

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
2590/0/1 - MNN128544	Centroid TL 0814 9227 (MBR: 360m by 111m)	Two parallel ditches, with traces of a third in two places, orientated roughly east west. Their west ends terminate on the edge of the steep river cliff above the Nene but on the east their relationship to the Roman road is obscure. These may be compared with similar ditches at Peterborough formerly described as tracks but subsequently excavated and interpreted as defensive ditches probably dating from the Iron Age. Trench 11: Ditch F1047 was 150 x 2 x 0.35m, linear in plan with straight parallel edges and aligned north west south east. It had moderately steep sides and a flatish base. Its fill contained occasional flat angular limestone fragments but no finds. Trench 12, 15, 17 and 19: Ditch F1027 was 350 x 3.3 x 0.7m, linear in plan with straight parallel sides and aligned north west south east. It had shallow sides becoming moderate in trench 12, becoming irregular and steep in trench 15, and a flat base. Its fills contained sub-angular and angular limestone fragments and struck flints, animal bone and prehistoric pottery. Trench 12, 15 and 17: Ditch F1021 was 275 x 2.24 x .037m, linear in plan with straight parallel edges and aligned east west. It had irregular stepped sides which changed from vertical to moderate to steep down to a flat base. Its fill contained flat annular limestone fragments and struck flint. Trench 17: Ditch F1014 was 30 x 2.10 x 0.55m, linear in plan with straight parallel edges and aligned north west south east. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base, and contained no finds. Two parallel ditches, 4m apart, forming a possible driveway. The northernmost of these ditches had been recut.
2590/0/12 - MNN128529	Centroid TL 0807 9204 (MBR: 323m by 604m)	The whole area is crossed by various ditches which intersect the Roman road, the pit alignment and the parallel ditch systems, but they form no coherent pattern.
2590/0/17 - MNN141144	Centroid TL 07929 92013 (MBR: 6m by 6m)	Trench 1 contained a ditch 5.00 x 0.97 x 0.30m. It was curvilinear in plan with parallel moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained no finds. Trench 2 contained 2 ditches: 1 was 5.00 x 1.82 x 0.62m, curvilinear in plan with parallel moderately sloping sides, a flat base, was aligned north south and contained no finds. The other recut the first, was 1.80 x 1.32 x 0.32m, curvilinear in plan with parallel moderately sloping sides, a concave base and contained struck flint. Trench 2 also contained 6 postholes, none containing finds, and a peri glacial channel, again with no finds.
2590/0/2 - MNN128541	Centroid TL 0812 9224 (MBR: 516m by 276m)	Linear ditches extending across the line of the Roman road. At the south east end the north ditch disappears. These may be compared with similar ditches at Peterborough formerly described as tracks but subsequently excavated and interpreted as defensive ditches probably dating from the Iron Age. Trenches 11 and 14: Ditch 1050 was 4.25 x 2.7 x 0.5m, linear in plan with straight parallel sides and aligned north west south east. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its lower fill contained

		<p>moderate flat angular limestone fragments but no finds and its upper fill contained mid-late Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Trenches 11, 14 and 16: Ditch F1053 was 4.25 x 2.8 x 0.65m, linear in plan with straight parallel edges and aligned north west south east. It had relatively steep sides and a flat base. Its fill contained moderate flat angular limestone fragments but no finds.</p> <p>Three parallel ditches running east west. All three ditches showed evidence of having been re-cut to a narrower profile but to their original depth.</p>
2590/0/4 - MNN128549	Centroid TL 0799 9204 (MBR: 297m by 97m)	Pit alignment orientated roughly east west, appears to end against the line of the Roman road.
2606/0/2 - MNN128511	Centroid TL 0755 9132 (MBR: 24m by 51m)	Possible Prehistoric Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
2606/0/3 - MNN128514	Centroid TL 0759 9131 (MBR: 24m by 112m)	CROPMARKS; 3 SIDES OF PROBABLE RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE SEEN 1979
2606/0/4 - MNN128512	Centroid TL 0754 9121 (MBR: 50m by 67m)	CROPMARK; 2 PARALLEL DITCHES; 25 INCH SKETCH PLOT; {2} CROPMARKS NCCAP: TL0791/031-33+45+66-67 (+);
2608/0/0 - MNN138001	TL 074 912	73 pieces of worked flint were recovered from field WR30. It showed a slight concentration towards the centre of the field, but insufficient to suggest a site on this evidence only. There is however, a slight concentration over the area of a possible ring ditch cropmark.
2624/0/1 - MNN22118	Centroid TL 0681 9153 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	DOUBLE RING DITCH; 25M DIAM WITH WELL MARKED INNER RING DITCH OF 7M DIAM; (1); 25 INCH SKETCH PLOT SUGGESTS RING DITCH SOME DISTANCE TO W OF RCHM GRID REF; (2); NCCAP: TL0691/12+13(+);
2626 - MNN4848	Centroid TL 06205 91707 (MBR: 254m by 252m)	Possible Bronze Age Burial Site &/Or Prehistoric Settlement
2626/0/1 - MNN128446	Centroid TL 0621 9168 (MBR: 23m by 22m)	Cropmark ring ditch. Air photographs show a small settlement of rectangular form with a circular feature, either a ring ditch or a hut circle, within it. Cropmark plan.
2626/0/2 - MNN128448	Centroid TL 0614 9169 (MBR: 18m by 11m)	Possible Prehistoric Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Crop/soilmark: Good quality photography
2626/0/3 - MNN128447	Centroid TL 0612 9168 (MBR: 25m by 27m)	Possible Prehistoric Mortuary Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Crop/soilmark: Good quality photography
2626/0/4 - MNN128445	Centroid TL 0614 9171 (MBR: 130m by 136m)	Probable Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Air photograph taken in 1969 shows three sides of a straight-sided enclosure covering at least 2 acres. In the south-east corner is a circular internal feature c.90ft in diameter. Air photographs show a small settlement of rectangular form with a circular feature, either a ring ditch or a hut circle, within it. The settlement is connected to a long length of parallel ditches, probably a trackway running in a north-east to southwest

		direction. Cropmark plan.
2626/0/5 - MNN128449	Centroid TL 0626 9165 (MBR: 38m by 51m)	Prehistoric Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Crop/soilmark: Good quality photography
2626/0/6 - MNN128450	Centroid TL 0621 9164 (MBR: 6m by 5m)	Possible Prehistoric Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Crop/soilmark: Good quality photography
2675/1 - MNN12176	Centroid TL 06025 91631 (MBR: 1107m by 402m)	Prehistoric Road Route
2675/1/3 - MNN128444	Centroid TL 0612 9177 (MBR: 72m by 110m)	{2} Air photographs show a small settlement of rectangular form with a circular feature, either a ring ditch or a hut circle, within it. The settlement is connected to a long length of parallel ditches, probably a trackway running in a north-east to southwest direction. At its south-west end this trackway turns westwards and passes into Tansor parish where it can be traced back to the River Nene. Cropmark plan.
5691/0/4 - MNN128559	Centroid TL 0694 9216 (MBR: 91m by 7m)	Ring ditch and probable pit alignment. Un-mappable geological features. Ridge and furrow survives adjacent to the river but is not mapped. Cropmarks. Ring ditch of a possible round barrow with other pits and a pit alignment to the north.
5691/0/5 - MNN128560	Centroid TL 0684 9209 (MBR: 25m by 10m)	Ring ditch and probable pit alignment. Un-mappable geological features. Ridge and furrow survives adjacent to the river but is not mapped. Cropmarks. Ring ditch of a possible round barrow with other pits and a pit alignment to the north.
5811 - MNN6828	TL 07323 91518	Possible Prehistoric Burial Site
5811/0/0 - MNN25768	Centroid TL 07321 91523 (MBR: 100m by 100m)	FLDWKG; OCT 1991; NAU CONTRACTS; 22 FLINTS INCLUDING 2 CORES & 3 BLADES; ALSO 1 SHERD IA/RB POTTERY 26 worked flints were recovered, along with a single sherd of Romano-British pottery.
5811/0/1 - MNN128517	Centroid TL 07332 91517 (MBR: 20m by 24m)	Possible Prehistoric Round Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Crop/soilmark: Good quality photography
5957 - MNN6925	TL 068 913	Possible Prehistoric Activity
5957/0/0 - MNN25891	TL 068 913	172 pieces of worked flint were recovered in January 1993, with 14 pieces of burnt flint. A dry valley ran north-east to south-west across the field, the worked flint being fairly densely scattered on either side of this valley. The concentration is not large enough to suggest the presence of a site, although the assemblage did include a number of flint axe fragments.
7700 - MNN137992	TL 0709 9099	Uncertain Prehistoric Activity
7700/0/0 - MNN137991	Centroid TL 07097 90992 (MBR: 200m by 200m)	144 pieces of worked flint and 7 of burnt flint were recovered. One item of intrinsic interest was a fragment of a Bronze Age socketed axe from the western side of the field at TL06939102.
7700/0/0 - MNN22109	TL 06982 91024	10 flint fragments recovered including 2 blades.
8275/0/1 - MNN35540	Centroid TL 078 914 (MBR:	Prehistoric activity marked by a sparse flint scatter and a gully.

