Land East of Kettering, Phase A

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land East of Kettering, Phase A

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between 21st August and 2nd October 2012, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation (Phase A) of a c.350ha proposed development on land east of Kettering, Northamptonshire. This comprised the excavation of 253 trenches, each 50m long (with the exception of one 40m trench) over c.205ha of land. Prior to the trenching a geophysical survey had already been carried out and the results of this were used to inform the trench locations.

The evaluation identified eight distinct areas of activity, most of which dated to the Later Iron Age and Earlier Roman periods. These areas correspond well with those suggested by the geophysical survey, but appear to bear little relationship to the geological or topographical setting.

Six areas of predominantly Later Iron Age date appeared to represent small farmsteads. Finds from these sites comprised largely pottery and animal bone. Charred cereal grains and chaff were recovered from the environmental samples taken from these features.

The two remaining areas differed in character and dated to the Earlier Roman period. One was characterised by a large number of ditches, postholes and pits from which a substantial assemblage of pottery, comprising largely storage jars and kitchen wares, was recovered. In addition, a copper alloy brooch of immediately pre-conquest date was found within the subsoil. This site seems to be a farmstead, on a larger scale to the Iron Age examples already noted. The second area of Roman activity is more enigmatic. No structural features were identified, but a substantial pottery assemblage, comprising fine wares and kitchen wares, was found within ditches.

In addition, a sunken-featured building containing pottery of 5th to 9th century AD date was excavated. This suggests some continuity of land use beyond the Roman period. Of particular interest is an Early Saxon iron bell, also recovered from the sunken-featured building.

Overall this evaluation suggests an interesting archaeological landscape, which could offer insights into the Iron Age to Roman transition.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on Land East of Ketterting, Northamptonshire (centred on SP 904 775). This was in advance of proposed development, covering a total area of c.350ha.

1.1.2 This evaluation comprised the trial trenching on 'Phase A', an area of c.205ha, on the western side of the proposed development area (PDA). A geophysical survey had previously been conducted (Butler 2011) and a desk based assessment of the archaeological potential had also been carried out (Chadwick and Dicks 2005).

1.1.3 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Lesley-Ann Mather of Northamptonshire County Council, supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs and a Project Design produced by OA East.

1.1.4 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the County Archaeologist and Kettering Borough Council with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county store in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology of the site is Jurassic limestone, with Whitby mudstones overlying this in places. Glacial till deposits have been deposited on top of these in some areas to the north of the PDA (Chadwick and Dicks 2005). This broad description covers a highly varied geology, with sands, gravels, clays and limestones at times all present within a single hectare of land. A description of the geology observed in each trench is given in Appendix A.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A full archaeological background has previously been presented in a desk based assessment of the site (Chadwick and Dicks 2005) and is not repeated here.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs Consulting who commissioned the work and particularly Paul Chadwick. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and directed by the author, with the assistance of Helen Stocks-Morgan. Excavation was carried out by Pete Boardman, Dave Brown, Louise Bush, Nick Cox, John Diffey, Jon House, Stuart Ladd, Pat Moan, Steve Morgan, Julian Newman, Rhiannon Philp, Chris Thatcher, Robin Webb and Jemmna Wolverton. The survey was carried out by Lucy Offord, with assistance from Gareth Rees. The mechanical excavators were supplied by LOC plant hire and Lattenbury Services.

1.4.2 Thanks also go to Allen Wordie, for facilitating access to the land and also for providing aerial photographs of the site taken during the archaeological work. The co-operation and assistance of landowners, tenants and graziers is also acknowledged.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.1.2 In particular this was to be achieved by assessing the results of the geophysical survey (Butler 2011) and aerial photographic survey, which were previously carried out on the site and by testing known features and blank areas.

2.1.3 In addition, the impact of Medieval ploughing was to be assessed and the potential for significant environmental deposits was to be investigated.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Originally 254 trenches, all 2m wide and 50m long (excluding a single 40m long trench) were to be excavated. In consultation with Northamptonshire County Council, one of these trenches was not excavated, and the locations of some of the remainder were slightly altered to avoid services, ponds, trees, environmental set aside, badger setts and other obstacles.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision, by up to four 360^0 mechanical excavators (between 12 and 21 ton) with toothless ditching buckets.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Lucy Offord and Gareth Rees using a Leica 1200 GPS.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. Digital photographs were taken of all trenches containing no features of archaeological interest.

2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from a variety of archaeological features to asses the preservation and potential of environmental remains.

2.2.7 Site conditions were generally good, although occasional heavy rain caused minor problems.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation are presented by field, starting with the north-western part of the site and continuing southwards. To avoid any confusion, the field numbers are the same as those used by the geophysical survey (Butler 2011) and are given, together with an overall trench plan, in figure 2. Within each field the trenches are discussed in numerical order, with those containing only Medieval furrows grouped together at the end of each section. Blank trenches are not included below, however detailed trench descriptions are given in Appendix A and a context inventory is given in Appendix B.

3.2 Field 12; Trenches 1 – 10 (Fig. 3)

3.2.1 No archaeological features, other then furrows, were identified within this field. The geology was glacial till, with sand, gravel and clay across the trenches.

Trenches 7 and 9

3.2.2 Four east-west aligned furrows were recorded in Trench 7 and a single furrow on the same alignment was identified in Trench 9.

3.3 Field 11; Trenches 11 – 22 (Fig. 4)

3.3.1 A single re-cut Iron Age pit was identified in this field, along with several furrows. The geology was cornbrash and clays.

Trench 19

3.3.2 Pit **57** (Fig. 4, S.18) was located towards the western end of the trench. It was heavily truncated by pit **55** and only survived to a width of 0.30m and a depth of 0.50m. It had vertical sides, with a flat base and was filled by a single deposit; 56. Fill 56 was a pale orangey grey, silty clay which contained no finds.

3.3.3 Pit **57** was cut by pit **55**, which was sub-circular in plan, with very steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 1.80m in length and 1.20m wide with a depth of 0.45m. It was filled by three deposits, the primary fill being 65, a pale greyish brown, silty clay. This was overlain by 54, a dark brownish grey, silty clay. A total of 15 sherds (40g) of later Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. The final fill was 53, a mid greyish brown, silty clay. Environmental samples taken from deposits 53 and 54 failed to produce any plant macrofossils, but did contain abundant charcoal.

3.3.4 In addition, four approximately north-south aligned furrows were recorded.

Trenches 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17

3.3.5 These trenches contained between one and five furrows, all aligned approximately north-south, as shown on the geophysical survey.

3.4 Field 10; Trenches 23 – 40 (Fig. 5)

3.4.1 The geology in this field was variable, with cornbrash on the lower ground and heavy clays on the higher ground in the north-eastern corner of the field. An Iron Age settlement consisting of ditches, pits and postholes was identified on these clays.

Trench 27

3.4.2 At the northern end of this trench, on an east-west alignment, a large ditch (**440**, Fig. 6 S.59) was located. This was 2.90m wide and 0.86m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base. It was filled by three deposits, the basal fill (457) being a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. This was overlain by fill 442, a mid brownish grey, silty clay. An assemblage of 70 sherds (336g) of Later Iron Age pottery, along with 274g of animal bone was found within deposit 442. However, an environmental sample failed to produce significant material. The uppermost fill (441) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which three sherds (14g) of Later Iron Age pottery and 163g of animal bone were recovered.

3.4.3 To the south of this ditch, running on a north-south alignment, was smaller ditch **118**. This had been truncated shortly before the edge of ditch **440**. Ditch **118** was 0.48m wide and 0.22m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 117, a dark brownish grey, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.4.4 A further small ditch (**875**) on an east-west alignment, crossed the southern end of the trench. It was 0.69m wide and 0.22m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 876, a mid reddish brown, silty clay. A total of 22 sherds (130g) of Later Iron Age pottery was found in this deposit, along with 73g of animal bone. An environmental sample from deposit 876 did not produce any material other than charcoal.

Trench 28

3.4.5 At the eastern end of Trench 28 was a very shallow small ditch, **443**. It was 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (444), which was a mid reddish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.4.6 To the west of this was a small cub-circular pit, **445**, which had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.55m long, 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep and was filled by a single deposit; 446. This was a mid greyish brown, clayey silt, which contained no finds.

3.4.7 Ditch **435** (Fig. 6 S.55) crossed the trench on a north-south orientation close to pit **445**. It was 1.70m wide and 1.10m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped profile. It was filled by five deposits. The primary, slumping, deposit (436) was a pale brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. This was overlain by 437, a mid grey, silty clay. Above this was 438, a dark brown, clayey silt. Fill 439 was deposited next in the sequence, it was a pale grey, clayey silt. The final fill (456) was mid greyish brown, silty clay.

3.4.8 A group of six similarly sized pits was situated close to the mid point of the trench. Two of these were excavated as they lay fully within the trench. Pit **447** was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (448) which was a dark brown, clayey silt. This feature was cut by pit **449** which was also sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Pit **449** was filled by 450, a very dark brown, clayey silt. Two sherds (8g) of Later Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. An environmental sample produced charred wheat and possibly oat remains.

3.4.9 At the western end of the trench two further pits were recorded. Pit **453** was similar in form to the group of six pits discussed above, being sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was not fully exposed within the trench; the visible portion being 0.81m wide and 0.37m deep and was filled by two deposits, a dark brown, clayey silt basal fill (454) and a dark greyish brown, clayey silt upper fill (455), which contained no finds. An environmental sample from this fill produced both charred wheat

and chaff. The other pit (**451**) was much smaller, and may have been a posthole. Feature **451** was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by 452, a dark brown, clayey silt, with moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from this fill and an environmental sample produced both charred wheat and chaff.

Trench 29

3.4.10 Trench 29 contained a series of small features, which may have been postholes, together with a possible gulley. At the northern end were two postholes (**421**, **433**), both were sub-circular in plan with diameters of 0.36m and 0.35m. Posthole **421** was 0.25m deep and contained two fills. The basal fill (422) was a pale brown, silty clay, while the upper fill (423) was a mid brown clayey silt. Posthole **433** was 0.09m deep and filled by a single deposit (434), which was a mid brown clayey silt. Neither feature contained any finds.

3.4.11 Between the postholes was a shallow feature, which may have been a truncated pit (**431**). It was sub-circular in plan, up to 1.0m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.05m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by one deposit (432). Fill 432 was a pale brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.4.12 Protruding from the western edge of the trench was a further posthole (**424**). Only half of this feature was within the trench, but it appeared to be circular in plan. Posthole **424** had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, with a diameter of 0.75m and a depth of 0.11m. It was filled by 425, a dark brown, clayey silt, from which 47g of animal bone were recovered.

3.4.13 A small curving gulley (**426**), continued beyond the western edge of the trench. It was 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep, steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by two deposits: a pale brown, silty clay basal fill (427) and a pale brownish-grey, clayey silt upper fill (428), neither of which contained any finds.

3.4.14 At the southern end of the trench a small part of a feature extended only 0.20m from the edge of the trench. Feature **429** was 5.05m long and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by 430, a mid brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. Interpretation of this feature is difficult, given so little of it was visible, it is possibly the edge of a pit, or part of a furrow.

Trench 31

3.4.15 A re-cut ditch (**794**, **797**, Fig. 6, S.154) crossed the trench on a north-south alignment, towards the eastern end. The earliest phase of the ditch (**797**) was truncated, but survived to a width of 1.20m and was 0.98m deep. Ditch **797** had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, with an almost V-shaped profile. Two deposits were identified within it, the primary fill (796) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay. While the upper fill (795) was a mid brownish grey, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.16 Ditch **797** was re-cut along the same line as **794**, which was 1.60m wide and 0.81m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by two deposits, the primary fill (793) was a mid-pale greyish brown, silty clay. The upper fill was 792, a mid greyish-brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from either of these deposits. This ditch continued through Trenches 32, 33, 34 and 35 to the north, it was excavated in Trench 34 as Ditch **66**.

3.4.17 A furrow was also noted on a north-south alignment at the western end of this trench.

Trench 32

3.4.18 Two re-cut ditches (**1407** & **1409**), each on an almost east-west alignment, crossed the middle of Trench 32. It is possible that one of these two sets of ditches is the same as Ditch **1229**, excavated at the western end of Trench 33. Ditch **1409** was the earlier of the western pair of ditches. It was heavily truncated, but survived to a width of 0.30m and a depth of 0.35m. It had steeply sloping sides, with a concave base and was filled by 1408, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. Ditch **1407** cut along the same line as the earlier ditch and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 0.45m wide and 0.40m deep, containing fill 1406, a mid greyish brown, clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.19 The eastern pair of ditches (**1403** & **1405**) did not intersect with each other, and so no stratigraphic relationship could be established between them. However, both ditches cut feature **1411**, which may have been an further ditch, or possibly a pit. Feature **1411** continued beyond the trench and was heavily truncated by the ditches, which made it impossible to ascertain its shape in plan. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, surviving to a maximum width of 0.34m and depth of 0.12m and was filled by 1410, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.4.20 Ditch **1403** was 0.58m wide and 0.25m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by 1402, a mid greyish brown, silty clay. Running alongside this feature, Ditch **1405** was 0.36m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1404) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from either ditch.

3.4.21 A ditch seen in Trenches 31, 33, 34 and 35, and excavated as **797**/**794** and **66** elsewhere, was planned in this trench, but not excavated.

3.4.22 Several north-south aligned field drains and two furrows were noted within the trench. One of the furrows (**1401**) was excavated, it was truncated by a large cut for a field drain (**799**).

Trench 33

3.4.23 Ditch **1229** passed through the south-eastern end of Trench 33. It was 2.20m wide and 0.66m deep, with stepped sides and a V-shaped base. It contained three deposits, the basal fill (1230) was a mid greenish brown, silty clay. This was overlain by 1228, a dark greenish brown, silty clay. The final fill (1226) was a dark brown, silty clay, which contained two sherds (2g) of Later Iron Age pottery. Ditch **1229** cut another possible Ditch **1231**. The truncation of feature **1231** meant that it was difficult to interpret. However, it was at least 0.56m wide, and 0.32m deep with a flat base. Its fill (1227) was a mid greyish brown, clayey silt, which contained pottery and animal bone.

3.4.24 Three pits were present in the trench, two of which were excavated (**1235**, **1238**). Pit **1238** was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by two deposits, the primary fill (1237) was a slumping deposit on the eastern edge of the pit, it was a mid greenish grey, silty clay. This was overlain by 1236, a dark greyish brown, silty clay, whose environmental sample produced no significant material. Pit **1235** continued beyond the trench but was apparently sub-circular in plan. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, with a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.17m. It was filled by 1234, a mid brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature and an environmental sample taken from deposit 1234 failed to produce any significant material.

3.4.25 A tree throw (**1233**) was also excavated at the north-western end of the trench. It was irregular in plan and profile, with a length of 1.60m, a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.29m. The single deposit which filled it was 1232; a mid brown silty clay. A bulk environmental sample from deposit 1232 was floated, but did not contain any significant material.

3.4.26 A ditch, which also passed through Trenches 31, 23, 34 and 35, was seen in this trench, but not excavated. It was dug in Trench 31 as ditch **794**/**797** and in Trench 34 as **66**.

Trench 34

3.4.27 Ditch **66** (plate 1) passed through the western end of this trench. It was a substantial feature, measuring 2.40m wide and 0.90m deep. It had stepped sides and a concave base and was filled by three deposits. The basal fill was 69, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained a single sherd (4g) of later Iron Age pottery. Although a sample was taken from deposit 69, no plant macrofossils were recovered from it. This was overlain by 68, a dark grey, silty clay. The final fill (67) was a dark blueish grey, silty clay. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits within this feature. To the east were two convergent ditches that were not excavated.

3.4.28 Further to the east two large pits or ditches (**58**, **60**) were cut by ditch **63**. Feature **58** was 1.80m wide, 0.60m deep and was more then 2m long, continuing out of the trench to the north and south. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 59, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. Feature **60** was 2.0m wide, 0.60m deep and continued out of the trench to the north and south. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by two deposits. The basal fill (62) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay. This was overlain by 61, a mid greyish brown, silty clay. The only finds from these features were nine sherds (171g) of Later Iron Age pottery and 605g of animal bone, all recovered from fill 61. Abundant charred wheat chaff was also recovered from an environmental sample, taken from deposit 61.

3.4.29 Ditch **63** cut both features **58** and **60**, removing any relationship between them, it is possible that features **58** and **60** actually represent a single wide flat bottomed pit. Ditch **63** was 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 64, a dark greyish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

3.4.30 Towards the eastern end of the trench, two further inter-cutting ditches were excavated. Ditch **70** was 1.55m wide and 0.90m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by three deposits, the basal fill (75) was a dark greyish orange, silty clay. This was overlain by 74, a dark blueish red, silty clay. The final fill (73) was a dark blueish grey, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. Ditch **70** was cut by Ditch **71**, which was 0.21m deep and greater then 1.50m wide. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a single deposit containing no finds. Fill 72, of Ditch **71**, was a dark greyish brown, silty clay.

3.4.31 Several other features, representing both ditches and pits were planned in this trench but not excavated.

Trench 35

3.4.32 Towards the western end of this trench a ditch was recorded but not excavated. This is the same feature that passed through Trenches 31, 32, 33 and 34. It was excavated elsewhere as Ditch **66** and Ditch **794**/**797**.

3.4.33 To the east of this were three pits, two of which were excavated (**1143** and **1148**). Pit **1143** was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 1.3m wide and 0.40m deep and was filled by two deposits, neither of which contained any finds. The basal fill (1144) was a pale brownish yellow, silty clay. While the upper fill (1145) was a dark greyish brown, silty clay. Pit **1148** was also sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. The single fill of this pit (1149) was a dark greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.4.34 Between the two excavated pits was small ditch **1146**. This was on a north-east to south-west orientation, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **1146** was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep and was filled by a single deposit (1147), which contained no finds. Fill 1147 was a dark greyish brown, silty clay.

3.4.35 At the eastern end of the trench was a small curving ditch, **1141**, which had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was 1.0m wide and 0.30m deep. A single deposit (1142) filled ditch **1141**, which was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.4.36 Three furrows were also identified within this trench, each on a north-south alignment.

Trench 36

3.4.37 Three inter-cutting curvilinear ditches (**867**, **869**, **872**, Fig. 6, S.98) passed through the middle of this trench. The earliest ditch (**867**) was heavily truncated by both **869** and **872**, but survived to a maximum width of 0.70m and depth of 0.54m. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **867** was filled by a single deposit (868), which was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.4.38 Although both Ditches **869** and **872** cut Ditch **867**, there was no stratigraphic relationship between them. Ditch **869** was 1.02m wide and 0.41m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by two deposits, the primary fill (870) was a mid brownish yellow, silty clay. The upper fill (871) was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from either deposit.

3.4.39 Ditch **872** was 0.90m wide and 0.60m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill of ditch **872** was 873, a mid greyish yellow, silty clay, which contained no finds. This was overlain by 874, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which eight sherds (37g) of Later Iron Age pottery and 375g animal bone were recovered. In addition to these ditches, three north-south aligned, furrows were identified.

Trenches 23 and 24

3.4.40 One or more furrows, each on a north-south alignment, were identified in these trenches.

3.5 Field 34; Trenches 41 – 43

3.5.1 Only a single small ditch or furrow was recorded in this field, in which the geology was clay.

Trench 43

3.5.2 A single shallow gulley (**32**) on a north-south alignment, was noted at the western end of this trench. This was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **32** was filled by a single deposit (31) which was a mid orangey-

brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered and its alignment, parallel with the furrows shown by geophysical survey suggest that it is likely to represent the base of one of these.

3.6 Field 31; Trenches 44 – 60 (Fig. 7)

3.6.1 Several discrete features were identified across Field 31, including a small pit, a tree throw, a ditch and a layer of burnt stone. In addition, furrows were identified in several trenches. The geology over most of the field was clay, although cornbrash was present in the easternmost trench.

Trench 51

3.6.2 A single tree throw (**789**) was recorded in this trench. It was irregular in plan and profile, measuring 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled by 788, a mid yellowish grey, silty loam. A single sherd (4g) Later Iron Age pottery was found within this deposit.

Trench 52

3.6.3 Pit **787** was located at the southern end of this trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base, 0.54m wide by 0.12m deep and filled by two deposits: a mid greyish brown, silty sand primary fill (786) and 785, which was a dark brownish grey, sandy loam. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.6.4 In addition several east-west aligned furrows were recorded. A 1m slot was excavated across one of these (**784**) revealing it to be 1.88m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by 783, a mid yellowish brown sandy loam.

Trench 54

3.6.5 A curving gulley (**782**) passed through the western end of this trench. Ditch **782** was 0.58m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by two deposits, the primary fill (781) being a mid greyish brown, clayey silt and the upper fill (780) a pale yellowish grey, sandy loam. No finds were found within this feature.

Trench 55

3.6.6 A small pit or posthole (**779**) was located near to the centre of the trench. It was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.42m and a depth of 0.16m. Feature **779** was filled by 778, a dark blueish grey, silty clay, with occasional burnt stone inclusions.

3.6.7 This was overlain by layer 776 (equivalent to 775) which was a dark brownish grey, silty clay, with frequent burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. Abundant charcoal, but no significant charred plant remains were found within an environmental sample taken from this deposit. Above this was colluvial deposit 774, which was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. This was sealed by 773 a mid yellowish grey, clay loam. Layer 776/775 may represent an activity area, preserved in a natural depression. It was similar to layer 1442 in Trench 208.

Trench 56

3.6.8 Feature **769** was located at the southern end of Trench 56. It may represent the terminal of a small ditch, a pit, or possibly a tree throw. It was 0.42m wide, 0.12m deep and at least 0.90m long. Feature **769** had steeply sloping sides and a concave base

and was filled by a single deposit (768). Fill 768 was a mid blueish grey, silty clay, which contained no finds.

Trenches 45, 48 and 59

3.6.9 Trenches 45, 48 and 59 all contained east-west aligned furrows. A 1m long slot was excavated across a furrow in Trench 59. This furrow (**767**) was shown to survive to a width of 0.93m and a depth of 0.09m, with shallow sides. It was filled by 766, a mid greyish brown, silty clay.

3.7 Field 30; Trenches 61 – 68 (Fig. 8)

3.7.1 The geology of this field was primarily weathered cornbrash, with pockets of clay. A large later Iron Age boundary ditch passed through this field and Field 6, before continuing to the east into Field 5. Other ditches, perhaps forming a small stock enclosure, were also recorded along with natural features.

Trench 62

3.7.2 A large ditch was identified within this trench. It was not excavated, but was the same feature which passed through Trenches 64 (**1113**), 70 (**1130**), 75 (**1225**) and 99. In addition, an east-west aligned furrow was recorded.

Trench 63

3.7.3 Close to the south-eastern end of this trench, a wide ditch (**1121**) was recorded. This had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, with a width of 1.70m and a depth of 0.40m. It was filled by 1122, a dark greyish brown, silty clay, which contained 3 sherds (8g) of Later Iron Age pottery.

3.7.4 To the north of this were two small parallel ditches **1123** and **1125**. Ditch **1123** was 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (1124), which was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. Ditch **1125** had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. Ditch **1125** was filled by 1126, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

3.7.5 A further ditch, on a similar north-east to south-west orientation, was located to the north of this pair of ditches. Ditch **1131** was 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 1132, a mid brownish grey, silty clay, which contained no finds.

Trench 64

3.7.6 Towards the southern end of this trench was a substantial ditch (**1113**). Ditch **1113** was 2.70m wide and 1.10m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by three deposits, the primary fill (1114) being a pale yellowish brown, silty clay. This was overlain by 1115, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay. The final fill (1116) was a dark greyish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from any of these deposits.

3.7.7 Two further ditches were identified in this trench (**1117** & **1119**). Ditch **1117** was 1.40m wide and 0.60m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (1118), which was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, containing no finds. Ditch **1119** had a similar profile and dimensions, with a width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.60m, it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch **1119** was filled by 1120, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. The geophysical survey had

suggested that ditches **1117** and **1119**, may have joined with ditch **1121** in Trench 63, to form a small square enclosure. However, given the difference in profile and size between **1121** and the two ditches in Trench 64, this seems unlikely.

Trench 66

3.7.8 A single small possible pit (**863**) was identified within this trench. Pit **863** was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 864, a mid greyish red, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. The slightly irregular profile of this feature suggests it may have a natural origin.

Trenches 61, 65, 67 and 68

3.7.9 Trench 65 contained three east-west aligned furrows, while two were recorded in Trench 68 and Trenches 61 and 67 each contained a single example on the same orientation.

3.8 Field 6; Trenches 69 – 75 (Fig. 8)

3.8.1 The geology in this field was largely cornbrash, with pockets of clay. A large ditch, also recorded in Fields 30 and 5, passed across this field. Several other small features, possible associated with this ditch, were also recorded.

Trench 70

3.8.2 A single large ditch (**1130**) passed through the southern end of this trench. Ditch **1130** (Fig. 8, S.184, Plate 2) was 3.40m wide and 1.06m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by three deposits, the primary fill (1129) being a mid brownish grey, silty clay. This was overlain by 1128, mid greyish brown, silty clay. The final fill (1127) was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay. The only finds from this feature consisted of 36g of animal bone from deposit 1128. Ditch **1130** continued to the north-west and south-east, where it was recorded in Trenches 62, 64, 70, 75 and 99.

Trench 73

3.8.3 Close to the eastern end of this trench, a possible ditch terminal (**856**) passed into the trench from the northern edge. Feature **856** was 1.30m long, 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 857, a mid greyish brown, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.8.4 Towards the western end of the trench was a shallow gulley, or furrow (**861**). Feature **861** was 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (862), which was a pale greyish yellow, silty clay. A single sherd (7g) of later Iron Age pottery.

3.8.5 In the middle of the trench was a probable tree throw (**858**), which was irregular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by two deposits, the primary fill (859) being a slump on the northern side of the feature. Deposit 859 was a dark yellowish brown, silty clay. The upper fill (860) was a dark brownish red, silty clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were found within this feature and an environmental sample produced only abundant charcoal.

Trench 75

3.8.6 A single large ditch (**1225**) passed through the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. The same ditch was also identified in Trenches 62, 64, 70 and 99 and was

excavated elsewhere as **1113** and **1130**. Ditch **1225** was 3.60m wide and 1.02m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by three deposits, the basal fill (1224) was a mid brown, clayey silt, which contained 7 sherds (32g) of Later Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by 1123, a pale yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained a single sherd (1g) of Later iron Age pottery. The final fill (1222) was a mid reddish brown, clayey silt, from which no finds were recovered.

Trenches 72 and 74

3.8.7 Trench 72 contained a single, east-west aligned furrow, while there were two furrows in Trench 74.

3.9 Field 33; Trenches 76 – 85 (Fig. 9)

3.9.1 Three ditches and a possible pit were excavated in this field, in which the geology was cornbrash, with the exception of the westernmost trench, which was clay.

Trench 76

3.9.2 A large ditch crossed the middle of this trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch **851** was 1.70m wide and 0.88m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by four deposits. Basal fill (852) was a pale brownish-yellow, silty clay, with frequent stone inclusions. This was overlain by 853, a dark reddish brown, silty clay with frequent large stone inclusions. Above this was fill 854, a pale greyish yellow, silty clay and the final fill (855) was a dark reddish brown silty clay. None of these deposits contained any finds, however, it was very similar to ditches **1113**, **1130** and **1225** (continuing through Trenches 64, 70 and 75), which suggests that it is part of the same Iron Age system.

Trench 77

3.9.3 Ditch **849** passed through the middle of this trench, oriented north-west to south-east. It was 1.0m wide and 0.40m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **849** was filled by a single deposit (850) witch was a mid brownish-red silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 79

3.9.4 Ditch **1221** was located in the middle of Trench 79 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was 1.12m wide and 0.44m deep, with a concave base and steeply sloping sides. The single deposit which filled it (1220) was a mid reddish-brown, clayey silt, which contained no finds.

3.9.5 A small possible pit (**1219**) was identified to the north of ditch **1221**. This feature was sub-circular in plan, with a length of 0.60m, a width of 0.32m and a depth of 0.07m. It had gently sloping sides, with a flat base and was filled by 1218 a mid reddish brown, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature and it is possible that it was actually a tree throw.

3.10 Field 19; Trenches 86 – 93 (Fig. 10)

3.10.1 No archaeological finds or features were identified in this field. The geology was cornbrash, with pockets of clay.

3.11 Field 18; Trenches 94 – 98 (Fig. 10)

3.11.1 Several furrows were noted in Field 18, along with extensive quarrying towards the western edge. The geology across the field was cornbrash, with pockets of clay.

Trench 98

3.11.2 A series of large quarry pits were identified in this trench, two of which were excavated; **35** and **38**. Pit **35** was originally hand excavated to a depth of 0.70m in a 2m by 1m slot. This was then enlarged by machine in order to reach the bottom of the feature. Pit **35** was 5m wide and 1.40m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, the primary deposit was 34, a pale reddish brown, silty clay. The upper fill (33) was a mid reddish brown, silty clay. Neither deposit contained any finds.

3.11.3 Pit **38** cut pit **35**, was 5.30m across and over 1.2m deep, with steeply sloping sides. It was filled by two deposits, with the earliest fill (37) being a mid reddish brown, silty clay. This was overlain by 36, a mid brownish red, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trenches 94, 95, 97

3.11.4 Each of these trenches contained approximately north-south aligned furrows.

3.12 Field 5; Trenches 99 – 117 (Fig. 11, 12)

3.12.1 The geology of this field was largely weathered cornbrash, with rare pockets of clay. A series of Later Iron Age ditches, pits and postholes was identified, largely towards the north and east of the field. In addition, an Early Saxon sunken-featured building was excavated, within the same area as the Iron Age activity.

Trench 99

3.12.2 Two ditches were recorded in this trench, both on north-west to south-east orientations, of which one was excavated. The un-excavated ditch was seen elsewhere in Trenches 75, 70, 64 and 62. Ditch **1133** was excavated at the northern end of the trench. It had steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base, with a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.70m. It was filled by two deposits, the basal fill (1134) being a mid brownish yellow, silty clay, which contained no finds. The upper fill was 1135, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which also contained no finds.

Trench 100

3.12.3 A single small ditch (**1136**) crossed this trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch **1136** was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (1137), which was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, containing no finds.

Trench 101

3.12.4 Ditch **865** crossed Trench 101 on a north-south alignment. It was 1.02m wide and 0.53m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (866), which was a mid reddish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 102

3.12.5 Two ditches, each on a north-south alignment crossed this trench. Ditch **77** lay at the eastern end of the trench, it was 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (760), which was a mid brownish grey, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.12.6 Ditch **82** extended for 1.20m along the western end of the trench before terminating. It was 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat bottomed V-shaped profile. The single fill of this feature was 81, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. Ditch **82** was re-cut as ditch **80**, which continued right across the trench at the same point. Ditch **80** was 0.90m wide and 0.35m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by two deposits, the basal fill (79) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. This was overlain by fill 78, a dark greyish brown, silty clay. A total of 8 sherds (130g) of Later Iron Age pottery was found within this fill.

3.12.7 In between the ditches was pit **52** (Fig. 11 S.22), which continued out of the northern edge of the trench. Pit **52** was circular in plan, with a diameter of 1.80m and a depth of 0.30m. It had a U-shaped profile, with vertical sides and a flat base. Three deposits filled this pit, with the primary fill (83) being a slumping or weathering deposit at the edge of the pit. Deposit 83 was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. The majority of the pit was filled by deposit 51; a dark brownish grey, silty clay. A large collection, totalling 24 sherds (431g) of later Iron Age pottery was recovered from this fill. In addition 400g of animal bone was found within this fill, including two halves of a cow mandible, that appeared to have been deliberately placed across one another. The final fill of the pit (50) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

Trench 103

3.12.8 At the eastern end of this trench were two inter-cutting features **84** and **85**, which were both filled by similar deposits and so a stratigraphic relationship could not be determined. Pit **84** was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.80m, with a depth of 0.40m and was filled by two deposits. The primary fill (87) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay. The upper fill (86) was a dark brownish grey, silty clay. Ditch **85** was 1.20m long, 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (88), which was a dark brownish grey, silty clay. No finds were recovered from either feature.

3.12.9 Just to the west of these features was ditch **281** (Fig. 11 S.223), which appears on the geophysical survey to have continued into Trench 102 as ditch **80**/**82**. Ditch **281** was 2.05m wide and 1.25m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by three deposits, the basal fill (280) was a pale greyish brown, silty clay, with frequent cornbrash inclusions, which contained no finds. This was overlain by deposit 279, a mid orangey brown, silty clay. Three sherds (43g) of Later Iron Age pottery and 239g of animal bone, along with a fragment of a triangular loom weight (SF 14) were recovered from this deposit. The final fill of ditch **281** was deposit 278, a dark greyish brown, silty clay, which contained two sherds (28g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery.

3.12.10 On the same alignment, but further to the west, was ditch **880**. This ditch was 1.40m wide and 1.10m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by four deposits, with the basal fill (881) being a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. Sixteen sherds (413g) of Later Iron Age pottery were found within this deposit. The basal fill was sealed by a slump on the eastern edge of the feature (882), which was a mid reddish brown, silty clay, containing a single sherd (9g) of Later Iron Age pottery and

33g animal bone. This was overlain by deposit 883, a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. Five sherds (124g) of Later Iron Age pottery and 39g animal bone were found within this deposit. In addition a small flat piece of iron, which may have been part of a blade (SF12) came from this fill. This object may be intrusive, but it is possible that it of Iron Age provenance. The final fill (884) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which eight sherds (87g) of pottery and 286g of animal bone were recovered.

Trench 104

3.12.11 At the northern end of this trench was a large re-cut ditch. Ditch **1424** was the earliest ditch and it was 2.30m wide and 0.81m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, with a flat base and was filled by four deposits. The basal fill (1423) was a mid reddish brown, sandy silt. This was overlain by deposit 1422, which was a pale yellowish brown sandy silt. Above this was fill 1421; a mid reddish brown silty loam. The final fill (1420) was a mid yellowish brown, silty loam. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.12.12 Ditch **1419** was cut along the same line as ditch **1424** and was much less substantial then the earlier ditch. Ditch **1419** was 1.32m wide and 0.61m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base. It was filled by four deposits and the primary fill (1418) was a mid yellowish brown, sandy loam. Above this was fill 1417, a mid reddish brown, clayey silt. This was overlain by deposit 1416, a mid yellowish brown, clayey silt. The uppermost fill (1415) was a mid reddish brown, clayey silt. There were no finds from this feature.

3.12.13 At the southern end of the trench part of a sunken featured building (SFB) was revealed. Feature **1414** (plate 3) was rectangular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was 3.60m long and 0.44m deep, with a with of 1.69m visible in the trench. SFB **1414** was filled by two deposits. The basal fill (1413) was a mid reddish brown, silty loam, which was 0.22m thick. It contained 13 sherds (76g) of pottery of AD 450 to 850 date. In addition, an iron cow bell (SF11) was found within this deposit. The upper fill, 1412, was a mid yellowish brown, silty loam, with frequent cornbrash inclusions. Within this fill were three sherds (14g) of abraded 1st to 2nd century AD pottery.

Trench 105

3.12.14 At the eastern end of this trench was small pit, or tree throw **1241**. This was sub-circular in plan, with irregular sides and a flat base. It was 1.30m long, 0.70m wide and 0.34m deep. Feature **1214** was filled by two deposits, the lower of which was fill 1240, a mid reddish brown, clayey silt. The upper fill (1239) was a dark reddish brown, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.12.15 Ditch **1243** crossed the trench on a north-south alignment. It was 1.70m wide and 0.40m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base A single deposit (1242) filled this ditch, which was a mid reddish brown, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.12.16 Ditch **1249** (equivalent to **1245**) passed into the trench from its northern edge on a north - south orientation, before curving onto an east - west alignment and terminating. It was up to 1.20m wide and 0.32m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by deposit 1248 (same as 1244) a dark reddish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

3.12.17 Adjacent to ditch **1249** was pit **1251**, which was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.37m long, 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep. Pit

1251 was filled by a single deposit (1250) which was a mid reddish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.12.18 Both ditch **1249** and pit **1251** were cut by ditch **1247**, which passed through the trench on a north – south alignment. Ditch **1247** was 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (1246), which was a dark brown, clayey silt, which contained no finds.

3.12.19 At the eastern end of the trench was large pit (**1434**), which may have represented a quarry or possibly a water hole. The function pit 1434 was impossible to determine, as it continued beyond the trench to the north and south, however it was at least 5.13m wide and excavated to a depth of 1m before being abandoned due to health and safety concerns. A series of nine sandy clay fills (1425-1433) were recorded that were all very similar in character and largely differentiated by the quantity of stones and tip lines within them. The only finds were two sherds (28g) of very abraded 1st to 2nd century AD pottery from deposit 1432.

Trench 106

3.12.20 Small pit **1164** was located towards the southern end of this trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was 0.50m in diameter and 0.05m deep with a single mid reddish brown, silty clay fill (1165) that contained no finds.

3.12.21 Ditch **1152** crossed Trench 106 on an east-west alignment. It was 1.2m wide and 0.50m, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped profile. Two deposits filled this ditch, the basal fill (1153) was a mid reddish brown, silty clay, from which two sherds (75g) of Later Iron Age pottery was recovered. The upper fill (1154), was a dark greyish brown, silty clay, containing no finds.

3.12.22 Towards the northern end of the trench, ditch **1155** (Fig. 11 S.194) crossed on an east-west alignment. It was 1.75m wide and 0.60m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (1154), which was a dark greyish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. Just to the north of this was ditch **1157**, which was heavily truncated by pit **1160**. Although it was truncated, ditch **1157** Fig. 11, S.194) survived to a width of 0.96m and was 0.90m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, with a concave base and was filled by two deposits. The primary fill (1158) was a dark greyish brown, silty clay. The upper fill (1159) was a mid greyish brown, sitly clay. No finds were recovered from either deposit.

