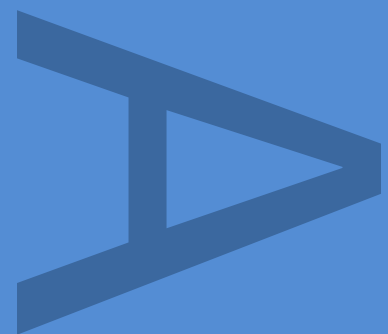


ILLETS FARM,
RADSTONE ROAD, WHITFIELD,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

August 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
R12586

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ILLETS FARM, RADSTONE ROAD, WHITFIELD,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**Illets Farm, Radstone Road, Whitfield, Northamptonshire:
An Archaeological Evaluation Report**

Local Planning Authority: South Northamptonshire District Council

Central National Grid Reference: SP 59564 39675

PCA Site Code: IFRN16

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August 2016

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PCA Report Number: R12586

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Illets Farm, Radstone Road, Whitfield, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 59564 39675) in July 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by Marcus Blake of Berrys on behalf of Bullinghope Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a replacement farmhouse, agricultural dwelling and six holiday let units. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation recorded a limited sequence of events predominantly associated with field drainage. The earliest feature identified on the site was a sub-circular, coal rich feature which is thought to potentially relate to the disposal of traction engine waste which would have been on site for agricultural purposes in the early Modern period. In addition, a number of features relating to agricultural water management were identified on the site which appear to fall into three distinct phases of activity. An undated, probable plough scar was the only other feature identified on the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Marcus Blake of Berrys on behalf of Bullinghope Ltd in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of a replacement farmhouse, agricultural dwelling and six holiday let units (Planning Reference S/2016/0324/FUL). An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Illets Farm, Radstone Road, Whitfield, from the 4th to the 6th July 2016 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kathryn Brook of PCA (Brook 2016) and a total of five trial trenches were excavated and recorded accordingly.

1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The development site is located within a rural agricultural landscape, approximately 2.8km north of Brackley. The plot of land is comprised of a roughly rectangular area, measuring c.8,250m², in the northwest corner of an agricultural field (**Figure 1**). To the south and east of the site the field continues outward, to the west lies a small wooded area known as Fox Covert and to the north lies Radstone Lane which separates the site from another agricultural field. The site is accessed off Radstone Lane, approximately 0.6km from its junction with the A43. The site is centered at NGR SP 59564 39675.

1.3 Topography and Geology

1.3.1 A site visit was conducted in January 2016. The site consists of flat, arable land that had been regularly under plough and used for agricultural crops. It lies on the brow of a low hill which slopes downwards beyond the development area, to the east. The exact boundaries of the proposed development area are currently not clearly visible as the site lies within the northwest corner of an existing field. To the north, the site is bounded by hawthorn and occasional mature trees, towards the eastern end of the proposed development area, the boundary becomes a low hawthorn hedge. To the west of the site lies a small woodland area whilst to the south and east the field extends outwards. Beyond the northern boundary of the site lies Radstone Lane, from which the site is accessed. Access was previously gained *via* a small break in the hawthorn hedge however a wider gap has now been made for development.

1.3.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying bedrock geology on site is made up of 'Blisworth Limestone Formation' – Limestone, a sedimentary bedrock that formed in a local environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. This formed in the Jurassic Period around 165-168 million years ago (BGS viewer 2016).

1.3.3 Overlying the bedrock, the superficial geology consists of Oadby Member – Diamicton. These deposits were formed in the Quaternary Period, up to 2 million years ago. The rocks were formed during cold periods in the Ice Age when glaciers scoured the landscape and deposited moraines of till with outwash of sand and gravel from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters (BGS viewer 2016).

1.3.4 The superficial geology was present across the site as a firm, mid-brownish orange clay with very occasional limestone and flint fragments and occasional patches of greyish blue clay. The natural clay was allocated a different context number for each trench (**102, 202, 302, 402 and 502**) but was relatively uniform across the site, despite lying beneath slightly varying depths of topsoil.

1.4 **Historical and Archaeological Background**

1.4.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been undertaken in advance of the forthcoming fieldwork (Sutherland 2016). The DBA details a full historic background and therefore only an abbreviated version is given below.

1.4.2 The most significant finding of the DBA is the potential for a prehistoric settlement site within the development area. This potential settlement site was identified through cropmarks observed in aerial photographs as part of the Northamptonshire National Mapping Programme, 1993-2002. In addition, possible prehistoric activity has also been observed to the site's northeast and a single prehistoric find spot of a Bronze Age flanged axe or palstave was identified c.930m south-southwest of the development area.

1.4.3 Four aspects of Roman activity were highlighted the DBA the most note worth is the chance find of a fragment of Roman pottery 125m to the northwest. However, the majority of the recorded activity is concentrated c.900m south of the development site where a potential Romano-British funerary site.

1.4.4 No Anglo-Saxon activity was identified within the 1km search area undertaken for this desk top study.

1.4.5 The development is situated between two shrunken medieval villages of Radstone and Whitfield; to the site's northwest and east-southeast respectively. The abandoned medieval village of Lower/Nether Radstone also lies c.560m northeast of the development site. Only 125m to the north is a potential medieval industrial area which held a possible windmill and a number of enclosures.

1.4.6 Cartographic evidence indicates the site has comprised agricultural land from the post-medieval period up to the present-day. The field boundaries have remained largely unchanged since the 1883 OS map.

