processing (Appendix C.1). Faunal remains were dominated by cattle and sheep/goat, which suggests that livestock management formed part of the site economy.
- 4.3.4 The layer of colluvium identified in Trenches 12, 13 and 14 is noteworthy, as it appeared to seal earlier features, one of which (**1212** in Trench 12) contained Roman pottery. Three sherds of pottery (40g) were recovered from the colluvium in Trench 12, two of which were Romano-British while the third was identified as medieval (Appendix B.1), possibly an indicator as to when the colluvial layer formed.

## 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of part of a rural Roman settlement in the north of the evaluation area. The distribution and alignment of the ditches identified in the geophysical survey and confirmed during the evaluation suggests a rectilinear field system. Dating evidence indicates occupation in the later Roman period, with a suggested peak between AD150-400. The full extents of this settlement could not be determined through the evaluation, although overall, the site has good potential for providing evidence for settlement remains in this part of Northamptonshire during the later Roman period.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Plough soil on top of sub mid brown, and on top of silty blueish brown clay natural. No field drains or modern inclusions. One ditch present.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Cut		3	0.51	Ditch. C/o ditch		
101	Fill	100	3	0.51	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch brown, blueish clay	Pot	RB
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		WSW-ENE
Blank trench. Clay and gravel geology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Mid yellow iron stone with areas of mid yellowish brown at west end due to furrows. No archaeology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Natural varies from Iron Stone to clay/clayey silt. Furrow to the south, two ditches to the north.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Cut		1.2	0.76	Ditch		
401	Fill	400		0.2	Primary Fill	Pot	RB
402	Fill	400		0.38	Secondary Fill	Pot A. bone	RB
403	Fill	400		0.32	Tertiary Fill	Pot Nail A. bone	RB
404	Cut		0.64	0.2	Ditch		
405	Fill	404		0.2	Primary Fill	Pot A. bone	RB

Trench 5							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Plough soil, mid brownish grey, on top of subsoil mid brown clay, on top or orangey sand/silt and natural blueish clay. Three ditches present.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Cut		0.6	0.28	Ditch. C/o trackway ditch		
501	Cut		0.9	0.28	Ditch. C/o trackway ditch		
502	Layer		1.5	0.01	Other Layer. Bedding layer for stones? Pottery and bone in layer.	Pot	RB
503	Layer		1.5	0.09	Floor Surface. Flat stoney surface of trackway		
504	Fill	500		0.28	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch	Pot A. bone	RB
505	Fill	501		0.06	Primary Fill. F/o ditch	Pot A. bone	RB
506	Fill	501		0.22	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch	Pot 1 x Flint A. bone	RB
507	Fill	500		0.1	Tertiary Fill. F/o ditch and trackway	Pot Nail A. bone	RB
508	Cut		1	0.1	Ditch. C/o ditch		
509	Fill	508	1	0.1	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch	Pot 1 x F.Clay	RB
Trench 6							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Iron stone and clay geology. Modern field drains to the west. Four ditches present.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4m
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Cut		0.8	0.26	Ditch. C/o ditch		
601	Fill	600		0.26	Secondary fill.		
602	Cut		1.81	0.4	Ditch. C/o ditch		
603	Fill	602		0.4	Secondary fill		
604	Fill	602		0.36	Tertiary fill	A. bone	RB
605	Cut		1.72	0.34	Ditch. C/o ditch		
606	Fill	605		0.34	Tertiary fill	Pot	RB
607	Cut		2.5	0.16	Ditch. C/o ditch		
608	Fill	607		0.16	Tertiary fill	Pot	RB
Trench 7							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Blank trench					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2



						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 8</b>							
<b>General description</b>						<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-SSW
Blank trench						<b>Length (m)</b>	50
						<b>Width (m)</b>	2
						<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 9</b>							
<b>General description</b>						<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Plough soil on top of mid brown sub, on iron stone natural.						<b>Length (m)</b>	50
						<b>Width (m)</b>	2
						<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Cut				Ditch		
901	Fill	900			Primary Fill	Pot A. bone	RB
902	Cut				Ditch		
903	Fill	902			Primary Fill	A. bone	
904	Cut				Ditch		
905	Fill	904			Primary Fill	Pot A. bone	RB
906	Cut				Ditch		
907	Fill	906			Primary Fill		
908	Cut				Ditch. C/o ditch		
909	Fill	908			Primary Fill. F/o ditch		
910	Fill	908			Secondary Fill. F/o ditch	Pot A. bone	RB
911	Fill	908			Secondary Fill. F/o ditch	Pot A. bone	RB
<b>Trench 10</b>							
<b>General description</b>						<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
Clay geology. Furrow at north east end of trench. One ditch.						<b>Length (m)</b>	50
						<b>Width (m)</b>	2
						<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Cut				Ditch		
1001	Fill	1000			Primary Fill	Pot Fe Knife Nail	RB

						2 x Flint A. bone	
1002	Fill	1000			Secondary Fill	Pot 1 x Flint A. bone	RB
<b>Trench 11</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Sandy clay and clay geology. Modern drains. Five ditches.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.65	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1100	Cut				Ditch		
1101	Fill	1100			Primary Fill	Pot A. bone	RB
1102	Cut				Ditch	A. bone	
1103	Cut				Ditch		
1104	Fill	1102			Primary Fill		
1105	Fill	1103			Other Fill	Pot	RB
1106	Fill	1103			Other Fill		
1107	Fill	1103			Other Fill	Pot A. bone	RB
1108	Cut				Ditch	Pot A. bone	RB
1109	Fill				Primary Fill	Nail	
1110	Cut				Ditch	A. bone	
1111	Fill	1110			Primary Fill	Nail	
<b>Trench 12</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E - W	
Dark brown clay ploughsoil, on top of mid brown clay soil on a bed of iron stone natural.					<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5	
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1200	Cut			0.4	Ditch. C/o ditch		
1201	Fill	1200		0.4	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch, clay		
1202	Cut		0.9	0.4	Ditch. C/o ditch truncating [1200]		
1203	Fill	1202		0.1	Primary Fill. F/o ditch mid orangey brown silty clay, ironstone	Pot A. bone	RB
1204	Fill	1202		0.3	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch upper fill mid grey brown, clay	Pot A. bone	RB
1205	Cut		1.8	0.6	Ditch. C/o ditch, poss. boundary		

1206	Fill	1205		0.08	Primary Fill. F/o ditch, mid greyish brown silty clay, lower fill		
1207	Fill	1205		0.52	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch, mid grey clay, upper fill	Pot 2 x Flint 3 x F.Clay A. bone	RB
1208	Cut			0.16	Ditch. C/o ditch terminus		
1209	Fill	1208		0.16	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch, mid orangey brown, silty clay	A. bone	
1210	Cut		0.4	0.14	Ditch. C/o ditch terminus, poss. Roman V shape in profile. Gully?		
1211	Fill	1210	0.4	0.14	Secondary Fill. F/o ditch, mid grey, clay.	Pot A. bone	RB
1212	Cut				Quarry. C/o poss. quarry		
1213	Fill	1212			Primary Fill. F/o quarry, silty clay, orangey brown	Pot	RB
1214	Fill	1212			Deliberate Backfill. F/o, poorly sorted mixture of reddish stoney material, mixed in with light greyish clay.		
1215	Fill	1212			Secondary Fill. Mid greyish fill clay.		
1216	Layer			0.26	Other Layer. Test pit 1m x 1m	Pot	RB
1217	Cut			0.24	Pit. C/o pit or ditch. Test pit 2. Feature		
1218	Fill	1217		0.24	Secondary Fill. F/o pit/ditch test pit. Greyish red sandy silty.		
1219	Layer			0.36	Other Layer. Similar to (1216) plastic greyish brown clay		

### Trench 13

#### General description

Clay geology. Modern field drain to the south. Contains three ditches a pit and a colluvial layer.

