Wessex Archaeology

Glendon Hall, Kettering, Northamptonshire

Assessment of the Results from the Archaeological Evaluation

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GLENDON HALL, KETTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of

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Summary

In March 2005, Videotext Communications Ltd. undertook an archaeological evaluation, as part of the *Time Team* television series, at Glendon Hall, Kettering, Northamptonshire (centred on 484570 281366). Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the archaeological site recording, post-excavation processing and assessment of the archaeological evidence recovered from the site.

The evaluation trenches were located in two areas of the site with the aim of defining the extent of the known medieval cemetery and locating Glendon church (Trenches 1-7, to the immediate south-east of Glendon Hall), and refining the form and date of the known deserted medieval settlement *c*. 150m to the east of the Hall (Trenches 8-11).

A high status, Romano-British cremation burial was recovered in the north-eastern area of the known deserted medieval settlement. The burial included three glass vessels and the currently only recorded instance in Britain of charred figs, probably included as pyre goods. This, together with residual Romano-British pottery recovered from this area of the site, suggests the nearby-presence of a settlement, possibly a villa given implied status of burial.

All except the southern extent of the medieval inhumation cemetery were defined with a relatively high level of confidence; landscaping to the south of the known cemetery area is likely to have destroyed evidence for the extent of the cemetery in this direction, and the same activity may have destroyed evidence for further burials to the west.

The remains of a minimum of 21 individuals were recovered during the evaluation. A minimum of two other graves were observed in the western extension to Trench 1. A minimum of 23 graves had previously been excavated by Northampton Archaeology or observed by the owner during construction works. There was no apparent spatial distribution of individuals on the basis of age and/or sex, with none of the apparent zoning of burials – particularly children – commonly seen in medieval cemeteries.

The possible location of Glendon church remains uncertain. There is some structural evidence to suggest a building once stood in a similar position to the extant 19th century Coach House Barns.

No more precise dating evidence was recovered for the settlement other than 'medieval'. Some structural evidence, suggesting a variety of – not necessarily contemporaneous - structural types, was recovered including post-holes, a sill-beam slot for a rectangular structure, and rubble and daub foundations.

Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd. The collaborative role and assistance of the owner, Mr Martin Hipwell, is especially acknowledged.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater (GSB Prospection) with the assistance of James Adcock and Emma Wood. Survey and GIS data was collected by Dr. Henry Chapman (Hull University). The evaluation strategy was devised and directed by Professor Mick Aston (Bristol University). Co-ordination of the site recording was by Steve Thompson and the site finds processing by Andrew Armstrong of Wessex Archaeology. The evaluation was undertaken by the Time Team's retained excavators and a team of local archaeological staff. The background research was undertaken by Kate Edwards (Time Team Researcher).

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology including management (Roland Smith), report (Jacqueline I. McKinley), illustrations (Matthew McMurray), general finds (Lorraine Mepham), human bone (Jacqueline I. McKinley), animal bone (Dr Stephanie Knight), and charred plant remains and charcoal (Dr Chris Stevens).

The progress and successful completion of the project also benefited from on-site discussion with medieval pottery and small finds specialist Paul Blinkhorn and osteoarchaeologist Jacqueline I. McKinley. Thanks are also due to Northampton Archaeology for access to their report and human remains from previous excavations at the site.

GLENDON HALL, KETTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Videotext Communications Ltd. was commissioned by Channel 4 to carry out an archaeological evaluation, as part of the *Time Team* television series, at Glendon Hall, Kettering, Northamptonshire (centred on 484570 281366). Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the archaeological site recording, post-excavation processing and assessment of the archaeological evidence recovered from the site. This report presents the results of the evaluation, an assessment of the finds, and proposes recommendations for further analysis and publication of the results.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 Glendon Hall lies in the parish of Rushton, Northamptonshire, almost equidistant between Kettering, *c*. 3 miles to the south-east, the village of Rushton to the north and the town of Rothwell to the west (Figure 1). The Hall and its associated buildings is now subdivided into nine properties, Mr. Martin Hipwell being the owner of the areas subject to evaluation.

1.2.2 The site lies between 102m and 109m aOD, on the northern edge of a ridge overlooking the small east-west valley of The Slade, extending from Kettering towards Rothwell. The underlying geology comprises the Northampton Sand Formation overlying Whitby Mudstone (British Geological Survey England and Wales 171: Kettering).

1.2.3 The evaluation trenches were located in two area of the site:

- Trenches 1-7 were placed in the vicinity of The Coach House, to the immediate east of Glendon Hall (Figure 2). The area had been landscaped, probably in the late 18th century, and is largely given over to garden. The natural slope to the south of The Coach House had been cut-way as part of a garden feature leading to the pond to the south-east. The Coach House itself is in the process of conversion to residential use and there had been up to *c*. 0.50m of terracing to the immediate north of the building. Ground level height ranged from 106.91m aOD at Trench 4 to 108.57m aOD at Trench 6 (Appendix 1).

- Trenches 8-11 were excavated *c*. 150m to the north-east of The Coach House, on gently sloping ground to either side of a springline and a holloway which is believed to represent the original main street of the settlement (RCHME 1979, 134; see section 1.3). The land to the north of the holloway had recently been ploughed and that to the south lay under

rough pasture. Ground level height ranged from 103.58m aOD at the south end of Trench 8 to 107.87m a OD at the north end of Trench 11 (Appendix 1).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Although there are records of later prehistoric and Romano-British finds (burials and settlement activity) in the vicinity – mostly in the east of Rushton parish - the only prehistoric find directly associated with Glendon is an unallocated Bronze Age burial (RCHME 1979, 132-3).

1.3.2 Glendon (formerly Clendon) was recorded in the Domesday book as lying in the hands of the crown and the Church of Grestain (Normandy), and supporting four villains, four cottagers and one servant/slave (Bridges 1791, 14). Ten tenants are recorded in 1327, though by 1428 numbers had fallen (RCHME 1979, 134). Glendon was enclosed by Robert Malory in 1514, with the destruction of nine out of 12 houses, and by 1547 supported 1500 sheep (*ibid.*; Allison *et al* 1966). In 1720 the settlement is recorded as having '2 or 3 houses' (Bridges 1791, 14).

1.3.3 The deserted medieval village (DMV) was record by the Royal Commission (1979, 134). The holloway running east from Glendon Hall is believed to represent the main street of the settlement and a series of features to the north of it includes at least one rectangular enclosure. Further earthwork features were evident to the south and west, including the earthwork related to the larger of the two extant ponds. 12-13th century pottery was recovered from animal burrows in the area (*ibid.*).

1.3.4 The church or chapel at Glendon, dedicated to St. Helen, was first mentioned in 1254 when it was valued at 6 ½ marks (Bridges 1791, 16). The location of the church is unclear but it is known to have been close to the house and comprised 'a body and a chancel' (Bridges 1791, 16; NB writing in 1720s) with decorative painted windows in the north and east walls. Following the Reformation the church '...appears to have been granted to the lords of the manor and belongs at present to Mr. Lane...' (*ibid.*); the painted windows from the north wall of the chapel survive in the long gallery at Glendon Hall. In 1535, the church was let to a local farm and in 1635 the manor was called to account for its poor state of repair (Northamptonshire Notes and Queries 1886).

1.3.5 It is unclear at what date the church was demolished but an estate map of 1861 shows no structures other than the stables close to the Hall and it is likely it was demolished during the landscaping which is believed to have occurred in the late 18th century (Northamptonshire Archaeology in prep.). The general location of the church may be indicated by the presence of several mature yew trees and a collection of large, finely carved stonework and decorative mouldings in the vicinity of the Hall, and the recent discovery of a small Christian cemetery (Section 1.4).

1.3.6 The earliest part of Glendon Hall was constructed in the early 17th century, the later brick mansion being built in the mid 18th century (Gotch, 1922).

The stables, situated to the east of the Hall, date to the late 17th-early 18th century (English Heritage Listings). The Coach House Barns were constructed in 1862 (date stone, west wall).

1.3.7 The estate was held by the Lane family until 1758, when it was sold to John Booth. The Hipwells purchased the estate in 1961, the Hall and stables being sold-on in 1974.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.4.1 The findings of the Royal Commission Survey of the deserted medieval settlement have been discussed above (Section 1.3.3).

1.4.2 In late 2004, Northamptonshire Archaeology were requested to undertake a rescue excavation at the site following the discovery of a number of human inhumation burials exposed during construction work to convert the Coach House Barns to a residential dwelling (Northamptonshire Archaeology in prep.).

1.4.3 The remains of 11, east-west inhumation burials were recorded, eight of which were lifted (*ibid.*; Figure 3). No grave goods were recovered but the burials are Christian in form and of medieval date, clearly representing internment's within the cemetery associated with Glendon Church.

1.4.4 The identified individuals include four adults (two male and two female) and three immature individuals, the remaining individual was *c.* 5-25 yr. (Jacklin 2004).

2 METHODS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The evaluation project design was complied by Videotext Communications Ltd. (Edwards 2004). Full details of the circumstances and methods of the evaluation may be found in the Project Design which is held in the archive, a summary of its contents being presented below.

2.2 Aims and objectives

2.2.1 The project offered the opportunity to evaluate and assess the form and nature of the archaeological remains pertaining to the medieval settlement at Glendon Hall via a combined programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching.

2.2.2 Two main areas of investigation were proposed:

- To try and establish the extent of the medieval cemetery previously shown to exist in and around The Coach House, and to establish the location and date of the church.

- To ascertain further details with regard to the form and extent of the deserted medieval settlement to the east of Glendon Hall, and glean some indication of the settlement's origins.

2.3 Fieldwork

2.3.1 The programme of fieldwork was undertaken using a combination of extensive geophysical survey to the east of Glendon Hall and a series of targeted trial trenches.

2.3.2 Three different type of geophysical survey were undertaken including: 2.3ha of gradiometry (Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer) across the area of the deserted medieval settlement (Areas 1-3; Figure 2); 0.13ha of resistance (Geoscan RM15 resistance meter) between The Coach House and the Coach House Stables and the area to the north of the latter; and 85m² of Ground Penetrating Radar (PulseEKKO 1000 GRP unit with 450MHz antenna) within the area of Trench 1 (GSB Prospecting 2005).

2.3.3 Eleven hand-excavated and machine-stripped evaluation trenches of various sizes were opened; Trenches 1-7 in the vicinity of The Coach House and Trenches 8-11 to the north and south of the holloway associated with the deserved medieval settlement to the east (Figure 2; Appendix I). The trench location followed that outlined in the Project Design with the aim of providing data in accordance with the general research aims and objectives (Section 2.2) within the constraints of the topography and presence of extant structures. Additional trenches were situated where appropriate based on the results of the geophysical and landscape surveys to provide as comprehensive a sample of the site as possible within the three day evaluation.

2.3.4 The majority (seven; Appendix I) of the trenches were machine stripped using a JCB fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of the *in situ* archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural. Four trenches, inaccessible by machine or inappropriate for machine stripping, were fully excavated by hand. All investigation of archaeological features and deposits was undertaken by hand.

2.3.5 A sufficient sample of all archaeological features and deposits was examined to allow resolution of the principal questions outlined in the aims and objectives (Section 2.2). A Home Office licence for the removal of human remains was obtained in advance of excavation. Only those graves which were too shallow to survive disturbance by the subsequent building works were subject to excavation; these were excavated in full. Other burials, the grave for which extended below the level of expected disturbance, were recorded but left *in situ.*

2.3.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recording using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts under the site code GLEN05. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at 1:20, with the

exception of burial remains which were drawn at 1:10; sections were also drawn at 1:10. All principal features and deposits were related to Ordnance Survey datum. A photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained.

