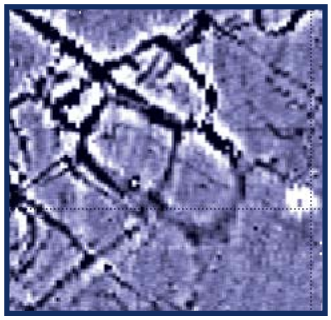
Land East of
The Ferrers School
Higham Ferrers
Northamptonshire



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Land East of The Ferrers School
Higham Ferrers
Northamptonshire

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND FINDS COLLECTION SURVEY REPORT

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SUMMARY

A two-staged non-intrusive survey identified the extensive remains of a settlement of likely Late Iron Age and Roman date located to the immediate east of The Ferrers School. Additional areas of unspecified activities were suggested by isolated high magnetic susceptibility readings to the north of the identified settlement.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a two-stage non-intrusive field survey on land east of The Ferrers School, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire (Figure 1) on behalf of The Duchy of Lancaster between 22nd October and 12th December 2003. This followed an application submitted to East Northamptonshire Council for outline planning permission for an industrial/commercial development on approximately 12 hectares of land situated east of the town, bounded by the Ferrers School to the west and the newly completed A6 by-pass to the east (planning ref: EN97/0448). Northamptonshire County Council's Historic Environment Team has advised East Northamptonshire Council that the proposed development may affect important archaeological remains of a known Iron Age and Roman settlement and/or other potential remains. As a result and in line with Planning Permission Guidelines note 16 (PPG 16) it was recommended that a non-intrusive survey and an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the site should be undertaken prior to the determination of the application to provide sufficient information to inform the planning decision. This report covers the non-intrusive element of the evaluation with any potential intrusive work to be undertaken at a later date. OA produced an approved Written Scheme of Investigation to the Brief set by the Planning Archaeologist concerning the non-intrusive site survey prior to the start of the fieldwork (Northamptonshire County Council Heritage Services 1997 and 2002).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The survey area is centred at NGR SP 9660 6830 and comprises *c* 12 hectares of arable land currently split between three fields. The site undulates between 75-80 m OD on the edge of a clay plateau on the eastern side of the Nene Valley. The river Nene is situated 1.5 km to the west.

1.2.2 The geology comprises Cornbrash within the western portion of the site with Boulder Clay to the east resulting in heavy clay soils. At the time of the survey the fields had been recently ploughed.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The application area lies within a part of Northamptonshire with important archaeological remains from all periods from the Neolithic through to present. The Raunds Archaeological Project was undertaken to the north of Higham Ferrers and, although the town was outside of the scope of the survey, accompanying documentary research demonstrated that Higham Ferrers was the centre of an important late Saxon estate which held extensive lands in the Raunds area. More recent excavations by OA to the immediate north of the town have

identified and examined the important focus of the early-late Saxon settlement precursor of Higham Ferrers.

1.3.2 To the north of the existing town as part of the same large-scale housing development, extensive well-preserved remains of a much larger Roman settlement have recently been excavated by OA. This comprised large stone-founded buildings laid out along a spinal road with accompanying religious shrines and a temple. The southern portion of this site extends under 1960's housing but conservative estimates suggest that this settlement originally extended over an area of 5-10 hectares plus accompanying fields. The recent excavations suggest the settlement was established no earlier than the early 2nd century AD and continued throughout the Roman period. Early Saxon settlement was also present at this site although it is unclear if there was continual occupation from the Roman settlement or if a short period of abandonment took place prior to the site being re-occupied.

1.3.3 Of particular relevance to the site east of the Ferrers School is the known location of an Iron Age and Roman settlement. Recent excavations have been undertaken by Northants Archaeology adjacent to this site prior to the construction of the A6 by-pass around the eastern side of Higham Ferrers (NA 2002). Excavation was limited to the road corridor which revealed a sequence of settlement-related enclosure ditches dated to the middle Iron Age through to the 2nd century AD. Abundant pottery and animal bone was recovered from the excavation. Cropmarks of this settlement extend and concentrate to the west of the road corridor within the application area and similar-dated finds have been recovered on several occasions from the vicinity of the Ferrers School site (OA 2003).

1.3.4 The area itself lies beyond the medieval focus of the town. However the Desktop Assessment and previous studies of the historic town have identified that the former 13th-century borough boundary is defined by the western field boundary immediately north of the school (OA 2003).

2 SURVEY AIMS

2.1 General

2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of below ground likely archaeological features.

2.1.2 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological finds within the ploughsoil.

2.1.3 To establish the date and distribution of ploughsoil finds.

2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation to inform the planning decision and any subsequent intrusive stage of archaeological evaluation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The survey comprised two stages of non-intrusive investigation.

- Stage 1 Geophysical survey (Appendix 1).
- Stage 2 Finds collection survey (Appendix 2).

3.1.2 Stages 1 and 2 were undertaken within the full extent of the site boundaries.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

Stage 1 Geophysical survey

3.2.1 The geophysical survey work was sub-contracted to Northamptonshire Archaeology. A full report, including a methodology statement, is included as Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

3.2.2 In summary, the full area of the site was subject to a topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey at 20 m intervals. The results provided by this survey were then utilised to target a 25% (3 ha) area for detailed gradiometer survey. The detailed survey was undertaken across 29 separate 30 m x 30 m grids recording measurements at 1 m transect intervals and every 0.25 m along the transects.

Stage 2 Finds collection survey

3.2.3 Following completion of Stage 1, the field was ploughed and allowed to weather for a period of three weeks. After this period the site boundaries were surveyed and N-S transects established within the area on the National Grid alignment spaced at 15 m intervals. Collection units along each transect were 20 m.

3.2.4 A comprehensive metal detector survey was undertaken by suitably experienced detectorists to recover ferrous and non-ferrous artefacts from within the ploughsoil.

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds recovered during Stage 2 were bagged and located according to transect and collection unit within each transect. Representative 25-50% samples of ceramic building material (CBM) were collected where more than single fragments were encountered. Ferrous and non-ferrous artefacts were located by metal detector and collected within the site collection transects.

3.4 Presentation of results

3.4.1 Each event of the survey is described in the following section by stage. Stage 1 has been summarised within the results section and a detailed report can be found at the rear of this report as Appendix 1. Similarly the finds recovered during the Stage 2 survey are outlined in the results section below with comprehensive listings and identifications presented at the rear of this report as Appendix 2.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Stage 1 Geophysical survey

Magnetic Susceptibility Survey

4.1.1 A wide variation of readings was obtained across the 12 ha area (Appendix 1, Figures 1.2 & 1.3). Some of this may reflect geological variation although a definite pattern of high readings was clearly identified within Field 3. The areas of enhanced MS levels here appear to relate to previously identified cropmarks and so can convincingly be regarded as representing the area of archaeological preservation and activity. Elsewhere within the survey area smaller concentrations of high readings were identified.

Detailed Gradiometer Survey

4.1.2 A 3 ha area of the concentrated enhanced MS levels encountered in Field 3 was selected for detailed gradiometer survey area. A large number of magnetic anomalies were detected both confirming and expanding upon the cropmark evidence and confirming the enhanced MS levels as corresponding to an area of archaeological remains. The grey-scale plot of the positive magnetic anomalies recorded clearly define a sequence of ditches, enclosures and pits (Appendix 1, Figures 1.4 & 1.5).

4.2 Stage 2 Finds collection survey

4.2.1 A wide variety of materials and objects were recovered by the finds collection survey although the majority of this comprised CBM and pottery. Smaller quantities of slag, flint, coal, shell, bone and clay pipe were also recovered with metal objects fabricated in silver (Ag), copper alloy (CA), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb). See Table 1 for quantification of objects by date and material.

4.2.2 Table 1

Material	Date	Quantity
CBM	Medieval/Post-medieval	388
Pottery	Uncertain	15
Pottery	Prehistoric	2
Pottery	LIA/Roman	44
Pottery	Medieval	162
Pottery	Post-medieval	154
Clay Pipe	Post-medieval	7
Bone	-	13
Shell	-	6
Coal	-	7
Slag	-	78
Stone	-	1
Flint	Prehistoric	3
Metal Objects	Mixed (all objects)	42

Roman pottery

4.2.3 A clear density of Roman pottery was recovered from the area of the settlement defined by the gradiometer survey within Field 3 (Figure 2). Only three sherds were located to the north of this area.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

4.2.4 A moderate-sized assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered across the whole survey area. Both assemblages appear widely scattered occurring across the whole survey area with no clear concentrations within the distributions. However, individual very localised small concentrations may be represented by the occurrences of 2-3 sherds in close proximity although the overall pattern of distribution suggests that these are unlikely to be significant.

Ceramic building material

4.2.5 A sample quantity of the CBM was recovered across the site. This was generally recovered on a 25-50% basis where more than a single fragment was present so that the results as presented still show relative densities. All of the material was either not specific to date or of medieval and post-medieval date with approximately 60% securely identifiable as post-medieval. The distribution of the material matches that of the medieval and post-medieval pottery in character being widely distributed without clear patterns of concentration.

Metal artefacts

4.2.6 A total of 42 metal objects were recovered from the survey area comprising a silver coin, 16 copper alloy objects, 10 iron objects and 15 lead objects. The distribution of the artefacts appear to cluster over the northern extent of the Iron Age and Roman settlement although this may represent a recovery bias as this area was subject to a more concentrated metal detector survey following initial scanning of the whole area.

4.2.7 An unusual cast copy of a Roman Colchester-style brooch was found within the area of the settlement suggesting that it may be a contemporary copy. No other identifiable Iron Age or Roman metal artefacts were discovered across the area.

4.2.8 Five of the metal objects were identifiable as medieval artefacts. Each of these was located within the Field 3 concentration although the lack of associated medieval pottery again suggests a metal detector recovery bias.

Miscellaneous artefacts and materials

4.2.9 The distribution of miscellaneous materials (coal, stone, flint, shell, glass, clay pipe, bone and slag) demonstrates little with the exception of the ferrous slag. This material was conspicuous by its general absence across Field 3 while regular quantities were encountered and recovered from the remainder of the area with a particular concentration within Field 1.

5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Overall interpretation

5.1.1 The geophysical survey has provided a clear gradiometer plot of the Iron Age and Roman settlement with ditched enclosures and field boundaries clearly visible. The enclosures display a variety of forms and sizes ranging from oval to rectangular, and with clear instances of overlap suggesting multiple phases of occupation. Some of the circular features which appear to be placed within at least some of the enclosures may represent the remains of roundhouses or associated drainage gullies.

5.1.2 The concentration of Roman pottery recovered by the finds collection survey corresponds to the extent of the settlement with only three sherds recovered beyond the concentration to the north (Figure 7). A total of 41 identifiable Roman sherds were recovered from the settlement area which does not reflect a particularly high density especially when compared against the presence of dense archaeological remains as attested by the gradiometer plot. This may reflect a generally low quantity of pottery present at the site and/or the lack of continued modern plough truncation bringing new material to the surface. In addition no clearly identifiable pottery of Iron Age date was present although this is very likely to reflect the fragility of pottery from this period in the ploughsoil.