	100m by 100m)	
Neolithic		
2587/0/0 - MNN22071	Centroid TL 0800 9200 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	FIND;POSS NEOLITHIC CHIPPED FLINT AXE;(1);J.A.HADMAN;(2); Prehistoric flint axe found.
2587 - MNN4821	Centroid TL 0800 9200 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Possible Neolithic activity
2615 - MNN1071	TL 0755 9157	Possible Neolithic Activity
2615/0/0 - MNN22108	TL 0755 9157	FIND;8/5/1961;NEO PEBBLE MACEHEAD; FOUND AT EAGLETHORPE FARM
8532 - MNN141156	Centroid TL 07980 92102 (MBR: 115m by 147m)	Possible Late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age cemetery
8532/0/1 - MNN141153	TL 07987 92125	A grave containing a single crouched inhumation, a juvenile, accompanied by a late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age pottery vessel that had been placed in a position adjacent to where the feet would have been had they survived. Almost the entire skeleton had been compressed into this shallow grave, resulting in the majority of the bones being highly fragmented.
8532/0/2 - MNN141154	TL 0797 9207	Cremation pit, measuring 0.8 x 0.7 x 0.06m. Contained a vessel within which was a cremation. This feature had been badly truncated by ploughing and the vessel was severely broken, with the sherds and its contents distributed throughout the remaining fill of the pit. The vessel is of late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age date. Further analysis revealed that the organic remains were faunal as opposed to human; it is therefore possible, though speculative that it originally contained a cremation or burial which was subsequently ploughed out.
8532/0/3 - MNN141155	TL 07986 92078	Pit measuring 0.78 x 0.77 x 0.05m. Its fill contained moderate angular burnt flints. The limestone at the base of the pit showed no evidence of burning suggesting the pit was used to dispose of fire waste or may possibly be the ploughed out remains of a cremation burial. There were no datable finds but the feature was classed as late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age due to its proximity and similarity in dimensions to the cremation pit (8532/0/2).
9338 - MNN136415	Centroid TL 06666 92503 (MBR: 89m by 79m)	Uncertain Neolithic Activity
9338/0/0 - MNN27471	Centroid TL 06666 92503 (MBR: 89m by 79m)	Flints, significant find scatter. A fair number of flints from a sandy part of the field; much probably destroyed by the (railway) quarry. Needs more work.
Bronze Age		
2588/1/1 - MNN128552	Centroid TL 0806 9198 (MBR: 29m by 29m)	{1}CROPMARK; RING DITCH; 22M DIAM; CLOSE TO JUNCTION OF LINEAR DITCHES; APPEARS TO BE USED AS BOUNDARY MARKER; PROBABLY PREDATES DITCHES;(1);
2590/0/15 - MNN128551	Centroid TL 0790 9201 (MBR: 20m by	Crop/soilmark: Good quality photography

	17m)	
2608 - MNN1070	Centroid TL 07411 91197 (MBR: 502m by 233m)	Worn limestone surfaces (possibly cattle yards), some drains and a boundary wall dating to the late or pose medieval period. They are not early enough to belong to the medieval manor.
2608/0/1 - MNN128508	Centroid TL 0737 9125 (MBR: 21m by 19m)	Cropmark; 1978; poss ring ditch; NCCAP; TL0791/30 An incomplete, possible ring ditch c.25m in diameter.
2608/0/2 - MNN128509	Centroid TL 0759 9122 (MBR: 18m by 27m)	Crop/soilmark: Good quality photography
2608/0/3 - MNN137990	Centroid TL 0723 9115 (MBR: 40m by 40m)	{1} During fieldwalking a slight mound of orange coloured soil, 40m in diameter, was noted towards the eastern side of the field at TL07239115 (Fig 4). It may be a ploughed out barrow.
5691 - MNN6750	Centroid TL 06898 92131 (MBR: 189m by 161m)	Cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age burial site comprising round barrows and pit alignments
5691/0/1 - MNN128556	Centroid TL 0687 9217 (MBR: 23m by 22m)	Cropmarks. Ring ditch of a possible round barrow with other pits and a pit alignment to the north. Ring ditch and probable pit alignment. Un-mappable geological features. Ridge and furrow survives adjacent to the river but is not mapped.
5691/0/2 - MNN128557	Centroid TL 0684 9212 (MBR: 22m by 22m)	Ring ditch and probable pit alignment. Un-mappable geological features. Ridge and furrow survives adjacent to the river but is not mapped. Cropmarks. Ring ditch of a possible round barrow with other pits and a pit alignment to the north.
5691/0/3 - MNN128558	Centroid TL 0688 9209 (MBR: 23m by 21m)	Ring ditch and probable pit alignment. Un-mappable geological features. Ridge and furrow survives adjacent to the river but is not mapped.. Cropmarks. Ring ditch of a possible round barrow with other pits and a pit alignment to the north.
5811/0/4 - MNN142611	TL 074 915	Ring ditch and probable pit alignment. Un-mappable geological features. Ridge and furrow survives adjacent to the river but is not mapped. Cropmarks. Ring ditch of a possible round barrow with other pits and a pit alignment to the north.
Iron Age		
2590 - MNN4823	Centroid TL 0826 9200 (MBR: 860m by 990m)	A large cropmark complex including a ring ditch c.28m in diameter at TL08089198, a pit alignment, linear ditches and other less clear linear marks which may be geological. Apart from one enclosure and two ring ditches all the remains revealed by air photos are of linear form ie ditches, tracks and pit alignments.
2606/0/1 - MNN128510	Centroid TL 0759 9127 (MBR: 45m by 111m)	CROPMARKS; PIT ALIGNMENT & POSS RING DITCHES OBSERVED 1990 APS. NCCAP:TL0791/031-33+45+66-67 (+); CROPMARK 2 PARALLEL DITCHES; 25INCH SKETCH PLOT.
8275/0/2 - MNN115200	TL 07824 91419	A single late prehistoric pit containing six sherds of early Iron Age Pottery and 30 pieces of flint were excavated. The pit was sub-circular measuring 1.2m x 0.86m with a depth of 0.35.
MNN151443	TL 07 91	Late Iron Age coin Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:

		Date found: 01 November 2007 (Ante) Methods of discovery: Metal detector
2609/0/0 - MNN137995	TL 07145 90982	FLDWKG; OCT 1991; M.WEBSTER; POTTERY SHERDS RECOVERED AS FOLLOWS: 3 SHERDS IA/RB; 18 SHERDS EARLY-MID SAX; 20 SHERDSLATE SAX/MED; 6 SHERDS POST MED; IA/RB MAY RELATE TO SETTLEMENT TO E <SN:2609>; ?OTHERS POSS MANURING SCATTER. Finds recovered in January 1993 included 106 sherds of Romano-British pottery concentrated in the extreme north-east corner of the field. This is a northerly extension of the concentration found in Field WR4.
Roman		
1897/1 - MNN9190	Centroid TL 05048 85528 (MBR: 7600m by 12762m)	In Titchmarsh parish the road's medieval name was 'Harrow Way' suggesting a possible temple site; a junction with the Roman road was called 'Harrow Way'. Romano-British road running from Waternewton to Thrapston. Water Newton to Titchmarsh Roman road. Mapping of route provided. The road reappears south-west of Barnwell Castle, on the same alignment as the modern Well Lane (TL04848518 to TL04738501). After passing through the old station yard and crossing the railway it meets the present Thrapston to Oundle road (the A604). For the next 6.5km the line of the Roman road coincides with the almost straight modern road, passing the two Roman and Iron Age settlements in Thorpe Achurch. The road between the Roman settlement at Titchmarsh and Water Newton is thought to run along the line of the present A605 to the north-east of Warmington. Titchmarsh has an extensive, complex and relatively well-defined network of roads, similar in overall conception to those at Irchester and Ashton. Essentially they can be divided into two; first two main regional routes running northeast to southwest along the Nene (Margary 1973, route 570) and south east to north west across it (the Gartree Road 57a); second, the sinuous dendritic network of shorter roads or track ways that provided access through the core of the settlement and presumably to the neighbouring landscape. Air photographic evidence defines the course of Gartree road immediately to the east of the settlement and shows its junction with route 570 running northeast towards Ashton and Durobrivae. The latter route, however, does not appear to have continued south of this junction along the south eastern side of the Nene and it seems probable that if it continued towards Irchester it did so along the north western side of the valley.
1897/1/1 - MNN27174	Centroid TL 01916 80751 (MBR: 7499m by 12662m)	In 1972 a sewerage trench across the line of the road south-west of Barnwell Castle revealed limestone cobbling nearly 4m wide. Definite remains of the road appear south-west of Warmington (at TL07439085) and can be traced as a mainly straight track which runs south-west and passes along the eastern side of the prehistoric and Roman settlements at Tansor Grange. This track meets an old lane running east from Ashton (at TL06138837) beyond which it cannot be traced.
2609 - MNN4837	Centroid TL 07140 91242 (MBR: 181m by 183m)	Roman settlement remains are known from a small-scale excavation by Oundle School. An obvious concentration of Romano-British pottery can be discerned over an area of c.2ha at the north-west side of WR4 and north-east corner of WR5. This forms part of the Roman settlement known from previous work. The settlement appears to span the Roman period. There is nothing to suggest that the site was anything other than a small rural settlement, however the early middle Saxon pottery recovered from the same area increases its importance as it may

