



**Trial Trench Evaluation  
on land off Church Street  
Naseby  
Northamptonshire  
March 2014**

Report No. 14/88

Author: Chris Chinnock

Illustrator: James Ladocha



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Author: Chris Chinnock

Illustrator: James Ladocha

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MOLA  
Bolton House  
Wootton Hall Park  
Northampton  
NN4 8BN  
01604 700 493  
[www.mola.org.uk](http://www.mola.org.uk)  
[sparry@mola.org.uk](mailto:sparry@mola.org.uk)

## STAFF

Project Manager:	Anthony Maull Cert Arch
Text:	Chris Chinnock BA, MSc, PlfA
Fieldwork:	Chris Chinnock Rob Smith Peter Haynes
Pottery:	Paul Blinkhorn BTEch
Animal bone:	Adam Reid BSc MSc
Fired clay and stone:	Pat Chapman BA AlfA
Slag:	Andy Chapman BSc MlfA FSA
Illustrations:	James Ladocha BA

**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		<b>OASIS No: molarnort1 - 177527</b>	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Church Street, Naseby, Northamptonshire		
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA was commissioned by Wilbraham Associates to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land off Church Street, Naseby, Northamptonshire prior to proposed development of the site. Four trenches were excavated. An undated ditch and pit were recorded though the ditch did produce a fragment of daub with a wattle impression. A further shallow pit produced fragments of 11th - century pottery. Substantial wall foundations were found, pottery from the overlying fill was dated to the 13th century. A large earthwork, thought to be related to other medieval earthworks in the vicinity, was found to be a large modern dump of clay and construction/ demolition debris. A sub-square levelled area in the north-eastern half of the site had a small linear earthwork around the perimeter and seems to be on a similar alignment to the walls. This could be described as a house or building platform.		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	None		
Current Land use	Pasture/horse paddock		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Stone walls		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Medieval pottery		
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>			
County	Northamptonshire		
Site address (including postcode)	Land off Church Street, Naseby		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	0.34ha		
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 68655 77825		
Height OD	Approx. 188m aOD		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>			
Organisation	MOLA		
Project brief originator	Assistant County Archaeological Advisor NCC		
Project Design originator	MOLA		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock		
Project Manager	Anthony Maul		
Sponsor or funding body	Wilbraham Associates		
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>			
Start date/End date	18/03/2014 - 19/03/2014		
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location (Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)</b>	
Physical	MOLA Northampton Offices: NCH14	Pottery animal bone and other finds	
Paper	MOLA Northampton Offices: NCH14	Site file	
Digital	MOLA Northampton Offices: NCH14	Mapinfo plans, Word report	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Church Street, Naseby, Northamptonshire		
Serial title & volume	14/88		
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock		
Page numbers			
Date	23.04.14		

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# Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Church Street Naseby Northamptonshire

## Abstract

*MOLA was commissioned by Wibraham Associates to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land off Church Street, Naseby, Northamptonshire prior to proposed development of the site. Four trenches were excavated. An undated ditch and pit were recorded though the ditch did produce a fragment of daub with a wattle impression. A further shallow pit produced fragments of 11th - century pottery. Substantial wall foundations were found, pottery from the backfill of the robbed out wall was dated to the 13th century. A large earthwork, thought to be related to other medieval earthworks in the vicinity, was found to be a large modern dump of clay and construction/demolition debris. A sub-square levelled area in the north-eastern half of the site had a small linear earthwork around the perimeter and seems to be on a similar alignment to the walls. This could be described as a house or building platform.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In March 2014, MOLA was commissioned by Wilbraham Associates to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land off Church Street, Naseby, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 68655 77825) (Fig 1).

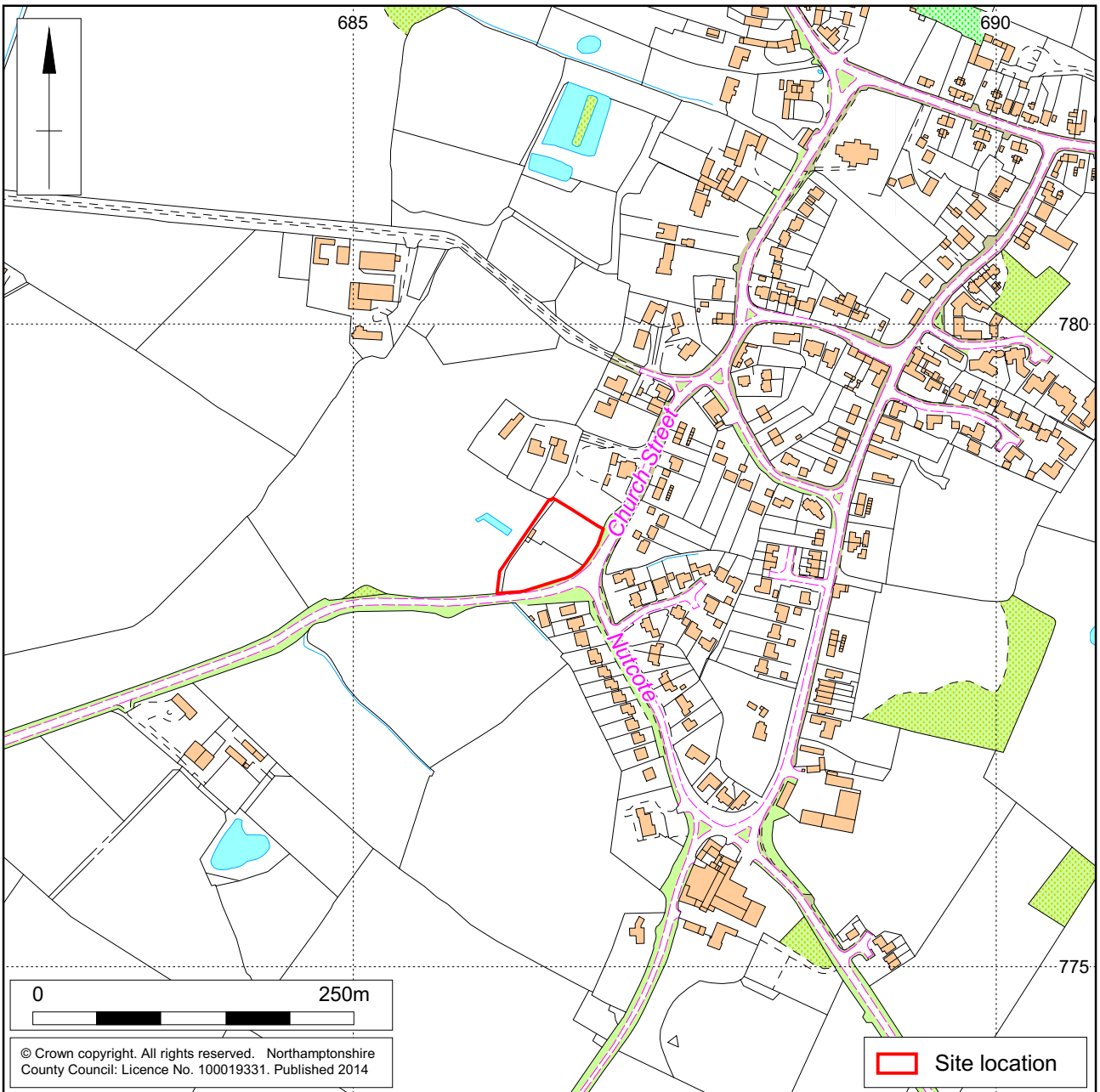
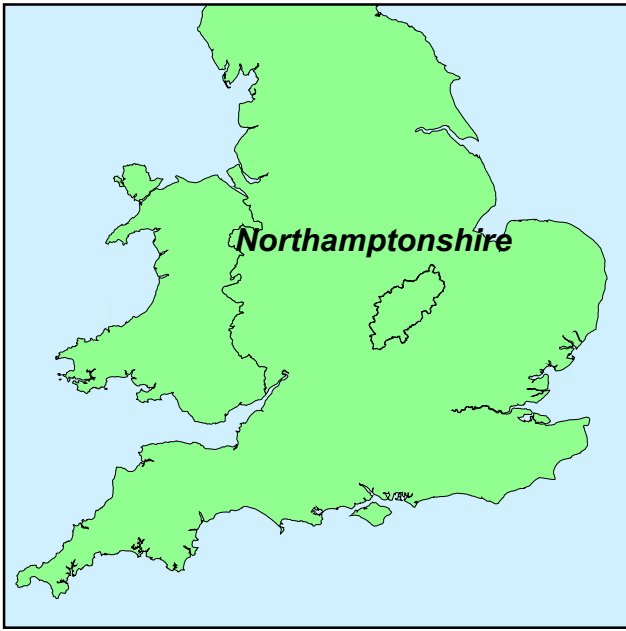
The Assistant Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) has advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the Development Area (pers comm Mordue, March 2014). The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Chinnock 2014).