3.12.23 Pit **1160** cut ditch **1157** and was very large, measuring 4.50m across. Pit **1160** was 0.90m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by three deposits. The basal fill (1161) was a mid reddish brown, silty clay. This was overlain by deposit 1162, which was a pale whitish yellow, clayey silt, containing very frequent cornbrash inclusions. The final fill 91163) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, with moderate cornbrash inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 109

3.12.24 A large ditch (**1138**) crossed this trench on a north-south alignment. The same ditch was excavated in Trench 116 as ditch **1110**. Ditch **1138** was 1.70m wide and 0.80m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by two deposits, with the basal fill (1139) being a pale greyish brown, silty clay. The upper fill (1140) was a mid greyish brown silty clay, with moderate cornbrash inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 110

3.12.25 Ditch **1150** crossed the trench on a north-south orientation. It was 1.20m wide and 0.70m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped profile. A single deposit (1151) filled ditch **1150**. Fill 1151 was a mid reddish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

Trench 111

3.12.26 Ditch **273** crossed this trench on an east-west alignment *c.*12m from the northern end of the trench. It was 2.02m wide and 0.59m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (270), which was a mid orangey brown, silty clay, with frequent cornbrash inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.12.27 To the north of ditch **273**, inside what appeared to be a small square enclosure on the geophysical survey, was a group of three potentially structural features. Gulley **273** was curvi-linear, with a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.11m. It had gently sloping sides, with a concave base and was filled by a single deposit (272). Fill 272 was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, with frequent cornbrash inclusions, which contained no finds.

3.12.28 Pit **275** was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 1.10m and a depth of 0.34m. It had steeply sloping sides, with a flat base and was filled by deposit 274. This was a pale greyish brown, silty clay. A single sherd (34g) of Later Iron Age pottery, was found in this fill. The most northerly of these features was Posthole **277**, which was circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.12m. A single deposit (276) filled this feature, which was a pale greyish brown, silty clay. Two sherds (9g) of Later Iron Age pottery were found within this posthole.

Trench 112

3.12.29 Ditch **269** crossed the trench on an east-west orientation. It was 0.50m wide and 0.20 deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (268) filled this ditch, which was a pale orangey brown, silty clay, with frequent cornbrash inclusions. A single piece of bone (19g) was recovered from this fill. Ditch **269** continued to the east and was seen in Trench 113 as Ditch **878**.

Trench 113

3.12.30 Ditch **878** passed through the middle of Trench 113 on an east-west alignment. It was 0.86m wide and 0.38m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 878, which was a mid reddish brown, silty clay, with frequent cornbrash inclusions. A small quantity of pottery was found within this deposit.

Trench 116

3.12.31 Ditch **1110** was aligned north-south and continued to the north into Trench 109, as Ditch **1138**. Ditch **1110** was 2.0m wide and 0.80m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by two deposits, with the basal fill (1111) being a pale yellowish brown, silty clay. The upper fill (1112) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay. No finds were found in either deposit.

Trench 117

3.12.32 Pit **1108** was cut into the subsoil within Trench 117. It was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.36m and was 0.12m deep. Deposit 1109 filled this feature, it was a dark greyish brown, clayey silt, containing frequent heavily burnt stone inclusions.

Trench 114

3.12.33 A single furrow, on a north-south alignment crossed the middle of this trench.

3.13 Field 23; Trenches 118 – 133 (Fig. 12)

3.13.1 Several small ditches, none of which contained any finds, and furrows were found across this field. The geology was predominantly cornbrash, with patches of clay.

Trench 120

3.13.2 A single ditch (**49**), which was 0.80m wide and 0.27m deep, was located towards the southern end of this trench. It was on an almost east-west alignment with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by 48, a mid reddish brown, sandy silt, which contained no finds.

Trench 121

3.13.3 A possible ditch terminal extended 0.75m from the northern edge of this trench. Ditch **47** was 0.60m wide and 0.12m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (46) which was a mid reddish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 122

3.13.4 Ditch **43** was aligned south-east to north-west across the trench. It was 0.70m wide and 0.24m deep, with a stepped profile. It was filled by 42, a mid brownish red, silty clay, which contained no finds. This ditch was aligned with a furrow in the same trench and may represent a deeper furrow, or a contemporary boundary.

3.13.5 Pit **45** was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and had a diameter of 0.62m and a depth of 0.10m. It contained a single fill (44), which was a mid brownish red, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 130

3.13.6 Ditch **41** was aligned approximately east-west across the middle of the trench. It had concave sides and a U-shaped profile, with a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.10. It was filled by 40, a mid reddish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. In addition a single east-west oriented furrow was recorded in this trench.

Trenches 125, and 131

3.13.7 These trenches both contained approximately east-west aligned furrows.

3.14 Field 21; Trenches 134 – 159 and 182 (Fig. 13)

3.14.1 This was one of the larger fields and the geology was varied. Although largely clay, there were pockets of sand, weathered cornbrash and chalk marl. In the south-west corner of the field Romano-British activity was identified, which continued into Field 8 to

the west. Further Romano-British activity was noted in the south-east corner, which crossed into Field 4 to the south. In addition, several undated and Post-Medieval features were found.

Trench 135

3.14.2 A re-cut ditch crossed the southern end of this trench on a north-east to south-west orientation. The earlier ditch (**845**) was 2.50m wide and 0.40m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 486, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. This ditch was cut along its north-western edge by ditch **847**, which also had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **847** was 1.20m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a single fill (848). Deposit 848 was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

Trench 141

3.14.3 Pit **1030** was located at the western end of trench 141, it was sub-rectangular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. It was 1.20m long, 0.90m wide and 0.10m deep. At the base of the pit, the remains of a partially articulated juvenile cow skeleton (1032) were recorded. This was covered by deposit 1031, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds, as a result, this isolated animal burial cannot be dated.

Trench 142

3.14.4 Ditch **1026** passed through this trench on an east-west alignment. It was 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single mid yellowish brown, silty clay, deposit (1027) which contained no finds. This ditch could be part of a Roman field system, associated with the site to the south, however, this is far from certain.

Trench 143

3.14.5 A large spread of material (1025) filled a shallow depression in this trench. Deposit 1025 was a pale brownish grey, silt. This was shown to be a modern deposit as it contained pieces of broken field drain.

Trench 144

3.14.6 At the southern end of this trench was ditch **1166**, which was 1.20m wide and 0.80m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (1015) which was a mid greyish brown, clayey silt. A smaller ditch (**1016**) was recorded just to the north of ditch **1166**. Ditch **1016** was 0.68m wide and 0.40m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by deposit 1017, a mid greyish brown, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from either of these ditches and so they remain undated, although they may be associated with ditches in Trenches 145 and 192 to the south and therefore of Earlier Roman date.

3.14.7 At the northern end of the trench, pit or tree throw **1022** was excavated. This was irregular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a width of 1.60m and a depth of 0.60m. Two deposits filled this feature, the basal fill (1023) was a pale white grey silt, which contained no finds. This was overlain by deposit 1024, a pale greyish brown, silty clay, from which a single sherd (9g) of 1st to 4th century AD pottery was recovered.

3.14.8 Ditch **1020** crossed the middle of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (1021), which was a mid brownish grey, clayey silt. A single sherd (15g) of Post-Medieval pottery was recovered from this fill.

3.14.9 In addition, feature **1018** (filled by 1019) was excavated and shown to be a modern field drain.

Trench 145

3.14.10 Trench 145 was located at the bottom of a hill and contained several layers of colluvium. The archaeology was cut through deposit 1071 (equivalent to 1072), a mid yellowish grey, sandy clay.

3.14.11 At the southern end of this trench, ditch **1167** (Fig. 13a, S128) crossed on an east-west orientation. It was heavily truncated by ditch **1042**, but survived to a width of 0.86m and depth of 0.40m. Ditch **1167** had steeply sloping sides, with a concave base and was filled by a single deposit (1168). Deposit 1168 was a mid brownish grey, sandy clay, from which no finds were recovered.

3.14.12 Ditch **1167** was cut by ditch **1042** (Fig. 13a, S128), which was 2.80m wide and 0.76m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by six deposits, the primary fill (1043) was a mottled light yellow and dark grey, clayey sand, within which were 25 sherds (611g) of early to mid second century AD pottery. This was overlain by deposit 1044, a dark blueish grey, clayey sand, which contained no finds. Above this was fill 1045, a thin band of mid yellowish red, clayey sand, from which a single sherd (15g) of early of mid 2nd century pottery was recovered. This was overlain by 1046, a mid blueish grey, clayey sand, which contained 28 sherds (1438g) of late 1st to mid 2nd century AD pottery. Deposit 1047 sealed the earlier fills, it was a mid brownish grey, silty clay, within which 56 sherds (1080g) of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 1128g of fired clay were found. This fired clay may be part of a kiln structure, possibly the floor. The final fill was deposit 1048, a mid brownish h grey, silty sand.

3.14.13 To the south of these ditches was tree throw **1051**, which was irregular in plan, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It continued out of the trench but was at least was 1.50m wide and 0.28m deep and filled by 1052, a mid blueish grey, sandy clay, which contained no finds.

3.14.14 Covering the southern end of this trench and overlying ditches **1042** and **1167**, together with tree throw **1051** was deposit 1069. Layer 1069 was a mid grey, sandy clay, which contained frequent cornbrash fragments. Pottery and animal bone was recovered from this deposit. It was overlain by deposit 1070, a mid grey, clayey sand, from which no finds were recovered. This in turn was overlain by the subsoil (1073) and the topsoil. Layers 1069 and 1070 both gradually thinned towards the north of the trench and stopped 22m from its southern end.

3.14.15 Ditch **1065** crossed the northern end of the trench, on an east-west alignment. It was 3.40m wide and 0.80m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by three deposits, with the primary fill (1066) being a mid blueish grey, silty sand. This was overlain by 1067, a mid brown silty clay. The final fill was 1068, a mid brown, silty clay with frequent cornbrash inclusions. Fill 1068 was very similar and may be related to deposit 1069, which sealed the archaeology at the southern end of the trench. A total of 19 sherds (404g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fills of this feature.

3.14.16 Ditch **1059** (same as **1061** and **1063**) continued for 6.25m across the trench on an north-south orientation. It was very shallow, almost certainly continuing in both directions prior to truncation. Ditch **1059** was 0.75m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.12m. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (1060, 1062, 1064) filled this feature, which was a mid grey, clayey sand. A total of 101 sherds (1329g) of 1st to second century AD pottery were recovered from this feature.

3.14.17 Possible posthole **1053** was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.90m long, 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep. Feature **1053** was filled by 1054, a mid yellowish grey, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.14.18 Two tree throws were also excavated within Trench 145. tree throw **1055** was irregular in plan and profile, with a length of 1.70m, a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.22m. It was filled by a single deposit (1056), which was a mid grey, clayey sand, containing a single sherd (3g) of 1st to 4th century AD pottery. Tree throw **1057** was also irregular in plan and profile and continued out of the trench. It was filled by deposit 1058, a mid grey, clayey sand, from which 120g animal bone was recovered.

Trench 146

3.14.19 In the centre of this trench was pit **1206**, which was sub-rectangular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 1.7m long, 0.66m wide and 0.37m deep. At the bottom of the pit was a complete cow skeleton (1211), positioned with the head to the south, on its right side. This skeleton was overlain by deposit 1208, a mid grey, sandy clay, which contained no finds. The upper fill of the pit (1207) was a dark grey, silty clay.

3.14.20 Ditch **1217** crossed the trench on a north-south alignment, to the west of pit **1206**. Ditch **1217** 60m wide and 0.42m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The basal fill of this ditch (1216) was a mid blueish grey, silty clay, which contained no finds. This was overlain by deposit 1215, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which eleven sherds (184g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 8g of animal bone were recovered. The final fill of ditch **1217** was deposit 1214, a dark brownish black, silty clay. Six sherds (48g) of 1st to 3rd century AD pottery were recovered from this fill.

3.14.21 Both pit **1206** and ditch **1217** were overlain by layer 1210, which was a dark brownish black, silty clay, with occasional cornbrash inclusions. This layer covered the entire trench and was up to 0.20m thick. Eleven sherds (231g) of mid 1st to 3rd century AD pottery was recovered from this layer, but this may be residual.

Trench 147

3.14.22 Ditch **1009** crossed the south-western end of Trench 147, on an east-west alignment. It was 1.70m wide and only 0.30m deep, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. A single deposit (1010) filled this ditch, which was a pale brownish grey, silty sand.

3.14.23 Another ditch (**1011**) crossed the middle of this trench. Ditch **1011** was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (1012), which was a pale blueish grey, clayey silt.

3.14.24 Ditch **1013** passed through the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular profile. Deposit 1014 filled this feature, it was a pale blueish grey, sandy silt.

3.14.25 No finds were recovered from any of the three ditches recorded in this trench (**1009**, **1011**, **1013**) and so their date remains uncertain. It is possible that they are related to the earlier Roman features excavated in nearby trenches, however, they may also be more recent.

Trench 148

3.14.26 Ditch **1033** passed through the middle of this tench on an east-west alignment. It was 1.10m wide and 0.33m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a wide V-shaped profile. Ditch **1033** was filled by single deposit (1034), which was a dark greyish brown, silty clay. A late Post-Medieval or modern cast iron or steel blade from a large agricultural machine was recovered from this fill, suggesting this is a recent feature.

Trench 152

3.14.27 A single ditch (**709**) crossed the northern end of this trench, on a north-east to south-west orientation. It was 0.60m wide and 0.31m deep, with gently sloping sides and a wide V-shaped profile. Ditch **709** was filled by deposit 708, which was a pale yellowish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 158

3.14.28 Ditch **696** crossed Trench 158 on a north-south orientation. It was 0.34m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a single deposit (695), which was a pale to mid brownish grey, silty sand.

3.14.29 Ditch **696** was cut by ditch **694**, which was 0.49m wide and 0.21m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 693, which was a pale brownish grey, silty sand. No finds were recovered from either of these ditches, however, they are probably earlier Roman features associated with the activity recorded in Field 4 immediately to the south and Trench 159 to the east.

Trench 159

3.14.30 Ditch **840** passed through this trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 1.68m wide and 0.45m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Two deposits filled this feature, the primary fill (841) was a dark brownish grey, silty sand, from which five sherds (9g) of Later Iron Age pottery were recovered. This was overlain by deposit 842, which was a mid reddish yellow, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.14.31 Ditch **843** was aligned east-west and measured 1.47m wide and 0.37m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (844), which was a mid yellowish brown, silty sand, from which three sherds (22g) of early to mid 2nd century AD pottery were recovered.

3.15 Field 4; Trenches 160-164 (Figs. 14, 15)

3.15.1 Every trench within this field contained features of largely Earlier Romano-British date. These features comprised ditches, pits, postholes, a possible stone-lined culvert and four ceramic storage jars set into pits. The geology was iron stone gravels and it is of note that this field is situated at the bottom of a small valley, bounded to the south by the line of a small stream.

Trench 160

3.15.2 A series seven inter-cutting ditches passed through this trench at a 45^0 angle, on an east-west orientation (Fig. 15, S.145). Ditch **755** was located at the southern end of this group of ditches, it was 1.54m wide and 0.46m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (754) filled this feature, it was a pale to mid yellowish brown, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.15.3 Ditch **755** was cut by ditch **753**, which was 1.42m wide and 0.56m deep, with a concave base and gently sloping sides. It was filled by 752, a pale to mid reddish brown, sandy loam. Finds from deposit 752 comprised five sherds (26g) of 1st to 3rd century AD pottery and 135g of animal bone.

3.15.4 Ditch **753** was cut by posthole of pit **751** and ditch **749** (see below). Feature **751** was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was filled by a single deposit (750) which was a mid to dark brownish grey, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.15.5 Ditch **765** was the earliest feature in the north-eastern part of the sequence. It was severely truncated by later ditches, but survived to a width of 2.10m and was 0.93m deep. It contained three fills, with deposit 764 being the basal fill. This deposit was a mid yellowish brown, sandy loam. It was overlain by 763, a mid reddish brown, sandy loam. The final fill was 762, a pale to mid brownish yellow, sandy loam. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits which filled this feature.

3.15.6 Ditch **765** was cut by ditch **761**, which was almost completely removed by later ditches. Ditch **761** only survived to a depth of 0.18m and a with of 1.40m. It had a flat base and steeply sloping sides. A single fill of this ditch remained (760), which was a mid greyish brown, sandy loam. Fourteen sherds (139g) of 1st to 3rd century AD pottery and 24g of animal bone were recovered from this deposit.

3.15.7 Ditch **761** was re-cut as ditch **759**, which, although truncated by another ditch, survived to a width of 2.40m and was 0.85m deep. Ditch **759** had a concave base, with moderately sloping sides and contained three fills. The basal fill (758) was a mid brownish grey, sandy loam. A near complete narrow mouthed corded jar of mid to late 1st century date (3199g) (SF10, Plate 4) was found within this fill. This vessel contained deposit 1435, a dark brownish black, sandy silt, with frequent charcoal inclusions. Deposit 1435 was found to contain abundant charred plant macrofossils, including peas, spelt and barley grains, chaff elements such as glume bases, spikelet forks and culm nodes of straw. There were also a large number of seeds of sedges and rush fruits (App. D2). Deposit 758 was overlain by 757, a mid reddish brown, silty sand, from which three sherds (138g) of mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery and 76g of animal bone were retrieved. The final fill was 756, a pale brownish yellow, sandy loam, from which no finds were recovered.

3.15.8 Ditch **749** cut both ditch **761** and ditch **753**. Ditch **749** was 1.24m wide and 0.49m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The basal fill of this feature was 748; a mid greyish brown, silty sand. This was overlain by 747, a mid reddish brown, sandy loam. The final fill (746) was a mid brownish grey, silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.15.9 To the north of these ditches was a further re-cut ditch (**745**, **743**). The earlier ditch (**745**) was truncated, but survived to a width of 1.50m and a depth of 0.54m. It had steeply sloping sides, with a concave base and was filled by a single deposit (744). Deposit 744 was a pale to mid reddish brown, sandy loam, from which three sherds (29g) of late 1st to 4th century pottery were recovered. Ditch **745** was cut by ditch **743**,

which was 1.22m wide and 0.47m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 742, which was a mid yellowish brown, sandy loam. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from this feature.

3.15.10 Ditch **741** crossed the trench on the same alignment just to the north of ditches **745** and **743**. Ditch **741** was 2.85m wide and 0.62m deep, with slightly stepped sides and a concave base. It was filled by four deposits, the basal fill (740) was a mid to pale yellowish grey, sandy loam. This was overlain by deposit 739, which was a mid greyish brown, silty sand. Above this was fill 738, a mid yellowish brown, silty sand, from which nine sherds (45g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered. The final fill (737) was a pale to mid greyish brown, silty sand. Finds from this upper fill comprised 17 sherds (435g) of 1st century AD to 2nd century AD pottery pottery and 86g animal bone.

3.15.11 A further ditch (**707**), which appeared to curve as it passed through the trench, was also recorded. Ditch **707** was 1.93m wide and 1.11m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. A series of five deposits filled this feature. The primary fill (706) was a pale to mid greyish brown sandy loam. This was overlain by deposit 705, which was a mid brownish grey, silty sand. Above this was fill 704, a pale to mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Higher up in the sequence was deposit 703, a mid yellowish brown, silty sand. The final fill was 702, a pale to mid yellowish brown, silty clay. Only two deposits within this feature contained any finds. Finds from deposit 705 comprised 23 sheds of 1st to 3rd century AD pottery and 226g of animal bone, while 702 contained a single sherd (23g) of pottery, from a sandy greyware jar of mid 1st to 3rd century date.

3.15.12 At the north-western end of the trench was ditch **701**, which was 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 700, a pale to mid yellowish grey, silty sand, which contained no finds.

Trench 161

3.15.13 A substantial number of features were identified within this trench. Close to the southern end was ditch **228**, which was 0.44m wide and 0.19m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The majority of this feature was filled by deposit 227, which was a pale yellowish brown, sandy silt, which contained no finds. The upper fill (226) was only 0.04m thick and was a dark yellowish brown, clayey silt, which also contained no finds.

3.15.14 To the north Ditch **230** was 1.10m wide and only 0.12m deep, with a concave base and gently sloping sides. Deposit 229 filled this feature and it was a dark yellowish brown, sandy silt. A single sherd (18g) of mid to late 1st century AD pottery was found in this feature.

3.15.15 Ditch **225** crossed the trench on a different alignment to the other ditches, being on a north-west to south-east orientation. It had steeply sloping sides, with a flat base and was 0.47m wide and 0.17m deep. The primary fill (224) of the ditch was a pale yellowish brown, sandy silt, which contained a single shed (16g) of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery. An environmental sample from deposit 224 contained abundant charred plant macrofossils, including oats, barley, wheat, chaff and weed seeds. The upper fill (223) was a dark yellowish brown, clayey silt. Six sherds (145g) of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from this deposit and an environmental sample produced charred wheat grains, chaff and weed seeds.

3.15.16 A boundary ditch, which had been re-cut five times (**244**, **248**, **250**, **255**, **257**) crossed the middle of the trench on an almost east-west alignment. The earliest ditch in the

sequence (**244**) was 1.20m deep and survived to a width of 1m, although it was heavily truncated. Ditch **244** steeply sloping sides, with a flat base and was filled by three deposits. The primary fill (245) was a dark blueish grey, silty clay. An environmental sample from deposit 245 produced the only waterlogged plant remains on the site, consisting of weed seeds, predominantly from wetland species. Above this was deposit 246, a dark blueish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. The latests fill of this ditch (247) was a dark blueish grey, silty clay. A significant assemblage of pottery comprising 47 sherds (983g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was found within this fill, along with a fragment of a kiln bar.

3.15.17 Ditch **244** was cut by ditch **248**, which was itself severely truncated by later ditches. Ditch **248** only survived to a width of 0.54m and a depth of 0.32m, although the base of the feature was 1.20m below the machined level. It was filled by 249, a mid reddish brown, clay, which contained no finds.

3.15.18 Ditch **250** was next up in this sequence of re-cuts. It was 3.80m wide and 1.25m deep, with irregular sides and a concave base. It was filled by four deposits, the earliest of which was 251, a dark reddish grey, silty clay, from which 3 sherds (55g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered. An environmental sample from this deposit may have been waterlogged and contained some weed seeds. Above this was deposit 252, a mid reddish brown, silty clay, which contained 12 sherds (228g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery. Next up in the fill sequence was deposit 253, a mid blueish grey, clay. A total of seven sherds (116g) of 1st to 2nd century Ad pottery was found within this deposit. The final fill of this ditch (254) was a mid brown clay, containing nine sherds (163g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery.

3.15.19 Ditch **250** was cut by ditch **255**, which was 2.95m wide and 0.90m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (256), which was a mid brownish read silty sand, containing frequent ironstone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.15.20 The latest ditch in the sequent was **257**, which was 1.70m wide and 0.80m. It had steeply sloping sides, with a concave base and was filled by three deposits. The basal fill (258) was a mid brownish grey, clayey silt, an enviromental sample of which produced only sparse charcoal. This was overlain by 259, a dark brownish grey, silt, which contained no finds. The final fill (260) was a mid brown silt, which contained nine sherds (180g) of Post-Medieval pottery.

3.15.21 On the southern side of these re-cut ditches was deposit 261, which was a pale greyish yellow, clayey silt. This deposit probably represents the base of a bank associated with the re-cut boundary. Posthole **232** (plate 5) was cut into this bank material. It was sub-square in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base. It measured 0.62m across and was 0.40m deep. Around the edge of this substantial posthole was packing deposit 262, consisting largely of flat pieces of cornbrash, with maximum dimensions between 100mm and 300mm. The post-pipe was filled by 231, a mid brown clayey silt, which produced no finds. An environmental sample from this deposit contained charred barley and wheat grains. A second similar posthole protruded just 0.15m from the western edge of the trench, it was not excavated. Together these large stone packed postholes are likely to have supported a structure, potentially an aisled barn.

3.15.22 Also cutting deposit 261 was pit **263** (plate 6), which was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.40m in diameter and 0.37m deep and partially filled by deposit 267, a mid brown silt, before pottery vessel 264 was placed

into it. Vessel 264 was a large shell tempered storage vessel, which had been placed upright into the ground, but apparently with its base removed. In the bottom of this pot a very clean pale greyish blue clay (266). This was overlain by the final fill (265), which was a mid greyish brown silty sand. A total of nine sherds (518g) of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered from this fill.

3.15.23 A further ditch was also cut into bank material 261, but this was not excavated. It was 0.74m wide and continued for 1.50m from the western edge of excavation before terminating.

3.15.24 At the northern end of the trench were eight ditches (**732**, **734**, **736**, **728**, **723**, **720**, **718**, **712**). These ditches all cut through a layer of mixed natural (713, 721), perhaps representing bank material, or disturbance cased by the digging of these features. This deposit was a pale to mid yellowish grey silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.15.25 Ditch **732** was truncated by ditch **728**, but survived to a width of 1.40m and was 0.70m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, with a flat base and was filled by three deposits. The basal fill (731) was a pale to mid greyish brown, silty sand. This was overlain by deposit 730, a mid yellowish grey, silty sand. The final fill (729) was a mid yellowish brown, silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.15.26 Ditch **734** was very heavily truncated by ditch **728**, with a width of only 0.39m still being visible. It was 0.24m deep, with steeply sloping sides and the base of the feature had been removed by the later ditch. A single deposit (733) filled this feature, it was a pale to mid yellowish brown, silty sand containing no finds.

3.15.27 Ditch **728** also cut another ditch (**736)**, leaving only a small portion of it within the excavated section. Ditch **736** had a surviving width of 0.41m and depth of 0.52m. A single deposit filled the remaining portion of this feature (735), which was a dark brownish grey, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.15.28 Ditch **728** cut Ditches **731**, **734** and **736** and was 2.70m wide by 1.03m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by four deposits, with the primary fill (727) being a pale greyish yellow, silty clay. Above this was deposit 726, a mid greyish brown, sandy loam. This was overlain by fill 725, a mid greyish brown, silty sand. The final fill (724) was a mid yellowish brown, silty sand. The only finds from this feature came from the uppermost fill (724) and comprised two sherds (18g) of 1st to 4th century AD pottery, together with 31g of animal bone.

3.15.29 Ditch **728** was cut by ditch **723**, which was north-south aligned, perpendicular to all of the other ditches at this end of the trench. Ditch **723** was 1.0m wide and 0.40m deep, with a flat base and gently sloping sides. It was filled by 722, a mid greyish brown, silty sand. The finds assemblage from this ditch comprised 18 sheds (231g) of 1st to 3rd century AD pottery and 14g of animal bone.

3.15.30 Ditch **723** was then cut by ditch **720**, which in turn was truncated by a ditch **720**. However, ditch **720** survived to a width of 090m and was 0.54m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by 719, a pale to mid greyish brown, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.15.31 Ditch **718** cut ditch **720** and was one of the latest ditches in the sequence. It was 1.54m wide and 0.76m deep, with a concave base and steep sides. Four deposits filled this ditch, the primary one (717) was a pale to mid greyish yellow, silty sand. Above this was a small tip of material on the northern edge of the ditch (716), which was a dark grey, sandy silt. This was overlain by deposit 715, a mid reddish brown, silty sand. The

final fill (714) was a mid to pale yellowish brown, silty sand. No finds were found within this feature.

3.15.32 Ditch **712** had no stratigraphic relationship with any of the other ditches, crossing the trench just to the south of them. It was 1.66m wide and 0.63m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill of this ditch (711) was a mid yellowish grey, silty sand. The upper fill (710) was a mid to pale yellowish brown, silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.15.33 The repeated re-cutting of this boundary suggests it was of significance. It is highly likely that this is the same re-cut boundary as that seen in Trench 160, to the east and potentially, this marks the edge of the denser Roman features noted in this area.

Trench 162

3.15.34 Ditch **828** crossed Trench 162 on a north-east to south-west orientation. It was 0.96m wide and 0.35m deep, with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. Deposit 829 filled this feature, it was a dark greyish brown, silty clay, from which a single cattle tooth (12g) was recovered.

3.15.35 Ditch **828** was cut by Ditch **830**, which was only 0.25m wide and 0.33m deep. It had vertical sides and a concave base. This unusual depth and profile for a narrow feature suggests it may have formed a fence-line. However, given it is late in the sequence and contained no finds, it may be an agricultural feature. A single deposit (831) filled ditch **830**, this deposit was a dark greyish brown, silty clay.

3.15.36 Ditch **822** also passed through the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 1.90m wide and 0.62m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A series of five deposits filled this feature. The basal fill (823) was a pale brownish yellow, silty clay. Above this was deposit 824, a mid blueish grey, clay. This was overlain by 825, a mid brownish grey, silty clay. Next up in the sequence was deposit 826, a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. The uppermost fill (827) was a dark reddish brown silt clay. Finds were recovered from deposits 824, 825, 826 and 827, comprising a total of 46 sherds (902g) of 1st to 3rd century AD pottery and 285g animal bone.

3.15.37 Pit **838** protruded from the south-western edge of the trench and appeared to be circular in plan. It had a visible width of 0.80m and depth of 0.16m, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Deposit 839 filled this feature, which was a dark greyish brown, clayey silt. A single sherd (11g) of 1st to 3rd century AD pottery was found within this fill.

3.15.38 Pit **832** was located in the south-western corner of the trench and continued out of it in two directions. It was sub-circular in plan, with a visible width of 1.60m and a depth of 0.95m. Deposit 833 was the lowest of the five deposits which filled this pit, it was a mid greyish brown clay, from which a single sherd of pottery was retrieved. An environmental sample taken from this deposit produced sparse charred cereal remains. Deposit 833 was overlain by deposit 834, a mid reddish yellow clay, from which no finds were recovered. Above this was fill 835, a dark grey, silty clay. Finds from this fill comprised pottery, animal bone, a fragment of a kiln bar and a residual barbed and tanged arrowhead (SF 9). Fill 835 was covered by deposit 836, a mid brownish grey, clayey silt. Fourteen sherds (73g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 1g animal bone came from this deposit. Environmental samples taken from both fills 835 and 836 produced a significant assemblage of charred crop processing waste, along with other burnt plant material. The final fill (837) was a mid greyish brown, clayey silt, from which

pottery was recovered. Pit **832** probably represents a pit for collecting or storing water, into which rubbish (including burnt crop processing waste) was later dumped.

Trench 163

3.15.39 A large number of postholes, several ditches and pits, along with a stone lined culvert were recorded in this trench. They are discussed by feature type from east to west. Ditch **672** crossed the eastern end of the trench on a north-south orientation, it was 0.44m wide and 0.34m deep, with a flat base and steep sides. The basal fill of this ditch (671) was a pale greyish brown, silty sand, which contained no finds. The upper fill (670) was a mid brownish grey, silty sand, from which eight sherds (18g) of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered.

3.15.40 Ditch **669** crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 0.61m wide and 0.34m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill of this ditch (668) was a pale greyish brown, silty sand. This was overlain by deposit 667, a mid brownish grey, silty sand. Three sherds (12g) of mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery were found within this upper fill.

3.15.41 Ditch **659** entered the tench from the northern edge and continued for 1.15m before terminating. It was 1.19m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.87m below machined level (1.10m below ground level) before excavation became too dangerous. It had steeply sloping sides and was filled by four deposits. The basal fill (658) was a mid brownish grey, sandy loam. This was overlain by deposit 657, a pale to mid reddish grey, silty sand. Above this was fill 656, a mid greyish brown, silty clay. The final fill (655) was a mid reddish brown, silty sand. In total, ten sherds (132g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were found within the fills of this feature.

3.15.42 Ditch **659** was cut by ditch **654**, which continued right across the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **654** was 0.95m wide and 0.41m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 653, a mid to pale greyish brown, silty sand. Four sherds (53g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were retrieved from this feature.

3.15.43 Ditch **683** continued from the southern edge of excavation for 2.20m, on a north-east to south-west alignment, before terminating. It was 1.12m wide and 0.24m deep, with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. The basal fill of this ditch (682) was a mid greyish brown, silty sand, which contained no finds. This was overlain by deposit 281, a dark blackish grey, silty sand. A total of 20 sherds (1232g) of mid 1st century BC to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered from this fill. This included 13 sherds (1204g) from the same early to mid 2nd century AD bowl.

3.15.44 Ditch **650** crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation. It was 0.60m wide and 0.70m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by 649, a pale orangey brown, silty sand, with abundant cornbrash inclusions. A total of 58g of animal bone was recovered from this feature. The unusual profile and depth of this feature, together with the fill of clean re-deposited natural, suggest it may be of recent, agricultural, origin. However, it is also possible that it is a Roman structural feature.

3.15.45 Pit **676** was located close to the eastern end of Trench 163, it was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had been heavily truncated by ploughing and only survived to a depth of 0.07m, with a diameter of 0.41m. It was filled by a single deposit (675), which was the remains of a clay lining. Fill 675 was a clean mid greyish blue clay. A total of 71 sherds (1455g) from a shell tempered storage jar, of the 1st to 2nd century AD, were stuck onto this clay.

3.15.46 Pit **678** was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.60m and a depth of 0.28m. The single fill of this feature (677) was also a clean mid greyish blue clay. The remains of a shell tempered storage jar, comprising 71 sherds (5950g), were stuck into this clay. Pits **676** and **678** were similar in character to Pit **263** in Trench 161. In addition, just to the east of Pit **678** were a further two, un-excavated, pits, of similar form. All contained a large storage jar set into a clay lining.

3.15.47 A further small pit (**674**) was excavated close to the eastern end of this trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with a flat base and gently sloping sides. Pit **674** had a length of 0.60m, a width of 0.45m and was 0.08m deep. Deposit 673 filled this pit, it was a mid to dark greyish brown, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.15.48 Posthole **666** was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.35m and was 0.27m deep. Around the outside of this posthole was packing deposit 665, this was a mid yellowish brown, silty sand, which contained several flat pieces of cornbrash. These fragments of cornbrash had been placed vertically into the posthole as packing around a central post-pipe (664). Deposit 664 had a diameter of 0.25m and was a mid to dark greyish brown, silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.15.49 Postholes **661** and **663** were located adjacent to one another. They were both circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and concave bases. They had diameters of 0.25m and 0.16m, with depths of 0.16m and 0.07m respectively. Both were filled by a similar deposit (660 and 662), which was a mid greyish brown, silty sand. Neither contained any finds.

3.15.50 Posthole **652** was located between ditches **650** and **654**. It was circular in plan, with a flat base and steep sides. It had a diameter of 0.26m, with a depth of 0.14m. A single deposit (651) filled this posthole, which was a pale greyish brown, silty sand, from which no finds were retrieved.

3.15.51 A group of 12 postholes was recorded to the east of ditch **650**, in the same area as three pits containing storage large vessels (**678**). These features may have formed lines or even represent the remains of a building, however, within the confines of a narrow trench, it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions as to their function.

3.15.52 Five of these postholes were excavated (**642**, **644**, **646**, **648**, **680**), which were all circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and flat or concave bases. The had diameters between 0.50m and 0.16m, with depths between 0.22m and 0.06m. Each was filled by a similar deposit (641, 643, 645, 647, 679), which were mid greyish or reddish brown, silty sands. Five sherds (8g) of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 679 of posthole **680**.

3.15.53 The western end of Trench 263 was widened to investigate a partially exposed deposit. This revealed feature **692** (plate 7), which contained a stone lined culvert, of the base of a foundation from a robbed out wall. Feature **692** was only partially visible in the trench and was excavated to the base, as only a very small small area was available for investigation. It had steeply sloping sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.66m below the machined level (0.96m below ground level). At the base of this feature were three large limestone slabs (691); the most completely exposed measured 0.68m long, 0.62m wide and 0.14m thick. A hollow area was noted underneath this slab. They were overlain by deposit 690, a mid greyish brown, silty sand, from which 15 sherds (95g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered. Above this was fill 689, a pale reddish brown, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.15.54 To the north of this feature was linear **688**, which was 0.37m wide and 0.54m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by three deposits. The primary fill (687) was a pale to mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Above this was deposit 686, a mid greyish brown, silty sand which contained 17 sherds (124g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 76g of animal bone. The final fill (685) was a mid reddish brown, silty sand.

3.15.55 Feature **688** was similar in form to feature **650** and may also be a more recent agricultural feature. They both appear very similar to field drain cuts, but with no pipe at the base. However, it is also possible that both features are Roman.

3.15.56 Layer 684 covered features **688** and **692**. It was a mid greyish brown, silty sand, from which 31 sherds (199g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered.

Trench 164

3.15.57 At the southern end of this trench, ditch **241** crossed on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 1.12m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Deposit 240 filled this feature, it was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, from which 20 sherds (184g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered.

3.15.58 At the opposite end of the trench were two further, inter-cutting ditches. Ditch **239** had gently sloping sides and a concave base, with a width of 1.70m and a depth of 0.30m. It was filled by deposit 238, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay. Five sherds (161g) of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 356g of animal bone were found within this feature.

3.15.59 Ditch **239** was cut by ditch **237**, which lay on an east-west alignment. It was quite shallow, 2.20m wide by 0.45m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Two deposits filled this feature, the primary fill (236) was a pale greyish brown, sandy clay, from which no finds were recovered. The upper fill (235) was a mid reddish brown, sandy clay. The finds assemblage from this feature consisted of 23 sherds (304g) of 1st to second century AD pottery, a fragment of a kiln bar, and 500g of animal bone.

3.16 Field 20; Trenches 166 – 175 (Fig. 16)

3.16.1 A large re-cut boundary ditch, containing Later Iron Age pottery and two smaller ditches were recorded in this field. In addition a pit containing similar Later Iron Age pottery and burnt stone was recorded nearby. The geology was largely clay, with a pocket of cornbrash at the north-east corner.

Trench 167

3.16.2 A single tree bowl **1201** was present towards the northern end of this trench. It was irregular in plan and profile, with a length of 1.90m, a width of 1.73m and a depth of 0.16m. A single deposit (1202) filled this feature, which was a pale yellowish brown, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 168

3.16.3 Pit **1203** was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base. The basal fill of this feature (1205) was a pale grey silty clay, which contained no finds. The upper fill (1204) was a dark grey, clayey silt, which contained 6.20kg of burnt sandstone pebbles. In addition 18 sherds (37g) of later Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. An environmental sample from this fill failed to produce any plant macrofossils.