		imply some continuity, albeit short-lived, into this period. The paucity of Romano-British material recovered from the remaining areas is notable.
2609/0/0 - MNN137996	Centroid TL 07099 91283 (MBR: 100m by 100m)	FLDWKG; OCT 1991; M.WEBSTER; POTTERY SHERDS RECOVERED AS FOLLOWS: 3 SHERDS IA/RB; 18 SHERDS EARLY-MID SAX; 20 SHERDSLATE SAX/MED; 6 SHERDS POST MED; IA/RB MAY RELATE TO SETTLEMENT TO E <SN:2609>; ?OTHERS POSS MANURING SCATTER. Finds recovered in January 1993 included 106 sherds of Romano-British pottery concentrated in the extreme north-east corner of the field. This is a northerly extension of the concentration found in Field WR4.
2609/0/0 - MNN138019	TL 07164 91217	Field WR4 was detected in an attempt to provide further information about the Roman settlement. The only pre-post medieval finds were three coins, all found on the north-west side of the field within the area of Roman settlement.
2609/0/0 - MNN28696	TL 0715 9125	FINDS;1962;ROMANO-BRITISH POT SHERDS & ROOF TILES & OYSTER SHELLS; POSS SAME SITE AS<<RN:0791015>>;(2);
2609/0/0 - MNN27438	TL 0710 9130	FINDS; PRE 1977 (2); 2 ROMAN SPINDLE WHORLS FROM SITE OF ROMAN SETTLEMENT (1);{1}Finds;pre 1977;2 Roman spindle whorls from site of Roman settlement;{1}Finds;pre 1977;Roman spindle whorls from site of Roman Settlement;
2609/0/1 - MNN142606	TL 071 912	Evidence of Roman settlement - enclosures defined by ditches, pits and hollows, and some pottery.
2612 - MNN4839	Centroid TL 07 91 (MBR: 1000m by 1000m)	-
2612/0/0 - MNN32430	Centroid TL 07 91 (MBR: 1000m by 1000m)	FINDS;UNLOC;RB COINS;(?)
MNN151439	TL 07 91	Coin Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 01 November 2007 (Ante) Methods of discovery: Metal detector
MNN151440	TL 07 91	Coin Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 01 November 2007 (Ante) Methods of discovery: Metal detector
Saxon		
2600/0/44 - MNN115201	TL 07806 91421	A complete NS aligned ditch with rounded butt ends ran across the site measuring 59m long and between 0.5-0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. This shallow feature had a U shaped profile and was filled with clay loam. On a parallel alignment and 28m to the east lay further elements forming a small near square enclosure, 10m across which had been heavily truncated by later recuts. The southern length was defined by a shallow gully 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep. This was cut at its eastern end by a later ditch. The northern element was also truncated at its eastern end where it survived as a short incompletely removed relic. The feature measured 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep with a U shaped profile. The western end of this cut appeared to turn both north and south providing the western end of the enclosure. The zone in between the two systems of ditches however may have been a drove track leading to a stream crossing or cattle watering spot. The ditches produced a total of four sherds of Romano-British material, 61 sherds of early/middle Saxon material and four

		sherds of Maxey ware.
2600/0/45 - MNN115203	TL 07817 91428	<p>A new system of enclosure was defined by a series of ditches with predominately NS and EW alignments. The predominant elements appeared to define two corridors or droves one from W to E and the other from N to S. a single ditch defined the eastern side of the drove, which formed a flared U shape. At its southern end it measured 2m wide narrowing to 1.16m at the north subsequently rounding to a butt end. The depth of the ditch sloped from 0.68m in the south to 0.31m in the north. Parallel and 12m to the west lay the opposite side of the driveway defined by a U shaped ditch measuring 0.35- 0.38m deep and 1.1-10.2m wide. At its northern end it turned slightly to the east. The E to W Drove was defined by two ditches 13.5m apart. The southern of the two ditches had a flat bottomed U-shaped profile measuring approx 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep forming a butt end at its western limit. The eastern end was truncated by the later ditch. The parallel ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep with steeply dipping sides and a flat base. Both of the ditch lines terminate at approx the same point in the west suggesting the boundary was not defined or marked by means of a hedgerow. A possible internal division gully ran from the northern drove ditch and measured 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep. At a distance of 38m to the N of the northern drove ditch a further parallel ditch was located measuring at least 42m long x 0.75m wide x 0.60m deep with a flared U shape profile. To the E of the NS drove lay two ditches, the first being 30m long x 0.60m wide x 0.17m deep with rounded butt joints at its limits. 30m to the south lay a parallel cut with a 12m long southwards spur.</p>
2600/0/46 - MNN115204	TL 07831 91423	<p>In the western part of the site there was located a series of spreads of occupational debris. This area may indicate a series of structures whose form was not recognised. The excavation area also produced a marked concentration of post pits and shallow structural slots along its western side. 90% of the postholes were located in this 20% of the overall area of the extensive site. This area was slightly higher than the remainder of the site possibly situated for protection against flooding. The post-pits possibly represent a series of structures and fenced boundaries. Key structural elements such as hearths and larger door post holes were not identified. The predominate axes of alignment consistently appeared to be the same as those of the enclosures.</p> <p>Structural group 2 was identified as comprising of a series of 46 small pits and post holes and two possibly related gullies at the southern limit of the excavation. Individual pits were between 0.1 and 0.42m deep. The dimension of any structure defined by these post holes was no greater than 15m in any direction.</p> <p>Structural group 3 was felt to denote part of 1 structure or possibly two. It was possible to define a NS alignment of 9 post holes in a sub-circular shape with steeply dipping sides. The post holes aligned to the east of the main alignment may be related to the structure but their function is unclear. To the west of the alignment several postholes that would have been within the suggested structure were present, possibly denoting internal fixtures. A single larger feature within the structure measuring 1.5m x 0.52m x 0.24m deep contained pebbles and small amounts of charcoal. This may have been part of an open fire arrangement. The northern part of the structure was defined by a series of 6 postholes with a corner post. Any traces of the W or S walls were lost in the subsequent furrow. A further small group of 6 post holes to the NW were directly adjacent to the limit of the</p>

		excavation; they appeared to define a left hand corner of another possible structure. A further possible structure lay to the south comprising of a shallow ring gully and several post holes and gullies. The ring gully had a max depth of 0.15m with no indications of posts. An interruption to the gully was suggested on the southern side. On this side there were also a series of post holes and pits. The function of this gully was unclear. Several pit features were excavated which may represent small borrow pits for clay which were then used for refuse deposits, these contained pottery from the early to late saxon periods.
2600/0/55 - MNN138013	TL 07454 91589	Trench I revealed occupation dating to the early middle Saxon and late Saxon periods. At the north end were a series of ditches the latest of which contained pottery dating no earlier than AD 850. The features also included a pit and a series of postholes which were cut into the natural. Further south a group of three postholes were located, set within a shallow hollow. Towards the centre of the trench a large pit was revealed, its pottery dating to no earlier than AD 900. Further east-west aligned ditches were revealed, one of which contained pottery dating to no earlier than AD 975.
2600/0/56 - MNN128527	Centroid TL 0789 9131 (MBR: 37m by 47m)	ENCLOSURE? (Early Saxon to Late Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD) LINEAR FEATURE? (Early Saxon to Late Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD) Crop/soilmark: Good quality photography
2600/0/48 - MNN128525	Centroid TL 0785 9156 (MBR: 149m by 15m)	BOUNDARY? (Early Saxon to Late Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD) LINEAR FEATURE? (Early Saxon to Late Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD) Earthwork: Good quality photography
2600/0/6 - MNN138006	TL 07543 91662	Two deeper trial pits were excavated within Trench A. A shallow posthole and two possible slots were revealed along with other less tangible features. Although no pottery was recovered from the features, given the predominantly late Saxon pottery assemblage recovered from the overlying layer they are probably late Saxon in date.
2600/0/8 - MNN138007	TL 07521 91649	Trench B was cut to examine a linear hollow showing as an earthwork. A limestone surface was revealed beneath the later features but not further examined. In the north of the trench a single posthole was revealed cutting into natural, from which a single sherd of pottery dating to AD900 at earliest was retrieved. Two ditches below the earthwork feature were revealed, from which pottery dated not earlier than AD 1150 and AD 1100 respectively were recovered from surface cleaning. These may represent earlier enclosure boundaries. The limited pottery assemblage from this trench suggests that occupation was primarily of late Saxon/early medieval date.
2600/4 - MNN9548	Centroid TL 07369 91522 (MBR: 137m by 148m)	Warmington surveyed for Thomas Elmes, Lord of the Manor. Secular lands of the manor probably those of the former Manor of Peterborough Abbey. Manor house shown on map, but accompanying schedule indicates additional buildings including the dwelling house, 4 barns, stables and outhouses. Within field WR13 0.36ha was surveyed by both magnetometer and resistivity meter in the area traversed by the proposed bypass route, with the intention of establishing whether buried remains could be located, possibly relating to the documented manor site. 1300-1310 accounts list a hall, chamber, barn, malt house, kiln,