5.1.3 The north-eastern extent of the settlement excavated in 2002 (NA 2002) indicates the degree of archaeological survival and complexity that may be encountered as a minimum within the main body of the settlement (Figure 7). This excavation demonstrated that truncation of archaeological deposits was limited to the upper levels with soil layers absent but with large and smaller discreet cut features well preserved and indicating successive phases of occupation. Abundant quantities of pottery and bone were well preserved within the features. In comparison the apparent complexity of the features within the current gradiometer plot to the SW suggests that the focus of the settlement lies in this area and that the archaeological remains are much denser and likely to be of greater complexity than those encountered in the excavation to the NW.

5.1.4 The quantity of medieval and post-medieval finds recovered from the site is likely to reflect little other than field manuring. Both assemblages are well scattered and evenly distributed across the area and the geophysical survey identified the remnants of the medieval ridge and furrow field system. The busy medieval town was situated just to the west which would have made manuring of fields with town waste a routine task. The medieval metal objects, although of intrinsic value and interest, are also likely to have derived from manuring practices and the apparent concentration probably reflects a recovery bias where a more detailed metal detector survey was undertaken.

5.1.5 Fields 1 and 2 to the north of the settlement provided little clear evidence of artefact densities. The MS survey did highlight several areas of magnetic enhancement although it is unclear how these may relate to potential archaeological remains. The only pattern to emerge from the finds collection survey was a higher occurrence of ferrous slag remains within these fields. This is particularly notable with the near absence of similar remains across Field 3 which may suggest that this material was not related to the period or activities of the identified Iron Age and Roman settlement. It may also be possible that the high MS

readings were a direct result of the quantity of ferrous slag in the soil although CBM can also produce similar high readings. It remains unclear if the slag material has directly resulted from activities within these fields and relates to potential archaeological remains or if it has been redeposited from other sources beyond the site boundaries.

5.1.6 These results provide a clear background for any subsequent Stage 3 intrusive evaluation. Consideration can be given for specific targeting of the areas of known archaeological remains to establish the quality of survival while areas of negative evidence may also be targeted with a more formal trench layout to evaluate the general area. In addition the areas within Fields 1 and 2 with high MS readings may be specifically targeted to establish if these do indeed correspond to archaeological remains and to establish the presence/absence of features associated with the ferrous slag fragments encountered within the finds collection survey.

APPENDIX 1 SURVEY STAGE 1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

by Adrian Butler

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted a geophysical survey under contract to Oxford Archaeology on land east of The Ferrers School, Higham Ferrers (NGR SP966 682, Figure 1.1). The investigation comprised topsoil magnetic susceptibility (MS) survey of the entire 12 ha site area and detailed gradiometer survey of a 3ha selected area based upon the results of the MS survey and crop mark evidence.

Geology and Topography

1.1.2 The site is situated immediately east of Higham Ferrers, adjacent to the Ferrers School upon roughly flat agricultural land sloping gently N-S in Field 3 (Figure 1.1). The geology comprises Great Oolite Limestone and Great Oolite Clays. The fields were covered in crop stubble at the time of survey.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

Magnetic Susceptibility Survey

1.2.1 Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility (MS) survey is a reconnaissance method which can provide an indication of past human activity areas by detecting the increased magnetic susceptibility of the ground surface due to the mixing of magnetically enhanced material (often burnt) from archaeological features into the topsoil over time. The MS survey was undertaken using a Bartington Magnetic Susceptibility MS2D Meter and Field Coil. The readings were logged by hand in SI units ($x10^{-5}$) at 20 m intervals along transects spaced 20 m apart. Results were then transcribed to PenMap and into MapInfo v.6 software for processing and presentation. The sole processing operation was the removal and replacement of solitary extreme readings with the local mean. The data is presented as colour scale plots in Figure 1.2 and with interpretation in Figure 1.3 overlaid on to Ordnance Survey Landline digital mapping.

1.2.2 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with English Heritage and Institute of Field Archaeologists Guidelines (EH 1995; Gaffney, *et al.* 2002).

Magnetic Gradiometer Survey

1.2.3 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using a Geoscan Research FM36 fluxgate gradiometer. A total of 29 separate 30 m x 30 m grid-squares were surveyed in detail and each grid-square was traversed at rapid walking pace via zigzag (alternate N-S/S-N) traverses spaced at 1 m intervals. A ST1 sample trigger recorded readings every 0.25 m along the traverse.

1.2.4 The data were analysed using Geoplot 3.0 software. Low (negative) magnetism is shown as white and high (positive) magnetism as black in the resultant greyscale plots. The data were processed using an algorithm to remove magnetic spikes, thereby reducing extreme readings sometimes caused by stray iron fragments and spurious effects due to the inherent magnetism of soils. The 'Zero Mean Traverse' algorithm was used in order to normalise the background variation between individual traverse

and grid-squares. A de-stagger processing function was employed to correct surveying error of several traverses. The processed data is presented here in the form of greyscale plots (Figures 1.4 and 1.5).

1.3 RESULTS

Magnetic Susceptibility

1.3.1 The MS survey showed a wide variability, from 0-100 SI units (blue/green–orange/red), over the 12 ha of the site (Figure 1.2). Although some of the changes will reflect the underlying geology, there is a definite pattern of high readings in the north and west parts of Field 3 (A). These enhanced MS levels appear to relate to cropmarks noted previously and are probably due to archaeological features. Elsewhere the survey identified smaller concentrations of high readings to the east in Field 3 (B) and a linear trend in Fields 1 and 2 (C and D) Figure 1.3.

Gradiometer Survey:

1.3.2 An area within Field 3 was selected for detailed gradiometer survey to test the enhanced MS areas and area of cropmarks for evidence of archaeological features and to gain more detail of the possible settlement area.

1.3.3 A large number of magnetic anomalies were detected by the detailed survey, both confirming and expanding upon the cropmark evidence and revealing archaeology beneath the area of enhanced MS. As a whole, the results can be described as positive magnetic anomalies reflecting a large number of ditches, ditched enclosures, and pits, probably as part of a complex of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, field systems and droveways (Figures 1.4 and 1.5). The enclosures display a variety of forms and sizes ranging from oval to rectangular with some overlap suggesting more than one phase of occupation. Circular anomalies, some at least centrally placed with an enclosure may represent the eaves drip or drainage gullies associated with structures. The features show a strong linear trend NE-SW, while fainter anomalies either side could simply form part of an attendant field system. The survey also detected medieval furrows orientated SW-NE and NW-SE (Figures 1.4 and 1.5).

1.4 CONCLUSIONS

1.4.1 Topsoil MS survey was carried out on 12 ha of land east of Higham Ferrers and successfully highlighted areas of known archaeological activity. Detailed gradiometer survey over a selected 3 ha identified a complex of ditches and enclosures likely to form part of an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement with associated field systems around the periphery.

APPENDIX 2 SURVEY STAGE 2 FINDS COLLECTION SURVEY

2.1 FINDS QUANTIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION

Pottery Quantification and Identification

Transect	Collection unit Central coordinate	Uncertain	Prehistoric	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval	Comments
1	268330	-	-	-	-	-	1	
2	268330	-	-	-	-	1	-	
2	268350	-	-	-	-	-	1	
3	268310	-	-	-	-	1	-	
3	268330	-	-	-	-	3	-	
3	268350	-	-	-	-	-	1	
3	268390	1	-	-	-	-	-	Shell tempered 'lump'
4	268310	-	-	-	-	1	2	
4	268330	-	-	-	-	2	-	
4	268350	-	-	-	-	-	2	
4	268390	-	-	-	-	1	1	
4	268430	-	-	-	-	-	1	
5	268350	-	-	-	-	-	1	
5	268370	-	-	-	-	3	-	
5	268430	-	-	-	-	1	-	
6	268330	-	-	-	-	1	1	
6	268370	-	-	-	-	-	1	
6	268390	-	-	-	-	-	1	
6	268430	-	-	-	-	-	1	
7	267990	-	-	-	-	1	1	
7	268010	-	-	2	-	1	3	
7	268030	-	-	-	-	1	1	
7	268050	1	1	-	-	-	1	Uncertain possibly Roman or medieval sand tempered sherd
7	268290	-	-	-	-	-	3	
7	268350	-	-	-	-	1	1	
8	268010	-	-	-	-	1	2	
8	268030	-	-	-	-	-	2	
8	268050	-	-	1	-	-	-	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
8	268070	-	-	-	-	2	-	
8	268090	-	-	-	-	1	2	
8	268110	-	-	-	-	1	1	
8	268310	-	-	-	-	2	-	
8	268350	-	-	-	-	-	1	
8	268370	-	-	-	-	-	2	
8	268390	-	-	-	-	1	-	
8	268410	-	-	-	-	-	1	
9	267990	-	-	-	-	1	-	

Transect	Collection unit Central coordinate	Uncertain	Prehistoric	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval	Comments
9	268010	-	-	1	-	-	1	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
9	268030	1	-	-	-	1	1	
9	268050	-	-	-	-	1	-	
9	268090	-	-	1	-	1	1	
9	268110	-	-	-	-	-	1	
9	268130	-	1	-	-	-	-	Possible rim with fingertip decoration
9	268150	-	-	-	-	-	1	
9	268290	-	-	-	-	1	-	
9	268330	1	-	-	-	-	-	Roman or medieval
9	268350	-	-	-	-	-	1	
9	268370	-	-	-	-	2	-	
9	268390	-	-	-	-	-	1	
9	268410	-	-	-	-	1	-	
10	267950	-	-	-	-	-	1	
10	267970	-	-	-	-	2	-	
10	267990	-	-	-	-	1	-	
10	268010	-	-	2	-	-	-	
10	268030	-	-	-	-	1	-	
10	268070	-	-	1	-	-	-	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
10	268090	-	-	-	-	1	2	
10	268110	-	-	1	-	1	-	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
10	268130	-	-	1	-	-	-	
10	268170	-	-	1	-	-	1	
10	268190	-	-	-	-	2	-	
10	268310	-	-	-	-	1	1	
10	268350	-	-	-	-	2	2	
10	268390	-	-	-	-	1	-	
10	268410	-	-	-	-	-	2	
10	268430	-	-	-	-	-	1	
11	267970	-	-	-	-	3	-	
11	267990	-	-	-	-	1	1	
11	268010	1	-	-	-	2	1	
11	268030	-	-	-	-	-	1	
11	268050	-	-	-	-	-	4	
11	268070	-	-	2	-	3	1	
11	268090	-	-	2	-	1	-	
11	268110	1	-	2	-	-	-	
11	268130	-	-	2	-	-	1	Roman sherds of LIA/EROM fabric
11	268150	-	-	2	-	1	-	
11	268170	-	-	1	-	1	-	
11	268190	-	-	-	-	-	2	
11	268210	1	-	-	-	-	2	
11	268230	-	-	-	-	1	1	
11	268330	-	-	-	-	2	-	
11	268450	-	-	-	-	-	1	

