

Roman wells at Chester Farm Irchester Northamptonshire



Post-Excavation Assessment



June 2017

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Council

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Roman wells at Chester Farm, Irchester, Northamptonshire

Post-excavation Assessment


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Summary

During October and November 2016, Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned to undertake the excavation of two stone lined Roman wells on a community dug project at Chester Farm, Irchester, Northamptonshire.

*The two wells, which both measured 0.7m in diameter, were entirely constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks and measured 3.75m and 3.35m deep respectively. A substantial assemblage of 2nd to 4th century pottery and animal bone was recovered from both wells; along with lesser amounts of CBM, shell and metalwork. Several small pieces of waterlogged wood were also retrieved. A number of whole vessels were collected from well **800**, whereas well **810** was dominated by animal bone; potentially indicative of differential zoning within the Roman town*

Sequential environmental sampling recovered seeds from the lower waterlogged fills which represent plants that would have been growing in the near vicinity of the features. This was reaffirmed by pollen analysis of the basal fill of each well, which produced relatively rich and diverse samples.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 The Chester Farm Project is a Northamptonshire County Council project supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Fieldwork associated with the redevelopment of the site has been carried out under the coordination of Ian Meadows Archaeology; with the most recent excavation on the driveway being undertaken with the assistance of volunteers. OA East was commissioned to aid in the excavation of the site, specifically of two Roman stone lined wells.

1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Aims and Methodology

Aims

1.2.1 The aim of the well excavation was to:

- establish the depth of each well;
- identify and characterise the archaeological deposits within them;
- produce a stratigraphic section;
- determine the quality of preservation of artefact and environmental remains within the well fills.

Methodology

1.2.2 Prior to excavation the full depth of the wells was not known, but they were anticipated to be between 3m and 5m deep. The wells were too narrow to half section, therefore all fills were 100% excavated. Once a new fill was encountered, hand excavation was halted and a running section drawn. The first 1m of well **810** had been excavated during the community dig, these results were incorporated into the running section.

1.2.3 Following recording, one half of the well was removed by machine to enable photographs to be taken of the remaining side of the stone lining. Following this, the remaining portion of the well was removed by a 20 tonne 360° excavator using a toothless bucket down to next the unexcavated level, and then the process repeated.

1.2.4 The machine stepped the excavation area, so as to make safe and the area around the top was fenced off.

1.2.5 Environmental sampling was employed at all stages throughout the wells fills, along with finds recovery. All spoil was scanned with a metal detector.

1.2.6 All machine excavation was carried out under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

1.2.7 The wells and all their associated fills and masonry linings were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Sections were recorded by hand at a scale of 1:10 and digital photographs were taken at all stages of excavation.

2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.1 Well 800

2.1.1 Well **800** was stone lined with an internal diameter of 0.7m and was 3.75m deep. It contained seven fills (801-807) which consisted of loams and clays which varied in thickness from 0.2m to 0.95m. The majority of the fills contained varying amounts of tabular stone (of varying sizes). Artefacts were recovered from all fills and consisted of pottery (including a number of complete vessels), animal bone, CBM, baked clay, shell, metalwork and environmental remains. Pottery and animal bone were by far the most prevalent.

2.2 Well 810

2.2.1 Well **810** was also stoned lined with an internal diameter of 0.7m and was 3.35m deep. It contained five fills (06 and 811-814) which consisted of clays and silts which varied in thickness from 0.3m to 1m. All of the fills contained varying levels of tabular stone on varying sizes, some of which was particularly substantial and could possibly have been building stone. Artefacts were recovered from all fills and consisted of pottery, animal bone, CBM, shell, metalwork, environmental remains and waterlogged wood. Animal bone was by far the most prevalent.

