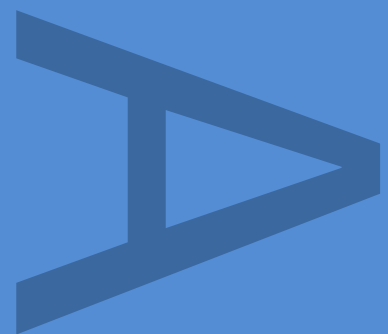


WEST HADDON,  
WEST STREET DG5, GRAVITY  
SEWER, AMENDED ROUTE,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
OBSERVATION

July 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
R12146



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

WEST HADDON, WEST STREET DG5, GRAVITY  
SEWER, AMENDED ROUTE,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

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**WEST HADDON, WEST STREET DG5, GRAVITY SEWER, AMENDED ROUTE,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. REPORT ON A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
OBSERVATIONS**

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**Local Planning Authority:**                    **Daventry District Council**

**Central National Grid Reference:**        **SP 62974 71790 - SP 62652 71964**

**PCA Site Code:**                                **WHWS14**

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**July 2015**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of the pipeline for a Gravity Sewer by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at West Haddon, Northamptonshire. Anglian Water commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. to undertake the watching brief.*

*The trench for the new pipeline exposed sections of the footings of an Ironstone wall which previously formed the eastern elevation of a substantial house which was partially demolished in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as part of a road-widening scheme. The house has a well-documented history and may date to the medieval period. Other than topsoil and subsoil layers much of the stratigraphy recorded in the trench comprised make-up layers for the road and modern service structures.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Planning Background**

1.1.1 Anglian Water (hereafter the client) intended to construct a pipeline within the western part of West Haddon village in Daventry, Northamptonshire (see **Figures 1 & 2**).

1.1.2 The County Archaeological Advisor (hereafter CAA) advised Anglian Water that due to the archaeological potential within the route of the pipeline a programme of archaeological mitigation will be required along parts of its intended route.

1.1.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology (Midlands) – hereafter PCA – were appointed by the client to undertake the archaeological works along the route of the pipeline.

1.1.4 PCA submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation in advance of groundworks as a statement of the work they intended to carry out during the investigations in response to a brief prepared by the CAA. The WSI was approved by the CAA and a copy submitted to the client.

1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken over the period 1<sup>st</sup> December 2014 - 16<sup>th</sup> January 2015.

### **1.2 Site Location and Description**

1.2.1 The pipeline runs within the verge, highway and fields to the west of West Haddon. It starts at the junction of High Street and West End, West Haddon (NGR SP 62974 71790) from where it runs in a north-westerly direction turning to the west and continuing to the north of the West Haddon Endowed School. It then continues in a broadly westerly direction through fields where it joins an existing watercourse at roughly SP 62652 71964.

### **1.3 Topography and Geology**

1.3.1 The pipeline runs from a high point within the village at 165 m aOD to around 155m aOD at the watercourse.

1.3.2 The geology along the course of the pipeline comprises superficial glaciofluvial deposits of mid-Pleistocene Sand and Gravel overlying bedrock of Mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone – (British geological Survey [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

### **1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background**

1.4.1 The pipeline runs through or close to a number of heritage assets and areas of archaeological activity. Unstratified Roman coins were found in the car park of the Sheaf Inn. The pipeline also runs to the west of the All Saints Church, which has medieval origins. It is not unknown for activity to extend out from the current church grounds.

1.4.2 The pipeline runs off to the North West up the West End Road and off towards the fields. The HER indicates that this is an area of possible Romano British settlement (**MNN 3891**) with a cremation (**MNN 19698**) being identified before 1712 during well digging (Grid ref 462798 271902)

## 2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aims and objectives of the investigation were:

- to establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geoarchaeological deposits or features within the site, to recover any associated objects and to record the surviving evidence.
- to analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives: *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the East Midlands Heritage: *An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) were used as references for specific site criteria.

In particular, the archaeological mitigation works sought to address the following research objectives:

- to set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;
- to recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 Archaeological and potential archaeological deposits were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCA systems approved for use in Northamptonshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.
- 3.1.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro-forma.
- 3.1.3 Trench plans and representative sections were drawn at an appropriate scale (usually 1:50 for plans and 1:20 for sections). The locations of the trenches and the heights of deposits compared to Ordnance Survey benchmarks were recorded.
- 3.1.4 A full digital colour photographic record was made.

#### **3.2 Post Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.2.1 English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (EH 2006) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 3.2.2 The archive from the mitigation works is currently held by PCA at their office in Leicestershire. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the site archive will be deposited when facilities are made available by Northamptonshire County Council .



## **4. THE RESULTS**

### **4.1 Early Post Medieval**

4.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered during the observations appeared to be the Ironstone foundations of a wall (**120** and **121**) which previously formed the eastern elevation of Tudor Cottage which, prior to demolition, once extended into West End Road (see **Figures 4, 6 & 7; Plates 3, 4 & 12**). The wall, on a north-south alignment, was constructed in two sections with a centrally placed gap which may have represented an opening for a doorway into the building from West End Road, although this must have been a later addition as a photograph of the cottage (**Plate 13**) does not show an entrance in there. The wall was exposed over a distance of 10.8m and to a maximum width of 0.9m in the trench. The substantial thickness of this wall may be accounted for by the need to support the substantial thatched roofs and chimney breasts for the building (see **plate 13**). The wall was constructed of mortar-bonded Ironstone and recorded to a depth of no greater than 0.5m (two courses) within the trench. Documentary evidence reveals that Tudor Cottage was in existence in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and it is believed that the building may date to the medieval period; no dating evidence was recovered during the watching brief to confirm this.

### **4.2 Later Post medieval**

4.2.1 A low quantity of pottery sherds dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from make-up layers **142** and **145** and demolition layer of a possible structure, **144**, however no particular activity can be assigned to these deposits from that period.

### **4.3 Modern**

4.3.1 Most of the stratigraphy recorded in the pipeline is dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, comprising topsoil and subsoil layers; make-up deposits for the roads and service structures. A mid orange brown sandy clay deposit with frequent small pebble inclusions, **114**, located within the trench in the vicinity of the pre-existing Tudor Cottage appears to be a floor surface or exterior path.

## 5. THE FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery by Jane Young

#### 5.1.1 Introduction

5.1.1.1 In total, twenty-seven sherds of pottery representing seventeen vessels were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered is of late post-medieval to early modern type.

5.1.1.2 The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Reference has been made to the Northamptonshire Pottery Type Series (Blinkhorn 1996). The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series fabric codes (CTS) with a concordance to their full name (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

#### 5.1.2 Condition

5.1.2.1 The pottery is in a variable condition with most sherds being in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition. Only two vessels are represented by more than a single sherd. No cross-context joins were noted.