2.3.7 All spoil was scanned by a metal-detectorist recommended by the County Archaeologist.

2.3.8 A standard suite of samples was collected from each of the inhumation burials. The cremation burial and associated deposits were subject to whole-earth recovery. No other deposits potentially containing organic or mineralised remains were observed.

2.3.9 On completion of the field work all trenches were reinstated, the burials remaining *in situ* first being covered with a terram membrane. The finds were transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology where they were processed and assessed for this report.

2.3.10 The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st and 24th March 2005.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The full geophysical report (GSB Prospection 2005), details of excavated contexts and the finds analysis are retained in the archive.

3.2 Geophysical survey

3.2.1 The results of the resistance survey undertaken to the north of The Coach House Stable and between these buildings and The Coach House were largely reflective of topographic variations, landscaping and the presence of hard standing/yard areas probably pertaining to one or both buildings.

3.2.2 No archaeological features were detected in the Ground Penetrating Radar Survey undertaken on the north and south sides of The Coach House.

3.2.3 The Gradiometry survey revealed a scatter of pit-type responses in the east of Area 1 and a linear feature to the west (Figure 2). The former are similar to features observed in Area 2.

3.2.4 The Gradiometry data from Area 2 show evidence for multi-period occupation (Figure 2). Archaeological anomalies at (A) represent the remains of a square enclosure ditch (*c.* 45m²), believed to be one of a series of medieval tenement blocks, with a possible entrance at (B). Linear features at (C) may represent the remains of another part of the block. Part of a ring ditch (D) were observed in the centre of (A); the relationship between these two features is unknown. The linear features (E) and (F) appear to represent enclosures forming parts of a settlement or field system predating (A), possibly prehistoric. They may be related to (D), suggesting a possible agricultural use for the latter. Further ditch responses at (G) may also

represent the remains of enclosures. Anomalies at (H) are consistent with pit responses but may also be a ploughing effect as ridge and furrow is prominent in this area.

3.2.5 The majority of anomalies seen in the Gradiometry survey in Area 3 are characteristic of ditches.

3.3 Archaeological evaluation

The medieval cemetery and church (Trenches 1-7)

3.3.1 The trenches in this area were positioned over known inhumation graves which were likely to be disturbed during construction work (Trench 1), and to assist in ascertaining the extent of the cemetery and in an attempt to locate the position of the church (Figure 2 and 3).

3.3.2 Evidence for pre-medieval activity in this area is limited to a few fragments of redeposited Romano-British pottery recovered from the fills of two inhumation graves [127 and 305], a pit [111], a gully [127] and a linear feature [127].

3.3.3 The eastern extent of the inhumation cemetery is marked by the graves in Trench 2, which correspond in position with a N-S line of graves observed by the owner within The Coach House (not subject to investigation as they were below the level of the construction work; Figure 3). No graves were observed this far east in Trench 1, the eastern 15m of which was both devoid of graves and redeposited human bone in any of the excavated features, with only four fragments from the overburden in this area (Table 1 - page. 25).

3.3.4 The western extent of the cemetery is likely to lie between Trenches 3 and 7. The remains of at least one *in situ* burial were found in Trench 3, together with redeposited bone from at least three other individuals. Only a single fragment of redeposited bone was recovered from Trench 7 and none from Trench 4.

3.3.5 The southern and northern limits of the cemetery were more difficult to define and cannot be stated with confidence due to the effects of landscaping and difficulties of access. Graves were found to the south of The Couch House, including the remains of three *in situ* burials exposed in Trench 2 and redeposited bone from a minimum of one other individual. How far to the south burials continued to be made is unknown since any graves that did exist were probably removed during the extensive 18th century landscaping in this area which included the excavation of a deep sluice (*c*. 2m depth) running along the natural hill slope and down to the pond to the south-east (Figure 2).

3.3.6 To the north of The Coach House, the natural slope rises by *c*. 1.32m from Trench 1 to 6. Along the northern edge of Trench 1 this slope had been cut in to by *c*. 0.50m during the recent construction works. The area between the two trenches was partly terraced and supported greenhouses, outhouses, paths and gardens, rendering access difficult. Although no graves or

redeposited human bone were recovered from Trench 6, graves were found against the northern boundary of Trench 1 and are likely to have continued at least some way to the north. The edge of a possible ditch [605], aligned SW-NE, were recorded in Trench 6 (Figure 3; Appendix 1). Although no dating evidence was recovered from the fill of this ditch, it pre-dates the landscaping and could represent the northern boundary to the cemetery and church yard.

3.3.7 A total of 14 inhumation graves was excavated, ten in Trench 1, three in Trench 2 and one in Trench 3 (Figure 3). The remains of the burials were fully excavated from nine of the graves in Trench 1 since these graves were very shallow (surviving depths 0.03 – 0.15m) and further damage would have resulted during the anticipated construction work. The remaining burials were left *in situ* as they were below the level of disturbance (Table 1). A minimum of two other probable graves were observed during the stripping of the western extension to Trench 1, and redeposited human bone was observed at several points along this strip, but there was insufficient time for further investigation.

3.3.8 The graves were all on a similar SW-NE alignment matched by those previously excavated by Northamptonshire Archaeology and those observed by the owner within the building (Figure 3). Most appeared sub-apsidal or sub-rectangular in plan, though at least one [103] tapered-in slightly towards the foot end (Figure 4). the sides of the graves, where there was sufficient depth of this to be ascertained, appear to have been vertical or an acute slope.

3.3.9 Grave size varied, largely dependant on the age of the individual buried within it, from c. 0.38 x 0.38 for the foetal individual buried in grave 117, to 1.72 x 0.60m for the adult male in grave 142 (Figure 5). The surviving depths of the graves cuts does not reflect a link with the age of the individuals; although the grave of the foetal individual survived to only 0.03m, several of the other graves of less than 0.10m surviving depths with those of adults.

3.3.10 No evidence of grave markers was recovered, but the graves were arranged in a series of N-S rows, at least three rows being evident, including those excavated in the previous investigations and those observed by the owner (Figure 3). This suggests some organisation in cemetery lay-out and marking of graves, probably by wooden crosses. Further evidence for grave markers is also suggested by the relatively lack of intercutting graves, including only graves 147 and 150 in the current investigations and one pair of graves in the earlier investigations.

3.3.11 Although a substantial quantity of redeposited bone was recovered from various non-grave deposits, most appear to represent the results of post-medieval disturbance and there is no clear evidence for the common redeposition of bone from burials due to disturbance by later graves or for the build-up of a cemetery soil other, perhaps, than in Trench 3 (Table 1: Appendix 1).

3.3.12 There was no direct evidence providing absolute dating of any of the graves. Medieval pottery was recovered from the backfill of three graves [142, 147, 150], but it may have derived from any part of the period from the 10th century onwards. Two graves cut through a shallow gully [Group 169] from which the only find was a sherd of Romano-British pottery and several graves were cut by post-medieval or modern features. Although there was some relative stratigraphy between a few graves this could reflect one or ten's of years difference in date. The overall dating can be no closer than medieval.

3.3.13 There is limited evidence for structures predating the 19th century Coach House Barns. The linear feature [137], which had a layer of stone rubble at its base, may represent the remains of a foundation trench. It follows a similar alignment to the north wall of the extant building but is set at a slight angle to it and is clearly not directly associated with this building as it now stands. The crucial relationships between the apparently underlying graves (see Appendix 1) and the extant wall was obscured by a modern intrusion [109]; there was also insufficient time to further investigate the relationship between this feature, cut 163 (?foundation for the current structure) and the wall itself further west within the trench.

3.3.14 The square foundation block [124], possibly for buttressing, does not seem to directly relate to the current building and is likely to have been associated with an earlier structure, though the inclusion of brick – rare in the region before the post-medieval period - renders it unlikely to be medieval (Figure 5).

3.3.15 With the exception of a square pit of uncertain function [115] situated close to the north wall of the building which may be of medieval date, and a pair of undated post-holes [120 and 122], all other features were post-medieval (e.g. the soakaway 165 probably related to the barn) or modern (e.g. the features in Trench 4).

3.3.16 Several of the trenches in the area contained deposits suggestive of landscaping, with what appears to be deposits of ground make-up (c. 0.35m in Trench 3 and c. 0.70m in Trench 6) for levelling/terracing the natural slope.

Romano-British activity and the deserted medieval settlement (Trenches 8-11)

3.3.17 The presence of some form of late prehistoric activity in the vicinity is suggested by the recovery of a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery redeposited in the topsoil in Trench 11.

3.3.18 The remains of a high status 2nd – 3rd century Romano-British cremation burial were recovered from the central area of Trench 11 (Figures 6 and 7 i). The burial comprised a combined unurned and urned deposit, principally unurned with a proportion (40%) of the bone contained in a ceramic vessel (ON 2). Glass vessel graves goods were recovered from below (ON 3) and beside (ON 1) the bone, and from inside the ceramic vessel (ON 4) which was placed over the unurned bone (Figure 7 ii).

3.3.19 No further features of Romano-British date were conclusively identified. A single fragment of Romano-British pottery comprises the only find from the unexcavated ditch 1111 to the north of the cremation burial. Two similar sized parallel ditches [1113 and 1125], with similar fills, lie to the south of 1111; no dating evidence was recovered from either feature. Given the similarities of appearance in these three ditches they are likely to be roughly contemporary, but it cannot be stated with any conviction that they are Romano-British, as the Romano-British pot could be residual and the features related to the known medieval settlement.

3.3.20 A relatively high proportion of the redeposited Romano-British pottery from the site came from Trench 8 (67%), where sherds were recovered from the fills of several of the medieval features (Appendix 1).

3.3.21 All the features in Trench 8 can be dated to the medieval period, as can ditch 901 in Trench 9 (Figure 7 iii). Other features are undated but appear most likely to be medieval and associated with the known settlement, though the possibility of some of them being Romano-British cannot be discounted.

3.3.22 Ditches represent the primary feature type [808, 814, 820, 822, 901, 1111, 1113, 1125]. Most are aligned E-W along the contours of the slope and parallel with the holloway and tenement block seen in the geophysics survey (Section 3.2.4; Figure 2). The directional exception is the shallow, SW-NE ditch 822 in Trench 8, possibly reflective of different phases, purpose or both. The other ditches range widely in width from 0.60m [808] to 5.40m [820] and surviving depth 0.24 – 1.08m. A variety of base and side shapes are represented including a broad, flat base [1125] and obtuse U-shaped bases [808, 814, 820], the latter at least with one acute (downslope) and one obtuse (upslope) side (Figure 8).

3.3.23 Ditch 1113 and possibly ditch 1111 appear to correspond with ?archaeological features recorded in the geophysical survey (Figure 2), possibly describing a sub-rectangular area *c*. 15 x 6.5m. The feature lies to the east of an earthwork extending northwards perpendicular to the holloway recorded in the RCHME survey (1972, map 3).

3.3.24 The features in Trench 8 and most of the archaeological anomalies seen in Area 3 of the geophysics survey (Figure 2), are all 'within' the confines (*c*. 45 x 25m) of a large curvilinear series of earthworks to the south of the holloway recorded in the RCHME survey (1972, map 3). Several of the features seen in Trench 8 may correspond with anomalies seen in the geophysical survey [814, 808, 820/823] , but if so, the form of the anomalies do not aid interpretation.

3.3.25 The edges of two large features in Trench 8 [820 and 818] could not be defined within the confines of the evaluation. Both clearly had very broad, flat, though in the case of 823, irregular bases. Feature 820 clearly does not represent the remains of a ditch, the base is too irregular, and neither can 818 conclusively be interpreted as such. One or both appear to represent large extraction pits, with a later single episode of deliberate backfilling; 820 may have been a marl pit (Figure 8).