3 REPORT WRITING AND ARCHIVING

Report writing

3.1.1 Tasks associated with the report writing are to be decided following the production of the PXA.

Storage and curation

3.1.2 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Northamptonshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code CFM16 and a county Accession Number (to be assigned). A digital archive will be deposited with the OA Library/ADS. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

3.1.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

4 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

Name	Initials	Project Role
Louise Bush	LB	Project Officer/author
Aileen Connor	AC	Project Manager
Chris Howard-Davis	CHD	Metalwork
Hayley Foster	HF	Faunal remains
Ted Levermore	TL	CBM and baked clay
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental remains
Steve Wadeson	SW	Roman pottery
<i>TBC</i>		Shell
<i>TBC</i>		Illustrator

Table 1: Project team

Task	Initials	Details	No. of days
Roman pottery	SW	Compile a full catalogue of the assemblage Write report Editing, comments etc.	9
CBM and baked clay	TL	Compile a full catalogue of the assemblage Write report Editing, comments etc.	0.5
Metalwork	CHD	Compile a catalogue Write report	0.5
Environmental remains	RF	Process remaining samples Finds retrieval	2
Faunal remains	HF	Compile a full catalogue of the assemblage Write report Editing, comments etc.	10
Shell	<i>TBC</i>	Write report Editing, comments etc.	0.5
Illustration	<i>TBC</i>	Illustrate complete vessels and selected sherds Compile figures and plates	3
Report writing	LB	Write report	2
Editing	AC	Editing, comments etc.	0.5

Table 2: Task list

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Cut	Category	Feature	Findings	Samples
06	810	fill	well	<i>tbc</i>	
800	800	cut	well	-	-
801	800	fill	well	pottery animal bone	100
802	800	fill	well	pottery CBM metalwork	-
803	800	fill	well	pottery CBM baked clay animal bone worked stone	101
804	800	fill	well	pottery animal bone CBM shell	102
805	800	fill	well	pottery animal bone metalwork wall plaster shell	103 104
806	800	fill	well	pottery animal bone	105
807	800	fill	well	pottery animal bone shell	106 107
808	800	fill	well	-	-
809	800	masonry	well	-	-
810	810	cut	well	-	-
811	810	fill	well	pottery animal bone CBM	-
812	810	fill	well	pottery animal bone	108
813	810	fill	well	pottery animal bone	109
814	810	fill	well	pottery animal bone metalwork	110
815	810	fill	well	-	-
816	810	masonry	well	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS QUANTIFICATION

B.1 Pottery

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sample no.</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
801		0.862	20	
	100	0.044	7	
802		0.007	2	Samian
		0.895	41	
803	101	0.167	10	
		0.821	9	
		1.166	88	Semi Complete OXRCC Bowl Type C81
804	102	0.031	8	
		0.079	1	
		0.486	14	
805	103	0.105	10	
		0.930	24	
806		0.354	2	Shell tempered Wares
	105	0.141	21	Includes samian
		0.829	1	Complete STW Med Mouth Jar 4.5
		0.167	4	Near Complete Pentice-Moulded Beaker NV54-57
		1.141	33	Semi Complete NVCC Narrow Neck Jar, X-fit (807)
		2.253	86	x2 STW Jars, Sooting/Residue on Surfaces
		0.087	6	
		0.011	1	Samian
807	106	0.132	34	
		1.290	1	Complete GW Narrow Neck Jar (Part of Rim Missing)
		0.026	3	X-fit (806), Semi Complete NVCC Narrow Neck Jar
		1.029	26	
811		0.080	1	NVCC, Owners mark on Base in form of X X
		0.387	10	
812		0.889	25	
813		0.046	8	
814		0.508	18	
		0.368	7	Semi-Complete Everted Rim Beaker
Total		15.331	455	

B.2 CBM and Baked Clay

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
802		CBM	0.733	4	Tile
803		CBM	0.208	1	Tile
		CBM	0.111	1	Shell tempered tile
		Baked clay	0.519	2	
804		CBM	0.357	1	Box flue fragment
805	103	Plaster	0.087	1	Painted wall plaster - red
811		CBM	0.321	2	Includes imprec and ?tessera
812		CBM	0.042	1	Imprec
		CBM	0.918	3	Shell tempered tile, includes tegula
Total			3.209	15	