Transect	Collection unit Central coordinate	Uncertain	Prehistoric	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval	Comments
12	267970	-	-	-	-	-	1	
12	267990	-	-	-	-	1	-	
12	268070	1	-	-	-	-	1	
12	268090	-	-	1	-	1	-	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
12	268110	-	-	-	-	3	-	
12	268130	-	-	3	-	-	1	
12	268150	-	-	-	-	1	1	
12	268170	-	-	-	-	2	-	
12	268190	-	-	-	-	1	-	
12	268230	-	-	-	-	1	-	
12	268270	-	-	-	-	-	3	
12	268310	-	-	-	-	1	1	
12	268350	-	-	-	-	1	-	
12	268430	-	-	-	-	-	2	
12	268450	-	-	-	-	1	-	Shell tempered
12	268490	-	-	-	-	2	-	
12	268510	-	-	-	-	1	2	
12	268530	-	-	1	-	1	2	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
13	267950	-	-	-	-	1	-	
13	267970	-	-	-	-	-	1	
13	267990	-	-	-	-	-	1	
13	268010	-	-	-	-	1	1	
13	268030	-	-	-	-	-	1	
13	268090	-	-	-	-	1	-	
13	268130	-	-	-	-	1	-	
13	268210	-	-	-	-	-	2	
13	268270	-	-	-	-	-	1	
13	268330	-	-	-	-	1	1	
13	268390	-	-	-	-	-	2	
13	268410	-	-	-	-	-	1	
13	268450	1	-	-	-	2	-	Uncertain sherd probably PM
13	268470	-	-	-	-	1	1	
13	268490	-	-	1	-	-	-	
13	268510	-	-	-	-	1	-	
13	268530	1	-	-	-	-	-	Shell tempered sherd - possibly Roman or medieval
13	268550	-	-	-	-	-	1	
14	268010	-	-	1	-	-	1	
14	268050	-	-	-	-	1	2	
14	268070	-	-	2	-	-	-	
14	268090	-	-	1	-	-	-	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
14	268110	-	-	-	-	2	-	
14	268130	-	-	-	-	1	-	
14	268170	-	-	-	-	-	1	
14	268190	-	-	-	-	1	-	

Transect	Collection unit Central coordinate	Uncertain	Prehistoric	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval	Comments
14	268210	-	-	-	-	1	1	
14	268230	-	-	-	-	2	1	
14	268250	-	-	-	-	-	1	
14	268290	-	-	-	-	-	1	
14	268330	-	-	-	-	1	-	
14	268350	-	-	-	-	1	-	
14	268390	-	-	-	-	1	1	
14	268470	-	-	-	-	1	-	
14	268490	-	-	-	-	-	1	
14	268510	-	-	-	-	1	1	
14	268530	-	-	-	-	1	-	
14	268550	-	-	-	-	2	1	
14	268570	-	-	-	-	1	-	
15	267950	-	-	-	-	-	2	
15	267970	-	-	-	-	1	1	
15	267990	-	-	-	-	-	1	
15	268010	1	-	1	-	-	-	
15	268050	-	-	-	-	1	-	
15	268070	-	-	-	-	-	2	
15	268090	-	-	1	-	1	-	
15	268150	-	-	1	-	-	-	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
15	268170	-	-	1	-	-	1	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM fabric
15	268190	1	-	-	-	-	-	
15	268250	-	-	-	-	1	1	
15	268270	-	-	-	-	1	-	
15	268290	-	-	-	-	1	1	
15	268310	-	-	-	-	1	1	
15	268330	-	-	-	-	1	2	
15	268350	-	-	-	-	2	-	
15	268370	-	-	-	-	-	1	
15	268450	-	-	-	-	2	-	
15	268470	-	-	-	-	-	1	
15	268490	-	-	-	-	1	-	
15	268510	-	-	-	-	2	2	
16	267930	-	-	-	-	-	1	
16	267970	-	-	-	-	1	-	
16	267990	-	-	-	-	1	-	
16	268010	-	-	-	-	2	1	
16	268030	-	-	-	-	-	1	
16	268070	-	-	1	-	-	-	
16	268130	-	-	1	-	-	-	
16	268150	-	-	-	-	-	1	
16	268190	-	-	-	-	-	1	
16	268210	-	-	-	-	1	1	

Transect	Collection unit Central coordinate	Uncertain	Prehistoric	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval	Comments
16	268250	1	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertain possibly a Roman grog tempered sherd
16	268270	-	-	-	-	2	1	
16	268310	-	-	-	-	1	-	
16	268350	-	-	-	-	1	-	
16	268430	-	-	-	-	1	1	
16	268450	-	-	-	-	-	2	
16	268490	-	-	-	-	1	1	
17	268030	-	-	-	-	1	-	
17	268150	-	-	-	-	1	-	
17	268170	-	-	1	-	-	-	
17	268230	1	-	-	-	1	-	Uncertain possibly a Roman grog tempered sherd
17	268330	-	-	-	-	-	2	
17	268350	-	-	-	-	1	-	
17	268370	-	-	-	-	-	1	
18	267930	-	-	-	-	-	1	
18	267950	-	-	-	-	1	-	
18	268010	-	-	-	-	-	1	
18	268030	-	-	-	-	-	1	
18	268050	-	-	-	-	-	1	
18	268070	-	-	-	-	-	1	
18	268110	-	-	-	-	1	-	
18	268150	-	-	-	-	1	-	
18	268170	-	-	-	-	1	1	
18	268190	-	-	1	-	-	-	
18	268250	-	-	-	-	1	2	
18	268330	-	-	-	-	1	-	
18	268350	-	-	-	-	1	-	
19	267910	-	-	-	-	-	2	
19	267930	-	-	-	-	-	1	
19	267950	-	-	-	-	1	-	
19	267990	-	-	-	-	1	1	
19	268030	-	-	-	-	1	1	
19	268050	-	-	-	-	1	-	
19	268090	-	-	-	-	1	-	
19	268110	-	-	2	-	1	2	
19	268130	-	-	1	-	-	-	
19	268150	-	-	-	-	2	-	
19	268170	-	-	-	-	-	1	
19	268250	-	-	-	-	1	-	
19	268270	-	-	-	-	1	-	
19	268290	-	-	1	-	1	-	Roman sherd of LIA/EROM form
20	267890	-	-	-	-	1	-	
20	267930	-	-	-	-	2	-	

Transect	Collection unit Central coordinate	Uncertain	Prehistoric	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval	Comments
20	267950	-	-	-	-	3	1	
20	267970	-	-	-	-	1	1	
20	267990	-	-	-	-	1	-	
20	268090	1	-	-	-	-	-	
20	268110	-	-	-	-	2	-	

Non-Pottery Quantification and Identification

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
3	268350	CBM		1		
3	268370	CBM		1	PM?	
3	268390	Clay Pipe		1	PM	
4	268310	CBM		1	MED?	
4	268330	CBM		1	PM?	
4	268350	CBM		1	MED?	
4	268370	CBM		1		
4	268410	CBM		2	PM	
4	268410	Slag		1		Iron slag
4	268430	CBM		1	PM	
5	268310	CBM		1		
5	268350	CBM		2	PM?	
5	268410	Bone		1		
5	268410	CBM		2	PM	
5	268430	CBM		1	PM	
5	268430	Clay Pipe		1	PM	
6	267950	CBM		1	PM	
6	267970	CBM		2	PM	
6	267990	CBM		1		
6	268310	CBM		1	PM?	
6	268310	Slag		8		Iron slag
6	268330	CBM		1	PM?	
6	268330	Slag		3		Iron slag
6	268370	CBM		1	PM	
6	268390	Slag		1		Iron slag
6	268410	CBM		3	PM?	
6	268410	Slag		3		Iron slag
6	268430	CBM		3	PM	
6	268430	Slag		1		Iron slag
7	267970	CBM		1	PM?	

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
7	267990	CBM		2		
7	267990	Slag		1		Iron slag
7	268010	CBM		1	PM?	
7	268030	CBM		1		
7	268030	Flint	Blade	1		
7	268030	Slag		1		Iron slag
7	268050	CA	Ferrule	1		
7	268050	CBM		1	PM	
7	268310	CBM		1		
7	268330	CBM		3		
8	267970	CBM		2	PM	
8	267990	CBM		3	PM	
8	268010	CBM		2	PM?	
8	268030	CBM		3	PM?	
8	268050	Clay Pipe		1	PM	
8	268050	CBM		1	PM?	
8	268070	CBM		3		
8	268090	CBM		1	PM	
8	268101	CBM		3	PM	
8	268270	CBM		1		
8	268290	CBM		2		
8	268330	CBM		1	PM?	
8	268350	CBM		1	PM	
8	268390	CBM		1		
8	268410	CBM		1	PM	
8	268430	CBM		1	PM	
9	267950	CBM		2	PM?	
9	267970	CBM		2	PM?	
9	268010	CBM		1	PM?	
9	268030	CBM		1	PM	
9	268050	CBM		1	PM	
9	268090	CBM		2	PM?	
9	268130	CA		1		Waste or a melted lump
9	268150	CBM		1		
9	268290	CBM		2	PM	
9	268330	CBM		1		
9	268410	CBM		1		
9	268430	CBM		3	PM	
10	267950	CBM		1	PM	
10	267970	CBM		2	PM	
10	267990	CBM		3	PM?	
10	268010	CBM		2	PM?	
10	268030	CBM		2	PM	
10	268050	CBM		1		
10	268070	CBM		4		

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
10	268090	CBM		1		
10	268090	Shell		1		
10	268110	CBM		1		
10	268130	CBM		2		
10	268150	Ag	Coin	1	PM	?Elizebeth I
10	268190	CBM		2		
10	268210	Fe	File	1		
10	268210	Shell		1		
10	268290	Slag		3		Iron slag
10	268290	CBM		1		
10	268310	Slag		1		Iron slag
10	268330	CBM		1	PM?	
10	268330	Slag		1		Iron slag
10	268350	CBM		1	PM?	
10	268350	Slag		1		Iron slag
10	268370	CBM		2	PM	
10	268370	Slag		2		Iron slag
10	268390	CBM		1		
10	268410	Fe	Chain link	1		
10	268410	CBM		1	PM	
10	268410	Slag		1		Iron slag
10	268430	Slag		1		Iron slag
10	268430	CBM		1	MED?	
11	267930	CBM		1		
11	267950	CBM		2	PM?	
11	267970	CBM		1		
11	267970	Slag		1		Iron slag
11	267990	CBM		1	PM	
11	268030	CBM		3	PM	
11	268050	CBM		3	PM	
11	268070	CBM		2		
11	268090	CBM		1		
11	268090	Coal		1		
11	268110	CBM		1	PM	
11	268130	Coal		2		
11	268150	CBM		2		
11	268150	CA	Vessel leg	1	MED	
11	268150	Coal		2		
11	268170	CBM		4		
11	268170	Coal		1		
11	268190	CBM		1		
11	268210	Coal		1		
11	268210	CBM		2	PM	
11	268230	CBM		3	PM?	
11	268250	CBM		2	PM	

