An archaeological evaluation on land at Farthingstone Road, Weedon Northamptonshire October 2014

Report No. 14/262

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MUSEUM OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	OASIS No: molanort1-198297	
Project name	An archaeological evaluation on land at Farthingstone Road, Weedon, Northamptonshire	
MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Farthingstone Road, Weedon, Northamptonshire. Thirty trenches were excavated to gather sufficient information regarding the location, extent, character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains present, and to investigate possible archaeological features identified by a geophysical survey. Three trenches contained a small number of ditches and gullies with dated finds suggesting a succession of field boundaries, erosion gullies and drainage ditches dating from the 11th to 13th and 15th centuries. Archaeological features corresponding to geophysical anomalies comprised two ditches and a natural gully feature. The remaining archaeological features recorded in these trenches were not identified by the survey due to limited sediment textural differences between clay feature fills and the Lias clay substrate, and masking effects of ridge and furrow. No archaeological features or deposits were found in the remaining 27 trenches with features identified by the geophysical survey as potentially archaeological consisting of a number of natural features such as ironstone beds and lateral contacts between different geologies. The enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey appears to be a composite of archaeological and natural features rather than a single discrete feature, although it is possible that it may be a poorly preserved ditch related to medieval activity at the Old Priory site nearby. No evidence for settlement was found in any of the excavated trenches.		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical survey (Davey & Walford 2014), Desk-based assessment (Thornton 2014)	
Current Land use	Pasture and arable	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Extant medieval earthworks, medieval ditches and pits	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Medieval pottery	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address (including postcode)	land at Farthingstone Road, Weedon	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	*c* 7.7ha.	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 627589	
Height OD	Approx. 95m to 108m aod	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Assistant County Archaeological Advisor NCC	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
Director/Supervisor	WA Boismier	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date/End date	13/10/2014 -21 /10/2014	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	MOLA Northampton Offices: ENN107665	Pottery animal bone and other finds
Paper	MOLA Northampton Offices: ENN107665	Site file
Digital	MOLA Northampton Offices: ENN 107665	Mapinfo plans, Word report
BIBLIOGRAPHY	unpublished client report (MOLA report)	
Title	An archaeological evaluation on land at Farthingstone Road, Weedon, Northamptonshire October 2014	
Serial title & volume	14/262	
Author(s)	WA Boismier	
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Date		

Contents

Tables

Figures

An archaeological evaluation on land at Farthingstone Road, Weedon Northamptonshire October 2014

ABSTRACT

In October 2014 MOLA Northampton carried out on behalf of CgMs Consulting a programme of trial trenching on land at Farthingstone Road, Weedon, Northamptonshire. Thirty trenches were excavated to gather sufficient information regarding any archaeological remains present, and to investigate a number of possible archaeological features identified by a geophysical survey within the proposed development area. Three trenches in one field were found to contain a small number of ditches and gullies with dated finds suggesting a succession of field boundaries, erosion gullies and drainage ditches dating from the 11th to 13th and 15th centuries. Archaeological features corresponding to geophysical anomalies comprised two ditches and a natural gully feature. The remaining archaeological features recorded in these trenches were not identified by the survey due to limited sediment textural differences between the clay/silty clay feature fills and the undisturbed Lias clay substrate, and the masking effects of the ridge and furrow across the site.

No archaeological features or deposits were found in the remaining 27 trenches with the features identified by the geophysical survey as potentially archaeological consisting of a number of natural features such as ironstone beds and lateral contacts between different geologies. The enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey appears to be a composite of archaeological and natural features rather than a single discrete feature, although it is also possible that it may be a poorly preserved ditch related to medieval activity at the Old Priory site nearby. No evidence for settlement was found in any of the excavated trenches.

1 INTRODUCTION

In September 2014 MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological field evaluation consisting of trial trenching on land at Farthingstone Road, Weedon, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 627589; Fig 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform, in advance of determination, a planning application for residential development and associated facilities on *c* 7.7ha of pasture and arable farmland. It was designed to gather sufficient information regarding the location, extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of any archaeological remains occurring within the proposed development site and to investigate a number of features identified by a geophysical survey carried out across the site by MOLA Northampton in March 2014 (Davey & Walford 2014).

The works were carried out in accordance with Section 12 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (*NPPF), Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2012, 30-32), and the methodology described in the approved written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA Northampton for the proposed development site (MOLA 2014a). All work followed the guidelines set out the IfA's procedural

document *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008) and English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP 2)* and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (EH 1991, 2006).

Trial trenching was undertaken between 13 and 22 October 2014.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and geology

The proposed development site comprises three adjacent fields located on the eastern edge of Upper Weedon and the southern edge of Weedon Bec (Fig 1). It is bordered on the north and west by residential properties, to the east by Farthingstone Road (New Street) and to the south by agricultural land. A spring is also located towards the southern boundary of the site between the western and central fields and another near the northern boundary at the base of the hill within the eastern field. Both springs drain northward towards the River Nene. The western and eastern fields are under permanent pasture with the central field currently arable.

The topography of the development area is characterized by a pair of shallow dry valleys that converge in the central field and a low hill in the eastern field with elevations across the site ranging from *c* 95m to 108m aOD.

