



**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
on land north of Byfield Road,
Woodford Halse, Northamptonshire
March 2015**

Author: Claire Finn

Illustrator: Amir Bassir



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March 2015

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Author: Claire Finn

Illustrator: Amir Bassir

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MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 700 493
www.mola.org.uk
business@mola.org.uk

STAFF

Project Manager Carol Simmonds BA PCIfA

Anthony Maull Cert Arch

Text Claire Finn BA MA PhD

Fieldwork Jim Burke

Andrew Smith BA

Emma Bayley BA

Illustration Amir Bassir BSc

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1-205036	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Byfield Road, Woodford Halse, Northamptonshire, March 2015		
Short description	MOLA Northampton carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the north of Byfield Road, Woodford Halse. The trench produced a single gully-like feature, probably a rut from a trackway, and evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. No other archaeological features were found.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation		
Site status	none		
Previous work	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Dicks 2012), geophysical survey (Simmonds 2013)		
Current land use	arable		
Future work	unknown		
Monument type/period	Ridge and furrow, medieval		
Significant finds	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Northamptonshire		
Site address	Land north of Byfield Road, Woodford Halse		
Postcode	n/a		
OS co-ordinates	453837 253244		
Area (sq m)	c10 ha		
Height aOD	c140-150m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Lesley Anne Mather, Northamptonshire County Council Planning		
Project Design originator	Gemma Hewitt, MOLA		
Director/Supervisor	Jim Burke MOLA		
Project Manager	Anthony Maull, Carol Simmonds MOLA		
Sponsor or funding body	Taylor Wimpey		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	2 March 2015		
End date	4 March 2015		
ARCHIVES		Location (Accession no.)	Content
Physical	MOLA Northampton Archive Store Acc no. ENN107909		none
Paper			site records, background data, photographs, two sections on permatrace
Digital			survey data, digital report, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Byfield Road, Woodford Halse, Northamptonshire, March 2015		
Serial title & volume	15/43		
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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

on land north of Byfield Road,

Woodford Halse, Northamptonshire

March 2015

Abstract

MOLA Northampton carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the north of Byfield Road, Woodford Halse. The trench produced a single gully-like feature, probably a rut caused by footpath use, and evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. No other archaeological features were found.