#### 5.1.3 Overall Chronology and Source

5.1.3.1 A range of six pottery types was identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. A limited range of form types is present, with most sherds coming from bowls.

CTS	Type	Date	Total	Total	Weight (g)
F415	Creamware	mid-18 <sup>th</sup> to mid-19 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	1
F426	Brown-glazed Earthenwares	18 <sup>th</sup> to mid-20 <sup>th</sup>	18	8	4356
F426	Black-glazed Earthenwares	18 <sup>th</sup> to mid-20 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	336
F438	English Stoneware	19 <sup>th</sup> to mid-20 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	331
F1000	Nineteenth Century Buff	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	3	3	70
F1000	Transfer-printed ware	19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>	3	3	107

Table 1: Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by vessel count, sherd count and weight

5.1.3.2 The material was recovered from three deposits with most of the sherds being recovered from layer **101**. Layer **101** produced a small group of twenty-four sherds from fifteen vessels. Many of the sherds are in a fairly fresh condition. Seven vessels are large Brown-glazed Earthenware bowls including one represented by ten sherds. Each of these bowls is in a slightly variant fabric suggesting that they were not all purchased at the same time or from the same potter. They are all of late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century type. Another large bowl of similar date is in a Black-glazed Earthenware fabric. A small rim sherd in Creamware probably comes from a mug or small cylindrical jar. The vessel is decorated with a moulded lattice band below the rim and is further embellished with bands of green, dark brown and tan under-glaze painting. This vessel is of mid/late to late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The three transfer-printed vessels include two cups and a small plate. The plate has alternate blue

printed floral and lattice panels on the rim flange, which is also decoratively moulded. No exact parallel can be found for this plate but it is likely to be of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Two sherds are from vessels in Nineteenth Century Buff-coloured Earthenware. They are most likely to come from jars of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This small group is most probably of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date with the Creamware sherd being residual. Two sherds from the base of a large cylindrical jar in a Brown-glazed Earthenware fabric were recovered from layer **119**. The jar is of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century type. A single sherd from a Nineteenth Century Buff-coloured Earthenware jar with white banding was recovered from Layer **142**.

#### 5.1.4 Summary and Recommendations

5.1.4.1 The ceramic material recovered suggests that there had been deposition of pottery as possible primary discard on the site between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. There is no ceramic evidence of earlier occupation.

The assemblage is in a stable condition and could be kept for future study.

#### 5.1.5 References

Blinkhorn, P. 1996. Northamptonshire Anglo-Saxon and Medieval County Ceramic Type-Series. Unpublished Report

Slowikowski, A. Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

### 5.2 **Brick by Jane Young**

#### 5.2.1 Introduction

5.2.1.1 Eight fragments of roof tile and one piece of brick weighing 1.778 kgms. in total were submitted for examination. The material is of late post-medieval to early modern date. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001).

#### 5.2.2 Condition

5.2.2.1 The material is mainly in a slightly abraded but stable condition.

#### 5.2.3 The Ceramic Building Material

5.2.3.1 A limited range of ceramic building was examined. The types are shown in Table 1.

Type	Fragments	Weight in grams
Brick	1	1391
Flat roof tile	7	326
Unglazed ridge tile	1	61

Table 1: Ceramic Building types with total quantities by fragment count and weight

## 5.2.4 The Tile

5.2.4.1 Seven fragments of unglazed flat roof tile in a range of fabrics were recovered from the site. Layer **142** produced a single fragment from a tile of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century type in a red micaceous fabric with iron-slag inclusions. Four fragments of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century flat roof tile in two fabrics were recovered from Structure **144**. One tile is in a marbled red micaceous fabric whilst three are in a micaceous red sandy fabric. The other three pieces of tile were found in layer **145**. Two fragments are from flat roof tiles and one comes from an unglazed ridge tile with small paw prints on the upper surface. These three tiles are of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century type.

## 5.2.5 The Brick

5.2.5.1 A single end fragment from an extruded brick of mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from layer **115**. The brick is in a coarse iron-rich fabric and has a pre-firing tapered hole through the centre of the brick. Surviving measurements are a width of 135mm and a thickness of 75mm.

## 5.2.6 Summary

5.2.6.1 The group of ceramic building material recovered from this site is entirely of late post-medieval to early modern date.

## 5.2.7 References

Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The programme of archaeological mitigation works identified two sections of Ironstone wall which previously formed the eastern elevation of Tudor Cottage, a Post-medieval house with possible origins in the medieval period.
- 6.2 Natural deposits recorded on the site comprised mid brown and orange brown sandy clays across the course of the pipeline trench.
- 6.3 No evidence of any Romano-British archaeological activity, or significant evidence from any archaeological period pre-dating the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century was recorded on the site.

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## 8. PLATES



**Plate 1.** SW-facing section of pipeline trench (Section 6). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 2.** North-facing section of pipeline (Section 4). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 3.** Walls 120 and 121, looking south. Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 4.** Walls 120 and 121 and brick culvert 126. Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m.





**Plate 5.** East-facing section of pipeline trench (Section 9). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 6.** Southwest-facing section of pipeline trench (Section 10). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 7.** East-facing section of pipeline trench (Section 11). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 8.** South-facing section of pipeline trench (Section 12). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 9.** Northwest-facing section of pipeline trench wall (Section 13). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 10.** Northeast-facing section of pipeline trench (Section 14). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.





**Plate 11.** South-facing section of pipeline trench (Section 15). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 12.** South-facing section of pipeline trench (Section 16). Scales 1 x 2m; 1 x 1m.



**Plate 13.** Photograph of Tudor Cottage circa 1840s.

## APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Above	Below	Finds
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
101	Layer	Dark brown	Sandy clay	Roots, some stone inclusions. Pottery and glass fragments 0.1m deep	Topsoil/former garden soil	102, 104, 109	-	Pot
102	Layer	Medium brown	Sandy clay	Occasional roots. 0.8m deep	Natural	UE	101	
103	Cut			Linear cut, 1-1.14m wide, 65m long, 0.5m deep.	Cut for construction of Victorian(?) storm drain	106	104	
104	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional charcoal, brick fragments, glass, pottery.	Fill of storm drain <b>103</b> contained ceramic pipe	103	101	
105	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional brick and charcoal. 0.4m deep.	Subsoil	106, 115, 143, 162	108, 163	
106	Layer	Mid brown	Silty clay	Occasional brick fragments, small pebbles. 0.95m deep.	Deeper subsoil/levelling layer	107	103	
107	Layer	Pale grey, occasional blue grey patches	Silty clay	Mixed layer. 0.4m deep.	Same as <b>141</b> . Possible water feature/pond fill?	UE	106	
108	Cut			Linear cut, 1.6m deep.	Cut for construction of modern drain	105	109	
109	Fill	Pale-dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional brick and charcoal	Backfill of modern drain construction trench <b>108</b>	108	101	