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of its development.

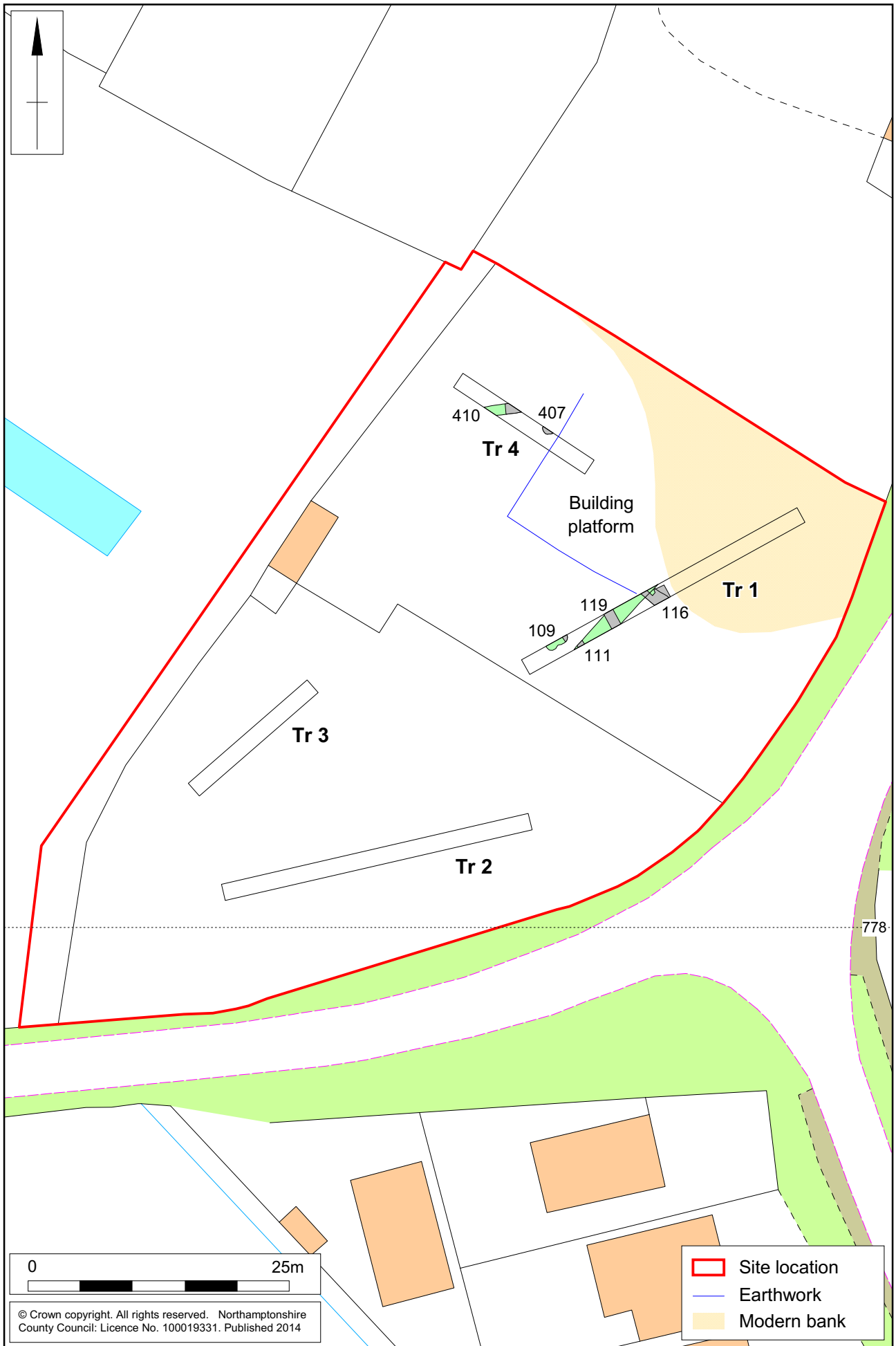
The following information was required to allow the development of a strategy for further investigation of the site:

- *The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;*
- *The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.*



Scale 1:5,000

Site location Fig 1



Scale 1: 500

Excavated trenches Fig 2



The evaluation was carried following the guidelines suggested by the IfA's standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IfA 2008), the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (2014) and the East Midlands regional framework (Knight *et al* 2012).

### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Topography and geology**

The site is c 0.34 hectares and lies on land to the north-west of Church Street. The current land use is pasture and is bounded to the north by the Royal Oak public house, to the south and east by residential properties and to the west by open grassland (Fig 2).