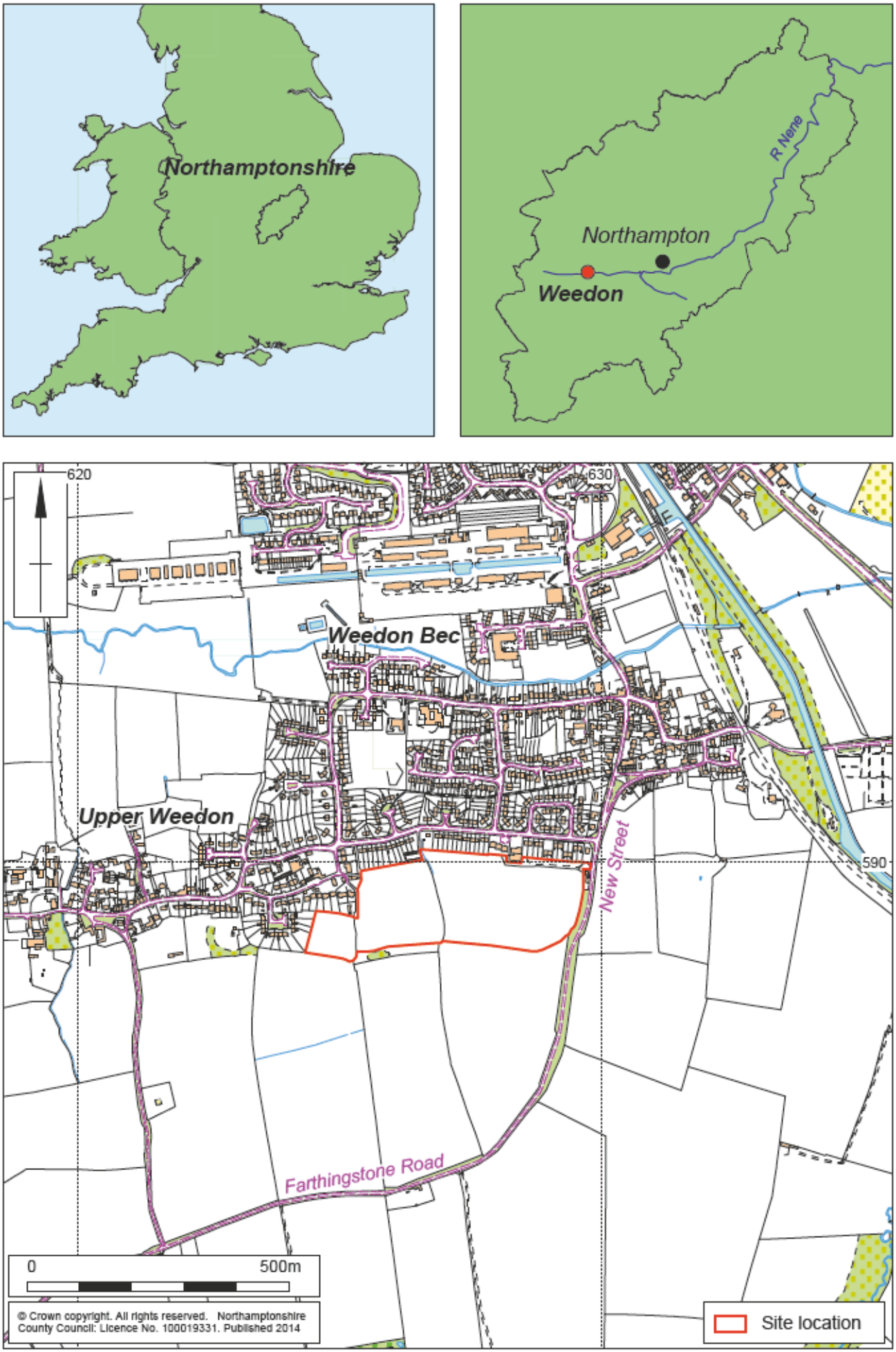
The solid geology is recorded as clay of the Middle Lias Unit of the Lias Formation with beds of ironstone and overlain in the eastern field by superficial drift deposits of glacial sand and gravel (Rayner 1966, 278-286; Hodge *et al* 1984, 10-12, table 2; BGS 2014). A thin glacial till of probable Anglian Age also overlies undisturbed clay across the summit and upper slopes of the eastern pasture field. Colluvial sediments are present in the central field along dry valley slopes. Soils are predominately clayey stagnogleyic soils of the Denchworth and Oxpasture associations with likely Banbury Association soils overlying beds of ironstone in the central field (Hodge *et al* 1984, 155-156, 285-288, 103-105).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

A desk-based study assessing the impact of the proposed development by CgMs Consulting (Thornton 2014) identified a number of archaeological sites and findspots within a 1km radius of the site as well as 51 Listed Buildings. Archaeological assets for this search area include prehistoric cropmarks, Roman pottery scatters, and the location of a possible 17th-century plague pit outside the eastern boundary of the development site. There is also extensive evidence for Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity within the extant settlements of Upper and Lower Weedon.

In the proposed development area the study identified the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks within the two pasture fields and a possible medieval pond recorded in the Northamptonshire HER (786/0/6). Cartographic records and archaeological remains also indicate the presence of a small 19th-century building and yard in the eastern field that appears to have been demolished sometime between 1953 and 1978.

In March 2014 a geophysical survey involving detailed magnetometry was carried out across the area of the development site by MOLA (Davey and Walford 2014).



Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1

Features identified by the survey as potentially archaeological included part of a ditched enclosure, possibly dating from the Iron Age-Roman period or the early development of the village of Upper Weedon during the Saxon period, and the debris from the small 19th-century building and yard in the eastern pasture field.

Ridge and furrow largely make up the remaining geophysical features with those in the western and eastern fields largely corresponding to extant earthworks, while those in the central field appear to represent a mixture of surviving relic furrows and natural features such as ironstone beds and other lateral changes in sediment and/or geologies.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The principal aim of the evaluation was to inform, in advance of determination, a planning application for residential development by providing sufficient information regarding the location, extent, character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains occurring within the proposed development site. The particular aims of the work were:

- to establish the date, nature and extent of any activity or occupation present within the development site;
- to investigate a number of features identified by the geophysical survey;
- to recover artefacts to assist in the enhancement the type series for the immediate region;
- to recover palaeo-environmental materials to determine local environmental conditions.

Specific research objectives will be drawn from national and regional research frameworks documents (English Heritage 1991, Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012) as relevant depending upon the results of the evaluation.

3.2 Methodology

Thirty trenches, 30m long by 1.90m wide, totalling 900 linear metres, were excavated within the three fields (Fig 2). A total of 19 trenches were excavated across the western and eastern pasture fields and 11 trenches within the central arable field. The trenches were positioned with consideration of the features recorded in the geophysical survey and to avoid water pipes and land drains. All trenches were positioned, using a Leica Viva Global Positioning System and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

Excavation of topsoil and subsoil was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately and adjacent to the trenches. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the top of the archaeological deposits or to the natural substrate where no archaeology was present. On completion of work, trenches were backfilled with excavated materials to restore soil profiles and lightly compacted by machine. Ridge and furrow corrugations in the eastern and western fields were also restored as closely as possible to re-establish previous profiles.