2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the investigation were:

- To establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geo-archaeological 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.
- To deposit the site archive with the Northamptonshire Museum Service for long term conservation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The Evaluation took place between the 4th and 6th July 2016 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2014); PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the Evaluation, as approved by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor, proposed the excavation of five trial trenches which were laid in accordance with the WSI (**Figure 2**).
- 3.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 7-ton wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.
- 3.1.3 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCAs fieldwork manual approved for use in Northamptonshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.
- 3.1.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.
- 3.1.5 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'.

3.2 Recording Methodology

- 3.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 3.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 3.2.3 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.
- 3.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

3.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2014).

3.3 **Post Fieldwork Methodology**

3.3.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

3.3.2 Only post-medieval & Modern material was recovered from the fieldwork phase. A paper and digital archive was produced that will be transferred to the receiving museum with the agreement of the landowner.

3.4 **The Contexts**

3.4.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. Context numbers will be discussed in greater detail in Section 4 and will be given in bold.

3.4.2 Ten context numbers were allocated to layers whilst another six were given to cuts of features, there were eight distinct fills associated with these features, each of which was allocated its own context number. The twenty-four distinct contexts observed during the works are presented in **Appendix 1**.

4 THE RESULTS

4.1 Natural Deposits

4.1.1 As mentioned previously the superficial geology across the site consisted of a firm, mid-brownish orange clay with very occasional limestone and flint fragments and occasional patches of greyish blue clay. The natural clay was allocated a different context number for each trench (**102**, **202**, **302**, **402** and **502**) but was relatively uniform across the site, despite lying beneath slightly varying depths of topsoil.

4.2 The Archaeological Sequence

4.2.1 The most significant archaeological features were identified in Trench 5, to the southeast of the development site. The earliest feature identified in this Trench was a sub-circular feature with steep sides and a flat base, measuring approximately 0.7m x 1.5m x 0.12m (context **505**). The cut held a fill of dark brown/black, coal rich, silty clay (context **506**) which was sampled for environmental processing. The processing of this sample produced c.3kg of crushed coal fragments and c.15g of burnt sandstone 'chips'. It is suggested that this may represent the debris from a traction engine (Val Fryer, pers. Comm.) which may have been on the site for agricultural purposes during the early Modern period. Overlying context **506** was a thin spread of friable, pale grey, silty clay which has been interpreted as a possible upper fill or overlying spread (context **507**). There is a possible sub-circular/oval cut (context **511**) within this feature which has moderate sides and a slightly concave base; it measured approximately 0.34m x 0.34m x 0.6m. It is possible that this may have been formed by disturbance during the construction of the nearby field drain (context **504**) rather than representing a distinct feature. This contained a fill of friable, pale brown, silty clay with common medium stones (context **512**).

4.2.2 The above feature was truncated at its eastern end by a linear feature which has been interpreted as a field drain (context **504**). The probable field drain ran on a roughly north-northeast-south-southwest alignment and had steep/vertical sides with a slightly concave/irregular base and was approximately 0.3-0.4m wide. The cut contained a single fill (context **503**) which consisted of firm, pale orangey greyish brown, sandy clay with large limestone stones throughout. A similar feature lay in Trench 2 which has likewise been interpreted as a probable field drain. This feature ran on the same north-northeast-south-southwest alignment and measured approximately 0.33m wide, with vertical sides and an irregular base (context **203**). The feature contained a single fill of firm, mid-greyish orange, slightly silty sandy clay with moderate/large limestone stones throughout (context **204**).

4.2.3 Cutting both the sub-circular feature (context **505**) and the possible field drain (context **504**) in Trench 5 was an additional field drain which was of a different type. This field drain consisted of a linear cut running on a roughly east-west alignment which measured approximately 0.24m wide and had vertical sides (context **508**). The feature had two distinct fills. The primary fill of

the field drain consisted of a firm/compact, mid-brown, silty clay with common limestone and early 20th century brick fragments (context **510**); the brick fragments were identified as modern (Jane Young, pers. Comm.). Above this was an upper fill of friable, mid-brown, silty clay (context **509**). This field drain is representative of a number of similar features which ran on similar alignments across the site. Three of these were present in Trench 2 and an additional three were in Trench 1. These were investigated to ascertain their nature and were confirmed as field drains of a similar type.

4.2.4 In addition to the above field drains, a number of field drains of another distinct type were identified running on a roughly north-south alignment. These field drains were approximately 0.2m in diameter with a pebble infill and were identified by the landowner as having been inserted in the 1960s. These field drains were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5.

4.2.5 The only other feature identified in the course of the evaluation was an undated linear feature which has been interpreted as a probable plough scar. This linear cut ran on a roughly north-south alignment, had moderate/steep sides and an irregular/concave base (context **403**). The feature measured approximately 0.13m wide and ran to a depth of c.0.2m. It contained a single fill of firm, mid-greyish orange, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small, sub-rounded stones and occasional flint fragments (context **404**); due to the nature of the feature it was interpreted as being a probable plough scar.