3.3.26 Several potentially structural features were recorded including:

- possible wall foundations in Trenches 8 and 9 [806 and 906], the small gully [904] running parallel *c*. 1.48m north of the latter possibly being associated with it (Figure 7 iii and iv).
- a shallow, flat based rectilinear feature in Trench 11 (Group 1127), describing an area of 1.90m internal width, which probably formed a beam slot trench. The excavated feature representing the eastern end of a rectilinear timber structure aligned parallel with the holloway.
- two groups of three post-holes in Trench 11, each group following the same roughly north-south alignment. The features are of a size to be structural rather than related to fencing. The southern group post-dated the beam-slot structure.

3.3.27 Two pits [812 and 828] of unknown function were cut into the southern margins of ditch 814 in Trench 8.

3.3.28 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trench 10.

4 FINDS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Finds were recovered from eight trenches; none were recovered from Trenches 4-6, and very few came from Trenches 8-10. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context. Quantified data form the primary finds archive for the site and these data are summarised by trench in Table 2 (page 27).

4.1.2 Subsequent to quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned in order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition, and their potential date range. Spot dates have been recorded for selected material types as appropriate. All finds data are currently held on an Access database.

4.1.3 This section presents an overview of the finds assemblage, on which is based an assessment of the potential of this assemblage to contribute to an understanding of the site in its local and regional context.

4.2 Pottery

4.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes material of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. Condition of the pottery is variable, mostly fair to good but some of the calcareous fabrics have leached-out inclusions, leaving vesicular and fairly friable sherds. One almost complete (although fragmentary) vessel (ON 2) was recovered from a Romano-British cremation burial (Figure 7 i).

4.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified by known ware type (e.g. Lyveden-Stanion ware) or broad ware group (e.g. shelly wares) within each context,

and the presence of diagnostic sherds noted. Spot dates have been recorded on a context by context basis. Two sherds with granitic temper remain undated at this stage. Dating has in some cases been hampered by the close visual similarity of Romano-British and medieval shelly wares. Table 3 summarises the pottery totals by ware group/ware type.

Date range	Ware Type/Group	No. sherds	Weight (g)
ROMANO-BRITISH	Amphora	1	65
	Nene Valley whitewares	23	357
	White/pink grogged ware	59	1073
	Grog-tempered ware	1	10
	Greywares	7	33
	Oxidised wares	1	8
	Shelly wares	8	147
	sub-total Romano-British	*100*	*1693*
MEDIEVAL	Lyveden-Stanion ware	14	269
	St Neots ware	36	292
	Stamford ware	2	7
	Misc. oolitic wares	32	216
	Misc. sandy wares	3	16
	Misc. shelly wares	17	96
	sub-total medieval	*104*	*896*
POST-MEDIEVAL	Redwares	39	340
	Agate ware	1	1
	Porcelain	1	7
	Stonewares	3	83
	Refined whiteware	1	15
	sub-total post-medieval	*45*	*446*
UNDATED	Granitic-tempered ware	2	65
	OVERALL TOTAL	**251**	**3100**

Table 3: Pottery totals by ware type/group

Romano-British

4.2.3 The Romano-British assemblage is skewed by the presence of 57 sherds from a single vessel, a jar with lid-seated bead rim, in a pale pink fabric with prominent grog or clay pellet inclusions. This White/Pink Grogged ware has been recognised on several sites in the Northampton area, including Stanwick, is presumably of local origin, and is predominantly of 2nd century AD date. This vessel was recovered from a combined unurned and urned cremation burial (grave 1109), together with three glass vessels deposited as grave goods (see below).

4.2.4 Otherwise the most common ware type is whiteware, probably originating from the lower Nene Valley industry, centred on Water Newton (Perrin 1999). Colour coated wares are not present here, and these sherds instead derive from the 'self-coloured' wares. Most of the sherds have grey/brown 'smoked' or 'fumed' external surfaces. Two jar rims are present.

4.2.5 Other wares are much more sparsely represented. Other sandy wares (greywares and oxidised wares) may also be products of the Lower Nene Valley industry; again, they seem to be confined to jar forms. There is one

sherd from a Spanish Dressel 20 amphora (Trench 11 topsoil), but other imports (or indeed any other British finewares) are absent.

4.2.6 Eight sherds in shelly fabrics have been dated as Romano-British, although the potential difficulties of distinguishing Romano-British and medieval shelly wares have been noted. A jar with lid-seated bead rim (cut 823) represents a typical vessel form; examples are widespread across the south Midlands in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, as seen for example at Milton Keynes (Marney 1989, fig. 24). The best known potential source for these wares is at Harrold in Bedfordshire.

4.2.7 Apart from the 57 sherds from a single vessel in Trench 11, Romano-British pottery was not particularly numerous in any of the trenches excavated (see Table 2) – the largest group came from Trench 8 (29 sherds).

Medieval

4.2.8 Predominant amongst the medieval assemblage are shelly wares, most of which have been identified here as St Neots-type wares. These had a currency from the 10th to the 12th century, and the shelly ware tradition continued in the region into the 14th century. Tempered with finely crushed fossil shell of Jurassic origin, body sherds of St Neots-type wares can appear very similar to the Romano-British shelly wares (see above). Two diagnostic jar rims are present here.

4.2.9 Also fairly common here are oolitic wares, some if not all of which can be identified as products of the Lyveden-Stanion kilns, which were in operation from at least the 13th century. Diagnostic vessel forms here include glazed and slip-decorated jugs.

4.2.10 Two sherds were identified as glazed Stamford ware, although are not closely datable within this long-lived industry.

4.2.11 Medieval sherds occurred in all trenches that produced finds, the largest group again coming from Trench 8 (30 sherds).

Post-Medieval

4.2.12 Most of the post-medieval sherds are from modern redware flowerpots (36 sherds, mostly from Trench 3). Other wares indicate a date range from at least the 18th century to the modern period.

4.3 Ceramic Building Material

4.3.1 Most of the ceramic building material recovered is of post-medieval date, and comprises fragments of brick, plain floor tile and roof tile. One fragment, however, appears to derive from a Romano-British *tegula* roof tile (ditch 901).

4.4 Glass

4.4.1 The remains of three glass vessels had been deposited as grave goods in cremation grave 1109. The first (ON 1) is a convex, funnel-mouthed jug with a ribbon handle and tubular footring (Price and Cottam 1998, fig. 71), the second (ON4) a very thin-walled, cylindrical cup with a single applied horizontal trail (*ibid.*, fig. 38; Figure 7 ii), and the third (ON 3) a small, discoid unguent bottle with a short cylindrical neck and extremely squat body (*ibid.*, fig. 79). All three vessels are in near colourless glass. The cup dates between the mid 2nd and mid 3rd centuries AD and the jug is later 2nd or 3rd century, but the unguent bottle, with a restricted date range within the second or third quarters of the 2nd century, provides the closest dating for the burial.

4.4.2 The other five fragments of glass recovered are all post-medieval.

4.5 Metalwork

4.5.1 Metal objects comprise a modern copper alloy disc fitting, a possible post-medieval copper alloy token with a floral motif, three iron nails, an iron sickle blade, a second possible blade, and an iron rod of unknown function. None of the iron objects are closely datable.

4.6 Other Finds

4.6.1 Other finds comprise a small quantity of ironworking slag (unknown date), a single fragment of clay pipe stem, a bone ?knife handle, two worked flints including a Bronze Age thumbnail scraper, a modern roof slate, a fragment of (unworked) igneous rock, and five small fragments of imported lava quern, of Romano-British or later date.

4.7 Human Bone

Introduction

4.7.1 Human bone from 24 contexts was received for assessment. The majority was unburnt and derived from four trenches (1, 2, 3 and 7) in the western portion of the site adjacent to The Coach House, within the area of the known medieval cemetery. Contexts included the remains of nine *in situ* burials and 523 redeposited fragments mostly from Trench 1 (Tables 1 and 2). Cremated bone from a single grave [1109] in Trench 9 represents the only human bone from the trenches in the east in the site.

Methods

4.7.2 The unburnt bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, potential for indices recovery and the presence of pathological lesions. Assessments were based on standard ageing and sexing methodologies (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Grading for bone preservation according with McKinley (2004a).

4.7.3 Recording and analysis of the cremated bone followed the writer's standard procedure (McKinley 1994, 5-21; 2000). Age and sex was assessed by the same criteria as for the unburnt bone.

Results

4.7.4 A summary of the results is presented in Table 1 (page 25).

4.7.5 All the unburnt bone, both *in situ* and redeposited, is in good condition, with very little if any surface erosion or abrasion (Table 1). This demonstrates that even the redeposited material had not moved far or been subject to repeated disturbance. Most of the bone is, however, heavily fragmented with few complete bones surviving other than that lifted from grave 150. The fragmentation is the result of extensive post-medieval (mostly modern) disturbance, and is the consequence of the shallow surviving depths of the excavated graves (Section 3.3.). The fragmentary and disturbed condition of the burials is further reflected in the low levels of skeletal recovery (3% - 70%; Table 1).

4.7.6 Although the cremation grave 1109 had obviously suffered some level of disturbance it is unlikely that any bone was lost from the burial as a consequence. The cremated bone is visually in good condition and trabecular bone, the first to be lost in soil conditions adverse to bone survival (McKinley 1997, 245; Nielsen-Marsh *et al* 2000), is relatively well represented within the deposits.

4.7.7 A minimum of 21 individuals were identified from the *in situ* inhumation burials (including five not lifted) and redeposited bone in the medieval cemetery area including one foetus, seven infants, two juveniles (48% immature) and 11 adults (52% adult; minimum three males and five females). Of the total number, 38% were identified from the redeposited bone. A similar proportion of immature (37%) to adult (50%) individuals were observed amongst the minimum of eight recovered in the earlier excavations (Jacklin 2004), with an equal distribution of males and females amongst the adults.

4.7.8 The cemetery has the appearance of a normal domestic population. The relatively high rate of immature to adult individuals may be viewed as unusual, both for medieval and other archaeological populations (Daniells 1997, 125), but is close that that one should expect to see at a time when infant and child mortality were known to be high (Duffey 2001, 132). Similarly high rates have been recorded elsewhere, e.g. at Winchester and Barton Bendish, Norfolk (Daniells, 1997, 124), and the presence or absence of many young individuals may largely be one of survival of their graves rather than their original inclusion within the cemetery. The foetus appears to have been buried in a comparatively shallow grave [117] which with only a couple of centimetres further disturbance would have been lost entirely.

4.7.9 The cremation burial contained the remains of a single subadult.

4.7.10 Pathological lesions were observed in the remains of at least seven individuals within the medieval cemetery including those of one infant and one juvenile. There is some evidence for haematological disorders (*cribra orbitalia*, porotic hyperostosis), reflective of some form of deficiency; infection (periosteal new bone); dental disease (caries); and degenerative joint diseases (osteoarthritis, Schmorl's nodes and degenerative disc disease). Observation of lesions was hampered by the heavily fragmented condition of much of the bone and incomplete skeletal recovery.

4.7.11 The cremated bone is predominantly white in colour, indicating a high level of oxidation (Holden *et al* 1995a and b). Some slight variation – hues of blue – indicative of different levels of oxidation (*ibid.*) were observed in fragment of femur and humerus shaft. Numerous intrinsic and extrinsic factors may affect the efficiency of cremation (McKinley 2000; 2004b, 293-4) and in this case a general minor deficiency in time/temperature is likely to be reflected. The majority of the bone was recovered from the 10mm sieve fraction (71%), with a maximum fragment size of 50mm. All skeletal areas are represented.