#### Orientation

NNE-SSW

#### Length (m)

50

#### Width (m)

2

#### Avg. depth (m)

0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Cut				Pit		
1301	Fill	1300			Primary Fill		
1302	Cut				Ditch		
1303	Fill	1302			Primary Fill		
1304	Fill	1302			Secondary Fill	Pot	RB
1305	Cut				Ditch		
1306	Fill	1305			Primary Fill	Pot A. bone	RB
1307	Cut				Ditch		
1308	Fill	1307			Primary Fill		

1309	Fill	1307			Secondary Fill		
1310	Fill	1307			Tertiary Fill	A. bone	
1311	Fill	1307			Other Fill	Pot 1 x F.Clay A. bone	RB
1312	Cut				Quarry		
1313	Fill	1312			Primary Fill		
1314	Layer				Colluvium		
1315	Fill	1312			Primary Fill		
1316	Fill	1312			Secondary Fill		

#### Trench 14

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
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Dark brown clay ploughsoil, on top of mid brown clay soil on a bed of iron stone natural. In the middle appears to be a possible layer of colluvium. Field drains also present	<b>Length (m)</b>	50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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#### Trench 15

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
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Outside the area of excavation.	<b>Length (m)</b>	
	<b>Width (m)</b>	
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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#### Trench 16

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NNW-SSE
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Blank trench. Tree throws present.	<b>Length (m)</b>	50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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#### Trench 17

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
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Blank trench. Tree throw present.	<b>Length (m)</b>	50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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#### Trench 18

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
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Blank trench. Furrows and modern field drain.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 19</b>							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Blank trench with modern field drain.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 20</b>							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Blank trench with modern field drain.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 21</b>							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Blank trench						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 22</b>							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Blank trench						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 23</b>							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Blank trench						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 24							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Blank trench					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 25							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Blank trench					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 26							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Blank trench					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 27							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Blank trench					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 28							
General description					Orientation		NNE-SSW
Blank trench					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 29							
General description					Orientation		
Outside the area of excavation					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 30</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		
Outside the area of excavation					<b>Length (m)</b>		
					<b>Width (m)</b>		
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 31</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		
Outside area of excavation					<b>Length (m)</b>		
					<b>Width (m)</b>		
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 32</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Outside area of excavation					<b>Length (m)</b>		50
					<b>Width (m)</b>		2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 33</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SE
Blank trench with furrows and modern field drain.					<b>Length (m)</b>		50
					<b>Width (m)</b>		2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 34</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SE
Trench at top of second field. Contains two ditches.					<b>Length (m)</b>		20
					<b>Width (m)</b>		2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Cut		1.24	0.65	Ditch. Cut for enclosure ditch at East of trench.		
3401	Fill	3400		0.14	Secondary Fill. First fill deposited from West of feature	Pot A. bone	RB

3402	Fill	3400		0.36	Secondary Fill. Second fill deposited from West of feature. Mortar and stone present.	Pot A. bone	RB
3403	Fill	3400		0.49	Secondary Fill. Top fill of feature.	Pot A. bone	RB
3404	Cut		0.96	0.05	Ditch. Very shallow ditch, west of trench		
3405	Fill	3404			Primary Fill	Pot	RB
<b>Trench 35</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		ENE-WSW
Blank trench					<b>Length (m)</b>		50
					<b>Width (m)</b>		2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.4
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Trench 36</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SE
Blank trench					<b>Length (m)</b>		50
					<b>Width (m)</b>		2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.35
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Trench 37</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SE
Blank trench with tree throw.					<b>Length (m)</b>		50
					<b>Width (m)</b>		2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.7
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Trench 38</b>							
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		NNE-SSW
Blank trench					<b>Length (m)</b>		50
					<b>Width (m)</b>		2
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.85
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Fill Of</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>



## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Romano-British Pottery

*By Katie Anderson*

#### *Introduction*

B.1.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation comprises 232 sherds weighing 3010g and representing a minimum of thirty-nine vessels (MNV) and 5.34 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). The pottery primarily dates to the later Roman period, with a suggested peak between AD150-400. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011). This report provides quantification and characterisation of the pottery, as well as a brief discussion on the distribution of material across the evaluation.

#### *Assemblage Character*

B.1.2 The assemblage comprises primarily small to medium-sized sherds reflected in the relatively low assemblage mean weight of 13g, with numerous sherds noted as being abraded. The assemblage is dominated by coarsewares (Table 1), which represent 78.4% by sherd count and 76.2% by weight (182 sherds, 2293g). Within this category unsourced sandy wares (grey, reduced, oxidised and black-slipped) are the most commonly occurring totalling 96 sherds weighing 1260g. Shell-tempered wares are also well represented, sixty-two sherds weighing 611g. Sourced coarseware fabrics include three Nene Valley whitewares (77g), two Godmanchester whiteware sherds (41g) and single examples of a Nene Valley greyware (9g) and an Oxfordshire white-slipped ware (3g). Romano-British finewares represent a further 19.4% of the assemblage by sherd count (forty-five sherds, 701g). This category is dominated by Nene Valley colour-coated sherds which total 26 sherds weighing 363g, with a further sherd from a Nene Valley self-coloured ware. Two Oxfordshire red-slipped wares were also identified, with the remaining finewares comprising unsourced sandy wares. Imported ware represent the remaining 2.2% of the Roman assemblage, totalling five sherds weighing 16g, comprising three samian sherds (14g), one Central Gaulish colour-coated ware (1g) consisting of two Dragendorff 31 dish sherds and one decorated body sherd. The remaining imported wares are one Central Gaulish colour-coated ware (1g) and one Argonne colour-coated sherd (1g).

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
ARGO	Argonne colour-coated ware	1	1	0	0
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	20	252	3	0.2
BLKSLM	Black-slipped ware - micaceous (unsourced)	2	12	1	0
CGCC	Central Gaulish Colour-coated ware	1	1	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	3	74	2	0.2
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	3	93	0	0
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	5	40	0	0
FSCW	Fine sandy ware with occasional to moderate calcareous (limestone?) inclusions	10	175	2	0.29
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	65	946	16	2.52

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	9	102	0	0
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	1	6	0	0
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	1	20	0	0
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	1	9	0	0
GODWW	Godmanchester whiteware	2	41	1	0.29
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	26	363	4	0.81
NVGW	Nene Valley Greyware	1	9	0	0
NVSC	Nene Valley self-coloured ware	1	6	0	0
NVWW	Nene Valley whiteware	3	77	2	0
OXFRS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	2	31	0	0.2
OXFWS	Oxfordshire white-slipped ware	1	3	0	0
SAM	Samian (unsourced)	1	4	0	0
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	1	5	0	0
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish	1	5	1	0
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	62	611	5	0.53
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	9	124	2	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>232</b>	<b>3010</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5.34</b>

Table 1: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric.

B.1.3 The assemblage is dominated by non-diagnostic sherds which represent 77.2% of the material. Within the diagnostic component, jars dominate, representing a minimum of sixteen vessels (MNV), with rim diameters ranging from 10cm-26cm. Necked everted rim and beaded rim jars are the most common jar types. Of note are one fine sandy greyware everted, angular rim jar with fingernail decoration around the base of the rim from context (911), Trench 9. A minimum of eight dishes were recorded, with straight-sided vessels the most common (MNV 6), with bowls representing a further five vessels (by MNV). The remaining vessel forms comprise two beakers (by MNV) and two mortaria.