Trench 169

3.16.4 Towards the northern end of the trench were adjacent Ditches **1005** and **1007**. Furthest to the north was Ditch **1007**, which was 1.60m wide and 0.80m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by 1008, a mid greyish brown, silty clay. A single sherd (13g) of later Iron Age pottery was retrieved from this fill. Directly adjacent was Ditch **1005**, which was 1.75m wide and 0.30m deep, with a steeply sloped, V-shaped profile. The single deposit which filled this (1006) was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.16.5 To the south of these a smaller ditch (**1003**) was recorded. This had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **1003** was 0.40m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled by a single deposit (1004). Fill 1004 was a dark greyish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

Trench 170

3.16.6 At the south-western end of Trench 170, a small ditch (**1001**) was identified. This was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by deposit 1002, which was a mid greyish brown, silty clay. A single sherd (14g) of Early to mid 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from this fill.

Trenches 166 and 175

3.16.7 These trenches contained one or more furrows, each aligned north-north-east to south-south-west.

3.17 Field 38; Trenches 176 – 181 (Fig. 17)

3.17.1 Few features and no finds were recorded from this field. The features included a shallow ditch, a pit, a tree throw and several furrows. The geology was clay, although this was overlain by ironstone gravel at the south-eastern edge of the field.

Trench 178

3.17.2 A north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**112**) passed through Trench 178 at its eastern end. Ditch **112** was 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (111), which was a mid to dark grey, clayey sand, which contained no finds.

3.17.3 Two furrows, each on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation, were noted in this trench. One of these (**110**) was excavated and shown to be 0.98m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by deposit 109, a mid brownish grey, clayey sand, that contained no finds.

Trench 179

3.17.4 Tree throw **1443** was identified at the south-western end of this trench. It was irregular in plan and profile, with a maximum width of 1.23m and depth of 0.17m. It was filled by deposit 1444, a pale to mid greyish brown, silty loam, from which no finds were recovered.

3.17.5 In addition, two furrows were recorded on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. Furrow **1447** was excavated, which was 0.43m wide and 0.06m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 1446, which was a mid reddish brown, silty loam. No finds were found in this feature.

Trench 181

3.17.6 Three furrows, each on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, continued across this trench. One of these was excavated, where it was cut by a pit. Furrow **116** was 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit 9115), which was a mid yellowish brown, clayey sand.

3.17.7 Pit **114,** which cut this furrow, was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.80m long, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep. Pit **114** was filled by deposit 113, which was a dark grey, clayey sand. No finds were recovered from either the furrow or the pit, however, it is clear that as the pit cut the furrow, it was Post-Medieval or more recent.

Trench 180

3.17.8 A single furrow on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation was recorded in this trench.

3.18 Field 8; Trenches 183 – 193 (Fig. 18)

3.18.1 Several undated features were excavated in the northern part of this field. In the south-western corner a ditch containing a significant quantity of Roman pottery was identified. The geology of this field was predominately clay, with some weathered cornbrash patches.

Trench 185

3.18.2 A single ditch (**1105**) passed through the middle of this trench on an east-west alignment. Ditch **1105** was 2.10m wide and 0.75m deep, with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. The basal fill of this feature was 1106, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained a single sherd (2g) of Post-Medieval pottery, together with a fragment of roof slate. The upper fill (1107) was a pale yellowish brown silty clay. This feature is almost certainly Post-Medieval in date, but the finds may have been introduced by a field drain which cut the ditch.

Trench 188

3.18.3 The date of both of the features within this trench is uncertain as neither contained any finds, or showed any relationship with other dated features.

3.18.4 Ditch **1093** crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 1.20m wide and 0.24m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by deposit 1094, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.18.5 A small pit or tree throw (**1095**) was also excavated in Trench 188, it was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The single deposit which filled this feature was 1096, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 189

3.18.6 Ditch **1097** passed across the southern end of this trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was 1.45m wide and only 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Deposit 1098 filled this feature, it was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

3.18.7 Close to the northern end was feature **1099**, which may have been either a pit or a tree throw. It was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. It continued out of the trench to the east and had a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.34m. Feature **1099** was filled by deposit 1100, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 190

3.18.8 Three parallel ditches, aligned east-west, were present in this trench. Two of them were excavated and, although they contained no finds, their soft fills and sharp edges suggested a Post-Medieval or modern date. In addition a single furrow was noted.

3.18.9 Ditch **1101** was 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep, with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. It was filled by 1102, a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. Ditch **1103** was very similar in form, although it was wider, with a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.30m It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Deposit 1104 filled this ditch, it was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay.

Trench 192

3.18.10 Ditch **1035** (Fig. 18 S.116) was located at the eastern end of this trench. It was aligned north-south, with a width of 1.40m and a depth of 0.60m. Ditch **1035** had steeply sloping sides, with a concave base and was filled by a single deposit. Fill 1036 was a pale yellowish grey, silty clay. This feature contained a significant assemblage of 303 sherds (8846g) of earlier Roman pottery. In addition, a piece from a blue/green Roman glass bottle was found.

3.18.11 Parallel to Ditch **1035** was the smaller Ditch **1037**, which was 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Deposit 1038 filled this feature and it was a mid greenish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were retrieved.

Trench 193

3.18.12 A small possible posthole (**1040**) was excavated close to the centre of this trench. Feature **1040** was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.25m and was 0.14m deep. The single deposit which filled this feature (1041) was a mid yellowish brown, silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

3.18.13 A layer of colluvium (1039) was also recorded across *c.*10m of the trench. Deposit 1039 was a mid greenish brown silty clay, which was up to 0.20m thick. No finds were recovered from it.

3.19 Field 7; Trenches 194 and 220

3.19.1 The only features identified in this field were two furrows, on a north-south alignment in Trench 194. The geology was clay in both of the trenches.

3.20 Field 17; Trenches 195 – 201 (Fig. 19)

3.20.1 A single ditch was located within this field, cut into the clay geology which was encountered throughout the field.

Trench 200

3.20.2 Ditch **418** continued across Trench 200 on an east-west alignment. It was 0.48m wide and 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by two deposits, the

lower of which (419) was a pale brown, silty clay. This was overlain by 420, a mid brownish grey, clayey silt, which contained 3 sherds (28g) of mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD pottery.

3.21 Field 22; Trenches 202, 203, 204 and 206 (Fig. 20)

3.21.1 No features were identified within this field, and no finds were recovered from any of the four trenches. The geology was a mixture of weathered cornbrash and clay.

3.22 Field 16; Trenches 205, 207 – 219 and 221 – 233 (Figs 20, 21)

3.22.1 The geology of the field was largely weathered cornbrash, although there were pockets of clay. There was a natural hollow that passed through the field from Trench 208, to Trenches 217, 224 and 222. It became deeper (and wetter) to the north-east. On the high ground above and to the north of this hollow two Later Iron Age ditches were found, which may have joined to form an enclosure. Other features within this field included an undated pit containing burnt stone and burnt flint, an undated pig burial and a Post-Medieval ditch.

Trench 205

3.22.2 Ditch **107** (Fig. 20, S.32) curved through the southern end of this trench. It was 2.60m wide and 1.02m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill of this ditch (108) was a mid whitish grey, silty clay, which contained two sherds (5g) of Later Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by deposit 106, a mid grey, silty clay. Six sherds (7g) of Later Iron Age pottery was found within this deposit, but an environmental sample produced only sparse charcoal. The final fill of this ditch (105) was a dark greyish brown, silty clay. Twenty-one sherds (488g) of Later Iron Age pottery were retrieved from this fill, together with 133g of animal bone.

3.22.3 A second ditch crossed the middle of this trench on an east-west orientation. Upon excavation this was shown to be only 0.01m deep and so it was not fully excavated. It was 0.62m wide and clearly very truncated.

3.22.4 To the north, three shallow possible postholes (**99**, **101**, **103**) were excavated. These were circular in plan with gently sloping sides and concave bases. They had diameters between 0.30m and 0.60m, with depths between 0.10m and 0.40m. Each was filled by a similar deposit (100, 102, 104) which was a mid greyish brown silty clay. None contained any finds.

Trench 208

3.22.5 Pit **1436** was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.85m and was 0.36m deep. The primary fill (1437) of this pit was a dark greyish brown, clayey silt, which contained frequent charcoal, burnt stones and burnt flint. An environmental sample taken from this basal fill produced abundant charcoal, but no other charred plant remains. The upper fill (1438) was a mid brown, clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.22.6 The hollow which passed through this field (described above) was partially filled within this trench by two colluvial deposits (1441 and 1442). Deposit 1442 was a mid to dark grey, clayey loam, that was 0.09m thick, which contained occasional burnt stones and burnt flint. This was overlain by deposit 1441, a pale to mid greyish brown, silty clay. A *c.*6m long section of these deposits was dug out by machine and a 1.5m by 1m test pit was hand dug through them, however, no finds were recovered from either deposit.

Trench 210

3.22.7 Ditch **97** passed through the trench on and east-west alignment. It was 0.95m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (98), which was a mid greyish brown, clayey silt, which contained no finds. Ditch **97** was almost certainly equivalent to ditch **1257** excavated in Trench 214.

3.22.8 In addition to this ditch a single, almost north-south aligned, furrow was recorded within this trench.

Trench 214

3.22.9 Ditch **1257** crossed the northern end of this trench, on an east-west orientation. It was 1.07m wide and 0.33m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Two deposits filled this feature, the lower fill (1256) was a pale yellowish brown, sandy clay. The upper fill (1255) was a mid brown, clayey silt, which contained an iron nail and a piece of coal (6g). This ditch is almost certainly the same as ditch **97** (recorded in Trench 210) and together they line up on the modern boundary to Field 22. This, together with the finds assemblage, suggests a Post-Medieval to modern date for this feature.

Trench 215

3.22.10 A single undated ditch (**94**) was recorded on a north-south alignment in this trench. It was 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep, with irregular sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 93, a mid greyish-brown, silty clay, which contained no finds. This feature is on a similar alignment to several furrows in the surrounding trenches and may also be a furrow.

Trench 218

3.22.11 Ditch **92** passed through this trench on an east-west alignment. It was 1.20m wide and 0.75m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped profile. The earliest of the three deposits which filled this feature was 91, a mid greyish orange, silty clay, from which two sherds (17g) of Later Iron Age pottery were recovered. This was overlain by deposit 90, a dark orangey grey, silty clay, from which no finds were retrieved. The final fill (89) was a dark greyish brown, silty clay. Three sherds (14g) of Later Iron Age pottery, together with 391g of animal bone were found within the latest fill. It is possible that this ditch curved to the south-west to become Ditch **107** in Trench 205.

Trench 219

3.22.12 Pit **885** was located near to the eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides. It was 0.55m long, 0.41m deep and was heavily truncated by ploughing, with a depth of just 0.05m. At the base of the pit were the partial, articulated, remains of a pig (886). This was covered by deposit 887, a pale yellowish brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this fill and so the date of this feature is unknown.

Trench 221

3.22.13 Ditch **888** crossed this trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was 0.84m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (889), which was a mid brownish grey, silty loam. No finds were recovered from this feature and it may actually represent a furrow.

Trenches 207, 212, 217 and 232

3.22.14 Trench 207 contained three north-south aligned furrows, while two further furrows were recorded in Trench 212 and a single furrow on the same orientation was noted in Trench 217. Two north-east to south-west aligned furrows were also noted in Trench 232.

3.23 Field 13; Trenches 245 – 253 (Fig. 22)

3.23.1 The geology in this field was heavy clay throughout and no significant archaeological features were identified. Three undated possible pits were excavated, and several furrows recorded.

Trench 245

3.23.2 Pit **9** protruded from the southern edge of this trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Two deposits, neither of which contained any finds, filled this feature. The primary fill (8) was a pale white grey, sandy clay. The upper fill (7) was a dark orangey brown, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature, which has made it impossible to date it.

Trench 249

3.23.3 Layer 27 was recorded at the western end of Trench 249. Deposit 27 was primarily cornbrash and chalk rubble, with a pale brownish grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this layer, but it was cut by a field drain. Given the nature of this deposit it is likely to be Post-Medieval or modern in date.

Trench 253

3.23.4 An unusual geological deposit (28) of dark reddish purple clay was noted across the middle of the trench. Cut into this was Pit **25**, which was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.60m and was 0.30m deep. Deposit 24 filled this pit, it was a dark reddish brown, sandy clay, which contained no finds.

3.23.5 Pit **11** protruded from the eastern edge of the trench. It was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a depth of only 0.15m and a diameter of 0.50m. This feature was filled by a single deposit (10), which was a dark reddish brown, sandy clay, from which no finds were recovered. Given the lack of finds in either of these two pits (**11** and **25**) and their isolation from other archaeological deposits, it is possible they represent natural features.

3.23.6 An east-west aligned furrow was also recorded at the southern end of the trench.

Trenches 246, 248 and 250

3.23.7 Each of these trenches contained east-west aligned furrow, with three present in Trench 246, two in Trench 248 and a single example in Trench 250.

3.24 Field 14; Trenches 254 – 265 (Fig. 23)

3.24.1 This field sloped slightly from west to east and the geology also changed from clay in the west to ironstone gravels in the east. In the eastern part of the field, several substantial Later Iron Age ditches and pits were excavated. To the west of these a number of small ditches, probably representing part of a Later Iron Age field system were encountered.

Trench 256

3.24.2 Ditch **806** passed through this trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was 1.10m wide and only 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (805), which was a mid greyish brown, silty sand, from which no finds were recovered.

3.24.3 Furrow **808** crossed the trench on a north-south alignment. It was 1.70m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by deposit 807, a mid reddish brown, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.24.4 Excavation of feature **804** (filled by 803), showed it to be an unusually wide cut for a field drain, it was 1.40m wide.

Trench 259

3.24.5 Ditch **603** crossed the trench on an east-west orientation. It was 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by two deposits, the basal fill (602) was a mid grey sand silt. Two sherds (32g) of later Iron Age pottery was found within this basal fill. The upper fill (601) was a mid brown, silty sand, which contained no finds.

3.24.6 Ditch **603** was cut by Ditch **606**, which also had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a width of 1.40m, with a depth of 0.46m and was filled by two deposits. The primary fill (605) was a mid grey, sandy silt. This was overlain by fill 604, a mid brown, silty sand. No finds were recovered from ditch **606**.

3.24.7 Another shallow ditch (**633**) passed through the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Deposit 632 filled this feature, it was a pale brownish yellow, silty loam, which contained no finds.

3.24.8 In addition, Furrow **635** was excavated towards the northern end of the trench. It was 1.40m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by 634, a mid brown sandy silt, which contained no finds.

Trench 260

3.24.9 Ditch **3** crossed the trench on a north-south alignment. It was 1.48m wide and 0.91m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by three deposits, the basal fill (6) was a pale blueish grey, silty sand. This was overlain by fill 5, a mid brownish grey silty sand. The final fill (4) was a mid yellowish grey, silty sand. The only material recovered from this feature comprised a single sherd (2g) of later Iron Age pottery from the final fill.

3.24.10 Five pits were also excavated within this trench. Pits **13**, **15** and **17** were all sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave bases. They had a diameters between 1.05m and 0.60m, with depths between 0.05m and 0.20m. Each pit was filled by a similar single deposit (12, 14, 16), which was a dark brownish grey, sandy silt. None contained any finds.

3.24.11 Pit **19** was sub-rectangular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was 1.00m in width and 0.35m deep. The basal fill of this pit (26) was a dark greyish brown sandy clay. A environmental sample taken from this feature produced small quantities of charred oats, cereal grains and weed seeds. The upper fill of this pit (18) was a mid brown, sandy clay. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

3.24.12 Pit **23** was only partly visible within the trench, continuing out to the north. It was sub-rectangular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was 1.12m wide, with a depth of 0.22m and was filled by a three deposits. The basal fill (22) was a dark grey, sandy clay. An environmental sample taken from this deposit contained small quantities of charred barley and grass seeds. This was overlain by deposit 21, a dark greyish orange, silty sand. The final fill (20) was a dark orangey grey, sandy silt. There were no finds found within this feature.

Trench 261

3.24.13 Two inter-cutting ditches (**401** and **403**) crossed close to the western end of Trench 261, on a north-south alignment. The earlier ditch (**401**) survived to a width of 1.05m and was 0.28m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Deposit 402 filled this ditch, it was a mid reddish brown, sandy silt. This ditch was cut by **403**, which was 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 404, a mid reddish brown, sandy silt. No finds were recovered from either ditch.

3.24.14 Closer to the eastern end of the trench was Ditch **405**, which was 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (406) which was a mid brown, sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 262

3.24.15 A single ditch (**1**) crossed this trench on an east-west alignment. It was 0.45m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Deposit 2 filled this feature, it was a mid reddish brown, clayey sand, form which no finds were recovered. This shallow feature may be a furrow, as opposed to a ditch.

Trench 263

3.24.16 Ditch **204** passed through the western end of Trench 263 on a north-south orientation. It was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by deposit 203, a mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, which contained no finds.

3.24.17 This ditch was parallel to Ditch **206**, which was 1.95m wide and 0.81m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by three deposits. The basal fill (208) was a mid yellowish brown, sandy silt. This was overlain by 207, a very similar deposit to 208, but containing more frequent gravel inclusions. The final fill (205) was very similar, but with less gravel inclusions. No finds were found within any of these fills.

3.24.18 Two pits (**210**, **220**) were located close to the eastern end. Pit **210** was sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. It continued out of the trench, but had a visible length of 1.30m, a width of 1.65m and a depth of 0.62m. The lower fill of this feature was 211, a mid yellowish brown, sandy silt. The finds assemblage from this fill comprised 29 sherds (142g) of Later Iron Age pottery and 140g of animal bone, in addition, an environmental sample from this deposit produced charred plant remains including wheat grains, chaff and weed seeds. The upper fill of pit **210** was 209, a pale yellowish brown, sandy silt, from which no finds were recovered. Pit **220** was not excavated, but had a similar shape in plan and was 1.20m wide.

3.24.19 Two postholes (**214**, **216**) were located close to these pits. Posthole **214** was sub-circular in plan, with a length of 0.41m, a width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.21m. It had vertical sides, with a flat base and was filled by two deposits. The earlier fill (213) was a

pale yellowish brown, sandy silt, which contained no finds. The upper fill of posthole **214**, was 212, a dark yellowish brown, sandy silt. A single sherd (13g) of Later Iron Age pottery was recovered from this fill and few charred cereal grains and weed seeds were retrieved from an environmental sample.

3.24.20 Posthole **216** was circular in plan, with a concave base and vertical sides. It had a diameter of 0.18m, with a depth of 0.18m and was filled by a single deposit (215). Fill 215 was a mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, which contained no finds.

3.24.21 At the western end of the trench was feature **218**, which probably represented a geological feature. It had the shape and profile of an archaeological feature, being curvi-linear in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. However, it was filled by 217, a pale greyish yellow, sandy silt, that was unlike other archaeological deposits and contained no finds. Feature **218** was 0.93m wide and 0.58m deep.

Trench 264

3.24.22 Ditch **409** was aligned east-west, with a width of 1.30m and a depth of 0.62m. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Deposit 410 filled this ditch, it was a dark brownish grey, sandy silt, which contained no finds.

3.24.23 Pit **411** was circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 0.65m wide, with a depth of 0.32m and had been lined with clay. The primary fill of this pit (415) was a mid greyish brown, sandy silt, which contained no finds. This appeared to represent disturbed or re-deposited natural. Sealing this was the clay lining (414), a mid blue clay, which showed no sign of being burnt. Above this was deposit 413, a mid brown sandy silt, which contained frequent burnt sandstone cobbles. An environmental sample of deposit 413 failed to produce any significant material. The final fill of this pit (412) was a mid brown, sandy silt. An environmental sample from this produced a small assemblage of charred wheat and barley grains, along with chaff and weed seeds. No finds were recovered from this pit.

3.24.24 Pit **416** was subcircular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was 1.10m long, 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep. A single deposit (417) filled this pit, which was a mid brownish grey, clayey silt, containing frequent lumps of unfired clay. It is possible that pit **416** was similar to pit **411**, but had been truncated.

Trench 265

3.24.25 At the north-western end of Trench 265 were inter-cutting ditches **609** and **611**. The earlier ditch (**611**) was truncated, but survived to a width of 0.60m and was 0.12m deep. It had gently sloping sides, with a flat base and was filled by a single deposit (610). Fill 610 was a mid greyish brown, silty clay, from which three sherds (3g) of later Iron Age pottery were recovered. The later ditch **609**, was 0.90m wide and 0.26m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill of this ditch (608) was a mid brownish red, silty clay, which contained no finds. This was overlain by deposit 607, a mid greyish brown, silty clay, which contained a single sherd (4g) of Later Iron Age pottery.

3.24.26 To the east of these two ditches was a complex series of inter-cutting ditches (**637**, **631**, **617**, **626**, **621**, Fig. 23, S63, S64). Not all of these ditches were excavated to their base, due to the risk of excavating such deep sections. Ditch **637** continued out of the trench and was truncated by a later ditch (**617**), so it had a visible length of 0.80m, width of 0.34m and depth of 0.21m. It had gently sloping sides and its base was not

seen in the excavated trench. A single deposit (636) filled ditch **637**, which was a mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, from which no finds were recovered.

3.24.27 Ditch **631** was truncated by ditches **617** and **626**, but survived to a width of 1.10m and was 0.76m deep. Ditch **613** had a steeply sloped, V-shaped profile and was filled by a series of four deposits. The primary fill (630) was a dark yellowish brown, clayey silt. Above this was deposit 629, a mid yellowish brown, sandy silt. This was overlain by 628, a mid greyish brown, sandy silt. The final fill (627) was a pale brownish yellow, sandy silt. No finds were found in any of the deposits within this feature.

3.24.28 Ditch **617** cut ditches **637** and **631**, and was located on south-eastern edge of the series of ditches. It was 3.14m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.80m (1.20m below ground level), although it continued deeper. Five fills were excavated within the excavated part of the ditch, the lowest of which (616) was a mid to dark greyish brown, sandy silt. This was overlain by deposit 615, which was a mid greyish brown, silty sand. Above this was 614, a pale to mid yellowish brown, silty sand then deposit 613, a mid reddish brown sandy silt. The final fill (612) was a mid brownish grey, silty sand. An assemblage of Later Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature, with a single sherd (13g) within 615, 13 sherds (60g) from deposit 613 and 23 sherds (104g) from the final fill (612).

3.24.29 Ditch **626** cut Ditch **631** and was cut by Ditch **621**. Ditch **626** survived to a width of 1.09m and was excavated to a depth of 0.76m. It had steeply sloping sides and was filled by a four deposits. The earliest excavated fill (625) was a dark yellowish brown, sandy silt. Above this was deposit 624, a pale yellowish brown sandy silt. This was overlain by 623, a pale brownish yellow, clayey silt. The final fill of ditch **626** was deposit 622, a pale yellowish brown, sandy silt. The only find from this feature was a single sherd (4g) of Later Iron Age pottery, recovered from the final fill.

3.24.30 The latest ditch in this series was **621**, which had steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped profile. It was 1.36m wide and 0.77m deep. The basal fill (620) of this ditch was a mid yellowish brown, sandy silt. This was overlain by deposit 619, a very similar deposit to the basal fill (620), only being differentiated by the more frequent gravel inclusions. The final fill (618) was a mid brownish grey, sandy silt. The only finds from within ditch **621** were five sherds (21g) of Later Iron Age pottery and 79g of animal bone, all of which came from fill 619.

Trenches 255, 257 and 258

3.24.31 Trench 255 contained four east-west aligned furrows, while Trenches 257 and 258 each contained a single furrow on the same orientation.

3.25 Finds Summary

3.25.1 The majority of the finds from the site were of Iron Age and Roman date, although Bronze Age, Saxon and Post-Medieval material were also recovered. Where appropriate, full reports are given in Appendix C while a brief summary of all the material is given below.

Metal Finds (App. C.1) (Nina Crummy)

3.25.2 The metal objects are few in number but range in date from Late Iron Age to modern. They comprise an iron fragment found within a Later Iron Age ditch, a late Iron Age copper alloy brooch, a Saxon bell and part of a later Post-Medieval or modern farm machine.

Roman Glass (Carol Fletcher)

3.25.3 A fragment of clear blue/green glass (SF2), was recovered from context 1036. The shard has sharp, unabraded edges and the surface shows little wear. The shard is most likely from the corner or shoulder of a bottle of indeterminate shape and is broadly Roman in date.

Struck flint

3.25.4 A small assemblage of five struck flints was recovered from five separate contexts during the evaluation. The raw material utilised is varied, as is the condition of the material. A small blade-like flake from context 4 is made from a translucent brown flint and still retains some of the cortex. The cortex is smooth and rounded, suggesting an alluvial pebble was used, probably obtained locally. It is in a fresh and sharp condition, although broken, with only the distal end surviving. Given its narrow width it is possibly of later Neolithic date, but as an isolated residual flake this is uncertain.

3.25.5 A barbed and tanged arrowhead (SF1, Fig. 25) was found within Romano-British pit **832**. It is manufactured from an opaque pale grey flint, with some mid grey mottling. It measures 35mm long, 24mm wide and 4mm thick and has been particularly finely worked. Such arrowheads are generally considered to date to the early Bronze Age (2500 – 1800BC).

3.25.6 Part of a heavily burnt flake was retrieved from context 1258. Only the proximal half of the flake survives, with several flake scars evident on the dorsal surface. It is heavily burnt and buff white in colour, with pale grey visible across the break.

3.25.7 Two further re-corticated flakes came from contexts 442 and 879, neither is closely datable.

Worked stone

3.25.8 A single complete lower stone from a rotary quern (SF 7) was found in the topsoil (697) adjacent to Trench 160. It is not quite circular, measuring between 320mm and 370mm in diameter and is up to 124mm thick. The underside is rough and unworked, while the top surface curved downwards from the centre to the edge. In the centre is a hollow measuring 86mm across and 14mm deep, in the middle of which is a deeper perforation, 34mm deep. The quern is made of limestone.

Iron Age pottery (App. C.2) (Matt Brudenell)

3.25.9 The evaluation yielded 449 sherds of Later Iron Age pottery, weighing 4245g. With the exception of three wheel-made sherds (11g) from ditch 741, which may be of Late Iron Age or Early Roman origin, all the material analysed was handmade and belonged to the Middle/Later Iron Age potting tradition, c. 350-50 BC/AD 50. The pottery was recovered from total of 65 contexts relating to 54 features, including ditches (29), pits (17), pit/ditches (2), postholes (3), a furrow and a tree-throw.

Roman pottery (App. C.3) (Steve Wadeson)

3.25.10 A total of 1354 sherds of pottery, weighing 38.894kg with an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 21 vessels were recovered from the evaluation trenches. This is a predominately early to mid Roman assemblage, in addition to which a smaller but significant amount of Latest Iron Age and Romano-British sherds were identified.

Saxon Pottery (Paul Spoerry)

3.25.11 Thirteen sherds of hand-made Saxon pottery in three fabrics, all undecorated body sherds from cooking vessels, were recovered from context 1413. Each fabric is described below, and in addition the fabric is given a Cambridgeshire-type hand-made fabric code (Spoerry forthcoming), a code based on Pearson's work at Raunds (2009) and a code based on Blinkhorn's work at Higham Ferrers (2007):

- 1 x medium vegetable-tempered (ASV; Pearson A16, Blinkhorn F4); 5g
  Body sherd, in dk grey/dk brown to black fabric, medium vegetable (chaff) and fine quartz temper. Sooted internally; medium wall.
- 3 x fine quartz-tempered (ASQ; Pearson A6?, Blinkhorn F2); 13g
  Body sherds in smooth, dk grey/brown fabrics, fine quartz temper. Thin, medium and thick-walled.
- 9 x medium quartz and quarzite tempered (ASQSn; Pearson A13, Blinkhorn F5?); 58g
  Body sherds in dk grey/black fabric with medium quartz grains and medium to coarse sandstone (cemented quartz grains). Some internal and external sooting.
- This pottery conforms to the general suite of locally-derived hand-made pottery types seen in Northamptonshire. Such undiagnostic sherds cannot on their own be confidently dated to a bracket narrower than AD 450-850.

Ceramic Building Material (Carol Fletcher)

3.25.12 Two fragments of ceramic building material weighing 0.155kg, were recovered from context 1070. Although having no diagnostic features, their thickness suggests they are fragments from a Tegula. The tiles are both made in a fine shelly ware and they are most likely products of the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire. Both fragments are moderately abraded to abraded, both show evidence of sooting and the smaller fragment has traces of mortar on the reverse.

Fired Clay (App. C.4) (Carol Fletcher)

3.25.13 A moderately large assemblage of fragments of fired clay, 76 fragments weighing 4.199kg, a single fired clay artefact, and 16 fragments of kiln bar were recovered. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. These include SF 14, a fragmentary Iron Age triangular loom weight, recovered from context 279. In addition, a kiln bar fragment and possible kiln bar fragments were recovered from five contexts.

3.26 Environmental Summary

3.26.1 Full environmental reports are presented in Appendix D.

Faunal remains

3.26.2 Faunal material was recovered from features dating from the Late Iron age to Early Roman periods. Three hundred and seventeen fragments (11.5kg) were recovered with 169 identifiable to species (53.3% of the total sample). The preservation of the assemblage is generally good.

Environmental samples

3.26.3 Sixty-four bulk samples were taken from a total of twenty-eight trenches during the evaluation. The initial results showed that preservation of plant remains is good with

both carbonised and waterlogged plant remains present. The remains include carbonised grains,chaff, pulses and weed seeds.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The discussion below first looks at the results of the evaluation in relation to the geophysical survey. After this the archaeological activity recorded during the evaluation is discussed chronologically by period. In order to simplify this process, eight different areas of interest have been defined (Fig. 24). The trenches encompassed by each area are listed in the table below.

Area	Trench Number	Field
1	19	11
2	27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36	10
3	62, 63, 64, 70, 75, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113,116	5, 6, 30
4	168, 169	20
5	205, 208, 218	16
6	259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265	14
7	159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164	21, 4
8	144, 145, 147, 192	21, 8

Table showing trenches encompassed by each area

4.2 Assessment of the Geophysical Survey Results

4.2.1 A geophysical survey was carried out across the site prior to the evaluation (Butler 2011). The results of this survey are shown in the trench plans of each field, together with the excavated features (Figs 3-23). These show that the geophysical survey very successfully identified archaeological features across the entire range of geologies present across the evaluated area. As would be expected smaller features (pits, posholes etc.) were not always visible, but even small and shallow ditches were detected.

4.3 Neolithic and Bronze Age

4.3.1 No definite features of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were identified within the evaluation trenches. Very few struck flints and no pottery of this date was recovered. The exception is a barbed and tanged arrowhead recovered from a Romano-British feature. This does not necessarily mean that the landscape was not being utilised during the prehistoric period, but that if it was then the activities being carried out left no archaeologically visible trace.

4.4 Iron Age

4.4.1 Six areas of Later Iron Age activity were noted across the evaluation area. These all appear to by contemporary, dating to the period 350 to 50 BC, however they are varied in form, ranging from a single pit, to an enclosure with associated pits, postholes and a field system.

Area 1

4.4.2 The Iron Age archaeology in Area 1 consisted entirely of a single re-cut pit, the fills of which contained dumped domestic debris. It is possible that this was an outlying feature associated with the activity in Area 2, *c.*200m to the east. However, no features were noted in any of the trenches between this pit and Area 2, suggesting the two areas were separate. It is worth noting that geophysical survey was not undertaken here.

Area 2

4.4.3 The geophysical survey identified a small enclosure and several other ditches within this area. These were shown to be of Later Iron Age date, along with several pits and possible postholes. Finds from this area consisted of pottery and animal bone. Although no definite structural features were excavated, the other finds and features are sufficient to suggest occupation of this area.

Area 3

4.4.4 The most widespread activity recorded by the evaluation was identified in this area. This is largely due to substantial ditches which extended out from the main area of activity at the north of Field 5. These appear to be part of a field system, associated with a small farmstead (located in Field 5). Almost 1.5kg of Late Iron Age pottery, along with animal bone and a piece of iron were recovered from this area. Much of the pottery (431g) came from Pit **52**, which also contained evidence for structured deposition. The most convincing evidence for Late Iron Age structural remains was recorded in Trench 111 and consisted of a possible ring-gulley and posthole.

Area 4

4.4.5 The archaeology in this area consisted of only four ditches and a single pit. The pit and one of the ditches contained a single sherd of Later Iron Age pottery, while one of the other ditches contained a single sherd of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery. The pit is of particular interest as it was filled by burnt stones and may have been used for cooking. Although sparse, the archaeology in this area is far enough removed from other areas of contemporary activity to suggest a separate zone of activity.

Area 5

4.4.6 It is difficult to interpret the Later Iron Age archaeology seen in Area 5, as only three ditches, a single pit and three possible postholes were recorded. However, it is clear that the large curving boundary ditch **107** (Trench 205) was part of an enclosure. The small number of features suggests either smaller scale, or shorter lived, activity.

Area 6

4.4.7 The geophysical survey in this area showed an enclosure and possible fields. The evaluation demonstrated that these were of Late Iron Age date and quite possibly represent a small farmstead and associated fields. It is of note that one of the most substantial ditches in this area was re-cut a number of times, suggesting the site remained in use for some time. The finds assemblage from this area was not particularly rich, for example 85 sherds of pottery (424g) were recovered, which represents only 10% of the total from the evaluation (App. C.2). Within this assemblage 29 sherds (142g) came from a single pit (**210**, Trench 263).

4.5 Roman

4.5.1 Two areas of Roman activity were identified (Areas 7 and 8). These were located close to each other, with Area 7 being *c.*200m to the east of Area 8. It is highly likely that these two areas are related to one another, however the character of the archaeology in each area was different. It is currently unclear if the features (including a cow burial) in Trench 146 are of Romano-British date. If this was the case then it may in fact be that Areas 7 and 8 represent two parts of a single settlement.

4.5.2 It is of note that kiln bar fragments and fired clay artefacts, that may have formed part of kiln structures (App. C.4), were found in both Areas 7 and 8. It is therefore likely that there was at least one kiln on the site during the Romano-British period.

Area 7

4.5.3 The geophysical survey identified a dense group of features in this area, which was shown to be the case during the evaluation. Of particular note within this area were four pits, each containing a ceramic storage vessel set into the ground. Two substantial stone lined postholes (Trench 161) strongly suggest the presence of at least one building, perhaps even an aisled barn. The presence of a possible stone lined culvert (feature **692**, trench 163) also hints that a substantial building may have existed in this area.

4.5.4 The pottery from this area seems to date quite tightly to between the 1st and 2nd century AD, with only a few possible earlier and later sherds. This seems to suggest a relatively short lived settlement, which is contradicted by the repeated re-cutting of several of the ditches. It is also of note that one of these boundaries was re-cut during the Post-Medieval period, implying that this boundary may have continued in a less archaeologically viable way for a great length of time.

Area 8

4.5.5 Although few features, principally ditches, were recorded within this area, the finds assemblage suggests occupation. The large quantity of pottery found in Ditch **1035** (Trench 192), is largely fine wares and kitchen wares. The large proportion of fine ware suggests that this material derives from higher status occupation. This, together with the large quantity of stone in Layer 1069 (Trench 145) may imply that there was a significant building in the vicinity. In addition to this, the dating of Layer 1210 (trench146) remains uncertain and this also could be related to a structure.

4.6 Saxon

4.6.1 A single sunken-featured building was identified in Area 3 (Trench 104). This was of a classic form and size for this well known feature type. The small pottery assemblage recovered from it does not allow dating beyond 450 to 850AD. Of particular interest was the recovery of an iron bell from this feature. This is an unusual find and may have been used as an animal bell, in religious practices, or have been a personal possession (App. C1).

4.6.2 This feature raises interesting questions about the continuity from the Romano-British period into the Early Saxon. There was a lack of later Romano-British ceramics (or other materials) within the current evaluation. In addition the majority of the activity in Area 3 was of Later Iron Age date. This suggests there may be a break in occupation.

4.7 Landscape History

4.7.1 This evaluation, together with the desk based assessment and geophysical survey, has shown the potential of this area for the study of an entire landscape during the Iron Age to Romano-British transition. The preliminary results, provided by the archaeological work so far seem to suggest that a series of small Later Iron Age farmsteads, each perhaps home to a single family, gave way to a larger Early Romano-British settlement. Future work on this site may be able to add more detail to this picture, particularly by considering the entire landscape. In particular by looking more closely at the dating of the abandonment of Later Iron Age areas and how this relates to the occupation of the Early Roman areas.

4.8 Significance

4.8.1 This evaluation identified discrete areas of activity, in varying geological and topographic settings during the Iron Age and Roman periods. It has also shown that the geophysical survey accurately identified areas of archaeological interest.