4.7.12 The inclusion of cremated animal remains in Romano-British burials is relatively common, with domestic fowl representing one of the most frequently recovered species (McKinley 2004b, 331-2).

4.8 Animal Bone

Introduction

4.8.1 Most of the contexts from which the bone derived were medieval or modern in date. Although, with the exception of the cremation grave [1109] no animal bone was recovered from Romano-British features, the relatively high levels of residual Romano-British pottery in some medieval features, particularly in Trench 8, raises the likelihood that some of the animal bone from these features may also be residual.

Methods

4.8.2 The potential of the assemblage to provide information about husbandry patterns, population structures and consumption practices was ascertained from the number of bones that could give information on the age and sex of animals, butchery, burning and breakage patterns. The number of bones that could provide metrical information was also counted.

4.8.3 Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion. No fragments were recorded as ‘medium mammal’ or ‘large mammal’; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. No attempt was made to identify ribs or vertebrae (except the atlas and axis) to species, although large numbers of these bones were noted where they occurred.

4.8.4 The extent of mechanical or chemical attrition to the bone surface was recorded, with 1 indicating very poor condition, 2 poor, 3 fair, 4 good and 5

very good. The numbers of gnawed bone were also noted. Marks from chopping, sawing, knife cuts and helical fractures (made when the bone was fresh) were recorded as butchery marks.

Results

Condition and preservation

4.8.5 The majority of bones were in fair condition, with a 12% well preserved, and only one bone from modern overburden in Trench 1 in poor condition. A relatively large proportion of the bones, 166 of the 289, were identified to species. The lowest proportion of identified bone came from contexts containing relatively high quantities of residual Romano-British pottery, perhaps because much of this material had been redeposited (Table 4). However, the proportion of loose teeth was low, suggesting that the bone had not been extensively reworked or badly preserved. Gnawing incidence was fairly low but seen in deposits from across the site, and scavenger destruction will have biased species and element proportions, resulting in over-representation of larger and more robust bones.

Animal husbandry

4.8.6 Of the three main domesticates, cattle are most common in both phases (Table 5). Sheep/goats (one positive identification of sheep) are second most common, with pigs less well-represented. Horse bones were only observed in any numbers in the medieval deposits, while dog bones were seen in small numbers in several contexts. One fallow deer fragment was seen and a rabbit tibia in pit 110 was the only other wild mammal bone present; rabbit bones are often intrusive due to burrowing. The majority of the bird bone was from a single relatively large domestic fowl from topsoil in Trench 7, with two from a large but immature corvid in medieval ditch fill 902. This may be an accidental inclusion of an animal that died naturally or a bird deliberately killed as a pest.

Context	Identified	Loose teeth	Gnawed	Butchered	Burnt	Measurable	Ageable
Medieval	77	19	13	11	1	4	29
Post-medieval & Modern	72	11	1	4	1	5	14
Total	**57**	**11**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**15**

Table 4: Animal bone assemblage survival and potential (% of bones)

4.8.7 A relatively small number of bones could give information on age or size (Table 4), including a neonatal sheep bone from topsoil from Trench 7. Male and female pigs were present and animal size ranged from very small in some of the medieval contexts to large domestic fowl and sheep in modern material. Two bones showed pathological alteration in the form of a pellet of bone on a large mammal rib and severe exostoses and total degeneration of the proximal articular surface of a horse metapodial.

Context	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Dog	Deer	Bird	Other
Medieval	12	97	58	14	13	0	6	0
Post-medieval & Modern	1	20	14	4	0	1	59	1
Total	**4**	**29**	**18**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**39**	**1**

Table 5: Species proportions (% of number of identified bones)

Consumption and deposition

4.8.8 Butchery incidence is relatively low and consisted mainly of chops and helical fractures, with some filleting of meat from the bone. Saw marks were seen on a cattle femur from topsoil in Trench 1 (probably modern). Two pieces of iron stained, sawn and polished long bone in context 303 had two holes from securing them together and probably functioned as a knife handle. Burning was not common but a scorch mark on the proximal part of a cattle calcaneum could indicate cooking practice if this part was exposed to open flame during cooking of the lower limb. Cut marks on an articulating cattle astragalus and calcaneum from the fill of medieval ditch 818 indicate removal of the lower limb at this point, leaving the tarsals and metatarsals with the hoof.

4.8.9 With the exception of the aforementioned domestic fowl skeleton and articulating cattle astragalus and calcaneum (presumably butchery waste) no unusual combinations of bone elements that could indicate particular activity or deposition practice were noted.

4.9 Charred plant remains and charcoals

4.9.1 Seven bulk samples of 15 litres from cremation grave 1109 and a series of small samples of between 0.2 and 2 litres from vessel fills (ONs 2 and 4) were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.

4.9.2 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods and the presence of charred remains quantified in Table 6.

4.9.3 The flots were all small, with very little evidence for wood charcoal. Roots were quite high in the main sample (26) and present to a lesser extent in the others. Modern seeds of nettle (*Urtica dioica* and *U. urens*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) were observed in several of the samples indicating some stratigraphic movement and, therefore, possible contamination by later intrusive charred material.

4.9.4 Charred remains were very few and all the cereal remains were very badly degraded, possibly indicating some reworking (Table 6). Chaff from hulled wheat was very poorly represented and considerably degraded. At least one glume more closely resembled spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), a single grain was more indicative of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), although it may have been a tail grain of hulled wheat (Table 6).

	Sample Number	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Context Description	unurned burial + grave fill	ON 2: Spits				ON 4	unurned burial	ON 1
			1	2	3	4			
Sample volume	Litres	15	1	1	1.2	0.2	0.5	2	0.6
Flot Size	Millilitres	45	3	3	3	1	6	4	3
Roots	ml	30	1	2	1	0.5	3	2	1
Charcoal		C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Name	**Latin names**								
Grain indet.	Cereal Indet.	8	-	2	3	1	3	3	3
barley grain	*Hordeum vulgare sl*	cf.1	-	1	-	-	-	-	cf.1
Wheat grain indet.	*Triticum* sp.	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Emmer grain	*T. dicoccum*	cf.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emmer/spelt grain	*T. dicoccum/spelta*	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Emmer/spelt glumes	*T. dicoccum/spelta*	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
free-threshing wheat	*Triticum aestivum sl*	-	cf.1	1	-	-	-	cf.3	1
fat-hen	*Chenopodium album*	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
mallow	*Malva* sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
hazelnut fragments	*Corylus avellana*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fig (whole fruits)	*Ficus* cf. *carica*	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
pea	*Pisium sativum*	-	-	-	-	-	cf.1	-	-
smooth tare	*Vicia tetrasperma*	1	-	-	cf.1	-	-	-	-
oats grain	*Avena* sp.	cf.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
meadow grass/cat's tails	*Poa annua*/*Phleum* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Table 6: Charred plant remains and charcoal

4.9.5 Several seeds of wild species, commonly found as arable weeds within other Romano-British assemblages, were also present in the samples (Table 6).

4.9.6 Of utilised species a possible grain of garden pea (*Pisium sativum*) was recovered along with several fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) from the general deposit outside the vessels. Of more interest were three fruits of fig (*Ficus* cf. *carica*) that only came from the fills inside the ceramic vessel (ON 2).

4.9.7 The presence of figs within the cremation burial is unusual, as is the recovery of whole charred fruits of figs in general upon British archaeological sites. Given the survivability of such remains by charring it is also highly probable that the recovered material represents only a small proportion of what originally existed. The Eastern Cemetery site of Roman London contained waterlogged remains of fig seeds but no charred remains (Davis 2000).

4.9.8 Given the relative paucity of wood charcoal (Table 6) the fig remains are unlikely to represent an inclusion of pyre debris; it is possible that the wood charcoal was broken down and lost through the profile but this seems unlikely.

4.9.9 The figs may have been burnt as or in a similar manner to libation deposits then placed within the ceramic vessel prior to burial. Evidence for such practices has been seen from continental Europe, along with burnt remains including fruits of fig (Robinson 2002; Zach 2002). As such offerings may be burnt in oil on small burners rather than within large fires this may

account for the absence of wood charcoal. Alternatively, large numbers of figs may have been included as pyre goods and been readily visible in the pyre debris and, consequently, easily picked out by hand and placed within the vessel for burial.

4.9.10 It is difficult to associate any of the remaining material definitively with this deposit. The cereal remains as noted were poorly preserved and therefore either reworked into the deposit or given the quite high numbers of roots possibly even alter intrusive material that had become worked into the deposit.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 The recovery of Romano-British material in the vicinity of the deserted medieval settlement was unexpected but should not be surprising, demonstrating yet again the frequently observed continuity of human activity in an area. Although direct evidence for Roman-British activity was limited, its nature and form are important. The cremation burial is clearly high status, including three glass vessels and the currently only recorded instance in Britain of charred figs, probably included as pyre goods.

5.1.2 The occurrence of single burials of this type is not unusual, they generally occur on boundaries within the vicinity of a settlement, so the possibility of further singletons or a small cemetery in the area to the east of the site may be anticipated. Similarly the presence of the burial and residual ceramics in this area of the site suggest the nearby-presence of a settlement, possibly a villa given implied status of burial.

5.1.3 All except the southern extent of the medieval inhumation cemetery were defined with a relatively high level of confidence. Landscaping to the south of the known cemetery area is likely to have destroyed evidence for the extent of the cemetery in this direction, and the same activity may have destroyed evidence for further burials to the west. The northern limited of the church-yard may have been marked by a boundary ditch, evidence for which survived in Trench 6. The eastern limits of the cemetery, about half way along the length of Trench 1, may be stated with confidence with the clear cessation of graves further to the east.

5.1.4 The remains of a minimum of 21 individuals were recovered during the evaluation. A minimum of two other graves were observed in the western extension to Trench 1. A minimum of 23 graves had previously been excavated by Northampton Archaeology or observed by the owner during construction works (Figure 3). If the latter graves had a similar proportion of disarticulated material associated with them as the graves excavated during the evaluation, the remains of a minimum of 36 individuals may lay/have lain below The Coach House. This would bring the total estimated number of individuals from the currently investigated area to 56. This seems likely to represent only a relatively small proportion of the population of the medieval village which appears to have comprised between four to 12 households throughout the medieval period. It is possible that the density of

burial increases outside the investigated area, or perhaps some of the occupants of the village were buried elsewhere.

5.1.5 There was no apparent spatial distribution of individuals on the basis of age and/or sex, with none of the apparent zoning of burials – particularly children – commonly seen in medieval cemeteries (Daniell, 1997, 125-6). The relatively high number of immature individuals within the cemetery population is to be expected, if relatively rarely encountered within archaeological contexts. Bone survival and the shallow depth of graves, particularly vulnerable in urban areas, are probably largely responsible for the commonly observed paucity of immature remains.

5.1.6 The possible location of Glendon church remains uncertain. There is some structural evidence to suggest a building once stood in a similar position to the extant 19th century Coach House Barns. There is the possible foundation trench [137] following closely but not precisely the alignment of the current building. The possible buttressing [124], which does not appear to be related to the current building and although unlikely to be medieval, may pertain to repairs effected in the 17th century following the Churches complaint to the manor about the poor state of repair of the church (Northamptonshire Notes and Queries 1886).

5.1.7 Burials were commonly made within churches and close to the church walls (Daniell 1997, 99-103), though such was often the preserve of the wealthier members of the community (Duffey 2003, 5).