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
11	268270	CBM		2	PM?	
11	268350	CBM		3		
11	268370	CBM		3		
11	268390	CBM		2		
11	268450	CBM		2	PM?	
11	268450	CBM		1	PM?	
11	268470	CBM		1	PM	
11	268490	CBM		1	PM?	
12	267950	CBM		1		
12	267970	CBM		1	PM	
12	267990	CBM		1		
12	268010	CBM		1		
12	268050	Clay Pipe		1	PM	
12	268070	CA	Sheet	1		fragment
12	268070	CBM		2		
12	268070	Fe	Knife	1	PM	
12	268090	Clay Pipe		1	PM	
12	268110	Bone		1		
12	268130	CA	Brooch	1		Unusual cast copy of a Roman spring-hinged brooch
12	268130	CBM		1		
12	268130	Bone		1		
12	268150	Bone		1		
12	268170	CA	Coin	1	PM	
12	268170	CBM		1		
12	268190	Bone		1		
12	268190	Clay Pipe		1	PM	
12	268190	Stone		1		
12	268190	Pb		1		fragment
12	268210	Pb	Cloth seal	1	MED	
12	268210	Pb	Musket ball	1	PM	
12	268210	CBM		2		
12	268210	Pb	Sheet	1		fragment
12	268230	CA	Mount	1		
12	268230	CBM		1		
12	268250	CBM		2	PM	
12	268270	CBM		1	PM	
12	268310	CBM		4	PM?	
12	268330	CBM		2	PM	
12	268350	CBM		1		
12	268370	Slag		1		Iron slag
12	268370	CBM		3		
12	268410	CBM		1	PM	
12	268430	Pb	Weight	1		
12	268430	CBM		2	PM	

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
12	268450	Slag		2		Iron slag
12	268470	Slag		2		Iron slag
12	268490	Slag		7		Iron slag
12	268490	CBM		1	PM?	
12	268510	CBM		2	PM	
12	268510	Slag		3		Iron slag
12	268530	Pb		1		fragment
12	268530	CBM		1	PM?	
13	267930	Pb	Weight	1		
13	267950	CBM		1		
13	267970	CBM		1	PM	
13	268070	CBM		1		
13	268090	CBM		1	PM	
13	268110	CBM		1	PM	
13	268170	Pb		1		fragment
13	268170	CBM		2		
13	268170	CA	Vessel foot	1	MED	
13	268190	CBM		2	PM?	
13	268190	CA	Mount	1		
13	268210	Pb	Sheet	1		fragment
13	268210	CA	Handle back plate	1	PM	
13	268210	Fe	Blade tip	1		
13	268230	CBM		2		
13	268230	Pb	Cloth seal	1		
13	268230	CA	Buckle frame	1	MED	
13	268270	CBM		2		
13	268290	Bone	Possible handle	1		Sawn at both ends
13	268330	CBM		1		
13	268350	CBM		1		
13	268370	Bone		1		
13	268390	Fe	Nail	1		
13	268410	CBM		1	PM	
13	268450	Slag		1		Iron slag
13	268450	CBM		1		
13	268470	CBM		1	PM	
13	268470	Pb		1		fragment
13	268470	Slag		1		Iron slag
13	268490	CBM		1	PM	
13	268510	CBM		2	PM?	
13	268530	Bone		1		
13	268530	CBM		1	PM?	
13	268550	CBM		1	PM?	
13	268560	CBM		1	PM?	
14	267950	CBM		1		
14	267970	CBM		1	PM?	

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
14	267990	CBM		1	PM	
14	268010	CBM		2		
14	268050	CBM		1		
14	268090	Pb		1		
14	268110	CBM		2	PM	
14	268130	CBM		1		
14	268150	Pb		1		Cast object
14	268150	CBM		1		
14	268170	CBM		2		
14	268190	CBM		3	PM?	
14	268210	CBM		1	PM	
14	268230	Slag		1		Iron slag
14	268230	CA	Bell	1	MED/ PM	
14	268250	CBM		1		
14	268270	Fe	Sheet	1		fragment
14	268270	Slag		2		Iron slag
14	268290	Slag		1		Iron slag
14	268290	CBM		1		
14	268330	CBM		1		
14	268350	CBM		1		
14	268350	Slag		1		Iron slag
14	268390	Slag		1		Iron slag
14	268490	Bone		1		
14	268530	Slag		2		Iron slag
14	268550	CBM		1	PM?	
14	268570	CA	Finger ring	1		Hexagonal shape
15	267930	Shell		1		
15	267930	CBM		1	PM	
15	267930	Flint	Flake	1		
15	267950	CBM		2	PM	
15	267970	CBM		2		
15	267990	CBM		2		
15	268010	Shell		1		
15	268010	CBM		2		
15	268030	CBM		1	PM	
15	268050	CBM		2		
15	268070	CBM		1		
15	268090	CBM		1		
15	268110	CBM		1		
15	268130	CBM		1	PM	
15	268150	CBM		4	PM	
15	268150	CA	Fitting	1		
15	268170	CBM		1	PM	
15	268190	CBM		2	PM	

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
15	268210	CBM		2	PM	
15	268230	CBM		3		
15	268250	CBM		1		
15	268270	CBM		2	PM	
15	268290	CBM		3	PM	
15	268310	CBM		1		
15	268330	CBM		2		
15	268370	CBM		3	PM	
15	268390	CBM		1		
15	268410	CBM		2		
15	268430	Slag		3		Iron slag
15	268450	Slag		2		Iron slag
15	268450	CBM		1	PM	
15	268470	Slag		2		Iron slag
15	268490	Slag		2		Iron slag
15	268490	CBM		1	PM?	
15	268510	CBM		1		
16	267910	CBM		1		
16	267930	CBM		1	PM	
16	267950	CBM		1		
16	267970	CBM		2		
16	267970	Slag		1		Iron slag
16	267990	CBM		1		
16	268010	CBM		2	PM	
16	268030	CBM		4		
16	268050	CBM		3	PM?	
16	268070	CBM		2		
16	268070	Glass		1	PM	
16	268090	CBM		2	PM?	
16	268110	CBM		2		
16	268110	Fe	Sheet	1		fragment
16	268130	Slag		1		Iron slag
16	268130	CBM		2	PM	
16	268150	Glass		1	PM	
16	268150	Fe	Sheet	1		fragment
16	268150	CBM		2	PM	
16	268170	CBM		1		
16	268190	CBM		1	PM	
16	268210	CBM		2		
16	268250	CBM		1		
16	268270	CBM		1	PM	
16	268290	CBM		1		
16	268310	CBM		1		
16	268330	CBM		2	PM	
16	268370	CBM		1		

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
16	268450	CBM		1	PM?	
16	268470	CBM		1	PM?	
16	268490	CBM		1		
16	268490	Slag		1		Iron slag
17	267910	Clay Pipe		1	PM	
17	267930	CBM		1		
17	267970	CA	Button	1	PM	
17	267970	CBM		1	PM?	
17	267990	CBM		1	PM?	
17	268010	Pb		1		fragment
17	268030	CBM		1	PM?	
17	268030	Shell		1		
17	268050	CBM		1	PM	
17	268070	CBM		2		
17	268090	CBM		1		
17	268110	CBM		2		
17	268130	CBM		2	PM	
17	268170	CBM		1		
17	268190	CBM		1		
17	268230	Slag		1		Iron slag
17	268230	CBM		1	PM	
17	268270	CBM		1		
17	268290	Slag		1		Iron slag
17	268290	CBM		1	PM	
17	268310	Slag		1		Iron slag
17	268330	CBM		1	PM	
17	268350	CBM		1	PM	
17	268350	Slag		2		Iron slag
17	268370	Slag		2		Iron slag
17	268390	CBM		3		
17	268390	Slag		1		Iron slag
17	268430	Slag		1		Iron slag
17	268430	CBM		1	PM	
18	267910	CBM		2		
18	267930	CBM		2	PM	
18	267970	CBM		2	PM	
18	268030	CBM		2		
18	268050	CBM		2	PM	
18	268070	CBM		1	PM	
18	268090	CBM		1		
18	268110	CBM		2	PM	
18	268150	CBM		2	PM	
18	268170	CBM		3		
18	268270	CA	Sheet	1		fragment
18	268330	Pb	Weight	1		

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Material	Object	No. of Objects	Date	Comments
18	268350	CBM		1		
19	267890	CBM		1		
19	267910	Shell		1		
19	267910	Slag		1		Iron slag
19	267930	CBM		2		
19	267950	CBM		1	PM	
19	267950	Fe	Nail	1		
19	267970	CBM		1		
19	267990	CBM		1		
19	268010	CBM		3	PM	
19	268030	Flint	Flake?	1		
19	268050	CBM		1		
19	268070	CBM		1	PM	
19	268090	CBM		1		
19	268110	Slag		1		Iron slag
19	268130	CBM		1		
19	268270	CBM		1	PM	
20	267910	CBM		1		
20	267950	CBM		1	PM	
20	267970	Bone		1		
20	267990	CBM		2		
20	268010	CBM		2	PM	
20	268030	CBM		3	PM	
20	268050	Fe	Sheet	1		fragment
20	268070	CBM		3	PM	
20	268070	Bone		1		
20	268090	CBM		1	PM	
20	268090	Bone		1		
20	268130	CBM		1	PM	
20	268150	CBM		2	PM	
20	268170	Bone		1		

2.2 METALWORK IDENTIFICATION

by Leigh Allen

2.2.1 A total of 42 metal objects were recovered by the metal detector survey. The assemblage comprised a silver object, 16 copper alloy objects, 10 iron objects and 15 lead objects. The copper alloy and lead objects are in good condition although the ironwork is corroded and fragmentary.

Metal object location and identification

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Object	Material	Date
07	268050	Ferrule	CA	-
09	268130	Melted lump	CA	-
10	268150	Coin	Silver	PM
10	268210	File	FE	-
10	268410	Chain link	FE	-
11	268150	Vessel leg	CA	MED
12	268070	Sheet	CA	-
12	268070	Knife	FE	PM
12	268130	Brooch	CA	-
12	268170	Coin	CA	PM
12	268190	Fragment	PB	-
12	268210	Musket ball	PB	PM
12	268210	Sheet	PB	-
12	268210	Cloth seal	PB	MED
12	268230	Mount	CA	-
12	268430	Weight	PB	-
12	268530	Fragment	PB	-
13	267930	Weight	PB	-
13	268170	Fragment	PB	-
13	268170	Vessel foot	CA	MED
13	268190	Mount	CA	-
13	268210	Handle back plate	CA	PM
13	268210	Sheet	PB	-
13	268210	Blade tip	FE	-
13	268230	Buckle frame	CA	MED
13	268230	Cloth seal	PB	-
13	268390	Nail	FE	-
13	268470	Fragment	PB	-
14	268090	Object	PB	-
14	268150	Cast object	PB	-
14	268230	Bell	CA	MED/PM
14	268270	Sheet	FE	-
14	268570	Finger ring	CA	-
15	268150	Fitting	CA	-
16	268110	sheet	FE	-
16	268150	Sheet	FE	-
17	267970	Button	CA	PM
17	268010	Fragment	PB	-

Transect	Collection unit central coordinate	Object	Material	Date
18	268270	Sheet	CA	-
18	268330	Weight	PB	-
19	967950	Nail	FE	-
20	268050	Sheet	FE	-

Coins

2.2.2 Two coins were recovered from the site, one copper alloy and the other silver. The copper alloy coin is a Charles I farthing. The silver coin is extremely worn but possibly dates from the reign of Elizabeth I.