		stable, ox-house, chicken house, pig sty, pinfold and "great gate". A 1621 written survey: group of buildings are listed as "Berry Steed dwelling house, two barns, stables, dovehouse, a yard and an orchard." Manor believed to be in modern-day Eaglethorpe.
2600/4/3 - MNN138004	TL 07388 91514	Two areas of linear anomalies on the resistivity survey appear to represent rectangular stone buildings with further walls running off from them. Linear anomaly 1 was also apparent on the magnetometer plot. An evaluation trench was subsequently excavated in the area of this feature (Trench H), confirming the presence of walls, albeit heavily robbed and poorly preserved. The building is in the area of one of those mapped in 1621 showing Burystead Manor, and is therefore likely to be associated. A large number of plough ruts were observed, severely damaging the building.
2600/4/4 - MNN138005	TL 07351 91531	Two areas of linear anomalies on the resistivity survey appear to represent rectangular stone buildings with further walls running off from them. Linear anomaly 2 was not apparent on the magnetometer plot. [SMR note 17/06/2008: Linear anomaly 2 appears to correspond with a linear cropmark see Mon 5811/0/3.]
2600/0/57 - MNN128528	Centroid TL 0794 9158 (MBR: 36m by 13m)	DITCH (Early Saxon to Late Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD) LINEAR FEATURE (Early Saxon to Late Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD) Earthwork: Good quality photography
2603 - MNN1069	TL 07639 91150	Possible Early Saxon Burial Site
2603/0/1 - MNN22101	Centroid TL 07645 91155 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Find of pre 1960. Early Saxon spearhead and bones, possibly a burial. Found during sewer laying at a depth of 6ft.
4877 - MNN137999	TL 0663 9134	Four separate concentrations of early middle Saxon pottery were identified, including one of c.2ha on the western side of field WR5. In no case was there certainty that the limits of the concentrations had been recognised, but all were sufficient to suggest settlement. Given the long time span however these need not have been contemporaneous and a pattern of shortlived, shifting settlements is likely.
4877/0/0 - MNN137998	Centroid TL 06628 91343 (MBR: 160m by 160m)	Findings recovered in January 1993 included 120 sherds of early middle Saxon pottery concentrated in the north-west end of the field.
6071 - MNN2240	TL 0734 9153	Four separate concentrations of early middle Saxon pottery were identified, including a small one of c.1ha in field WR13. In no case was there certainty that the limits of the concentrations had been recognised, but all were sufficient to suggest settlement. Given the long time span however these need not have been contemporaneous and a pattern of short-lived, shifting settlements is likely.
6071/0/0 - MNN32783	Centroid TL 07336 91528 (MBR: 100m by 100m)	FIELDWALKING; OCT 1991; NAU CONTRACTS; 18 SHERDS EARLY-MIDDLE SAXON; 14 SHERDS LATE SAXON/MEDIEVAL; 33 SHERDS POST MED POTTERY 19 sherds of early middle Saxon pottery were recovered, along with a single sherd of late Saxon and 14 sherds of medieval pottery. The light scatter of early middle Saxon pottery covered an area c.1ha. No other concentrations were defined. Fragments of limestone were scattered across the field, particularly on the eastern side. Although no particular concentration could be

		discerned they may relate to the underlying manor house site.
6072 - MNN6995	TL 0718 9120	Uncertain Saxon/Medieval Activity
6072/0/0 - MNN25995	TL 0718 9120	Fieldwalking; Oct 1991; NAU Contracts; 2 sherds Early-middle Saxon & 27 sherds Medieval & 22 sherds Post Medieval Pottery; Field WR4 was entirely walked in October 1991. The finds included 2 sherds of early-middle Saxon pottery, 2 sherds of late Saxon pottery and 24 sherds of medieval pottery. No concentrations were defined.
6489 - MNN8059	TL 07145 90982	Four separate concentrations of early middle Saxon pottery were identified, including one of c.3ha on the east side of field WR3. In no case was there certainty that the limits of the concentrations had been recognised, but all were sufficient to suggest settlement. Given the long time span however these need not have been contemporaneous and a pattern of shortlived, shifting settlements is likely.
6489/0/0 - MNN37338	TL 06983 91023	2 sherds of early middle Saxon and 1 sherd of medieval pottery found. Cropmarks with associated Roman and early middle Saxon pottery scatters. Medieval and post medieval buildings. Evaluation by M Shaw.
6489/0/0 - MNN137994	Centroid TL 07147 90979 (MBR: 200m by 200m)	79 sherds of early middle Saxon pottery and 76 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. The concentration of early middle Saxon material was discovered in the eastern half of the field.
8277 - MNN7540	Centroid TL 078 912 (MBR: 100m by 100m)	Possible Early Middle Saxon Settlement
8277/0/1 - MNN35542	Centroid TL 078 912 (MBR: 100m by 100m)	Large pit and linear ditches / gullies on frontage to Chapel Street produced early-middle Saxon pottery.
Medieval		
1876 - MNN142235	Centroid TL 06427 92803 (MBR: 403m by 443m)	Medieval Communications (Fotheringhay to London?)
1876/1 - MNN102778	Centroid TL 06554 92681 (MBR: 453m by 493m)	To the east of the castle the road from Warmington, surviving as a hollow way, diverts northward to skirt the castle. The alignment if continued through the castle roughly matches the alignment of the present main street. There may also have been significant realignment as a result of the laying out of the market place in the early 14th century. In the medieval period it is likely that a major road from London to the north ran through Fotheringhay. Westward the road through Fotheringhay joined the Oundle to Stamford road near Walcot bridge, formerly Walcot ford. Eastward the road to London must originally have run past the castle on its north side, onto the island and thence crossing the Nene at Warmington. This would have placed the crossing on the alignment of, but some two or three kilometres north west of, what in 1620 was known as the London Road, running up from the Giddings and west of Lutton towards Warmington. However by 1620 the London Way turned north before it reached Warmington and ran up to Wansford bridge on the great north road. The control of this road may have been one of the reasons for the siting of a castle at Fotheringhay. The traffic it brought may have been one of the reasons for the foundation of a market in the village and the demise of the route by the early 17 th century may in part explain

		the demise of the market. (See section 9 'Communications' in main report.)
2586/0/0 - MNN137997	TL 068 913	Finds recovered in January 1993 included 49 sherds of medieval pottery.
2586/0/0 - MNN25994	TL 080 921	Fieldwalking in May 1991 recovered 12 sherds of early - mid Saxon pottery, more than 100 sherds of medieval pottery and more than 100 sherds of post medieval pottery The finds recovered included 11 sherds of late Saxon pottery, 2 sherds of late Saxon/medieval pottery and 145 sherds of medieval pottery.
2586/0/0 - MNN22093	TL 078 917	5 sherds of late Saxon pottery were recovered, along with 3 sherds of late Saxon/medieval and 30 sherds of medieval pottery.
2586/0/10 - MNN138017	TL 07369 91478	Trench L was cut to assess whether Saxon occupation extended southwards into field WR14. It was sited along a low bank which may represent a former headland. A shallow butt-ended ditch and possible pit were revealed, but no dating evidence recovered. A further ditch running across the trench contained 2 sherds of early middle Saxon pottery and 1 sherd of C17th-C18th pottery. This ditch cut an earlier stone-packed posthole.
2586/0/13 - MNN128515	Centroid TL 0727 9139 (MBR: 38m by 96m)	Medieval/Post Medieval Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)
2586/0/20 - MNN141150	Centroid TL 0804 9217 (MBR: 128m by 124m)	A series of evenly spaced, ploughed out, very shallow furrows. The deepest furrow was dated to 1100-1400AD. It is possible that the ditches once continued right across the site and may simply not have survived to the east of ditch 2590/0/18.
2600/0/0 - MNN138003	Centroid TL 07446 91248 (MBR: 372m by 157m)	Fieldwalking recovered 3 sherds of late Saxon pottery and 269 sherds of medieval pottery. The medieval scatter formed an extensive concentration especially along the northern side by the A605. The pottery dated mostly to the C12th-14th with few late medieval sherds. Elsewhere the medieval pottery scatters probably reflect manuring, but here the concentration is sufficient to suggest settlement and it may be that in the medieval period there were properties in the field fronting on to the Oundle Road.
2600/0/12 - MNN35845	TL 0766 9132	Two pits containing medieval pottery and a single sherd of early-middle Saxon pottery. The assemblage probably dates from 12th-14th centuries.
2600/0/14 - MNN36070	Centroid TL 0768 9123 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Three parallel ditches (slightly curving) on a WNW-ESE alignment. Set back from Chapel Street, but appear to follow bend in the street as it turns towards Hautboy Lane. The ditches were 120mm, 30mm and 80mm deep respectively. One ditch produced a single sherd of medieval pottery.
2600/0/15 - MNN36071	Centroid TL 0768 9123 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Remains of a medieval structure (including stake hole, construction slots, gullies) on alignment which reflects the existing street pattern.
2600/0/2 - MNN22089	Centroid TL 0788 9131 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Possible medieval enclosure
2600/0/29 - MNN128526	Centroid TL 0809 9154 (MBR: 115m by 40m)	Ploughed out Saxon/Medieval remains of the shrunken village of Warmington comprising of building platforms and hollow ways visible as cropmarks on aerial photography. Earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation of the former open field system of Warmington and a possible Medieval boundary