Topographically the site is reasonably flat at the north-eastern end, sloping gently to the south-west. The site is situated on ground at a height of c 176 - 181m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology has been mapped by the British Geological Survey as comprising Whitby Formation mudstone. ([www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex)).

#### **3.2 Historical and archaeological background**

The site lies within an area of the historic settlement of Naseby. The Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted to assess the archaeological potential of the surrounding area (Fig 3).

A Roman ditch containing pottery of the 1st-2nd century AD was found c 100m to the south-east of the site during development at Brookfield (HER 6629/0/1; Mudd 1995). A Roman coin hoard has been found within the village, approximately 600m to the north-east of the site.

Naseby was mentioned in the Domesday Book, but is thought to have older origins, since Naseby is a partly Scandinavian place-name, meaning the fortified place of *Hnaef* (RCHM 1981). The relatively simple layout form of the village, characterised by two parallel north-south aligned streets criss-crossed by four lanes, appears to be misleading because its development is much more complex.

The modern village is, in fact, composed of two former settlements, Naseby (HER 1017) and Nutcote (HER 2390), with the boundary between the two thought to have been formed by a small stream following the line of a hollow-way still partially visible to the north of Fairfax Drive. Earthworks recorded as tofts in this area (HER 2390/0/2) may, in its northernmost aspect, in fact relate to this hollow-way (Figs 3 and 4).

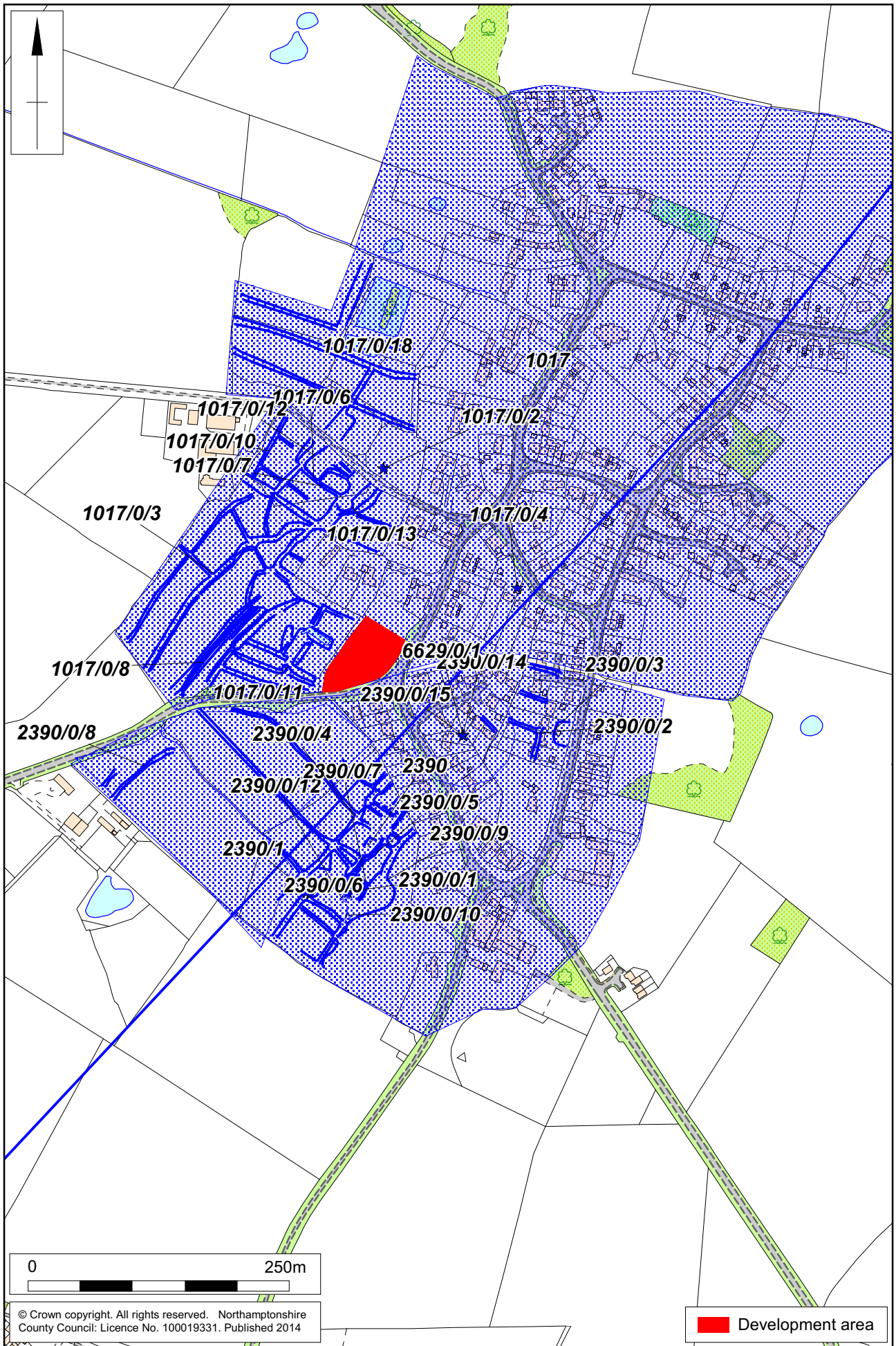
Excavations by Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1994 at Brookfield, immediately east of the site (Figs 3 and 4), found evidence of Saxon enclosures with an origin in the 10th century, although the excavation area was too small to properly interpret function or form (HER 2390/0/14, 2390/0/15; Mudd 1995). The 1630 map shows 'sow green' as a possible focal point for the former village of Nutcote though the aforementioned excavations at Brookfield found no evidence for property on this frontage (Fig 4).

Extensive village earthworks recorded by the Royal Commission are concentrated to the east and south of the village and include remains of former closes, lanes and fishponds (Table 1 and Fig 3). A small curvilinear earthwork is shown at the northern boundary of the Development Area (Fig 2). A map of the village dated 1630 depicts around 60 structures, thought to be houses and correlates well with the results of the

earthwork survey. The map shows that in the early 17th century, the east and west side of Church Street is occupied by a number of irregular plots with most showing property fronting the street. At this time ownership of the land is attributed to William Aldwinkle.