5.1.8 No more precise dating evidence was recovered for the settlement other than 'medieval'. Some structural evidence, suggested of a variety of – not necessarily contemporaneous - structural types was recovered including post-holes, a sill-beam slot for a rectangular structure, and rubble and daub foundations.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1.1 The most significant component of the small finds assemblage is the contents of the Romano-British burial and the associated grave goods. Other Romano-British and medieval finds (particularly pottery) serve to date features but quantities are too small to warrant further analysis.

6.1.2 Further analysis of the human bone from the medieval cemetery would produced limited results due to the heavily fragmented condition of the bone and incomplete skeletal recovery. It would, for example, be possible to calculate some post-cranial skeletal indices for only one individual (from grave 150) following reconstruction. The cremated bone from the Romano-British burial has been recorded in full and requires no further analysis.

6.1.3 The faunal assemblage is moderately well preserved, with a relatively high proportion of bones with the potential to inform on animal husbandry and consumption practices. However the sample of securely dated bones is very small (many occurring residually).

6.1.4 There is no further potential to examine the charred remains or charcoal given the low quantity of remains of both.

6.1.5 Overall, the finds (including environmental) assemblage is best viewed in the wider context of earlier fieldwork conducted on the site by Northamptonshire Archaeology rather than forming the subject of a separate study. No further work, therefore, is proposed for this material at this stage, although pottery, glass and human bone could warrant further analysis within the wider site assemblage.

6.1.6 A copy of this report will be submitted to the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record. It is recommended that a summary of the results of the evaluation and the assessment is published in the county journal *Northamptonshire Archaeology.*

7 ARCHIVE

7.1.1 The archive, which includes all finds, written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken, is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the site code GLEN 05 and Wessex Archaeology project code 59460. It is anticipated, subject to confirmation, that the archive will be deposited at Kettering Manor House Museum.

7.1.2 The paper archive is contained in a lever arch ring binder file. It includes;

The Project Design
Finalised Assessment Report

The geophysical report includes a record of all data, plots of the results, interpretation with detailed comments and conclusions.

The evaluation archive includes:

9 A4 levels & GIS record sheets
13 A4 photographic record sheets
17 A4 trench record sheets
264 A4 context record sheets
6 A4 graphics register sheets
1 A4 object record sheets
13 A4 environmental sample register & record sheet
24 A4 drawing sheets
6 A3 drawing sheets
3 A1 drawings sheets
1 A4 site matrices

The photographic archive includes:

157 colour transparency slides
5 monochrome films as negatives and contact prints
1 CD digital photographs

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Table 1: Summary of results from human bone assessment.
KEY: s. – skull; a. – axial skeleton; u. – upper limb; l. – lower limb; C – cervical; T – thoracic; L - lumbar

context	cut	deposit type	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
101		redeposited	19 frags. s.a.u. l.	1) infant/juvenile *c*. 4-7 yr. 2) adult		Mostly 1 (not = 105, ?= 113); 2 frags. vault = 2/ Grade 1-2, old breaks.
104		redeposited	10 frags. s.a.u. = 105 3 frags. a.l. = 118	1) juvenile 2) neonate		= 105 & 118. Grade 0.
105	103	*in situ* burial	c. 70% (leg & feet missing)	juvenile *c*. 6-7 yr. ?male	caries – deciduous (cervical); periosteal new bone – right maxilla (lateral surface); ?nasal floor hypervascular; *cribra orbitalia*	Neonatal fibula with ribs & ischium with 'misc.' = 118; adult l.b. frag. with thorax sample some left radius with right. Heavily fragmented (Grade 0-1).
106	109	redeposited	27 frags. s. 9 frags. a. 5 frags. u. 14 frags. l.	1) adult female *c*. 35-45 yr. 2) infant /juvenile 3) adult male		See 132, 138 & 164
108		redeposited	4 frags. l.	adult		Grade 1.
113	112	*in situ* burial	*c*. 50%	infant *c*. 3-5 yr.	ankylosis – 2T, 2 left ribs; pitting – 4T articular processes	Heavily fragmented (Grade 1).
118	117	?disturbed burial	*c*. 20%	foetus 31-40 weeks (*c*. 37)		Elements mixed, probably largely disturbed deposit.
132	163		22 frags. s. 12 frags. a. 11 frags. u. 24 frags. l.	1) infant *c*. 2 yr. 2) juvenile *c*. 7-9 yr. 3-4) 2 adults male (??x2) & female	*cribra orbitalia* (female); osteophytes – L articular process; periosteal new bone – tibia & fibula shaft (female & male)	Very large femoral shafts (look to be two large left). See 107. 138 & 164
135	142	*in situ* burial	*c*. 10% l.	infant *c*. 6-12 months		Grade 0-1. Fragmented.
138 ?*=140	109 139	redeposited *in situ* burial	34 frags. s. 15 frags. a. 10 frags. u. *25 frags. l.	1) infant/juvenile *c*. 4-6yr. *2-3) adult females, one >45 yr. ?4) adult male (large femur)	osteophytes – distal humerus	No bone numbered 140; lower limb here poss. = 140? See 107, 132 & 164. Grade 0-1. Fragmented.
143	142	*in situ* burial	2 bones lifted from complete skeleton	adult male	hypoplasia; morphological variation – palatine tori (observed *in situ*).	Grade 0.
145	144	*in situ* burial	*c*. 15% s.a.u.	adult *c*. 28-40 yr. ??female	osteoarthritis – left costo-vertebral; pitting – transverse process facets	Partial, very heavily fragmented. Few frags. from grave fill 146

context	cut	deposit type	quantification	age/sex	pathology	comment
148	147	*in situ* burial	*c.* 20%	adult >45 yr. ?female ?2) adult >40 yr. ?female	?*cribra orbitalia*; osteoarthritis – hips; osteophytes – T & C body surface margins, prox. radii & ulnae, femoral heads; pitting – radius heads; bone cyst – l. scaphoid 2) *ante mortem* tooth loss; caries; very heavy tooth wear; abscesses	Skull from 'r. lower body' sample not all from this individual (min. duplicate petrous temporal). Very heavily shattered. Grade 0-1.
149	147	= 148?	*c.* 23 frags. s.a.l.	adult	osteophytes & macro-pitting – metacarpal	Bone much 'fresher' lighter colour than that from 148 so many be different
151	150	*in situ* burial	*c.* 65% a.u.l.	adult c. 35-50 yr. male	osteoarthritis – costo-vertebral; new bone – T body surfaces; osteophytes – acetabulae, L; pitting – sterno-clavicular & acromio-clavicular; degenerative disc disease – L, T; Schmorl's node – L, T	Some indices possible with reconstruction. Grade 0.
152	150	redeposited	20 frags. s.a.u.l.	adult >35 yr. ?male	calcified rib cartilage; osteophytes – rib facet margins	?= 151
153		redeposited	3 frags. s.	adult >50 yr.		Grade 2
157	159	*in situ* burial	*c.* 3% a.u.l.	infant *c.* 2-4 yr.		Very heavily fragmented. Grade 0-1.
164		redeposited	66 frags. s. 8 frags. a. 7 frags. u. 21 frags. l.	1) adult male >35 yr. 2) adult female *c.* 30=40 yr. 3) juvenile	*ante mortem* tooth loss; porotic hyperostosis?; morphological variation – wormian bones; calculus	See 107, 132 & 138
201		redeposited	48 frags. s.a.u.l.	1) infant c. 3-5 yr. 2) adult >18 yr.	osteoarthritis – rib facet	
205	*210*	*in situ*		*adult female*		*assessed on site, not lifted*
206	*211*	*in situ*		*adult*		*assessed on site, not lifted*
207	*208*	*in situ*		*adult*		*assessed on site, not lifted*
303		redeposited	*c.* 72 frags. s.a.u.l.	1) infant *c.* 4-5 yr. 2) infant *c.* 3-4 yr. 3) adult >18 yr.	fusion – 2 C (smooth via spinal processes)	one infant larger than other ?male & ?female
304	305	redeposited	15 frags. s.l.	1) infant 2) adult ??female	osteoarthritis – proximal inter-phalangeal	
306	*305*	*in situ*		*adult female*		*assessed on site, not lifted*
703		redeposited	1 frag. s.	adult >28 yr.		
1110	1109	cremation burial	497.1g	subadult *c.* 16-17 yr. ??female		Pyre Goods: 2g domestic fowl

Material	**Tr 1**	**Tr 2**	**Tr 3**	**Tr 7**	**Tr 8**	**Tr 9**	**Tr 10**	**Tr 11**	**Unstrat.**	TOTAL
Pottery	31/347	2/41	40/252	5/40	60/803	2/24	2/68	73/1257	36/268	**251/3100**
Romano-British	*6/57*	-	*1/2*	-	*29/491*	-	-	*60/1118*	*4/25*	***100/1693***
Medieval	*17/115*	*1/26*	*9/48*	*1/2*	*30/311*	*2/24*	*2/68*	*10/59*	*32/243*	***104/896***
Post-Medieval	*8/175*	*1/15*	*30/202*	*4/38*	*1/1*	-	-	*1/15*	-	***45/446***
Undated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2/65*	-	***2/65***
Ceramic Building Material	7/1691	-	8/292	3/617	1/12	1/80	-	-	-	**20/2692**
Clay Pipe	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1/1**
Worked Flint	2/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2/9**
Stone	2/39	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/90	-	**7/129**
Glass	2/86	-	1/2	2/30	-	-	-	189/179	-	**194/297**
Slag	3/351	-	10/264	-	-	-	-	3/86	-	**16/701**
Metalwork	1	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	**9**
Copper alloy	-	-	*1*	-	*1*	-	-	-	-	***2***
Iron	*1*	-	*3*	*2*	*1*	-	-	-	-	*7*
Worked Bone	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Human Bone					-	-	-		-	
unburnt	9 indiv. + 392 redep.	45 redep.	85 redep.	1 redep.						**10 indiv, 523**
cremated								497.1g		**497.1g**
Animal Bone	63/641	37/316	26/241	68/90	85/1524	11/77	-	7/89	2/62	**299/3040**
Shell	1/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1/10**