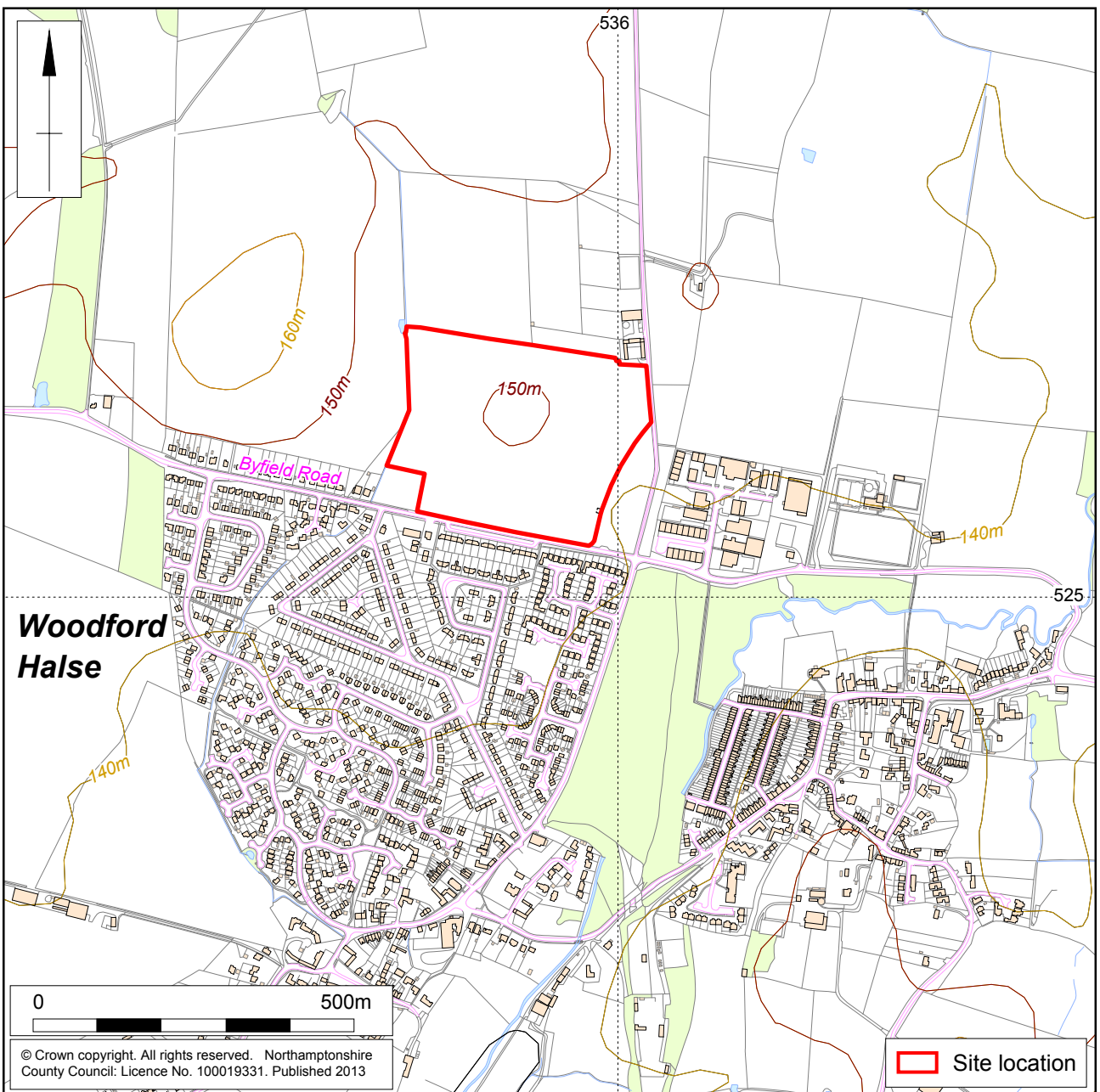
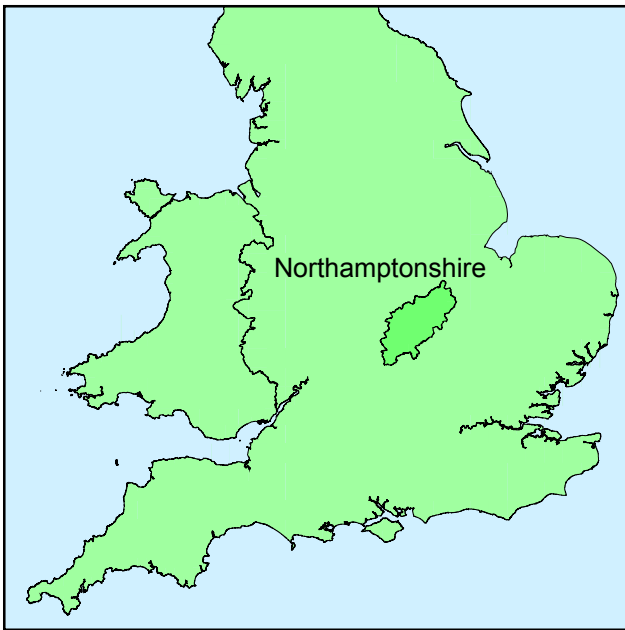
1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 MOLA Northampton was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey South Midlands Ltd to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land scheduled for proposed development at Byfield Road, Woodford Halse. Planning permission (DA/2014/0110) under Reserved Matters has been granted to construct c200 homes, with a program of archaeological evaluation required by the County Archaeological Advisor at Northamptonshire County Council being one aspect of the condition. This was in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). The works aimed to ensure that any archaeological remains within the area of proposed groundworks were appropriately investigated and recorded. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by MOLA and approved by NCC Planning prior to work commencing (Hewitt 2015). The evaluation was carried out following the guidelines suggested by the ClfA's Code of Conduct and Standard and guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014a and b), and the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (MOLA 2014).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the northern edge of Woodford Halse and Hinton villages, to the north of Byfield Road (Fig 1). The proposed development area is roughly 10 hectares in size, and lies across a small hill, rising from a height of c146m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) near the village to the south to around 151m aOD in the centre of the field, before falling off to c143m aOD on the area's eastern edge. The proposed development area is roughly trapezoid in shape and comprises one arable field to the north of Byfield Road (NGR 453837 253244). The solid geology of the site consists of an underlying bedrock of Jurassic Whitby Mudstone Formation, bordering an area to the east of Marlstone rock comprising ferruginous ironstone and limestone (BGS2015). The superficial geology of this area is of Denchworth association soils, a group containing slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged clayey or fine loamy soils (Cranfield University 2015).



Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1

2.1 Historical and archaeological background

A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken by CgMs Consulting (Dicks 2012), and followed by a geophysical survey in 2013 (Simmonds 2013). Both the DBA and a 2015 search of the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) showed that there are no scheduled monuments within 1km of the study site (Fig 2). The only non-designated heritage asset within the bounds of the site was an area of ridge and furrow (HER9900/01), visible on aerial photographs (Dicks 2012) and identified in the geophysical survey (Simmonds 2013). The following summary is drawn from the pre-existing DBA (Dicks 2012) and NHER search.

Evidence for prehistoric or pre-medieval activity in the area is scarce. Three Neolithic flint cores and nine flint flakes were recovered from Hinton Manor, a Grade II listed 17th-century stable block (NHER 545), c600m to the south of the site. Roman pottery sherds were also recovered from the same site. An undated series of crop marks have been identified in the adjacent field c270m to the west. It is possible that these represent a square enclosure of prehistoric date (NHER 9644).