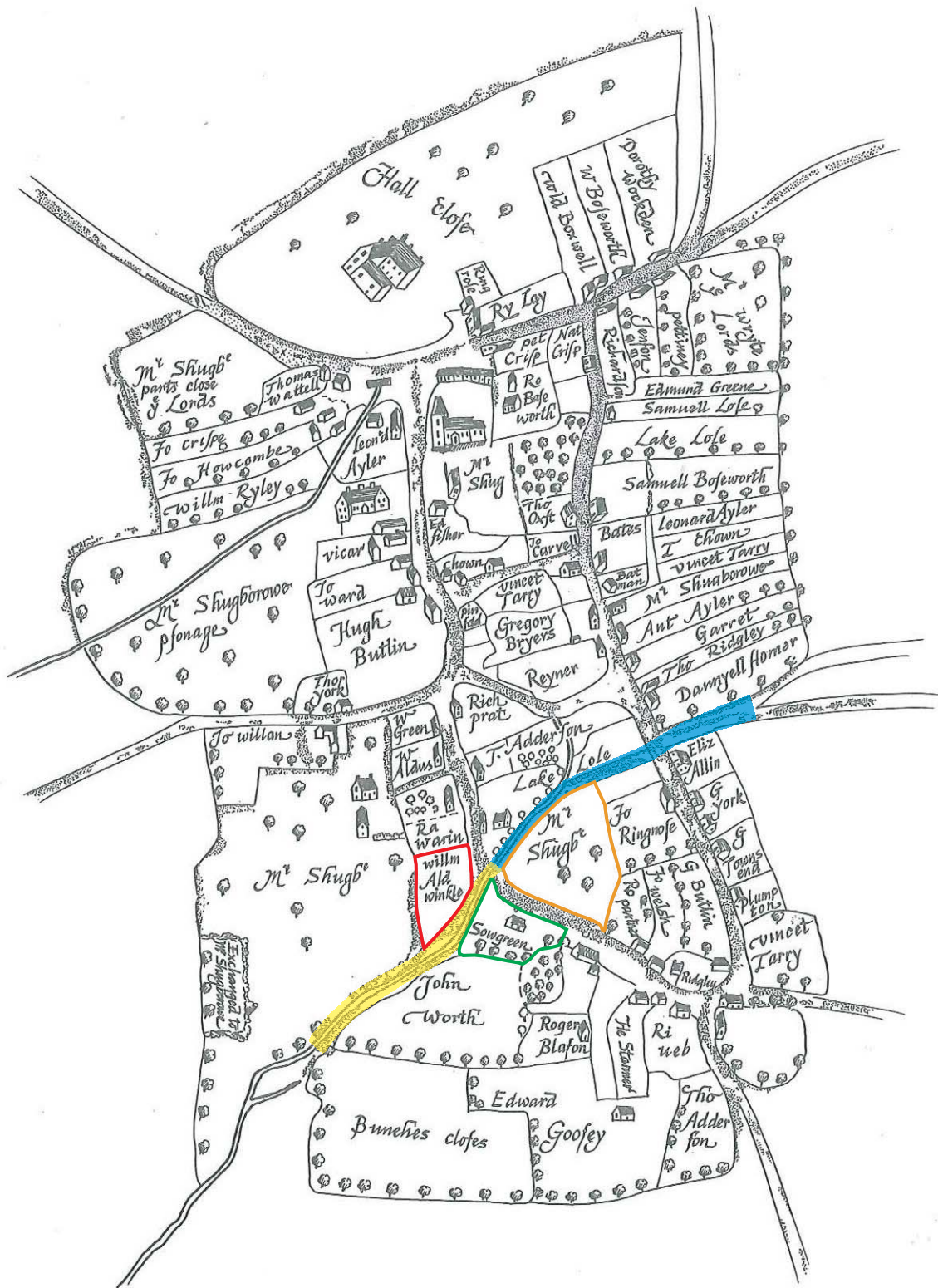
*Table 2: Historic Environment Record data for Medieval earthworks in and around Naseby village*

<b>Historic Record Preferred Reference</b>	<b>Environment Description</b>
1017/0/2	Probable medieval/post medieval house platform.
1017/0/3	Possible medieval crofts
1017/0/4	Possible medieval/post medieval ditch of pit.
1017/0/6	Possible medieval/post medieval house platform.
1017/0/7	Possible medieval/post medieval tofts.
1017/0/8	Possible medieval track way.
1017/0/10	Possible medieval ditches.
1017/0/11	Probable medieval ponds.
1017/0/12	Possible medieval hollow feature.
1017/0/13	Possible medieval hollow feature.
1017/0/18	Possible medieval crofts.
2390/1	Possible medieval chapel of ease.
2390/0/1	Probable medieval/ post medieval building foundations.
2390/0/2	Possible medieval tofts.
2390/0/3	Possible medieval building platform.
2390/0/4	Possible medieval tofts.
2390/0/5	Possible medieval building platforms.
2390/0/6	Possible medieval tofts.
2390/0/7	Possible medieval building platform.
2390/0/8	Possible medieval ditch.
2390/0/9	Probable medieval hollow way.
2390/0/10	Possible medieval building.
2390/0/12	Possible medieval building.



Scale 1: 5,000 (A4)

Historic Environment Record data (500m radius) Fig 3



- Development area
- Oxford Archaeology excavations 1994
- Nutcote 'Sow Green'
- Recorded stretch of hollow-way
- Projected route of hollow-way

1630 map of Naseby (NRO) with relevant features highlighted Fig 4

## 4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Four trenches were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal natural substrate. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately at the side of the excavated area. All procedures complied with MOLA Health and Safety provisions and MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

The excavated area was cleaned sufficiently to define any features. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number in a sequence continuing from those allocated during the evaluation. They were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation. Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not retained.

The location of the trenches were surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Leica System 1200 dGPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of  $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ . A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and digital images was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (Chinnock 2014).

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator.

## 5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

### 5.1 General stratigraphy

The natural substrate varied slightly across the site. In Trench 2 and 3 the natural comprised firm, mid brown-orange sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones throughout and occurred between 0.34 and 0.55m below the present ground surface. Trench 1 had firm light yellow-orange slightly silty clay natural approximately 0.60m below the present ground surface. The natural level in Trench 4 comprised friable, gritty, mid-dark iron stained sandy clay with patches of lighter yellow sandy clay, occurring roughly 0.60m below the present ground surface. Sondages were excavated at the end of each trench in order to qualify the depth and composition of the natural substrate.

In Trenches 2 and 3 the subsoil comprised firm mid orange-brown silty sandy clay and was between 0.10m and 0.24m thick. Trench 1 and 4 both displayed two distinct layers to the subsoil. The upper mid-light orange-yellow-brown silty sandy clay (102

and 402) was between 0.13m and 0.26m thick and the lower mid brown sandy silty clay (112 and 403) was between 0.12m and 0.30m thick.

The topsoil across site was between 0.14m and 0.24m thick and comprised a friable mid-dark grey-brown silty clay soil with occasional small stone inclusions and extensive root disturbance throughout.

A full account of the stratigraphy by trench can be found in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1).

## 5.2 The archaeological features

In Trench 4 an undated linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west and an undated possible pit were recorded (Figs 5 and 10).