4.8.2 No deposits of national importance have been identified. However as outlined above the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement sites contain evidence which would contribute to a number of regional archaeological research priorities.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions

Trench No.	Field No.	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	Max. Subsoil Depth (m)	Geology
1	12	0.28	0.39	Sand
2	12	0.29	0.30	Sand
3	12	0.32	0.35	Blue clay
4	12	0.26	0.30	Iron stone gravel
5	12	0.26	0.13	Iron stone gravel
6	12	0.28	0.10	Blue clay
7	12	0.26	0.10	Cornbrash
8	12	0.26	0.10	Grey clay
9	12	0.30	0.20	Blue clay
10	12	0.29	0.16	Blue clay
11	11	0.28	n/a	Cornbrash
12	11	0.30	n/a	Cornbrash
13	11	0.30	n/a	Cornbrash
14	11	0.31	0.30	Cornbrash
15	11	0.26	0.24	Cornbrash
16	11	0.27	0.22	Blue clay
17	11	0.28	0.04	Blue clay
18	11	0.30	0.18	Grey clay
19	11	0.29	0.08	White clay and cornbrash
20	11	0.29	n/a	Blue clay
21	11	0.30	0.65	Red clay
22	11	0.28	n/a	Grey clay
23	10	0.28	n/a	Cornbrash
24	10	0.29	0.07	Blue clay
25	10	0.27	n/a	Blue clay
26	10	0.27	0.17	Cornbrash
27	10	0.33	0.18	Cornbrash
28	10	0.24	0.09	Cornbrash
29	10	0.22	0.18	Cornbrash
30	10	0.27	0.15	Blue clay
31	10	0.25	0.22	Blue clay
32	10	0.26	0.13	Blue clay
33	10	0.30	n/a	Blue clay
34	10	0.28	n/a	Blue clay
35	10	0.32	n/a	Blue clay
36	10	0.26	0.12	Blue clay
37	10	0.25	0.04	Blue clay
38	10	0.26	0.20	Blue clay
39	10	0.26	0.33	Blue clay
40	10	0.26	0.17	Blue clay
41	34	0.37	n/a	Blue clay
42	34	0.30	0.35	White clay

Trench No.	Field No.	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	Max. Subsoil Depth (m)	Geology
43	34	0.30	0.25	White clay
44	31	0.22	0.20	White clay
45	31	0.24	0.12	White clay
46	31	0.24	0.15	White clay
47	31	0.28	0.18	White clay
48	31	0.25	0.24	White clay
49	31	0.38	0.23	White clay
50	31	0.32	0.10	White clay
51	31	0.30	0.12	White clay
52	31	0.29	0.19	White clay
53	31	0.26	0.16	White clay
54	31	0.30	0.17	White clay
55	31	0.30	0.60	White clay
56	31	0.25	0.30	Cornbrash
57	31	0.28	0.40	White clay
58	31	0.33	0.40	White clay
59	31	0.34	0.13	Blue clay
60	31	0.40	0.13	Cornbrash
61	30	0.30	0.25	Cornbrash
62	30	0.28	0.25	White clay
63	30	0.27	0.15	Cornbrash
64	30	0.20	0.30	Cornbrash
65	30	0.20	0.10	Blue clay
66	30	0.26	0.20	Blue clay
67	30	0.25	0.25	Cornbrash
68	30	0.30	0.30	Red clay
69	6	0.28	0.15	Grey clay
70	6	0.30	0.10	Cornbrash
71	6	0.24	n/a	White clay
72	6	0.32	n/a	Cornbrash
73	6	0.30	0.15	Cornbrash
74	6	0.26	0.07	White clay
75	6	0.28	0.20	Cornbrash
76	33	0.28	0.20	Cornbrash
77	33	0.20	0.18	Cornbrash
78	33	0.25	0.20	Cornbrash
79	33	0.28	0.37	Cornbrash
80	33	0.20	0.20	Cornbrash
81	33	0.26	0.24	Cornbrash
82	33	0.20	0.33	Cornbrash
83	33	0.20	0.20	Cornbrash
84	33	0.32	0.20	Cornbrash
85	33	0.26	0.32	Blue clay
86	19	0.45	0.30	Cornbrash

Trench No.	Field No.	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	Max. Subsoil Depth (m)	Geology
87	19	0.30	0.30	Grey clay
88	19	0.30	0.20	Cornbrash
89	19	0.20	0.18	Cornbrash
90	19	0.20	0.12	Cornbrash
91	19	0.20	0.12	Cornbrash
92	19	0.20	0.10	Cornbrash
93	19	0.26	0.28	White clay
94	18	0.35	0.15	Blue clay
95	18	0.20	0.10	Cornbrash
96	18	0.30	0.13	Cornbrash
97	18	0.32	0.20	Cornbrash
98	18	0.27	n/a	Cornbrash
99	5	0.22	0.20	Cornbrash
100	5	0.30	0.60	Cornbrash
101	5	0.20	0.40	Cornbrash
102	5	0.18	012	Cornbrash
103	5	0.21	0.15	Cornbrash
104	5	0.18	0.14	Cornbrash
105	5	0.20	0.17	Cornbrash
106	5	0.20	0.30	Cornbrash
107	5	0.20	0.20	Cornbrash
108	5	0.28	0.23	Cornbrash
109	5	0.30	0.40	Cornbrash
110	5	0.30	0.10	Cornbrash
111	5	0.20	0.12	Cornbrash
112	5	0.22	0.12	Cornbrash
113	5	0.20	0.12	Cornbrash
114	5	0.25	0.15	White clay
115	5	0.30	0.20	White clay
116	5	0.30	0.55	Cornbrash
117	5	0.30	0.60	White clay
118	23	0.30	0.26	White clay
119	23	0.26	0.16	Cornbrash
120	23	0.25	0.06	White clay
121	23	0.26	0.31	cornbrash
122	23	0.30	0.25	Cornbrash
123	23	0.23	0.10	White clay
124	23	0.21	0.22	White clay
125	23	0.20	0.26	Cornbrash
126	23	0.27	0.19	Cornbrash
127	23	0.31	0.18	White clay
128	23	0.33	0.26	Cornbrash
129	23	0.32	0.10	Cornbrash
130	23	0.31	0.18	Cornbrash

Trench No.	Field No.	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	Max. Subsoil Depth (m)	Geology
131	23	0.30	0.18	Cornbrash
132	23	0.24	0.10	Cornbrash
133	23	0.30	0.40	White clay
134	21	0.29	0.32	sand
135	21	0.25	0.36	White clay
136	21	0.28	0.11	Sand
137	21	0.25	0.13	Sand
138	21	0.30	0.30	White clay
139	21	0.35	0.20	White clay
140	21	0.30	0.14	White clay
141	21	0.30	n/a	Cornbrash
142	21	0.25	0.10	White clay
143	21	0.30	0.20	White clay
144	21	0.30	0.30	White clay
145	21	0.20	0.50	White clay
146	21	0.37	0.48	White clay
147	21	0.30	0.40	White clay
148	21	0.30	0.20	Cornbrash
149	21	0.30	0.25	White clay
150	21	0.26	0.14	Cornbrash
151	21	0.28	0.10	Blue clay
152	21	0.30	0.12	Blue clay
153	21	0.28	0.31	White clay
154	21	0.26	0.22	White clay
155	21	0.27	0.16	Grey clay
156	21	0.25	0.98	Red clay
157	4	0.26	0.31	White clay
158	21	0.37	0.20	Sand
159	21	0.29	0.19	Iron stone gravel
160	4	0.28	0.10	Iron stone gravel
161	4	0.26	0.40	Iron stone gravel
162	4	0.44	n/a	Iron stone gravel and white clay
163	4	0.25	0.09	Iron stone gravel
164	4	0.31	0.75	Iron stone gravel and sand
166	20	0.25	0.15	Cornbrash
167	20	0.33	045	White clay
168	20	0.38	0.58	White clay
169	20	0.25	0.40	White clay
170	20	0.20	0.40	White clay
171	20	0.25	0.15	Blue clay
172	20	0.20	0.15	Blue clay
173	20	0.30	0.10	Blue clay
174	20	0.25	0.15	Blue clay
175	20	0.25	0.05	Blue clay

Trench No.	Field No.	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	Max. Subsoil Depth (m)	Geology
176	38	0.22	0.24	Blue clay
177	38	0.30	0.15	Blue clay
178	38	0.34	0.25	Orange clay
179	38	0.35	0.35	Orange clay
180	38	0.28	0.29	Iron stone gravel
181	38	0.33	0.30	Orange clay
182	8	0.30	0.60	White clay
183	8	0.27	0.26	White clay
184	8	0.24	0.23	White clay
185	8	0.32	0.15	Cornbrash
186	8	0.35	0.40	Blue clay
187	8	0.30	0.74	Orange clay
188	8	0.30	0.10	White clay
189	8	0.28	0.18	White clay
190	8	0.25	n/a	White clay
191	8	0.30	0.15	White clay
192	8	0.30	0.20	Blue clay
193	8	0.35	0.50	Blue clay
194	7	0.25	0.20	Blue clay
195	17	0.26	0.52	Blue clay
196	17	0.38	0.70	Blue clay
197	17	0.30	0.60	Blue clay
198	17	0.25	0.30	Orange clay
199	17	0.30	0.50	White clay
200	17	0.22	0.40	Blue clay
201	17	0.25	0.28	Cornbrash
202	22	0.28	0.19	White clay
203	22	0.30	0.18	White clay
204	22	0.31	00.18	Cornbrash
205	16	0.20	0.18	White clay
206	22	0.30	0.19	Cornbrash
207	16	0.20	0.29	Cornbrash
208	16	0.14	0.30	Cornbrash
209	16	0.20	0.30	Cornbrash
210	16	0.20	0.25	White clay
211	16	0.25	0.25	Cornbrash
212	16	0.30	0.25	Cornbrash
213	16	0.20	0.20	White clay
214	16	0.30	0.34	Cornbrash
215	16	0.31	0.75	White clay
216	16	0.21	0.21	White clay
217	16	0.24	0.26	White clay
218	16	0.29	0.15	White clay
219	16	0.25	0.40	Orange clay

Trench No.	Field No.	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	Max. Subsoil Depth (m)	Geology
220	7	0.30	0.05	White clay
221	16	0.29	0.20	White clay
222	16	0.30	0.56	Whtie clay
223	16	0.31	0.28	Blue clay
224	16	0.28	0.60	Blue clay
225	16	0.36	n/a	White clay
226	16	0.26	0.12	Blue clay
227	16	0.30	0.28	White clay
228	16	0.29	0.06	Blue clay
229	16	0.31	0.25	White clay
230	16	0.30	0.13	Orange clay
231	16	0.20	0.35	Blue clay
232	16	0.25	0.25	Orange clay
233	16	0.10	0.35	Orange clay
245	13	0.30	n/a	White clay
246	13	0.27	0.18	White clay
247	13	0.32	0.16	White clay
248	13	0.36	n/a	Blue clay
249	13	0.30	0.20	Yellow clay
250	13	0.28	0.26	White clay
251	13	0.34	0.45	White clay
252	13	0.29	0.34	White clay
253	13	0.30	0.60	White clay
254	14	0.36	0.20	Blue clay
255	14	0.28	0.22	Blue clay
256	14	0.30	0.20	Blue clay
257	14	0.28	0.60	Blue clay
258	14	0.30	0.28	Orange clay
259	14	0.28	0.42	Orange clay
260	14	0.36	0.36	Iron stone gravel
261	14	0.35	0.30	Iron stone gravel
262	14	0.40	0.10	Iron stone gravel
263	14	0.30	0.15	Iron stone gravel
264	14	0.30	0.10	Iron stone gravel
265	14	0.35	0.20	Iron stone gravel

Appendix B. Context Inventory

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
1	1	cut	262	14	6	ditch
2	1	fill	262	14	6	ditch
3	3	cut	260	14	6	ditch
4	3	fill	260	14	6	ditch
5	3	fill	260	14	6	ditch
6	3	fill	260	14	6	ditch
7	9	fill	245	13	0	pit
8	9	fill	245	13	0	pit
9	9	cut	245	13	0	pit
10	11	fill	253	13	0	pit
11	11	cut	253	13	0	pit
12	13	fill	260	14	6	pit
13	13	cut	260	14	6	pit
14	15	fill	260	14	6	pit
15	15	cut	260	14	6	pit
16	17	fill	260	14	6	pit
17	17	cut	260	14	6	pit
18	19	fill	260	14	6	pit
19	19	cut	260	14	6	pit
20	23	fill	260	14	6	pit
21	23	fill	260	14	6	pit
22	23	fill	260	14	6	pit
23	23	cut	260	14	6	pit
24	25	fill	253	13	0	pit
25	25	cut	253	13	0	pit
26	19	fill	260	14	6	pit
27	0	layer	249	13	0	later
28	0	layer	253	13	0	geological
29	0	layer	41, 42, 43	34	0	topsoil
30	0	layer	41, 42, 43	34	0	subsoil
31	32	fill	43	34	0	ditch
32	32	cut	43	34	0	ditch
33	35	fill	98	18	0	pit
34	35	fill	98	18	0	pit
35	35	cut	98	18	0	pit
36	38	fill	98	18	0	pit
37	38	fill	98	18	0	pit
38	38	cut	98	18	0	pit
39	0	layer	98	18	0	
40	41	fill	130	23	0	ditch
41	41	cut	130	23	0	ditch
42	43	fill	122	23	0	ditch
43	43	cut	122	23	0	ditch
44	45	fill	122	23	0	pit
45	45	cut	122	23	0	pit
46	47	fill	121	23	0	ditch
47	47	cut	121	23	0	ditch
48	49	fill	120	23	0	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
49	49	cut	120	23	0	ditch
50	52	fill	102	5	3	52
51	52	fill	102	5	3	pit
52	52	cut	102	5	3	pit
53	55	fill	19	11	1	pit
54	55	fill	19	11	1	pit
55	55	cut	19	11	1	pit
56	57	fill	19	11	1	pit
57	57	cut	19	11	1	pit
58	58	cut	34	10	2	ditch/pit
59	58	fill	34	10	2	pit/ditch
60	60	cut	34	10	2	pit/ditch
61	60	fill	34	10	2	pit/ditch
62	60	fill	34	10	2	pit/ditch
63	63	cut	34	10	2	ditch
64	63	fill	34	10	2	ditch
65	55	fill	19	11	1	pit
66	66	cut	34	10	2	ditch
67	66	fill	34	10	2	ditch
68	66	fill	34	10	2	ditch
69	66	fill	34	10	2	ditch
70	70	cut	34	10	2	ditch
71	71	cut	34	10	2	ditch
72	71	fill	34	10	2	ditch
73	70	fill	34	10	2	ditch
74	70	fill	34	10	2	ditch
75	70	fill	34	10	2	ditch
76	77	fill	102	5	3	ditch
77	77	cut	102	5	3	ditch
78	80	fill	102	5	3	ditch
79	80	fill	102	5	3	ditch
80	80	cut	102	5	3	ditch
81	82	fill	102	5	3	ditch
82	82	cut	102	5	3	ditch
83	52	fill	102	5	3	pit
84	84	cut	103	5	3	pit
85	103	cut	103	5	3	ditch
86	84	fill	103	5	3	pit
87	84	fill	103	5	3	pit
88	85	fill	103	5	3	ditch
89	92	fill	218	16	5	ditch
90	92	fill	218	16	5	ditch
91	92	fill	218	16	5	ditch
92	92	cut	218	16	5	ditch
93	94	fill	215	16	0	ditch
94	94	cut	215	16	0	ditch
95	0	void	0	0	0	
96	0	void	0	0	0	
97	97	cut	210	16	0	ditch
98	97	fill	210	16	0	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
99	99	cut	205	16	5	post hole
100	99	fill	205	16	5	post hole
101	101	cut	205	16	5	post hole
102	101	fill	205	16	5	post hole
103	103	cut	205	16	5	post hole
104	103	fill	205	16	5	post hole
105	107	fill	205	16	5	ditch
106	107	fill	205	16	5	ditch
107	107	cut	205	16	5	ditch
108	107	fill	205	16	5	ditch
109	110	fill	178	38	0	furrow
110	110	cut	178	38	0	furrow
111	112	fill	178	38	0	ditch
112	112	cut	178	38	0	ditch
113	114	fill	181	38	0	pit
114	114	cut	181	38	0	pit
115	116	fill	181	38	0	furrow
116	116	cut	181	38	0	furrow
117	118	fill	27	10	2	ditch
118	118	cut	27	10	2	ditch
201	0	layer	263	14	6	topsoil
202	0	layer	263	14	6	subsoil
203	204	fill	263	14	6	ditch
204	204	cut	263	14	6	ditch
205	206	fill	263	14	6	ditch
206	206	cut	263	14	6	ditch
207	206	fill	263	14	6	ditch
208	206	fill	263	14	6	ditch
209	210	fill	263	14	6	pit
210	210	cut	263	14	6	pit
211	210	fill	263	14	6	pit
212	214	fill	263	14	6	post hole
213	214	fill	263	14	6	post hole
214	214	cut	263	14	6	post hole
215	216	fill	263	14	6	post hole
216	216	cut	263	14	6	post hole
217	218	fill	263	14	6	natural
218	218	cut	263	14	6	natural
219	220	fill	263	14	6	pit
220	220	cut	263	14	6	pit
221	0	layer	161	4	7	topsoil
222	0	layer	161	4	7	subsoil
223	225	fill	161	4	7	ditch
224	225	fill	161	4	7	ditch
225	225	cut	161	4	7	ditch
226	228	fill	161	4	7	ditch
227	228	fill	161	4	7	ditch
228	228	cut	161	4	7	ditch
229	230	fill	161	4	7	ditch
230	230	cut	161	4	7	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
231	232	fill	161	4	7	post hole
232	232	cut	161	4	7	post hole
233	0	void		0	0	void
234	0	void		0	0	void
235	237	fill	164	4	7	ditch
236	237	fill	164	4	7	ditch
237	237	cut	164	4	7	ditch
238	239	fill	164	4	7	ditch
239	239	cut	164	4	7	ditch
240	241	fill	164	4	7	ditch
241	241	cut	164	4	7	ditch
242	243	fill	164	4	7	ditch
243	243	cut	164	4	7	ditch
244	244	cut	161	4	7	ditch
245	244	fill	161	4	7	ditch
246	244	fill	161	4	7	ditch
247	244	fill	161	4	7	ditch
248	248	cut	161	4	7	ditch
249	248	fill	161	4	7	ditch
250	250	cut	161	4	7	ditch
251	250	fill	161	4	7	ditch
252	250	fill	161	4	7	ditch
253	250	fill	161	4	7	ditch
254	250	fill	161	4	7	ditch
255	255	cut	161	4	7	ditch
256	255	fill	161	4	7	ditch
257	257	cut	161	4	7	ditch
258	257	fill	161	4	7	ditch
259	257	fill	161	4	7	ditch
260	257	fill	161	4	7	ditch
261		bank	161	4	7	
262	232	fill	161	4	7	post hole
263	263	cut	161	4	7	pit
264	263	fill	161	4	7	pit
265	263	fill	161	4	7	pit
266	263	fill	161	4	7	pit
267	263	fill	161	4	7	pit
268	269	fill	112	5	3	ditch
269	269	cut	112	5	3	ditch
270	271	fill	111	5	3	ditch
271	271	cut	111	5	3	ditch
272	273	fill	111	5	3	ditch
273	273	cut	111	5	3	ditch
274	275	fill	111	5	3	pit
275	275	cut	111	5	3	pit
276	277	fill	111	5	3	pit
277	277	cut	111	5	3	pit
278	281	fill	103	5	3	ditch
279	281	fill	103	5	3	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
280	281	fill	103	5	3	ditch
281	281	cut	103	5	3	ditch
401	401	cut	261	14	6	ditch
402	401	fill	261	14	6	ditch
403	403	cut	261	14	6	ditch
404	403	fill	261	14	6	ditch
405	405	cut	261	14	6	ditch
406	405	fill	261	14	6	ditch
407	0	layer	261	14	6	subsoil
408	0	layer	261	14	6	topsoil
409	409	cut	264	14	6	ditch
410	409	fill	264	14	6	ditch
411	411	cut	264	14	6	pit
412	411	fill	264	14	6	pit
413	411	fill	264	14	6	pit
414	411	fill	264	14	6	pit
415	411	fill	264	14	6	pit
416	416	cut	264	14	6	pit
417	416	fill	264	14	6	pit
418	418	cut	200	17	0	ditch
419	418	fill	200	17	0	ditch
420	418	fill	200	17	0	ditch
421	421	cut	29	10	2	post hole
422	421	fill	29	10	2	post hole
423	421	fill	29	10	2	post hole
424	424	cut	29	10	2	post hole
425	424	fill	29	10	2	post hole
426	426	cut	29	10	2	ditch
427	426	fill	29	10	2	ditch
428	426	fill	29	10	2	ditch
429	429	cut	29	10	2	pit
430	429	fill	29	10	2	pit
431	431	cut	29	10	2	pit
432	431	fill	29	10	2	pit
433	433	cut	29	10	2	post hole
434	433	fill	29	10	2	post hole
435	435	cut	28	10	2	ditch
436	435	fill	28	10	2	ditch
437	435	fill	28	10	2	ditch
438	435	fill	28	10	2	ditch
439	435	fill	28	10	2	ditch
440	440	cut	27	10	2	ditch
441	440	fill	27	10	2	ditch
442	440	fill	27	10	2	ditch
443	443	cut	28	10	2	ditch
444	443	fill	28	10	2	ditch
445	445	cut	28	10	2	pit
446	445	fill	28	10	2	pit
447	447	cut	28	10	2	pit
448	447	fill	28	10	2	pit

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
449	449	cut	28	10	2	pit
450	449	fill	28	10	2	pit
451	451	cut	28	10	2	post hole
452	451	fill	28	10	2	post hole
453	453	cut	28	10	2	pit
454	453	fill	28	10	2	pit
455	453	fill	28	10	2	pit
457	440	fill	27	10	2	ditch
601	603	fill	259	14	6	ditch
602	603	fill	259	14	6	ditch
603	603	cut	259	14	6	ditch
604	606	fill	259	14	6	ditch
605	606	fill	259	14	6	ditch
606	606	cut	259	14	6	ditch
607	609	fill	265	14	6	ditch
608	609	fill	265	14	6	ditch
609	609	cut	265	14	6	ditch
610	611	fill	265	14	6	ditch
611	611	cut	265	14	6	ditch
612	617	fill	265	14	6	ditch
613	617	fill	265	14	6	ditch
614	617	fill	265	14	6	ditch
615	617	fill	265	14	6	ditch
616	617	fill	265	14	6	ditch
617	617	cut	265	14	6	ditch
618	621	fill	265	14	6	ditch
619	621	fill	265	14	6	ditch
620	621	fill	265	14	6	ditch
621	621	cut	265	14	6	ditch
622	626	fill	265	14	6	ditch
623	626	fill	265	14	6	ditch
624	626	fill	265	14	6	ditch
625	626	fill	265	14	6	ditch
626	626	cut	265	14	6	ditch
627	631	fill	265	14	6	ditch
628	631	fill	265	14	6	ditch
629	631	fill	265	14	6	ditch
630	631	fill	265	14	6	ditch
631	631	cut	265	14	6	ditch
632	633	fill	259	14	6	ditch
633	633	cut	259	14	6	ditch
634	635	fill	259	14	6	furrow
635	635	cut	259	14	6	furrow
636	637	fill	265	14	6	ditch?
637	637	cut	265	14	6	ditch?
638	0	layer	163	4	7	top-soil
639	0	layer	163	4	7	Sub-soil
640	0	layer	163	4	7	natural
641	642	fill	163	4	7	post hole
642	642	cut	163	4	7	post hole

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
643	644	fill	163	4	7	post hole
644	644	cut	163	4	7	post hole
645	646	fill	163	4	7	post hole
646	646	cut	163	4	7	post hole
647	648	fill	163	4	7	post hole
648	648	cut	163	4	7	post hole
649	650	fill	163	4	7	ditch
650	650	cut	163	4	7	ditch
651	652	fill	163	4	7	post hole
652	652	cut	163	4	7	post hole
653	654	fill	163	4	7	ditch
654	654	cut	163	4	7	ditch
655	659	fill	163	4	7	ditch terminus
656	659	fill	163	4	7	ditch
657	659	fill	163	4	7	ditch
658	659	fill	163	4	7	ditch
659	659	cut	163	4	7	ditch terminus
660	661	fill	163	4	7	post hole
661	661	cut	163	4	7	post hole
662	663	fill	163	4	7	post hole
663	663	cut	163	4	7	post hole
664	666	fill	163	4	7	post hole
665	666	fill	163	4	7	post hole
666	666	cut	163	4	7	post hole
667	669	fill	163	4	7	ditch
668	669	fill	163	4	7	ditch
669	669	cut	163	4	7	ditch
670	672	fill	163	4	7	ditch
671	672	fill	163	4	7	ditch
672	672	cut	163	4	7	ditch
673	674	fill	163	4	7	pit
674	674	cut	163	4	7	pit
675	676	fill	163	4	7	pit
676	676	cut	163	4	7	pit
677	678	fill	163	4	7	pit
678	678	cut	163	4	7	pit
679	680	fill	163	4	7	post hole
680	680	cut	163	4	7	post hole
681	683	fill	163	4	7	ditch terminus
682	683	fill	163	4	7	ditch terminus
683	683	cut	163	4	7	ditch terminus
684	0	layer	163	4	7	depression in-fill
685	688	fill	163	4	7	ditch
686	688	fill	163	4	7	ditch
687	0	fill	163	4	7	ditch
688	688	cut	163	4	7	ditch
689	692	fill	163	4	7	culvet
690	962	fill	163	4	7	culvet
691	0	fill	163	4	7	culvet
692	692	cut	163	4	7	culvet

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
693	694	fill	158	21	7	ditch
694	694	cut	158	21	7	ditch
695	696	fill	158	21	7	ditch
696	696	cut	158	21	7	ditch
697	0	layer	160	4	7	top-soil
698	0	layer	160	4	7	sub-soil
699	0	layer	160	4	7	natural
700	701	fill	160	4	7	ditch
701	701	cut	160	4	7	ditch
702	707	fill	160	4	7	ditch
703	707	fill	160	4	7	ditch
704	707	fill	160	4	7	ditch
705	707	fill	160	4	0	ditch
706	707	fill	160	4	7	ditch
707	707	cut	160	4	7	ditch
708	709	fill	152	21	0	ditch
709	709	cut	152	21	0	ditch
710	712	fill	161	4	7	ditch
711	712	fill	161	4	7	ditch
712	712	cut	161	4	7	ditch
713	0	layer	161	4	7	collapsed bank remains
714	718	fill	161	4	7	ditch
715	718	fill	161	4	7	ditch
716	718	fill	161	4	7	ditch
717	718	fill	161	4	7	ditch
718	718	cut	161	4	7	ditch
719	720	fill	161	4	7	ditch
720	0	cut	161	4	7	ditch
721	0	layer	161	4	7	bank material
722	723	fill	161	4	7	ditch
723	723	cut	161	4	7	ditch
724	728	fill	161	4	7	ditch
725	728	fill	161	4	7	ditch
726	728	fill	161	4	7	ditch
727	728	fill	161	4	7	ditch
728	0	cut	161	4	7	ditch
729	732	fill	161	4	7	ditch
730	732	fill	161	4	7	ditch
731	732	fill	161	4	7	ditch
732	0	cut	161	4	7	ditch
733	734	fill	161	4	7	ditch
734	0	cut	161	4	7	ditch
735	736	fill	161	4	7	ditch
736	736	cut	161	4	7	ditch
737	741	fill	160	4	7	ditch
738	741	fill	160	4	7	ditch
739	741	fill	160	4	7	ditch
740	741	fill	160	4	7	ditch
741	0	cut	160	4	7	ditch
742	743	fill	160	4	7	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
743	0	cut	160	4	7	ditch
744	745	fill	160	4	7	ditch
745	0	cut	160	4	7	ditch
746	749	fill	160	4	7	ditch
747	749	fill	160	4	7	ditch
748	749	fill	160	4	7	ditch
749	749	cut	160	4	7	ditch
750	751	fill	160	4	7	post hole
751	751	cut	160	4	7	post hole
752	753	fill	160	4	7	ditch
753	753	cut	160	4	7	ditch
754	755	fill	160	4	7	ditch
755	755	cut	160	4	7	ditch
756	759	fill	160	4	7	ditch
757	759	fill	160	4	7	ditch
758	759	fill	160	4	7	ditch
759	759	cut	160	4	7	ditch
760	761	fill	160	4	7	ditch
761	761	cut	160	4	7	ditch
762	765	fill	160	4	7	ditch
763	765	fill	160	4	7	ditch
764	765	fill	160	4	7	ditch
765	765	cut	160	4	7	ditch
766	767	fill	59	31	0	furrow
767	767	cut	59	31	0	furrow
768	769	fill	56	31	0	ditch terminus
769	0	cut	56	31	0	ditch terminus
770	0	layer	55	31	0	top soil
771	0	layer	55	31	0	sub soil
772	0	layer	55	31	0	natural
773	0	layer	55	31	0	colluvium
774	0	layer	55	31	0	colluvium
775	0	layer	55	31	0	dump
776	0	layer	55	31	0	dump
777		void			0	
778	779	fill	55	31	0	post hole
779	779	cut	55	31	0	post hole
780	782	fill	54	31	0	ditch
781	782	fill	54	31	0	ditch
782	782	cut	54	31	0	ditch
783	784	fill	52	31	0	furrow
784	784	cut	52	31	0	furrow
785	787	fill	52	31	0	pit
786	787	fill	52	31	0	pit
787	787	cut	52	31	0	pit
788	789	fill	51	31	0	tree-throw
789	789	cut	51	31	0	tree-throw
790	791	fill	45	31	0	tree-throw
791	791	cut	45	31	0	tree-throw
792	794	fill	31	10	2	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
793	794	fill	31	10	2	ditch
794	794	cut	31	10	2	ditch
795	797	fill	31	10	2	ditch
796	797	fill	31	10	2	ditch
797	797	cut	31	10	2	ditch
798	799	fill	32	10	2	field drain
799	799	cut	32	10	2	field drain
800	1401	fill	32	10	2	furrow
801	0	layer	256	14	6	top soil
802	0	layer	256	14	6	sub soil
803	804	fill	256	14	6	ditch
804	804	cut	256	14	6	ditch
805	806	fill	256	14	6	ditch
806	806	cut	256	14	6	ditch
807	808	fill	256	14	6	furrow
808	808	cut	256	14	6	furrow
809	0	layer	250	13	0	top-soil
810	0	layer	250	13	0	Sub soil
811	0	layer	252	13	0	Top soil
812	0	layer	252	13	0	Sub soil
813	0	void	0	0	0	void
814	0	void	0	0	0	void
815	0	void	0	0	0	void
816	0	void	0	0	0	void
817	0	void	0	0	0	void
818	0	void	0	0	0	void
819	0	void	0	0	0	void
820	0	void	0	0	0	void
821	0	layer	162	4	7	Top-soil
822	822	cut	162	4	7	ditch
823	822	fill	162	4	7	ditch
824	822	fill	162	4	7	ditch
825	822	fill	162	4	7	ditch
826	822	fill	162	4	7	ditch
827	822	fill	162	4	7	ditch
828	828	cut	162	4	7	ditch
829	828	fill	162	4	7	ditch
830	830	cut	162	4	7	gully
831	830	fill	162	4	7	gully
832	832	cut	162	4	7	pit
833	832	fill	162	4	7	pit
834	832	fill	162	4	7	pit
835	832	fill	162	4	7	pit
836	832	fill	162	4	7	pit
837	832	fill	162	4	7	pit
838	838	cut	162	4	7	pit
839	838	fill	162	4	7	pit
840	480	cut	159	21	7	ditch
841	840	fill	159	21	7	ditch
842	840	fill	159	21	7	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
843	843	cut	159	21	7	ditch
844	843	fill	159	21	7	ditch
845	845	cut	135	21	0	ditch
846	845	fill	135	21	0	ditch
847	847	cut	135	21	0	ditch
848	847	fill	135	21	0	ditch
849	849	cut	77	33	0	ditch
850	849	fill	77	33	0	ditch
851	851	cut	76	33	0	ditch
852	851	fill	76	33	0	ditch
853	851	fill	76	33	0	ditch
854	851	fill	76	33	0	ditch
855	851	fill	76	33	0	ditch
856	856	cut	73	6	0	ditch
857	856	fill	73	6	0	ditch
858	858	cut	73	6	0	gully
859	858	fill	73	6	0	gully
860	858	fill	73	6	0	gully
861	861	cut	73	6	0	furrow
862	861	fill	73	6	0	furrow
863	863	cut	66	30	0	pit
864	864	fill	66	30	0	pit
865	865	cut	101	5	3	ditch
866	865	fill	101	5	3	ditch
867	867	cut	36	10	2	ditch
868	867	fill	36	10	2	ditch
869	869	cut	36	10	2	ditch
870	869	fill	36	10	2	ditch
871	869	fill	36	10	2	ditch
872	872	cut	36	10	2	ditch
873	872	fill	36	10	2	ditch
874	872	fill	36	10	2	ditch
875	875	cut	27	10	2	ditch
876	875	fill	27	10	2	ditch
877	877	cut	113	5	3	ditch
878	877	fill	113	5	3	ditch
879	0	layer	113	5	3	topsoil
880	880	cut	103	5	3	ditch
881	880	fill	103	5	3	ditch
882	880	fill	103	5	3	ditch
883	880	fill	103	5	3	ditch
884	880	fill	103	5	3	ditch
885	885	cut	219	16	0	pit
886	885	fill	219	16	0	pit
887	885	fill	219	16	0	pit
888	888	cut	221	16	0	ditch
889	888	fill	221	16	0	ditch
1001	1001	cut	170	20	4	ditch
1002	1001	fill	170	20	4	ditch
1003	0	cut	169	20	4	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
1004	1003	fill	169	20	4	ditch
1005	1005	cut	169	20	4	ditch
1006	1005	fill	169	20	4	ditch
1007	1007	cut	169	20	4	ditch
1008	1007	fill	169	20	4	ditch
1009	1009	cut	147	21	8	ditch
1010	1009	fill	147	21	8	ditch
1011	1011	cut	147	21	8	ditch
1012	1011	fill	147	21	8	
1013	1013	cut	147	21	8	ditch
1014	1013	fill	147	21	8	ditch
1015	1166	fill	144	21	0	ditch
1016	1016	cut	144	21	0	ditch
1017	1016	fill	144	21	0	ditch
1018	1018	cut	144	21	0	land drain
1019	1018	fill	144	21	0	land drain
1020	1020	cut	144	21	0	ditch
1021	1020	fill	144	21	0	ditch
1022	1022	cut	144	21	0	pit
1023	1022	fill	144	21	0	pit
1024	1022	fill	144	21	0	pit
1025	0	layer	143	21	0	modern spread
1026	1026	cut	142	21	0	ditch
1027	1026	fill	142	21	0	ditch
1028	1028	cut	182	21	0	ditch
1029	1028	fill	182	21	0	ditch
1030	1030	cut	141	21	0	pit
1031	1030	fill	141	21	0	pit
1032	1030	animal skeleton	141	21	0	pit
1033	1033	cut	148	21	0	ditch
1034	1033	fill	148	21	0	ditch
1035	1035	cut	193	8	8	ditch
1036	1035	fill	193	8	8	ditch
1037	1037	cut	192	8	8	ditch
1038	1037	fill	192	8	8	ditch
1039	0	layer	193	8	8	pond?
1040	1040	cut	193	8	8	post hole
1041	1040	fill	193	8	8	post hole
1042	0	cut	145	21	8	ditch
1043	1042	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1044	1042	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1045	1042	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1046	1042	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1047	1042	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1048	1042	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1051	1051	cut	145	21	8	tree bowl
1052	1051	fill	145	21	8	tree bowl
1053	1053	cut	145	21	8	post hole
1054	1053	fill	145	21	8	post hole
1055	1055	cut	145	21	8	tree bowl

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
1056	1055	fill	145	21	8	tree bowl
1057	1057	cut	145	21	8	tree-bowl
1058	1057	fill	145	21	8	tree bowl
1059	1059	cut	145	21	8	ditch terminus
1060	1059	fill	145	21	8	ditch terminus
1061	1061	cut	145	21	8	ditch
1062	1061	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1063	1063	cut	145	21	8	ditch terminus
1064	1063	fill	145	21	8	ditch terminus
1065	1065	cut	145	21	8	ditch
1066	1065	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1067	1065	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1068	1065	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1069	0	layer	145	21	8	layer
1070	0	layer	145	21	8	colluvial
1071	0	layer	145	21	8	calluvial
1072	0	layer	145	21	8	colluvial
1073	0	layer	145	21	8	calluvial
1093	1093	cut	188	8	0	ditch
1094	1093	fill	188	8	0	ditch
1095	1095	cut	188	8	0	pit
1096	1095	fill	188	8	0	pit
1097	1097	cut	189	8	0	ditch
1098	1097	fill	188	8	0	ditch
1099	1099	cut	189	8	0	pit
1100	1099	fill	189	8	0	pit
1101	1101	cut	190	8	0	ditch
1102	1101	fill	190	8	0	ditch
1103	1104	cut	190	8	0	ditch
1104	1103	fill	190	8	0	ditch
1105	1105	cut	185	8	0	ditch
1106	1105	fill	185	8	0	ditch
1107	1105	fill	185	8	0	ditch
1108	1108	cut	117	5	3	pit
1109	1108	fill	117	5	3	pit
1110	1110	cut	116	5	3	ditch
1111	1110	fill	116	5	3	ditch
1112	1110	fill	116	5	3	ditch
1113	1113	cut	64	30	3	ditch
1114	1113	fill	64	30	3	ditch
1115	1113	fill	64	30	3	ditch
1116	1113	fill	64	30	3	ditch
1117	1117	cut	64	30	3	ditch
1118	1117	fill	64	30	3	ditch
1119	1119	cut	64	30	3	ditch
1120	1119	fill	64	30	3	ditch
1121	1121	cut	63	30	3	ditch
1122	1121	fill	63	30	3	ditch
1123	1123	cut	63	30	3	ditch
1124	1123	fill	63	30	3	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
1125	1125	cut	63	30	3	ditch
1126	1125	fill	63	30	3	ditch
1127	1130	fill	70	6	3	ditch
1128	1130	fill	70	6	3	ditch
1129	1130	fill	70	6	3	ditch
1130	1130	cut	70	6	3	ditch
1131	1131	cut	63	30	3	ditch
1132	1131	fill	63	30	3	ditch
1133	1133	cut	99	5	3	ditch
1134	1133	fill	99	5	3	ditch
1135	1133	fill	99	5	3	ditch
1136	1136	cut	100	5	3	ditch
1137	1136	fill	100	5	3	ditch
1138	1138	cut	109	5	3	ditch
1139	1138	fill	109	5	3	ditch
1140	1138	fill	109	5	3	ditch
1141	1141	cut	35	10	2	ditch
1142	1141	fill	35	10	2	ditch
1143	1143	cut	35	10	2	pit
1144	1143	fill	35	10	2	pit
1145	1143	fill	35	10	2	pit
1146	1146	cut	35	10	2	ditch
1147	1146	fill	35	10	2	ditch
1148	1148	cut	35	10	2	pit
1149	1148	fill	35	10	2	pit
1150	1150	cut	106	5	3	ditch
1151	1150	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1152	1152	cut	106	5	3	ditch
1153	1152	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1154	1152	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1155	1155	cut	106	5	3	ditch
1156	1155	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1157	1157	cut	106	5	3	ditch
1158	1157	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1159	1157	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1160	1160	cut	106	5	3	ditch
1161	1160	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1162	1160	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1163	1160	fill	106	5	3	ditch
1164	1164	cut	106	5	3	pit
1165	1164	fill	106	5	3	pit
1166	1166	cut	144	21	0	ditch
1167	1167	cut	145	21	8	ditch
1168	1167	fill	145	21	8	ditch
1201	1201	cut	167	20	0	tree throw
1202	1201	fill	167	20	0	tree throw
1203	1203	cut	168	20	4	pit
1204	1203	fill	168	20	4	pit
1205	1203	fill	168	20	4	pit
1206	1206	cut	146	21	0	pit

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
1207	1206	fill	146	21	0	pit
1208	1206	fill	146	21	0	pit
1209	0	void	146	21	0	
1210	0	layer	146	21	0	
1211	1206	fill	146	21	0	pit
1212	0	layer	146	21	0	
1214	1217	fill	146	21	0	ditch
1215	1217	fill	146	21	0	ditch
1216	1217	fill	146	21	0	ditch
1217	1217	cut	146	21	0	ditch
1218	1219	fill	79	33	0	pit
1219	1219	cut	79	33	0	pit
1220	1221	fill	79	33	0	ditch
1221	1221	cut	79	33	0	ditch
1222	1225	fill	75	6	3	ditch
1223	1225	fill	75	6	3	ditch
1224	1225	fill	75	6	3	ditch
1225	1225	cut	75	6	3	ditch
1226	1229	fill	33	10	2	ditch
1227	1231	fill	33	10	2	ditch
1228	1229	fill	33	10	2	ditch
1229	1229	cut	33	10	2	ditch
1230	1229	fill	33	10	2	ditch
1231	1231	cut	33	10	2	ditch?
1232	1233	fill	33	10	2	tree throw
1233	1233	cut	33	10	2	tree throw
1234	1235	fill	33	10	2	pit
1235	1235	cut	33	10	2	pit
1236	1238	fill	33	10	2	pit
1237	1238	fill	33	10	2	pit
1238	1238	cut	33	10	2	pit
1239	1241	fill	105	5	3	pit
1240	1241	fill	105	5	3	pit
1241	1241	cut	105	5	3	pit
1242	1243	fill	105	5	3	ditch
1243	1243	cut	105	5	3	ditch
1244	1245	fill	105	5	3	ditch
1245	1245	cut	105	5	3	ditch
1246	1245	fill	105	5	3	ditch
1247	1247	cut	105	5	3	ditch
1248	1249	fill	105	5	3	ditch
1249	1249	cut	105	5	3	ditch
1250	1251	fill	105	5	3	pit
1251	1251	cut	105	5	3	pit
1252	1254	fill	105	5	3	pit
1253	1254	fill	105	5	3	pit
1254	1254	cut	105	5	3	pit
1255	1257	fill	214	16	0	ditch
1256	1257	fill	214	16	0	ditch

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
1257	1257	cut	214	16	0	ditch
1258	1259	fill	214	16	0	pit
1259	1259	cut	214	16	0	pit
1401	1401	cut	32	10	2	furrow
1402	1403	fill	32	10	2	ditch
1403	1403	cut	32	10	2	ditch
1404	1405	fill	32	10	2	ditch
1405	1405	cut	32	10	2	ditch
1406	1407	fill	32	10	2	ditch
1407	1407	cut	32	10	2	ditch
1408	1409	fill	32	10	2	ditch
1409	1409	cut	32	10	2	ditch
1410	1411	fill	32	10	2	ditch
1411	1411	cut	32	10	2	ditch
1412	1414	fill	104	5	3	SFB
1413	1414	fill	104	5	3	SFB
1414	1414	cut	104	5	3	SFB
1415	1419	fill	104	5	3	ditch
1416	1419	fill	104	5	3	ditch
1417	1419	fill	104	5	3	ditch
1418	1419	fill	104	5	3	ditch
1419	1419	cut	104	5	3	ditch
1420	1424	fill	104	5	3	ditch
1421	1424	fill	104	5	3	ditch
1422	1424	fill	104	5	3	ditch
1423	1424	fill	104	5	3	ditch
1424	1424	cut	104	5	3	ditch
1425	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1426	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1427	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1428	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1429	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1430	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1431	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1432	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1433	1434	fill	105	5	3	pit
1434	1434	cut	105	5	3	pit
1436	1436	cut	208	16	5	pit
1437	1436	fill	208	16	5	pit
1438	1436	fill	208	16	5	pit
1439	0	layer	208	16	5	topsoil
1440	0	layer	208	16	5	subsoil
1441	0	layer	208	16	5	buried soil
1442	0	layer	208	16	5	buried soil
1443	0	layer	208	16	5	natural
1444	1445	fill	179	38	0	tree bole
1445	0	cut	179	38	0	tree bole
1446	1447	fill		38	0	furrow
1447	1447	cut		38	0	furrow
1448	0	layer	146	21	0	topsoil

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Field	Area	Feature Type
1449	0	layer	164	4	0	topsoil

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 The metalwork

By Nina Crummy

Introduction

C.1.1 The metal objects are few in number but range in date from Late Iron Age to modern.