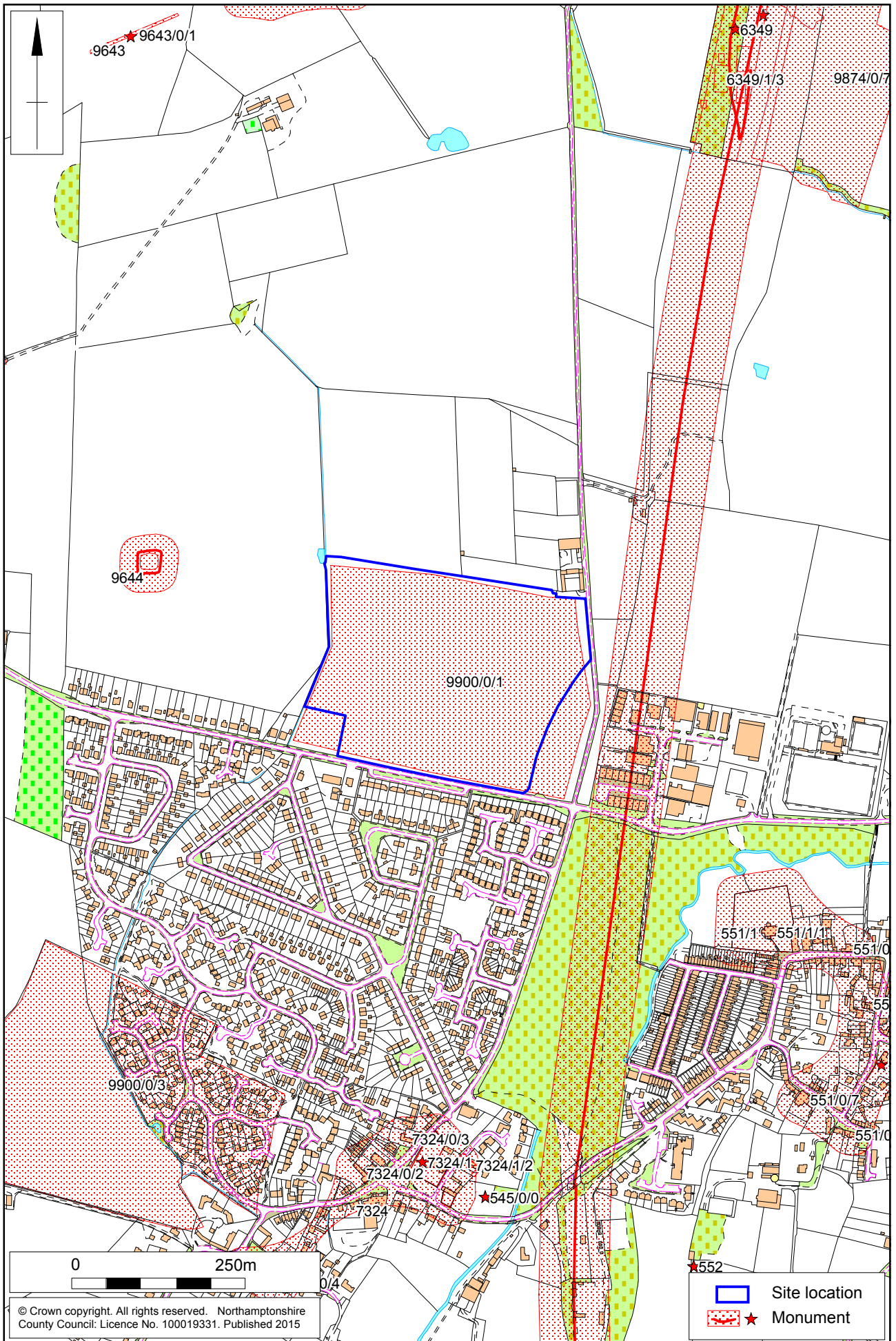
The village of Hinton was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 with a population of 15 households with associated arable land, three acres of meadow and one mill. The site is located within the parish of Woodford-cum-Membris and was formed of three medieval settlements, each with its own land unit (RCHME 1981). The development site lies within eastern of the three settlements of Woodford Halse and within the open fields of Hinton.

Hinton's fields were enclosed in 1753, and the site is shown on the Tithe Map of 1840 (NRO). The presence of a windmill was identified on the Eyre map (revised by Jefferys 1779). It is possible that it lies within the development area. However there is the suggestion that the correct location for the windmill may be further west on high ground (170m aOD) where the possible prehistoric enclosure (HER9664) is located (Dicks 2012). Another possible windmill mound is marked to the north near the route of the dismantled railway (HER550/1).

A geophysical survey was completed by Northamptonshire Archaeology (now MOLA Northampton) and identified ploughed-out remains of medieval ridge and furrow, although no earthworks are extant (Dicks 2012), and a number of ferrous signals of uncertain origin (Simmonds 2013) (see Fig 3).