Copper alloy

2.2.3 The 16 copper alloy objects recovered from the investigation include a number of personal and domestic items. The domestic objects are mostly fragments from cast vessels but there is also a backplate from a drawer handle and a decorative fitting. The personal items comprise a button, a buckle, a finger ring, two mounts and a brooch. The button is of a plain discoidal type with an integral attachment loop and a tin-plated upper surface typical of the post-medieval period. The oval buckle frame is incomplete with an ornate outside edge and would originally have had a sheet metal roller, a devise used in the medieval period to make it easier to tighten the strap or belt (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 54, fig. 44, no. 298). The finger ring is plain with a D-shaped section (undiagnostic). Of the two mounts the first is a small sexfoil-shaped object with red glass settings in each of the lobes and at the centre with no visible means of attachment. The second mount is made from sheet metal and is in the form of a cross. Three short arms terminate in fleur-de-lys design with a perforation through the centre of each presumably for attachment, the fourth arm is longer and rounded at the end, this longer arm is broken but could originally have been bent back on itself to form a hook. The mount or fitting is fairly flimsy and could have been attached to box or possibly a book as decoration. The brooch fragment is an oddity in that it appears to be a cast copy of a Roman Colchester-type brooch. The brooch has been made to look as if it has a spring mechanism but this is in fact cast solid and hides a hinged attachment for a pin. It is unclear if this is an unusual contemporary copy of a brooch or a later item although the former seems more likely given the provenance from a known Roman site.

2.2.4 The domestic items comprise fragments from three cast vessels two of which are from straight-ridged legs from medieval cauldrons or ewers. The third fragment is from the body of a vessel. There is also a sexfoil-shaped backplate for a post-medieval drawer handle with a rectangular slot at the centre through which the drop handle would have been attached (Margeson 1993, 78, fig. 80, nos 487-488). The final item is a small cast fragment possibly from a rumbler bell with a perforation at the top for the attachment loop.

Lead objects

2.2.5 The identifiable lead objects include a number of weights, a musket ball, two cloth seals and a decorative fitting. The weights represent a number of different forms there is a plain circular disc weight weighing just under 2 oz, a shield-shaped weight with a raised cross on the upper surface weighing exactly 1/2 oz and a rough conical roll of lead that could be a fishing weight. Shield-shaped weights have been

recovered from medieval contexts in London (Egan 1998, 320-322, fig. 239, nos 1031-1032). The two cloth seals include one that is decorated with a crown over a shield on one side and a crown over a rose on the other. The Rose could well be the Tudor rose (or that of the Yorkists or the Lancastrians). Similarly decorated cloth seals have been recovered from Salisbury (Egan 2001, 59, no. 72). The other cloth seal bears no distinguishing marks. Lastly a decorative fitting in the form of a cast lions head with a curved hook terminating in a paw could be a hook or possibly a foot from a stand or vessel.

Iron objects

2.2.6 Identifiable iron objects include a knife, a fragment from the tip of a blade, a file, a chain link and 2 nails. The large knife has a solid handle and a damaged blade, solid handles were a natural development from knives with long bolsters, common in the 17th century (Margeson 1993, fig. 97, no. 896). The iron file has a long triangular blade and a whittle tang. This form has changed little over time. The remaining iron finds are undiagnostic to period.

APPENDIX 3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Egan, G, and Pritchard, F,	1991	Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 3: Dress Accessories c.1150-c.1450
Egan, G,	1998	Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 6: The Medieval Household c.1150-c.1450
Egan, G,	2001	Salisbury Museum Medieval Catalogue, Part 3
English Heritage	1995	Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, Research and Professional Services Guideline, **1**
Gaffney, C, Gater, J, and Ovendon, S,	2002	The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations, Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper, **6**
Margeson, S,	1993	Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978. East Anglian Archaeology Report No **58**
NA	2002	Rushden and Higham Ferrers Bypass Site 3 Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design July 2002
Northamptonshire Heritage	1997 & 2002	Land r/o Ferrers School, Higham Ferrers. Archaeological Evaluation Brief
OA	2003	Land at the Rear of The Ferrers School, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire. Desktop Assessment Notes

APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Land East of The Ferrers School, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.

Site code: HFFS 03

Grid reference: SP 9660 6830

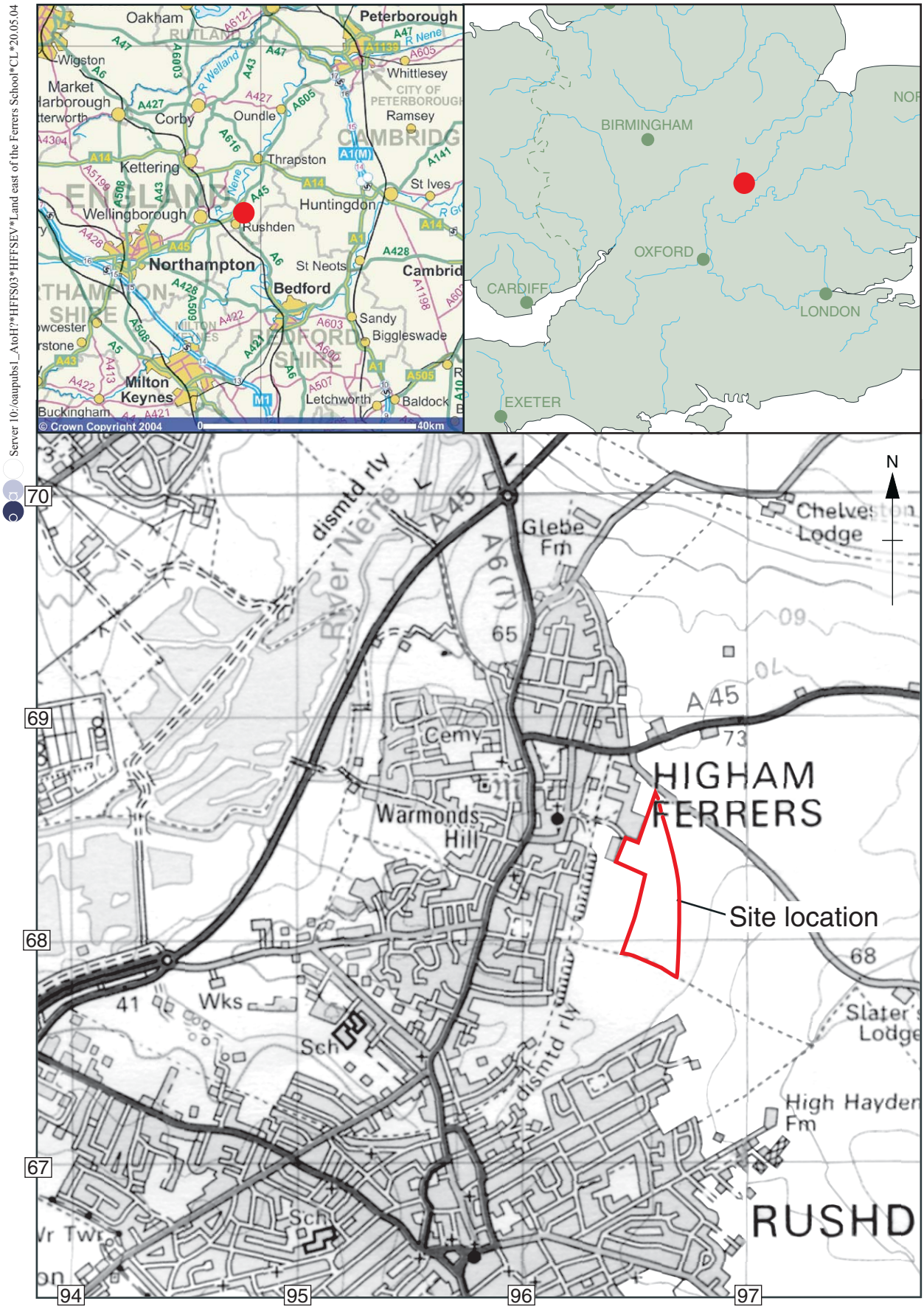
Type of evaluation: Stage 1 Geophysical survey.
Stage 2 Finds collection survey.

Date and duration of project: Stage 1 22nd and 24th October 2003.
Stage 2 8th to 12th December 2003.

Area of site: 12 ha.

Summary of results: A two-staged non-intrusive site investigation comprising geophysical survey and finds collection survey located a moderate-sized settlement of likely Late Iron Age and Roman date in the field immediately to the east of the school.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. No archive receiving museum currently exists for the area.