The Copper Alloy Brooch

C.1.2 A Colchester brooch (Fig. 000, SF 6) from subsoil overlying the early Roman settlement is a Late Iron Age type made during the reign of Cunobelin, *c.* AD 10-40, with examples surviving in use until *c.* AD 50. The forward hook on this example is comparatively short, which Mackreth suggests may be an early feature, although short hooks occur on brooches in Phase 1-3 burials in the Late Iron Age cemetery at King Harry Lane, Verulamium, covering the full period of production (Stead and Rigby 1989, 90-1, 204, fig. 48; Mackreth 2011, 36). The form was not restricted to the Catuvellaunian-Trinovantian zone, although it occurs most frequently there and unfinished examples from Baldock provide evidence of at least one place of manufacture (Stead and Rigby 1986, 122-3; Bayley and Butcher 2004, 36; Mackreth 2011, 36-41). Over 60 other examples come from a range of sites in Northamptonshire, including Ashton, Duston, Irchester, Piddington, Quinton, Stanwick, Weekley, and Wood Burcote (Mackreth 2011, catalogue, *passim*).

The Iron Bell

C.1.3 An iron bell (SF 11) from the primary fill of sunken-featured building 1414 is contemporary with the 5th to 9th century pottery from the feature. It was made from sheet metal folded into shape, with the side seams overlapping and hammered together; other bells had seams joined by rivets or separate iron strips. Like a bell from Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire, the body of the Kettering bell had been dipped into molten copper alloy so that it was plated both inside and out (Hinton 2000, 44). A suspension loop, now broken, was inserted into the top. A second loop onto which the missing clapper would have been fitted runs across the inside of the bell; it has worn through at the midpoint. On other bells the clapper hung on the lower part of the suspension loop, suggesting that the Kettering bell had been repaired in antiquity (Ottaway 1995, 2.6-7).

C.1.4 Anglo-Saxon iron bells of Early-Middle Saxon date were used in a variety of ways. Those from domestic contexts are generally considered to have been used as animal bells, particularly on cows and sheep, such as those from Sutton Courtenay in Oxfordshire and Repton (Ashmolean Museum AN1923.864; Leeds 1923, 165, fig. 8, pl. XXVII.2, B; Ottaway 1995, 2.6-7). Others have been found in early Christian contexts in Ireland, Scotland and England and would have been used to mark the hours and signal the offices to the community; they may also have been rung during the liturgy (Bourke 1980; 1983; Fisher 1926). Some of the early Irish and Scottish ecclesiastical bells traditionally associated with particular saints were later encased in purpose-made shrines, usually of precious metal, such as the bells of St Patrick, St Conall Cael and St Cuilein (Bourke 1980; 1983, 464; Ó'Floinn 1994, 34, 45; Laing 2006, 186; British Museum M&ME 1889,9-2,22-23; M&ME 1854,7-14,6). Examples from graves and hoards appear to have been personal items, for example those from burials at Butler's

Field, Lechlade, Gloucestershire (Boyle *et al.* 1998, 95, 116). The Tattershall Thorpe bell was part of a tool hoard in a smith's grave dated to *c.* AD 660-70, and another bell from Lincolnshire was with the hoard of carpenter's tools found at Flixborough (Hinton 2000, 44, figs 10, 30, 31a; Leahy 1995). Size alone does allow the function to be established. While particularly large bells such as the 326 mm tall example from the church at Birnie, Moray, would have been used to call the community to prayer, the bell from Kilmichael Glassary, Argyll, which is slightly smaller than the Kettering bell, had been enshrined (Bourke 1983, 464).

Other Finds

C.1.5 Other items include a fragment of iron sheet (SF 12) and some copper-alloy working debris (context 439), both from Iron Age ditch fill. Two nails are probably Medieval or later, and part of a large blade is from a late Post-Medieval or modern agricultural machine.

Catalogue

Fig. 000, SF 6. (222), metal-detector find from subsoil in trench 161. Complete copper-alloy Colchester brooch. The spring has six coils, the side-wings have vertical mouldings, the plain bow is of D-shaped section and the catchplate is decoratively pierced. Length 54 mm.

SF 12.(883), fill of Iron Age ditch 880. Iron sheet fragment, slightly tapering in section but not part of a blade. Length 38 mm, height 42 mm.

(439), fill of Iron Age ditch 435. Two fragments of debris from copper-alloy working. One is a small amorphous drip or slag fragment, the other is probably casting debris. Weights 9.8 g and 16.38 g.

SF 11. (1413), primary fill of SFB 1414. Iron bell, with flecks of copper-alloy adhering to the surface. The clapper, part of the body and most of the suspension loop are missing. The section is more less rectangular near the top, but widens out to ovoid at the base. Height 85 mm, maximum diameter 59 mm.

(1070), colluvial layer. Iron nail with damaged flat subcircular head. The shaft has bent so that the upper part lies immediately below the head; the tip is missing. Length 28 mm.

(1255), fill of ditch 1257. Complete iron nail with small round flat head. The shaft is curved. Length 55 mm.

(1034), fill of ditch 1033. Tip of a late Post-Medieval or modern cast iron or steel blade from a large agricultural machine. Length 89 mm, height 73 mm.

C.2 Iron Age Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 The excavations at land east of Kettering yielded 449 sherds of Later Iron Age pottery, weighing 4245g. With the exception of three wheel-made sherds (11g) from ditch 741, which may be of Late Iron Age or Early Roman origin, all the material analysed was handmade and belonged to the Middle/Later Iron Age potting tradition, c. 350-50 BC/AD 50. The pottery was recovered from total of 65 contexts relating to 54 features, including ditches (29), pits (17), pit/ditches (2), postholes (3), a furrow and a tree-throw (Table 1). These were distributed across Areas 1-7, with the majority of the pottery deriving from features in Areas 2, 3, 5 and 6. The material was in fair to good condition, although shell and other calcareous inclusions had leached out of the sherds in some features.

C.2.2 This report provides a quantified summary of the assemblage, and a description of the pottery by Area, and a brief discussion of the dating. All the ceramics have been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research

Group (PCRG 1997). Sherds weighing less than 1g were recorded as crumbs (19g in total), and were excluded from the analysis which follows.

Area	Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Spot date
1	19	55	54	Pit	15	40	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
2	34	60	61	Pit/ditch	9	171	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	34	62	62	Pit/ditch	2	41	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	34	66	67	Ditch	6	15	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	34	66	69	Ditch	1	4	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	27	440	441	Ditch	3	13	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	27	440	442	Ditch	70	376	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	28	447	448	Pit	17	521	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	28	449	450	Pit	2	8	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	36	872	874	Ditch	8	37	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	27	875	876	Ditch	22	130	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	33	1229	1226	Ditch	2	2	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	33	1231	1227	Ditch	7	28	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
3	105	1234	1425	Pit	2	15	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	105	1243	1242	Ditch	1	3	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	105	1245	1246	Ditch	2	27	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	105	1251	1251	Pit	4	69	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	105	1254	1252	Pit	4	56	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	105	1431	1431	Pit	1	38	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	105	1434	1426	Pit	5	77	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	102	52	51	Pit	24	431	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	102	80	78	Ditch	8	130	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	103	84	86	Pit	2	13	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	111	275	274	Pit	1	34	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	111	277	276	Pit	2	9	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	103	281	279	Ditch	3	43	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	73	861	862	Furrow	1	7	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	113	877	878	Ditch	2	2	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	103	880	881	Ditch	16	413	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	103	880	882	Ditch	1	9	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43

	130	880	883	Ditch	5	124	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	130	880	884	Ditch	8	87	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	63	1121	1122	Ditch	3	8	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	75	1125	1223	Ditch	1	1	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	106	1152	1153	Ditch	2	75	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	75	1225	1222	Ditch	3	11	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	75	1225	1224	Ditch	7	32	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
4	169	1007	1008	Ditch	1	13	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	168	1203	1204	Pit	18	37	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
5	218	92	89	Ditch	3	14	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	218	92	91	Ditch	2	17	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	205	107	105	Ditch	29	488	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	205	107	106	Ditch	6	7	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	205	107	108	Ditch	2	5	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
6	260	3	4	Ditch	1	2	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	260	23	22	Pit	5	15	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	263	210	211	Pit	29	142	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	263	214	212	Posthole	1	13	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	264	411	412	Pit	1	15	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	259	603	602	Ditch	2	32	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	265	609	607	Ditch	1	4	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	265	611	610	Ditch	3	3	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	265	617	612	Ditch	23	104	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	265	617	613	Ditch	13	60	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	265	617	615	Ditch	1	13	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	265	621	619	Ditch	5	21	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	265	622	626	Ditch	1	4	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
7	164	237	235	Ditch	2	3	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	161	244	245	?	2	31	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	163	642	641	Posthole	1	11	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	163	659	657	Ditch	1	1	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	163	680	679	Posthole	5	8	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43

	160	741	737	Ditch	13	43	Late Iron Age or Early Roman, c. AD 40-70
	162	832	833	Pit	1	30	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
	159	840	841	Ditch	5	9	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43
NA	51	789	788	Tree-throw	1	4	Later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 43

Table 1: Quantification by context

Assemblage characteristics

C.2.3 The later Iron Age assemblage was predominately composed of sherds with shell inclusions, either on their own, or in combination with other additives: grog, sand and/or organic inclusions. Shelly wares are typical of the region in the later Iron Age, and continued to form a major part of the Roman assemblage. Although 16 fabric types were ultimately distinguished in the assemblage - divisible into ten basic groups (Table 2) - by weight 60% of the pottery had shell as the sole inclusion, with coarseware fabric S1 accounting for 49% alone. Other 'major' fabric groups responsible for more than 10% of the pottery included the shell and grog group (12%), the shell and fossiliferous limestone group (12%), and the vesicular group (11%) - the latter probably once containing shell. The remaining 5% of the assemblages was composed of 'minor' fabric groups with grog (2%); shell and sand (1%); organic, shell and grog inclusions (1%); vesicular and sand inclusion; sand (<1%), and organic inclusions (<1%).

Fabric	Group	No./(wt.) sherds	% fabric (by wt.)	No./wt. sherds burnished	% of fabric burnished (by wt.)	MNV	MNV burnished
G1	Grog	8/29	0.7	-	-	-	-
G2	Grog	2/41	1.0	-	-	-	-
Q1	Sand	2/19	0.4	1/2	10.5	-	-
S1	Shell	203/2063	48.6	3/63	3.1	14	-
S2	Shell	41/285	6.7	4/20	7.0	5	1
S3	Shell	27/183	4.3	19/134	73.2	3	2
SG1	Shell & grog	31/532	12.5	-	-	2	-
SL1	Shell & lime.	18/513	12.1	-	-	-	-
SQ1	Shell & sand	2/13	0.3	-	-	-	-
SQ2	Shell & sand	2/43	1.0	1/17	39.5	1	-
V1	Vesicular	34/155	3.7	-	-	6	-
V2	Vesicular	54/189	4.5	-	-	1	-
V3	Vesicular	16/100	2.4	4/16	16.0	1	-
VE1	Organic	2/3	0.1	-	-	-	-
VEGS 1	Org., shell & grog	2/52	1.2	2/52	100.0	1	1
VQ1	Vesic. & sand	5/25	0.6	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	**449/4245**	**100.1**	**34/304**	**7.2**	**34**	**4**

Table 2. Assemblage quantification by fabric.

MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified.

Shell fabrics

S1: Common coarse to very coarse fossil shell (2-5mm+), poorly sorted. Sherds may contain rare iron oxide.

S2: Moderate to common medium shell (mainly 1-2mm, with a few larger fragments)

S3: Moderate to common fine shell (mainly <1.5mm)

Shell and sand fabrics

SQ2: Sprase to moderteae medium shell and snad

SQ3: sparse to common fine shell (mainly <1.5mm) and sparse to moderate sand

Shell and fossiliferous limestone

SL1: Moderate to common medium shelly limestone (mainly 1-2mm, with a few larger fragments)

Shell and grog

SG1: Moderate to common medium to very coarse fossil shell (1-5mm +), poorly sorted, and moderate fine to coarse grog (1-3mm), poorly sorted. Sherds may contain rare iron oxide

Sand fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common fine quartz sand

Grog

G1: Moderate fine grog (<1.5mm)

G2: Moderate medium grog (1-2mm)

Vesicular fabrics (probably dissolved shell)

V1: Common coarse to very coarse plate-like voids (2-5mm +), poorly sorted

V2: Moderate to common medium plate-like voids (mainly 1-2mm, with a few larger voids)

V3: Moderate to common fine plate-like voids (mainly <1.5mm)

Vesicular and sand (probably dissolved shell)

VQ1: Sparse coarse to very coarse plate-like voids (2-5mm +), poorly sorted, and mdoert to common sand

Organic matter

VE1: Common linear voids from burnt out vegetable matter

Organic matter, grog and shell

VEGS1: Moderate linear voids from burnt out vegetable matter, sparse fine shell (mainly <1.5mm), and sparse medium grog (mainly 1-2mm)

C.2.4 Based on the total number of rims and bases recovered, the assemblage is estimated to have included a minimum of 34 different vessels (21 different rims, 13 different bases). Most of the rims had simple rounded or flattened lips, though a number were expanded externally, and one had a lid-seat (though this was not a typical channel-rim jar form – see Friendship-Taylor 1999). Of these, only ten could be assigned to vessel form, totalling 15 sherds, weighting 467g. These comprised slack-shouldered jars with either short upright or slightly out-turned necks (six vessels); round-shouldered jars with short upright necks (two vessels); a slightly globular vessel with no distinct neck, but a clearly defined rim-zone; and a globular bowl with slightly everted rim. The latter (from pit 1251, Area 2) was ornamented with grooved horizontal lines immediately below the rim, and probably belonged to a late La Tène style decorated bowl, allied to Knight's (2002, 131) Northamptonshire group. This is likely to date to the second or first centuries BC based on the current evidence (Jackson and Dix 1988; Gwilt 1997, 155), though an earlier origin have been suggested (Knight 200, 131).

C.2.5 Excluding scoring, the only other decorated sherds were a fingertip ornamented rim-top belonging to a slack-shouldered jar (69g, from ditch 880, Area 3), and a combed body fragment (13g, posthole 214, Area 6). This combed sherd is probably Late Iron Age in date, post-dating c. 50/0 BC. Scoring was recorded on a total of 23 sherds (323g), representing 5.1% of the pottery by sherd count, or 7.6% by weight. This was exclusive to sherds in fabrics S1 and S2. The scoring was fairly light, and sometimes vertical, though does seem to be related to the East Midlands Scored Ware/Breedon-Ancaster tradition (Elsdon 1992; Cunliffe 2005, 109-111). Burnishing was found on a total of 34 sherds (304), and was predominantly associated with ware tempered with inclusions at the finer end of the fabric spectrum, notably the shelly ware fabric S3 (see Table 2).

C.2.6 Evidence of vessel use was found in the form of soot marks and thick carbonized food crust (some of which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating). These were recorded on a total of 11 sherds (322g), mainly on the exterior surfaces, and exclusive to fabrics S1 and V3. In terms of use-wear, the only notable sherd was a base from ditch 880, Area 3, which had been modified with a post-firing perforation, presumably to enabling the vessel to be used form of strainer.

Pottery summaries Area

Area 1

C.2.7 15 sherds (40g) of later Iron Age pottery were recovered from a single pit (15) in Trench 19. These were friable handmade body sherds in fabric S1.

Area 2

C.2.8 Area 2 yielded the largest sub-assemblage, comprising 168 sherds weighing 1631g (38% of all pottery by weight). The pottery was recovered from 17 features in Trenches 27-28, 33-34 and 36 and consisted of sherds in fabrics S1-3, Q1, SL1, SQ2 and V3. The combined assemblage was typical of the Middle/later Iron Age, and included fragments of round and slack-shouldered jars, plus two globular bowl forms; one the late La Tène-style decorated vessel noted above. It also included 17 (190g) of the 23 scored sherds from the overall assemblage. Given there is nothing in the forms, fabrics or methods of surface treatment suggesting a 'belgic' influence, the pottery is likely to date somewhere between the mid fourth and early first century BC, with the late La Tène-style vessel post-date the third century BC.

Area 3

C.2.9 The second largest sub-assemblage derived from features in Area 3, and comprised 89 sherds weighing 1429g (34% of all pottery by weight). The material was recovered from 13 features in Trenches 63, 73, 75, 102-3, 105, 106, 111, 113 and 130. In terms of the fabrics represented, their frequencies and the general character of the pottery, the assemblage was very similar to that from Area 2 (fabric including S1-3, SG1, SQ1-2 and VEGS1). The group included all the remaining form assigned vessels identified, which were slack-shouldered bowls and jars. It also included five of the six remaining scored sherds in the assemblage (125g).

Area 4

C.2.10 Only two features in Area 4 yielded later Iron Age-type handmade sherds; 19 in total weighing 50g. These were recovered from ditch 1007 in Trench 169 and pit 1203 in Trench 168. There sherds were body fragments in fabrics V2 and VQ1, and although they cannot be closely dated, would not be about of place in a Middle/later Iron Age assemblage.

Area 5

C.2.11 Area 5 yielded 42 sherds weighing 531g (13% of all pottery by weight). The pottery was recovered from two ditches (92 and 107) in Trenches 205 and 218, and was found in fabrics S1-S2, SG1, and SQ1. The group from ditch 107 comprised a fairly large assemblage of 37 sherds (500g), 17 of which refitted to form the base and lower walls of a single vessel. The pottery is probably contemporary with that from Areas 2 and 3.

Area 6

C.2.12 The sub-assemblage from Area 6 comprised 85 sherds weighing 424g (10% of all pottery by weight). The pottery was recovered from 10 features in Trenches 259-260 and 263-5, with sherds in fabrics S1-3, V1-3, VQ1 and G1 represented. The presence of three grog tempered sherds from pit 210 and a combed sherd from posthole 214 suggests there may be a Late Iron Age component to the group. These aside, the fabric range and character of the pottery is not too dissimilar to that from the other Area groups described above.

Area 7

C.2.13 Area 7 yielded 30 sherds weighing 136g. The pottery was recovered from eight features in Trenches 159-164, with a wide range of fabrics represented: G1-2, Q1, S1-2, V1-3, VE1 and VQ1. This reflects the greater date range of the material recovered, which included three Late Iron Age/Early Roman wheel-made sherds (17g) from ditch 741, and seven (49g) grog-tempered sherds of likely Late Iron Age origin from postholes 680, 642 and pit 832. The other sherds from the groups could be contemporary, or otherwise date to the Middle/later Iron Age.

Unassigned

C.2.14 A single vesicular sherd (4g) was recovered from Tree-throw 789 in Trench 51. The sherd cannot be closely dated, but would not be out of place in the Middle/later Iron Age assemblage.

Discussion

C.2.15 The pottery from land east of Kettering is primarily handmade and dates to the later Iron Age, c. 350-50 BC/AD 50. The ceramic traditions of this period are long-lived, relatively conservative, and can be difficult to closely date on conventional typo-chronological grounds. Although various elements of the Late Iron Age 'Belgic' potting tradition were incorporated into the ceramic repertoire during the latter half of the first century BC, handmade vessels of Middle/Later Iron Age-type continued to be made alongside these pots throughout this period, and even into the earlier first century AD. With small assemblages then, it can be difficult to say where exactly in this period a given group of pottery falls. That being said, there are no obvious 'Belgic' influences in the material from Areas 2 and 3 – which have the largest assemblages - suggesting these probably pre-date the late first century BC. Those from Area 1, 4 and 5 are possibly contemporary. However, the presence of a few grog-tempered body sherds, a combed sherd, and the wheel-made fragments from Areas 6 and 7 imply that some material from these contexts extends into the Late Iron Age proper, and in the case of the Area 7, the period of the Iron Age-Roman transition.

C.3 The Latest Iron Age, Early Roman and Romano British Pottery

By Steve Wadeson

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 A total of 1354 sherds of pottery, weighing 38.894kg with an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 21 vessels were recovered from evaluation trenches on land to the east of Kettering, Northamptonshire (XNN EKE 12). This is a predominately early to mid Roman assemblage, in addition to which a smaller but significant amount of Latest Iron Age and Romano-British sherds were identified.

Period	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)	ASW (g)
LPRIA	174	12.9	7.294	18.8	41.9
ERB	931	68.7	26.945	69.3	28.9
RB	249	18.4	4.655	11.9	18.7
Total	**1354**	**100**	**38.894**	**100**	**28.7**

Table 3: Quantity and weight of pottery by ceramic period.

C.3.2 Pottery was recovered from a total of 83 stratified deposits, mostly within ditches *c.* 54% (by weight), but also pits *c.* 33% by weight (Table 3).

C.3.3 The pottery is generally moderately to significantly abraded, with a smaller amount of heavily abraded sherds also present; this indicates that the majority of the fragments have been subjected to post-depositional disturbance. The assemblage has a moderately large average sherd weight (ASW) (*c.* 29g), however, this belies the nature of the assemblage as the ASW has been affected by the number of thick heavy storage jar fragments recovered.

C.3.4 Many of the sherds have not retained their original surfaces so little evidence (only occasional soot residues) of wear and use survives. The poor condition of the pottery is attributed not only to the action of the local soils, but also post depositional processes such as middening and/or manuring as part of the waste management during the Roman period.

Feature type	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Ditch	790	58.35	21.159	54.40
Pit	278	20.53	12.995	33.41
Terminus	126	9.31	2.580	6.63
Topsoil	48	3.55	1.002	2.58
Alluvial	35	2.58	0.511	1.31
Other	13	0.96	0.240	0.62
Depression	31	2.29	0.199	0.51
Culvert?	15	1.11	0.096	0.25
Vessel fill	12	0.89	0.068	0.17
Tree Bowl	3	0.22	0.030	0.08
SFB	3	0.22	0.014	0.04
Total	**1354**	**100.00**	**38.894**	**100.00**

Table 4: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature type.

Methodology

C.3.1 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW) vessel form was also recorded.

C.3.2 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Quantification

C.3.1 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context.

The Assemblage

C.3.1 Recovered from the clay uplands of Northamptonshire the pottery assemblage consists primarily of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares (reduced and oxidised), specifically shell tempered and sandy oxidised wares; although small amounts of fine wares and traded wares were also identified. The majority of the pottery identified during excavations was recovered from Sites 7 and 8 which lies within the central zones of the area of evaluation. An additional small amount of material was recovered from Sites 3, 4, and 0. Table 4 illustrates the distribution of this pottery by quantity and weight across these sites.

Site	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
7	740	54.65	23.918	61.49
8	571	42.17	14.264	36.67
0	34	2.51	0.620	1.60
3	8	0.60	0.078	0.20
4	1	0.07	0.014	0.04
Total	**1354**	**100.00**	**38.894**	**100.00**

Table 4: Quantity and weight of pottery by site.

Site 3

C.3.1 Site 3 produced a small assemblage of eight sherds of pottery recovered from Trenches 103, 104 and 105, and consists entirely of small abraded sherds of unsourced, locally produced coarse wares. Trench 103 produced two abraded shell tempered sherds as well as a single heavily abraded sandy grey ware fragment recovered from Ditch fill **281**. A further three residual Roman sandy grey pottery fragments were recovered from the upper fill of an early Saxon Grubenhausen **1414**. In addition a heavily abraded shell tempered sherd, possibly pre Roman and a body sherd in a sandy grey fabric were recovered from the fill of pit **1434** (Trench 105). Although significantly abraded the sherds are consistent in date with the majority of the Early to Mid Roman material recovered during excavations.

Site 4

C.3.1 Located to the south west of Site 7, a single, locally produced base fragment in a grog tempered sandy oxidised fabric was recovered from the fill of Ditch **1001**. Significantly

abraded the fabric is of the same type as that recorded in large quantities from both Site 7 and Site 8 (in particular Site 8) and can be closely dated from the early to mid 2nd century AD.

Site 7

C.3.1 Lying on the eastern edge of the central zone of excavation, Site 7 accounts for *c*. 61% (by weight) of the pottery assemblage and suggests continuous occupation throughout the latest Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Pottery was recovered from the Trenches 160, 161, 162, 163 and 164, the majority of the pottery identified is mainly locally produced domestic coarse wares (reduced and oxidised). Shell tempered wares form the largest group with *c*. 58% of the assemblage followed by, sandy grey *c*. 20% and sandy oxidised wares *c*. 15%. These utilitarian wares are primarily used for the small scale storage of dry goods. Some vessels were used for both cooking and serving of food as illustrated by the identification of carbonised residues on the surfaces of many of the sherds recovered, particularly the grog temp sandy oxidised and shell tempered wares.

C.3.2 The dominance of shell tempered wares in the assemblage (58% by weight), is due to the presence of a large assemblage of storage jar sherds which account for *c*. 91% by weight, of all shell tempered wares recovered from Site 7. The majority of sherds are undiagnostic body sherds however where types could be identified the majority were of the combed decorated Thompson C6-1 type used throughout the 1st century AD (Thompson 1980, 256-267).

C.3.3 Three pits excavated in Site 7, pit **263** (Trench 61) and pits **678** and **675** (Trench 163,) produced large shelly ware sherds. The pits were lined with the lower half of shell tempered storage jars, minus their bases. Other forms identified within the assemblage include a single Gallo Belgic style platter (Type 6.22) and several examples of medium mouthed lid seated jars (Type 4.4).

C.3.4 Locally produced domestic sandy grey wares (*c*. 20% of the assemblage by weight) were recovered from a number of features and are mostly undiagnostic body sherds however where from could be identified these are primarily in a range of carinated wide mouth cordoned jars (Type 5.2.1). Other forms include a single semi complete narrow mouthed jar produced in a mica tempered sandy grey fabric with oxidised surfaces which can be dated to the mid to late 1st century AD, recovered from ditch **759** (Trench 160). Also present was a further example of a Gallo-Belgic style platter (Type 6.22) also dating the mid to late 1st century AD.

C.3.5 Sandy oxidised wares (*c*. 15% by weight) were recovered in large numbers from Sites 7 and Site 8. The majority are grog tempered and have the potential to be further divided into more precise fabric sub groups (Timby 2009, 155) during the analysis phase of the project. Many of the sherds recovered have kiln fumed exterior surfaces, while some have use derived soot residues surviving on their outer surfaces indicating their use as a cooking vessel. The majority of forms recognised were medium mouthed lid seated (Type 4.4) and channel rimmed jars .

C.3.6 A single sandy oxidised sherd from the rim of a flanged dish (Type 6.19) was recovered from ditch **822** (Trench 162), this vessel dates from mid 3rd century (AD) and represents one of the latest, if not latest example of Romano-British pottery recovered from within the entire assemblage. This sherd suggests continued occupation of the area into the 3rd century, however, the focus of this later occupation is away from the main area of Site 7.

C.3.7 Grog tempered reduced wares were recovered in small numbers. This type of pottery was produced during the Latest Iron Age period and Early Roman periods. Many of the sherds are residual in later contexts, but their presence indicates an earlier phase of activity in the vicinity of Site 7. Vessels present include examples of the Thompson C1-6 storage jar (Thompson 1980, 256-67) produced in a reduced, grog tempered fabric with combed decoration, which continue in use to the end of the 1st century AD (*ibid*, 259).

C.3.8 Forms and fabrics traditionally associated with specialist wares are noticeable by their absence from the assemblage. There are no mortaria sherds present, although several large sandy oxidised rim sherds from a large hammer headed bowl of the type seen at Higham Ferrers (Timby 2009, 173, no.97 fig. 5.9) were recovered. These sherds are worn on the inner surface it is possibly that large bowls such as these were being utilised as a alternative to mortarium.

C.3.9 Fine wares are also rare within the assemblage consisting primarily of imports of Gaulish Samian ware. Early fine wares consist of a small quantity of decorated and plain ware samian from La Graufesenque, (AD45-110) Southern Gaul (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28). These include a single stamped sherd recovered from the topsoil layer of Trench 163 and is the earliest closely datable fragment recovered from site. Attributed to Licinus of La Graufesenque, the vessel can be dated to 35-65AD. Later fine wares are just as rare and consist of three sherds of Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (AD120-200), Central Gaul (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32) including a rim sherd from a Drag 31 or 31R bowl dating to the mid to late 2nd century AD recovered from the fill of pit **832**.

C.3.10 In addition two sherds of Nene Valley colour coated wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 117-9) both recovered from topsoil layers Trenches 162 and 163, include a body sherd from roughcast beaker (Type 3.6.7). Dating from the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, like the sandy oxidised rim sherd recovered from ditch **822** (Trench 162), suggest a continuation of occupation into the 3rd century AD.

Site 8

C.3.1 Site 8 is situated to the east of the main concentration of Roman activity (Site 7) and accounts for *c*. 37% (by weight) of the total assemblage. Recovered from Trenches 145 and 193 the majority of the material identified came from the fill of Ditch **1035** (Trench 193) and represents *c*. 62% of the assemblage from Site 8.

C.3.2 Utilitarian coarse wares in a variety of fabrics account for the majority of the assemblage with locally produced sand oxidised wares accounting for *c*. 55% of the fabrics and shell tempered wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212) *c*. 23% of the assemblage. Used for the small scale storage of dry goods, utilitarian coarse wares were often used for both the cooking and serving of food with many of the sherds recovered still containing carbonised food residues and sooting on their surfaces.

C.3.3 The majority of fine wares recovered comprises of Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux dating from the mid to late Antonine period (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32). These include vessels typically dated to the second half of the second century and include three stamped vessels; a form 33 cup attributed to Cintumus (AD140-180), a form 31 bowl by the potter Dester dating from the period 155-195AD and a form 18/31 dish. The dish can be associated with Riburrus ii (140-170AD) and was repaired in antiquity using resin, suggesting a level of curation of the Samian in the assemblage.

C.3.4 The mid Roman date of the majority of the assemblage is supported by the dearth of material from the production centres of the Lower Nene Valley, centred on the Roman

town of Durobrivae (Water Newton). Only six sherds of Nene Valley grey wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 117-9) from an unspecific jar were identified, as well as two small abraded fragments from a colour coated scale beaker (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118) jar.

C.3.5 Also noticeable for their absence in the assemblage are amphorae (Tyers 1996, 85-105).

Site 0

C.3.1 A total of 34 sherds, accounting for 1.6% (by weight) of the assemblage were recovered from a series of features from three trenches not directly associated with the main areas of activity. Trench 144 which lies to the north of Site 8 produced a single sandy grey ware body sherd from pit **1022**. The sherd is not closely datable and only a broad date range of LC1-C4 can be given.

C.3.2 Trench 200 is situated on the western most edge of the central zone. Three sherds were recovered from the fill of ditch **148**. These consist of a single sherd of a grog tempered sandy oxidised vessel of the same type recovered else where on site and an undiagnostic body sherd in a sandy grey fabric. The remaining sherd, produced in a gritty oxidised fabric, similar in type to that produced at Verulamium is a rim sherd from a medium mouthed jar (Type 4.5). The sherds are early to mid Roman in date.

C.3.3 The majority of the remaining sherds identified were recovered from within Trench 146. Lying half way between Sites 7 and 8. A total of 30 sherds were recorded, consisting of locally produced domestic coarse wares of the types previously identified and are consistent with an early Roman date. The coarse wares consist mainly of undiagnostic body sherds of sandy grey wares and include a single rim sherd from a triangular rimmed dish (Type 6.18) dating from the mid 2nd century and is one of the latest forms identified within the whole site assemblage. In addition a further seven fragments of sandy oxidised wares were recovered these include a grog tempered medium mouthed, lid seated jar (Type 4.4) as well as two rim sherds from a large hammer headed bowl of the type seen on Site 7, and dating from the early to mid second century.

Discussion

C.3.1 This is a relatively small assemblage when considered in relation to the number of trenches evaluated, however, it identifies distinct areas of settlement activity, primarily Site 7 and 8, indicating continuous settlement from the Latest Iron Age (MC1BC-MC1AD) through the Early Roman period (MC1-MC2AD) and possibly into the 3rd century AD.

C.3.2 The majority of the evaluation material dates spans the 2nd century AD, with a single flanged dish (Type 6.17) recovered from the fill of ditch **822** (Trench 162), suggesting some activity continued into the 3rd century.

C.3.3 The assemblage primarily consists of locally produced coarse wares supplemented by a limited quantity of products from the regional pottery production centres in the Lower Nene Valley. The presence of Nene valley wares, on this and other sites in the region is due to the proximity of the site to the production centres of the lower Nene Valley and should act as a chronological indicator rather than one of status.

C.3.4 Forms and fabrics associated with specialist wares are generally notable by their absence, however, a small assemblage of (closely datable) imported Gauliish samian from both La Graufesenque and Lezoux was found. The presence of Samian indicates, at least limited access, to traded goods was available to this community.