Recording followed standard MOLA (Northampton) recording procedures (MOLA 2014b) and conformed to Institute for Archaeologists guidelines for field evaluation (IfA 2008) and the WSI for the site prepared by MOLA (2014a). Trenches containing possible archaeological remains were cleaned by hand where required, to better define exposed features. Each feature or deposit was given a unique number consisting of the trench number and an individual context number (eg 402, Trench 4, context 2). The details of each context were recorded on pro-forma sheets. The trenches were planned (scale 1:50) and section drawings were made at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20) where necessary. Levels related to Ordnance Datum were taken on the trenches at appropriate points, on section datum and on all major features. A photographic record was also made of the evaluation, using 35mm black and white negative and digital images.

Bulk soil samples were taken from selected archaeological features to assess their potential for palaeobotanical and small vertebrate remains. Sampling procedures followed the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to Theory and Practice for Methods, from sampling to post-excavation* (EH 2011).

The spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).

Scale 1:2500

Excavated trenches with geophysical survey results Fig 2

4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

4.1 General comments

No archaeological features or deposits were present in 27 trenches (1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12-30).

Features identified by the geophysical survey as potentially archaeological were found to be natural features including ironstone beds (Trenches 7, 8, 9. 10, 13), lateral contacts between different geologies (Trenches 14, 27) and a hedgerow boundary (Trench 10). Elsewhere ridge and furrow largely make up the remaining geophysical features with those in the western and eastern fields largely corresponding to extant earthworks, while those in the central field appear to represent a mixture of surviving relic furrows and natural features including ironstone beds and lateral changes in sediment and/or geologies.

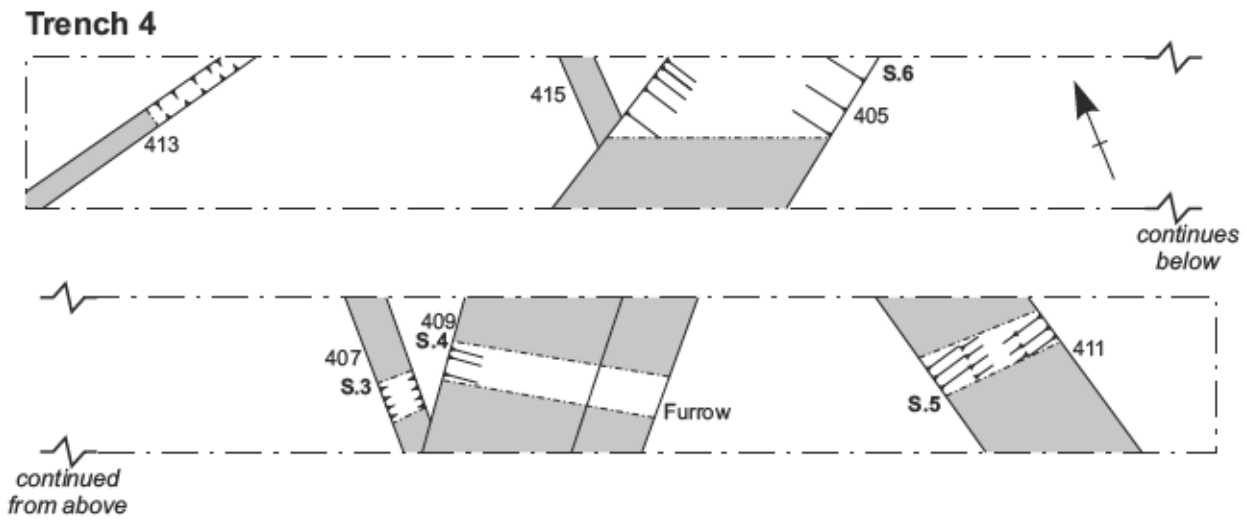
The general sediment sequence across the site can be characterized as comprising an undisturbed clay substrate with beds of ironstone present across the central field overlain by a thin clayey subsoil of variable thickness, 0.11m-0.22m, and a topsoil or ploughsoil, 0.10m-0.30m thick. Colluvial sediments overlie the undisturbed Lias clay substrate in the central field (Trench 5) and glacial till across the summit and upper slopes of the eastern pasture field.

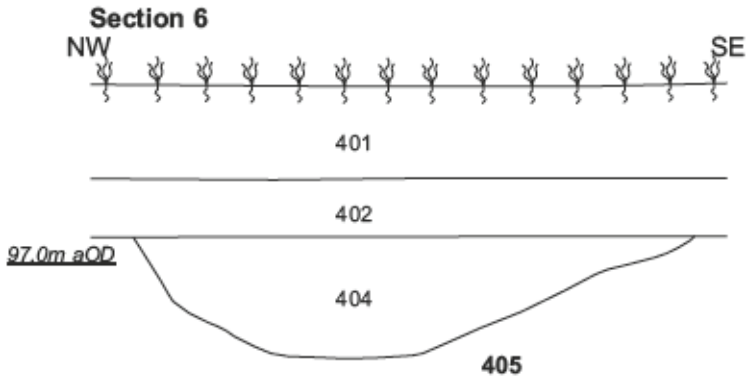
4.2 Archaeological features, trenches 4, 5 and 11

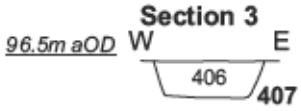
Archaeological features were present in three trenches located within the central field (Trenches 4, 5, 11) and comprise a small number of ditches and natural features containing archaeological materials.

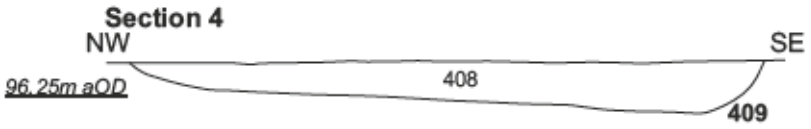
Archaeological features corresponding to those identified by the geophysical survey comprise a ditch [405] and gully [506/507] in Trenches 4 and 5, and another ditch [1110] in Trench 11.