Table 1: NHER data from c1km around the proposed development site

NHER number	Details	Location (centred on)
548	Possible Prehistoric Settlement	SP 53587 54198
9643/0/1	Possible roadway, unknown date	SP 53440 54196
7324	Historic village of Hinton	SP 53647 52439
551,	Historic village of Woodford Halse	SP 54350 52944
551/1, 551/1/3, 18/154	St. Mary the Virgin, Church Street, and churchyard	SP 54299 52896
545, 545/0/0	Unstratified prehistoric and Romano-British finds	SP 53900 52500
9900/0/1	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 53859 53236
9900/0/4	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 53016 53747
9900/0/2	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 53340 52570
9874/0/7	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 54432 54020
9644	Undated, possibly, prehistoric rectangular enclosure	SP 53416 53413
547/0/0	Unstratified medieval find	SP 53159 52850
9900	Open Field System, Hinton	SP 53003 53002
552	Possible medieval/ post medieval agricultural activity	SP 54198 52403
547	Spot find – 15th century ampulla	SP 5316 5285
550/1, 550/1/1	Ploughed out windmill mound	SP 54559 54304
7324/1, 7324/1/4, 17/139, 7324/1/1 1634	Hinton Manor (Grade II*) and garden features	SP 53810 52551
7324/0/2, 17/143	Hinton House Park	SP 52964 53885
7324/0/3, 17/144	No. 20 (The Homestead) Grade II	SP 53729 52529
7324/1/2, 17/141	No. 7 Phipps Road (Top Farmhouse) Grade II	SP 53788 52582
7324/1/3, 17/142	Shelter shed range at the Manor House, Grade II	SP 53881 52546
7324/0/5, 17/146	Stable block to The Manor House and attached walls, Grade II	SP 53851 52503
7324/0/4, 17/145	Bromley's Farmhouse, Grade II	SP 53557 52393
551/0/8, 18/149	Nos. 8 and 10, Grade II	SP 53600 52369
551/0/4, 18/148	No. 1 School Street, Grade II	SP 54382 52870
551/0/3, 18/147	Manor House, School Street, Grade II	SP 54427 52858
551/0/5, 18/137	Folly Farmhouse, School Street, Grade II	SP 54437 52838
551/0/6, 18/138	Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 High Street, Grade II	SP 54454 52774
551/0/2, 18/134	No. 14 High Street (Round Hill Farmhouse), Grade II	SP 54441 52764
551/2, 551/2/1, 18/135	Nos. 9 and 11, High Street, Grade II	SP 54479 52732
551/0/7, 1242920	Tews Farmhouse, High Street, Grade II	SP 54473 52698
551/0/1, 18/150 408/1,	Moravian Chapel and No. 12 Parsons Street, Grade II	SP 54356 52633.
6349/1, 6349/1/3	Nos. 6 and 8 South Street, Grade II	SP 54427 52587
	Great Central Railway (London Extension to Annesley) and associated Industrial Activity	SP 54191 53431, SP 54259 54179
	Charwelton Brickworks	SP 54261 54164