Table 2: Finds totals by trench

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Trench 1			**Type:** machine-stripped
Dimensions: 30 x 9 m	**Max. depth:** 0.95m		**Ground level:** 107.12-107.25m aOD
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
101	Modern overburden concentrated at the west end of trench; result of trample & recent backfill following initial stripping of area. Identical to 104,108 and 164. Human & animal bone, medieval, p. medieval & modern pot.		0-0.10m
102	Natural basal geology, mid yellow clay; truncated by recent terracing		0.10m+
103	Sub-rectangular grave cut; 0.80 x 0.36m.		0.10-0.23m
104	Modern overburden concentrated over grave cut 103; result of trample & recent backfill following initial stripping of area. Identical to 101, 108 and 164. Human bone, BA flint scraper.		0.10-0.15m
105	Remains of inhumation burial within grave 103		-
106	Backfill within grave cut 103. Mid reddish brown sandy clay. Human bone.		0.10-0.23m
107	Fill of possible construction/ robber cut 109. Animal bone, CBM		-
108	Modern overburden concentrated at east end of trench; result of trample & recent backfill following initial stripping of area. Identical to 101, 104 and 164. Human bone, medieval & modern pot.		0-0.10m
109	Sub-circular ?construction /robber cut; >1.85m diameter.		-
110	Cut of small oval pit, 1.0 x 0.50m.		0.10-0.35m
111	Mid yellow brown silty clay, fill of 110. Animal bone. RB, medieval & p.medieval pot.		0.10-0.35m
112	Sub-rectangular grave cut; 0.93 x 0.24m.		0.10-0.23m
113	Remains of inhumation burial in grave 112.		-
114	Backfill of grave 112. Mid orange brown clay silt.		0.140-0.23m
115	Square pit cut; 1.0 x 0.98m.		0.10-0.85m
116	Upper fill pit 115. Dark grey brown silty clay loam. Animal bone. Medieval pot		0.10-0.55m
117	Sub-rectangular grave cut c. 0.38 x 0.38m.		0.10-0.13m
118	Disturbed remains inhumation burial in grave 117. Animal bone.		-
119	Backfill of grave 117. Mid reddish brown sandy clay. Animal bone.		0.10-0.13m
120	Sub-circular cut 0.60 x 0.54m; small pit/?post-hole.		0.10-0.30m
121	Single fill of 120. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		0.10-0.30m
122	Sub-circular cut, 0.36 x 0.26m; Small pit/post-hole.		0.10-0.18m
123	Single fill of 122. Orange grey silt. Burnt stone & fuel ash.		0.10-0.18m
124	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.32 x 1.96m. Possible foundation trench for buttressing ?125. Unexcavated.		-
125	Structural deposit; re-used ashlar blocks and brick with mortar. Possible buttress or pillar base. Unexcavated.		-
126	Rounded terminal of shallow E-W gully, 0.45m wide. Same as 154; Group 169.		0.10-0.25m
127	Fill of 126. Mid orange brown silty sand. Cut by pit 128. Animal bone. RB pot.		0.10-0.25
128	Sub-rectangular cut, vertical sides; 1.60 x 1.32m. Rough rubble and re-used brick lining. ?soak-away.		0.10-0.40m
129	Lower fill 128. Mid brown silty sand. Common fuel ash. CBM		0.10-0.29m
130	Upper fill 128. Mid orange brown silty sand. CBM		0.29-0.40m
131	Lower fill 115. Light yellow grey brown silty clay. Medieval pot.		0.55-0.85m
132	Single fill of 163. Mixed mid yellow brown silty clay with dark grey/black sandy pockets. Human & animal bone, CBM & fuel ash.		-
133	Cut of small gully aligned roughly N-S, 0.40m wide. Cut by 115.		0.10-0.35m
134	Single fill 133. Mid orange grey brown silty clay.		0.10-0.35m
135	Partly articulated human infant bone in grave 142. ?*In situ* (cut not visible in fill 136) or redeposited?		-
136	Backfill within grave 142. Light-mid yellow brown silty clay. Human bone. Medieval pot.		-
137	Rectangular cut, 0.90m wide, min. 1.760m long. Cut by 109. Relationship with graves 139, 142 & 163 uncertain due to later disturbance, possibly truncated all three. Possible structural foundation cut.		-

Trench 1 (cont.)		**Type:** machine-stripped
Dimensions: 30 x 9 m	**Max. depth:** 0.95m	**Ground level:** 107.12-107.25m aOD

context	**description**	**depth (bgl)**
138	Group of disarticulated, redeposited human bones at/towards base of cut 109. Animal bone. Medieval pot.	-
139	Sub-apsidal grave cut, min.1.10 x 0.40m. Cut by 161, 162, 163, 142 & 109	0.10-0.20m
140	Remains of inhumation burial within grave 139.	-
141	Backfill grave 139. Light yellow brown silty clay. Human bone.	0.10-0.30m
142	Sub-apsidal grave cut, 1.72 x 0.60m.	0.50-0.95m
143	Remains of inhumation burial in grave 142. Not lifted.	-
144	Sub-apsidal grave cut. 1.15 x 0.26m.	0.10-0.16m
145	Remains of inhumation burial in grave 144. Animal bone.	-
146	Backfill grave 144. Mid orange brown clayey silt.	0.10-0.16m
147	Sub-apsidal grave cut, 1.56 x 0.46m. Cuts grave 150.	0.10-0.18m
148	Remains of inhumation burial in grave 147. Animal bone.	-
149	Backfill grave 147. Pale grey brown silty loam. Human & animal bone. Medieval pot.	0.10-0.18m
150	Sub-apsidal grave cut, min. 1.45 x 0.48m. Cuts gully 154.	0.10-0.25m
151	Remains of inhumation burial in grave 150. Cut by grave 147. Animal bone.	-
152	Backfill of grave 150. Light to mid yellow brown silty clay. Human & animal bone. RB & medieval pot.	0.10-0.25m
153	Single fill 168. Mid grey brown mixed yellow brown silty loam. Animal bone. RB & modern pot. CBM.	-
154	E-W gully cut. Same as 126; Gp. 169.	0.10-0.25m
155	Single fill gully 154. Mid orange brown silty sand.	0.10-0.25m
156	Identical to 141.	-
157	Remains of inhumation burial in grave 159.	0.10-0.15m
158	Backfill grave 159. Mid orange brown clay silt.	-
159	Sub-apsidal grave cut, 1.20 x 0.29m..	0.10-0.15m
160	Layer of stone rubble within 137; possible foundation layer.	-
161	Rectangular post-hole cut, 0.14 x 0.10m. Modern.	0.20m+
162	Rectangular post-hole cut, 0.12 x 0.10m Modern.	0.20m+
163	Linear cut against, but not quite parallel with N. wall of barn, c. 1m wide. Possible construction or robber cut associated with earlier structure?	-
164	Modern overburden in western extension; result of trample and recent backfill following initial stripping of area. Same as 101, 104 and 108. Human & animal bone.	0-0.20m
165	Square cut of brick-lined soak-away, 1.40 x 1.40m. Unexcavated.	-
166	Brick lining of 165.	-
167	Backfill of 165. Mixed mid greyish brown-black silty loam with pockets yellow silty clay. CBM.	-
168	Linear feature, 4.20 x 0.80m. Modern intrusion.	-
169	Group number for gully; inc. 126 and 154.	-

Trench 2		**Type:** machine-stripped	
Dimensions: 4.8 x 1.2m	**Max. depth:** 0.85m	**Ground level:** 107.11m aOD	
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
201	Topsoil. Mid brown silt loam. Human & animal bone. Medieval & modern pot.		0-0.60m
202	Remains inhumation burial in grave 204. Not lifted.		-
203	Backfill in grave 204. Dark brown loam.		-
204	Sub-rectangular grave cut, 1.60 x 0.55m.		0.60-0.80m
205	Remains of inhumation burial in grave 210.		-
206	Remains of inhumation burial in grave 211.		-
207	Single fill of 208. Dark brown silt.		0.60-0.85m
208	Rounded terminal to apparent linear feature. Possibly natural feature?		0.60-0.85m
209	Orange-brown sandstone natural.		0.60m+
210	E. end of sub-apsidal grave cut.		-
211	Grave cut, not clearly defined in west trench edge.		

Trench 3		**Type:** hand-excavated	
Dimensions: 1.0 x 1.0m	**Max. depth:** 1.06m	**Ground level:** 107.34m aOD	
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
301	Turf & topsoil. Dark grey brown silty loam. Modern pot.		0-0.0.36m
302	Dark yellow brown silty clay. Soil horizon between 301 & 303. Possibly related to terracing/landscaping. Animal bone. P.medieval & modern pot.		0.30-0.65m
303	Yellow brown slightly silty clay with abundant ironstone fragments. ?worked cemetery soil or ?redeposited in landscaping. Human & animal bone. Medieval & modern pot.		0.60-0.90m
304	Backfill grave 305. Mid yellow brown clay silt. Human & animal bone. RB & medieval pot.		0.80-0.98m
305	Sub-rectangular grave cut. This is likely to represent more than one grave cut but edges were unclear due to small size of sondage and incomplete excavation of feature.		0.80-0.98m
306	Remains inhumation burial in grave 305. Not lifted.		

Trench 4		**Type:** hand-excavated	
Dimensions: 1.0 x 1.0m	**Max. depth:** 0.40m	**Ground level:** 106.91m aOD	
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
401	Garden soil & modern disturbed. Mid grey brown silty clay. CBM (not kept)		0-0.36m
402	Yellow brown silty clay with ironstone fragments. Natural.		0.36m+
403	E-W foundation trench for 406. 0.16m wide. Unexcavated.		-
404	Backfill of 403. Light grey clay. Unexcavated.		-
405	N-S brick wall foundations for demolished greenhouse. Unexcavated.		-
406	E-W brick wall foundations for demolished greenhouse. Unexcavated.		-
407	Dark grey silt with common fuel ash; demolition rubble of greenhouse boiler. Unexcavated. CBM (not kept).		-
408	Brick and tile garden path. Unexcavated.		-

Trench 5		**Type:** machine-stripped	
Dimensions: 2.0 x 1.0m	**Max. depth:** 0.95m	**Ground level:** 106.98-107.20m aOD	
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
501	Topsoil. Humic (wooded area) mid brown silty clay.		0-0.22m
502	Subsoil. Loose (root activity), light grey brown silty clay with tabular ironstone inclusions increasingly common at horizon with 503.		0.22-0.75m
503	Natural. Mid yellowish-brown clay with tabular ironstone inclusions.		0.75m+

Trench 6		**Type:** machine-stripped	
Dimensions: 1.0 x 1.0m	**Max. depth:** 1.30m	**Ground level:** 108.57m aOD	
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
601	Turf & topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay.		0-0.08m
602	Mild brown silty clay with rare ironstone inclusions. Horizon between 601 and 603.		0.08-0.14m
603	Modern leveling. Dark grey brown silty clay. CBM (not kept)		0.14-0.22m
604	Made-ground, probably associated with terracing. Dark reddish orange brown clay silt..		0.22-0.97m
605	Cut of steep-sided E-W linear feature. Possible ditch/gully; not fully revealed due to constraints of excavation.		0.97-1.36m+
606	Single fill of 605. Mixed dark grey & light yellow silty clay.		0.97-1.36m+

Trench 7		**Type:** hand-excavated	
Dimensions: 1.0 x 1.0m	**Max. depth:** 1.24m	**Ground level:** 107.0-107.11m aOD	
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
701	Turf & topsoil. Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay. Animal bone. Modern pot & CBM.		0-0.17m
702	Worked soil between 701 and 703. Mid - light grey brown silty clay.		0.17-0.67m
703	Made-ground, probably associated with terracing. Light- mid yellow/grey brown silty clay, moderate ironstone inclusions. Human & animal bone. Medieval & modern pot.		0.60-1.09m
704	Natural. Mid yellowish-brown clay.		0.98m+