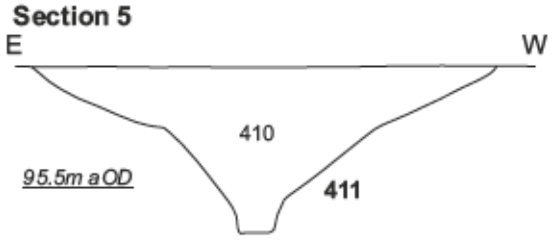
A number of the features recorded for Trench 4 were not identified by the survey. Reasons for this are most likely due to limited sediment textural differences between the clay/silty clay feature fills and the undisturbed Lias clay substrate, and potential masking effects of the ridge and furrow anomalies across the site. It would appear, therefore, that the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey most likely represents a composite of archaeological and natural features rather than a single discrete feature.











Scale 1:100 (plan) & 1:25 (sections)

Trench 4 Fig 3

Trench 4

This trench contained the largest number of archaeological features (Fig 3). These comprise three ditches [405], [409] and [411] of variable size and shape filled with clayey sediments. Three gullies [407, 413, and 415] were also present in the trench.

Ditch [405], aligned north-east to south-west, was 1.80m wide and 0.40m deep with a flat base and sloping sides (Fig 3, section 6 and Fig 4). The fill (404) contained one sherd of 12th-century pottery, the only animal bone fragments from the site and most of a scarce assemblage of cereal and weed seeds, together with the highest density of charcoal fragments. The ditch was cut by gully [415].

Trench 4, ditch [405], looking north-east Fig 4

Ditch [409], also aligned north-east to south-west, was 2.09m wide and 0.07-0.17m deep, with a sloping base (Fig 3, section 4). It cut gully [407] and was cut by a furrow along one edge. The fill contained pottery dated to the 11th to 15th centuries and one or two charred seeds.

Ditch [411], at the south-east end of the trench, was aligned north-south, and had a V-shaped profile, 1.54m wide and 0.54m deep (Fig 3, section 5, Fig 5). There was one small sherd of pottery dated to the mid-15th century.

Trench 4: Ditch [411], looking north Fig 5

All three ditches were filled by mid brownish-grey silty clay (404, 408, 410) with the fills for ditches [409] and [411] also containing ironstone fragments and charcoal flecks.

Gullies [407] and [413] were between 0.28m and 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and flat bases (Fig 3, section 3, Fig 6). Both were filled by mid brownish-grey silty clay sediments (412) with fill (406) for [407] also containing charcoal flecks and fragments and three sherds of pottery dated to the 11th century. Gully [415] was not excavated, with the exposed sediments appearing to be similar to the mid brownish-grey silty clay recorded for feature [413].

Gully [407], looking south Fig 6

Trench 5

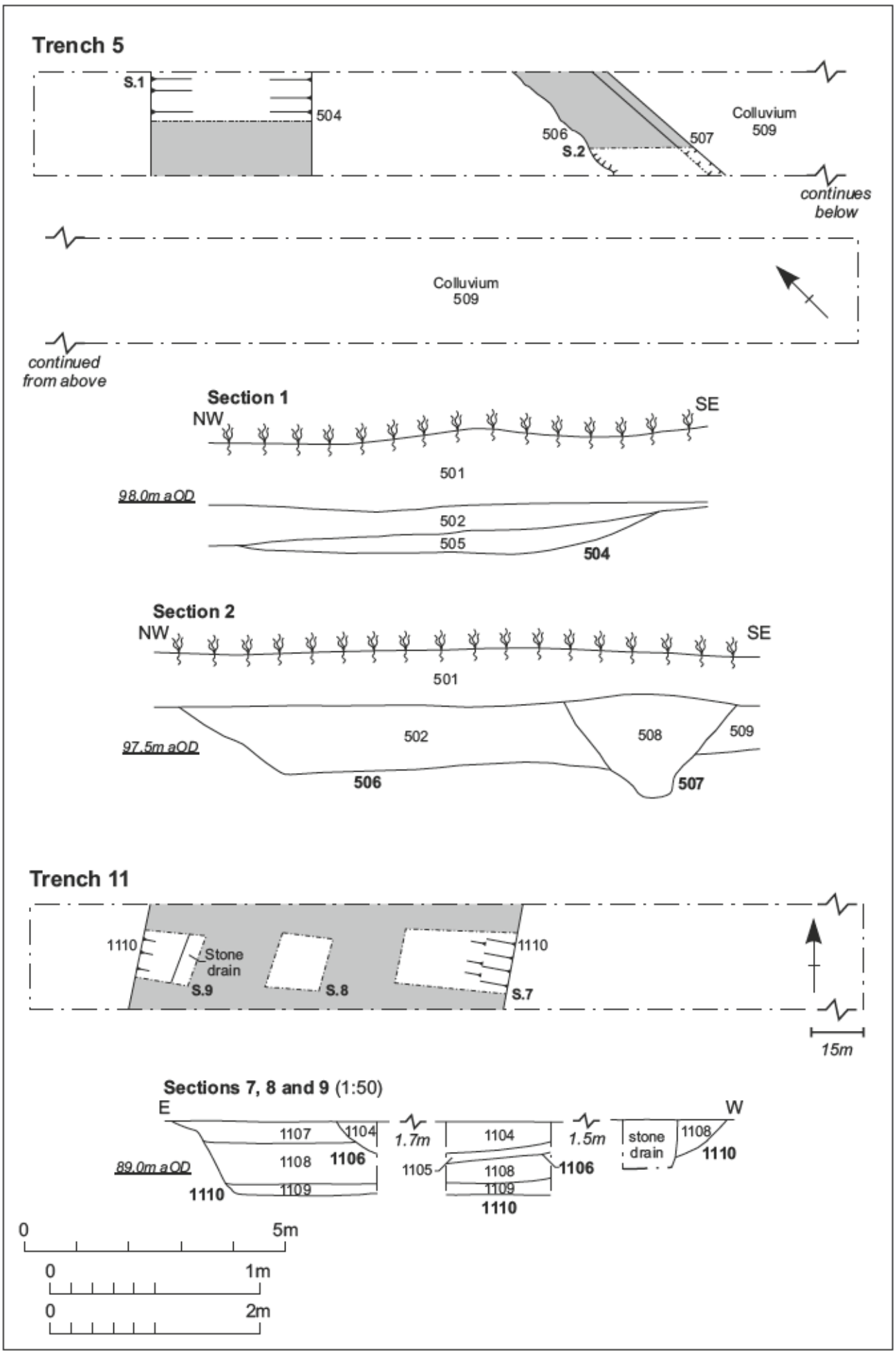
Two natural gullies containing archaeological materials were recorded for this trench (Fig 7).