<b>110</b>	Deposit	Orange brown	Sand		Natural	UE	111, 122, 140	
<b>111</b>	Cut			Linear cut. 1m deep.	Cut for construction of gas pipe	110	112	
<b>112</b>	Fill	Orange brown/pale grey	Sand/silty sand	Mixed disturbed fill; brick and pebbles	Fill of construction trench of gas pipe <b>111</b> .	111	159	
<b>113</b>	Layer	Dark blackish brown	Silty clay	Occasional charcoal, brick fragments, pebbles. 0.1m deep.	Disturbed layer sealing surface <b>114</b> .	114	105	
<b>114</b>	Layer	Mid orange brown	Sandy clay/pebbles	Frequent small pebbles, compact. 0.1-0.4m deep.	NE-SW aligned trackway	115, 141	113	
<b>115</b>	Layer	Pale brown	Silty clay	Occasional brick fragments. 0.4m deep.	Make up layer below surface <b>114</b> .	116	114	Pot
<b>116</b>	Deposit	Orange brown	Sandy clay		Natural	UE	115	
<b>117</b>	Layer	Mixed orange brown	90% brick and rubble	90% brick and rubble, 5% mortar, 5% orange silty clay. 0.1-0.15m deep.	Levelling/demolition layer	118	147	
<b>118</b>	Fill	Orange brown	Sandy silt and rubble	Brick, mortar, charcoal.	Fill of construction trench of gas pipe <b>111</b>	160	117	
<b>119</b>	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Very occasional charcoal, pottery.	Buried soil abutting wall <b>121</b>	130	160	Pot
<b>120</b>	Structure	Dark brown	Ironstone	Approx. 5m in length; 0.9m wide max exposed; 2 courses visible	NE wall of building prior to road widening	UE	162	

<b>121</b>	Structure	Dark brown	Ironstone	Approx. 5.8m in length; 0.25m width exposed; 2 courses visible	Wall. Uncertain if part of structure <b>120</b> or outbuilding?	UE	119	
<b>122</b>	Layer	Very dark brown	Sandy clay	Frequent medium sized pebbles, compact.	Surface exposed east of wall <b>120</b>	110	132	
<b>123</b>	Deposit	Mixed blue/orange/dark brown	Sandy clay	Medium pebbles	Disturbed clay truncated by brick drain <b>125</b>	UE	125	
<b>124</b>	Fill	Orange brown	Sandy clay	Brick, charcoal, occasional medium sized pebbles	Fill of construction trench of brick drain <b>125</b>	125	126	
<b>125</b>	Cut			Linear cut. East-west aligned. 0.75m deep.	Construction trench of brick drain	123	124	
<b>126</b>	Structure	Reddish brown	Brick	0.75m wide.	Brick drain structure	124	127	
<b>127</b>	Structure	Reddish brown	Ceramic	0.2m wide.	Ceramic drain pipe	126	160	
<b>128</b>	Cut			Damaged/collapsed structure some slate capping, 3 courses deep	Cut for drain visible within northern extent of wall <b>121</b>	121	129	
<b>129</b>	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay		Fill of drain <b>128</b>	128	-	
<b>130</b>	Layer	Mixed/mid brown	Rubble/silty clay	Brick, stone fragments, charcoal.	Rubble layer abutting drain <b>128</b>	121	119	
<b>131</b>	Layer	Light orange brown	Sandy clay/pebbles	50% common rounded small-medium rounded pebbles.	An early phase of road surface exposed south of building <b>120</b>	132, 133	148	

<b>132</b>	Layer	Medium orange brown	Sandy clay	Compact, common large rounded pebbles .0.4m deep max	An early phase of road surface exposed in the south of the area	131, 158	122	
<b>133</b>	Layer	Orange brown	Silty clay	Common pebbles, lighter than 132. 0.3m deep.	Surface exposed south of the area similar to/same as <b>131</b>	136, 152	131, 134	
<b>134</b>	Layer	Mid brown	Sandy silt	Occasional rounded pebbles. 0.1-0.42m deep.	Layer overlying surface <b>133</b>	133	158	
<b>135</b>	Layer	Mid orange brown	Silty clay	Compact with frequent pebbles; 0.1m-0.42m max deep in north extent	Surface exposed south of the area, deeper in its northern extent	139	136. 145	
<b>136</b>	Layer	Mid orange brown	Silty clay	Occasional rounded pebbles. 0.22m deep.	Layer exposed below surface <b>135</b> , similar to <b>134</b>	135	133	
<b>137</b>	Cut			Linear with a rounded base, 0.6m deep. East- west aligned.	Cut for modern pipe trench	153	138	
<b>138</b>	Fill	Orange brown	Sandy Silt	Pebbles, mortar.	Fill of construction trench for modern service pipe	137	147	
<b>139</b>	Structure	Dark greyish brown	Limestone/silty clay	80% limestone. 3-4m length visible in section. 0.25m deep.	Rubble relating a demolished building? South-east of area.	140	135	
<b>140</b>	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Occasional charcoal.	Layer visible below <b>139</b> .	110	139	
<b>141</b>	Layer	Very dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Very occasional small pebbles. 0.3m deep,	Fill of possible water feature/pond/colluvium	UE	114	

<b>142</b>	Layer	Pale grey	Silty clay	Occasional charcoal. 0.2m deep.	Layer sealing trackway <b>114</b> in north west of the area	114	143	Pot
<b>143</b>	Layer	Pale/dark grey	40% silty clay, 60% rubble	Brick fragments, mortar pebbles. 0.2m deep.	Rubble/demolition layer related to a structure?	142	105	
<b>144</b>	Structure	Mid brown	Mixed silty clay/sand	Frequent mortar flecks, limestone, occasional tile. 0.1m deep.	Demolition layer of a structure?	152	150	CBM
<b>145</b>	Layer	Pale grey	Sandy clay	Occasional pebbles and charcoal. 0.08m deep.	Layer - same as <b>154</b>	135	153	CBM
<b>146</b>	Layer	Dark blackish grey	Tarmac	Compact tarmac 0.11m deep. 0.1m deep.	Modern road surface	147	-	
<b>147</b>	Layer	Dark black	Tarmac	Loose tarmac fragments 0.11-0.2m deep. 0.11-0.2m deep.	Loose tarmac bedding for road surface <b>146</b>	117, 138, 148, 158	146	
<b>148</b>	Layer	Pink	Sandy clay	Soft, 0.1m deep	Modern bedding layer below loose tarmac <b>147</b>	131	147	
<b>149</b>	Layer	Orange brown	Mortar	Sandy mortar. 0.04-0.06m deep.	Layer overlying footings layer <b>150</b>	147, 150		
<b>150</b>	Structure	Pale yellowish brown	Pebbles/mortar	50% mortar/50% pebbles, compact, 0.2m deep	Footings/compact layer associated with a structure. Related to <b>143</b> ?	144	149	
<b>151</b>	Layer	Light reddish brown	Silty clay/mortar	Pebbles, mortar.	Demolition/Occupation/Levelling layer below structure <b>150</b> ?	155	154	
<b>152</b>	Layer	Light orange	Sand	Thin sandy layer 0.08m deep	Demolition/Occupation/Levelling layer below structure <b>150</b> ?	153	133, 144	