4.3 **Additional Deposits**

4.3.1 A top/plough soil of friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt was identified across the site which was of variable depth (0.26-0.32m). The topsoil was uniform in nature across the site despite slight variations in depth, with the soil being slightly deeper to the south of the site. It was allocated a separate context number for each trench to determine any variations according to location (contexts **101**, **201**, **301**, **401** and **501**). No finds were recovered from these deposits despite the spoil heaps being checked after excavation. This perhaps indicates that the site has seen little occupation through the years other than being used for agricultural purposes.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The observation fulfilled the aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation and recorded a limited sequence of events primarily related to late post-medieval/modern, agricultural water management. However, a single sub-circular, coal rich feature was identified on the site which was potentially recut by another feature and an undated probable plough scar was also noted. It is thought that all of the above features are related to relatively recent agricultural practice and that little, if any, direct occupation has occurred on the site.
- 5.1.2 Natural deposits on the site consisted of clay deposits, discussed earlier with reference to the British Geological Survey.
- 5.1.3 No evidence of any Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity was identified on this site.
- 5.1.4 The earliest feature identified on the site was a probable late post-medieval, sub-circular, coal rich feature which was potentially cut by another feature or was disturbed by more recent activities associated with land drainage.
- 5.1.5 In addition, a number of late post-medieval/modern features were identified on the site, primarily related to field drainage. These features appeared to fall into three distinct types which probably represent separate phases of water management on the site. The first phase (Type A) is represented by two linear field drains containing large limestone blocks and running on a roughly north-northeast-south-southwest alignment. The second phase (Type B) are most prevalent on the site, run on a roughly east-west alignment and have a limestone and brick fragment lower fill and an upper fill of silty clay. The final phase (Type C) dates to the 1960s; these field drains run on a roughly north-south alignment and have a pebble infill.
- 5.1.6 An undated probable plough scar was also identified in Trench 4, running on a roughly north-south alignment.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Brook, K., 2016, *Illets Farm, Radstone Road, Whitfield, Northamptonshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Observation*, Pre Construct Archaeology Ltd

Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009. PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual **1**

6.2 Websites

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 01/06/2015

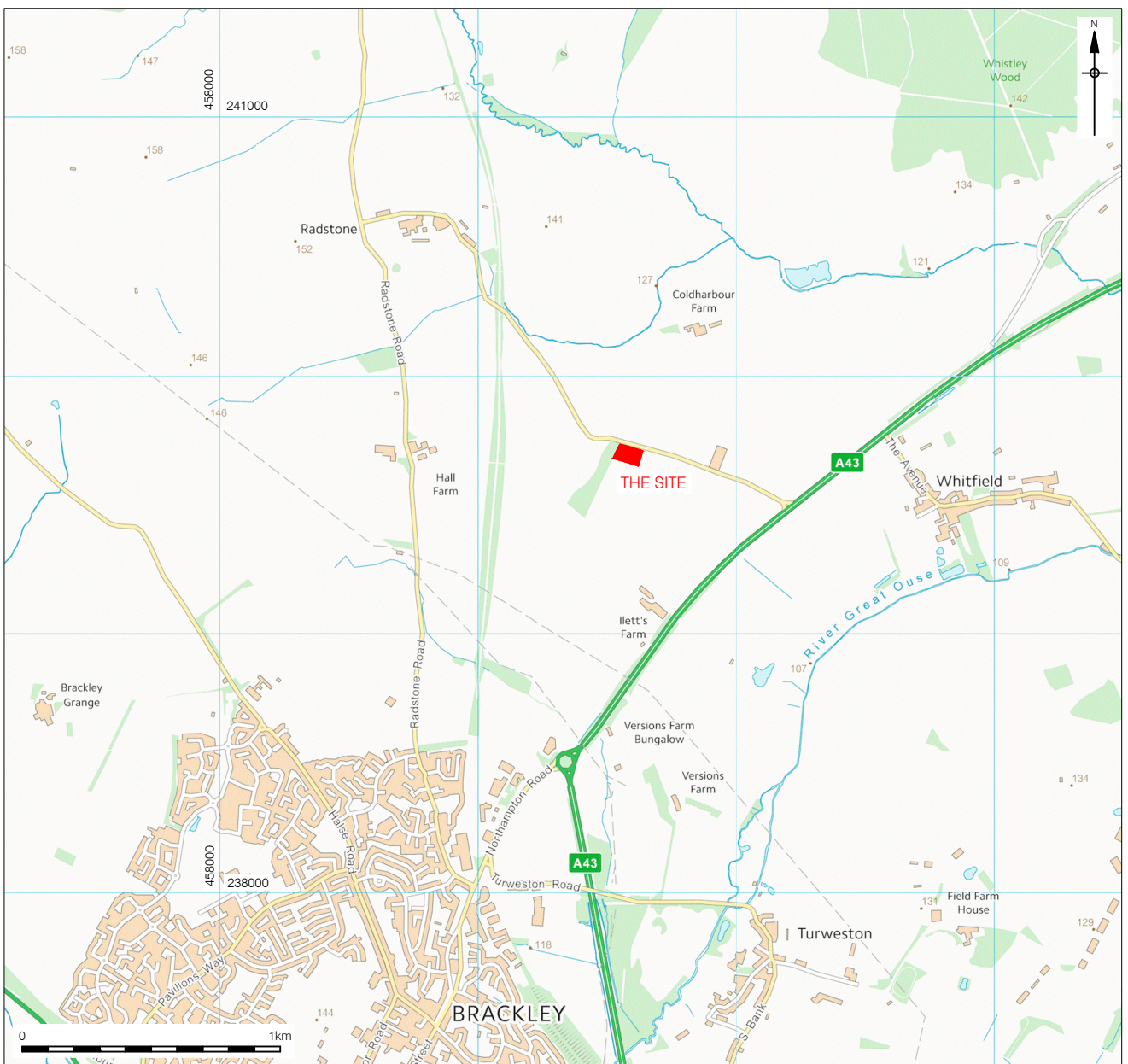
Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2014a, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2014b, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation and research of archaeological materials*

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Marcus Blake of Berrys on behalf of Bullinghope Ltd for commissioning the work. The evaluation was carried out by the author and Steve Jones of PCA Midlands. Thanks are extended to both Val Fryer and Jane Young who commented on the negative samples and modern brick fragments that were recovered from the fieldwork. Project management undertaken by Kevin Trott of PCA Midlands. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Ray Murphy of PCA's CAD department.