		consisting of three ditches identified as cropmasks on aerial photography
2600/0/33 - MNN138008	TL 07495 91625	At the north-west end of Trench C a trench was located which would appear to be the linear anomaly located in the magnetometer survey. It contained post medieval pottery in its upper fill, whilst its lower fill contained pottery no earlier than AD1150. The trench appears to have cut a robber trench for a limestone wall, both the wall and trench possibly having functioned as plot boundaries.
2600/0/34 - MNN138009	TL 07500 91618	Trench C was cut close to the standing dovecote. A limestone surface was located at the east end, containing pottery no earlier than AD 1225 in date. Cut into this layer were a series of slots and postholes. They yielded Saxon pottery, but this must be residual because of their relationship with the limestone layer.
2600/0/36 - MNN138010	TL 07485 91627	Trench D was excavated by the western boundary of the field. Immediately beyond this a broad ditch is likely to mark a former hollow way. Two parallel limestone walls 1m apart, and with a gravel surface between, were located. They were not excavated, but sherds dating to no earlier than AD 1150 were recovered. To the east a pebble surface, possibly an internal floor, was revealed. The overlying material, possibly relating to occupation, contained 51 sherds of pottery dated to no earlier than AD 1350. Towards the centre of the trench a slot was cut into the pebble surface and a worn limestone block was found lying on the pebble surface. These may represent room divisions. By the eastern edge of the trench a limestone rubble layer may have been a further floor surface or the robber trench for a wall. 51 sherds of pottery dating no earlier than AD 1200 were recovered from this. At the north end of the trench a ditch was revealed from which a single sherd of pottery no earlier than AD 1150 was recovered. The evidence suggests a medieval building fronting on to the hollow way to the west. Little excavation was undertaken due to the extensive survival of the medieval deposits. From the residual Saxon material recovered it is anticipated that settlement of this date lies beneath the medieval deposits.
2600/0/4 - MNN22090	Centroid TL 0788 9131 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	FLDWALKING;A FEW MED POT SHERDS;(1);SNAME:WARMINGTON(+);
2600/0/5 - MNN22091	TL 07529 91658	Trench B was cut to examine a linear hollow showing as an earthwork and thought to be a hollow way or wide boundary ditch enclosing an area to the south-west (an enclosure boundary is shown here in 1621). Three linear features were revealed at the south end of the trench, pottery from the surface of one feature was no earlier than AD 1150. A number of pieces of limestone may have been post-pads for a structure of some sort. A limestone surface beneath was revealed beneath the features but not further examined. A shallow linear feature 6m wide x 0.15m deep max was revealed along the line of the earthwork. Towards its centre a gully had been dug, presumably to aid drainage. The width of this feature suggests that it perhaps functioned as a hollow way as well as marking an enclosure boundary. A single residual sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from it, however two ditches below the earthwork feature were also revealed, from which pottery dated not earlier than AD 1150 and AD 1100 respectively were recovered from surface cleaning. The limited pottery assemblage from this trench suggests that occupation was primarily of late Saxon/early medieval date.

2600/0/47 - MNN115205	TL 07783 91389	Ridge and furrow lay on a north south axis which drained towards the brook in the north. They were spaced at slightly less than 7m at their centres. The occurrence of ridge and furrow over previous possible Saxon occupation areas shows a significant change in land use. The individual furrow bases were up to 1.5m wide and a max depth of 0.2m deep. They were all flat bottomed and in the base of some plough scars were visible. The furrows were not traced at the northern or southern end of the site. Pottery from the furrows was predominately residual late Saxon material. The 1621 survey shows the area being divided up into separate land parcels. Excavations identified a ditch defining the rear of one of the land units fronting onto Chapel Street. The ditch was identified in either Trenches 9 or 10 of the evaluation. The point at which the E W ditch joined the ditch defining the rear of the properties fronting onto Buntings Lane present approx 10m to the west of the transcription location. This shallow ditch up to 0.35m deep produced Lyveden ware. The continuation of the boundary around the property fronting on Buntings Lane was identified as a recut gallery. The next boundary to the south was also identified in Trench 1 as a recut gully. To the south of which were the remains of possible walls and stone yard surfaces containing pottery from the early/middle saxon into the Post-medieval period.
2600/0/31 - MNN128516	Centroid TL 07515 91423 (MBR: 103m by 143m)	Trench F was cut to examine a possible ditch or hollow way which could be seen as an earthwork and corresponds with an enclosure boundary on the 1621 map of Warmington. At its north end a shallow posthole was revealed, which contained late Saxon pottery. Where the trench crossed the earthwork a drain and a series of boundary ditches were revealed. The latest in a series of features running on the same line was a stone-lined drain. This cut an earlier round-bottomed ditch, which in turn cut an earlier V-shaped ditch. Pottery from all three features included a large number of C16th to C18th sherds. A possible earlier boundary ditch was not excavated. The pottery assemblage as a whole contained sherds of early middle Saxon date and late Saxon pottery, suggesting occupation of these periods nearby.
2600/0/58 - MNN138014	TL 07434 91559	Trench J was cut to confirm the identification of an earthwork as a former quarry. To the south the trench cut through the quarried area, suggesting that c.1m of material had been quarried away. The trench was waterlogged at this point. The only dating evidence was a single sherd of medieval pottery, no earlier than AD 1225, the quarry may however be considerably later than this.
2600/0/59 - MNN138018	TL 07310 91455	Trench M was also cut to assess the extent of Saxon occupation. A ditch was revealed c.1.2m wide x 0.3m deep minimum. It was not fully excavated, as it rapidly flooded. At the north-east of the trench was a stone surface, probably metalling of the former lane to the manor house.
2600/0/60 - MNN142608	TL 074 915	Worn limestone surfaces (possibly cattle yards), some drains and a boundary wall dating to the late or post medieval period. They are not early enough to belong to the medieval manor.
2600/0/62 - MNN142610	TL 0740 9150	Medieval rubbish pits
2600/0/68 - MNN144074	Centroid TL 0763 9121 (MBR: 1m by 6m)	A linear ditch, aligned north-south, with moderate to nearly vertical sides and a concave base. One sherd of 2nd-4 th century pottery and animal bone were recovered from its fill. The dating of the trench is tentative as it is based on a single Roman sherd. It may be associated with the undated postholes but the suggestion is speculative.

		<p>Ditch 041 followed a north-south alignment. It extended beyond the limit of the excavatio to the north and was cut by a post medieval quarry pit to the south. The feature had a deeper slot in the base of its northern end (perhaps indicating an otherwise undetected episode of recutting). The feature may correlate with the ditch found in the trial trenching. Post medieval finds were recovered from its fill.</p> <p>The ditches run parallel with Stamford Lane and may be seen as a land division set out in relation to the road, or even as a roadside ditch.</p>
2600/0/7 - MNN27435	TL 07542 91662	<p>TRIAL EXCN; JULY 1991; NAU CONTRACTS (1);</p> <p>A limestone surface was encountered along the western side of Trench A, through which a posthole had been cut. 31 sherds of pottery were recovered from a sandy loam beneath the limestone, dated to AD 1150 at earliest, although the bulk of the pottery was of late Saxon date.</p>
2600/4/5 - MNN138012	TL 07379 91516	<p>At the north-west end of Trench H a small fragment of a limestone surface was revealed, and nearby a group of 5 postholes cut into natural. One contained a sherd of Romano-British pottery. Further along the trench were a number of apparent robber trenches and a wall. A large pit was filled with limestone rubble, mortar and stone roof tile fragments and clay, possibly representing debris from a demolished building. 34 sherds of pottery were recovered 1 x Romano-British, 31 x early middle Saxon, 1 x middle Saxon and 1 x medieval (no earlier than AD 1150). The stone roof tiles indicate that it is likely to be of medieval/post medieval date, and that the Romano-British and Saxon pottery is residual. It is possible that the material represents clearance of the manor house site after it fell into disuse.</p>
2600/5 - MNN12160	TL 074 914	Church/Chapel of St Andrew (St Andrew's Close alias Chappel Close)
2600/4/1 - MNN35538	Centroid TL 0761 9120 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	<p>{Warmington surveyed for Thomas Elmes, Lord of the Manor. Secular lands of the manor probably those of the former Manor of Peterborough Abbey. Manor house shown on map, but accompanying schedule indicates additional buildings including the dwelling house, 4 barns, stables and outhouses. Within field WR13 0.36ha was surveyed by both magnetometer and resistivity meter in the area traversed by the proposed bypass route, with the intention of establishing whether buried remains could be located, possibly relating to the documented manor site.</p> <p>1300-1310 accounts list a hall, chamber, barn, malt house, kiln, stable, ox-house, chicken house, pig sty, pinfold and "great gate". A 1621 written survey: group of buildings are listed as "Berry Steed dwelling house, two barns, stables, dovehouse, a yard and an orchard." Manor believed to be in modern-day Eaglethorpe.</p>
2600/5/1 - MNN22099	TL 074 914	<p>DOC;ST.ANDREWS CHURCH;MEDIEVAL;TL074914(+);</p> <p>In 1621 a building is shown on the northern end of St Andrew's Close alias Chappel Close.</p>
2600/6 - MNN9549	Centroid TL 0770 9130 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	CHAPEL (Unknown date)
2600/6/0 - MNN22100	Centroid TL 0770 9130 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	<p>DOC;POSS MED CHAPEL OF ST ANDREWS;'NEAR MANOR HOUSE' AT TL08709130;(1); GRID REF OBVIOUSLY INCORRECT AS ALMOST 1KM FROMMANOR HOUSE IN WARMINGTON; POSS SHOULD BE TL077913?; SITE NO CHANGED FROM 2613/1/1 TO 2600/6/0 (+);</p>