Trench 8		**Type:** machine-stripped	
Dimensions: 20.20 x 1.50m	**Max. depth:** 1.42m	**Ground level:** 103.58-104.29m aOD	
context	**description**		**depth (bgl)**
801	Turf & topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay. Animal bone. RB, medieval & p.medieval pot.		0-0.16m
802	Mixed dark grey and orange brown silty clay fill of cut 823. Animal bone. RB & medieval pot.		0.32-1.12
803	Mid grey brown silty clay, frequent small ironstone. Between 801 & 804.		0.16-0.32m
804	Dark yellow/grey brown silty clay with occasional small fragment ironstone. Below 803; seals fills of 820 & 823 in south end of trench, cut by all features in northern half where it remained unexcavated. ?Worked soil. Animal bone. RB pot.		0.20-0.45m
805	1.0 x 0.60m area dark brown silty clay with abundant sub-rounded stones; possible structural rubble foundations? Unexcavated. RB & medieval pot.		-
806	Sub-rectangular cut (assumed rather than visible) for possible foundations 805. Unexcavated		-
807	Single fill of ditch 808. Mixed dark yellow & grey brown silty clay. Animal bone. RB pot.		0.18-0.64m
808	E-W ditch cut, 0.60m wide.		0.18-0.64m
809	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of cut 810.		-
810	Sub-circular cut, 0.22m diameter. Possible post-hole. Unexcavated.		-
811	Single fill cut 812. Dark brown silty clay.		0.14-0.32m
812	Circular cut flat based pit, 0.72m diameter.		0.14-0.32m
813	Upper fill ditch 814. Grey yellow silty clay. Animal bone. RB pot.		0.14-0.54m
814	E-W ditch cut. Only southern edge to base defined, northern limits unknown; min. 2m wide. Not fully excavated.		0.24-1.02m
815	not used		-
816	not used		-
817	Single fill 818. Dark yellow brown silty clay. Animal bone. Medieval pot.		0.20-0.60m
818	Cut of shallow feature with flat base; possible E-W ditch or ?shallow pit. Cuts upper fill of 814.		0.20-0.60m
819	Lower fill of 820. Dark brown silty clay. 0.90m thick. Animal bone.		0.34-1.42m
820	Cut of large feature, c. 5.40m wide; apparently E-W linear with two fills. Cuts 802 & 823; sealed by layer 804.		0.34-1.42m
821	Single fill of 822. Dark brownish grey silty clay. RB pot.		0.18-0.32m
822	Cut of shallow NE-SW gully, 0.54m wide.		0.18-32m

Trench 8 (cont.)		**Type:** machine-stripped
Dimensions: 20.20 x 1.50m	**Max. depth:** 1.42m	**Ground level:** 103.58-104.29m aOD

context	**description**	**depth (bgl)**
823	Cut with flat irregular base, no sides found as cut to south by 820 & unexcavated to north. Min. dimensions 2.0 x 1.50m. Possible pit – presence of underlying layer 829 suggests could have been a marl pit?	0.32-1.12m
824	Secondary fill 820. Dark greyish brown/black, silty clay.	0.44-1.05m
825	Primary fill 814. Dark yellow orange silty clay. 0.36m thick.	0.20-0.80m
826	Secondary fill of 814. Dark grey brown silty clay. 0.32m thick.	0.20-1.02m
827	Single fill of 828. Light brown silty clay.	0.75-0.91m
828	Sub-circular cut, c. 0.60 x 0.25m. Large post-hole/small pit cutting lower southern slope of 828 & sealed by ditch fill. 0.16m deep.	0.75-0.91m
829	Light grey marl overlying natural clay visible in southern end of trench. Below/cut by 823 & 820. 0.15m thick.	1.0-1.15m

Trench 9		**Type:** machine-stripped
Dimensions: 8.90 x 1.50m	**Max. depth:** 1.16m	**Ground level:** 105.05-105.62m aOD

context	**description**	**depth (bgl)**
900	Turf & topsoil . Mid grey brown silty clay.	0-0.21
901	E-W ditch cut, 1.90m wide.	0.44-1.16m
902	Upper fill 901. Mid red brown silty clay. 0.47m thick. Animal bone. Medieval pot.	0.44-0.94m
903	Primary fill 901. Mid red brown silty clay. 0.12m thick.	0.77-1.16m
904	E-W gully, 0.24m wide.	0.56-0.67m
905	Single fill 904. Mid red brown silty clay.	0.56-0.67m
906	E-W linear cut, 0.80m wide. Possible wall foundation.	0.52-0.78m
907	Single fill of 906. Mixed light red & light grey clay, with common ironstone fragments. ?wall foundation.	0.52-0.78m
908	Light reddish brown silty clay horizon between 901 and 909.	0.21-0.52m
909	Mottled light yellow & mid red clay. Natural.	0.52m+

Trench 10		**Type:** machine-stripped
Dimensions: 3.80 x 1.50m	**Max. depth:** 0.54m	**Ground level:** 106.56m aOD

context	**description**	**depth (bgl)**
1001	Turf & topsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay. Medieval pot.	0-0.24 m
1002	Mid - light yellow brown silty clay horizon between 1001 & 1003	0.22-0.46 m
1003	Mixed light yellow & grey clay. Natural.	0.40m+

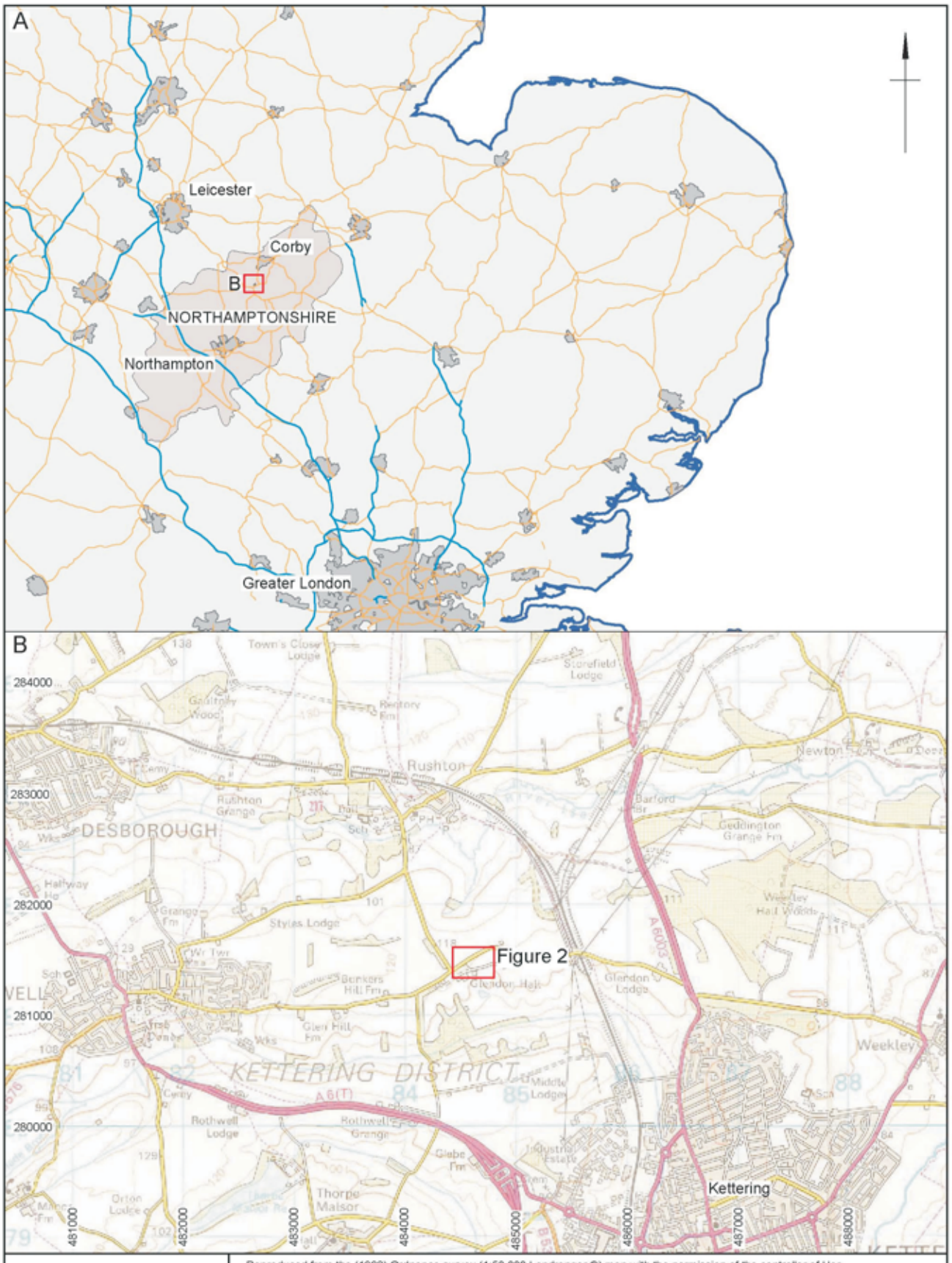
Trench 11		**Type:** machine-stripped
Dimensions: 15.9 x 1.50m	**Max. depth:** 0.66m	**Ground level:** 106.51-107.87m aOD

context	**description**	**depth (bgl)**
1101	Topsoil . Mid - dark grey brown silty clay. Animal bone. LIA, RB, medieval & modern pot.	0-0.30m
1102	Mid grey brown silty clay horizon between 1101 and 1128.	0.30-0.70m
1103	Sub-rounded cut, 0.36 x 0.22m. Post-hole; probably associated with 1105 &1107.	0.70-0.81m
1004	Single fill of 1103. Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.70-0.81m
1105	Sub-rounded cut, 0.38 x 0.28m. Post-hole; probably associated with 1103 & 1107.	0.70-0.83m
1106	Single fill of 1105. Mid yellow brown silty clay.	0.70-0.81m
1107	Circular cut, 0.12m diameter. Post-hole; probably associated with 1103 & 1107.	0.70-0.77m
1108	Single fill of 1107. Dark greyish brown slightly silty clay.	0.70-0.77m
1109	Sub-circular cremation grave cut, 0.48 x 0.43m.	0.70-0.86m

Trench 11 (cont.)		**Type:** machine-stripped
Dimensions: 15.9 x 1.50m	**Max. depth:** 0.66m	**Ground level:** 106.51-107.87m aOD

context	**description**	**depth (bgl)**
1110	Remains of cremation burial and grave fill recovered under one number; burial comprised combination unurned and urned deposit (ON 2)with glass vessel grave goods ONs 1, 3 & 4. Grave fill; mid grey brown silty clay.	0.70-0.86m
1111	E-W linear feature, 1.48m wide. Probable ditch. Unexcavated.	-
1112	Upper fill of 1111. Mid grey brown mottled yellow silty clay. Animal bone. RB pot.	-
1113	E-W linear feature, parallel with 1111, 2.10m wide. Probable ditch. Unexcavated.	-
1114	Upper fill of 1113. Mid grey brown mottled yellow silty clay.	-
1115	Cut of shallow, flat-based linear feature, 0.40m wide. Probable beam-slot for a timber-framed building. Same as 1117; Group 1127.	0.70-0.80m
1116	Single fill of 1115. Mixed, mottled light yellow brown & mid grey silty clay.	0.70-0.80m
1117	Cut of shallow, flat-based linear feature, 0.48m wide. Probable beam-slot for a timber-framed building. Same as 1115; Group 1127. Cut by 1119.	0.70-0.71m
1118	Fill of 1117. Mixed, mottled light yellow brown & mid grey silty clay. Cut by 1119.	0.70-0.71m
1119	Sub-circular cut, 0.40 x 0.33m. Post-hole, possibly associated with 1121 & 1123.	0.70-0.98m
1120	Fill of 1119. Light yellow brown silty clay.	0.70-0.98m
1121	Sub-circular cut, 0.32 x 0.36m. Post-hole, possibly associated with 1119 & 1123. Unexcavated.	-
1122	Upper fill 1121. Mid grey brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-
1123	Circular cut, 0.28m diameter. Post-hole, possibly associated with 1119 & 1121	0.70-0.80m
1124	Single fill 1123. Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.70-0.80m
1125	Shallow, flat based E-W ditch cut, 1.0m wide.	0.70-0.95m
1126	Single fill 1125. Mixed, mottled mid grey brown & yellow brown silty clay.	0.70-0.95m
1127	Group number for probable beam slot of timber framed building consisting of cuts 1115 & 1117. E. end rectangular slot, external dimensions 2.70m wide (length unknown).	-
1128	Mid yellow brown clay. Natural	0.70m+

KEY: bgl – below ground level. LIA – late Iron Age. RB – Romano-British.