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 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 02/08/16 RM

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4

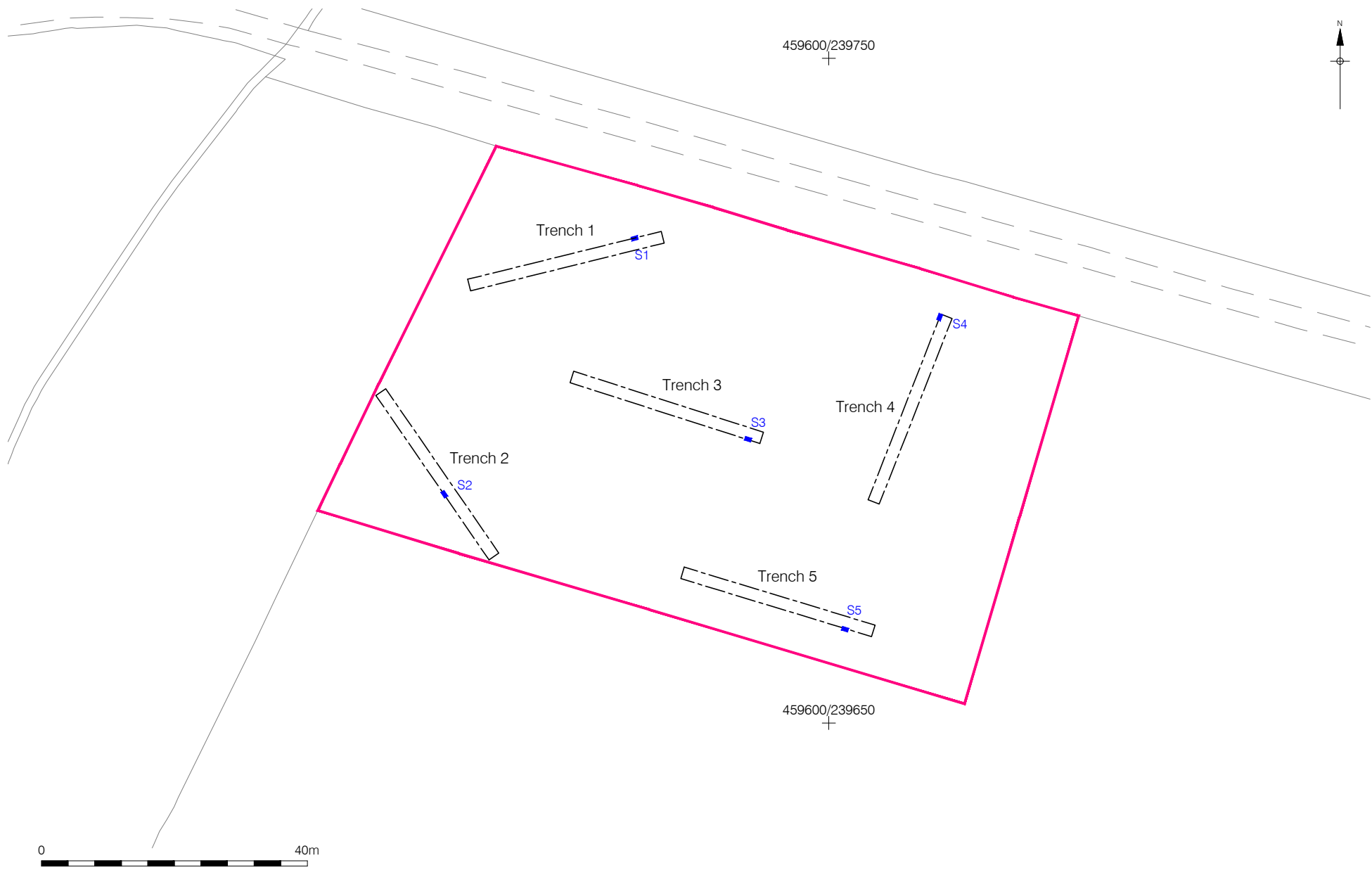


Figure 2
Trench Location Plan
1:800 at A4

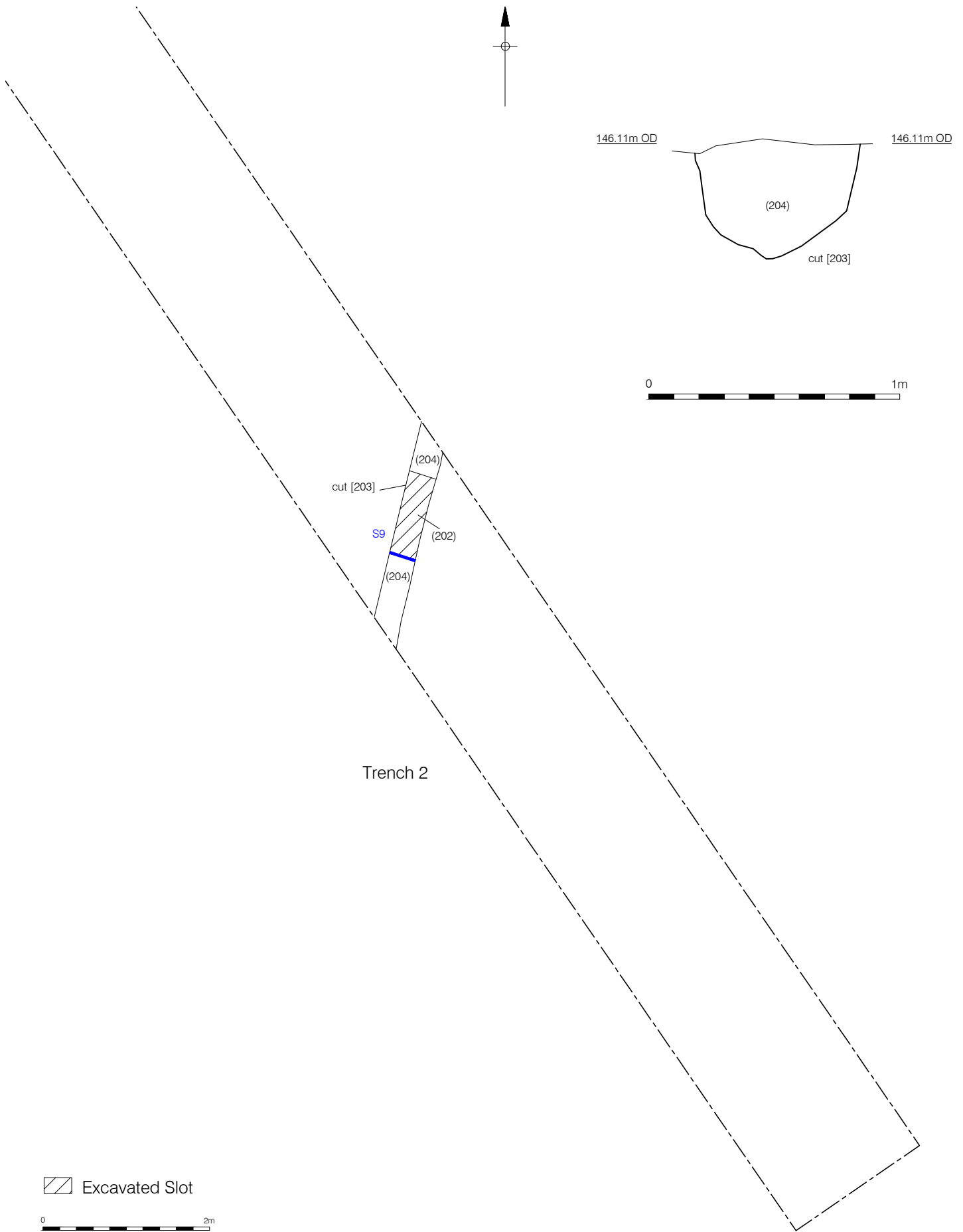
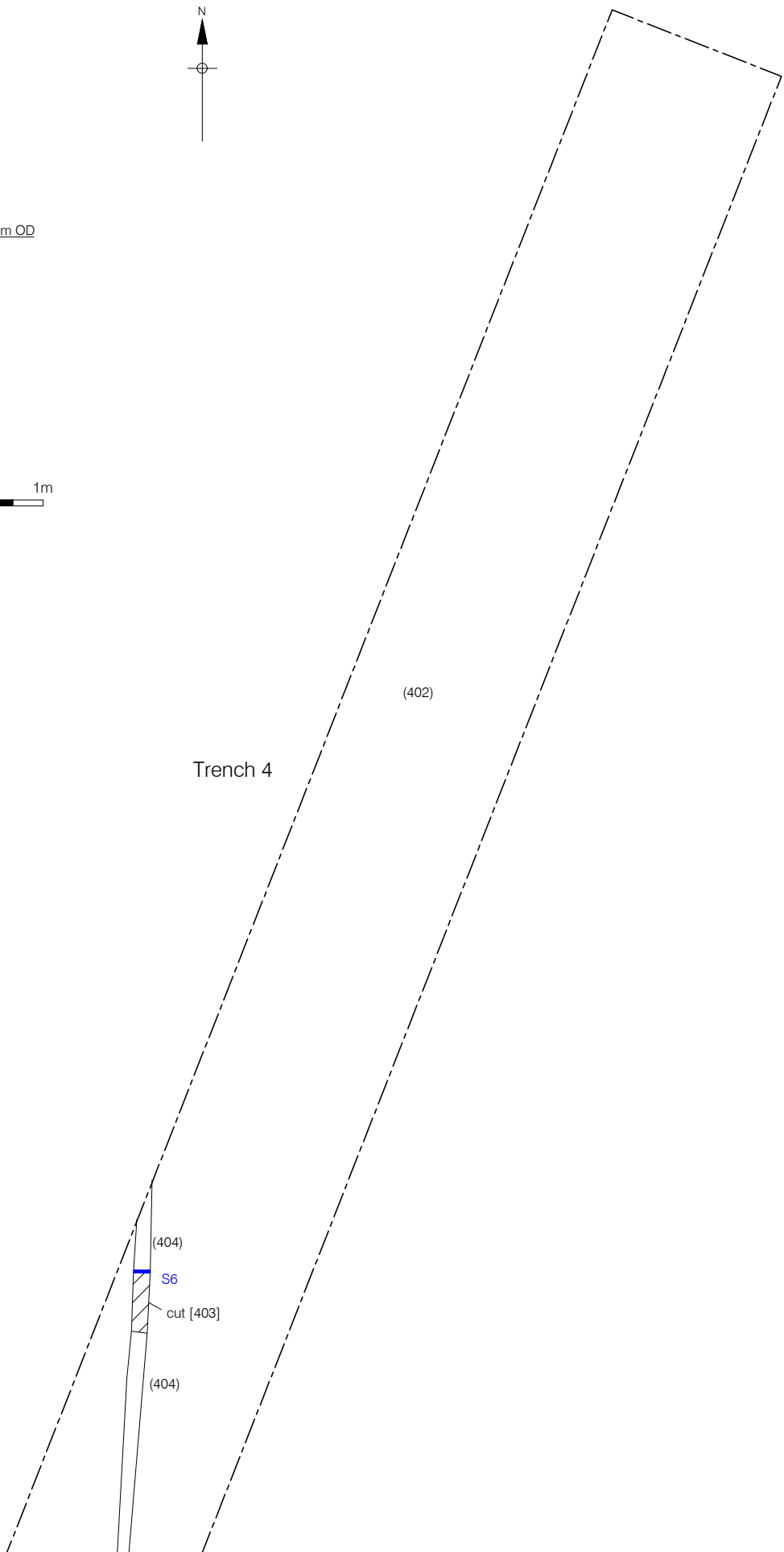
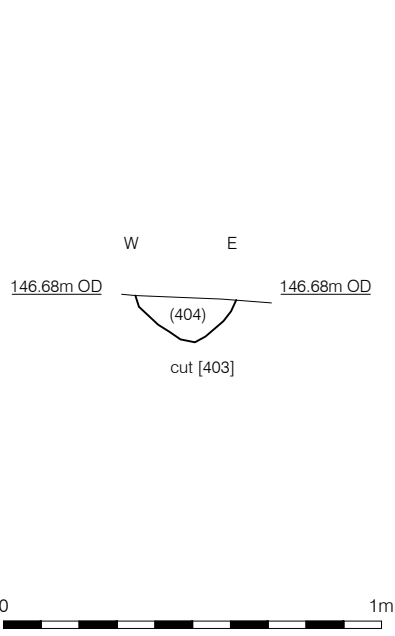