<b>153</b>	Layer	Mid reddish brown	Silty sand	Thin sandy layer 0.1m deep	Demolition/Occupation/Levelling layer below structure <b>150</b> ?	145, 154	152	
<b>154</b>	Layer	Pale grey	Sandy clay	Thin sandy layer 0.1m deep	Demolition/Occupation/Levelling layer below structure <b>150</b> ?	151	153	
<b>155</b>	Layer	Light grey	Sandy silt	Thin sandy layer 0.05m deep	Demolition/Occupation/Levelling layer below structure <b>150</b> ?	156	151	
<b>156</b>	Layer	Reddish brown	Sandy silt	Very occasional small fragments of ironstone. Small pebbles. 0.4m deep	Demolition/Occupation/Levelling layer below structure <b>150</b> ?	157	155	
<b>157</b>	Deposit	Pale grey/yellow grey	Sandy clay		Natural	UE	156	
<b>158</b>	Layer	Pale grey	Concrete	0.12m deep	Modern concrete exposed below loose tarmac <b>147</b>	132, 134	147	
<b>159</b>	Layer	Pale grey	Concrete/loose tarmac	0.16m deep	Loose tarmac and concrete bedding for modern road	112	-	
<b>160</b>	Cut			Steep linear cut approx. 0.85m deep	Construction trench of modern gas pipe	119, 127	118	
<b>161</b>	Layer	Pale white	Concrete	0.25m deep	Levelling for road surface	163	-	
<b>162</b>	Layer	Reddish brown	Brick	>0.3m deep	Backfill rubble	120	105	
<b>163</b>	Layer	Dark brown/black	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal and Ironstone frags	Buried soil horizon	105	161	

## APPENDIX 2. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: [preconst1-214121](#)

### Project details

Project name	Gravity Sewer Pipeline, West Haddon, Northamptonshire
Short description of the project	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE WEST HADDON, WEST STREET DG5, GRAVITY SEWER, AMENDED ROUTE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
Project dates	Start: 02-12-2014 End: 13-01-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WHWS14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	HOUSE Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)



### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DAVENTRY WEST HADDON West Haddon, Northamptonshire
Postcode	NN6 7AU
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 62947 71772 52.3400247389 -1.07596517368 52 20 24 N 001 04 33 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 167.00m Max: 168.00m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Steve Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Anglian Water

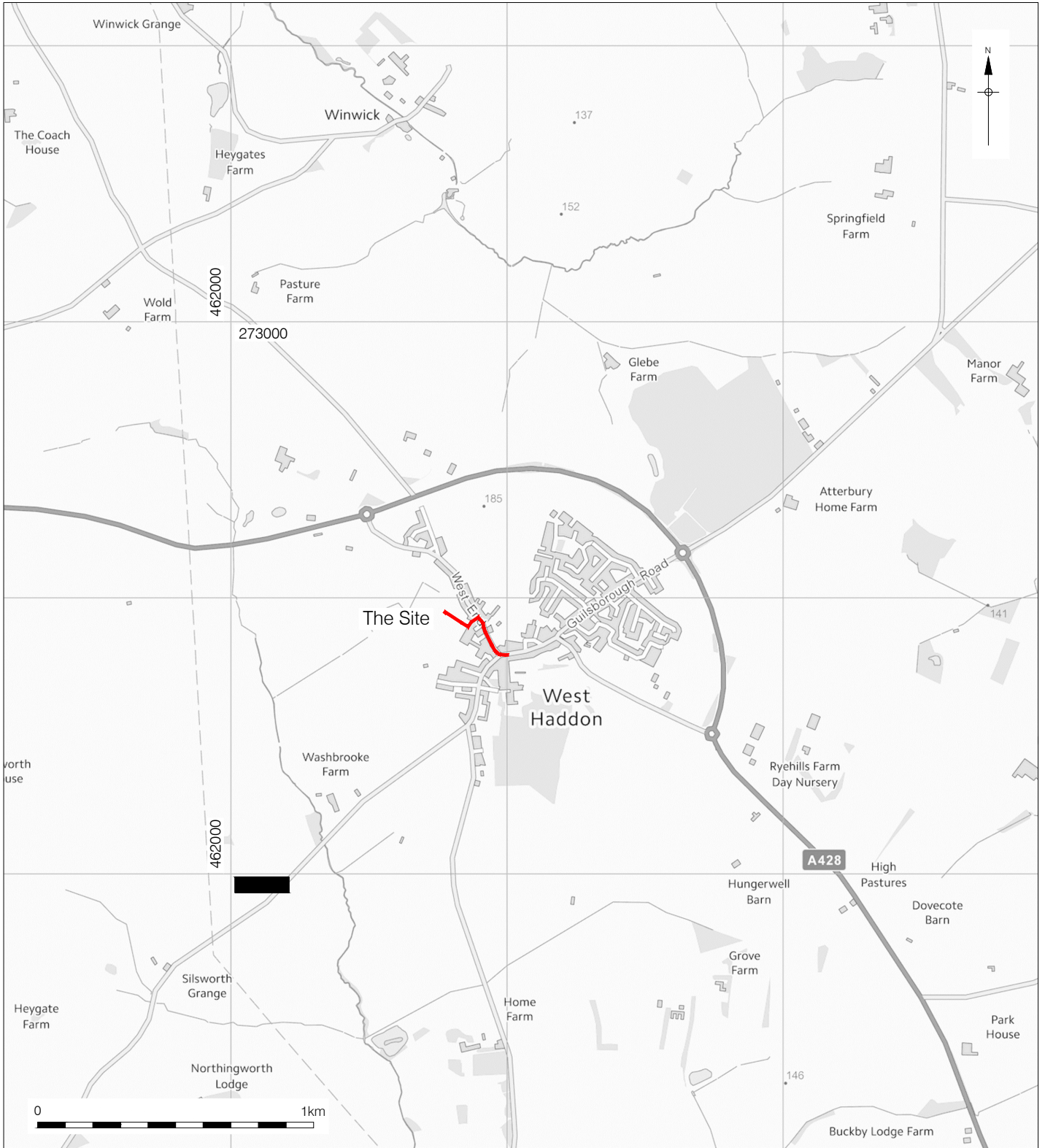
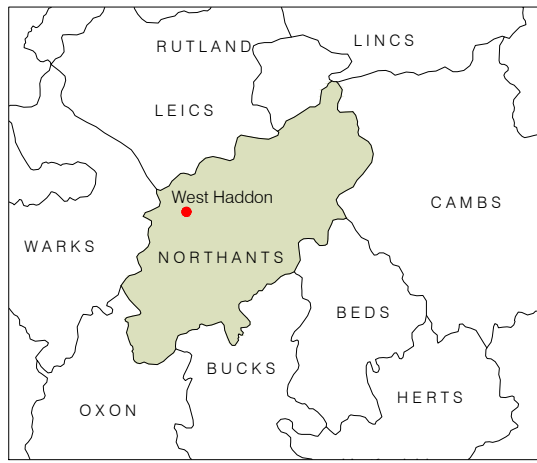
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## Project archives