Statement of potential

C.3.1 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has potential to answer a range of local and regional research aims. A more detailed analysis of this assemblage combined with the results of future excavations would undoubtedly allow us to increase our knowledge of pottery manufacture, use, trade and exchange in this area during the transition between the latest Iron Age and Early Roman periods in particular.

Acknowledgements

C.3.1 Special thanks to Alice Lyons and Carole Fletcher (OA East) for their support and specialist knowledge of Roman pottery.

C.4 Fired Clay

by Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

C.4.1 A moderately large assemblage of fragments of fired clay, 76 fragments weighing 4.199kg, a single fired clay artefact, and 16 fragments of kiln bar were recovered. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded.

C.4.2 SF14: A fragmentary Iron Age triangular loom weight was recovered from context 279. Much of the external surfaces has been lost and only a single rounded corner partially survives. A single oval hole perforates the corner through the thickness of the weight. This is most likely a Type 1 weight as described by Poole (Poole 1984, p401-406, fig 404 and 405).

C.4.3 A kiln bar fragment and possible kiln bar fragments were recovered from five contexts. A single fragment from context 638 gives a profile of a large kiln bar which is trapezoidal in section, with rounded corners and tapered along its length towards the ends. A second fragment from context 835 gives a partial profile. The remaining kiln bars are partial fragments, often with just one corner and two surfaces surviving.

C.4.4 The kiln bars indicate an as yet unidentified pottery kiln in the vicinity of the excavation trenches. This kiln is likely to be the origin of some of the locally made Romano-British coarseware pottery recovered from the evaluation.

C.4.5 A number of large fragments of friable, poorly fired shelly clay were recovered from the evaluation trenches. Many of these fragments appear similar to Roman brick in thickness and shape. However, the poor quality suggests that these are not brick but perhaps relate to kiln construction, since they are made of a very similar, but less well fired version of the Shelly Ware fabric the kiln bars are made from. A single fragment from context 1047 has a sooted surface and a curved surface on one edge, possibly representing part of a circular hole. A second similar fragment from 1047 is unsooted. It is possible that these represent part of a kiln floor.

C.4.6 Fabric 1: the fabric is hard fired red-orange to to dull buff fabric with relatively smooth surfaces, common coarse and very coarse shell up to 8 mm, fine quartz and occasional mica with rare very coarse rounded and sub-angular stones. A slightly finer variation on Fabric 1 has been recorded as Fabric 1a. The softer, less hard fired, friable shelly fabric of which most of the fired clay artefacts are composed is recorded as Fabric 1b. These fabrics are all very similar and variations may relate to firing conditions and it is possible that these are in fact all one fabric. The Iron Age loom weight is constructed from a

different fabric, this is a hard fired, fine fabric with few visible inclusions and with swirls of pink and cream clay alongside patches of mid-grey with a dark grey core.

Context	SF No.	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Description/ Dimensions	Fabric
279		Loom weight	2	0.411	Height 123 mm, width 100 mm, thickness 58 mm, oval hole 16 mm and 26 mm	Fabric 2
221		Kiln bar	1	0.031	Short length (45 mm)with two partial surfaces and corner	Fabric 1
235		Kiln bar	1	0.097	Short length (70 mm) with two partial surfaces and corner	Fabric 1a (As Fabric 1 however the shell is slightly finer and more sparse sometimes with a mid-dark grey core).
235		Fired clay artefact	1	0.194	Length 106 mm, rounded section of uncertain form	Fabric 1b
247		Kiln bar	12	0.219	Short length (73 mm, in excess of 70 mm deep or thick) with two partial surfaces and corner, and 11 further fragments, some with a single surface	Fabric 1
238		Fired clay artefact	1	0.565	Sub-rectangular fragment of what at first glance appears to be a Shelly Ware brick. However the artefact is poorly fired, very badly cracked and somewhat distorted. Two surfaces and a right angle edge survive. Part of the lower surface possibly also survives and appears to have been squeezed, having probable finger impressions. Maximum length 136 mm, width 88 mm, depth 47 mm	Fabric 1b
240		Fired clay artefact	3	0.525	Sub-rectangular fragments of what at first glance appears to be a Shelly Ware brick. However the artefact is poorly fired, and very friable. The thickness can be est the larger fragment as both upper and lower surfaces survive. Maximum length 126 mm, width 84 mm, depth 37 mm	Fabric 1b
274		Undiagnostic fired clay	1	0.019		Fabric 1a
653		Undiagnostic fired clay	7	0.050	Fragmented pieces probably from a larger object. A single surface survives on the majority of pieces. May be from another fired clay brick type of artefact	Fabric 1a
638		Kiln bar	1	0.374	Sub-square, surviving length 79mm, 59 mm wide at base 52 mm wide on upper surface 58 mm high tapering to 52 mm	Fabric 1b
638		Fired clay artefact	2	0.090	Sub-rectangular fragments with single surviving flat surface	Fabric 1b
681		Fired clay artefact\kiln bar	1	0.052	Sub-rectangular fragment two partial surfaces and corner. One surface of the fragment is heavily sooted.	Fabric 1a
835		Undiagnostic fired clay	5	0.128	Irregular shaped fragments of very friable fired clay, some fragments have a single surface	Fabric 1b
835		Kiln bar	1	0.064	Short length (59 mm) one complete dimension. 43 mm deep or thick.	Fabric 1b
839		Undiagnostic fired clay	5	0.044	Irregular fragments of fired clay	Fabric 1b
1043		Fired clay artefact	3	0.463	Sub-rectangular fragments with single surviving flat surface. Very friable fabric.	Fabric1b
1043		Undiagnostic fired clay	8	0.836	Irregular shaped fragments including one very large sub-triangular piece. No surface to survive.	Fabric 1b
1043		Fired clay artefact	1	0.105	Sub-rectangular fragment two partial surfaces and corner.	Fabric 1b
1047		Fired clay artefact	2	0.117	Sub-rectangular fragments with one surviving surface which is sooted. There is a curved edge to one side of	Fabric 1b

Context	SF No.	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Description/ Dimensions	Fabric
					a single fragment which may form part of a large hole.	
1047		Fired clay artefact	15	0.759	Irregular friable fragments one surviving surface.	Fabric 1b
1047		Fired clay artefact	1	0.141	Sub-rectangular fragment to partial surfaces 34 mm thick	Fabric 1b
1047		Undiagnostic fired clay	20	0.111	Irregular friable fragments	Fabric 1b

Table 5: Fired Clay

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

D.1.1 The faunal material in question was recovered from an evaluation on land east of Kettering (grid reference: SP 904 775). Faunal material was recovered from features dating from the Late Iron age to Early Roman periods. Three hundred and seventeen fragments were recovered with 169 identifiable to species (53.3% of the total sample). No information regarding residuality or contamination is available to the author at this time. The preservation of the assemblage is generally good. The hand collected animal bone is stored in crates measuring 45x30x23cm. The bones are washed and bagged by context. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 11.5Kg. Given the extremely large area of investigation (205h) 8 distinct sites were identified. No faunal material was recovered from Site 1. Features on all sites were provisionally dated to the Later Iron Age, apart from sites 7 and 8 which contained largely Early Roman features. Some Early Saxon features were observed in site 3 but no faunal material was recovered. Fragment counts and species recovered from each site are shown in table 2.

Methodology

D.1.2 The entire assemblage was scanned initially by context, with all “countable” bones being recorded on a specially written MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in table 1 and by phase in table 2. The numbers of ageable mandibles and epiphyses are recorded in Tables 3 and 4. Available measurements and sexable bones are recorded in tables 5 and 6. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant, 1982).

The Assemblage

D.1.3 As mentioned above the overall species distributions by phase and site are shown in table 1 & 2. In terms of number of fragments the Roman sample is slightly larger due to increased prevalence of sheep/goat remains. Cattle and sheep/goat are the only domestic taxa present and indeed the only taxa recovered from Roman contexts. Horse remains were recovered from Later Iron Age contexts **73**, **89** & **442**. Two fragments of dog were also recovered from context **442**. In terms of distribution between sites the largest number of fragments were recovered from site 7 (largely Roman) with site 2 (Later Iron Age) yielding the second largest assemblage.

D.1.4 Tables 3 & 4 show the number of ageable epiphyses and mandibles respectively. Few ageable epiphyses were recovered in roughly equal numbers within the phases. Ageable mandibles are limited to four cattle jaws from Later Iron Age contexts and two sheep from Roman features. Few measurable elements were recovered with these coming largely from Late Iron Age contexts (see table 5). Two sexable cattle horncores were recovered from Roman contexts **235** & **667**.

Statement of Research Potential

D.1.5 This is a small assemblage with some potential for comparison with others sites in the area despite potential for intra site analysis being limited. Significant Roman faunal assemblages have been recovered from the area including Higham Ferrers (Lawrence & Smith, 2009) and Stanwick (Davis, 1997), with Late Iron Age faunal assemblages including Clay Lane (Levitan et al, 1985), and Wilby Way (Maltby, 2003). Given the large evaluation area is it is hoped that a larger faunal sample recovered from further work would be of greater help in interpreting the wider economy.

Species	**Phase**	
	Late Iron Age	**Roman**
Cattle (*Bos*)	32	37
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	6	17
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	7	0
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	2	0
Large Mammal	26	22
Medium Mammal	3	17
Total	**76**	**93**

Table 6: Species distribution my phase (NISP)

Species	**Site**						
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Cattle (*Bos*)	15	6	0	6	4	32	7
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	3	0	1	1	2	14	1
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	4	9	0	3	0	0	0
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large Mammal	15	0	0	0	2	14	8
Medium Mammal	0	0	0	0	3	16	1
Total	**39**	**15**	**1**	**10**	**11**	**76**	**17**

Table 7: Species distribution by site (NISP)

Species	**Late Iron Age**	**Roman**
Cattle	21	17
Sheep/Goat	2	7
Pig	0	0
Horse	2	0
Total	**25**	**24**

Table 8: Number of ageable epiphyses

Species	Late Iron Age	Roman
Cattle	4	0
Sheep/Goat	0	2
Total	4	2

Table 9: Number of ageable mandibles

Species	Late Iron Age	Roman
Cattle	7	2
Sheep/Goat	0	2
Horse	3	0
Dog	1	0
Total	**11**	**4**

Table 10: Number of measurable bones

D.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.2.1 Sixty-four bulk samples were taken from a total of twenty-eight trenches during the evaluation phase of land east of Kettering, Northamptonshire. Features sampled have been provisionally dated as predominantly middle Iron Age (44 samples), early Roman (19 samples) and a Saxon SFB (1 sample). The initial results showed that preservation of plant remains is good with both carbonised and waterlogged plant remains present.

D.2.2 The mixed geology of the site posed some problems during processing. The heavy clay samples were treated with sodium carbonate prior to processing and some residues had to be processed twice.

D.2.3 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. Waterlogged plant remains are of particular value for providing information on the surrounding environment.

Methodology

D.2.4 For this initial assessment, approximately ten litres (one bucket) of each of the bulk environmental samples were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. Any artefacts present were picked out and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds and their presence recorded in the site database. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 11. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

D.2.5 It was decided that a uniform sampling strategy would be employed in which one bucket of each sample was processed in the first instance to assess the density and preservation of plant remains. Ideally larger sample volumes would have been processed to ensure maximum recovery due to potential variation in concentration of plant remains within a deposit. Budgetary and time constraints were the limiting factor and, unless the entire deposit is sampled, there is going to be a bias whatever volume is assessed. The uniformity of the sample size provided both positive and negative evidence that can be properly assessed for the entire site.

Quantification

D.2.6 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

Preservation

D.2.7 Plant remains are predominantly preserved by carbonization. The carbonized material is comprised of cereal grains and weed seeds in addition to charcoal. The waterlogged plant remains include seeds, roots and fragments of wood. Seeds preserved by waterlogging often retain their outer surface (testa) enabling more accurate identification in contrast to carbonized seeds which, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment.

D.2.8 The only sample (69) taken from a Saxon feature, SFB **1413**, did not produce and plant remains other than sparse charcoal.

Cereals

D.2.9 Cereals are the most commonly encountered food remains with charred grains present in approximately half of the samples. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), in particular the hulled wheat spelt (*T. spelta*) is common throughout. Emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat was noted in the Iron Age samples and free-threshing wheat occurs occasionally in the samples from the Roman deposits. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oats (*Avena* sp.) are less common and a characteristic floret of wild oat (*Avena fatua*) suggests that some of the oats recovered are of the wild rather than the cultivated variety. Chaff elements are comparatively rare and are comprised of small densities of glume bases and spikelet forks of spelt/emmer wheat, barley rachis fragments (in the Roman samples only) and cereal culm nodes.

Other food plants

D.2.10 Small legumes (Fabaceae) including peas (*Pisum sativum*) occur most commonly from the Roman samples and are particularly frequent in Sample 71 which was taken from the contents of a near-complete vessel in fill 758 of ditch **1435** in Trench 160

Weed seeds

D.2.11 Many of the weed seeds recovered are of common segetal (arable) species including brome (*Bromus* sp.), rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), grasses

(Poaceae) and tare/vetchling (*Vicia* sp.). Brome and rye-grass seeds which are of a similar size to grains, occur more frequently within the cereal rich assemblages. The Roman samples contain additional species of crop weed seeds including corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knapweeds (*Centaurea sp.*) and mustard (*Brassica nigra*-type).

D.2.12 Seeds from pasture plants occur in many of the Roman samples and include ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), clover/medicks (*Medicago/Trifolium* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus repens/acris/bulbosus*) and also a tuber of onion couch/false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum*) and the smaller grasses. These seeds may have originated as hay for animal fodder.

D.2.13 Seeds that have a more diverse habitat and can often be found on disturbed soils and growing around settlements include docks (*Rumex* sp.), nettles (*Urtica dioica*), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.) and fumitory (*Fumaria officianalis) and elderberry* (S*ambucus nigra*) were noted in the Roman samples.

D.2.14 Seeds of a number of plants that can be found growing in wet/damp soils including rushes (*Juncus* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*) are more common in the Roman samples.

Trenches

D.2.15 Preservation of plant remains varied across the site. The following table provides an indication of the date, type and degree of preservation of the samples from each trench.

Trench	Provisional date	Type of preservation	Degree of preservation	Sample pre-treatment required?
19	mid IA	Charred	poor	
27	mid IA	Charred	poor	Yes
28	mid IA	Charred	good	
33	mid IA	Charred	poor	Yes
34	mid IA	Charred	good	Yes
55	Iron Age??	Charred	poor	
70	mid IA	Charred	poor	Yes
73	Iron Age??	Charred	poor	Yes
102	mid IA	Charred	medium	
103	mid IA	Charred	good	
104	mid IA	Charred	poor	Yes
105	mid IA	Charred	medium	Yes
111	mid IA	Charred	poor	Yes
141	Post-med? Roman?	Charred	poor	
145	early Roman	Charred	poor	
160	early Roman	Charred	good	
161	early Roman	Charred and waterlogged	good	Yes
162	early Roman	Charred	good	
163	early Roman	Charred	good	
164	early Roman	Charred	medium	
168	early Roman	Charred	poor	
205	mid IA	Charred	poor	Yes
208	mid IA	Charred	poor	Yes

219	unknown	Charred	poor	Yes
260	mid IA	Charred	medium	
263	mid IA	Charred	medium	
264	mid IA	Charred	good	
265	mid IA	Charred	medium	

Table 11: Samples from Trenches

Discussion

D.2.16 The initial assessment of the plant assemblages recovered show that both charred and, to a lesser extent, waterlogged plant remains are preserved with a pattern of occupation clearly seen. Some of the most notable Iron Age samples are from pits **449**, **451** and **453** within trench 28 in area 2 and, within area 3, ditch **880** in Trench 103. The samples from the area 6 show a more general scatter of charred plant remains.

D.2.17 There is an area of Roman settlement in the centre of the site to the east (areas 7 and 8). Most of the samples from Roman deposits were taken in area 7. Only two samples were taken from area 8 and these samples did not produce any plant remains other than sparse charcoal.

D.2.18 The Iron Age assemblage is comprised of emmer and spelt wheat with occasional inclusions of barley and possibly oats. This is a common cereal assemblage for sites of this period (Grieg 1991) and as cereal cultivation increases throughout the Iron Age, emmer wheat is gradually replace by spelt which becomes the main type of wheat grown on most sites of this date in East Anglia (Murphy 1997). The cereals in the Roman samples are predominantly spelt wheat with any emmer remaining as a probable weed by this stage. Free-threshing wheats such as bread wheats were noted in the assemblage but were not well-enough preserved for full identification.

D.2.19 Spelt and emmer are both hulled wheats in which the grain is tightly enclosed in spikelets. The process of dehusking cereal grains involves several stages of processing to release the grain and each stage produces a characteristic assemblage of grain, chaff and weed seeds as described by Hillman (1981). These processes produce diagnostic waste elements of chaff including glume bases and spikelet forks and weed seeds. If this waste material has been accidentally or deliberately burnt, examining the proportions and ratios of the grains, chaff and crop weeds can be used to interpret the stages involved in the processing of the crops. The inclusion of a moderate density of charred cereal grains could be interpreted as separate deposits of grain that have been accidentally burnt.

D.2.20 Spelt and emmer wheat were usually stored as spikelets for protection against frost, moisture and insect damage and were subjected to the final stages of processing immediately prior to use. Two features have been interpreted as Iron Age storage pits and samples were taken one of the fills from each pit. Sample 3, fill 51 of pit **52** in Trench 102 contains a small number of charred grains along with a higher ratio of chaff elements and Sample 21 also contains a few wheat grains. Neither sample assists with the interpretation of these features as storage pits but that it is to be expected as any grain or dried food stored in these features would only have been preserved if burnt.

D.2.21 The weeds in these assemblages are predominantly species that have larger-sized seeds such as brome, cleavers and rye-grass. These seeds are harder to remove from the grain during the sieving stage of crop processing as they are a similar size to the grain and tend to be picked out by hand prior to consumption.
Barley appears to have been a secondary crop throughout all periods but this may be due to misrepresentation. Barley does not have to be parched and subjected to the

extensive stages of processing as wheat does if its primary use is for animal fodder. Barley grains are commonly used in soups, stews and also for malting/brewing although no germinated grains were recovered as evidence of brewing on site. Oats also occur infrequently and may have been the wild type (*Avena fatua*) rather than the cultivated type (*A. sativa*).

D.2.22 Pulses are not well represented as they are less likely to be exposed to fire as cereals are. Both peas and beans were noted in several samples, most commonly as cotyledon fragments but as a significant assemblage in Sample 71, the contents of a vessel recovered from ditch **1435**. This particular sample was taken from within the near-complete Roman vessel and originally thought to be waterlogged. It is in fact an extremely rich sample of charred plant remains. In addition to the peas there are small number of spelt and barley grains that have been well preserved along with chaff elements such as glume bases, spikelet forks and culm nodes of straw (presumably spelt stems). More surprising is the large number of seeds of sedges and rush fruits that are also included in this charred assemblage. The deposit around the vessel was not sampled due to it's apparent sterility so it is relatively safe to assume the charred remains were confined to the vessel despite it not having a base. The interpretation of the assemblage is subjective; it contains crop processing waste in the form of chaff and grain. The peas were most likely to have been in a dried form prior to burning as their preservation in so good and their inclusion suggests accidental burning. The sedges and rushes could have been fuel, possibly burnt flooring material. It could be the remains of a hearth has been swept up and disposed of within the vessel and then discarded in the ditch. It is thought that there may have been clay packing within the vessel that may have acted as a temporary base.

D.2.23 Despite a relatively wide range of taxa, weed seeds are not abundant in the charred plant assemblages. Most of the weed seeds recovered are consistent with the final stages of crop processing in which the semi-cleaned grain would be sieved and hand picked to remove contaminating seeds that are of a similar size to the actual grains such as corn gromwell and brome. Brome seeds are often found in charred grain assemblages as the plants grow to the same height as the cereal crop and the seeds are a similar size to the cereal grain so they are difficult to avoid. They could have been tolerated as a crop contaminant as they are unlikely to greatly affect quality of flour. Other plant species that grow in cultivated fields such as vetches, rye-grass, corn-cockle and cleavers would have been harvested along with the crops. Very few of the crop weeds that produce smaller sized seeds were recovered. This suggests that the earlier stages of crop processing in which these small seeds are likely too be sieved out, were carried out in the actual fields.

D.2.24 The species of weed plants recovered is more extensive in the Roman period which most likely reflects increased occupation and possibly the importation of grain. Corn cockle is a weed of cultivated ground that is thought to be a Roman introduction (Godwin, 1984) that arrived in England during the Roman period as grain contaminants and became established within native fields as a troublesome common crop weed. It grows to a height of 60cm and would have been harvested with the crop. The large, black seeds are a similar size to cereal grains and are extremely poisonous to both humans and livestock, even if cooked, so any contaminating seeds have to removed prior to consumption. This was possibly a task carried out by the fireside with the seeds thrown onto the fire as they were picked out by hand.

D.2.25 Two samples taken from pit **832** in Trench 162 are noteworthy in that they contain a significant assemblage of charred plant remains that include cereal grains, particularly

spelt wheat, cereal chaff and numerous weed seeds with significant quantities of goosefoot, docks and grass seeds. Seeds of sedges and rushes are also abundant. Sample 83, fill 835 is richer than Sample 84, fill 836. This assemblage represents a deliberate deposit of crop processing waste along with other burnt plant material. This feature contained five fills, 835 is the third fill from the base and 836 is the fourth. It is possible that there will have been some mixing between the two deposits through bioturbation.

D.2.26 Other samples from Roman deposits that contain moderate charred plant assemblages include ditch **225** in Trench 161 and ditch **683** in Trench 163 both of which appear to have been used for the disposal of burnt refuse including cereals remains and burnt hay/flooring material that may have been stable waste.

D.2.27 Wetland species are quite common and include rushes and sedges both of which are large groups of species which include plants of damp ground commonly associated with river banks and water-filled ditches. It is possible that they were growing on the margins of wet fields and were harvested with a cereal crop. Alternatively they may have originated from burnt flooring or thatch material. Grassland plants include grasses and plantain indicate pasture and may have been brought in with hay as animal fodder or bedding.

D.2.28 The only waterlogged deposits encountered on this site are Sample 26, fill 245 of ditch **244** and, possibly, Sample 27, fill 251 of ditch **250** both of which are in Trench 161 and are thought to date to the Roman period. Sample 26 contains seeds of plants that prefer damp soils such as gypsywort along with plants that prefer nitrogen-rich soils such as nettles and henbane. Plants that may have been growing in the surrounding area include fool's parsley, thistles, dead-nettles, brambles and elder bushes. Sample 27 contains mainly elder and nettles seeds and is less informative.

Conclusions

D.2.29 The initial assessment of environmental samples from evaluation trenches at East Kettering has shown that there is excellent archaeobotanical potential from both the Iron Age and the Roman occupation phases on this site. The single sample from the Saxon building was sterile but further excavation may reveal more features of this date.

D.2.30 The relatively low density of charred plant macrofossils in this assemblage limits interpretation of the features sampled and it is recommended that the remaining soil samples are processed should this be within budgetary constraints.

D.2.31 If further excavations are planned for this area, it is recommended that a schedule for environmental sampling should be appended to the updated project design. By extensive sampling the nature of cereal waste and weed assemblages should provide an indication into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from all periods of occupation and may establish whether there has been a change from cereal producer in the Iron Age to consumer in the Roman period.

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Appendix F. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-134907		
Project Name	Evaluation of land East of Kettering, Pahse A		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	21-08-2012	Finish	02-10-2012
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNNEKE12	Planning App. No.	
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
pit	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
ditch	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
pit	Roman 43 to 410	bell	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
post hole	Roman 43 to 410	brooch	Roman 43 to 410
structure	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	iron object	Iron Age -800 to 43

Project Location

County	Northamptonshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Kettering	Land surrounding Poplars farm, Kettering, Northamptonshire	
Parish	Kettering		
HER	Northamptonshire		
Study Area	205ha	National Grid Reference	SP 904 775

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Lesly-Anne Mather
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Northamptonshire county store	OA East office Bar Hill	Northamptonshire county store
XNNEKE12	XNNEKE12	XNNEKE12

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☒
Survey		☒	☒
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☒ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☒ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☒ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