Ditch [410] was approximately 1.1m wide and 0.52m deep, one edge had been truncated by a modern field drain, the north-western edge was a steep slope leading into a flat base (Figs 5 and 10). The lower fill (409) comprised compact mid red-brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and was 0.18m thick. The upper fill (408) was compact light grey-orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and ironstone throughout; this fill was 0.35m thick. The upper fill produced a small amount of animal bone and a fragment of daub with a wattle impression. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.



Ditch [410], looking south-west Fig 5

A small feature, partially obscured by the north-eastern edge of the trench was described as a possible small pit [407]. The visible part of the pit was a shallow bowl shape and was 1.10m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig 10). The lower fill (406) comprised firm to friable mid red-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones throughout and was 0.09m thick. The upper fill (405) was firm to friable mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones throughout;

this fill was 0.16m thick. Due to the limit of excavation it is possible that it is not a pit, but the terminal of a ditch or a root hollow. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Part of a large irregularly-shaped possible pit, [109], was recorded at the south-western end of Trench 1, partially obscured by the north-western edge of the trench (Fig 9). The visible part of the feature was 2.30m long, at least 0.60m wide. The excavated part showed a shallow irregular profile. The fill (108) comprised friable mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks throughout. A small amount of pottery dated to the 11th century was recovered.



Wall [116], looking east-south-east Fig 6

Two sets of substantial wall foundations, [116] and [124] were found in Trench 1 (Figs 6, 7 and 9).

Wall [116] was aligned east-south-east to west-north-west and is tentatively described as the earlier of the two walls. The cut [116] for the wall trench was very ephemeral and could not be confidently traced in plan or section, it was approximately 1.40m wide and 0.22m deep. The wall foundations (114) were made up of large sub-rounded river/glacial cobbles, the larger stones were used along the edges with the more irregular stones used as packing in the centre (Fig 6). Amongst the packing a re-used hearth stone was found. The remaining foundations were approximately 1.00m wide. Against the foundations the fill of the foundation trench comprised re-deposited natural (115) and mid brown-grey silty clay (113). A small amount of pottery dated to the 13th century was recovered from fill (113). Much of the wall has

been robbed away and a possible cut for the robber trench [120] was seen in section (Section 6, Fig 9). The fill (125) comprised mixed brown-grey-yellow clay.

Wall [124] was observed in three excavated slots throughout Trench 1, [111], [119] and [123] (Fig 9). The wall foundations had been completely robbed away in some places and less so in others (Figs 7 and 9). Approximately 10m of the wall trench was visible in Trench 1; it is c 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep. The wall was aligned north-east to south-west, almost perpendicular to wall [116]. The cut for this wall had been disturbed in most places by the removal of stones after the wall had fallen out of use, though it is likely to have been similar in dimensions to [116]. The make-up and size of the foundations was similar to wall [116], c 1.00m wide with large sub-rounded cobbles along the edge with tightly packed smaller cobbles in the centre. The overlying backfill of the robbed-out material comprised mid brown-grey silty clay, a small amount of pottery and metalworking slag was recovered from this context. A sealing layer of friable mid brown sandy silty clay (107), approximately 0.06m thick was present across most of the length of the wall.



Wall [124], looking south-east Fig 7

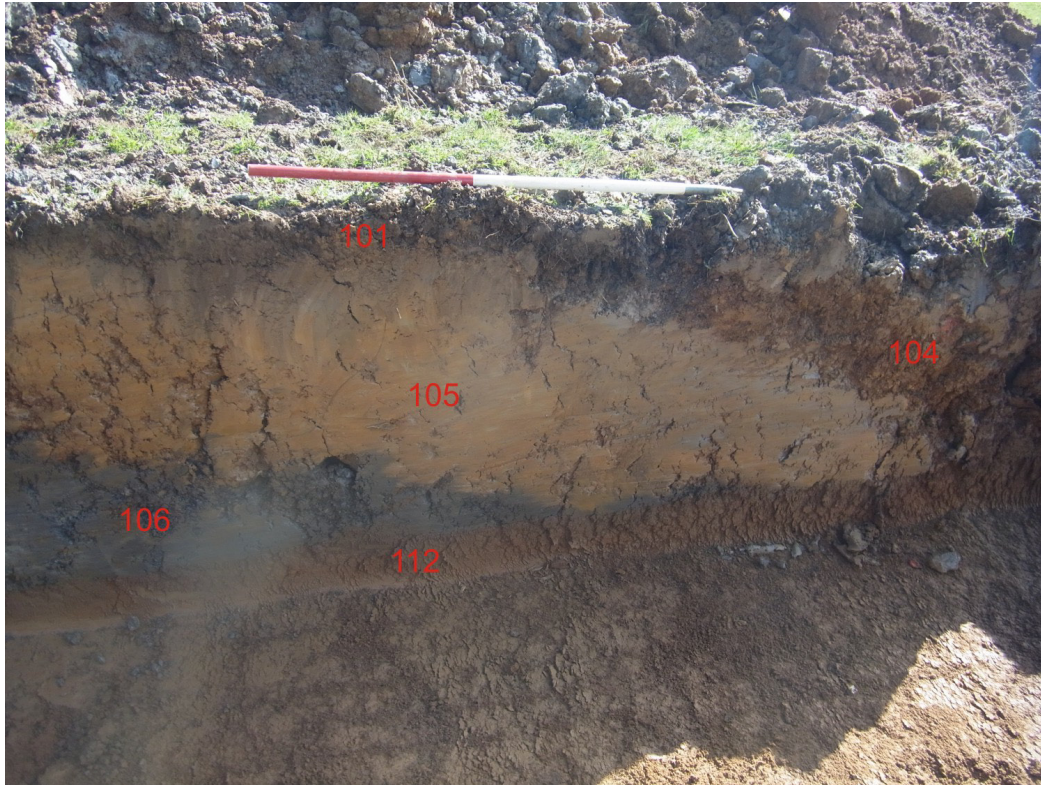
A levelled area of ground, approximately 15m by 15m, was visible between trenches 1 and 4 (Fig 2). A small narrow earthwork [411] was seen around the edge of this levelled area and recorded in section, in Trench 4 (Section 1, Fig 10). The earthwork in Trench 4 was only seen in the topsoil though the southern edge of the levelled area correlates well with wall [116] in Trench 1.

A steep slope along the southern edge of the site could be the northern edge of a medieval hollow-way described in the Historic Environment Record further to the north-west, also shown on a c 1630 plan of the village (RCHM(E) 1981) (Fig 4).

A large bank in the north-east corner of the development area was thought to be part of the extant medieval earthworks recorded throughout Naseby (Figs 2 and 3).