<p>2628 - MNN102782</p>	<p>Centroid TL 06606 92555 (MBR: 596m by 680m)</p>	<p>It appears that the king created the Little Park in 1464 when he made a 'garden and spinney ... to enclose the little park'. There is mention of land in Fotheringhay fields in 1508 below the 'new park'. In 1548-9 the little park lay on the east of the castle, extending to the meadow, and was part paled, of which some was decayed, and part set with a quick hedge. It is last recorded in 1659 when claimed by Earl Mountjoy. It has surviving earthworks of a short section of the pale and contains some ridge and furrow and traces of other earthworks at the western end.</p> <p>Site name: The Park. No park shown.</p> <p>Deer park immediately east of the castle, on land around a small limestone hill. The earliest known reference is a document of the C16th referring to the Little Park. It may be late medieval in date. Its area is unknown, but the long narrow field called The Park on a map of c.1716 only covers some 12ha and the original park was probably not much larger.</p> <p>In 2nd year of reign of Charles 1 (1626) Mountjoy, Earl of Newport claimed to hold Fotheringhay Castle and lordship with Earl's wood and all other woods belonging to the same, the great park and little park with a deer-leap in the great park. Enclosure said to be 1635. In Fotheringhay park is Walcot or Fotheringhay Park House, a forest boundary.</p> <p>{10} In the Tudor period there were two parks at Fotheringhay, The Little Park was on the east side of the castle. No reference to a park has been found later than 1603 when both parks were included in the grant of the castle and manor. They were probably disparked when the castle was dismantled in the C17th. Fotheringhay Park was in The Crown's hands on the accession of Elizabeth I. It was less than one third the size of Kings Cliffe Park (ie. Less than 600 acres) and only included 100 acres of woodland. A Little Park also lay to the east of Fotheringhay. Fotheringhay was enclosed in 1635.</p> <p>Cliffe Bailiwick: Earls Woods and Fotheringhay Parks were annexed to the manor of Fotheringhay. The castle, manor, parks and woods were granted by James I in October 1603 to Edward Blount, Charles Earth and the heirs of Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devon, who had no legitimate issue. The estate therefore passed to Mountjoy Rich, later Earl of Newport. A rent of £55 5s 11d for the whole estate was reserved according to the grant. In 1663 the woods and parks were sold to Sir George Savile, later Lord Halifax.</p> <p>Bridges mentions in the 11th year of Edward IV that Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, claimed to hold the castle and "the great park and little park, with a deer leap in the great park".</p> <p>In the Tudor period there were two parks at Fotheringhay; the Little Park on the east side of the castle and The Great park on the north and the south. Mountjoy, Earl of Newport, claimed to hold a Great Park, a Little Park, and a deer leap in the Great Park in the 11th year of Edward IV. The parks are not mentioned after a grant of the castle and manor in 1603 and they were probably disparked when the castle was dismantled in the C17th.</p>
<p>2640/0/3 - MNN132335</p>	<p>Centroid TL 06549 92704 (MBR: 487m by 406m)</p>	<p>RIDGE AND FURROW</p>
<p>2640/0/6 - MNN133364</p>	<p>Centroid TL 07165 92213 (MBR: 478m)</p>	<p>RIDGE AND FURROW</p>

	by 321m)	
7380 - MNN101524	Centroid TL 037 874 (MBR: 19859m by 24895m)	Peterborough to Wellingborough
Post-medieval		
2586/0/0 - MNN141143	TL 080 920	The majority of pottery and iron finds date from the post-medieval to early modern periods. The pottery is much fragmented and abraded and is likely to be associated with the manuring of the fields over the past centuries.
2586/0/14 - MNN141152	Centroid TL 0811 9216 (MBR: 276m by 208m)	{1} Field drain F1009 was 1.8 x 0.32 x 0.25m, linear in plan with straight parallel edges and aligned north east south west. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill consisted of flat angular limestone pieces placed into the drain with a large number of voids. It contained no finds. {2} Field drains run in differing directions across the whole site. Those in the northern part of the site were narrow linears, with straight vertical sides and a flat base. They were cut into the limestone bedrock then backfilled with flat angular limestone pieces packed vertically creating a large number of voids. Those in the southern part of the site contained red ceramic pipe.
2600/0/11 - MNN35844	TL 0766 9132	Pit with C19th domestic rubbish was cut into the natural. Other features of C19th date contained china, glass, clinker, ironwork and coal.
2600/0/13 - MNN35846	TL 0766 9132	Two pits of 19th century date and 3 post-holes of 20th century date.
2600/0/18 - MNN107986	TL 07740 91200	House now 2 dwellings. Mid/late C17 with C19 and C20 alterations. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate roof. Originally 3-unit plan. 2 storeys with attic. Ground floor is an irregular 5-window range. Two, 3-light, stone mullion windows to far left and right. Central, 2-light, stone mullion window with modified 2-light window to right. Single-light window with moulded stone surround to left of centre. C20 plank door under stone lintel, to left of centre, has a 3-light stone mullion window above. There are no other first floor windows to this elevation. All ground floor windows have hood moulds. Chamfered plinth, ashlar quoins and ashlar gable parapets. Brick and stone stacks at ridge and ends. Left gable has 2, single-light, attic windows with moulded stone surrounds; right gable has one similar window. C19 lean-to extensions to left and rear. Rear elevation has C20 casement windows. Interior not inspected but noted as having spine beams and a first floor fireplace with ogee-moulded surround.
2600/0/48 - MNN115206	TL 07833 91556	At the northern limit earthwork hollows were present denoting a sequence of post medieval roads/tracks interpreted as relics of earlier lines of the Peterborough-Oundle road. The series of earthworks survived running EW along the access line. A layer of gravel and limestone metalling survived cut by wheel ruts and a possible gully. This surface possibly constituted one of the late phases of road in this area. The earlier cut sealed under the bank, which was 0.6m high and created by the up-cast from the later cast. The presence of this bank perhaps suggests the two cuts served slightly different functions. The earlier ditch with no bank was most akin to the land divisions to the south. The final ditch cut was 2.4m wide and 0.8m deep with a wide flared V shaped profile. The ditch cut the side of an earlier cut which was overlain by the bank material. Its surviving portion was 0.7m deep and had a similarly flared portion to the earlier example. The top fill of these two cuts had what might be a

		<p>further shallow cut or a settlement hollow fill of gravel. Beneath the bank lay three ditch cuts. The latest was 2.15m wide and 0.65m deep with a flat bottom. It cut the north side of an earlier ditch, to the south of this ditch and cut by it was the earliest in the sequence which had a flared U shaped profile. The ditch measured 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep. About 20m to the south in trench 10 there were two possible shallow gullies. The furthest away being irregular in form and 1.2m wide and up to 0.2m deep, its unevenness may suggest a furrow base. The more northerly being 1m wide and 0.27m deep with a steeply rounded profile containing two sherds of Stamford Ware. The area 40m closest to the stream produced evidence for a EW system of ridge and furrow, along with a series of 22 scattered post-holes. Larger features were interpreted as pits recorded of uncertain origin. Between the stream course and the evidence of furrow bases a single ditch running WE. The ditch measuring 3.5m wide and 1.2m deep with a U shaped profile. It is possible that this formed part of the late saxon divisions.</p>
2600/0/26 - MNN107970	TL 07750 91160	<p>House. Dated. M/1648/I, extended C18 and C19. Regular coursed limestone with thatch and Colleyweston slate roofs. Originally 2-unit plan, now L-shape. Main front is a 4-window range with two 2-light stone mullion windows, to left, and 2 C19 casements under wood lintels to right. Central fire window. Central eyebrow dormer has C19 casement window. Ashlar gable parapets and brick stacks at ridge and end. 2 bays, to right, probably added early/mid C18. Right gable has C20 casement windows. Left gable has projecting chimney breast and C19 style casements. Rear elevation is similar with C19 style casement windows and eyebrow dormer. C20 porch at rear, C19 extension to rear has Colleyweston slate roofs. Interior: centre room has open fireplace with bressumer, room to left of main front has date inscribed on spine beam. Some plank doors with strap hinges. Hautboy and Fiddle Public house from C18 to mid C20.</p>
2600/0/3 - MNN128506	Centroid TL 07439 91097 (MBR: 245m by 91m)	<p>Post Medieval Quarry Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Earthwork: Good quality photography EWK;AP;POSS SQUARE DITCH ENCLOSING CIRC MOUND OR 'ISLAND';INDISTINCT FEATURE;G.FOARD</p>
2600/0/49 - MNN115207	TL 07690 91351	<p>The frontage had extended on to the former street by a couple of metres with a series of ditches on a NS axis. The most westerly linear feature ran along the whole length of the trench, a series of post-pits were also present three of which may denote either fences or structures. A ditch feature lay on the eastern side of a shallow slot measuring 0.3m x 0.15m deep. It is possible that this slot was structural perhaps associated with some of the isolated post-pits. About 2m to the east of these features another ditch measuring 1.15m wide and 0.5m deep with stepped sides. These suggesting recuts and routine maintenance. The next NS slot lay 12m to the E, measuring 0.68m and 0.43m deep, with steep, near vertical sides. The area contained a single small post pit 0.35m x 0.16m deep and part of a pit extending out from the southern limit of the excavation. Chapel Street exhibits a characteristic aratral curve, reverse s-shape of ox ploughed ridges. A well was uncovered at the northern edge of the site, the shaft being 0.77m in diameter with a single lining of stone which was examined to a depth of 0.9m.</p>
2600/0/37 - MNN107908	TL 07700 91310	<p>Cartsheds. Probably mid C18 origins, altered mid C19. Squared coursed limestone and brick with pantile roofs. Rectangular range of open fronted cartsheds. Brick piers between bays.</p>