Scale 1:25,000

Figure 1: Site location

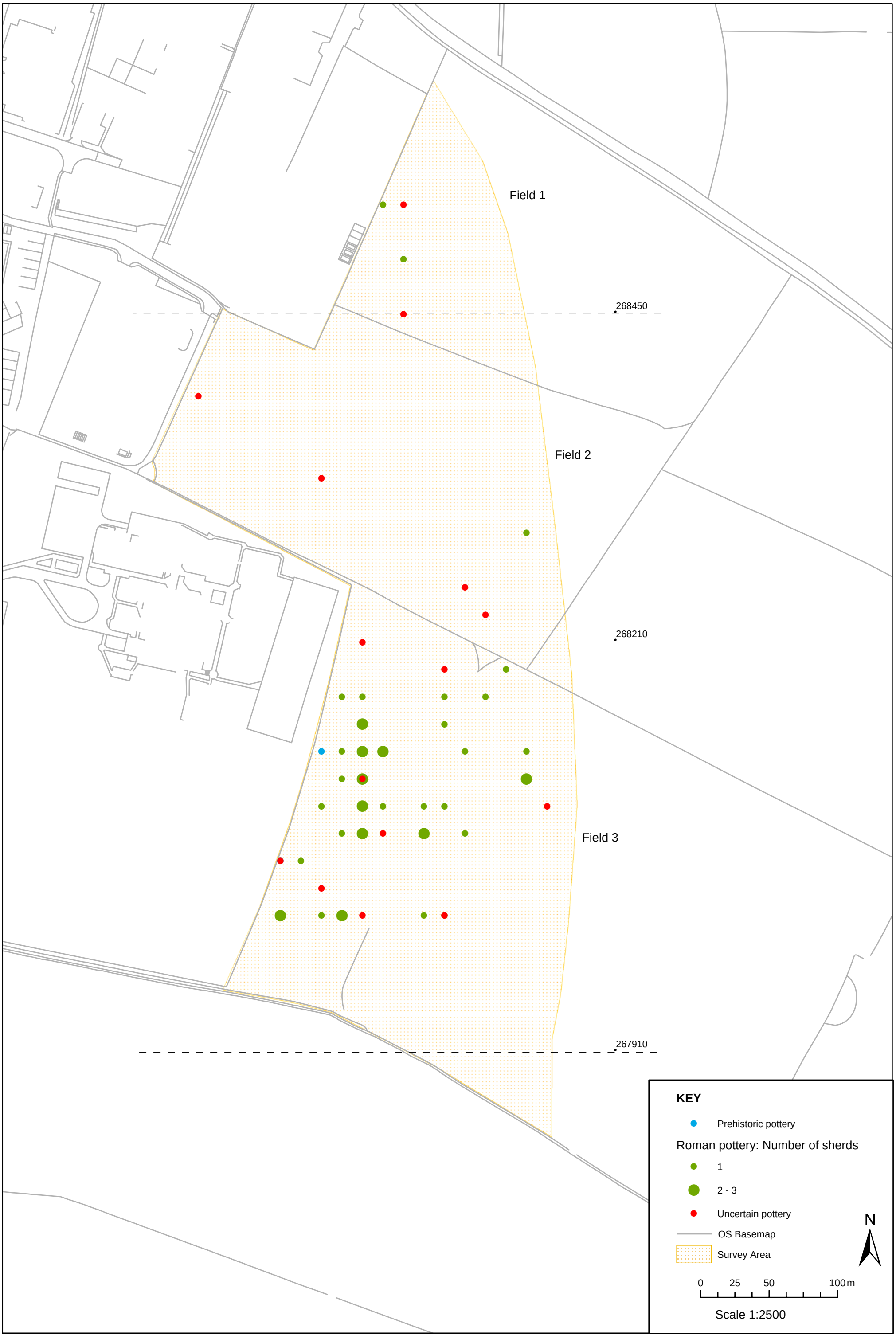


Figure 2: Finds collection survey results: Prehistoric and Roman pottery

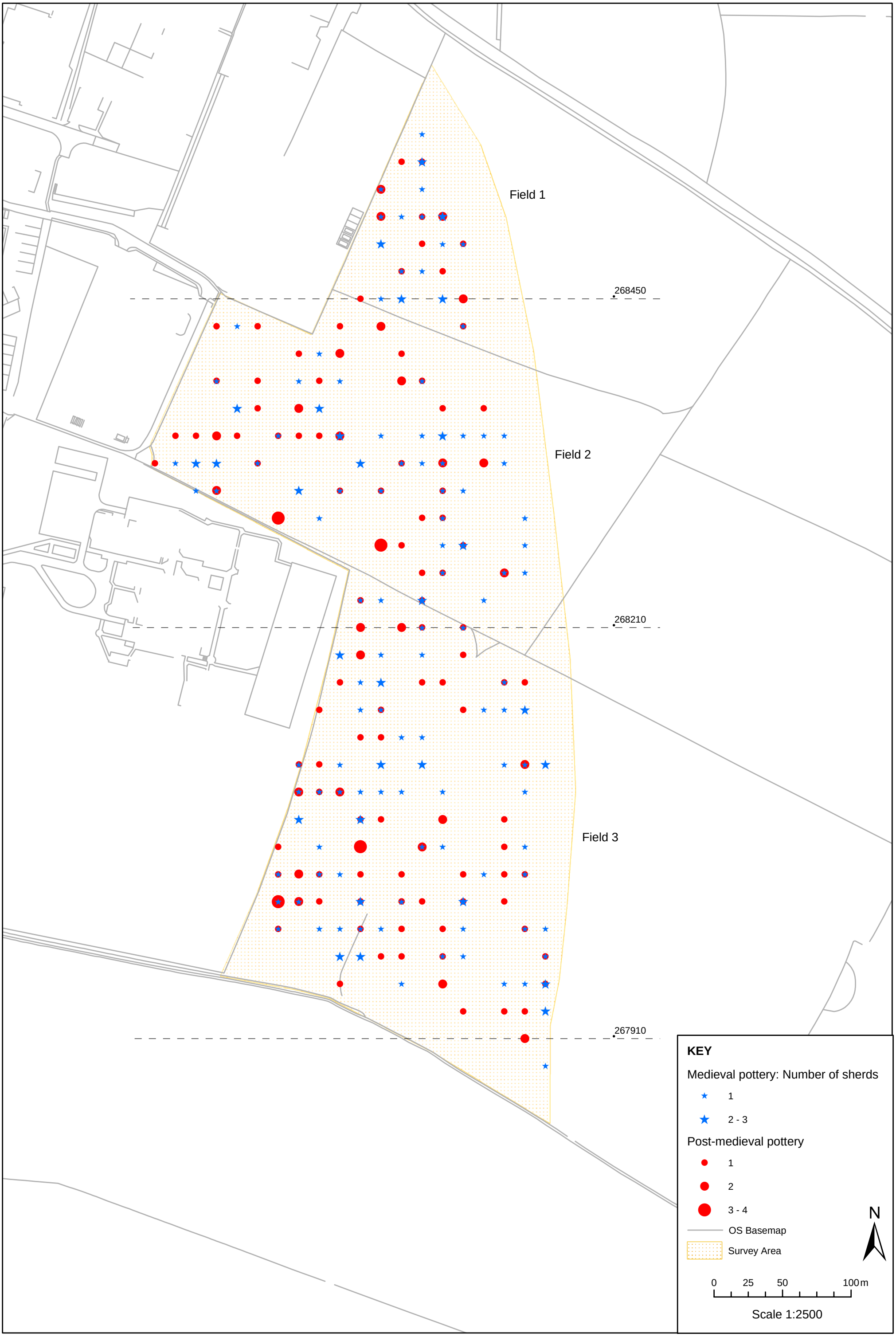


Figure 3: Finds collection survey results: Medieval and post-medieval pottery

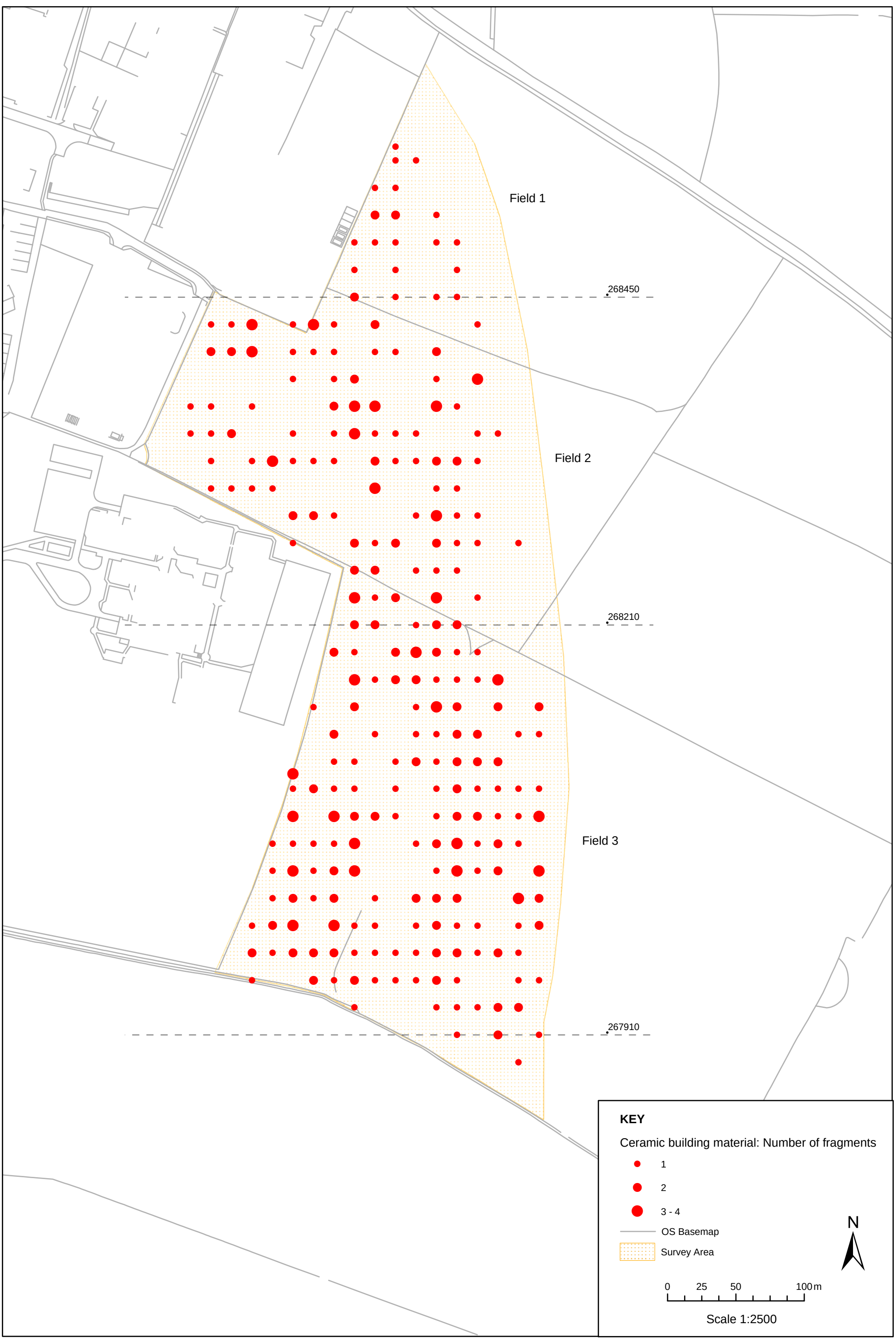