### Contextual Summary

B.1.4 Pottery was recovered from thirty-seven different contexts, representing twenty-four interventions spread across ten trenches (Tables 2-3). Features within Trench 5 produced the largest assemblage of material, totalling 78 sherds weighing 1008g from six contexts. Trenches 4, 12 and 34 also produced moderate assemblages of pottery. The majority of the assemblage derived from ditches (96.1% by count), with pits accounting for a further 2.2% and surface finds the remaining 1.7%.

Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
1	7	126	1	0
4	40	441	6	0.88
5	78	1008	17	1.59
6	2	11	0	0
9	18	286	2	0.26
10	5	21	1	0
11	16	91	2	0.15
12	32	311	3	0.11
13	8	272	2	0.94

Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
34	26	443	5	1.41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>3010</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5.34</b>

Table 2: Quantification of Roman pottery by context

B.1.5 Ditch **501** produced the largest single assemblage, totalling 56 sherds weighing 721g, deriving from three contexts: (507), which contained 37 sherds weighing 434g, dating AD250-400, (505) contained 13 sherds (142g), with six sherds (145g) recovered from fill (506). There is no real difference in date between the three assemblages, indicating the deposits occurred over a relatively short period of time.

Context	Cut	Tr.	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context date
101	100	1	ditch	7	126	1	0	AD150-400
401	400	4	ditch	3	25	0	0	AD50-400
402	400	4	ditch	9	96	1	0	AD70-200
403	400	4	ditch	2	42	1	0	AD150-400
405	404	4	ditch	26	278	4	0.9	AD150-300
502	0	5	surface	4	20	0	0	AD100-300
504	500	5	ditch	14	238	4	0.6	AD150-400
505	501	5	ditch	13	142	2	0	AD150-400
506	501	5	ditch	6	145	2	0.4	AD150-400
507	501	5	ditch	37	434	7	0.5	AD250-400
509	508	5	ditch	4	29	2	0.1	AD100-400
606	605	6	ditch	1	10	0	0	AD100-400 with 1 poss Saxon
608	607	6	ditch	1	1	0	0	AD150-400
901	900	9	ditch	1	13	1	0.1	AD100-400
905	904	9	ditch	5	43	0	0	AD150-400
910	908	9	ditch	3	24	0	0	AD150-400
911	908	9	ditch	9	206	1	0.2	AD200-400
1001	1000	10	ditch	1	10	0	0	AD50-400
1002	1000	10	ditch	4	11	1	0	AD150-400
1101	1100	11	ditch	1	9	0	0	AD150-400 with 1 med
1105	1103	11	ditch	3	22	2	0.2	AD150-400
1107	1103	11	ditch	2	5	0	0	AD200-400
1108	1108	11	ditch	10	55	0	0	AD200-400 with 1 med
1203	1202	12	ditch	1	7	0	0	AD150-400
1204	1202	12	ditch	6	73	1	0	AD150-300
1207	1205	12	ditch	17	161	0	0	AD200-400
1211	1210	12	ditch	3	26	0	0	AD240-400
1213	1212	12	pit	2	4	0	0	AD100-400
1216	1212	12	pit	3	40	2	0.1	AD150-400 with med
1304	1302	13	ditch	3	31	0	0	AD150-400
1306	1305	13	ditch	1	22	1	0.1	AD100-400
1311	1307	13	ditch	4	219	1	0.9	AD250-400
3401	3400	34	ditch	1	2	0	0	AD100-400
3402	3400	34	ditch	1	21	1	0.1	AD150-400
3403	3400	34	ditch	7	164	1	0.1	AD200-400
3405	3404	34	ditch	17	256	3	1.2	AD150-400

Table 3: Quantification of Roman pottery by context and trench, with dating

## Discussion

B.1.6 Overall, the pottery demonstrates activity primarily during the later Roman period, with a likely date range of AD150-400 for much of the pottery, based on the fabrics and forms identified. However, most of the material which could be more tightly dated suggests a peak in the 3rd-4th centuries AD. The assemblage is indicative of a rural, domestic settlement, dominated by jars, in locally made coarseware fabrics, with smaller quantities of Romano-British finewares, most of which derive from the large later Roman production centre. The quantities of material recovered indicate that there was a focus for activity around Trench 5 and to a lesser extent Trenches 4, 12 and 34.

## B.2 Metalwork

*By Denis Sami*

### Introduction

B.2.1 Evaluation produced an assemblage of nine fragments of metalwork relating to eight objects. Finds were recovered from ditches. The assemblage consists of the possible tip from a knife and fragments of nails (Table 4).

B.2.2 The overall preservation of the finds is poor, with the objects being fragmented and heavily encrusted. The assemblage is likely to be Roman to post-medieval in date.

### Methodology

B.2.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015) and the *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.2.4 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context by context basis. A summary catalogue of the Excel spreadsheet is included below, organised by context number (Table 6).

### Character and chronology

B.2.5 The ironwork is representative of utilitarian and multifunctional artefacts used in everyday activity, possibly indicating domestic or agricultural activity in the vicinity. SF2 is a possible tip from a knife. Although it has the appearance of an Early Anglo-Saxon knife type Evison D, the fragment is covered with rust and comes from a ditch that also contains Romano-British pottery.

Artefact	No. Fragment	No. Artefact
Knife	1	1
Nail	8	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 4: The metalwork assemblage by object type

B.2.6 Given their poor state of preservation and fragmentary condition, the assemblage can at present only be provisionally dated (through its association with pottery) to the Roman or post-medieval periods.

### *Distribution*

B.2.7 Most of the objects came from ditch **1000** (fill 1001) in Trench 10 and Trench 11 (Table 5).

Trench	No. fragment	No. Artefact
4	1	1
5	1	1
10	3	3
11	3	2
34	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 5: Distribution of the metalwork assemblage by trench

### *Discussion*

B.2.8 This small assemblage offers very little opportunity to elaborate on the character or date of activity on the site. The poor preservation, high fragmentation and encrustation of the majority of the finds prevents a clear identification of their character and chronology; however, the recovered artefacts appear to be multifunctional objects which may have been associated with domestic or agricultural activity in the area.

Context	Cut	SF	Trench	Feature	Artefact	No. fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness	Spot date
403	400	1	4	D	Nail	1	1	Compl.	A long tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-square head	120	7.5	0	ND
507	500	3	5	D	Nail	1	1	Incompl.	A long tapering stem with square cross-section	87	8	0	ND
1001	1000	2	10	D	Knife	1	1	Incompl.	A possible tip from an early Anglo-Saxon knife type Evison D. The item is however, small and covered by rust and other interpretations cannot be excluded	32	10.8	4	AS?
1001	1000	0	10	D	Nail	2	2	Incompl.	Two possible fragments of nails	0	0	0	ND
1109	1108	0	11	D	Nail	1	1	Incompl.	A fragment of a horseshoe nail	0	0	0	ND
1111	1110	0	11	D	Nail	2	1	Incompl.	A tapering short stem with square cross-section and a large, flat incomplete head	0	20	0	ND

Context	Cut	SF	Trench	Feature	Artefact	No. fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness	Spot date
3403	3400	0	34	D	Nail	1	1	Incompl.	A tapering stem with square cross-section	0	0	0	ND

Table 6: Catalogue of metalwork. For feature, D = ditch

## B.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

### Introduction

B.3.1 A small assemblage of six worked flints was recovered during the evaluation (Table 7). The flints were recovered in small numbers from the fills of ditches in Trenches 5, 10 and 12 and they almost certainly represent residual pieces caught up in the fills of later features.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade-like flake	Blade	Core
5	506	501	Ditch		1			
10	1002	1000	Ditch	1				
10	1001	1000	Ditch				2	
12	1207	1205	Ditch			1		1

Table 7: Quantification of the flint assemblage.

### Description

B.3.2 The assemblage is made up exclusively of unretouched material, including a small multiplatform flake core from ditch **1205** and a hard hammer struck flake from ditch **501**. The most distinctive element of the assemblage, however, is the relatively high proportion of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic blade-based material, consisting of two heavily corticated blades from ditch **1000** (fill 1001) and the proximal end of a blade-like flake from ditch **1205**.