		Elevation to road is blank. Evidence of C19 one-bay extension to far right. Interior has C19 roof structure. Included for group value.
2600/0/38 - MNN107892	TL 07720 91270	Stable now outbuilding. Probably mid C18. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate roof. Originally probably single-unit stable. Single storey. 3 bays. Central plank door flanked by casement window openings under wood lintels. Ashlar gable parapets. Interior not inspected but roof structure probably renewed C19. Appears on map of 1775. Included for group value.
2600/0/39 - MNN107893	TL 07720 91290	Granary. Probably mid C18. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate roof. Rectangular plan. 2 storeys. 3-window range of casement openings, at first floor, under wood lintels. Ashlar gable parapets. Gable end has stable door under wood lintel flanked by casement openings. Interior not inspected. Ground floor probably used as a stable during C19; roof structure probably renewed C19. Appears on map of 1775.
2600/0/40 - MNN107894	TL 07720 91330	Barn. Datestone 1716 restored C19. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate roof. Single-unit barn with central porch. 3 bays of ventilation slits flanking porch. Pitch holes to either side of porch are now blocked. Central cart entrance has no doors. Plank door in return wall of porch. Hipped roof to porch and ashlar gable parapets to ends. Rear elevation has central cart entrance, with plank doors, and flanking pitch holes also with plank doors. Ventilation slits similar to front elevation. Datestone in left gable. Sheds attached to right of main front have open front with brick piers. Interior not inspected but roof probably restored C19.
2600/0/41 - MNN107895	TL 07700 91280	Manor house. Datestone WA/1677, extended C19 and mid C20. Regular coursed limestone with ashlar facade and C20 plain tile roof. Originally shallow H-shape plan. 2 storeys with attic. Main front is a 5-window range. Gabled end bays break forward slightly. Central 6-panel, part-glazed, door has moulded and eared architrave with a central panel below a moulded cornice. Oval, first floor, window, above door, has moulded surround. Other ground and first floor windows are 2-light stone mullion windows with transoms and cyma-moulded architrave with fascias. Similar, 2-light, attic windows, in each gable. 2 hipped roof dormers with casement windows. Chamfered plinth and raised band between floors. Ashlar gable parapets and kneelers. Ashlar ridge stacks have moulded cornices; the left stack is rendered. Lozenge shape datestone in left gable, similar blank panel in right gable. Elevation to right has a 3-light stone mullion window to first floor, with a C20 doorway below, which has a re-used moulded stone surround. Elevation to left has casement windows with wood lintels. Rear elevation has central, gabled, stair turret and C19 single-storey extensions flanking. Interior: C17 staircase, with half landing, has turned balustrade and panelled newels with ball finials. The entrance hall and drawing room, to right, have C17 bolection moulded panelling with matching wooden fireplace surrounds. The dining room and the kitchen, to the left of the entrance hall, both have remains of open fireplaces. Stop-chamfered spine beams. Room to first floor right has fireplace with a bolection moulded and eared surround, short pilasters and bolection moulded panel to the overmantle. Room to first floor left of centre has a C17 fireplace with moulded stone surround and sunk panels. C17 and C18 panelled doors. The back staircase to the far left hand corner probably occupies the position of the original back staircase which only gave access to the first floor room to the far left and the attic.

2600/0/54 - MNN138011	TL 07601 91495	Trench E was cut across a slight platform showing as an earthwork in the field. A building is shown here in 1621. At the north end of the trench the robber trench of a wall was located, and to its north a surface of limestone, pebbles and mortar. To its south were two sparsely cobbled surfaces into which two postholes were cut. A further probable robber trench was discovered 5m south of a parallel to the first. These two walls may represent the front and back wall of the building shown in 1621. Post medieval pits were revealed in the south of the trench, and a further possible timber structure was also identified. The pottery recovered suggests occupation of C17th-18th date, but the amount of residual Saxon and medieval pottery recovered indicates earlier activity in the vicinity.
2600/4/2 - MNN35539	Centroid TL 077 913 (MBR: 100m by 100m)	The manor house had moved to its present location by 1677, the buildings were possibly upgraded.
2600/0/61 - MNN142609	TL 074 915	Substantial 17th century building with some ovens.
2600/0/63 - MNN144076	TL 0762 9121	Four intercutting pits, all subcircular with steep sides and concave bases. All contained 18th-19th century pottery, and three also contained animal bone, clay pipe fragments, CBM and iron fragments. The cluster may have been quarry pits. A number of large cut features, consistent with the probable gravel extraction pits recorded by trial trenching were seen in the southern and eastern parts of the excavation area. Many contained 18th and 19th century finds. A couple of the pits could represent rubbish pits rather than quarry pits. Descriptions.
2600/7 - MNN137983	TL 07554 91569	Eaglethorpe Farm
2600/7/1 - MNN107975	Centroid TL 07557 91569 (MBR: 20m by 14m)	Shown as No.10 on Ordnance Survey map. Farmhouse. Dated 1646 altered late C18/early and mid C19. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate roof. Originally 3-unit plan. 2 storeys with attic. 3-window range of mid C19 tripartite sashes under gauged stone heads. 3 hipped roof dormers with casement windows and Gothick glazing bars. Ashlar gable parapets and ashlar ridge and end stacks. Gabled staircase turret projects to left of rear elevation. C19 panelled door, with plain classical surround, in return wall to right of main front. Some casement windows on rear elevation have Gothick glazing bars. Interior not inspected but noted as having a C18 staircase with square newels and turned balusters, remains of open fireplace and spine beams.
2600/7/2 - MNN107973	Centroid TL 07507 91612 (MBR: 7m by 6m)	Dovecote. Late C17/early C18. Regular coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate roof. Circular plan. Doorway, with wood lintel, has casement opening above also under wood lintel. Conical roof with wooden glover also with conical capping. Interior: originally had 797 nesting boxes constructed from timber, plaster and lathe resting on corbelled masonry; 2 sections remain. The revolving ladder has been renewed.
2600/7/4 - MNN107907	Centroid TL 07538 91590 (MBR: 31m by 17m)	Granary and attached barn. Probably mid C18 and mid C19. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate and artificial slate roofs. Together forming an irregular L-shape plan. Granary is 2 storeys. 3 bays of blocked openings at first floor and C19 stable door openings at ground floor. Ashlar gable parapets. End gable has first floor doorway with external flight of stone steps. C19 lean-to extension links with barn at right angles to granary. Central cart entrances under shallow brick arches have one set of plank doors. Interior: roof structure of granary renewed C19.

		<p>Ground floor converted to stables. Granary appears on map of 1775. Included for group value. The barn is aligned east to west and open to the roof. There are ventilation holes on all four walls and a window on the west face. There are large cart arches on the north and south faces; both have brick voussoirs. The arch to south is located beneath the eaves and the arch on the north is approximately 3/4 the height of the wall. The roof is of king post construction with supporting struts to the rafters. There are two sets of purlins, which are off-set from each other in each bay of the building. The ground of the granary was clearly used as stables with two large wooden stalls remaining and a wooden feeding trough. The first floor is open to the roof (king post construction with supporting struts and off-set purlins). There are three blocked windows on both east and west sides of the building at first floor level. There are two single storey extensions to the building with sloping roofs. The extension to the east has been converted for use as a carport. The extension to the west is divided into two with a brick wall topped by wooden panels to provide the division. There is a door at first floor level in this division indicating that the extension originally had more than one storey. The southern side has a tall brick chimney going through to the ground floor, there is no evidence for a fireplace at ground floor level. The northern side had a raised brick platform along the east wall.</p>
2600/9/3 - MNN138015	TL 07409 91533	Trench K was sited in the garden to Mill House, within a quarried area. Two robber trenches for stone walls were located, cut into the subsoil. They were at right-angles to each other and on a similar alignment to the buildings of Mill House. Two sherds of C18th-19th pottery were recovered. The walls may have divided the yard of Mill House from its gardens. In the north of the trench a gravel surface may have represented a garden path.
2600/9 - MNN138016	Centroid TL 07398 91606 (MBR: 132m by 181m)	Warmington Mill
2607 - MNN4836	TL 0735 9113	Possible Enclosed Field System
2607/0/1 - MNN128507	Centroid TL 0735 9115 (MBR: 14m by 12m)	CROPMARK;1979;RECTANGULAR STONE BUILDING A small rectangular stone building c.12m x 6m.
2607/0/2 - MNN128505	Centroid TL 0737 9109 (MBR: 126m by 111m)	Possible Post Medieval Field Boundaries (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Earthwork: Good quality photography
2628/0/2 - MNN139602	Centroid TL 06705 92434 (MBR: 76m by 81m)	EXTRACTIVE PIT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1749 AD?)
3143 - MNN5176	Centroid SP 99345 79448 (MBR: 33238m by 40382m)	In 1713 the first Act for the Nene was passed to make it navigable to Northampton. By the middle of the 17th century this ensured the provision of a 92 mile waterway transportation connection to The Wash, navigation made possible by means of staunches and pound locks. Following subsequent competition by the railways, the Nene had decayed as a navigation by the 20th century, however The Nene Catchment Board undertook major reconstruction to the route between 1937-44. No systematic archaeological survey has ever been carried out along the route of the navigation.
5635 -	Centroid TL	Formal gardens and pleasure grounds partly laid out in the