B.3 Metalwork

<i>Context</i>	<i>Small find</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
802	53		Fe	0.028	1	?nail
803	56		Fe	0.002	1	Hobnail
805	54	103	Fe	0.001	1	Hobnail
814	55		CuA	0.003	1	Needle
	57		Fe	0.002	1	Nail
Total				0.036	5	

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL QUANTIFICATION

C.1 Animal bone

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Comment</i>
801	100	0.092	Large animal bone
		16.612	
802	101	0.006	Burnt bone
803		0.140	
		0.001	Small animal bone
		11.061	
804		0.001	Small mammal bone
		2.003	
	102	0.250	Small mammal bone incl. rodent jaw
	102	0.049	Articulated mammal vertabrae and ribs
805		0.708	
		0.002	Small mammal bones
	103	0.048	
	103	0.004	Small mammal bones
806		0.001	Small mammal bones
	105	0.047	
		0.787	
807		0.099	
	106	0.001	Small mammal bones
		0.001	Small mammal bones
	106	0.013	
811		2.020	Cow skull
		7.400	
812		1.243	
		1.004	Mainly all dog bone. One bag of small mammal bone
813		0.526	
814		0.554	All sheep/goat
		1.186	Sheep/goat and large mammal
Total		45.859	

C.2 Shell

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
801		Shell	0.019	1	Oyster
803		Shell	0.1	5	Oyster, shuck marks
804		Shell	0.042	2	Oyster
	102	Shell	0.032	1	Oyster
805		Shell	0.055	5	Oyster
806		Shell	0.097	2	Oyster
807		Shell	0.8	3	Oyster
812		Shell	0.019	1	Oyster
Total			1.164	20	

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.1.1 Bulk samples were taken from sequential deposits within two Roman wells (**800, 810**) at Irchester, Northamptonshire. The features are thought to be contemporary and are approximately 40 meters apart. They had been backfilled with pottery and animal bone and the purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are also present and whether they could provide information about the local environment. Waterlogged deposits typically consist primarily of organic remains that have been preserved through anoxic conditions in which oxygen is absent and there is no or little bacterial decay. Preservation can be variable dependent on many factors including the plant species present and environmental conditions such as acidity. The types of remains preserved can include plants, molluscs and insects all of which can provide information on the local environment whereas pollen can be useful for wider paleoenvironmental reconstruction. Plants parts, in particular seeds, are often well preserved with the outer testa and cell-structure visible.

Methodology

D.1.2 For the initial assessment, one bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Subsequent additional processing was performed primarily for the retrieval of artefacts. A selection of the dried residues were sorted for pottery, diagnostic fragments of larger animal bones and metalwork. The presence of other ecofacts and artefact were noted in the remaining residues and they have been retained for future sorting. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006). Ideally waterlogged samples should be examined whilst wet as delicate items such as cereal bran are less identifiable when the flot has dried. The chosen method of assessing a dried flot allows for a quick examination of a large sample in a relatively short time compared to the laborious process of examining a wet sample.

Quantification

D.1.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

D.1.4 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and waterlogged plant matter have been scored for abundance

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

- D.1.5 Items listed in table 1 are charred unless indicated with a 'w' to represent waterlogged material.

Results

Well 800

- D.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation in the upper deposits and by waterlogging in the lower deposits. Upper fills 801 and 803 both contain occasional charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.). Fills 804 and 805 appear to be at the interface of the fluctuating water table. Fill 804 contains a single charred seed of clover (*Trifolium* sp.) and untransformed seeds of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) that are likely to have been preserved by waterlogging but there is no other evidence of this in the sample. Fill 805 also contains numerous nettle seeds in addition to seeds of chickweed (*Stellaria media*), dead nettle (*Lamium* sp.), small trigonous sedges (*Carex* sp.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell. All of these plant species produce seeds with a tough outer coat (testa) that is particularly resistant to decay. The lowest two fills sampled (806 and 807) have produced almost identical waterlogged plant assemblages and are likely to represent the same context. Seeds of plants include goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), hemlock, poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), chickweed, small nettle (*U. urens*) and stinging nettles. Moss (Bryophyte) stems were frequent and a single seed of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) was recovered from fill 807. Insect remains are present but they are fragmented and poorly preserved.