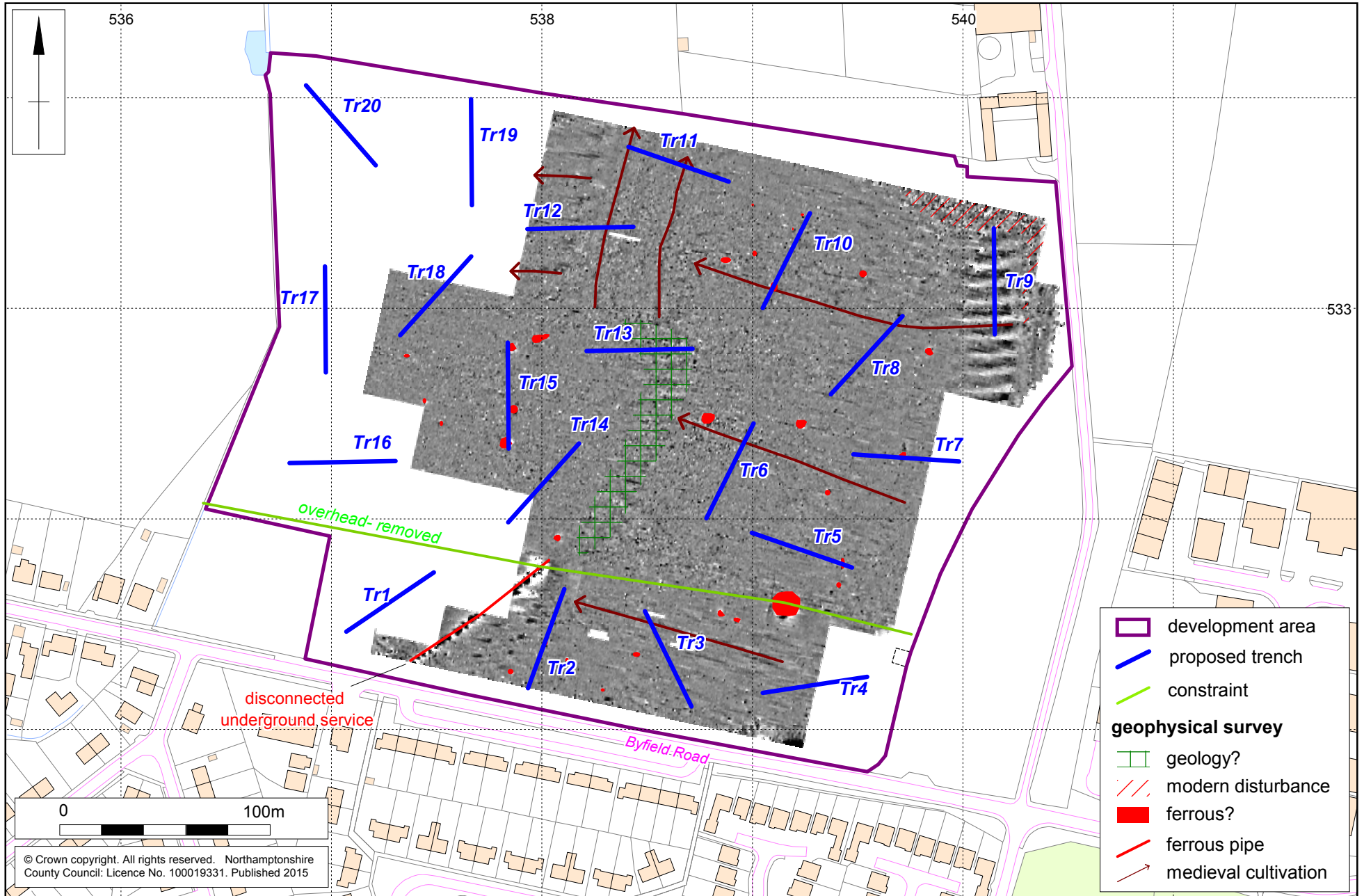
Scale 1: 7500

Historic Environment Record (HER) results Fig 2

Scale 1:2500 (A4)

Interpreted geophysical survey results and trench layout

Fig 3



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to understand the nature, function and character of the site in its cultural and environmental setting, specifically to:

- identify, investigate and record all archaeological deposits, exposed during the groundworks for the new development and any associated groundworks;
- determine and record the date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological deposits;
- recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the course of the fieldwork and analysis.

The work aimed to contribute to the research objectives drawn from national and regional research frameworks (EH 1991 and 1997; Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012; Cooper 2006).

4 METHODOLOGY

The evaluation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006), as well as specific guidelines for this project given by the Northamptonshire County Council Planning authority, and the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Hewitt 2015).

The evaluation comprised of the excavation of twenty (20) trial trenches 50m in length and up to 1.8m wide. These trenches were positioned to target areas of anomaly as highlighted by the geophysical survey (Simmonds 2013), as well as apparent blank areas and those which had previously been unsurveyed (Fig 3). This was to ensure an even sampling of the development site. Trenches were positioned using Leica System 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. The topsoil, subsoil and non-structural post-medieval and later deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to reveal any archaeological remains or, where these were absent, the natural substrate. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil and other deposits, under archaeological supervision. The machined surface was cleaned by hand sufficiently to identify and establish the extent of any archaeological features.

All archaeological features were given a separate context number. Deposits were described on *pro-forma* trench sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds, as detailed by the MOLA fieldwork guide (MOLA 2014). The trench and spoil heap was scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. Subsequent to the evaluation, the trench was backfilled with up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator. Section drawings of the trench 6 and feature [204] were produced. Digital photographs also formed the principal photographic record for report purposes, and black and white negatives were taken for submission to the archive.

5 EVALUATION EVIDENCE

The topsoil across all of the trenches was a dark grey brown silty clay. Subsoil was identified in four trenches (4, 5, and 13). In trench 13, this comprised a light grey-brown silty clay, 30 to 180mm deep. Trenches 4, 5, and 9 at the eastern edge of the site produced a subsoil of orange-brown silty clay colluvium, between 0.06 and 0.31m deep. The natural geology across the site proved to be highly patchy and uneven. Ten trenches had a natural horizon of pale yellow firm clay with blue grey and orange mottling (202, 302, 602, 1102, 1202, 1303, 1402, 1502, 1802, 2002). However, six trenches demonstrated a change in the natural, with the pale yellow mottled clays giving way to a darker brown-orange sandy clay. In some trenches, this appeared as patches (1602, 1002) and in others the change between the geologies gradually took place towards the lower end of the trench, following the topography of the hill (102, 503, 802, 1702). The remaining four trenches only contained the darker colluvial wash natural, dark orange-brown sandy clay with ironstone inclusions (403, 702, 1902, 902). These trenches were found in the lowest ground around the edges of the site. This change in geology was previously identified through the geophysical survey (Simmonds 2013).