## B.4 Fired Clay

By Simon Timberlake

### Introduction

B.4.1 Just 77g (6 pieces) of fired clay and vitrified clay was recovered from the evaluation (Table 8). All of these pieces were poorly diagnostic, but more than likely this was daub which may or may not have been structural in origin. A few of the weathered and water-rolled fragments do however seem to have been re-fired, and one piece was vitrified.

## Methodology

B.4.2 The fired clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

## Description and interpretation of worked clay objects

B.4.3 The six small pieces of fragmented fired clay were analysed for any identifiable features, fabric type and possible function. What can be ascertained from this small poorly-preserved assemblage recovered from just four contexts is that this was made up of only three fabric types (Fabric A (7g), Fabric B (44g) and Fabric C (26g)). The latter was a single piece of weathered vitrified clay from ditch **508** (fill 509). Originally perhaps a lump of daub, this had been re-fired within an intense heat, though probably not within a hearth or furnace. This type of material is often found on Iron Age – Romano-British sites, perhaps as a result of the intentional burning down of a daub-coated structure, or else the burning of panels from one such structure within an open fire. Just one of the fired clay pieces (from ditch **1205**, fill 1207) *may* have come from the disintegration of a moulded worked clay object, though just as likely this was part of the moulded external surface of a daub wall.

Context	Trench	No. pieces	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	NOTES
<b>509</b>	5	1	37x34x32	26	C	vitrified clay (daub?)	weathered
<b>1207</b>	12	3	37x27x26	41	B	daub or WC	indeterminate
<b>1208</b>	12	1	24x20x10	3	B	daub	water-rolled lump
<b>1311</b>	13	1	35x25x13	7	A	daub	re-fired lump with reduced patch

Table 8: Catalogue of fired and worked clay

## Fabric descriptions

**Fabric A** = pink silty-sandy fabric with spots of red grog

**Fabric B** = variegated pinkish-yellow streaky silty-sandy fabric with inclusions of crushed shell and occas flint grit

**Fabric C** = yellow-brown bubbly fabric with gas vesicles but few other inclusions

## Discussion

B.4.4 Little can be said of this small, poorly preserved and poorly-diagnostic assemblage of daub. What seems most likely is that we are looking at some of the minor traces of decayed structural material (perhaps related to the presence of former dwellings) associated with a nearby Iron Age – Romano-British settlement. The clay fabric types (such as Fabric B with its shelly content) may be of some help in determining whether this daub is local, and whether it was used structurally as well as for the manufacture

of moulded clay objects. The composition of the vitrified clay, however, tells us little of its manufacture or function, yet such finds are not uncommon in the context of Iron Age-Romano-British archaeology. The potential for any further work on this is limited. Nevertheless, it may be sensible to retain this in case further work is carried out.

## B.5 Stone

*By Simon Timberlake*

### *Introduction*

B.5.1 A total of 1.1kg (14 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered from the evaluation (Table 9). At least some of this is prehistoric in origin (burnt and cracked ‘potboiler’ stone), but most of it is lightly burnt and un-datable.

### *Methodology*

B.5.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

### *Catalogue and description of burnt stone*

B.5.3 A total of 1103g of burnt erratic cobble stone (246g, x1 piece) plus some lightly-burnt broken-up slab-type ‘local’ rock (857g, x13 pieces) were identified. There was no worked stone amongst it, and also no obvious building stone, although some of the small local slab material may conceivably have been fragments of broken and burnt walling.

B.5.4 The date of such activity (the collection and burning of stone cobbles) is most likely to be prehistoric – and could in this case be Iron Age. However, the burning of the chalk may be linked to lime production, and could therefore be Roman-early medieval in date.

B.5.5 The burnt cobble was most probably a potboiler used domestically for cooking or bathing purposes, and most likely therefore Bronze Age or Iron Age in date, yet the locally derived slab fragments, though lightly burnt, may have had a different function, or perhaps no function at all. It cannot be assumed that the minor burn-reddening and sooting on these reflect any specific period either, thus little can be said of them except that they appear to have been locally sourced and collected.

B.5.6 The largest amount of burnt stone (by weight) was recovered from ditch **1205** (fill 1207, 831g) with smaller amounts from ditch **501** (fill 506; 246g) and ditch **500** (fill 504; 26g).

B.5.7 Burnt cobble stone is a common residual artefact on archaeological sites, thus the recovery of the single example from ditch **501** may not reflect the date of this feature.



Context	Trench	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Source	Comments	Period
504	5	1	26	40x35x22	chamosit ironstone/ carbonate	local?	moderately burnt	
506	5	1	246	60x52x60	quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic	moderately burnt cobble	pre- historic
1207	12	12	831	80x70x25 + 105x50x12 + 100x60x14 + 50x45x13 + 45x30x15 + 50x45x10 + 80x50x12 + 80x65x22 + 30-20	fissile Blisworth Limestone(565) + L Lincs Limestone Collyweston horiz(39) + shelly micrite Estuarine Ser? (119) + Northants Ironstone sstn(108)	local rocks	lightly burnt	

Table 9: Catalogue of burnt stone

## Discussion

B.5.8 Little can be said of this small assemblage. Clearly there are some indications from this of prehistoric activity, but most of it is lightly-burnt and not necessarily used as such, instead perhaps reflecting the presence of fires or hearths built upon a stony sub-soil or rock outcrop. The mixture of 'local rocks present within the same context (ditch **1205**, fill 1207) suggests the existence of local un-weathered erratics or dispersed scree rather than outcrop. A rather similar occurrence of burnt slabby limestone was noted from the OAE-excavated site at Warth Park, Raunds, and perhaps also Priors Hall, Corby. Both of these sites had traces of the Northants Ironstone as well as plentiful amounts of the burnt Blisworth Limestone. In the absence of any further context data, the potential value of this is limited, and even with pottery dates most of this stone is undiagnostic and un-interpretable.

## B.6 Iron Slag

*By Simon Timberlake*

### Introduction

B.6.1 Just a single piece of iron smithing slag weighing 5g was recovered from the evaluation (Table 10). Little can be said of the date of this slag, yet this slag droplet appears weathered within its context.

### Methodology

B.6.2 The slag was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A strong magnet was used to indicate degrees of magnetisation (*i.e.* the presence of free iron or wustite).

### *Description of the iron slag*

B.6.3 This small slag droplet is almost certainly a product of iron smithing, and would probably be classified as a slag smithing lump (SSL). This piece on its own doesn't therefore give any indication of the size of the hearth base, as would be indicated by the recovery of a smithing hearth base (SHB), yet the type of this particular slag lump and the degree of weathering present suggests that this is not modern, but rather Iron Age-early medieval in date. It is also moderately magnetic, confirming the presence of free iron or wustite within the slag matrix itself.

Context	Trench	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Category	Comments
1109	11	1	30x16x15	5	2	SSL	slag droplet with clay inclusions

*Table 10: Catalogue of iron slag*

### *Discussion*

B.6.4 Little can be said of this piece, except that it indicates that small-scale iron smithing was being practised somewhere within the near vicinity contemporary with (or pre-dating) the feature itself. Primary iron production is known to have been carried out within this area and to have exploited the underlying Northamptonshire Ironstone from the Middle Iron Age through to the medieval period. Iron smithing inevitably accompanied this iron production, yet it is difficult to determine whether or not this slag piece reflects primary or secondary smithing.

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental Samples

*By Martha Craven*

#### **Introduction**

C.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Glenvale Park, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within trenches 5, 10, 13 and 34 from deposits that are thought to be Roman in date.