Well 810

- D.1.7 The lowest deposit sampled from well **810** was fill 812 and is comprised of fine silt and rootlets with occasional charcoal flecks. Sequential fill 813 is predominantly waterlogged containing seeds of nettles, henbane, chickweed (*Stellaria media*), edelberry reflecting the disturbed ground around the feature and there is also evidence of floating aquatic plants in the form of pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.). Two charred cereal grains are present; oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley. There is also a single degraded charred glume base of spelt (*T.spelta*) wheat. Upper fill 814 still has a high proportion of waterlogged plant remains that are similar to those in fill 813. It also contains charred wheat and barley grains, a charred culm node (cereal stem fragment) and charred seeds of plants that are commonly associated with cereal crops such as corn gromwell (*Lithospermum* sp.), clover/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*).
- D.1.8 The two upper fills of this feature also contain charcoal as evidence of the burning of wood for fuel.

Discussion

- D.1.9 The sequential environmental samples taken from the Roman wells at Irchester have demonstrated the range of preservation potential of plant remains. The seeds recovered from the lower fills represent plants that would have been growing in the near vicinity of the features which would have acted as a trap for wind-blown seeds. Most of the plants represented are high seed producers which would have increased the likelihood of preservation. There is preferential preservation of tough-coated seeds as the deposits get higher leading to loss of other species that are likely to have been originally present. The upper deposits contain charred cereal grains that are likely to have been accidentally included in the back fill of the feature. Wheat and barley are both popular

cereals in the Roman period and the recovery of a single charred glume base indicates that spelt wheat was being utilised.

- D.1.10 There is subtle variation in the plant species recovered from each well which likely reflects the different areas of the site rather than refute contemporaneity. Well **810** produced slightly more evidence for cultivated plants and associated weed seeds.
- D.1.11 Further processing of the remaining bulk samples is not considered necessary as it is unlikely to add much to the species list however fourteen buckets of soil have been retained for artefact retrieval if required.

Sample no.		100	101	102	103	105	106	108	109	110
Context no.		801	803	804	805	806	807	812	813	814
Feature no		800	800	800	800	800	800	810	810	810
Approximate depth (m)		1.3	2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.6	3.2
Volume processed (L)		8	8	8	8	14	28	6	7	24
Cereals									1	
<i>Avena</i> sp. caryopsis	Oats (cultivated or wild)								1	1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> l. caryopsis	Barley	2	1							7
<i>Triticum</i> sp. caryopsis	Wheat	3	2							
Cereal indet. caryopsis		3								
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L glume base	Spelt wheat chaff								1	
Dry land herbs										
Chenopodiaceae indet. seed	Goosefoot Family					#w	#w			#w
<i>Geranium</i> cf. <i>pratense</i> L. seed	Meadow cranesbill						#w			
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L. seed	Henbane					#w	#w			
<i>Lamium</i> sp. nutlet	Dead-nettles					#w	##w			
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L. nutlet	Field Gromwell									#
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> L. seed	Common Poppy				#w	#w	#w			
<i>Polygonum</i> sp. kernel achene	Knotgrasses kernel					#w	#w			
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. achene	Knotgrass					#w	#w			
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. seed case	Wild radish				#w					#
<i>Rumex</i> sp. achene	small-seeded Docks									#w
<i>Silene</i> sp. seed	Campions									#w
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill. seed	Common Chickweed				#w	##w	###w		#w	###w
small <i>Trifolium</i> spp. [<1mm] seed	small-seeded Clovers			#						#
large <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> spp. seed	large-seeded Clovers/Medicks									#
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L. seed	Common Nettle			##u	###w	####w	###w		###w	###w
<i>Urtica urens</i> L. seed	Small Nettle					##w	##w		#w	#w
Wetland/aquatic plants										
small trigonous <i>Carex</i> spp. [<2mm] nut	small triangular-seeded Sedges				#w		#w			
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L. mericarp	Hemlock				#w	##w	##w			
Bryophyte stem	moss					###w	###w			
Potamogeton sp. Achene	Pondweed								#w	