Trial Trench 16, showing topsoil and natural horizons Fig 4

The most significant archaeological activity identified through the evaluation was evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Figs 5 and 6, section 1). This was also previously known, through geophysical survey, and from aerial photographs (NHER 9900/0/1). All of the trenches produced evidence of cultivation strips, although in several trenches these were shallow and ephemeral, suggesting they were almost completely destroyed by later ploughing. Plough scars were also visible in six trenches, running parallel to or bisecting the cultivation strips. The strips were generally between 2 and 4m wide and between 4.40m and 6m apart. The evaluation confirmed the

conclusions of the geophysical survey report that three furlongs were in evidence, with the alignment of the cultivation strips altering across the site (Fig 7). To the west, the strips were aligned east-west, as seen in trenches 1, 12, and 14 to 20). In the area crossing the main hilltop to the north, ridge and furrow ran north-south (trenches 11 and 12), and to the east, the strips were aligned east-west and had a broad S-shaped curve (trenches 2 to 10). Trench 12 contained strips of both north-south and east-west alignment. There is also a clear realignment of the cultivation strips to the east of the site, probably to adjust to the changing topography. Two small pieces of pottery were found in furrows in trenches 2 and 9; both pieces were of late medieval Midland Purple Ware. A highly degraded fragment of brick was also recovered from trench 9.



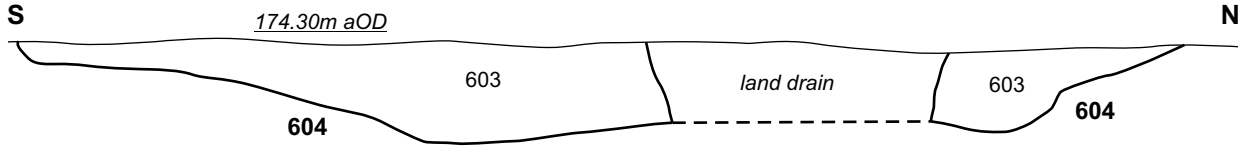
Trial Trench 15, showing east to west ridge and furrow, looking north Fig 5

Land drains and modern pipework were encountered in trenches 5, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, and 20. In several cases the land drains followed the alignment of the furrows (Fig 6, section 1).

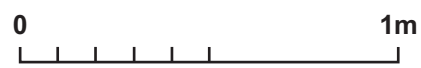
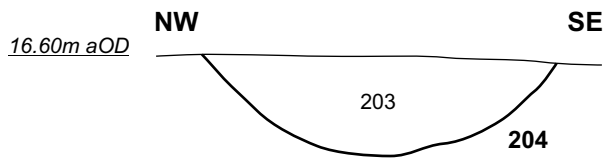
One possibly archaeological gully was found in the north end of trench 2 (Fig 6, section 2). This was a shallow u-shaped curvilinear cut with a fill of mid yellow-brown clay. The fill contained no dating evidence but appeared to be cut by the east-west aligned furrows, suggesting it predated them. The function of this feature is unknown but it is possible that it was a trackway, linking gates at the north and south of the field.

No further archaeological finds or features were identified, and there was no indication that a post-medieval windmill had ever been positioned here (Dicks 2012).