#### **Methodology**

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 11. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

#### **Quantification**

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

#### **Results**

C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is through carbonisation and botanical material was recovered from all five of the samples from this site. The material is in a reasonable state of preservation. The botanical assemblage consists of cereal grains, chaff, legumes, weed seeds and charcoal.

C.1.7 Sample 2, fill 506 of ditch **501** (Trench 5) contains abundant carbonised plant remains. The cereal remains identified consist of small to moderate quantities of barley

(*Hordeum vulgare*), spelt/emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/ dicoccum*) and grains that were too poorly preserved to identify. The sample also contains occasional spelt/emmer wheat glume bases. Other culinary-related plant remains were recovered from this sample in the form of a single small legume (Fabaceae). A wide range of weed seeds were also noted. These include grassland species such as ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and rough pasture/wasteland species such as knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). Wetland species were also noted including spike-rushes (*Eleocharis* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.). This sample contains a moderate quantity of charcoal, approximately 13ml in total.

C.1.8 Sample 3, fill 3403 of ditch **3400** (Trench 34), is similarly rich in plant remains. Frequent grains of barley and spelt/emmer wheat were found alongside poorly preserved grain that could not be identified. Barley grain with a twisted morphology was also noted which is indicative of six-row barley. A small quantity of spelt/emmer glue bases were recovered and a single detached cereal coleoptile sprout. The weed seeds in this sample include species usually associated with grassland, arable, wasteland and wetland environments. Wasteland indicators present in this sample include knotweed and docks (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland species within the sample include sedges (*Carex* sp.) and rushes. Grassland species identified include clovers (*Trifolium* sp.) and fescues/ryegrass (*Festuca/Lolium* sp.). This sample contains a moderate quantity of charcoal, approximately 6ml in total.

C.1.9 The samples from this site all contain reasonably large quantities of relatively well-preserved molluscs.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Cut/Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Molluscs	Pottery	Animal Bones
5	2	506	501	Ditch	16	50	##	#	#	##	#	13	++	##	#
5	5	504	500	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	#	0	5	++++	##	0
10	1	1002	1000	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	#	#	1	++	0	0
13	4	1313	1312	Quarry	16	10	#	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
34	3	3403	3400	Ditch	18	15	##	#	0	##	#	6	+++	#	#

Table 11: Environmental samples

## Discussion

C.1.10 The recovery of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is good potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site, particularly in the areas where Trenches 5 and 34 are located.

- C.1.11 The plant material recovered from these samples is typical of the Roman period with spelt/emmer wheat predominating. The presence of small quantities of chaff in ditches **3400** and **501** suggests that on-site processing of cereal crops may have taken place although this is tentative due to the low density of chaff.
- C.1.12 The single detached cereal sprout in ditch **3400** may be the result of accidental germination due to damp conditions. Alternatively, the sprout could be related to the malting of grain for the production of beer, although this is unlikely as only one specimen was recovered.
- C.1.13 The abundant plant material present in ditches **3400** and **501** may represent intentional deposition of domestic waste into these features, perhaps when they had fallen out of use. The concentration of material in these features could suggest that perhaps there is more domestic activity towards the far north of the site. The smaller quantities of plant remains in features **500**, **1000** and **1312** are more likely to be background scatters of domestic refuse that have perhaps accidentally blown into these features.
- C.1.14 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

## C.2 Animal Bone

*By Zoë Uí Choileáin*

### *Introduction and methodology*

- C.2.1 A total of 108 fragments of countable animal bone was recovered from ditches dated to the Roman period at Glenvale Park, Wellingborough (Tables 12-13). Of these fragments, 90 were identifiable to taxon. Of the remaining fragments, 18 were large or medium mammal. These have not been discussed further in this report.
- C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times, which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992) and Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.
- C.2.3 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).
- C.2.4 Material from samples has not been recorded at this stage.

## Results of Analysis

- C.2.5 The condition of the cortical bone across this assemblage best represents a two on the McKinley scale (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 16 fig. 6.) This means that most of the exterior surface is masked by some level of erosion. The fragmentation levels are high with no bones being complete. There are four examples of gnawing, both carnivore and rodent.
- C.2.6 This assemblage almost entirely represents domestic mammals with 14 fragments of unidentified bird bone from ditch **1103** possibly representing wild bird (Table 12).
- C.2.7 The assemblage is dominated by cattle which would be expected for the Roman period. Both fused and unfused cattle bones are present. This suggests that while the primary use of these animals was for meat consumption some secondary use, such as dairying may be occurring.

Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI %
Bird	14	15.55	2	20
Cattle	36	40	3	30
Dog	11	12.22	1	10
Domestic Fowl	2	2.22	1	10
Horse	4	4.44	1	10
Pig	3	3.33	1	10
Sheep/goat	20	22.22	1	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 12: NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals)

## Discussion

- C.2.8 There is very limited potential in this small assemblage to provide further information from ageing and tooth wear recording. Two examples of butchery were observed. In both cases these took the form of cut marks; on a cattle astragalus from ditch **1205** and a cattle tibia from ditch **1307**. The unidentified bird bone is in good condition and could be identified with the use of reference material.
- C.2.9 All material should be retained as part of the archaeological archive.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
	0	304		Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
4	400	402	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
4	400	402	Ditch	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	2
4	400	402	Ditch	Cattle	Atlas	1	2
4	400	403	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
4	400	403	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
4	404	405	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
5	500	504	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
5	501	505	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
5	501	506	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
5	501	506	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	2
5	500	507	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1	2

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
5	500	507	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	2
6	0	604		Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
9	900	901	Ditch	Cattle	Horncore	1	2
9	902	903	Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1	1
9	904	905	Ditch	Cattle	Astragalus	1	2
9	904	905	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
9	904	905	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
9	908	910	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1	2
9	908	911	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
9	908	911	Ditch	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	Dog	Metacarpus II	1	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	dog	Metacarpus II	1	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	dog	Metacarpus III	1	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	dog	Metacarpus III	1	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	dog	Metacarpus IV	1	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	dog	Metacarpus IV	1	4
10	1000	1001	Ditch	dog	Astragalus	1	1
10	1000	1001	Ditch	dog	PH1	3	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
10	1000	1001	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
10	1000	1001	Ditch	Horse	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	Horse	Metapodial	1	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
10	1000	1001	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1	1
10	1000	1002	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
10	1000	1002	Ditch	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
10	1000	1002	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
11	1100	1101	Ditch	Pig	Humerus	1	1
11	1100	1101	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
11	1100	1101	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	1
11	1100	1101	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	1
11	1100	1101	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
11	1100	1101	Ditch	domestic fowl	Femur	1	1
11	1100	1101	Ditch	Domestic fowl	Ulna	1	1
11	1102	1102	Ditch	Pig	Incisor	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Horncore	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	Cattle	PH3	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	Cattle	Incisor	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	Cattle	PH2	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	dog?	Calcaneus	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Tibia	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Humerus	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Humerus	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Rib	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Tibia	2	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Ulna	2	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Humerus	1	1

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Femur	1	1
11	1103	1107	Ditch	bird	Long bone	4	2
11	1108	1108	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
11	1108	1108	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
11	1108	1108	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
11	1110	1110	Ditch	Medium mammal	Skull	1	2
12	1202	1203	Ditch	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
12	1202	1203	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
12	1202	1204	Ditch	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Large mammal	Radius	1	2
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Cattle	Astragalus	1	2
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	2
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1	1
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
12	1205	1207	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	1
12	1208	1209	Ditch	Large mammal	Rib	3	2
12	1210	1211	Ditch	Pig	Incisor	1	2
13	1305	1306	Ditch	Large mammal	Rib	1	2
13	1307	1310	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
13	1307	1311	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
13	1307	1311	Ditch	Large mammal	Rib	2	2
34	3400	3401	Ditch	Medium mammal	Mandible	1	2
34	3400	3402	Ditch	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
34	3400	3403	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
34	3400	3403	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	1
34	3400	3403	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
34	3400	3403	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
34	3400	3403	Ditch	Medium mammal	Scapula	1	3
34	3400	3403	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
34	3400	3403	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	2