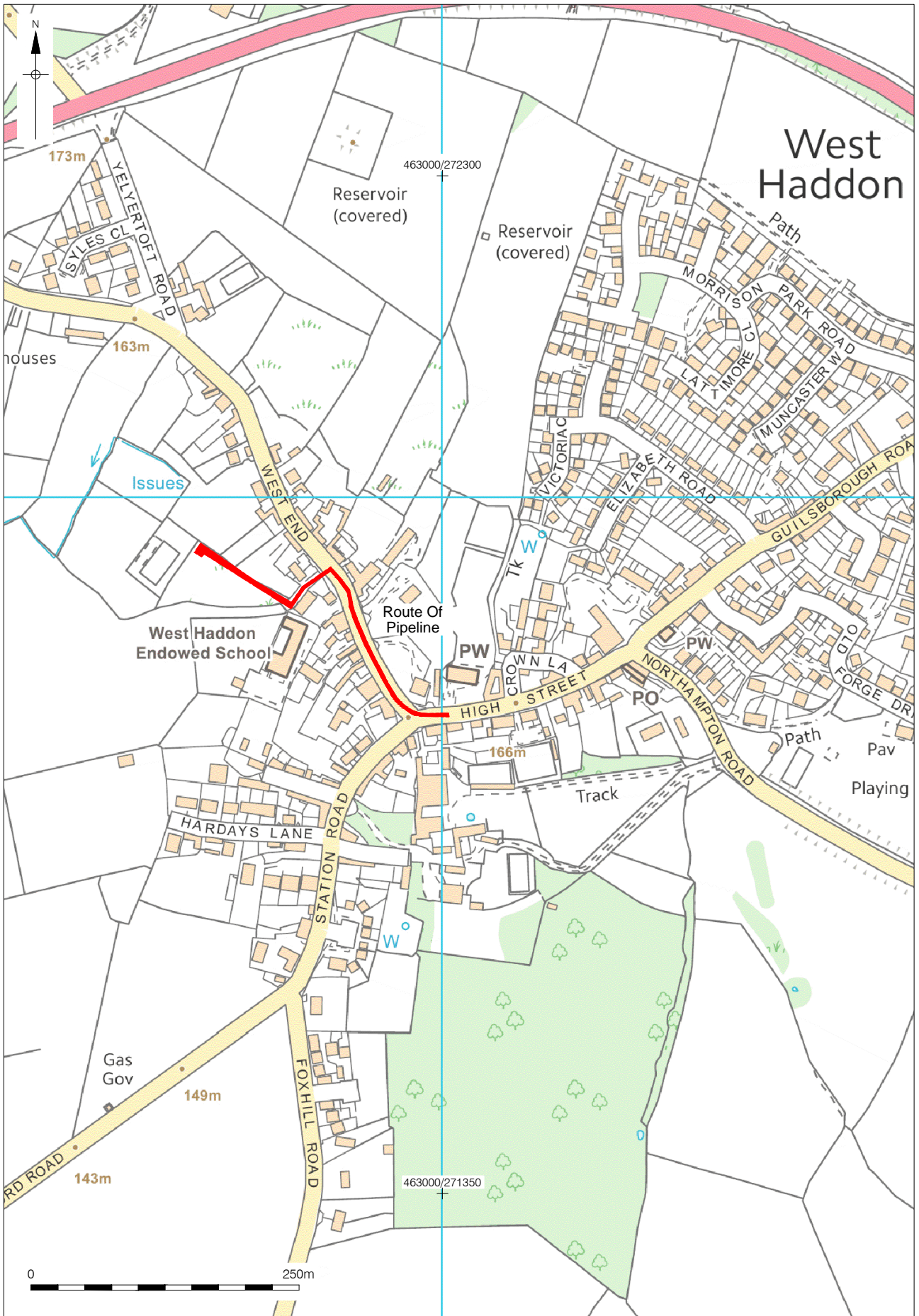
Physical Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Digital Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Museums Service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Report"

Entered by Tony Molloy (TMolloy@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 08 July 2015