Section 1



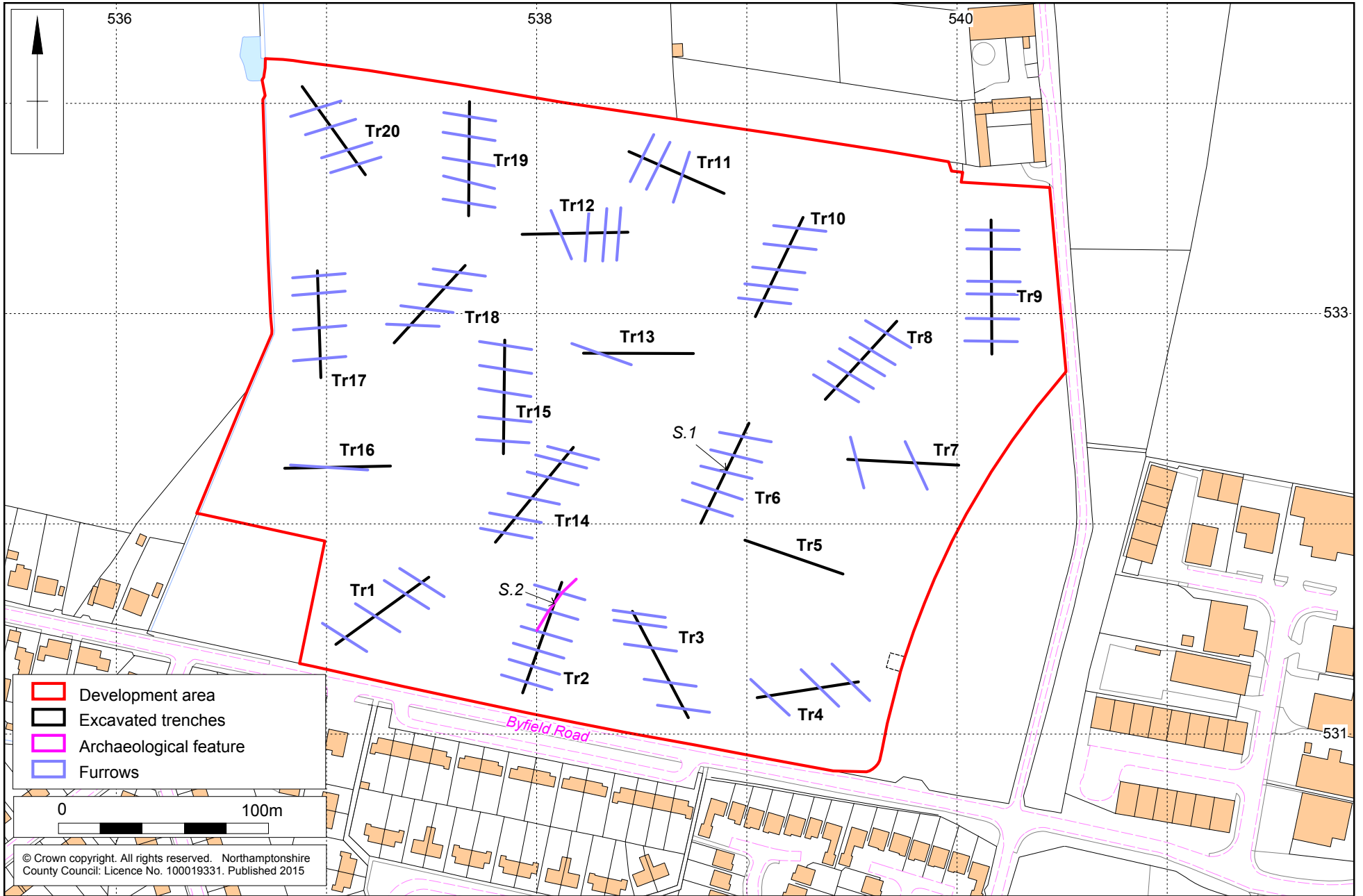
Section 2



Scale 1:2500 (A4)

The excavated trenches, showing archaeological features and furrows

Fig 7



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6 CONCLUSION

Twenty trial trenches were excavated as part of archaeological evaluation on land north of Byfield Road in Woodford Halse. Only one gully was found which may pre-date the ridge and furrow; it probably represents a trackway. All of the trenches contained ridge and furrow cultivation strips, which were shown to change in alignment according to the shape and topography of the fields. The presence of ridge and furrow is in line with the conclusions of the previous geophysical survey (Simmonds 2013), as is the confirmation of a change in the natural geology at the centre of the site on the high ground. Colluvium was noted to the north and north-east of the site. The ferrous anomalies identified during the survey were shown to be modern debris and pipework.

No evidence of the proposed post-medieval windmill was found, and there were no indications of further archaeological activity.

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MOLA Northampton, 13 March 2015

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
1	1.8m x 50m, NE-SW	453747 253174	144.83-146.21m	0.28 – 0.41m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
101	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silty clay plough soil.	0.21-0.31m	-
102	Natural	Mixed orange-brown sandy clay with yellow-grey sandy clay and chalk area prone to flooding	-	-



Overview of trench 1, looking north-east Fig 8

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
2	1.8m x 50m, NNE-SSW	453811 253172	146.07 – 147.41m	0.34 – 0.58m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
201	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silty clay plough soil.	0.17-0.33m	-
202	Natural	Mixed orange-brown sandy clay with yellow-blue sandy clay and chalk area prone to flooding	-	-
203	Fill of 204	Orange-brown silty clay rare gravel and chalk	0.46m wide 0.13m deep	-
204	Cut of gully	Shallow U-shape gully	0.46m wide 0.13m deep	-



Overview of trench 2, looking north Fig 9

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
3	1.8m x 50m, NW x SE	453845 253158	144.70 – 146.28m	0.31 – 0.40m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
301	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silty clay plough soil.	0.22-0.31m	-
302	Natural	Light yellow-orange and sandy orange-white sandy chalk till	-	-



Overview of trench 3, looking north-west Fig 10

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
4	1.8m x 50m, WSW-ENE	453904 253117	142.20m	0.54 – 0.60m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
401	Topsoil	Mid grey-black sandy silt moderate gravel and chalk	0.28-0.43m	-
402	Layer	Mid grey-brown sandy silt moderate gravel, flint and chalk	0.01-0.09m	-
403	Natural	Dark orange-brown sandy ironstone clay. area prone to flooding	-	-



Overview of trench 4, looking west-south-west Fig 11

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
5	1.8m x 50m, E-W	453899 253192	146.21 – 143.35m	0.39 – 0.64m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
501	Topsoil	Mid grey-black sandy silt moderate gravel and flint.	0.18-0.30m	-
502	Subsoil	Orange-brown sandy silty clay occasional gravels	0.12-0.15m	-
503	Natural	Orange-brown silty sand with patches of yellow sandy clay	-	-