Table 13: Catalogue of the animal bone by context



## C.3 Shell

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

- C.3.1 A total of five shells or fragments of shell were collected by hand from Trenches 4 and 11. The shell is mostly poorly preserved and has suffered post-depositional damage.
- C.3.2 The shell was weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted for bivalves, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011, 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

### *Assemblage and Discussion*

- C.3.3 Trench 4: ditch **400** (fill 401) produced a single incomplete land snail shell (2g), which has lost both colouration and a large piece of its shell. Identified as *C. hortensis/nemoralis*, the snail shell was not recovered as part of a sample for environmental research and is not useful as an environmental indicator, being recovered as part of the general excavation of the context. The shell has been dispersed.
- C.3.4 Trench 11: ditch **1100** (fill 1101) produced two incomplete small right valves from oyster *Ostrea edulis*. The more complete valve has lost the entirety of the ventral margin and the anterior ventral margin. The second shell has broken almost in half and the surviving posterior portion of the shell has further damage to the ventral margin.
- C.3.5 A second ditch in the trench, ditch **1108**, produced two indeterminate, irregular fragments of shell (1g). The identification is uncertain due to the fragmentary nature and lack of identifiable features, and it is unclear if these fragments are marine oyster or freshwater mussel.
- C.3.6 The shell represents general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable, may be dated by association with pottery or other material also recovered from the feature. The quantities are too small to represent anything other than casual disposal of rubbish.

### *Retention, dispersal and display*

- C.3.7 The mollusca are in poor condition and may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

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## APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-427871		
Project Name	Glenvale Park, Wellingborough		
Start of Fieldwork	14/06/2021	End of Fieldwork	05/07/2021
Previous Work	No	Future Work	tbc

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNNGVP21	Planning App. No.	N/a
HER Number	ENN110278	Related Numbers	N/a

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

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling              | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new            | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core               | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning             | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey           | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling   | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey     | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey        | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography      |   |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Uncertain	Flint	Mesolithic ( - 10 000 to - 4000)
	Choose an item.	Metalwork	Uncertain
	Choose an item.	Fired Clay	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.	Stone	Late Prehistoric ( - 4000 to 43)
	Choose an item.	Iron slag	Uncertain
	Choose an item.	Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.	Shell	Roman (43 to 410)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

### Project Location

County	Northamptonshire	Address (including Postcode) Glenvale Park, Niort Way, Wellingborough. NN8 6BW
District	North Northamptonshire	
Parish	Wellingborough	
HER office	Northants	
Size of Study Area	c. 25 ha	

National Grid Ref 

### Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	Nicholas Gilmour
Project Manager	Nicholas Gilmour
Project Supervisor	Yerai Francisco Benet

### Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC)	ENN110278
Digital Archive	OAE	ENN110278
Paper Archive	Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC)	ENN110278

### Physical Contents

#### Present?

#### Digital files associated with Finds

#### Paperwork associated with Finds

Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Digital Media

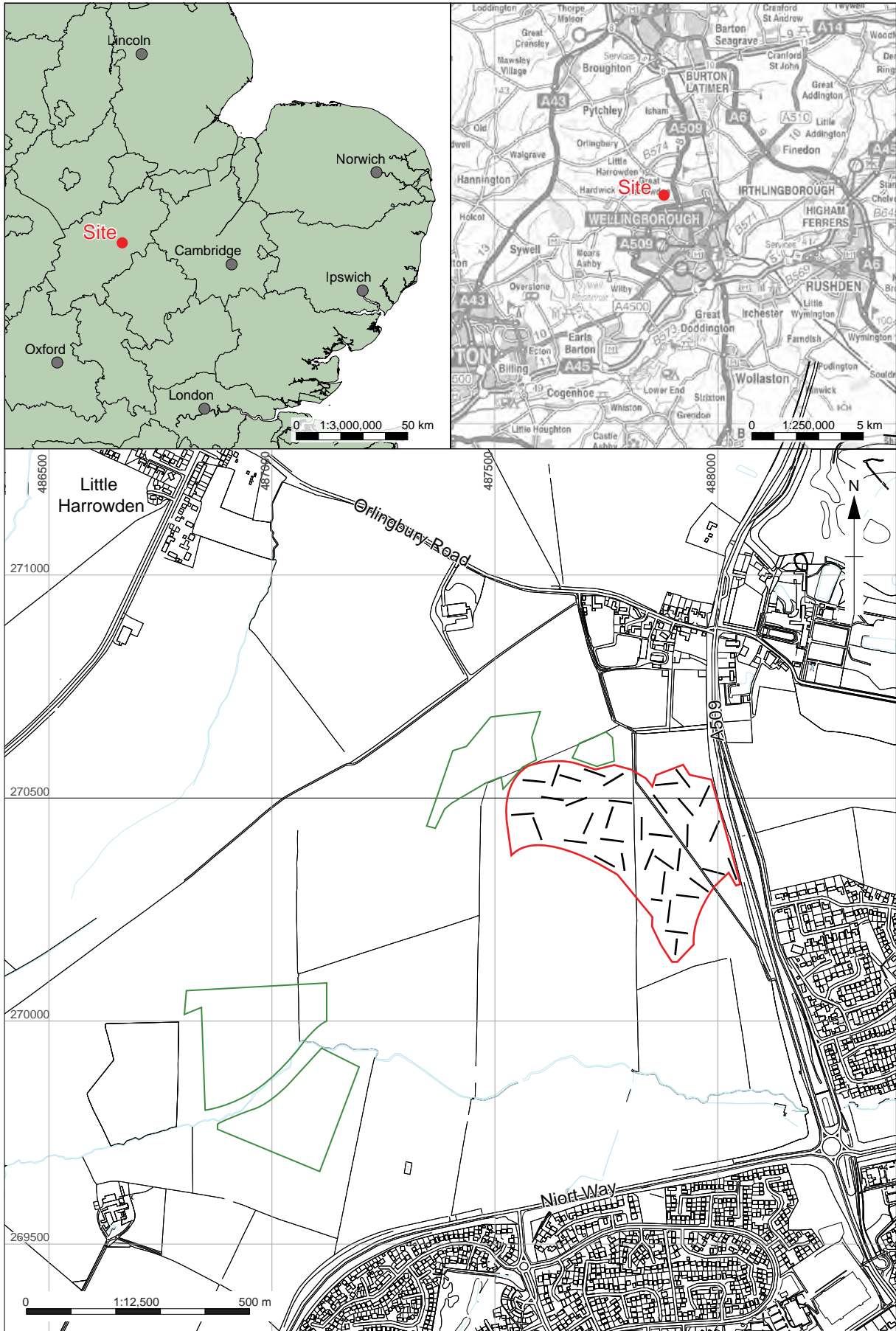
Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>

Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red) and areas to be trenched post harvest 2021 (green)