Gully [506], aligned north to south, was 1.40m wide and 0.32m deep with a flat base, steep sides and a sinuous linear edge (Fig 7, section 2, Fig 8). The fill of mid grey-brown clayey subsoil (502) contained pottery of 12th century date.

A smaller gully [507] cut the eastern edge of [506]. This later feature was V-shaped in profile, 0.39m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a narrow flat base. The fill (508) of mid greyish-brown silty clay contained charcoal flecks and a few fragments of medieval window glass.

A furrow [504], aligned north-east to south-west, 1.9m wide with one shallow sloping side but petering out on the other, with a fill (505) of grey-brown silty clay (Fig 7, section 2).

An extensive colluvial deposit composed of reddish-brown silty clay (509) was also present across the south-eastern half of the trench (Fig 7).



Scale 1:100 (plans), 1:25 & 1:50 (sections)

Trenches 5 and 11 Fig 7

Trench 5, gullies [504] and [507], looking south Fig 8

Trench 11

This trench contained a large medieval ditch [1110] cut by a smaller post-medieval ditch [1106] following the same alignment, and a small stone-lined land drain (Fig 9).

The medieval ditch [1110], aligned north to south, was U-shaped, 7.0m wide and 0.70m deep (Fig 7, combined sections 7, 8, 9, Fig 9). Its fills comprised a mid bluish-grey silty clay primary fill at the base of the ditch (1109), mid brownish-yellow silty clay with ironstone fragments, charcoal flecks and medieval pottery (1108) and a mid greyish-brown friable silty clay with charcoal flecks and small indeterminate fragments of ceramic material (1107). The upper fills (1108) and (1107) were both cut by ditch [1106] with (1108) also cut by a small stone-lined land drain paralleling the eastern edge of ditch [1110] (Fig 10).

Trench 11, ditches [1106]/ [1110], section 8, looking north Fig 9

The post-medieval ditch [1106] was also U-shaped and at least 3.0m wide and from 0.30 to 0.40m deep in exposed sections. The lower fill (1105) was compacted greyish-brown clay with sparse charcoal fragments and frequent ironpan cementation and the upper fill (1104) friable mid yellowish-grey clay with a moderate density of charcoal fragments, a few sherds of pottery dating from the 12th to 19th centuries and some ironpan cementation.

Trench 11, small stone-lined land drain along eastern edge of ditch [1110], looking south Fig 10

5 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 26 sherds with a total weight of 381g. It consisted of a mixture of Saxo-Norman, medieval and later wares, and was recorded using the conventions of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F100: T1 (1) type St. Neots Ware (AD 850-1100) 1 sherd, 2g
F200: T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware (AD1000-1200) 7 sherds, 50g
F207: Cotswolds-type Oolitic Ware (AD 975-1350) 1 sherd, 46g
F320: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware (AD1225-1400) 1 sherd, 8g
F329: Potterspury Ware (AD1250–1600) 1 sherd, 142g
F330: Shelly Coarseware (AD1100-1400) 9 sherds, 78g
F401: Late Medieval Oxidized Ware (AD1450-1550) 1 sherd, 4g
F403: Midland Purple Ware (AD1450-1600) 1 sherd, 9g
F426: Iron-Glazed Coarsewares (*c* late 17th-18th centuries), 3 sherds, 32g
F1000: Misc 19th and 20th century wares 1 sherd, 4g

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Fabric type	***F100***		***F200***		***F207***		***F330***		***F320***		
Fill/cut/type	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**Date (centuries)**
404 / 405 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	12th
406 / 407 gully	-	-	3	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th
408 / 409 ditch	-	-	4	19	-	-	2	14	1	8	13th
410 / 411 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	mid15th
502 subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	-	-	12th
1104/1106 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	19th
1108/1110 ditch	1	2			1	46	-	-	-	-	mid13th
Total	**1**	**2**	**7**	**56**	**1**	**46**	**9**	**78**	**1**	**8**	

Fabric type	***F329***		***F401***		***F403***		***F426***		***F1000***		
Fill/cut/type	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**No**	**Wt (g)**	**Date (centuries)**
404 / 405 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
406 / 407 gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th
408 / 409 ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13th
410 / 411 ditch	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	mid15th
502 subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
1104/1106 ditch	-	-	-	-	1	9	3	32	1	4	19th
1108/1110 ditch	1	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	mid13th
Total	**1**	**142**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**9**	**3**	**32**	**1**	**4**	

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (Blinkhorn 2010), and indicates that the majority of activity at the site dates to the 11th – 13th centuries, although late

medieval and post-medieval wares are also present. Most of the medieval material is in good condition, and appears reliably stratified. All the sherds with limestone inclusions had had their calcareous inclusions completely leached out, which seems most likely due to the soil conditions rather than post-disposal attrition, as the some of the sherds are quite large..

The medieval assemblage consists mainly of sherds from unglazed jars, although a few bowl rims were also present, along with a very large fragment of a Potterspury jug rim with most of the rod handle attached. This is a typical range of vessel forms for the period.

5.2 Glass by Tora Hylton

Five small fragments of pale green window glass were recovered from the fill (508) of gully [507]. The shards are in a good condition, they measure up to 40mm x 22mm and 1-2mm thick and three of them retain vestiges of grozed edges, indicating that they are fragments from window lights for leaded windows and that they are medieval in date. Where the grozed edges survive, faint shadows are evident, indicating the glass was *in situ* for a significant period of time. The remaining two fragments have no diagnostic features.

5.3 Animal bone by Adam Reid

Four animal bone fragments, weighing 4g, were hand collected from fill (404) of ditch [405]. One of these fragments was identified as the calcaneus of a juvenile sheep or goat and the other three fragments could only be identified as small to medium mammal. The fragments provide very little interpretive value but the presence of preserved bone may indicate the potential for further zooarchaeological analysis should any mitigation work take place at the site in the future.

5.4 Charred plant remains by Val Fryer

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch and gully fills within three of the evaluation trenches, and four were submitted for assessment.

Method

The samples were bulk floated by MOLA Northampton and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 2. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, straw fragments and fungal sclerotia were present within all four assemblages.

Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds are recorded, although mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Preservation is generally poor, with most of the cereals/seeds being very abraded and fragmentary and much of the charcoal/charred wood being highly comminuted.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a single bread wheat *(T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node. Seeds are exceedingly scarce, but specimens of stinking mayweed *(Anthemis cotula*), a plant of heavy clay soils, are present within three of the four assemblages. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, with the highest density

occurring within the assemblage from ditch [405] (sample 2). However, other plant macrofossils are scarce.

Conclusions

In summary, the assemblages are both small and extremely limited in composition, and it would appear most likely that the few remains which are recorded are all derived from scattered or wind-dispersed refuse of unknown origin, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills after prolonged exposure to the elements. The higher density of material within the assemblage from ditch [405] may indicate that this feature was closer to a focus of domestic/agricultural activity, but otherwise, the features appear to have been entirely peripheral to any centre of habitation.

Table 2: Charred plant macrofossils

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context	**508**	**406**	**408**	**1108**
Feature	**507**	**405**	**405**	**110**
Feature type	**Gully**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**
Trench No.	**5**	**4**	**4**	**11**
Date	**Med**	**Med**	**Med/P-Med**	**Med**
Cereals				
Avena sp. (grains)	x	x	xfg	-
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xcf	x	-	-
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	-	-
T.aestivum/compactum type (rachis node)	-	x	-	-
Cereal indet. (grains)	-	x	-	-
Herbs				
Anthemis cotula L.	x	x	x	-
Brassicaceae indet.	-	x	-	-
Small Poaceae indet.	-	x	-	-
Ranunculus flammula L.	xcf	-	-	-
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	-
Charcoal >5mm	x	-	x	-
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x	-
Indet. seeds	x	x	-	-
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	-	-	-
Black tarry material	-	-	-	x
Sample volume (litres)				
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

x = 1 – 10 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens cf = compare fg = fragment
Med = medieval P-Med = Post-medieval

7 CONCLUSION

Thirty trenches, 30m by 1.9m, were excavated across the proposed development area. No archaeological features or deposits were found in 27 of the trenches with the features identified by the geophysical survey as potentially archaeological in these trenches consisting a number of natural features such as ironstone beds and lateral contacts between different geologies. Elsewhere ridge and furrow largely made up the remaining geophysical features with those in the western and eastern fields corresponding to extant earthworks.

Three trenches in one field were found to contain a small number of archaeological features and comprised ditches and gullies, including two natural features containing archaeological materials. Those corresponding to features identified by the geophysical survey comprise two ditches and a natural gully feature. The remaining archaeological features recorded in these trenches were not identified by the survey due to limited sediment textural differences between the clay/silty clay feature fills and the undisturbed Lias clay substrate, and the masking effects of the ridge and furrow across the site.

Retrieved finds are all medieval or post-medieval in date and suggest a succession of field boundaries, erosion gullies and drainage ditches dating from the 11th to 13th, 15th and 18th centuries. The enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey appears to represent a composite of archaeological and natural features rather than a single discrete feature, though it is also equally possible that it may just be a poorly preserved ditch and related to activity at the Old Priory (HER 808/0/2-3) and the late medieval development of the village. No evidence for settlement, such as postholes or pits, was found in any of the excavated trenches.

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APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
1	30m x 1.9m E-W	463469.51 258886.01	99.99m	0.39m 99.60m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
101	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey-brown, slightly clayey silt, 1% rounded medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.22m thick	-
102	Subsoil	Firm, light brownish-orange clayey silt, 2% rounded medium-large stones (0.01-0.06m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
103	Natural	Firm, light brown-orange silty clay, 5% medium-large angular and subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted, patches of ironstone present	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
2	30m x 1.9m N-S	462508.50 258867.67	97.46m	0.48m 96.96m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
201	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey-brown, slightly clayey silt, 1% rounded medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Firm, light brownish-grey clayey silt with mid red-brown patches, 1% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.06m), poorly sorted	0.18m thick	-
203	Natural	Firm, light brown-orange silty clay, 5% small-large angular and subangular stones (0.001-0.10), poorly sorted, bed of ironstone present at south end	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
3	30m x 1.9m SE-NW	462459.62 258850.55	99.69m	0.48m 99.22m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
301	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey-brown, clayey silt, 1% rounded medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.23m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Firm, light orange-brown clayey silt with red-brown patches, 1% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.4m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
303	Natural	Firm, mottled light orange-brown and light grey-brown silty clay, 2% medium-large angular and subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted, patches of ironstone present	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
4	30m x 1.9m WNW-ESE	462552.65 258950.57	97.94m	0.45m 97.49m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
401	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2-5% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.17m thick	
402	Subsoil	Soft-firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	
403	Natural	Firm, mottled light and mid brownish-orange silty sandy clay, 1% small-large subrounded stones (0.001-0.10m), poorly sorted, patches of ironstone present	-	
404	Fill	Fill of [405], mid brownish-grey silty clay	0.40m thick	Pottery 12th century Animal bone
405	Ditch	Ditch, flat base and sloping sides, cut by gully [415]	1.80m wide 0.40m deep	
406	Fill	Fill of [407], mid brownish-grey silty clay, 2% small charcoal flecks and fragments (0.001-0.01m)	0.12m thick	Pottery 11th century Sample 2
407	Gully	Gully, steep sides and flat base	0.43m wide 0.12m deep	
408	Fill	Fill of [409], mid brownish-grey silty clay, 2% small-medium ironstone fragments (.001-.0.04m), 1% small charcoal flecks and fragments (0.001-0.01m), 1% small non-descript ceramic flecks and fragments (<0.001-0.01m)	0.07-0.17 thick	Pottery 13th century Sample 3
409	Ditch	Ditch, sloping sides and base, cuts gully [407] and cut by furrow along one edge	2.09m in width 0.07-0.17 deep	
410	Fill	Fill of [411], mid brownish-grey silty clay, 2% small-medium ironstone fragments (0.001-0.04m), 1% small charcoal flecks and fragments (0.001-0.01m), 1% small non-descript ceramic flecks and fragments (<0.001-0.01m)	0.54m thick	Pottery Mid 15th cent
411	Ditch	Ditch, V-shaped	1.54m wide 0.54m deep	
412	Fill	Fill of [413], mid brownish-grey silty clay	0.12m thick	
413	Gully	Gully, steep sides and flat base	0.28m wide 0.12m deep	
414	Fill	Fill of [415], mid brownish-grey silty clay, not excavated	-	
415	Gully	Gully, not excavated	0.42m wide -	