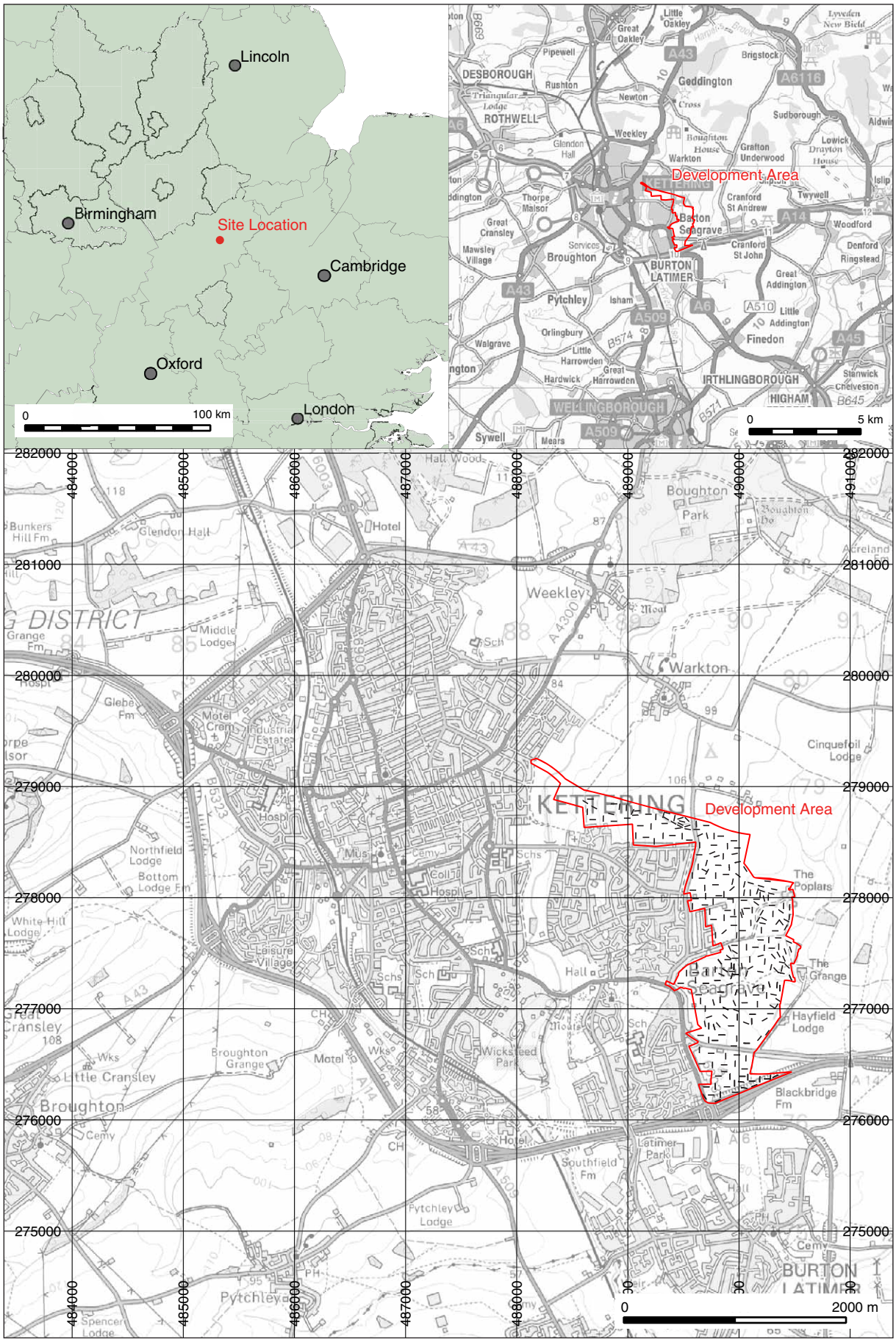

Figure 1: Site location

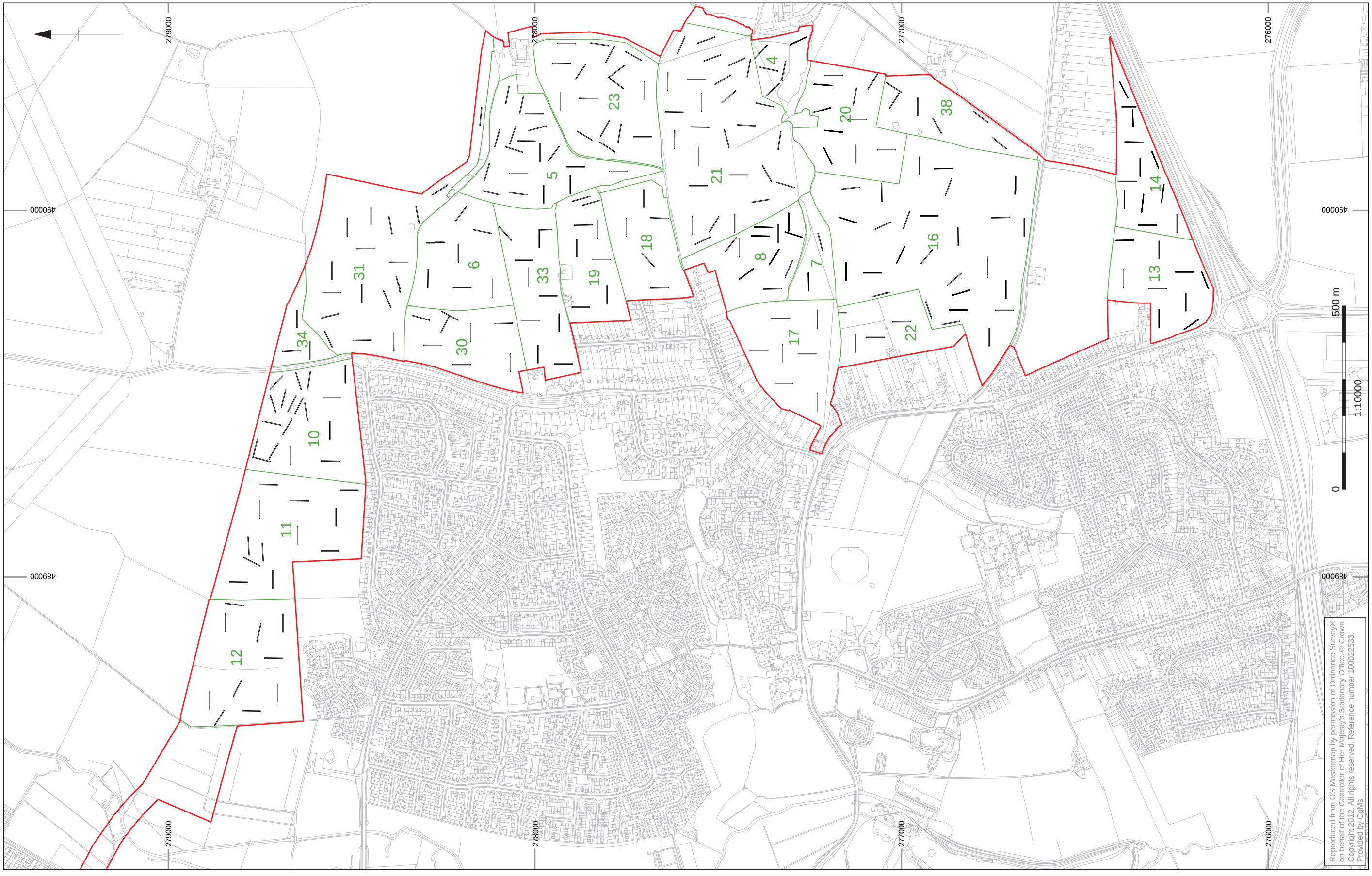

Figure 2: Overall plan of evaluation trenches, showing field numbers

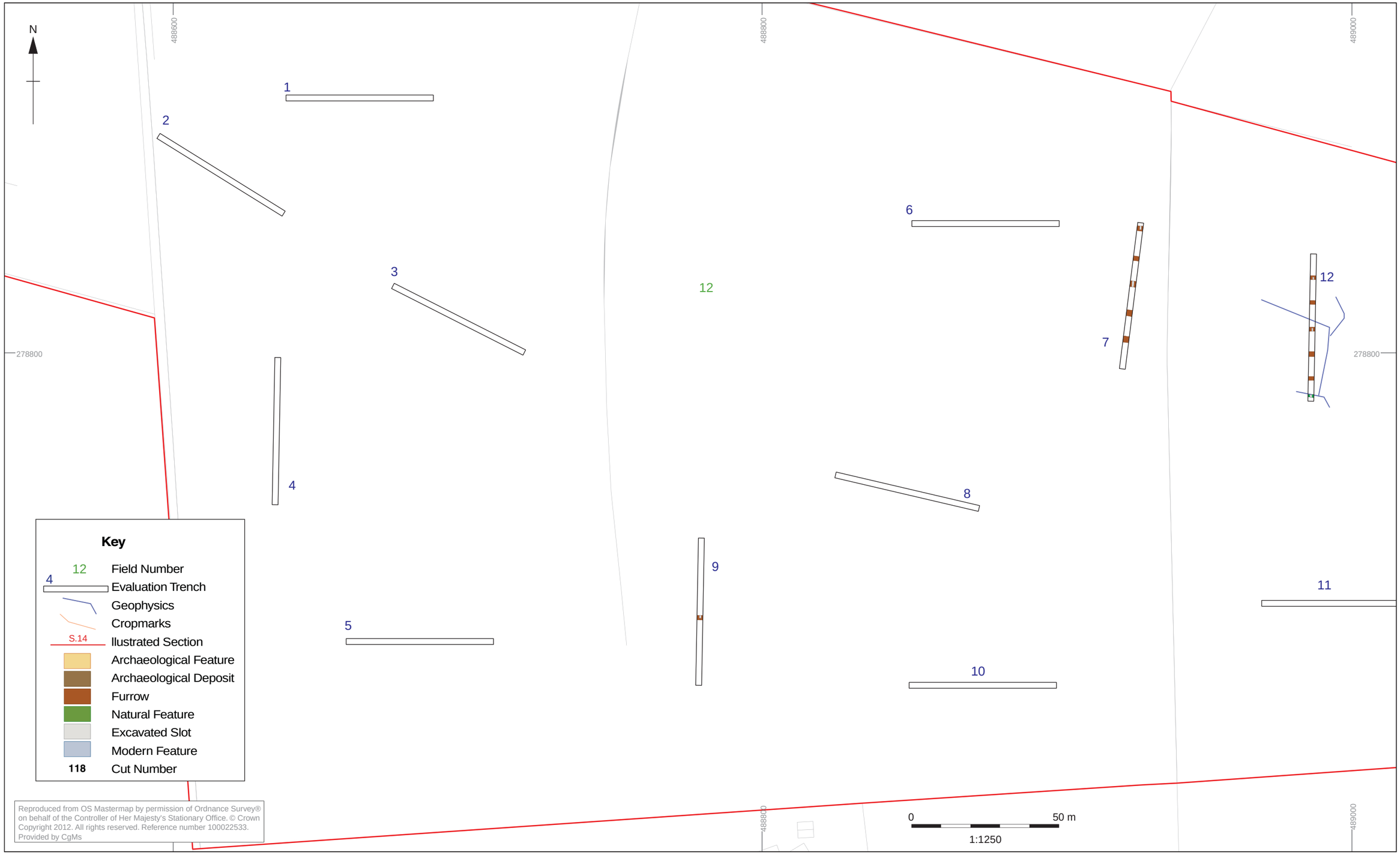

Figure : Field 2, trenches

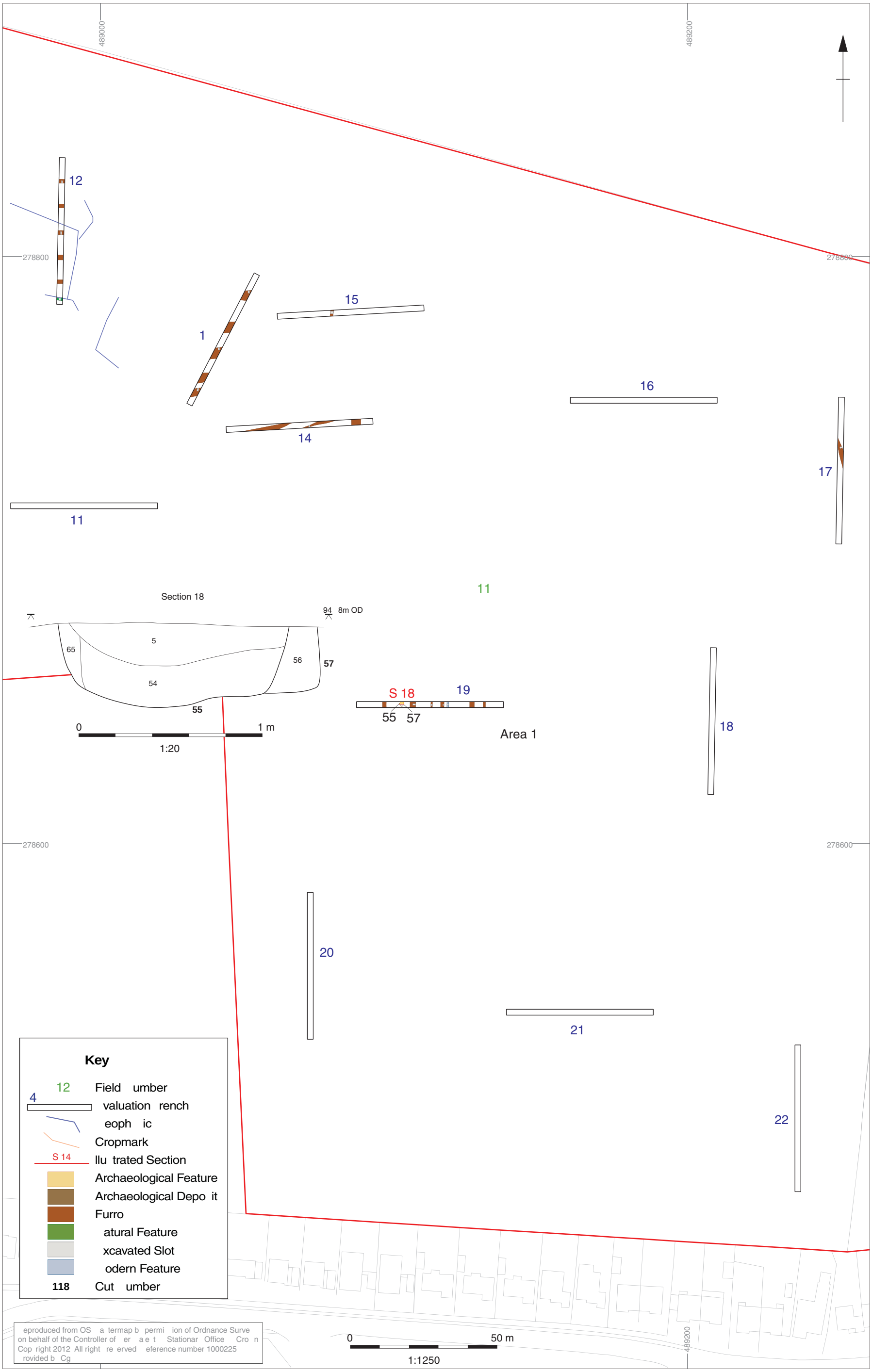

Figure 4: Field 11, trenches 11-22

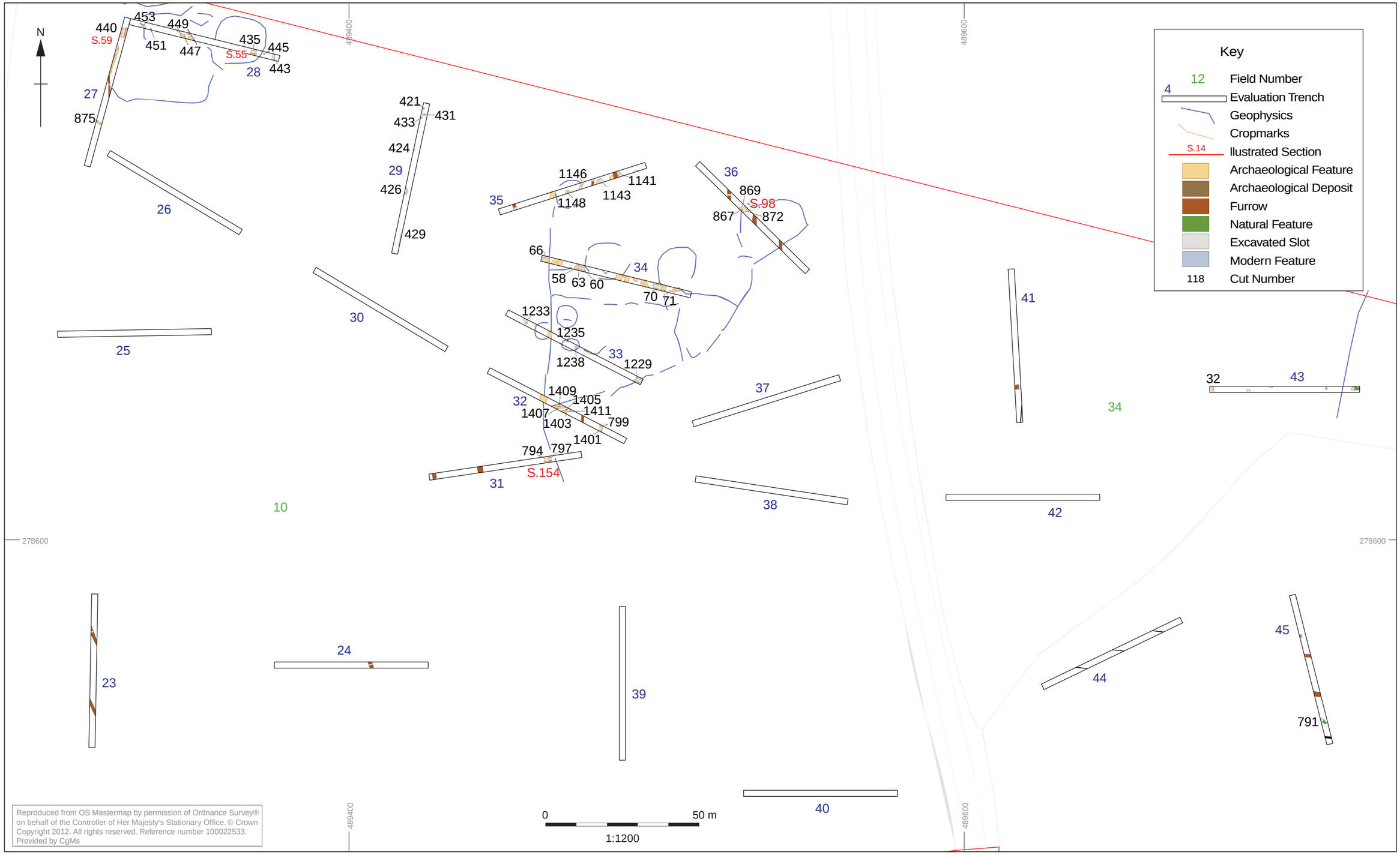

Figure : Field , trenches 2 , Field , trenches

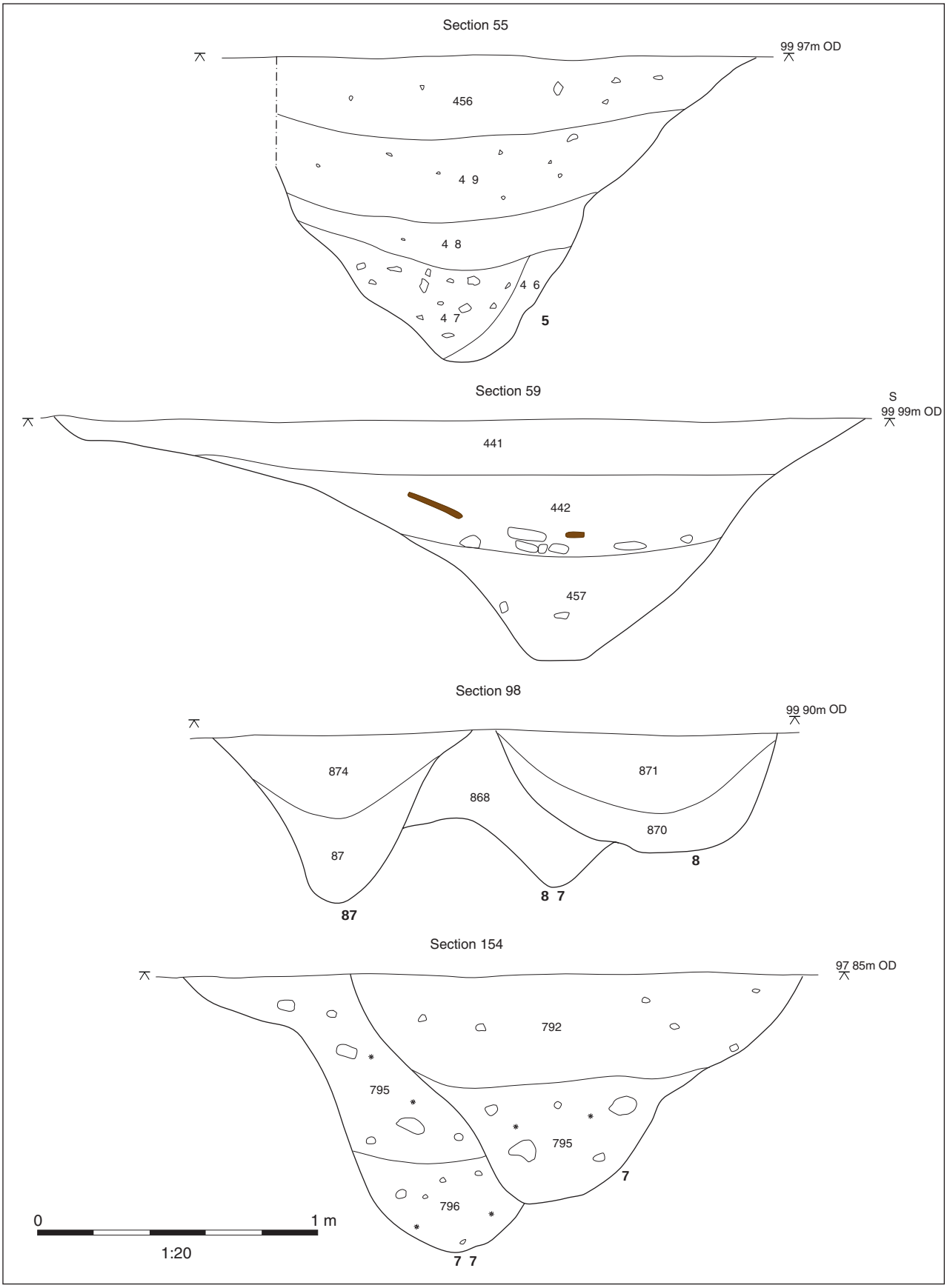

Figure 6: Section 55 59 98 and 154

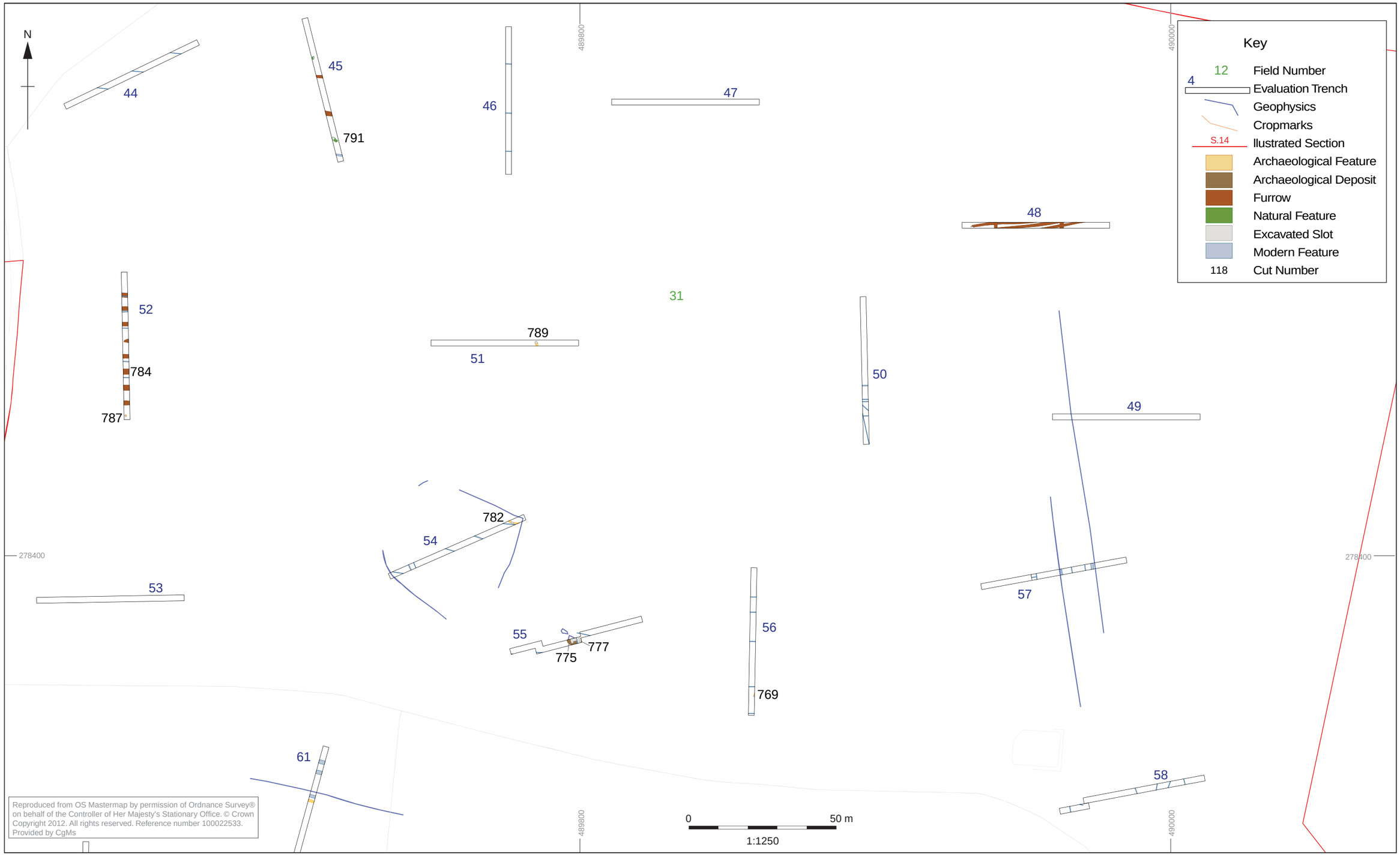

Figure 7: Field 31, trenches 44 - 58

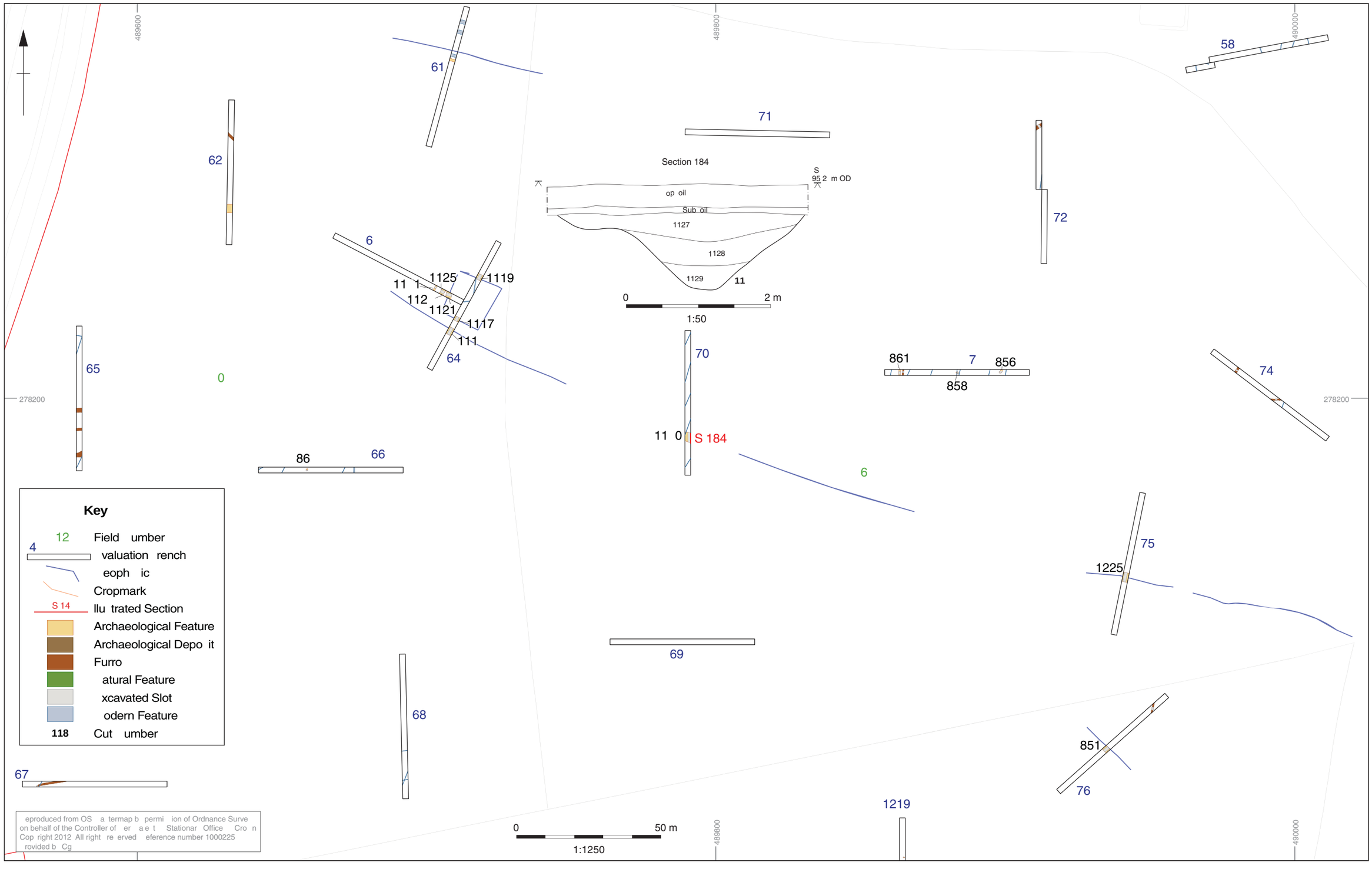

Figure : Field , trenches , Field , trenches , and section

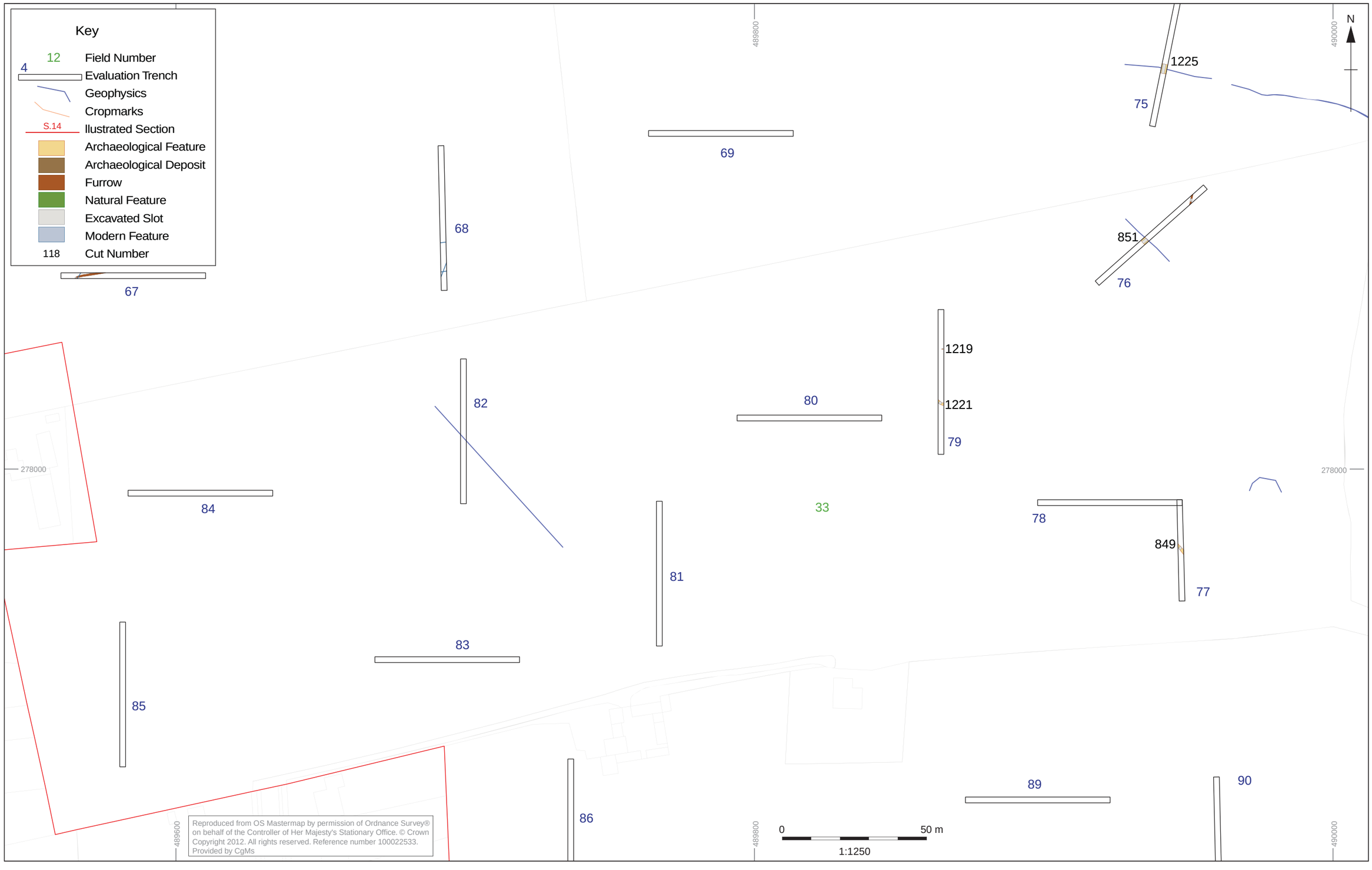

Figure 9: Field 33, trenches 76 - 85

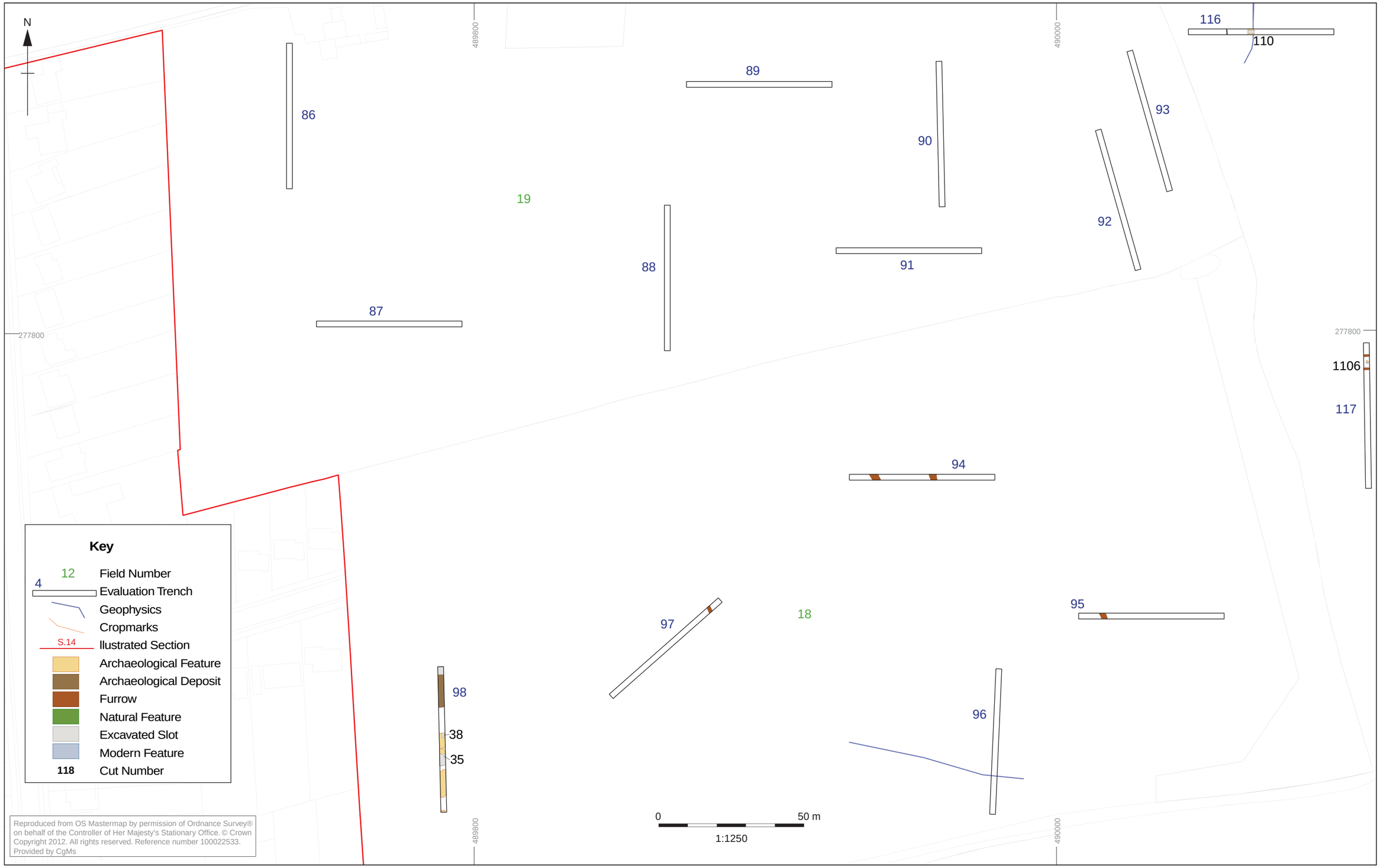

Figure : Field , trenches , Field , trenches

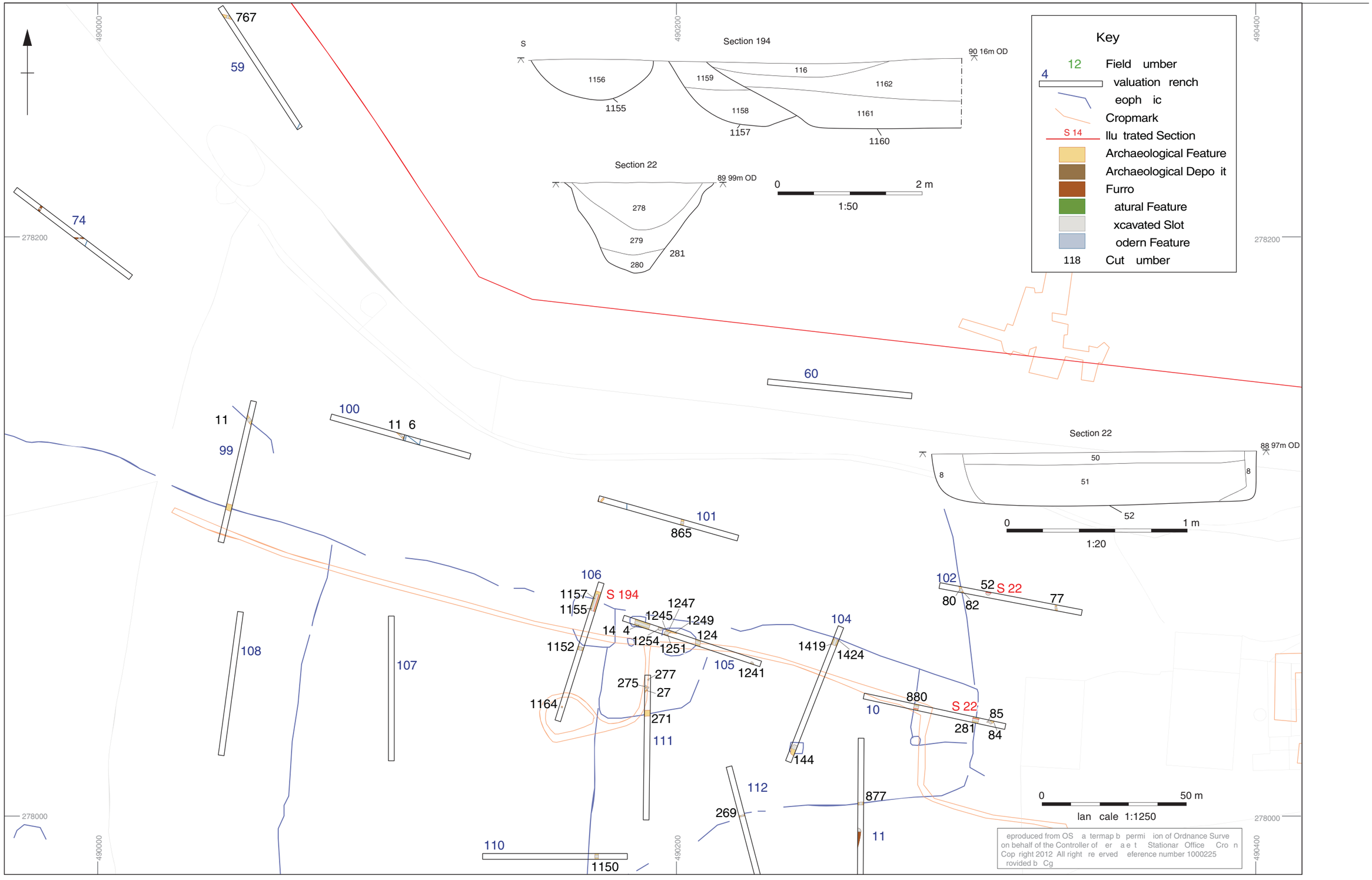

Figure 11: Field 5, trenches 99 - 111, Field 31, trenches 59 and 60

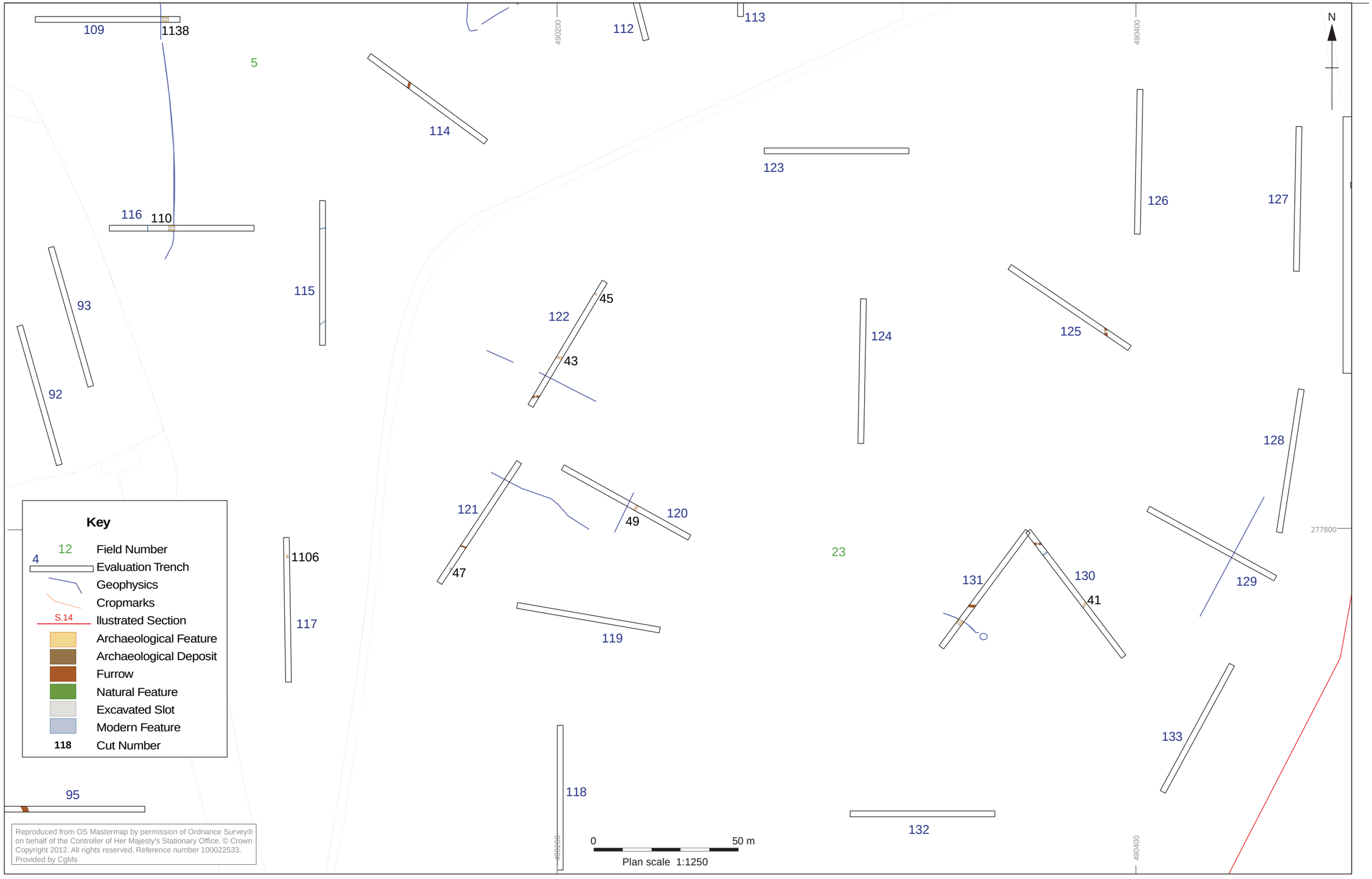

Figure 2: Field , trenches , , Field 2 , trenches

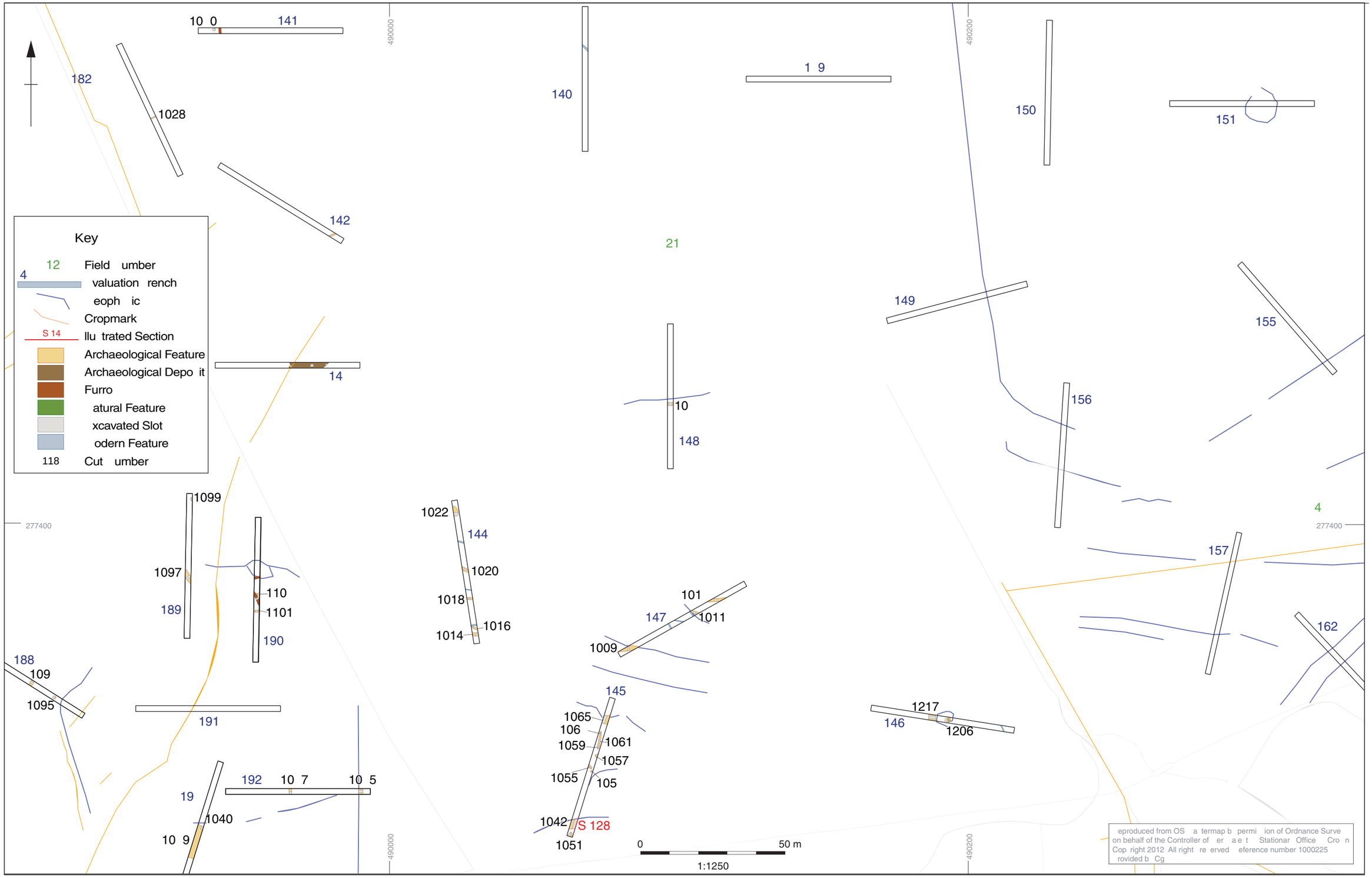

Figure 13: Field 21, trenches 139-151, 155 - 157, and 182

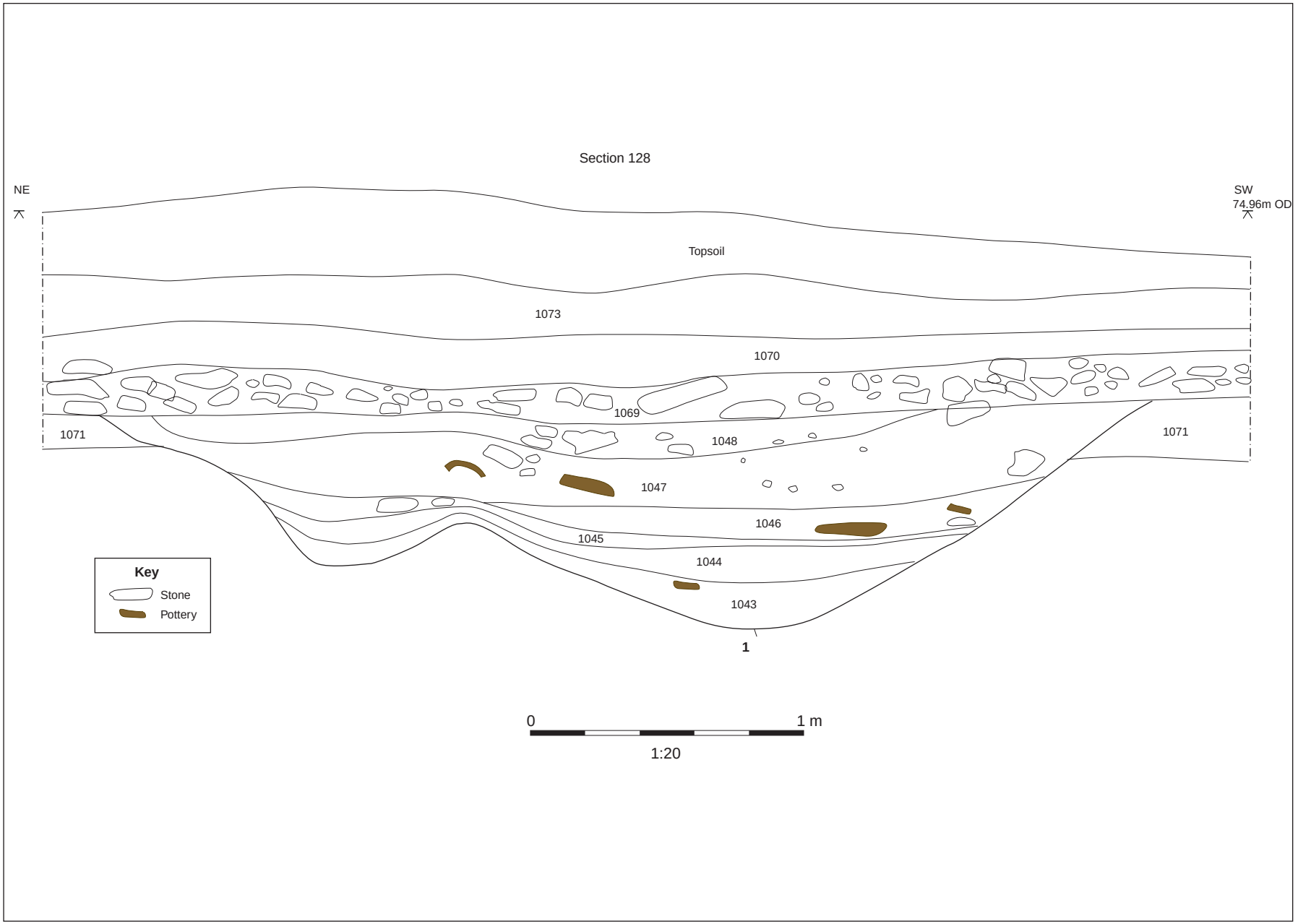

Figure 14: Section 128

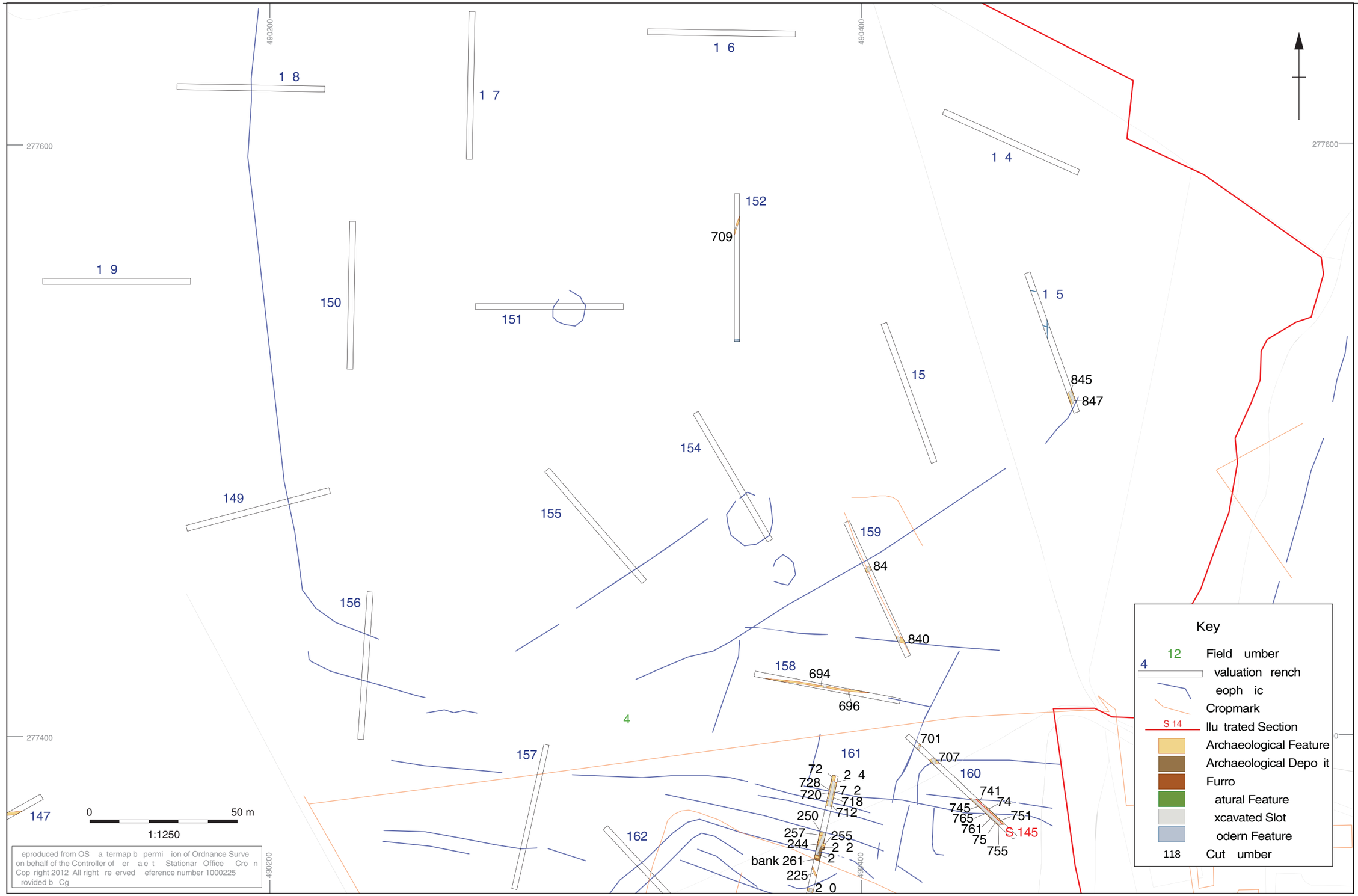

Figure : Field 2 , trenches , , and Field , trenches 2

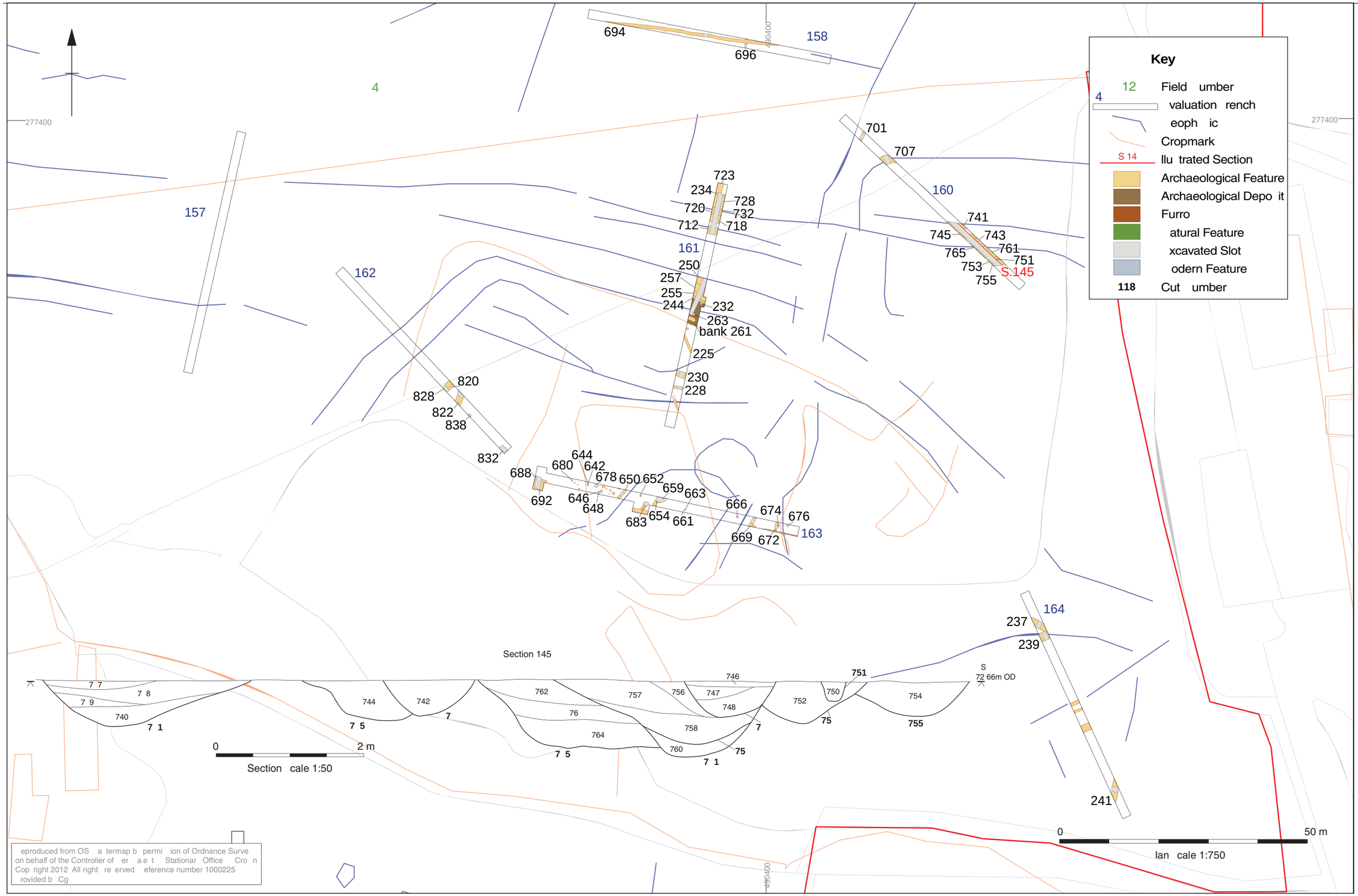

Figure : Field , trenches