Figure 3
Plan and Section of Trench 2
Plan 1:60 and Section 1:20 at A4



Excavated Slot



Figure 4
Plan and Section of Trench 4
Plan 1:60 and Section 1:20 at A4

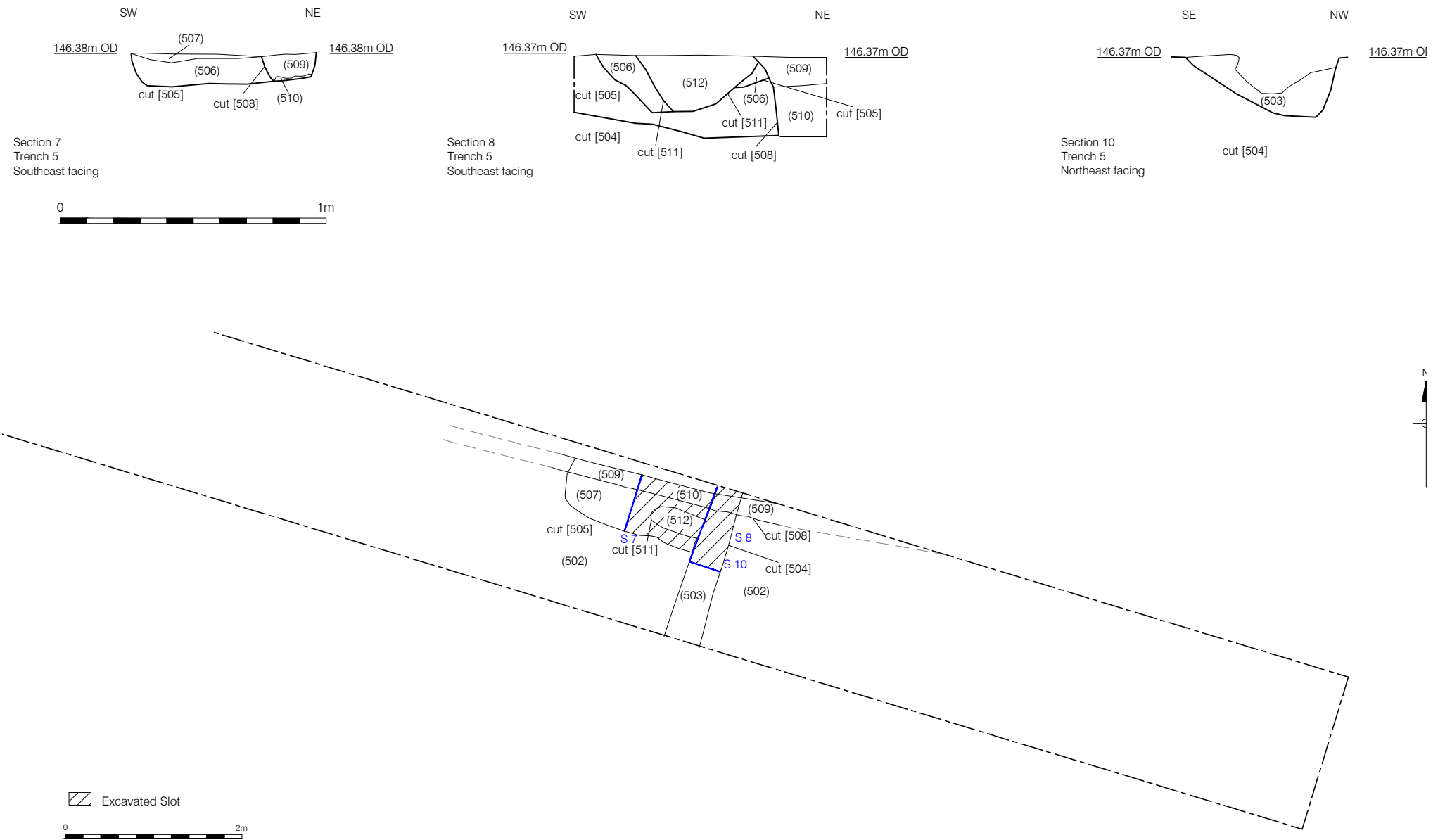
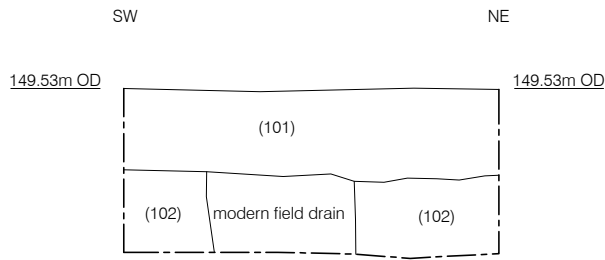
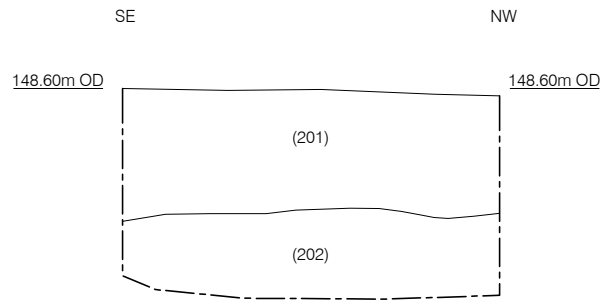