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
5	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462557.25 258928.36	97.14m	0.42m 96.72m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
501	Topsoil	Soft-friable, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2-5% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	
502	Subsoil	Firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% rounded medium-large stones (0.01-0.06m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	Pottery 12th century
503	Natural	Firm, light brownish-orange silty sandy clay, 1% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	-	
504	Furrow	Furrow, wide, shallow with concave base and diffuse edges, filled with (502) (505)	0.99m wide 0.11m deep	
505	Layer	Fill of [504], light mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% small-medium ironstone clasts (0.001-0.04m), small-medium light yellowish-brown clay rip-up clasts (0.001-0.04m), not sorted	0.06m thick	
506	Gully	Gully, irregular V-shaped with flat irregular base and steep sides, filled with (502), cut by [507]	1.40m wide 0.32m deep	
507	Gully	Gully, irregular V-shaped with irregular base	0.39m wide 0.24m deep	
508	Fill	Fill of [507], mid grey-brown silty clay, 2% small charcoal flecks and fragments (0.001-0.01m)	0.24m thick	Medieval Glass; Sample 1
509	Deposit Colluvium	Reddish-brown silty clay, 1% small-medium subangular and rounded stones (0.001-0.04m)	>0.60m thick	

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
6	30m x 1.9m ENE-WSW	462581.73 258852.03	98.71m	0.43m 98.28m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
601	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.17 thick	-
602	Subsoil	Soft-firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.15m thick	-
603	Natural	Firm, light to mid orange-brown silty clay, 5% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
7	30m x 1.9m SE-NW	462626.35 259963.69	98.05m	0.42m 97.63m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
701	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2-5% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
702	Subsoil	Soft-firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.17m thick	-
703	Natural	Firm, mottled light brownish-orange–brown, light red-brown and brownish-yellow silty clay, 5% small-large subangular, predominately ironstone, stones (0.001-0.10m), poorly sorted, patches of ironstone present	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
8	30m x 1.9m SE-NW	462640.94 258879.38	96.90m	0.41m 96.49m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
801	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2-5% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
802	Subsoil	Soft-firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 1% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
803	Natural	Firm, mottled light brownish-orange and light orangish-yellow silty clay, 2% medium rounded and subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted, patches of ironstone	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
9	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462629.65 258932.72	95.85m	0.46m 95.38m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
901	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10), poorly sorted	0.30m thick	-
902	Subsoil	Firm, light brownish-orange clayey silt, 1% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.22m thick	-
903	Natural	Firm, light brown-orange silty sandy clay, ironstone bed present for ¾ length trench >5% small-large angular subangular, predominately ironstone, stones (0.001->0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
10	30m x 1.9m N-S	462592.79 258982.75	94.96m	0.47m 94.49m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1001	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2-5% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
1002	Subsoil	Firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
1003	Natural	Firm, light grey-orange silty clay and light orange-brown sandy silty clay, 1% medium subangular stone (0.o1-0.04m), poorly sorted, patches of ironstone present	-	-
1004	Hedgeline	Hedge line, irregular with diffuse edges, not excavated	-	

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
11	30m x 1.9m E-W	462606.82 258973.34	93.51m	0.43m 93.08m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1101	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2-5% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.23m thick	
1102	Subsoil	Soft-firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.22m thick	
1103	Natural	Firm, light brownish-orange silty sandy clay, 2% medium angular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	-	
1104	Fill	Fill of [1106], friable, mid yellowish-grey clay, 2% small-medium charcoal flecks and fragments (0.001-0.04m)	0.26m thick	Pottery 17th/18th centuries
1105	Fill	Fill of [1106], compacted greyish-brown clay, <1% small-medium charcoal flecks and fragments (0.001-0.04m)	0.08m thick	
1106	Ditch	Ditch, U-shaped with concave base, cuts (1107), (1108)	c. 3.0m wide 0.30 to 0.40m deep	
1107	Fill	Fill of [1110], mid greyish-brown friable silty clay, 1% small charcoal flecks (<0.001-0.01m), small nondescript flecks of ceramic material	0.21m thick	
1108	Fill	Fill of [1110], brownish-yellow silty clay, 1% small-medium ironstone fragments (0.001-0.04m), small charcoal flecks (0.001-0.01m), cut by small stone land drain	0.38m thick	Pottery mid 13th century Sample 4
1109	Fill	Fill of [1110], mid bluish-grey silty clay	0.11m thick	
1110	Ditch	Ditch, steep sided with flat base and eroded sides, cut by [1106]	7.0m wide 0.70m deep	