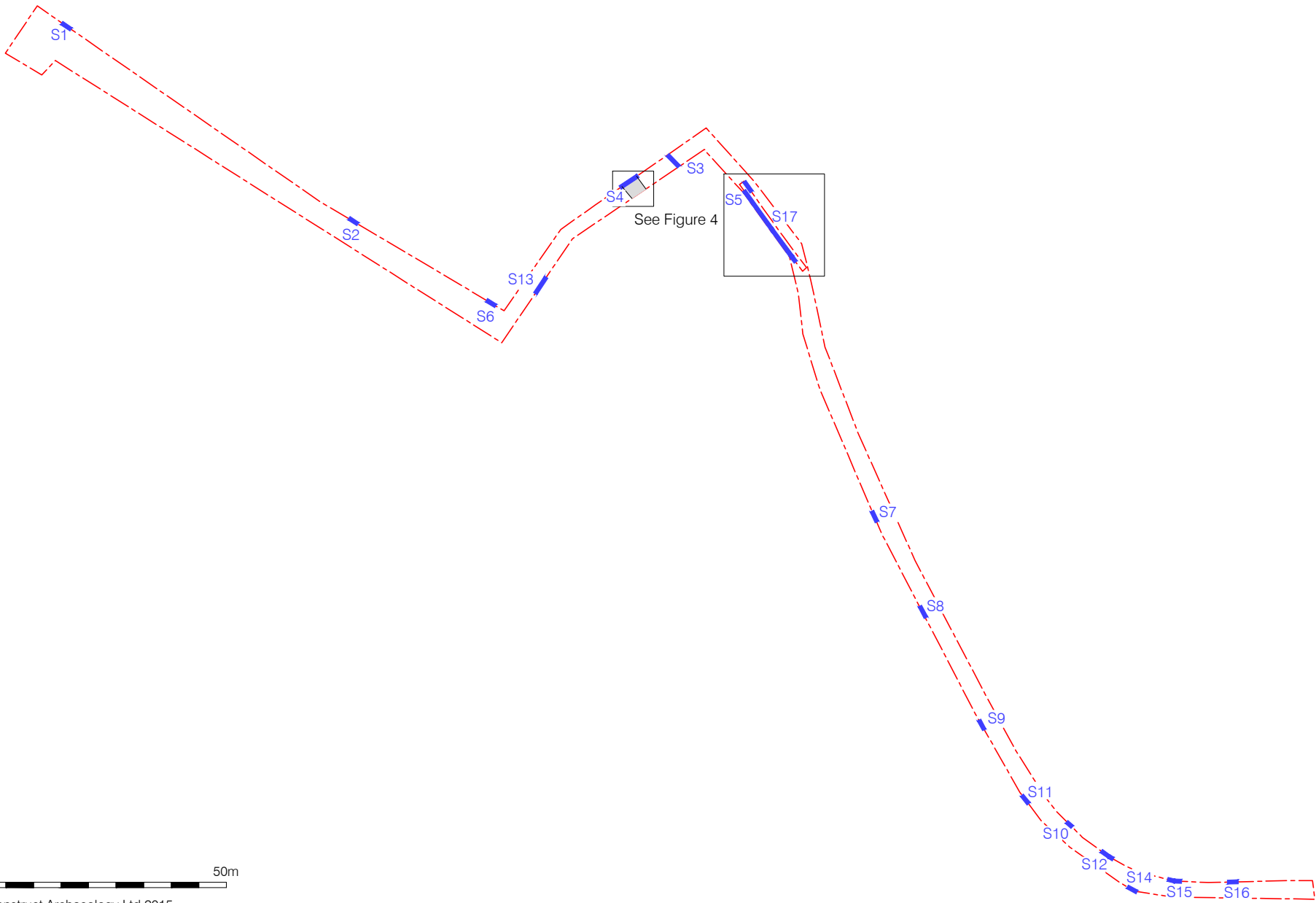


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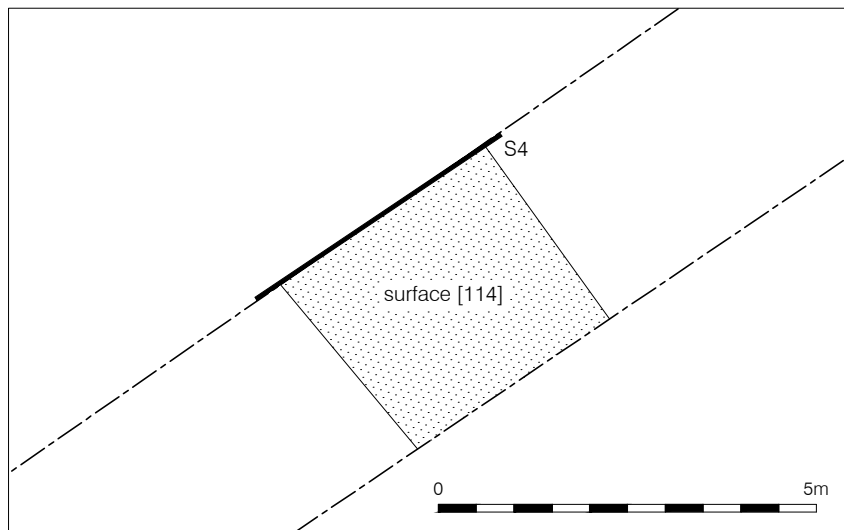
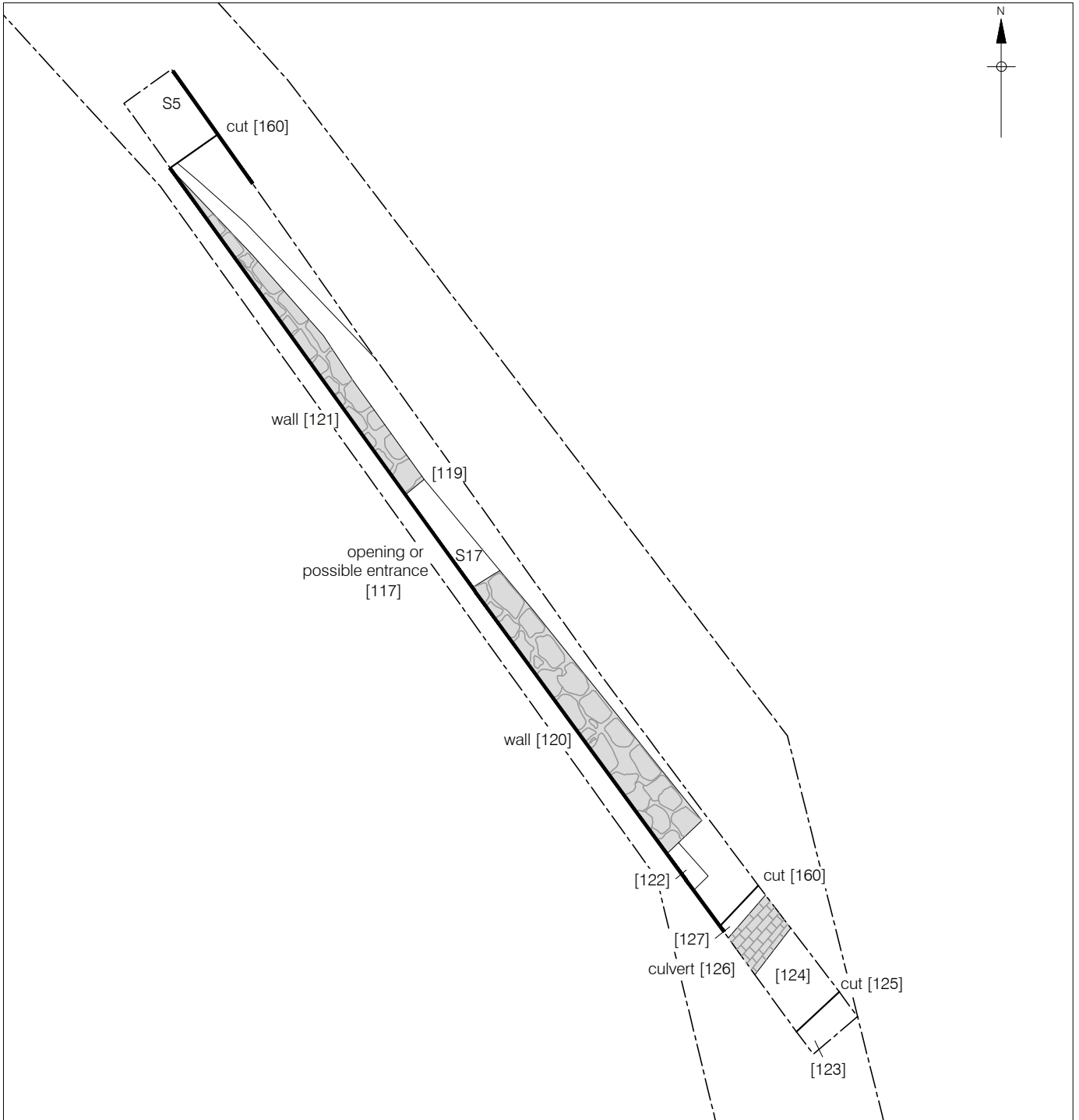
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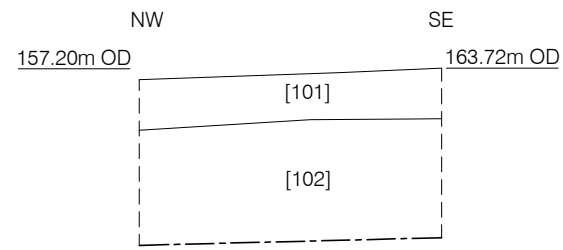
Figure 2  
Location of Pipeline Route  
1:5,000 at A4