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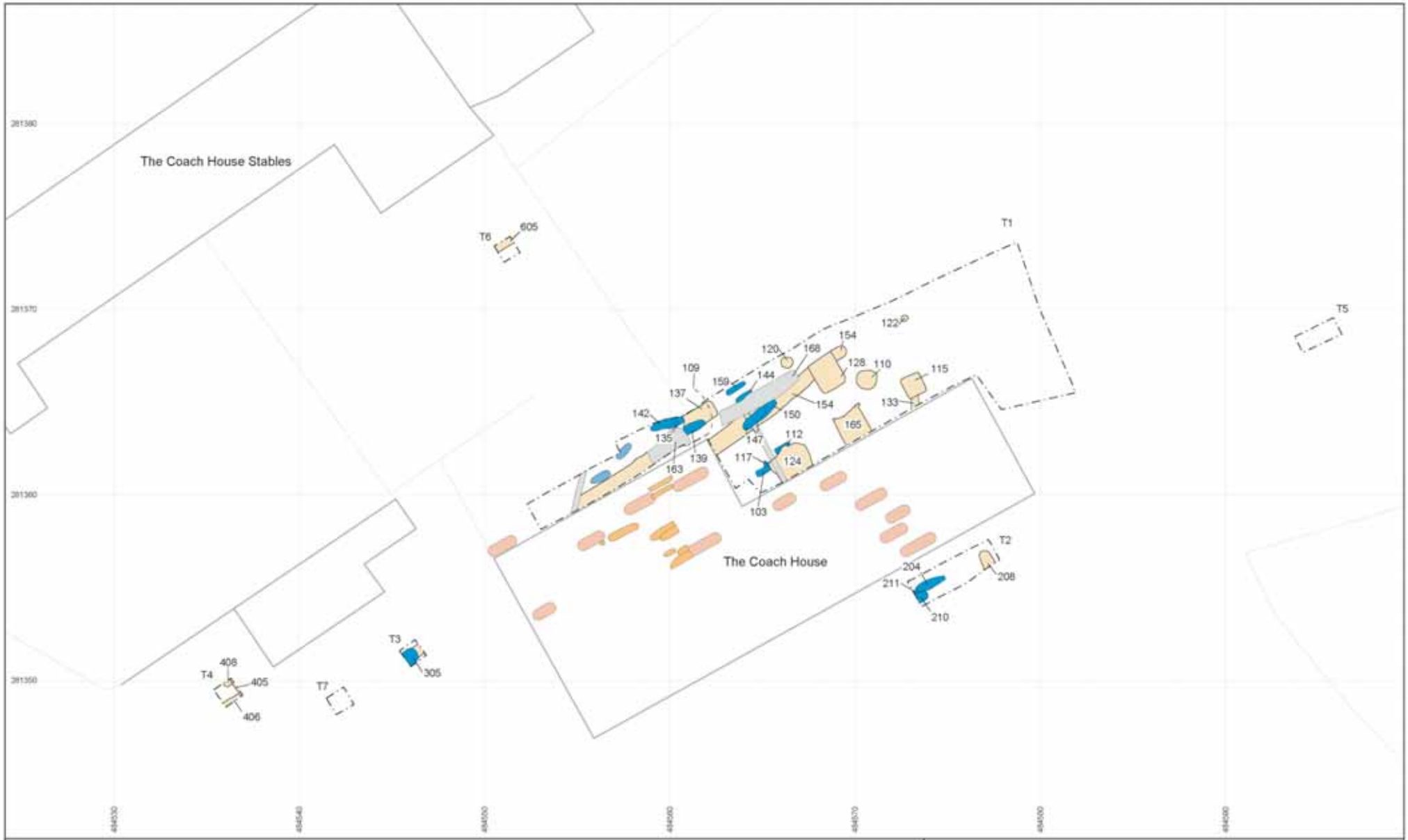
Site location plan

Figure 1

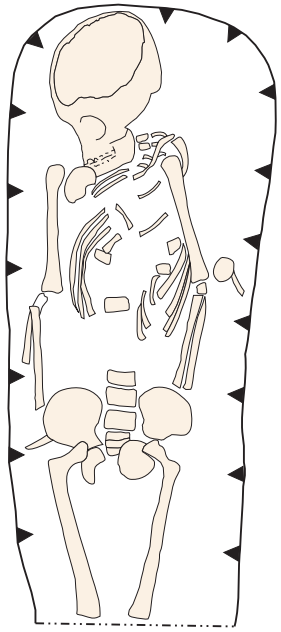
Site and trench location with results of geophysical gradiometry survey

Figure 2



Trenches 1-7: all features

Figure 3



Foundation cut

0 0.5m

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Trench 1: Grave 103 with *in situ* burial 105

Figure 4

Trench 1: Grave 112 (Sk 113) viewed from the north, cut by foundation trench/buttressing (124/125)

Trench 1: Grave 142 (Sk143) viewed from the north

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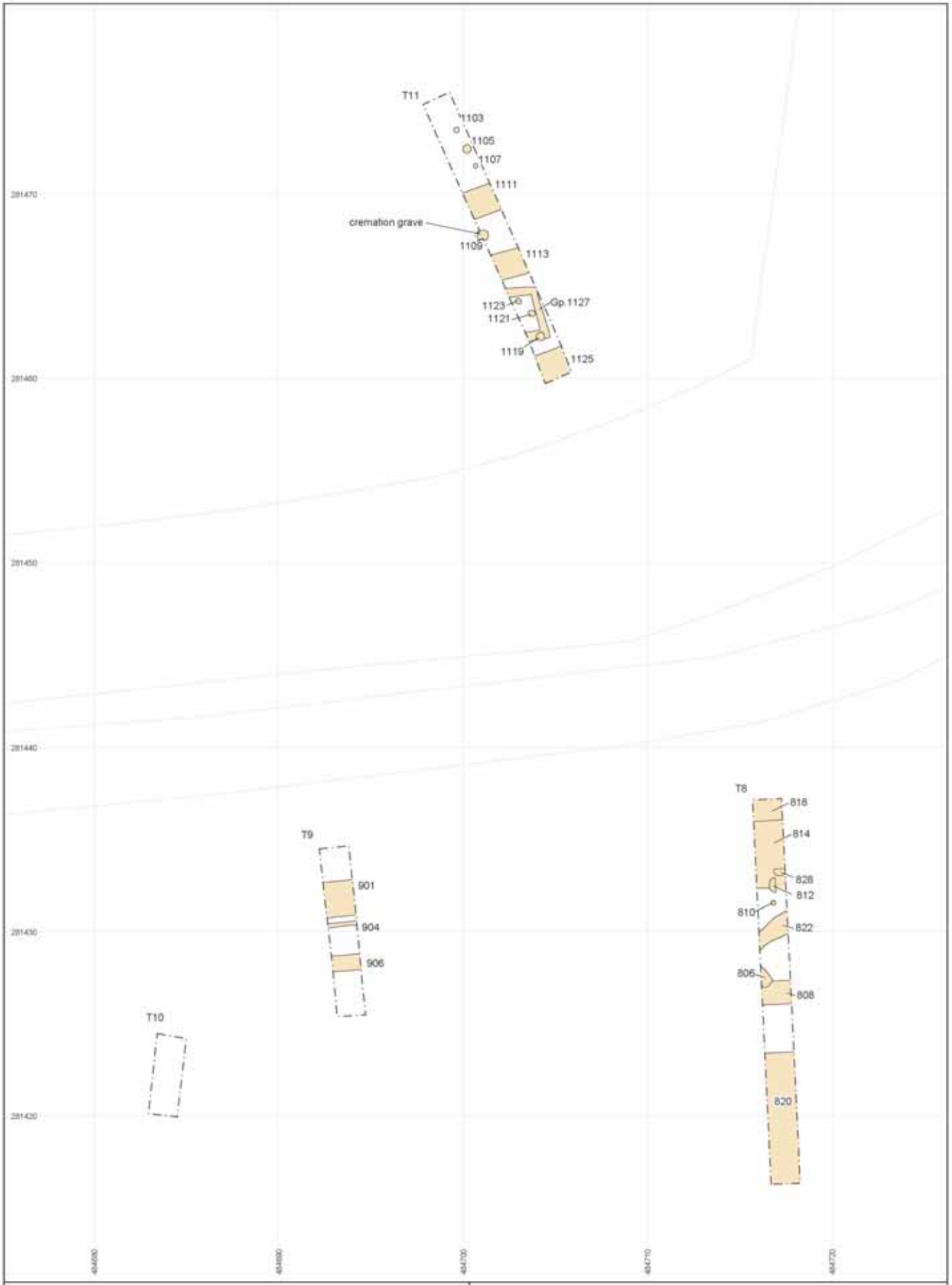
Trench 1: Graves 112 and 142 with *in situ* burials 113 and 143, viewed from the north

Figure 5



Trenches 8-11: all features

Figure 6

Trench 11: *in situ* cremation burial 1110 (grave 1109)

Trench 11: glass cup from cremation burial 1110

Trench 9: west facing section through ditch 901 and gully 904

Trench 8: ?wall foundations 805 (cut 806) from south-west

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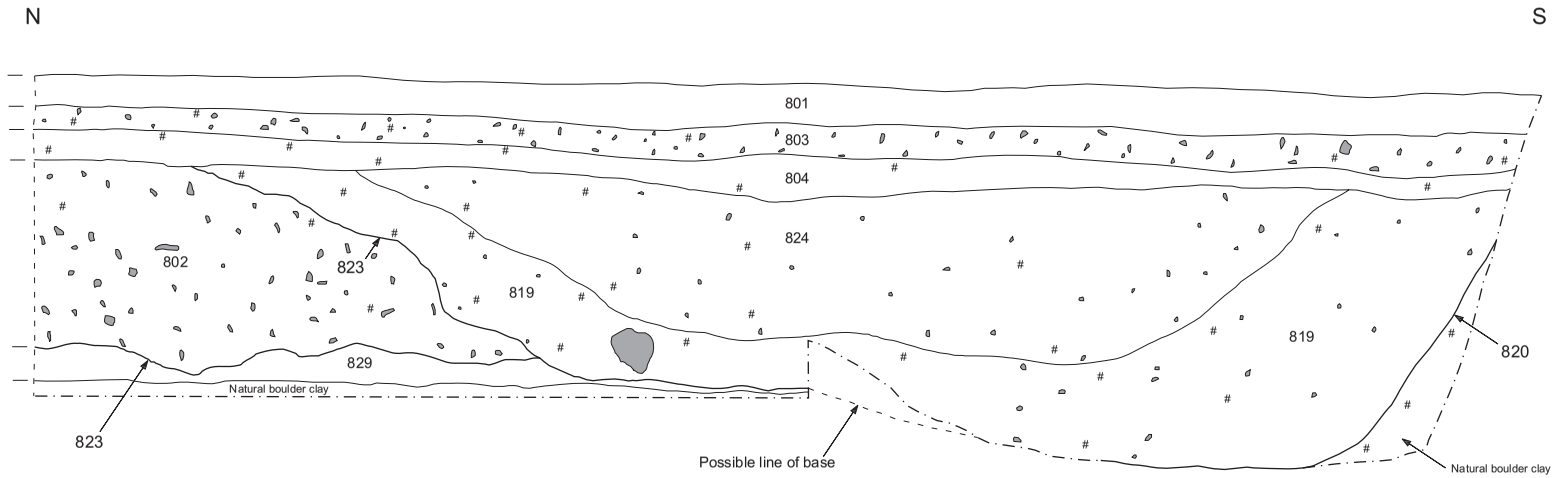

0 1m

Stones

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Trench 8: west facing section through ditch 820 and pit 823

Figure 8

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