MNN3146	08955 93036 (MBR: 1552m by 1659m)	1890s, possibly by Henry Ernest Milner, and partly in 1913 by Col Douglas Proby and A H Hallam Murray, greatly developed from the 1980s onwards, and set between a house and park of Elizabethan origins.
5810 - MNN6827	TL 076 919	Possible Post Medieval Activity
5810/0/0 - MNN32761	TL 076 919	FLDWKG; OCT 1991; NAU CONTRACTS; 10 SHERDS POST MED POTTERY ONLY No significant archaeological material was recovered, however it is noted that as the field lies within the alluvial floodplain more significant archaeological material may lie below the alluvium.
6294/1 - MNN16264	Centroid SP 98762 77388 (MBR: 35934m by 41346m)	Blisworth to Peterborough Line of the London and North-Western Railway. The railway line opened in June 1845.
8197 - MNN136419	Centroid TL 07717 91743 (MBR: 221m by 211m)	Post Medieval Industrial Activity
8197/0/1 - MNN128522	Centroid TL 0775 9175 (MBR: 130m by 217m)	Possible Post Medieval Trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Earthwork: Good quality photography
8197/0/2 - MNN128523	Centroid TL 0775 9186 (MBR: 164m by 238m)	Possible Post Medieval Drain (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Earthwork: Good quality photography
8197/0/3 - MNN128521	Centroid TL 0765 9171 (MBR: 118m by 111m)	Post Medieval Quarry Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Earthwork: Good quality photography
8197/0/4 - MNN128520	Centroid TL 0777 9178 (MBR: 11m by 18m)	Post Medieval Quarry Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) Earthwork: Good quality photography
Modern		
2600/0/50 - MNN144075	TL 0762 9121	Two pits - one rectangular with steep sides and a flat base and the other irregular in profile, contained 18th-19th century pottery, CBM, a clay pipe fragment and sherds of glass.
2600/0/32 - MNN107910	TL 07700 91220	House. Early and mid C19. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate and C20 plain tile roofs. Originally 2-unit plan. 2 storeys. 4-window range of irregular unhorned sash windows, with glazing bars, under wood lintels. Centre 2 bays break forward as a single-storey, rendered, lean-to porch. Part-glazed door in right hand return wall of lean-to. Ashlar gable parapets and brick stacks at ends. C19 one-bay extension to left has one C19 style casement window at ground floor and a C20 plain tile roof. Rear elevation is similar with some unhorned sash windows. C20 single-storey extension to right. Interior not inspected but noted as having spine beams. Included for group value.
2600/0/35 - MNN107906	TL 07690 91500	Shown on Ordnance Survey map as Eaglethorpe Farm. Farmhouse. Early C19 extended early C20. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate roof. L-shape plan. Main front is a 3-window range of C19 casements under flat stone arches. Central panelled door under similar head. Ashlar gable parapets and brick and stone stacks at ends. Rear wing extended and altered early C20. Interior: simple early C19 fireplaces, with flanking arched recesses, in rooms to left and right of entrance. Staircase rises between rooms. Included for group value.

		Farmhouse. C17 origins with datestone 1719. Brick with burnt headers and Colleyweston and Welsh slate roofs. Originally probably 2-unit plan. 2 storeys. 4-window range, at first floor, of tall casements under stone lintels with keyblocks. 2 canted wooden bay windows at ground floor have brick and stone bases with Colleyweston slate roofs. Central 6-panel door, with rectangular fanlight, under stone lintel with keyblock. Chamfered stone plinth, ashlar quoins and ashlar gable parapets. Rebuilt brick stacks at ends. Datestone, with hood mould, above door, has fire insurance plaque below. 3-window range, attached to left, is C17 origin raised in C19 with a Welsh slate roof. Interior not inspected but range to left noted as having remains of an open fireplace.
2600/7/3 - MNN107911	Centroid TL 07571 91582 (MBR: 7m by 13m)	Coach house and brewhouse now outbuilding. Late C18/early C19. Squared coursed limestone with Colleyweston slate roof. Originally probably 2-unit plan. 2 storey. 3-window range of casements under wood lintels. Various doorways at ground floor. Ashlar gable parapets. Interior has open fireplace with bressumer. Used for a time as a dwelling. Included for group value.
2600/7/5 - MNN116549	Centroid TL 07518 91576 (MBR: 20m by 33m)	Outbuilding forming part of curtilage to Eaglethorpe Farm, Warmington. The outbuildings are of very basic construction built with a range of materials and were probably established in their current form in the early to mid 20th century. Both buildings are constructed alongside a stone wall, which has been in use as a boundary wall for Eaglethorpe Farm. It appears that the building to the west was used as a cattle shelter while the building to the south was used for storage. The stone wall to the east of the building includes some large quoin stones which were probably taken from an earlier high status building in the locality; sketch plan;
2600/9/1 - MNN107912	Centroid TL 07405 91636 (MBR: 8m by 21m)	Warmington Mill
6168 - MNN142254	TL 069 926	Modern Industrial Activity
6168/0/1 - MNN139601	Centroid TL 06923 92475 (MBR: 352m by 589m)	Modern Quarry Pits (RFP Survey)
6168/0/2 - MNN139600	Centroid TL 06904 92683 (MBR: 300m by 354m)	Modern Quarry Pits (RFP Survey)
6294 - MNN2343	Centroid SP 73810 59608 (MBR: 35884m by 41296m)	Blisworth to Peterborough Communications
7380/1 - MNN102929	Centroid TL 03717 87417 (MBR: 19859m by 24895m)	Peterborough to Wellingborough
Multi-period		
2425 - MNN4714	Centroid SP 991 791 (MBR: 54435m by 40975m)	The River Nene. In the earlier days, the traffic on the river was coal, timber, some stone and grain. During 1844, receipts were a record £2,435, almost entirely from transport of materials for building the Northampton and Peterborough Railway, which was

		opened in 1845, and trade on the river immediately slumped: in 1852 the tolls were a meagre £104. In recent years, the commercial traffic was almost entirely grain for Whitworth's Mills at Wellingborough, which came via Brentford to Blisworth Junction and then along the Northampton arm to join the river at the south end of town. This traffic ceased in March / April 1969, after the opening of the new grain terminal at Tilsbury with great economies in handling costs by using rail transport.
2600 - MNN4831	Centroid TL 07729 91119 (MBR: 1060m by 1182m)	The village and parish of Warmington was apparently owned by Peterborough Abbey from at least AD 963. In 1086 the village was surved fro the Domesday Book; its value in comparison to that in 1066 indicates considerable growth and investment. The village seems originally to have comprised two separate components, Abbotsthorpe and Southorpe, which merged in a process of agglomeration around a series of greens. Warmington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey when it is described as Wermintone, which possibly means 'Estate of a man called Wyrma'. In Warmington 13 hides. Azor held it; he was a free man. Land for 14 ploughs. In lordship 4; 12 slaves; 36 villagers and 8 smallholders with 14 ploughs. Meadow 69 acres. Value before 1066 £10; now as much. In Warmington 1 1/2 hides. A man at arms holds from him. Azor held it freely before 1066. Value £20. What the man at arms has there is enumerated with the stock of the men who are in the Count's manor.
2590/0/0 - MNN22072	TL 080 921	Fieldwalking in May 1991 recovered more than 80 flints including an arrowhead, and more than 50 sherds of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery 100 pieces of worked flint (plus one burnt piece), 2 sherds of Iron Age pottery, 15 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 9 sherds of early middle Saxon pottery were recovered from fieldwalking. A notable find was the flint arrowhead recovered from the south-west end of the field. A cluster of three struck flint flakes, a core, two broken blades and a scraper were present towards the south western sector of the site.
2595 - MNN4827	Centroid TL 07357 92458 (MBR: 93m by 184m)	Possible Prehistoric or Romano-British Communications
2595/0/1 - MNN32918	Centroid TL 07356 92461 (MBR: 43m by 134m)	Cropmark of two parallel ditches c.20m apart.
2606 - MNN4835	Centroid TL 07447 91269 (MBR: 323m by 206m)	An incomplete rectangular enclosure and other linear marks.
2606/0/0 - MNN138002	Centroid TL 07418 91239 (MBR: 299m by 165m)	Fieldwalking recovered 2 sherds of Iron Age pottery, 22 sherds of Romano-British pottery and 194 sherds of early middle Saxon pottery. The early middle Saxon pottery comprised a large concentration over most of the field. Four separate concentrations of early middle Saxon pottery were identified, including a small one of c.1ha in field WR13. In no case was there certainty that the limits of the concentrations had been recognised, but all were sufficient to suggest settlement. Given the long time span however these need not have been contemporaneous and a pattern of short-lived, shifting settlements is likely.
2609/0/0 - MNN22106	Centroid TL 0718 9120 (MBR: 100m	{1}FLDWKG; OCT 1991; M.WEBSTER; POTTERY SHERDS RECOVERED AS FOLLOWS: 3 SHERDS IA/RB; 18 SHERDS EARLY-MID SAX; 20 SHERDSLATE SAX/MED; 6 SHERDS