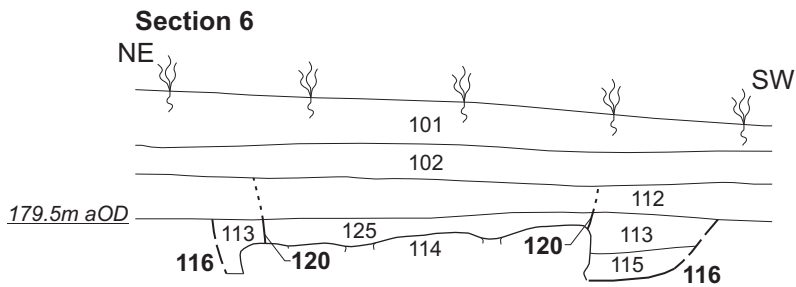
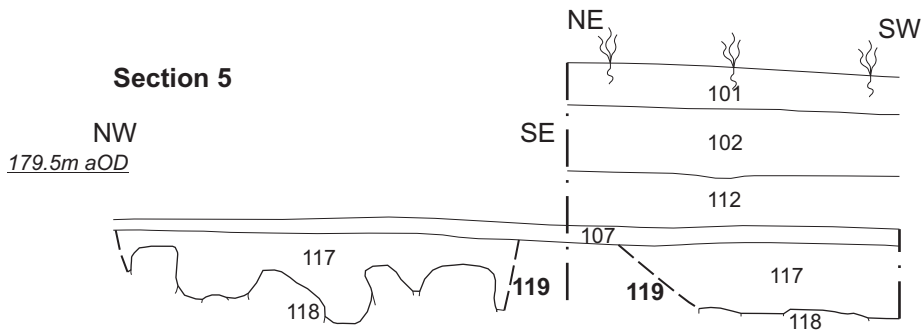
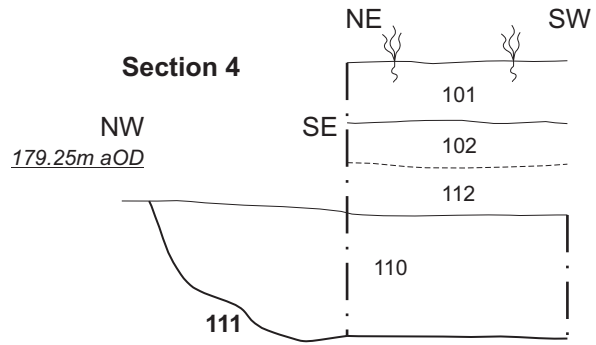
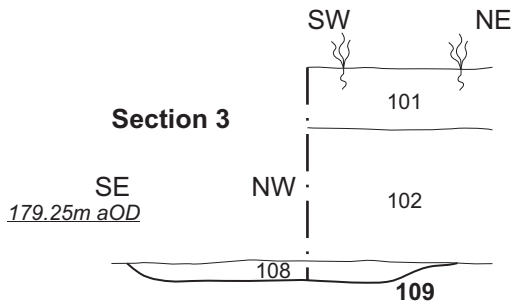
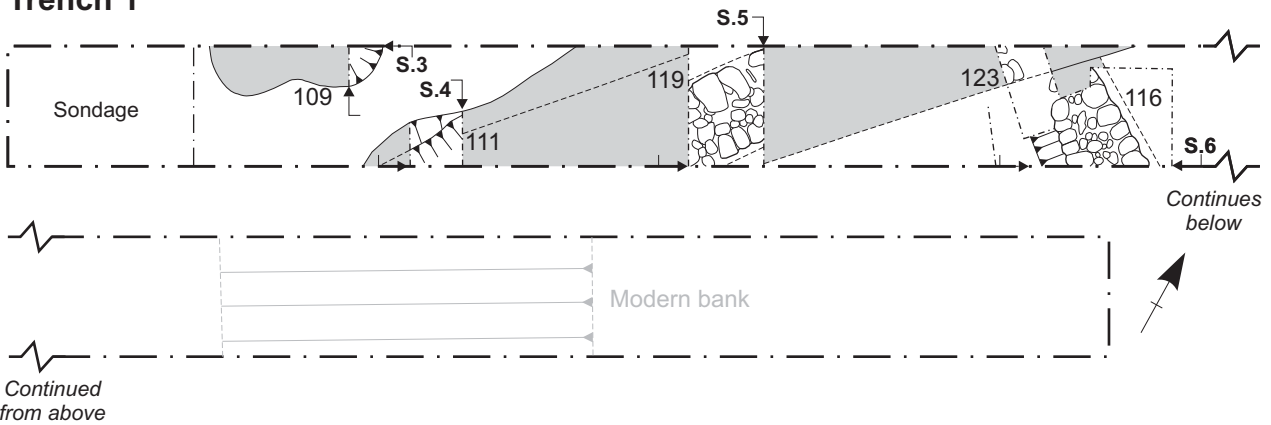
However, upon excavation it was found that the bank was in fact a series of clay deposits with 20th-century waste material throughout.



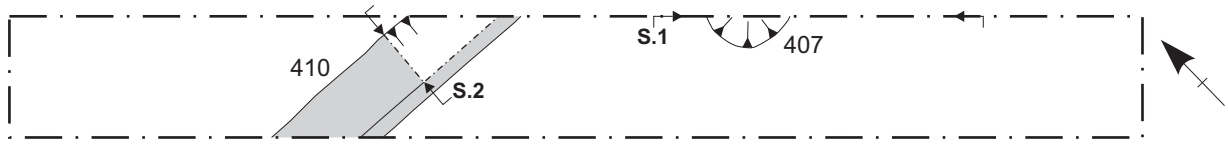
Trench 1, modern bank material, looking south-east