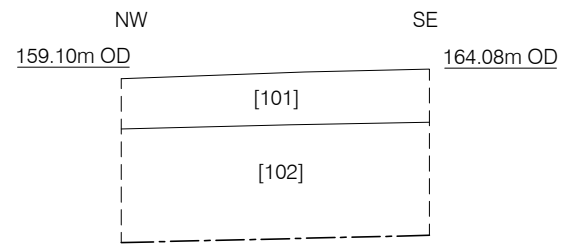
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11/06/15 JS

Figure 3  
Trench and Sections Location Plan  
1:1,000 at A4

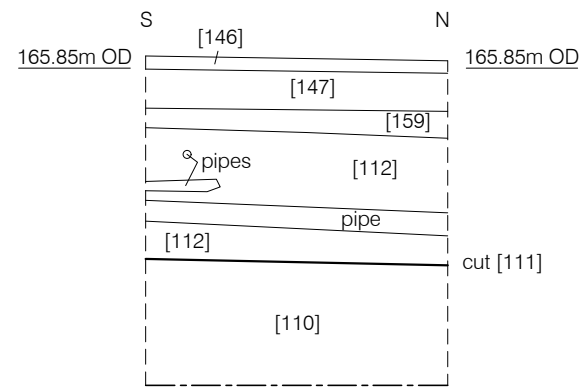




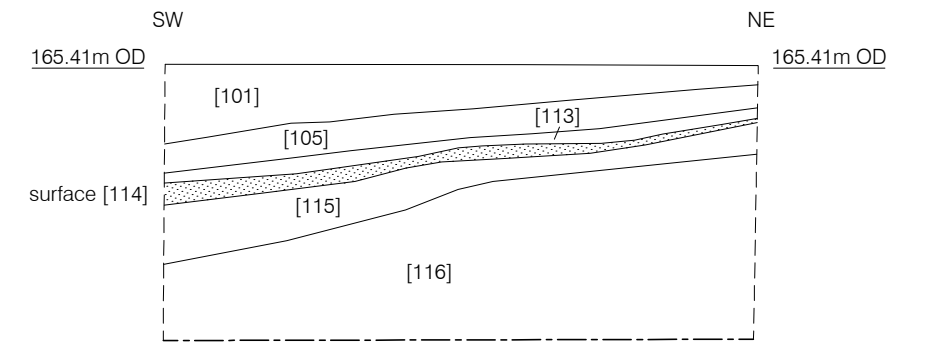
Section 1  
Southwest Facing



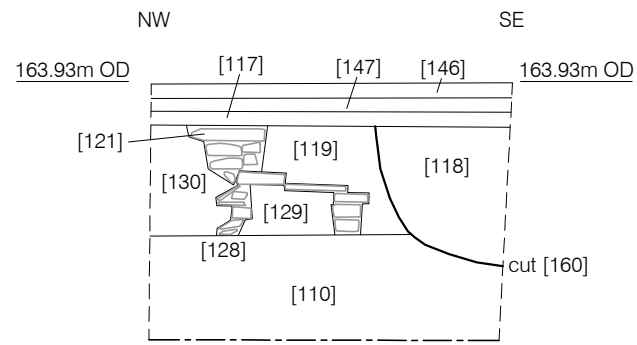
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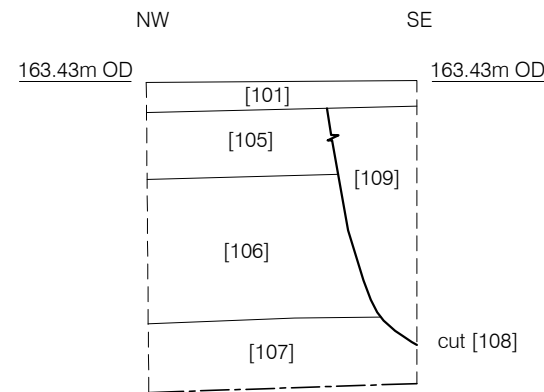
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East Facing



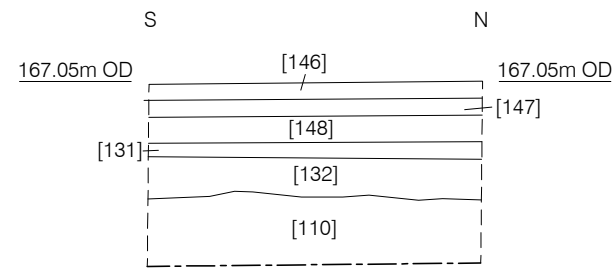
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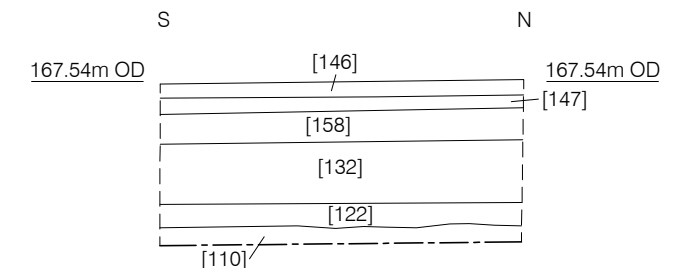
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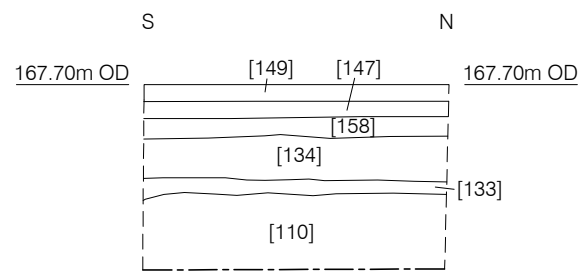
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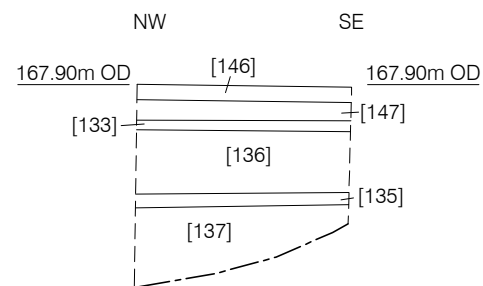
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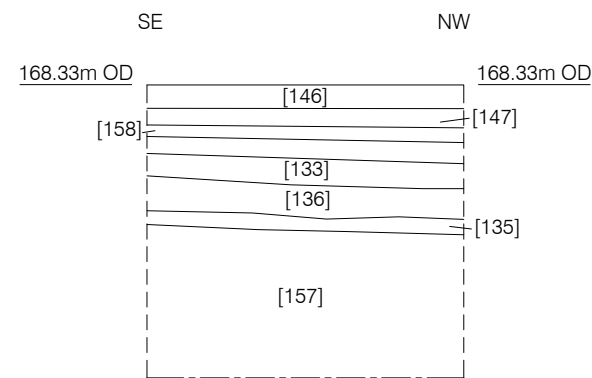
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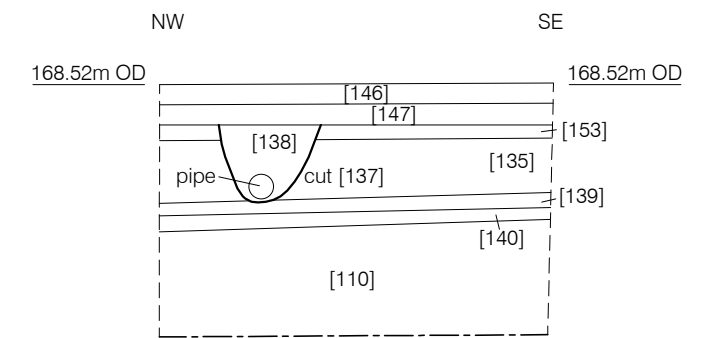
Section 9  
East Facing