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
12	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462672.26 258937.50	94.67m	0.41m 94.26m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1201	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.18m thick	-
1202	Subsoil	Soft-firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
1203	Natural	Firm, light brownish-orange silty sandy clay, 2% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
13	30m x 1.9m WNW-ESE	462656.93 258925.18	95.02m	0.44m 94.58m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1301	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
1302	Subsoil	Soft-firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
1303	Natural	Firm, light brownish-orange clayey silt, 2% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted, patches of ironstone	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
14	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462658.99 258886.68	95.51m	0.46m 95.05m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1401	Topsoil	Friable-soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
1402	Subsoil	Soft-firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
1403	Natural	Firm, light brownish-orange silty clay, 1% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
15	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462711.55 258997.02	94.28m	0.39m 93.89m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1501	Topsoil	Soft, dark grey-brown clayey silt, 1% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.23m thick	-
1502	Subsoil	Firm, light yellow-orange clayey silt, 1% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
1503	Natural	Firm, light mid yellow-orange silty clay, 5% medium-large subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
16	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462740.82 259002.36	99.89m	0.34m 99.56m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1601	Topsoil	Soft-friable, mid grey brown clay loam, 1% medium-large subrounded stones (0.01-0.07m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
1602	Subsoil	Firm, light brownish-orange clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
1603	Natural	Firm, light brownish-orange silty clay, 5-10% medium-large subangular and subrounded stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
17	30m x 1.9m WSW-ENE	462752.72 258946.49	101.52m	0.41m 101.11m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1701	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 1% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.28m thick	-
1702	Subsoil	Firm, light grey-yellow clayey silt, 1% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
1703	Natural	Firm, mottled light yellow-grey and mid yellow-grey silty clay, 5% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
18	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462769.29 258890.61	96.99m	0.34m 96.65m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1801	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 1% medium subrounded stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.23m thick	-
1802	Subsoil	Firm, light greyish yellow-orange clayey silt, 1% medium subrounded and subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.15m thick	-
1803	Natural	Firm, mixed light yellow-orange and mid yellow-orange silty clay, 5% medium-large angular and subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
19	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462733.76 258852.85	98.17m	0.42m 97.75m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
1901	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey-brown clayey silt, 1% medium rounded stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.27m thick	-
1902	Subsoil	Firm, light yellow-orange very silty clay, 1% subrounded and subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
1903	Natural	Firm, mottled light yellow-orange and light brownish-grey silty clay, 1% medium subangular and subrounded stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
20	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462754.02 258975.53	103.46m	0.36m 103.10m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2001	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 1% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.17m thick	-
2002	Subsoil	Firm, light brown-orange clayey silt, 2% subrounded medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.17m thick	-
2003	Natural	Firm, mid greyish orange-brown silty clay, 5% medium-large subangular and subrounded stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
21	30m x 1.9m SE-NW	462816.81 258985.23	101.15m	0.35m 100.80m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2101	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 2% medium subrounded stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.17m thick	-
2102	Subsoil	Soft-firm, light yellowish-grey clayey silt, 2% subangular medium-large stones (0.01-0.06m), poorly sorted	0.15m thick	-
2103	Natural	Firm, mixed light yellowish grey-brown and light orange-brown silty clay, 5% medium-large subangular and subrounded stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
22	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462809.11 25893848.46	107.25m	0.33m 106.92m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2201	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 1% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.17m thick	-
2202	Subsoil	Firm, light brown-orange clayey silt, 10% rounded and subangular small-large stones (0.001-0.10m), poorly sorted	0.15m thick	-
2203	Natural	Firm, mid greyish orange-brown silty clay, 5% medium-large subangular and subrounded stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
23	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462788.86 258897.15	103.80m	0.32m 103.48m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2301	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 1% medium subrounded stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.30m thick	-
2302	Subsoil	Firm, mid yellow-orange clayey silt, 2% subangular medium-stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.10m thick	-
2303	Natural	Firm, mottled light yellow-orange and light grey-orange silty clay, 10% small-large subangular and subrounded stones (0.001-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
24	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462841.73 258894.37	108.80m	0.33m 108.47m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2401	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 1% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.19m thick	-
2402	Subsoil	Firm, light orange-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium-large stones (0.01-0.07m), poorly sorted	0.17m thick	-
2403	Natural	Firm, mid greyish orange-brown silty clay, 5% medium-large subangular and subrounded stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
25	30m x 1.9m NE-SW	462874.74 258860.52	108.35m	0.31m 108.04m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2501	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 1% medium-large subrounded stones (0.01-0.08m), poorly sorted	0.16m thick	-
2502	Subsoil	Firm, light orange-brown clayey silt, 2% subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.15m thick	-
2503	Natural	Firm, mid orange-grey silty clay, 2% medium-large subangular and subrounded stones (0.01-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
26	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462868.37 258929.11	105.73m	0.38m 105.35m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2601	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 2% medium subrounded stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.18m thick	-
2602	Subsoil	Soft-firm, light grey-brown clayey silt, 5-10% subrounded small-medium stones (0.001-0.04m), poorly sorted, 1% charcoal flecks	0.18m thick	-
2603	Natural	Firm, light greyish orange-brown silty clay, 15% small-large rounded and angular stones (0.001-0.10m), 10% small chalk flecks and fragments (0.001-0.01m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
27	30m x 1.9m NE-SW	462860.04 258987.61	103.40m	0.40m 103.0m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2701	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 1% medium subrounded stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.15m thick	-
2702	Subsoil	Firm, light grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subrounded and subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted, 1% charcoal flecks	0.13m thick	-
2703	Natural	Beds/bands of firm, light greyish-brown and mid orange-brown silty clay, 50% small-large rounded and subangular stones (0.01-0.10m), 5-10% small chalk flecks and fragments (0.001-0.01m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
28	30m x 1.9m NNW-SSE	462910.92 258983.63	105.43m	0.41m 105.02m
Context	**Context**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2801	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 2% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.20m thick	-
2802	Subsoil	Firm, light yellow-brown clayey silt, 5-10% subrounded and angular small-large stones (0.001-0.08m), not sorted	0.15m thick	-
2803	Natural	Firm, light grey-brown silty clay with patches of mid orange-brown sandy silty clay, 15% medium-large subangular and subrounded stones (0.01-0.10m), 20% small-medium chalk fragments (0.001-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
29	30m x 1.9m NW-SE	462906.50 258934.09	108.48	0.41m 108.07m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
2901	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 2% small-medium subangular stones (0.001-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.13m thick	-
2902	Subsoil	Firm, light grey-brown clayey silt, 5-10% subrounded small-medium stones (0.001-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.13m thick	-
2903	Natural	Firm, light grey-brown silty clay with patches of mid orange-brown sandy clay, 2-5% subrounded and subangular medium to large stones (0.01-0.10m), 10% small-medium chalk flecks and fragments (.001-.0.04m), poorly sorted	-	-

Trench	Length, Width & Alignment	NGR	Surface height aOD	Depth & Height of Natural aOD
30	30m x 1.9m SSE-NNW	462938.37 258944.71	104.40	0.42m 103.98m
Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions**	**Artefacts/ Samples**
3001	Topsoil	Friable-soft, dark grey-brown clay loam, 2% medium subangular stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.13m thick	-
3002	Subsoil	Firm, light grey-brown clayey silt, 2% subrounded and subangular medium stones (0.01-0.04m), poorly sorted	0.15m thick	-
3003	Natural	Firm, light orangish grey-brown silty clay, 10% small-large subrounded and angular stones (0.001-0.10m), poorly sorted	-	-

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