Fig 8

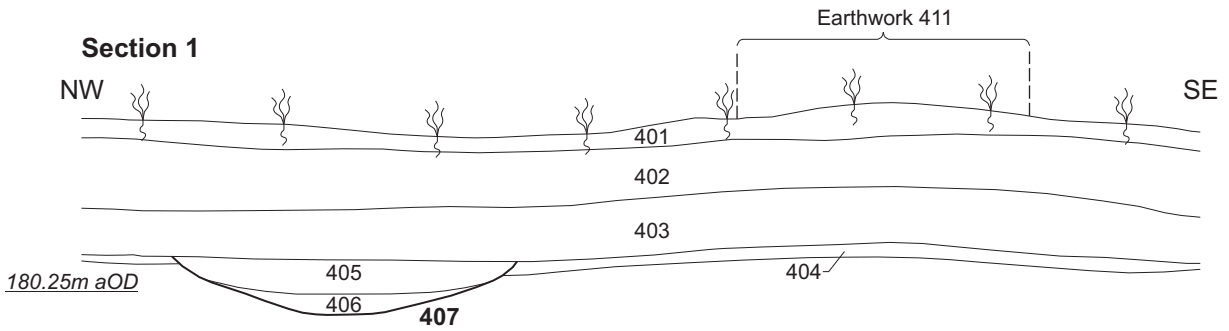
**Trench 1**



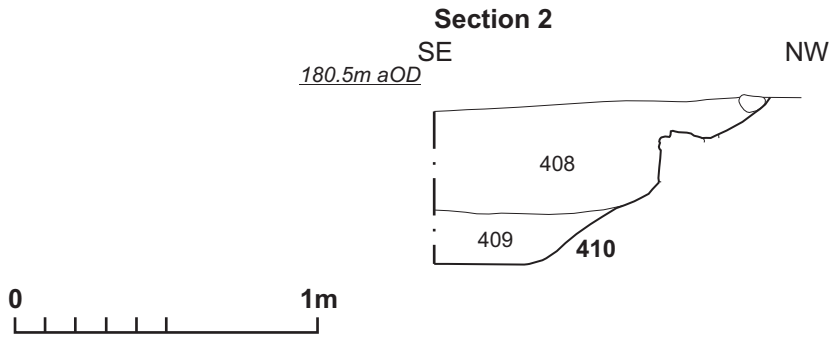
**Trench 4**



**Section 1**



**Section 2**



## 6 THE FINDS

### 6.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 31 sherds with a total weight of 219g. It was all medieval, and indicates that there was activity at the site from the 11th to the early – mid 13th centuries. Common mid-late 13th-century pottery types, particularly Potterspurty Ware (CTS fabric F329), were entirely absent. It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

**F200:** T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware (AD1000-1200), 5 sherds, 32g

**F209: Oolitic ware** (AD975-1350), 4 sherds, 144g

**F319: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' ware** (AD1150-1400), 1 sherd, 14g

**F320: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' ware** (AD1225-1400), 6 sherds, 28g

**F330: Shelly Coarseware** (AD1100-1400), 15 sherds, 91g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. Most of the assemblage consists of small sherds which are abraded to some degree, with most of the calcareous inclusions leached away in all cases. A sherd from the rim of a an Oolitic Ware jar in fill 108 of pit [109] and another from a shelly ware bowl in fill 117 of wall trench [119] were amongst the few relatively unabraded fragments, but it seems likely that all the assemblage is the product of secondary deposition..

*Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

Fabrics Fill/cut	F200		F209		F330		F319		F320		Date
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
108/109 pit	2	20	4	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	11thC
110/111 wall	1	5	-	-	8	46	-	-	1	8	13thC
113/116 wall	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	1	3	13thC
117/119 wall	2	7	-	-	5	38	1	14	4	17	13thC
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	

### 6.2 Animal bone by Adam Reid

A total of 24g of animal bone was recovered from the fill (409) of ditch [410] and fill (113) of wall trench [116]. The material consists of three long bone fragments of indeterminate species, none of which demonstrate any clear evidence of butchery or gnawing. Although the material is fragmented, the bone surfaces are relatively well preserved, with only a minimal degree of abrasion noted. This may indicate the potential for future faunal analysis, should further work take place.

### 6.3 Fired clay and stone by Pat Chapman

The fragment of fired clay, weighing 85g, comes from the fill (409) of ditch [410]. It is made from hard silty clay and been subject to varying temperatures as indicated by the orange, buff and grey colours. There is a wattle impression, 18mm in diameter, on one side and further less distinct impressions on other surfaces. This is a scattered fragment from a structure that has been heated deliberately or burnt accidentally.

A large fragment of fine grained stone, probably sandstone, comes from fill (114) of wall [116]. It is 60mm thick and c 220mm long and c 80mm wide. One surface is smooth and blackened and heat has penetrated the stone up to 25mm below the surface. The opposing surface is rough and most of the edges are broken, except one that retains the original waterworn surface. This was a cobble most likely originally used as part of a hearth before being reused in a wall.

Two broken stones come from fill (409) feature [410]. One is part of a water-worn sandstone cobble with part of the original rounded surface and one broken surface that has been worn quite smooth. The other is a piece of broken sandstone with no smooth surfaces.

### 6.4 Slag by Andy Chapman

From trench 1, there is a piece of slag and some small fragments, weighing 98g, from the fill (117) of wall trench [119], and a small piece of slag, weighing 18g, from fill (110) of wall trench [111].

The larger piece is of ferrous slag with a fluid and partly glassy surface coating, which may have come from an iron smithing hearth.

The small piece from fill (110) has an undulating fluid surface, with a glassy interior containing air bubbles, and an inner surface of dull red-brown clay fired stone hard, perhaps from the surface beneath a smithing hearth. It has certainly been heated over 600°C and perhaps to around 1000°C, and it is possible that the glassy surface coating has come from molten minerals within the over-fired clay (as can occur in over-fired pottery and other ceramics) rather than from the minerals associated with the smithing itself. This typically occurs in the hottest part of a hearth/furnace, near the blowing hole.

## 7 DISCUSSION

The excavations at Church Street, Naseby have demonstrated that archaeological remains are present within the development area though the exact extent and nature could not be fully ascertained.

An undated ditch in the north-west corner of the site did not align well with any of the other features on-site or any of the present field boundaries. It is therefore likely that the ditch is significantly earlier or later than the main period of activity evinced by the substantial wall foundations.

The main features on site were the two substantial wall foundations. Pottery recovered from the backfill of the robbed-out walls dates to the 13th century thus providing a *terminus ante quem* for these stone buildings, though 11th-century pottery recovered from a nearby possible pit hints at an earlier phase of activity. Both walls

are likely to be contemporary though in plan one appears to cut the other, though this may be a result of preferential robbing of one wall over the other. The alignment of the walls correlates well with the levelled area which could be described as a building or house platform. The function, shape and size of the buildings could not be described due to the limitations of the trial trenches.

The steep slope along the southern boundary of the site may relate to a stretch of hollow-way recorded in the HER further to the west of the site, a relic of the medieval layout of Naseby and Nutcote. Hollow-ways and sunken tracks are key indicators of shrunken or deserted medieval villages (Taylor 1974), which we know is the case in Naseby. A further hollow-way is recorded in the HER to the south of Nutcote Road. The land to the south of the recorded part of the hollow-way used to be known as 'Brookfields' due to the stream that used to follow the line of the sunken road. The 1630 plan of Naseby village shows a stream following the line of Church Street to the south of the site. Paul Hindle notes that a hollow-way is 'found when a road descended a slope and became virtually a stream channel in times of heavy rain, deepened by as much as three to six metres' (Hindle 2008, 40).

The modern bank in the north-east corner of the site, previously recorded as a medieval earthwork, can now be definitively described as a modern deposit of clay. The landowner at the time of excavation understood the material to have come from the site of the adjacent Royal Oak public house when the cellar was excavated.