Sample no.		100	101	102	103	105	106	108	109	110
Context no.		801	803	804	805	806	807	812	813	814
Feature no		800	800	800	800	800	800	810	810	810
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. nutshell	Hazelnut				#w					
<i>Prunus cf. spinosa</i> L. nut	Sloe						#w			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. seed	Elder					##w	#w		#w	#w
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal volume (ml)		<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	V1	20	10
Charcoal <2mm		+	+	++	++					
Waterlogged root/stem					++	+++++	++++		+++	++++
Other remains										
Molluscs		++	++							
Cladoceran ephippa	eg. water flea egg cases								+	++
Small bones		+	+						+	+
Ostracods									+	
Waterlogged arthropod remains					+	++	++			++
Volume of flot (mls)		1	1	1	10	60	90	5	40	200

Table 3: Environmental sample results

D.2 Pollen

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

D.2.1 The basal fills of two wells, from Chester Farm, Irchester, Northamptonshire, were sub-sampled and assessed for pollen.

Results

Sample 110

D.2.2 Context 814 yielded the following pollen assemblage:

D.2.3 Pine (*Pinus*), alder (*Alnus*), hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), grasses (Poaceae), cereal-type (Cerealia-type), knotgrasses (*Polygonum aviculare*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), mugworts (*Artemisia*), carrot family (Apiaceae), goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae), dandelion-type (Taraxacum-type), daisy family (Asteraceae), thistles (*Cirsium*-type) and buttercup-type (Ranunculaceae). Microcharcoal is commonly recorded. Fungal spores including *Sordaria* spp. and *Chaetomium* spp. are present. Reworked pollen including *Deltoidospora* spp., *Araucariacites australis*, *Dictyophyllidites harrisii* and the acritarch *Micrhystridium* spp. are probably derived from the underlying Jurassic strata.

D.2.4 A relatively rich and diverse pollen assemblage is recorded from the basal fill. The assessed data suggest an apparently open palaeoenvironment, dominated by grasses and weeds of cultivation, for example, pollen of the carrot family (Apiaceae, a broad group including plants such as pignuts, burnet-saxifrages and fool's parsley), goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae, formerly Chenopodiaceae, comprising plants such as fat-hen, good king henry and many seeded goosefoot), daisy family (Asteraceae, a large group comprising for example, sow-thistles, burdocks and oxeye daisies), ribwort plantain and

knotgrasses. Cereal pollen, probably referable to barley-type (*Hordeum*-type), is also present. Fungal spores of *Chaetomium* species are cellulose-decomposing fungi, occurring on a variety of substrates, including plant remains, fibres, dung and also appear to be linked to archaeological sites where settlements may have provided substrates such as damp straw, clothing and leather and *Sordaria* species are generally coprophilous. Unfortunately, too many deteriorated grains (up to 30%) are present on the assessed slide, which could skew the data and interpretation, therefore no further work is suggested for this sample. The deteriorated pollen grains could derive from the underlying geology. However, the upper fills of the well may yield pollen assemblages and may be less likely to contain reworked assemblages.

Sample 107

- D.2.5 Context 807 yielded the following pollen assemblage:
- D.2.6 Hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), grasses (Poaceae), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), mugworts (*Artemisia*), carrot family (Apiaceae), goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae), dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type), daisy family (Asteraceae), knotgrasses (*Polygonum aviculare*) and pinks family (Caryophyllaceae). Fungal spores including *Sordaria* spp. and *Chaetomium* spp. are present.
- D.2.7 The assemblage comprises abundant charred material, including microcharcoal. Pollen grains are relatively rare and of insufficient quantity to suggest an interpretation.

Potential

- D.2.8 The assessed samples, from the basal fills of the wells, do not have potential for full analysis.