Figure 4: Finds collection survey results: Ceramic building material

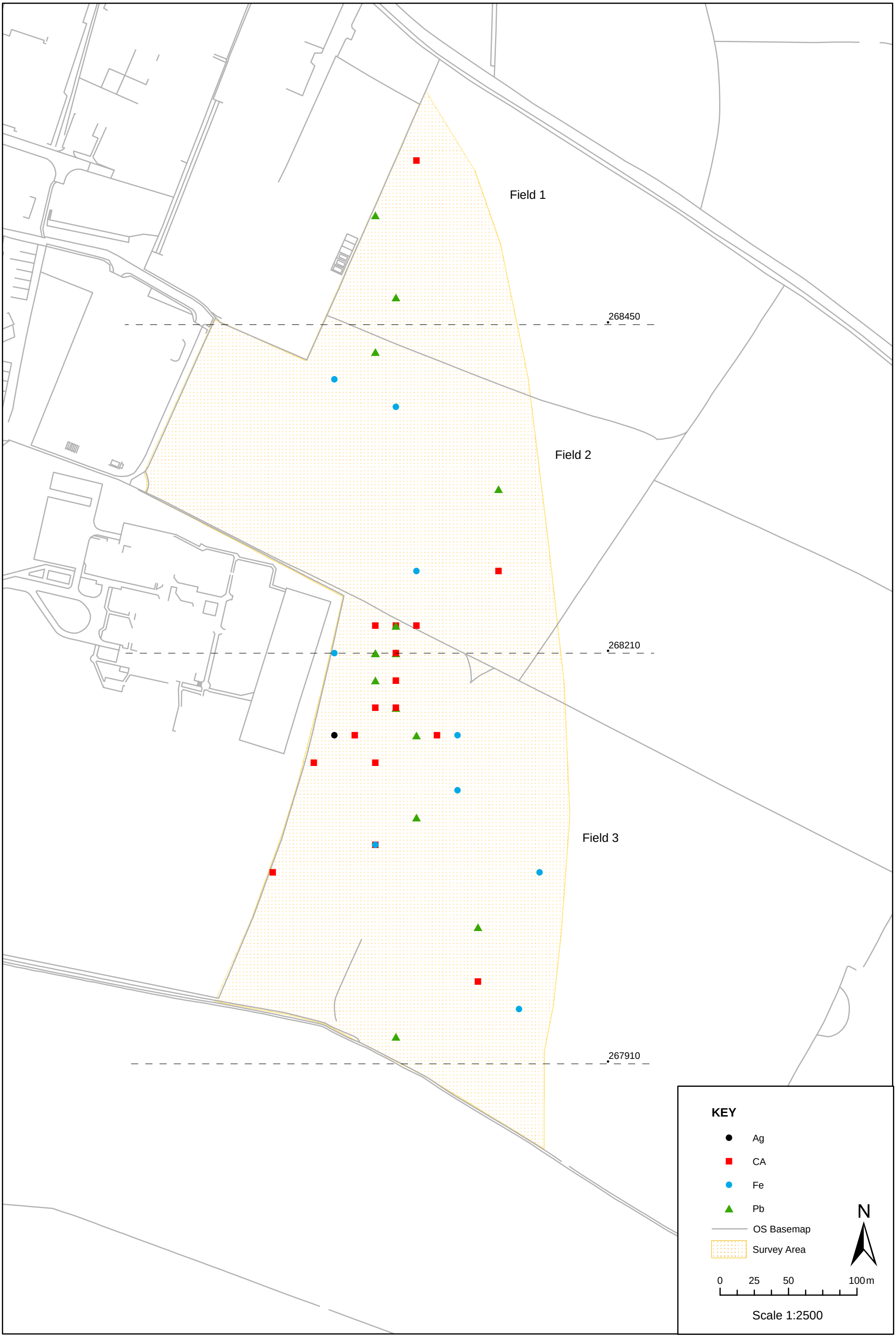


Figure 5: Finds collection survey results: Metal objects

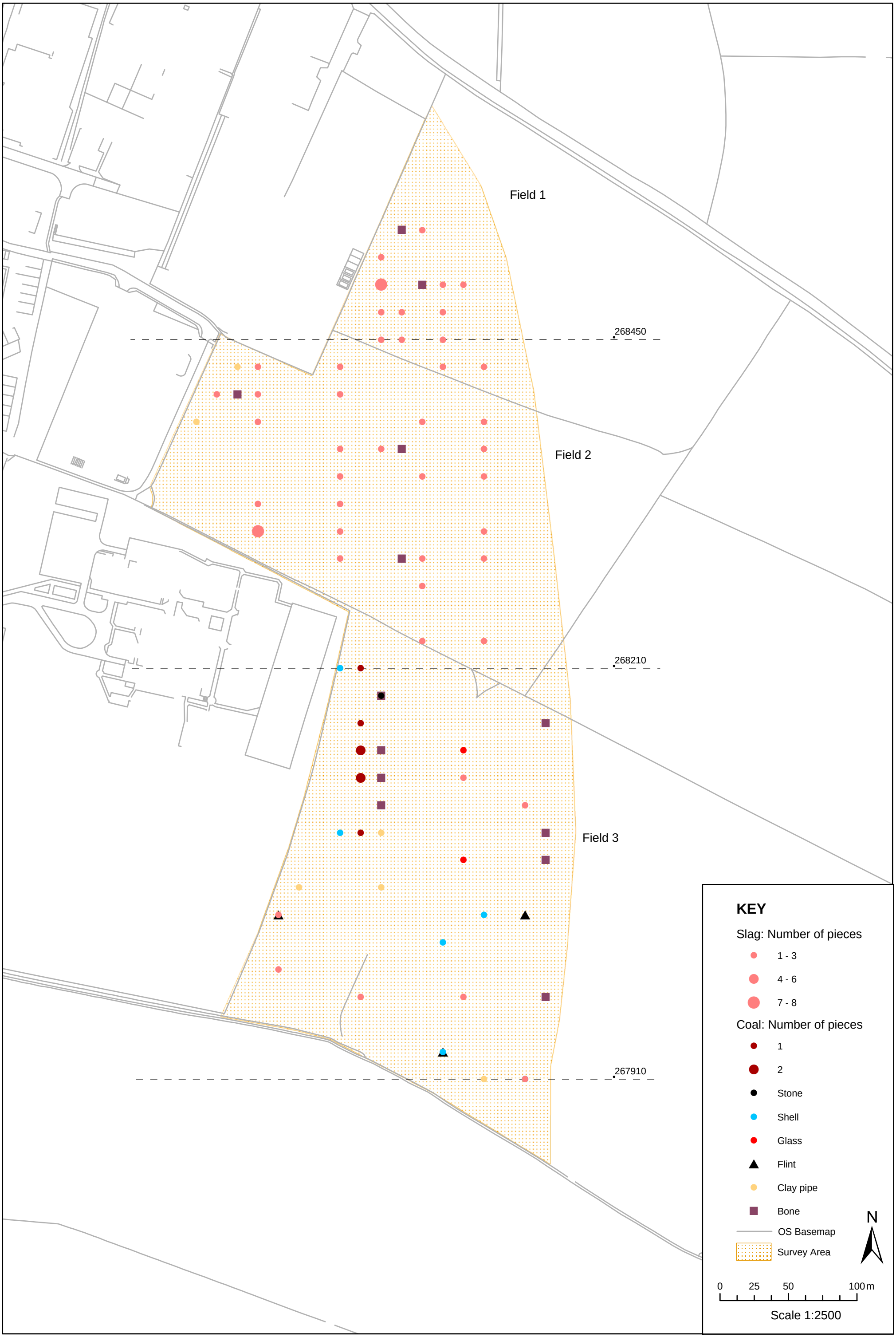


Figure 6: Finds collection survey results: Miscellaneous finds

Figure 7: Gradiometer results, Roman pottery scatter and "Site 3" excavation plan