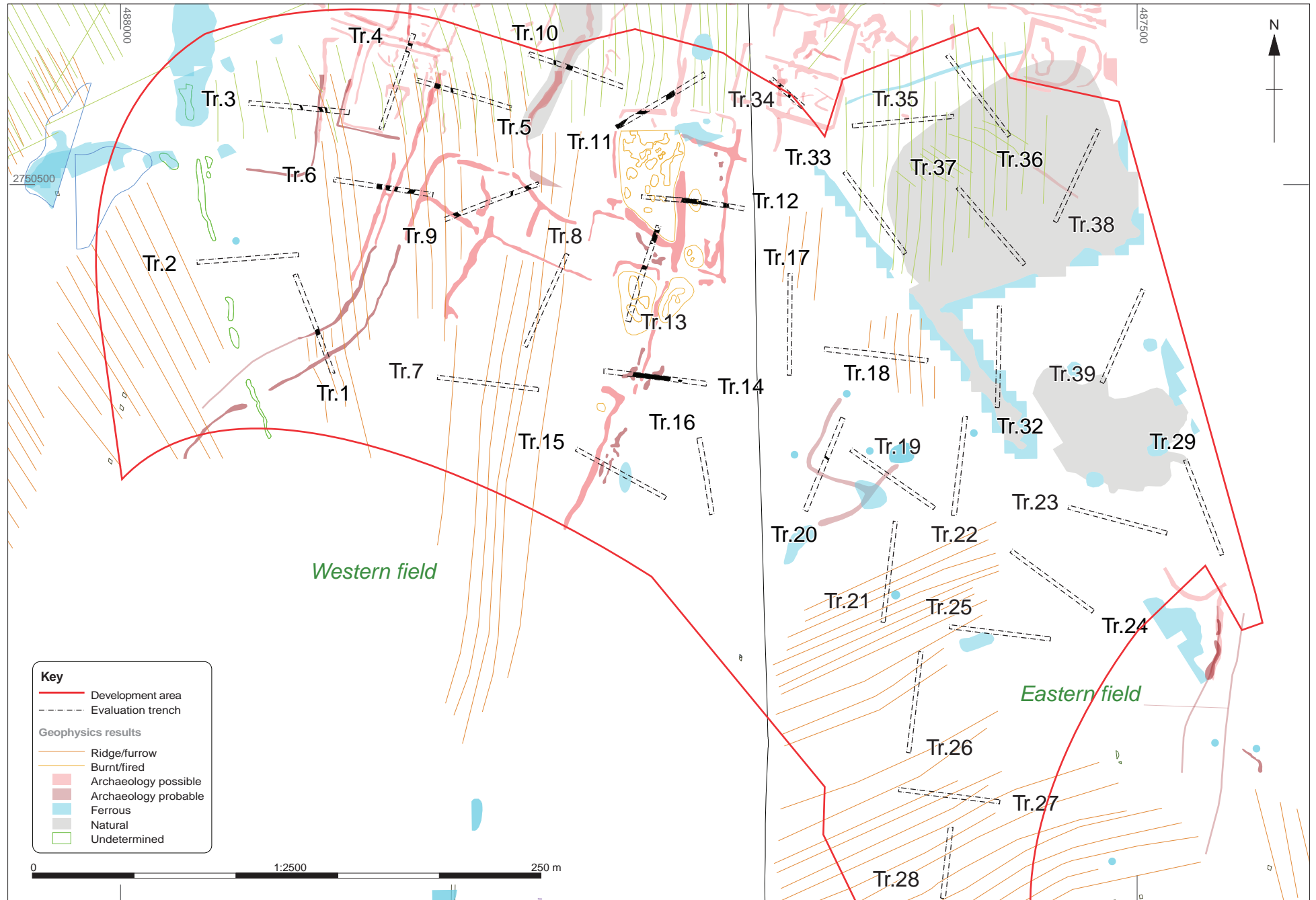


Figure 2: Site plan showing evaluation trenches in development area (red) with geophysics results