Further evidence may lie beneath the modern bank at the north-eastern end of Trench 1 though the extreme depth of the overburden precluded a full investigation at this time.

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MOLA  
23 April 2014

**APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY**

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, NE end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
1	NE-SW 1.6m x 30m		181.47m	Approx. 0.60m 180.87m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
101	Topsoil	Friable to firm mid-dark brown grey silty clay soil with small stones and root disturbance throughout.	0.14 – 0.20m thick	-
102	Subsoil 1	Firm mid orange-brown sandy clay	0.13 – 0.26m thick	-
103	Natural	Firm-plastic light orange-yellow slightly silty clay.	-	-
104	Layer	Firm mid light yellow-brown sandy clay.	1.0m thick max.	Modern building debris
105	Layer	Firm-compact light grey-yellow clay.	0.60m thick max.	-
106	Layer	Firm-plastic dark blue-grey clay	0.60m thick max	-
107	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silty clay. Spread of material masking wall [124].	0.06m thick	-
108	Fill of 109	Friable mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	Excavated part 0.50m x 0.50m, 0.08m thick	Pottery
109	Pit	Irregular pit/s or vegetation hollow	2.3m long, 0.5m width visible in trench, 0.08m deep	-
110	Fill of 111	Firm mid grey-orange-brown silty clay. Backfill of robbed out wall, no stones remain in this slot.	Excavated part, 0.70m long x 0.70m wide, 0.44m deep	Pottery, slag
111	Wall trench	Part of wall construction trench, steep sides break into more irregular slope, base not visible in trench.	Excavated part, 0.70m long x 0.70m wide, 0.44m deep	-
112	Subsoil 2	Firm mid to light orange-brown silty clay.	0.12 – 0.30m thick	-



113	Fill of 116	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay. Backfill, either side of wall foundations.	1.4m length of wall visible in trench. Max 0.18m deep	Pottery, animal bone
114	Fill of 116	Tightly packed light grey large rounded glacial/river cobbles. No mortar.	Approx. 1.00m wide, 1.4m length visible in trench, 0.18m deep	Re-used hearth stone
115	Fill of 116	Firm mixed mid brown-yellow slightly silty clay. Re-deposited natural on either side of wall foundations.	0.32m wide max. 0.08m deep max.	-
116	Wall trench	Linear trench with near vertical edges and flattish base.	1.4m length visible in trench x 1.4m wide, 0.22m deep	-
117	Fill of 119	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	Excavated part 1.0m long x 1.32m wide, 0.30m deep max.	Pottery, slag
118	Fill of 119	Tightly packed light grey large rounded glacial/river cobbles. No mortar.	Excavated part 1.0m long x 1.2m wide, approx. 0.18m deep	-
119	Wall trench	Linear trench with near vertical edges and flattish base.	Excavated part 1.0m long x 1.32m wide, approx. 0.35m deep	-
120	Robber trench	Irregular straight edged trench cut into wall [116].	Excavated part 1.4m long, 1.08m wide, 0.13m deep	-
121	Fill of 123	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay.	Excavated part 0.65m long, 0.55m wide, 0.30m deep	-
122	Fill of 123	Tightly packed light grey large rounded glacial/river cobbles. No mortar. Mostly robbed out only a few stones remain.	-	-

123	Wall trench	Linear trench with near vertical edges and flattish base.	Excavated part 0.65m long , 0.55m wide, 0.30m deep	-
124	Wall group number	Linear wall foundation trench with near vertical edges and flat base. Splayed/irregular in plan. Comprises [111], [119] and [123].	Approx. 10m visible in trench, roughly 1.2m wide, 0.30m deep	-
125	Fill of 120	Firm-compact mixed mid brown-grey-yellow clay with occasional small stones throughout.	Excavated part 1.4m long, 1.08m wide, 0.13m deep	-

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, WSW end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>ENE-WSW 1.6m x 30m</b>		<b>177.34m</b>	<b>0.36m 176.98m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
201	Topsoil	Friable-loose mid orange-brown sandy soil with rare small stone inclusions and root disturbance throughout.	0.15 – 0.24m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Firm mid orange-brown silty sandy clay with rare small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.09 – 0.24m thick	-
203	Natural	Friable-firm mid brown-orange sandy clay with occasional small stones throughout.	0.05 – 0.12m visible	-

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, NE end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>NE-SW 1.6 x 15m</b>		<b>178.70m</b>	<b>0.31m 178.39m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
301	Topsoil	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with rare small stones and root disturbance throughout.	0.16 – 0.20m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow-grey-brown silty clay.	0.12 – 0.15m thick	-
303	Natural	Friable mid-light yellow-orange sandy clay, occasional small stones	0.04 – 0.20m visible	-

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>		<b>Surface height, NW end (aOD)</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural (aOD)</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>NW-SE 1.6 x 15m</b>		<b>181.24m</b>	<b>0.60m 180.64m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
401	Topsoil	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with rare small stones and root disturbance throughout.	0.14 – 0.20m thick	-
402	Subsoil 1	Firm mid yellow-brown sandy clay with some root disturbance.	0.16 – 0.25m thick	-
403	Subsoil 2	Friable mid brown sandy clay with root disturbance and small stones throughout.	0.19 – 0.27m thick	-
404	Natural	Friable, gritty mid-dark iron stained sandy clay with patches of lighter yellow sandy clay.	0.05 – 0.06m visible	-
405	Fill of 407	Friable mid brown silty clay with small stones and root disturbance throughout.	0.40m of length visible in trench, 1.10m wide, 0.16m deep.	-
406	Fill of 407	Firm mid red-brown silty clay.	0.40m visible in trench, 0.75m wide, 0.09m deep	-
407	Pit	Cut of shallow sub-circular pit of vegetation hollow.	0.40m visible in trench, 1.10m wide, 0.25m deep	-

408	Fill of 410	Compact light grey-orange silty clay with small amounts of charcoal and ironstone throughout.	1.10m wide, 0.35m deep	Daub, animal bone
409	Fill of 410	Compact mid red-brown-grey silty clay with small amounts of charcoal and ironstone throughout.	0.60m wide, 0.18m deep	-
410	Ditch	Cut of linear ditch. One edge truncated by land drain, the other has a steep sloping edge and flat base.	2.3m length visible in trench, 1.10m wide, 0.52m deep	-
411	Earthwork	Extant linear earthwork only seen in the topsoil.	Approx. 1.00m wide, 0.10m high	-



MOLA  
Bolton House  
Wootton Hall Park  
Northampton  
NN4 8BN  
01604 700 493  
[www.mola.org.uk](http://www.mola.org.uk)  
[business@mola.org.uk](mailto:business@mola.org.uk)