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press
- Zohary, D. & Hopf, M. 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World – The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*. 3rd Edition. Oxford University Press

APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-265872			
Project Name	Chester Farm, Irchester, Northamptonshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	10-10-2016	Finish	11-11-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CFM16	Planning App. No.	-
HER No.	-	Related HER/OASIS No.	-

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

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
Well	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...	Animal bone	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...	Wood	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	Northamptonshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Wellingborough	Chester Farm Off A45 Higham Road Irchester NN8 2DH	
Parish	Irchester		
HER	Northamptonshire CC		
Study Area		National Grid Reference	SP 91893 66848

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Lesley-Anne Mather
Project Design Originator	Louise Bush
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
NCC Store	OA East	NCC Store
	XNNIRW16	

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

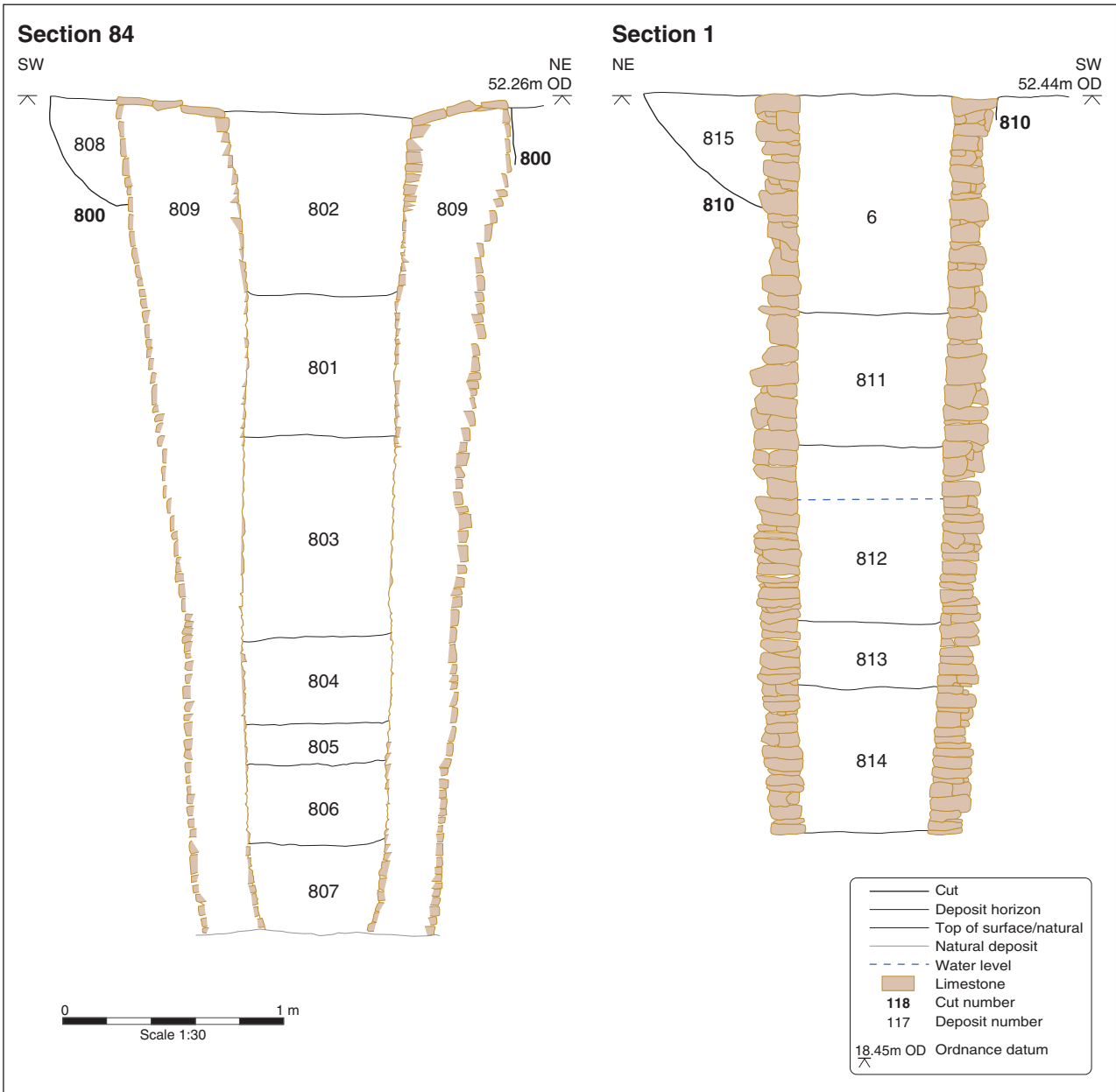


Figure 2: Well sections

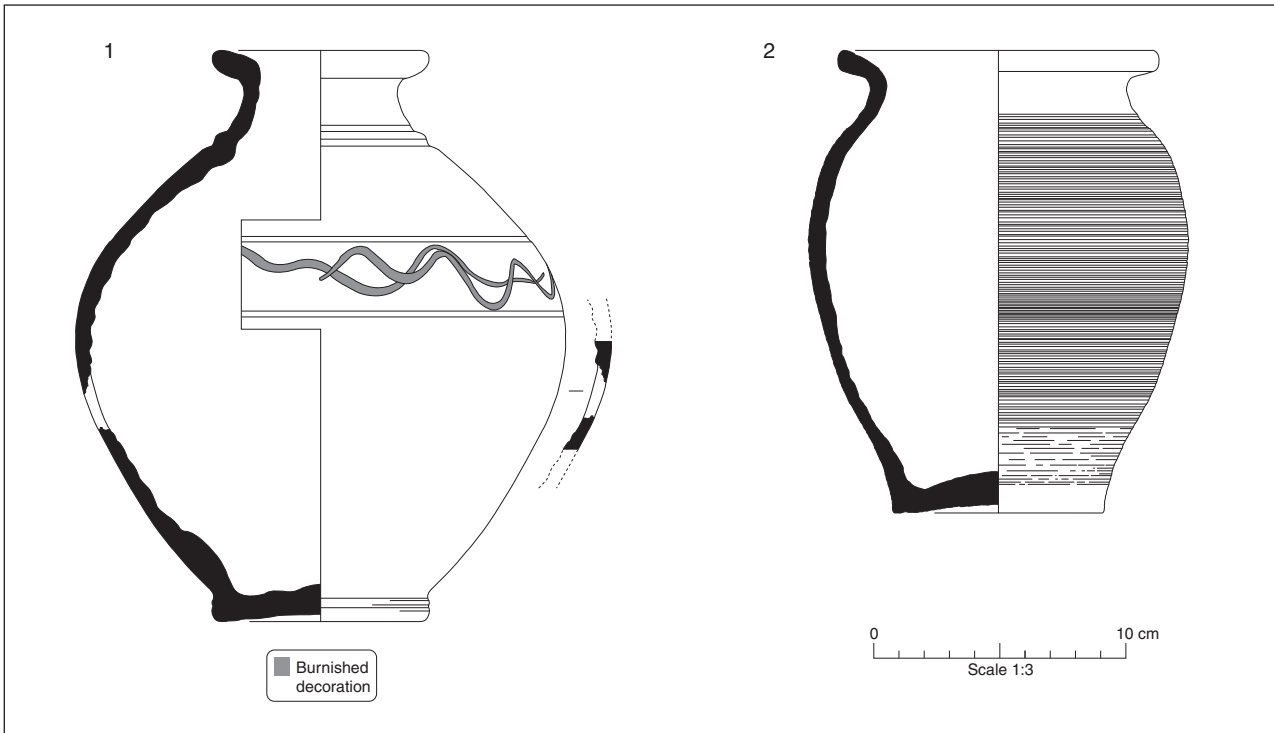


Figure 3: Roman pottery



Plate 1: Well **800**, pre-excitation



Plate 2: Well **800**, mid-excitation



Plate 3: Well 810, machining



Plate 4: Well 810, post-excitation



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