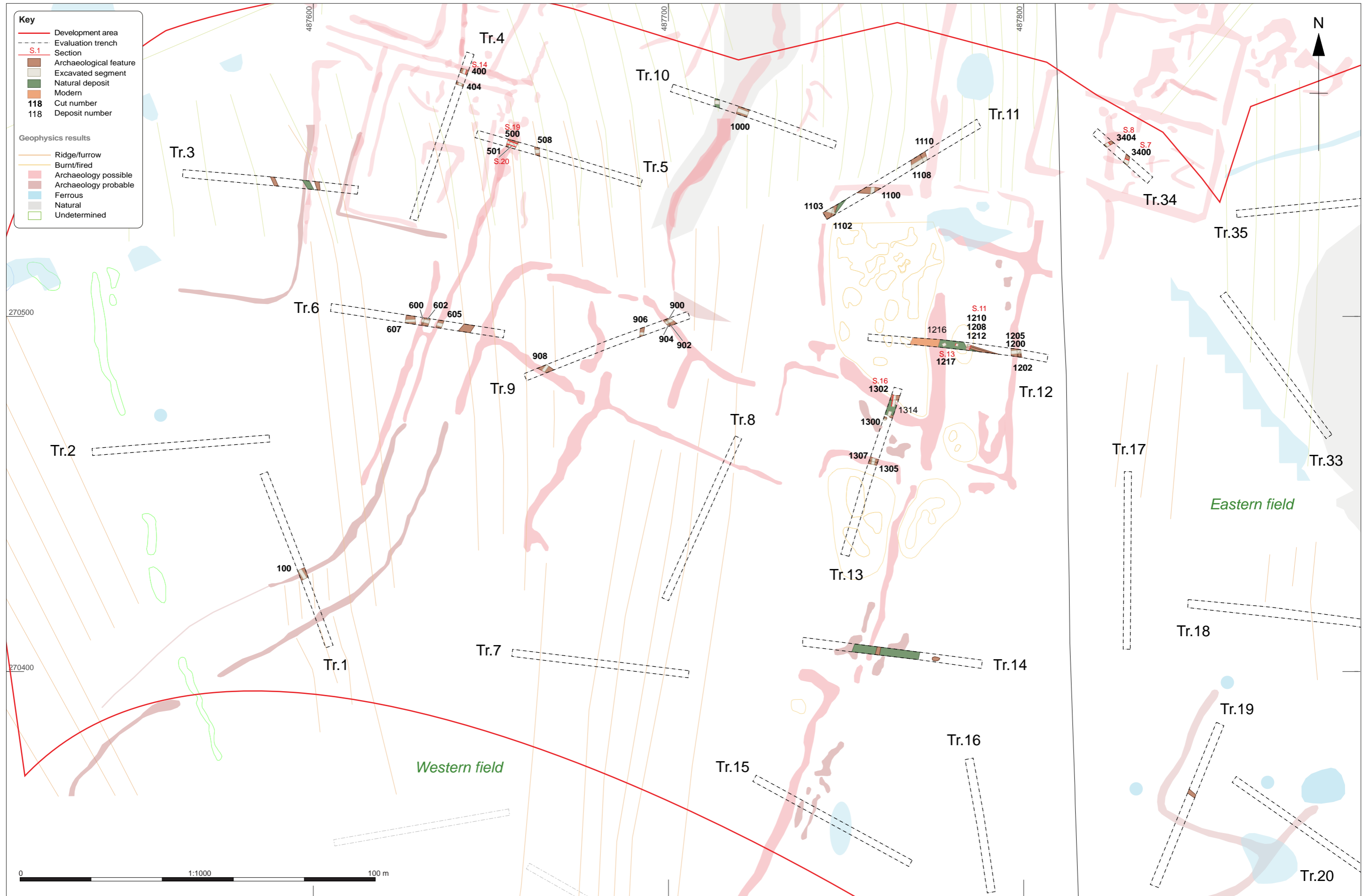


Figure 3: Site plan showing archaeological features with geophysics results

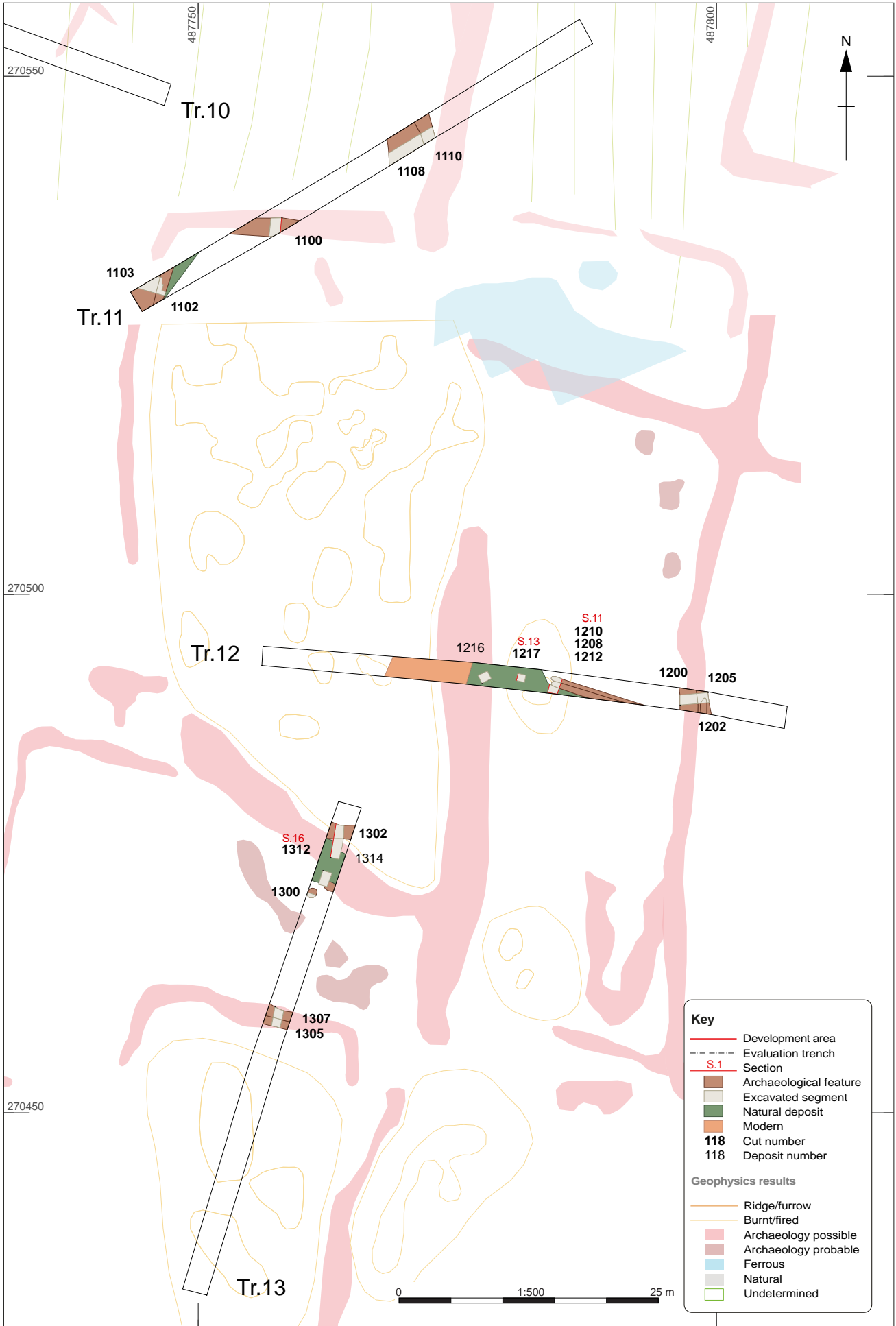


Figure 4: Detail of Trenches 11, 12 and 13

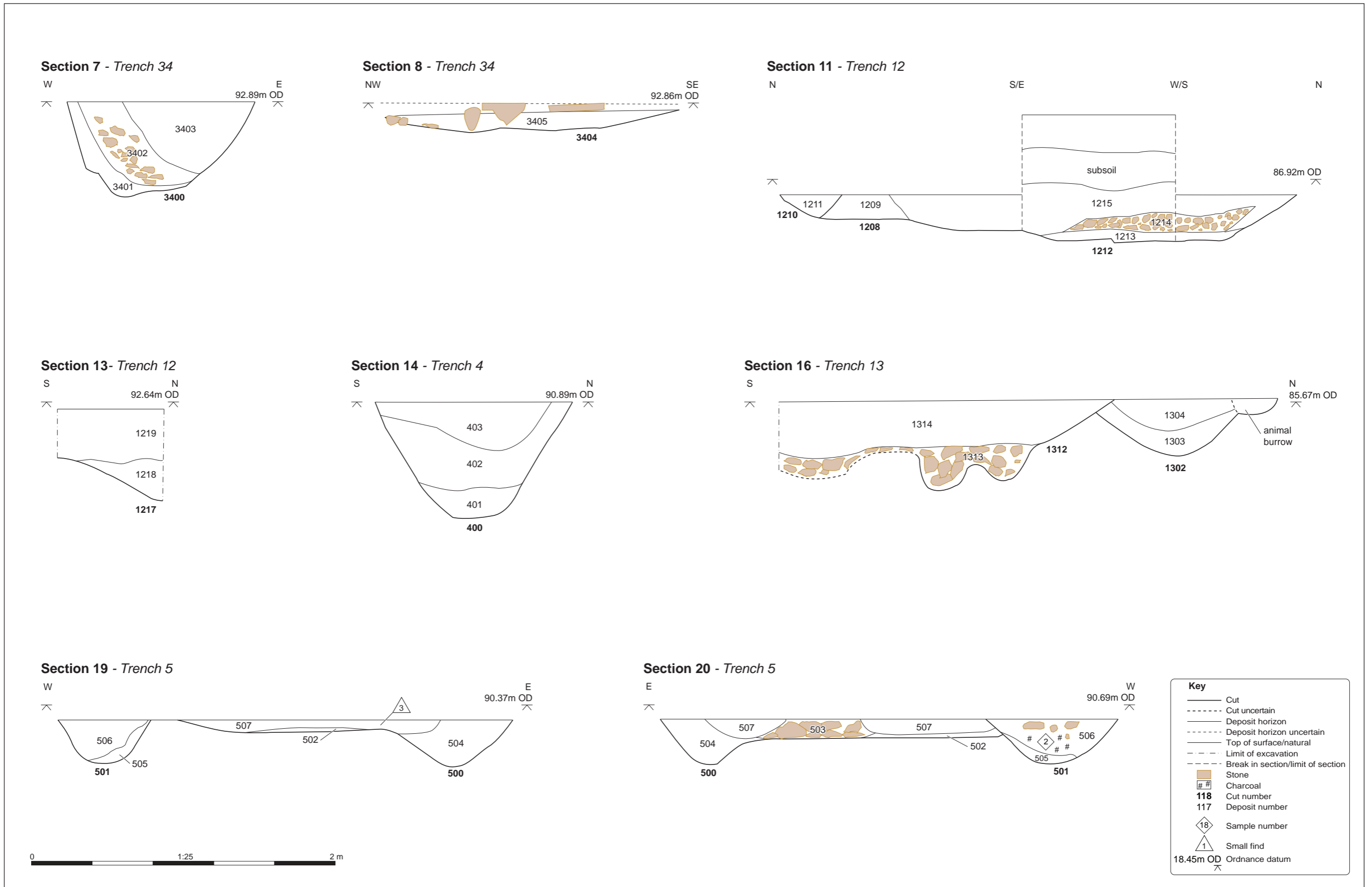


Figure 5: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, ditch 100, from the west



Plate 2: Trench 5, from the west



Plate 3: Trench 5, ditches **500** & **501**, from the north



Plate 4: Trench 11, ditch **1100**, from the west



Plate 5: Trench 12, from the west



Plate 6: Trench 12, ditches **1200** and **1205** from the south



Plate 7: Trench 13, ditch 1303 and test pit 1312, from the northwest



Plate 8: Trench 34, from the west



Plate 9: Trench 34, ditch **3400**, from the south





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