Section 10  
Southwest Facing

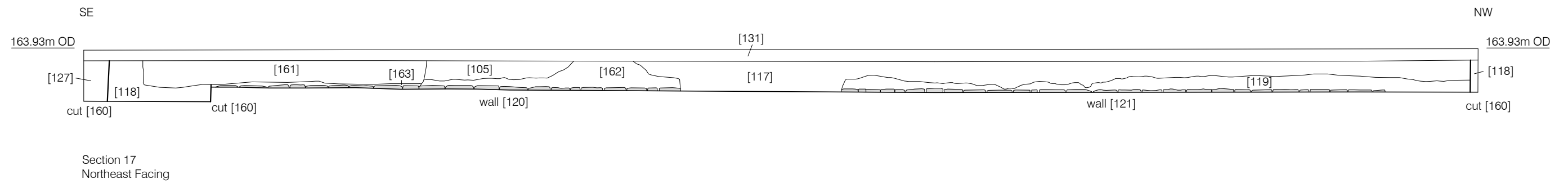
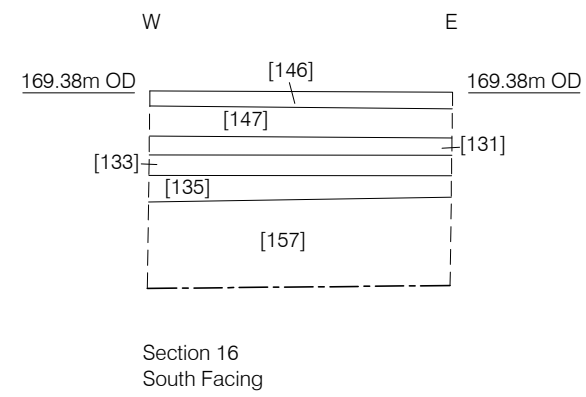
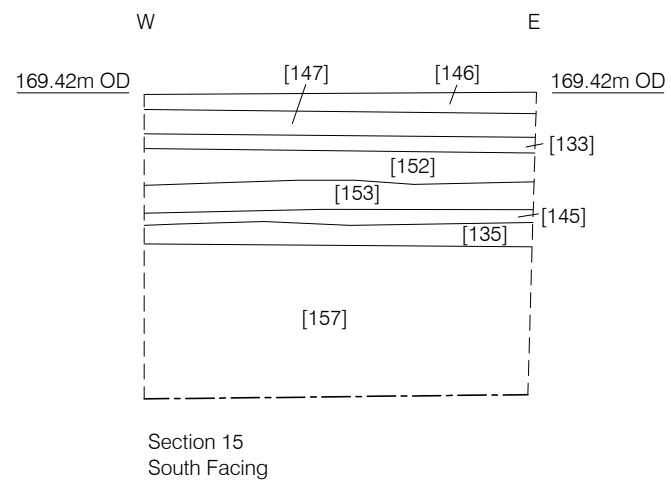
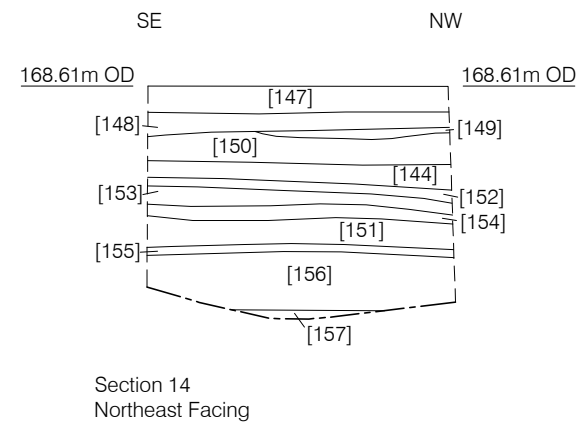
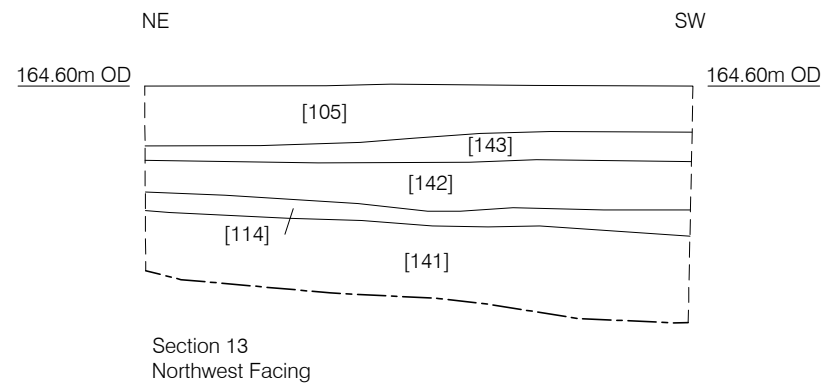


Section 11  
Northeast Facing



Section 12  
Southwest Facing







# PCA

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## PCA SOUTH

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