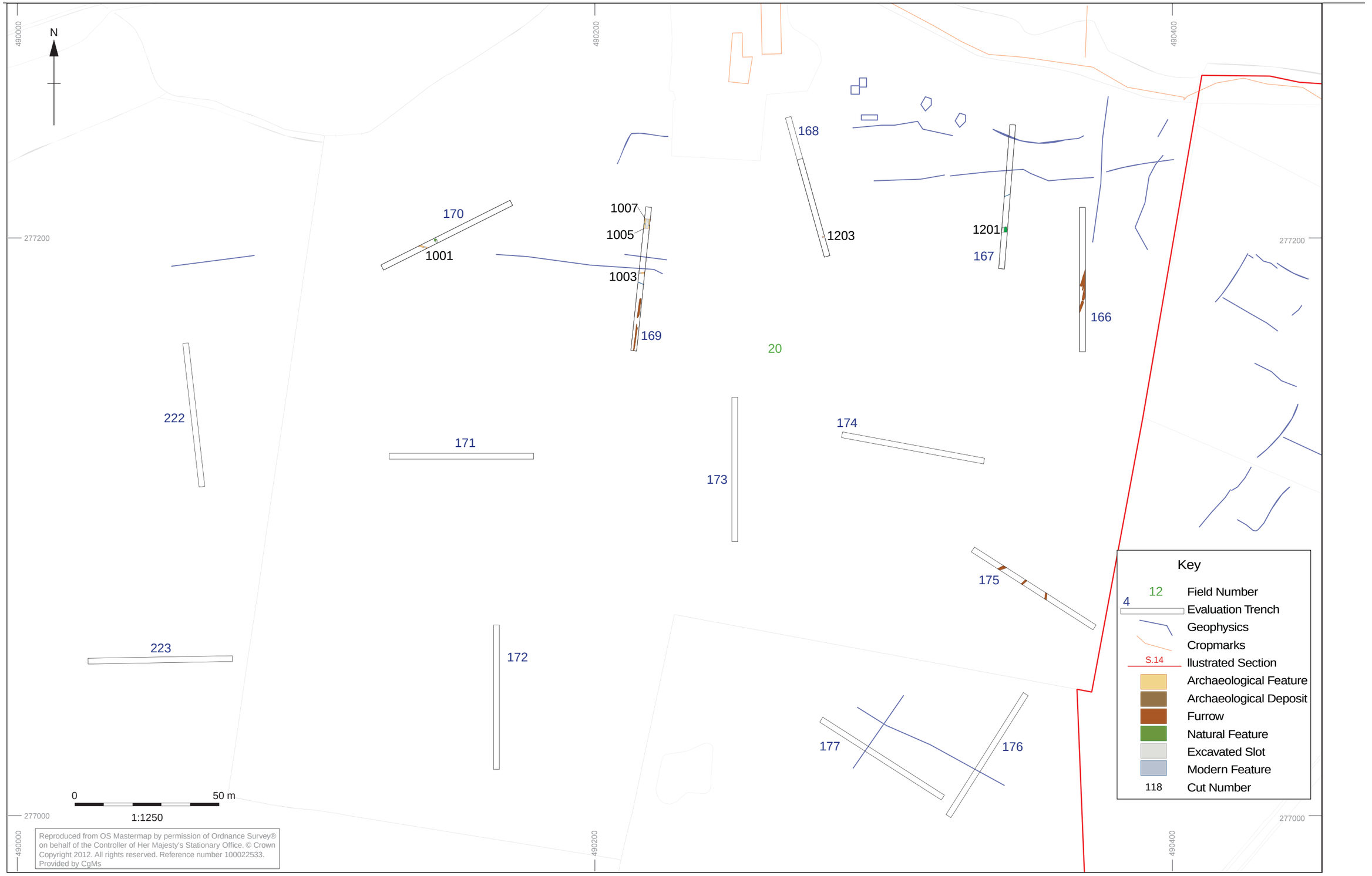

Figure 17: Field 20, trenches 166 -175

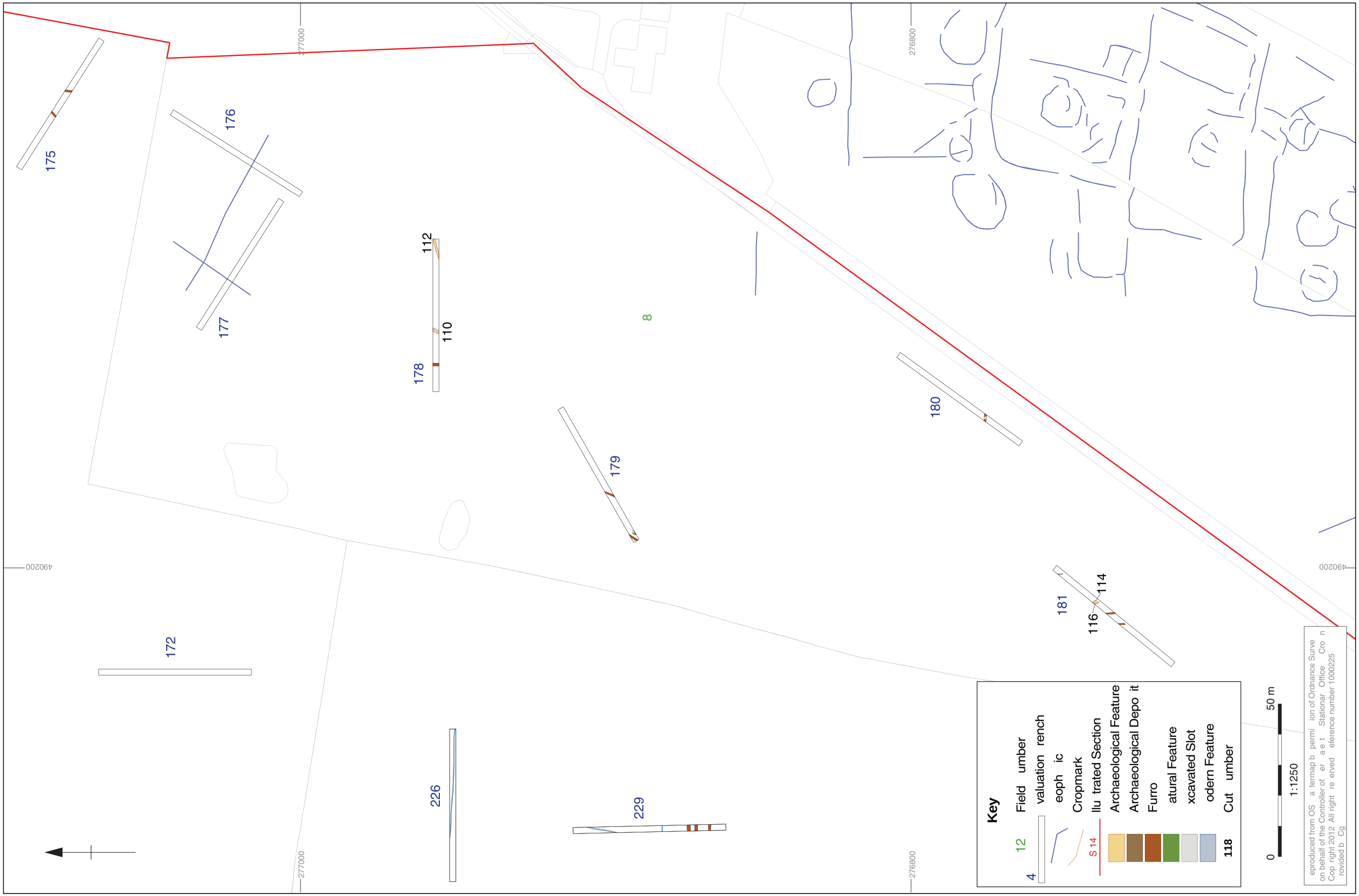

Figure 18: Field 8 trenche 176 181

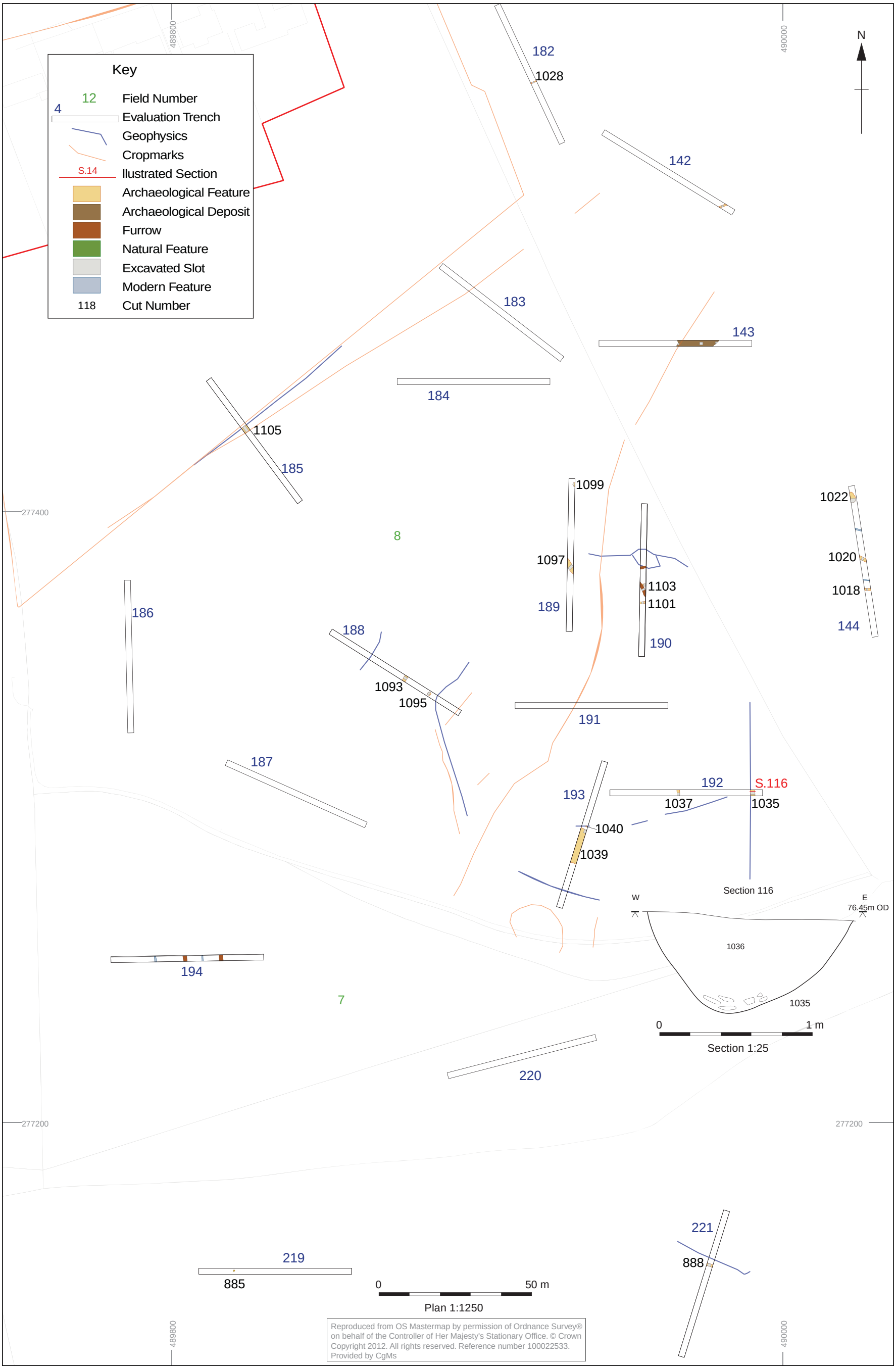

Figure 19: Field 8, trenches 1183 - 193, Field 7, trenches 194 -220

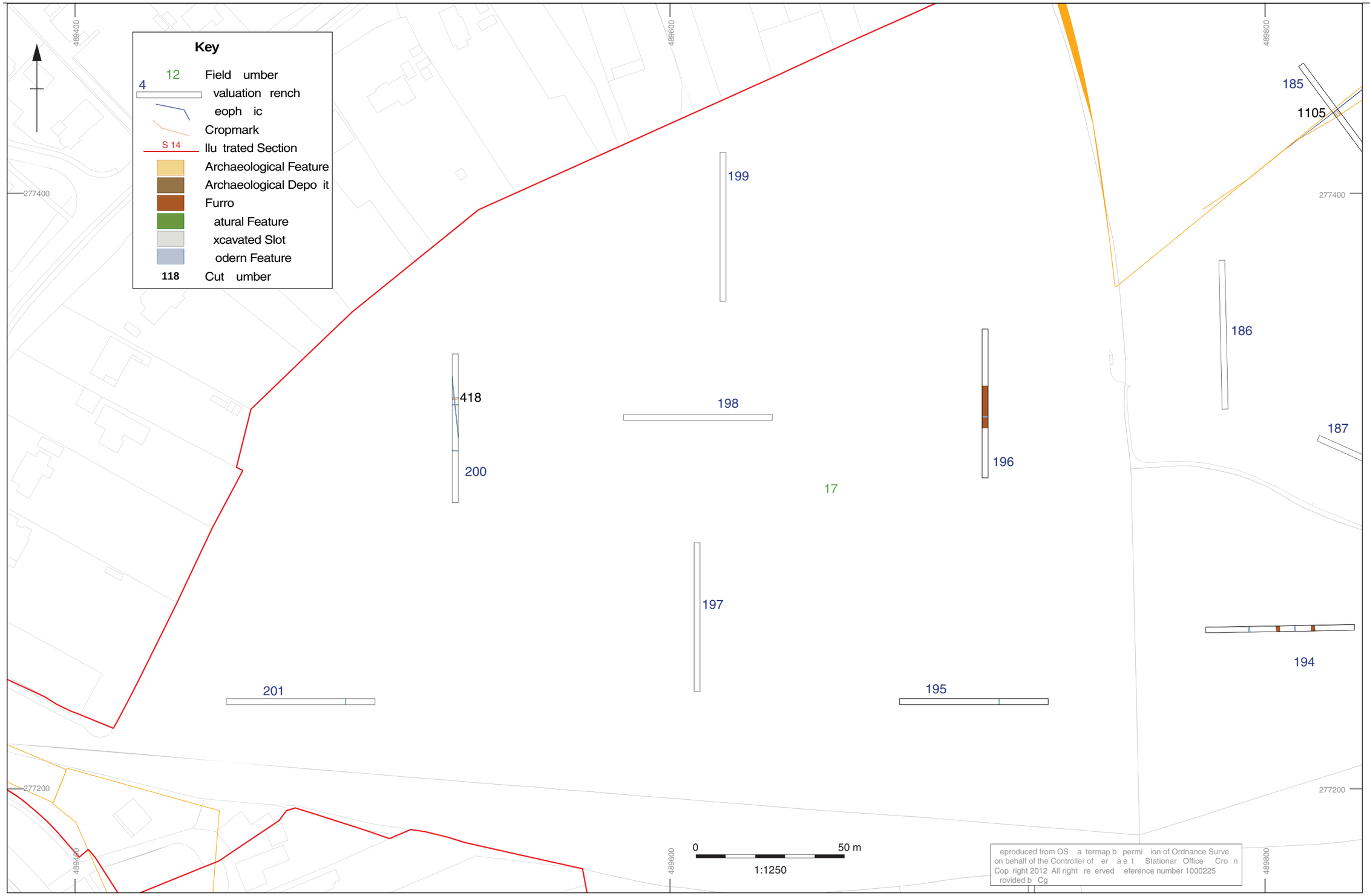

Figure 2 : Field , trenches 2

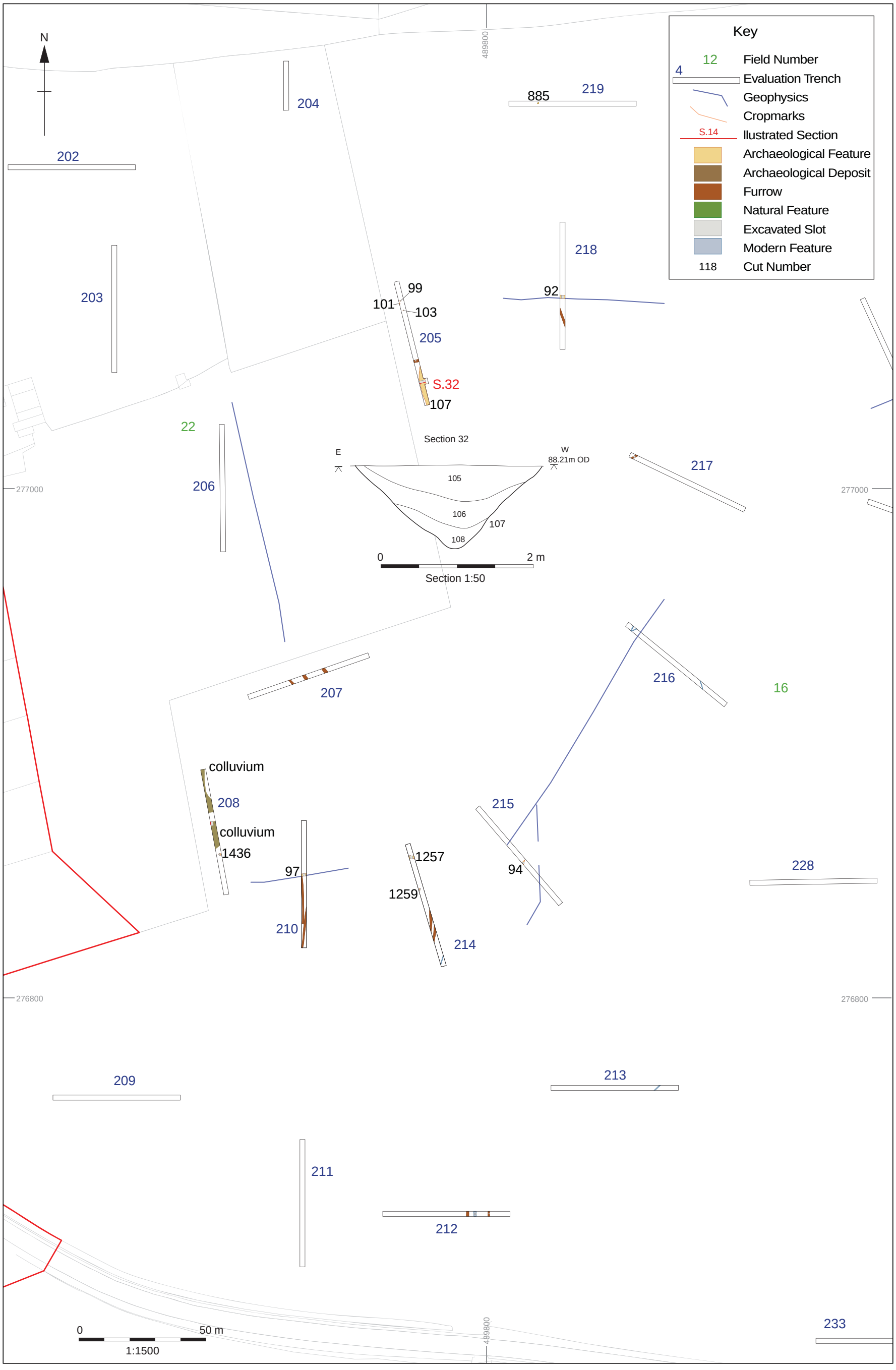

Figure 21: Field 22, trenches 202 - 204 and 206, Field 16, trenches 205, 207 - 219, 228 and 233

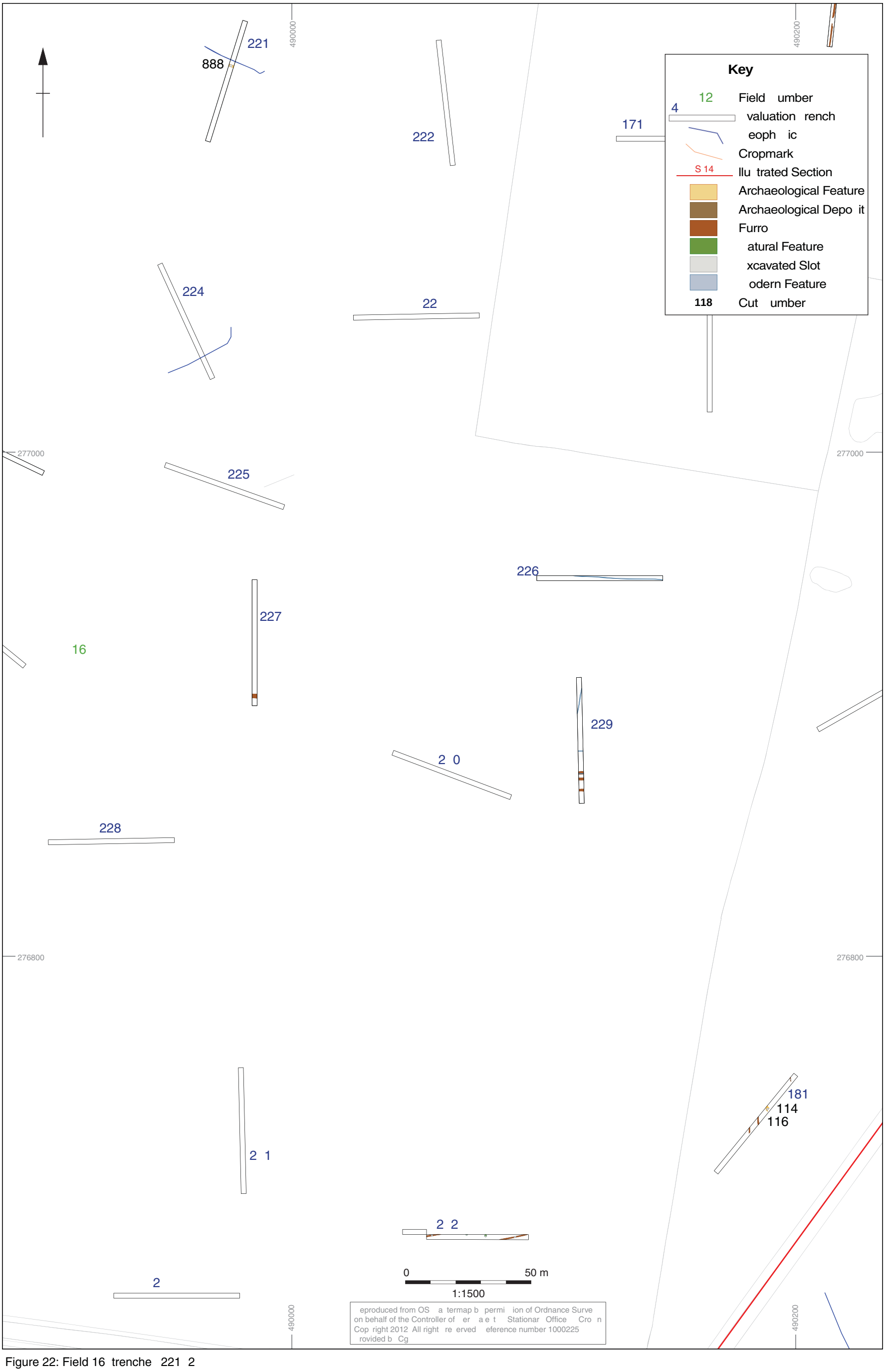

Figure 22: Field 16 trenche 221 2

Figure 23: Field 13, trenches 245 - 255

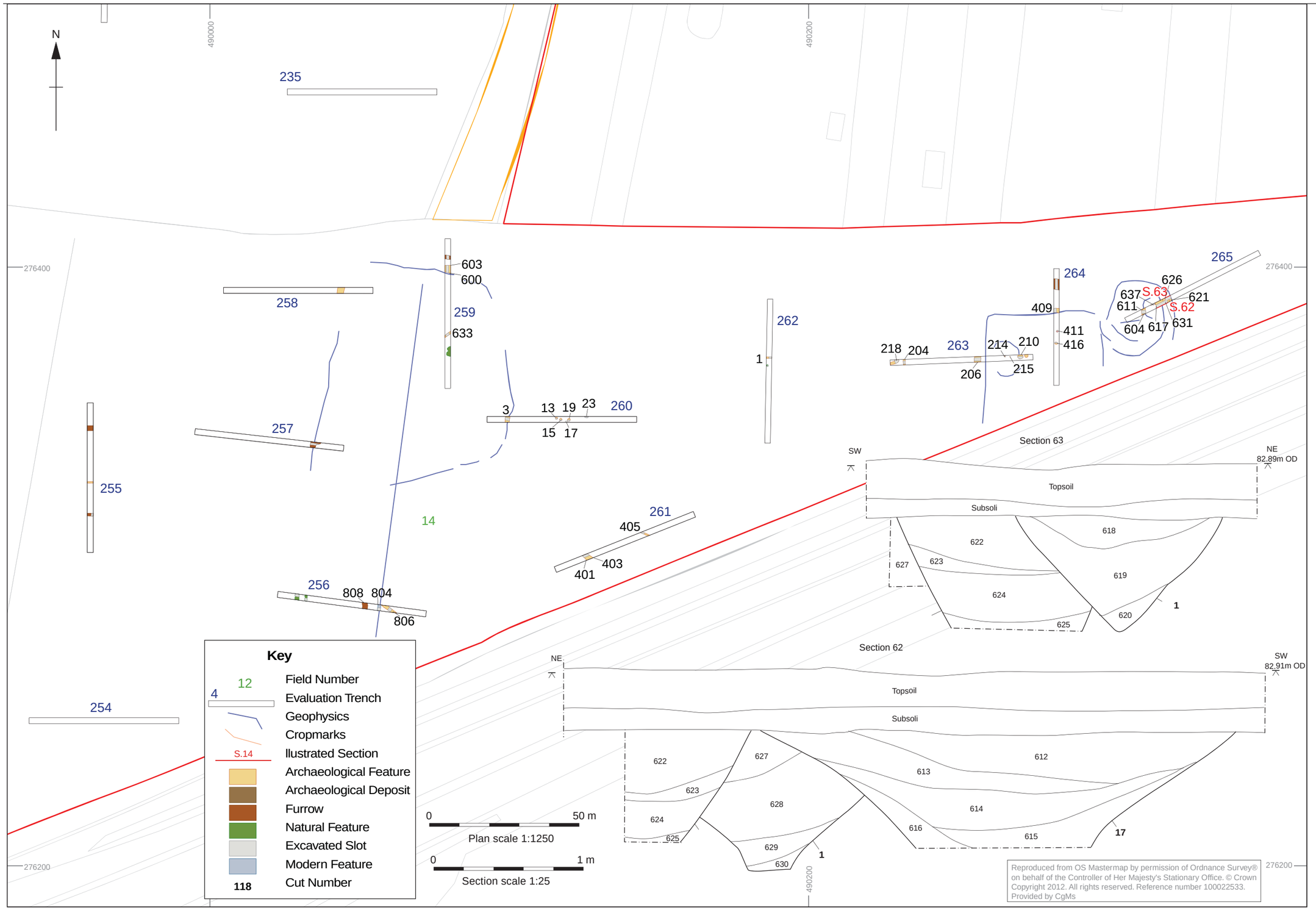

Figure 2 : Field , trenches 2 2

Figure 25: Overall plan of evaluation trenches, showing areas of Iron Age and Roman activity

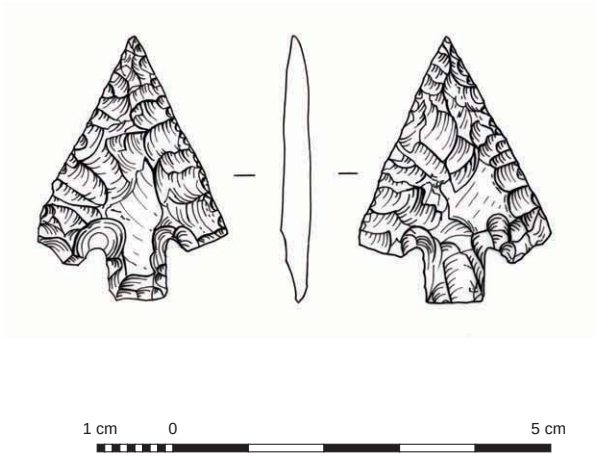

Figure 26: Flint barbed and tanged arrowhead

Plate 1: Ditch 66, trench 34

Plate 2: Ditch 1130, trench 70

Plate 3: Sunken featured building 1414, trench 104

Plate 4: Near complete ceramic vessel (SF10) within ditch 759, trench 160

Plate 5: Posthole 232, trench 161.


Plate 6: Pottery vessel placed in pit 263, trench 161

Plate 7: Feature 692, trench 163, containing a possible stone lines culvert.

Plate 8: Pit 210, trench 263.

Plate 9: Aerial view of the area during trial trenching (courtesy of Alan Wordie)

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