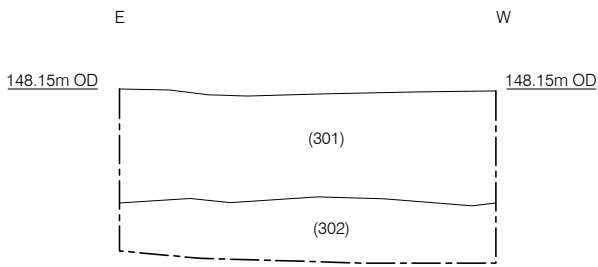
Figure 5
Plan and Section of Trench 5
Plan 1:60 and Section 1:20 at A4



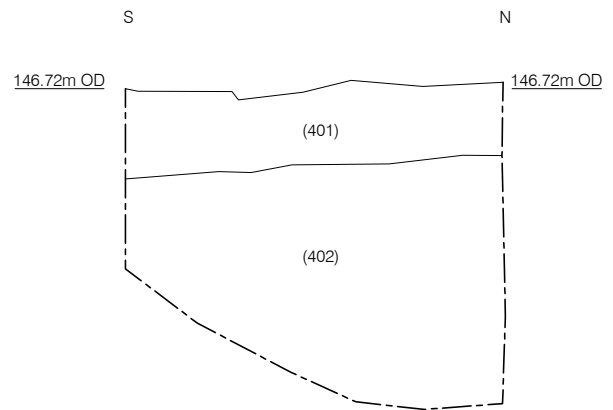
Section 1
Trench 1
Southeast Facing



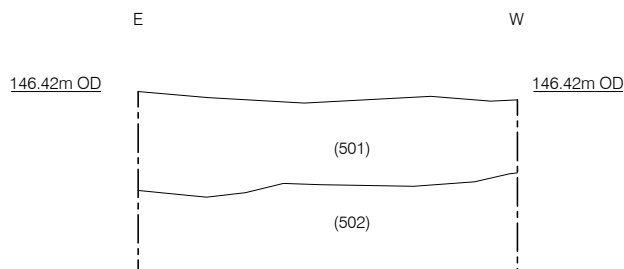
Section 2
Trench 2
Northeast Facing



Section 3
Trench 3
North Facing



Section 4
Trench 4
East Facing



Section 5
Trench 5
North Facing



Appendix 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1: Shot facing south across site.



Plate 2: Shot facing northeast across Trench 1.



Plate 3: Shot facing northwest across Trench 2; field drain Type C visible in foreground.



Plate 4: East-southeast facing shot of Trench 3.



Plate 5: South-southwest facing shot of Trench 4 with test sondage visible in foreground.



Plate 6: West-northwest facing shot of Trench 5 with features visible in centre.



Plate 7: West-northwest facing shot of features in Trench 5 (504, 505 and 508).



Plate 8: North facing shot of south facing Section 6.



Plate 9: East facing shot of west facing Section 7.



Plate 10: Northwest facing shot of southeast facing Section 8.



Plate 11: South facing shot of north facing Section 9.



Plate 12: Southwest facing shot of northeast facing Section 10.



Plate 13: West-southwest facing shot of east-northeast facing representative section of Trench 4 wall. Image shows test sondage depth as well as natural clay (404) and top/plough soil (401).

Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
101	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	Very occasional small angular stones; very occasional flint fragments	Topsoil – plough soil	c.0.27m deep	102	
102	Layer	Mid brownish orange	Firm clay	Very occasional limestone fragments; very occasional flint fragments; occasional patches of greyish blue clay	Natural			101
201	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	Very occasional small angular stones; very occasional flint fragments	Topsoil – plough soil	c.0.30m deep	202	
202	Layer	Mid brownish orange	Firm clay	Very occasional limestone fragments; very occasional flint fragments; occasional patches of greyish blue clay	Natural			201

203	Cut	Linear cut on roughly N-S alignment with vertical sides and an irregular base			Cut of linear field drain packed with frequent large, sub-angular limestone stones; similar to feature [504] in trench 5	c.0.33m wide; >2.4m long; c.0.54m deep (0.24m plus 0.3m visible in trench wall)	202	204
204	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Firm slightly silty sandy clay	Frequent moderate/large limestone stones; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [203]	c.0.33m wide; >2.4m long; c.0.54m deep (0.24m plus 0.3m visible in trench wall)	201	203
301	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	Very occasional small angular stones; very occasional flint fragments	Topsoil – plough soil	c.0.30m deep	302	
302	Layer	Mid brownish orange	Firm clay	Very occasional limestone fragments; very occasional flint fragments; occasional patches of greyish blue clay	Natural			301
401	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	Very occasional small angular stones; very occasional flint fragments	Topsoil – plough soil	c.0.26m deep	402	
402	Layer	Mid brownish orange	Firm clay	Very occasional limestone fragments; very occasional flint fragments; occasional patches of greyish blue clay	Natural			401
403	Cut	Linear cut on a roughly N-S alignment with moderate/steep sides and an irregular/concave base.			Probable plough scar	c.0.13m wide; c.0.2m deep	402	404

404	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Firm sandy clay	Occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small sub-rounded stones; occasional small flint fragments	Fill of [403]	c.0.13m wide; c.0.2m deep (0.06m + 0.14m visible in trench wall)	403	401
501	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Friable clayey silt	Very occasional small angular stones; very occasional flint fragments	Topsoil – plough soil	c.0.32m deep	502	
502	Layer	Mid brownish orange	Firm clay	Very occasional limestone fragments; very occasional flint fragments; occasional patches of greyish blue clay	Natural			501
503	Fill	Paley orangey greyish brown	Firm sandy clay	Large limestone stones throughout fill	Fill of land drain – no clear structure but large limestone stones were laid within the cut for probable drainage purposes	c.0.3m deep; c.0.3-0.4m wide	504	
504	Cut	Linear cut running on a roughly N-S alignment with steep/vertical sides and a slightly concave base			Cut of probable land drain possibly dating to the late post-medieval period	c.0.3m deep; c.0.5m wide	502	503
505	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and a flat base; truncated by [508]			Cut for shallow charcoal feature	c.0.7m wide; c.1.5m long; c.0.12m deep	503	506
506	Fill	Dark brownish black	Friable charcoal (c.80%) and silty clay (c.20%)	Charcoal	Charcoal rich fill of [505]	c.0.7m wide; c.1.5m long; c.0.12m deep	505	507
507	Fill	Pale grey	Friable silty clay	-	Thin overlying spread or upper layer sealing (506)	c.0.4m wide; c.0.7m long; c.0.04m deep	506	511

508	Cut	Linear cut running on a roughly E-W alignment with vertical sides; not bottomed.			Cut of field drain – probably late post-medieval	c.0.24m wide; c.25m length visible	507	510
509	Fill	Mid brown	Friable silty clay	-	Upper fill of field drain [508]	c.0.24m wide; c.25m length visible; c.0.11m deep	510	501
510	Fill	Mid brown	Firm/compact silty clay (c.10%) limestone and brick fragments (c.90%)	Common medium limestone and brick fragments	Primary fill of field drain [508]	c.0.24m wide; c.25m length visible; not bottomed	508	509
511	Cut	Sub-circular/oval cut with moderate (c.45-50 degree) sides; slightly concave base; truncated by [508]			Feature is of unknown purpose and may have been formed by disturbance during the construction of the nearby field drain	c.0.2m deep; c.0.34m wide; c.0.6m wide	507	512
512	Fill	Pale brown	Friable silty clay	Common medium stones (c.0.1m in diameter)	Fill of [511]	c.0.2m deep; c.0.34m wide; c.0.6m wide	511	508

Appendix 3: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-259955

Project details

Project name	Illets Farm, Radstone Road, Whitfield, Northamptonshire
Short description of the project	The archaeological evaluation recorded a limited sequence of events predominantly associated with field drainage. The earliest feature identified on the site was a sub-circular, coal rich feature which is thought to potentially relate to the disposal of traction engine waste which would have been on site for agricultural purposes in the early Modern period. In addition, a number of features relating to agricultural water management were identified on the site which appear to fall into three distinct phases of activity. An undated, probable plough scar was the only other feature identified on the site.
Project dates	Start: 04-07-2016 End: 12-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IFRN16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Development type	Rural residential

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
RADSTONE Illets Farm, Radstone Road, Whitfield, Northamptonshire

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates SP 59564 39675 52.051837981642 -1.131264063309 52 03 06 N 001
07 52 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Kevin Trott

Project director/manager Kevin Trott

Project supervisor Donald Sutherland

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient To be stored by PCA

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient To be stored by PCA

Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Illets Farm, Radstone Road, Whitfield, Northamptonshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sutherland, D
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