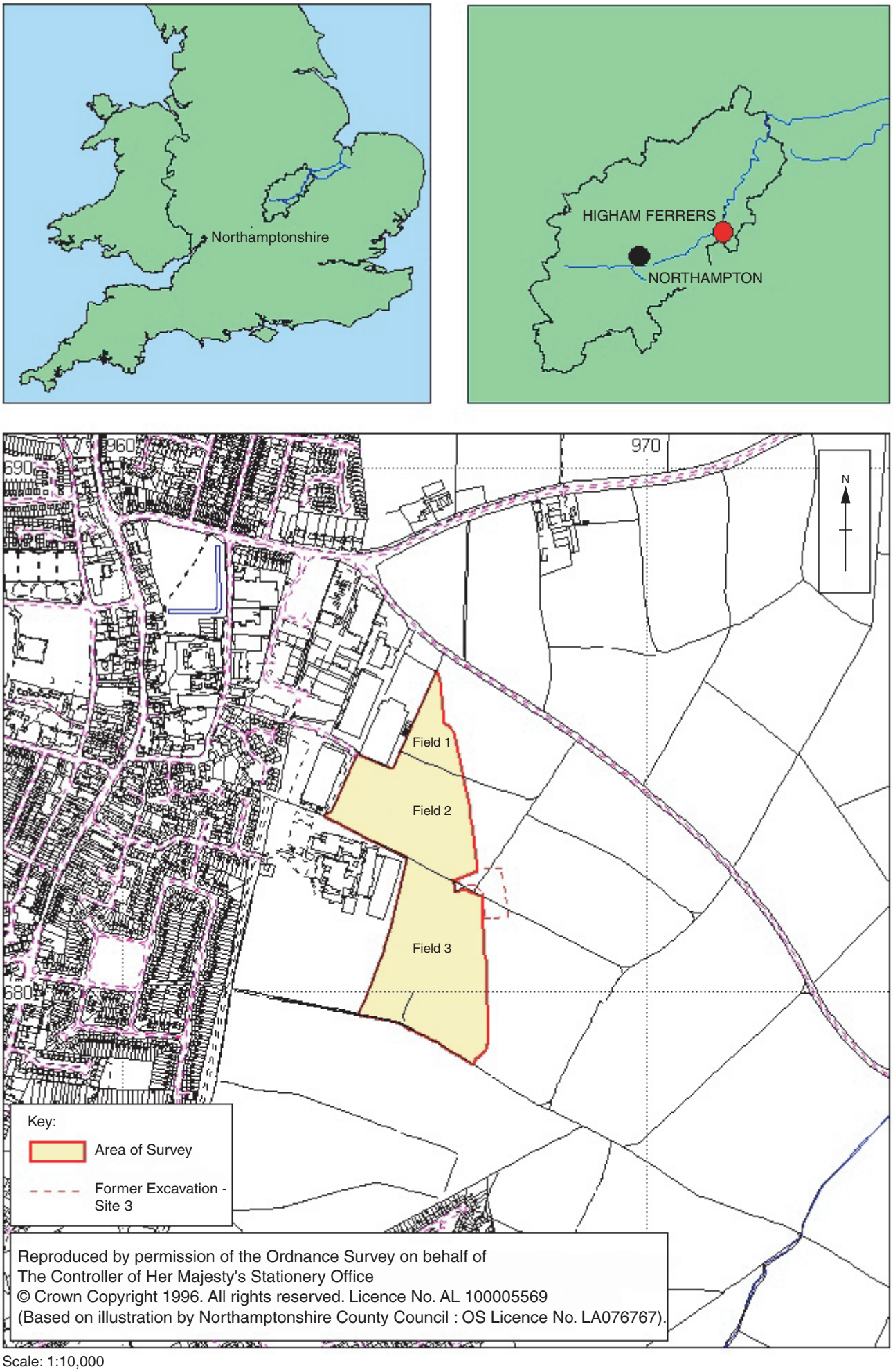


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Figure 1.1: Site location

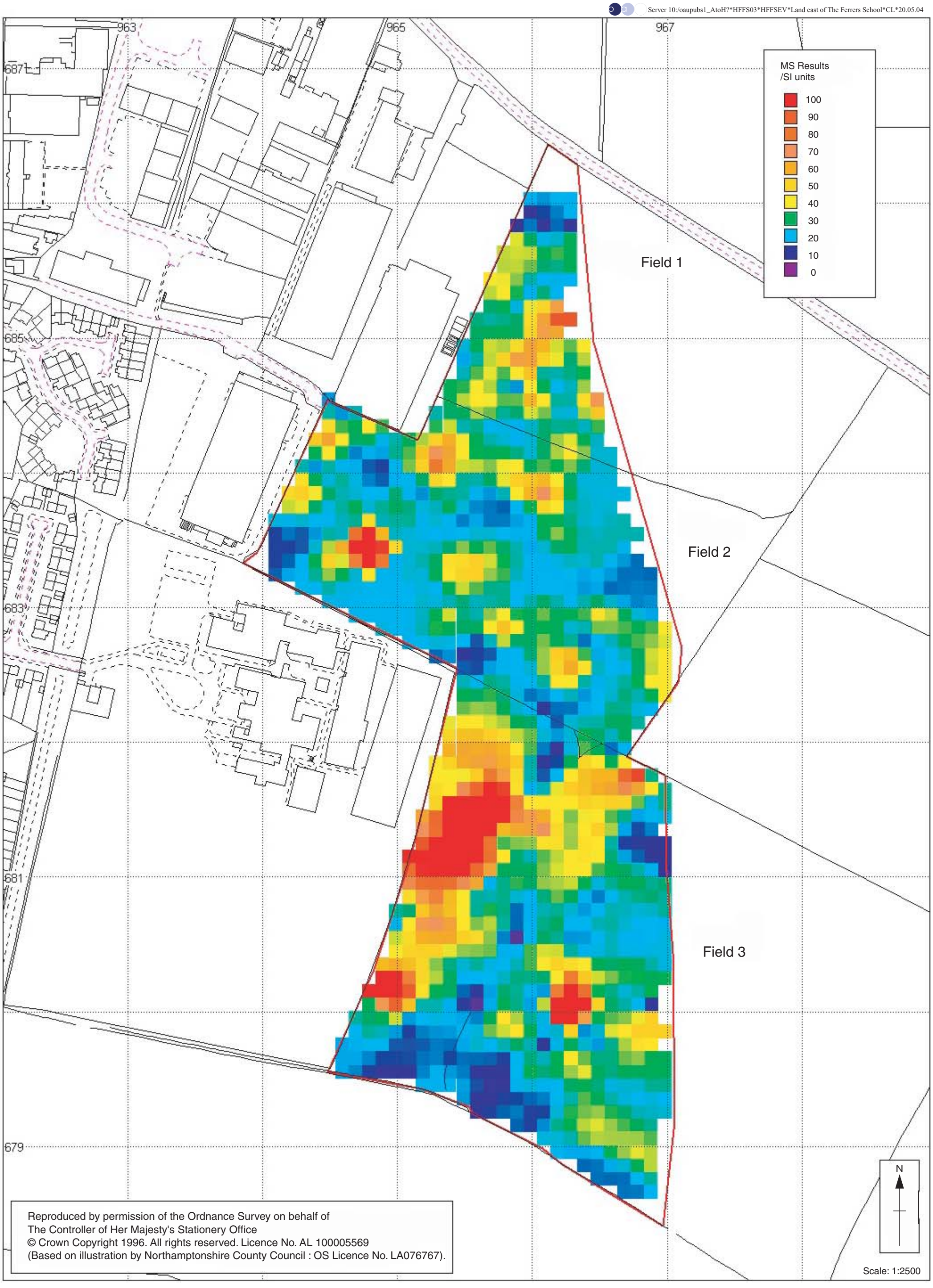

Figure 1.2: Magnetic susceptibility survey results

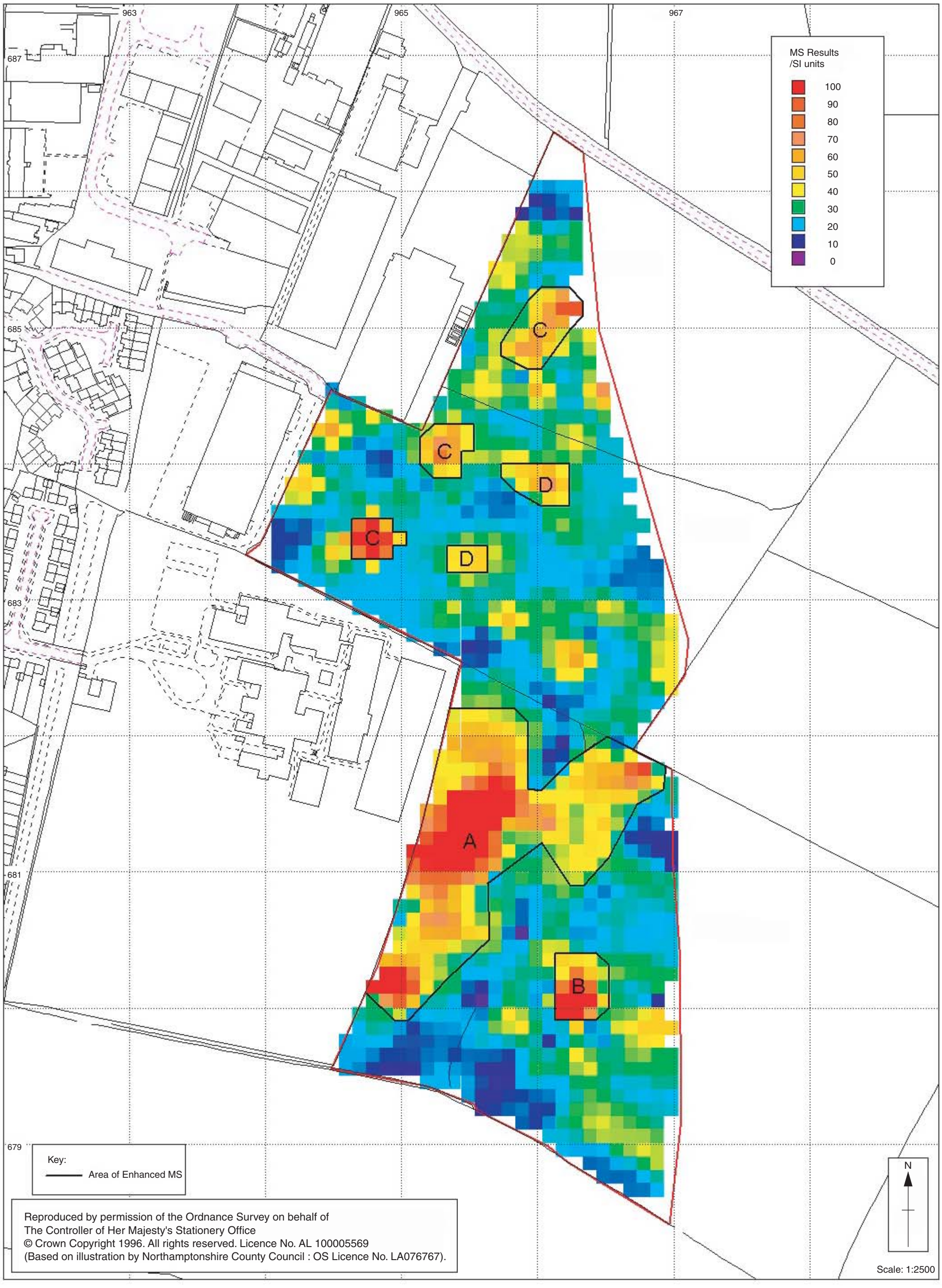

Figure 1.3: Magnetic susceptibility survey results with interpretation

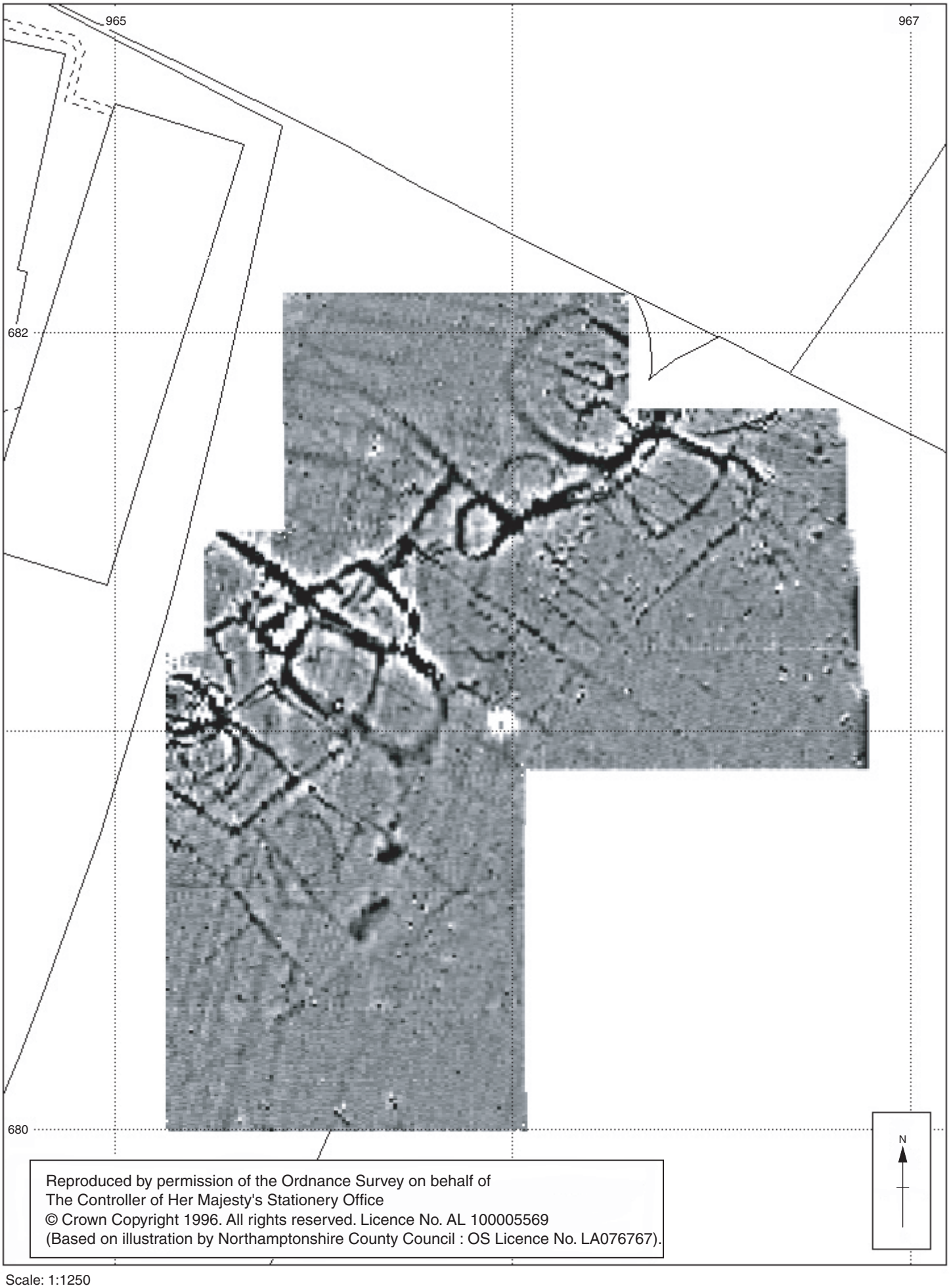

Figure 1.4: Gradiometer survey results

Figure 1.5: Gradiometer survey results with interpretation

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