Overview of trench 5, looking west Fig 12

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
6	1.8m x 50m, NNE-SSW	453900 253247	147.42 - 148.24m	0.31 – 0.32m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
601	Topsoil	Mid grey-black sandy silt moderate gravel and flint.	0.21-0.32m	-
602	Natural	Light orange-brown changing to dark orange-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravels, flint and chalk	-	-
603	Fill of 604	Dark orange-brown silty sandy clay	1.60m wide 0.13m deep	-
604	Cut of furrow	Shallow cut of furrow	1.60m wide 0.13m deep	-
605	Fill of 606	Dark orange-brown silty sandy clay	0.40m wide	-
606	Cut of Land-drain	U-Shape cut of land-drain	0.40m wide	-



Overview of trench 6, looking north-north-east Fig 13

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
7	1.8m x 50m, E-W	454000 253227	142.09 – 145.15m	0.37 – 0.49m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
701	Topsoil	Mid grey-orange sandy silt moderate gravel, flint and chalk	0.32-0.42m	-
702	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy silt occasional gravels and ironstone	-	-



Overview of trench 7, looking east Fig 14

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
8	1.8m x 50m NE-SW	453970 253296	144.82m	0.42 – 0.64m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
801	Topsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay moderate ironstone	0.26-0.38m	-
802	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy ironstone silty clay occasional gravel and flint	-	-



Overview of trench 8, looking north-east Fig 15

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
9	1.8m x 50m N-S	454016 253344	142.77 - 144.08m	0.28 – 0.60m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel and chalk root disturbance at northern part of trench	0.22-0.29m	-
902	Colluvium	Mid orange-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravels, and ironstone	1.25m sondage	-



Overview of trench 9, looking north Fig 16

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
10	1.8m x 50m NNE-SSW	453926 253345	147.36 – 149.11m	0.31 – 0.39m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel	0.21-0.31m	-
1002	Natural	Orange-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravels and ironstone	-	-



Overview of trench 10, looking north-north-east Fig 17

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
11	1.8m x 50m WNW-ESE	453843 253377	148.89 – 149m	0.27 – 0.36m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1101	Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel.	0.20-0.30m	-
1102	Natural	Grey-brown silty clay occasional stone, gravel and chalk		-



Overview of trench 11, looking west-north-west Fig 18

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
12	1.8m x 50m E-W	453793 253337	148.59 – 150.33m	0.33 – 0.42m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel and chalk	0.22-0.29m	-
1202	Natural	Yellow-brown silty clay frequent gravel and ironstone	-	-



Overview of trench 12, looking east Fig 19

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
13	1.8m x 50m E-W	453821 253279	150.55 – 151.78m	0.33 – 0.58m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel and chalk	0.22-0.29m	-
1302	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay	0.08-0.18m	-
1303	Natural	Yellow-brown silty clay frequent gravel and ironstone	-	-



Overview of trench 13, looking east Fig 20

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
14	1.8m x 50m NE-SW	453817 253236	147.93 – 150.50m	0.34 – 0.53m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
1401	Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel	0.29-0.41m	-
1402	Natural	Yellow-brown silty clay frequent gravel and ironstone	-	-



Overview of trench 14, looking north-east Fig 21

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
15	1.8m x 50m N-S	453783 253283	-	0.27 – 0.35m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
1501	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel	0.18-0.31m	-
1502	Natural	Pale yellow-brown silty clay frequent gravel and ironstone	-	-



Overview of trench 15, looking south Fig 22

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
16	1.8m x 50m E-W	453730, 253227	-	0.45 – 0.61m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1601	Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay moderate gravel and stone	0.21-0.28m	-
1602	Natural	Yellow-brown orange-brown silty clay frequent gravel, stone and ironstone area prone to flooding	-	-



Overview of trench 16, looking west Fig 23

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
17	1.8m x 50m N-S	453695 253320	146.61m	0.21 – 0.36m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
1701	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel and stone	0.21-0.26m	-
1702	Natural	Yellow-brown silty clay frequent gravel and ironstone area prone to flooding	-	-



Overview of trench 17, looking north Fig 24

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
18	1.8m x 50m NE-SW	453766 253324	146.35 – 147.69m	0.25 – 0.27m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
1801	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silty clay moderate gravel and ironstone	0.17-0.25m	-
1802	Natural	Orange-brown silty clay frequent gravel and ironstone area prone to flooding	-	-



Overview of trench 18, looking north-east Fig 25

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
19	1.8m x 50m N-S	453767 253400	147.15	0.32 – 0.37m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
1901	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay moderate gravel and ironstone	0.26-0.37m	-
1902	Natural	Dark orange-brown silty clay frequent gravel and ironstone area prone to flooding		-



Overview of trench 19, looking north Fig 26

WOODFORD HALSE, BYFIELD ROAD

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth of natural
20	1.8m x 50m SE-NW	453687 253405	146.33 – 146.81m	0.41 – 0.60m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
2001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay moderate gravel, stone and ironstone	0.19-0.32m	-
2002	Natural	Orange-brown silty clay frequent gravel and ironstone area prone to flooding	-	-



Overview of trench 20, looking north-west Fig 27



MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 700 493
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk