

Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Peace Hill Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire July 2017

Report No.17/91

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Illustrator: Joanne Clawley



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NGR: TL 673 569



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Finds: Liz Muldowney & Jules Agnew BA MA

Animal bone Rebecca Gordon BSc MSc PhD

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No. molanort1-	291261		
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Peace Hill Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire			
Short description	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Peace Hill, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire. Three trenches were excavated and recorded a series of post-medieval or modern postholes, furrows on an east-west alignment and modern wheel ruts.			
Project type	Trial trench evaluation			
Previous work	-			
Current land use	Paddock			
Future work	Unknown			
Monument type and period	Post-medieval ditches, p	ostholes and furrows		
Significant finds	None			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Northamptonshire			
Site address	Peace Hill, Bugbrooke			
Easting and northing	NGR SP 673 569			
Area (sq m/ha)	c 0.49ha			
HeightaOD	c 82-84m aOD			
PROJECT CREATORS				
Organisation	MOLA Northampton			
Project brief originator	Liz Mordue, Northamptor	nshire County Council		
Project Design originator	MOLA			
Director/Supervisor	Paul Sharrock, MOLA			
Project Managers	Liz Muldowney, MOLA			
Sponsor or funding body	Snowdon Homes			
PROJECT DATE				
Start date	10 July 2017			
End date	11 July 2017			
ARCHIVES	Location	Contents		
Physical		-		
Paper	BUG PHL 17 Site records			
Digital	ENN108777	Survey data, report, photographs		
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Peace Hill, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire			
Serial title & volume	MOLA Northampton report 17/91			
Author(s)	Paul Sharrock			
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Archaeological evaluation on land at Peace Hill, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire July 2017

Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Peace Hill, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire. Three trenches were excavated and recorded a series of post-medieval or modern postholes, furrows on an east-west alignment and modern wheel ruts.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA was commissioned by Snowdon Homes to undertake archaeological trial trenching on land at Peace Hill, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 673 569, Fig 1), in advance of residential development (Planning Ref: S/2015/1573/MAF).

Northamptonshire County Council required that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in accordance with a Brief (Mordue 2016) supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (MOLA 2017). This work was undertaken in July 2017 and conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The area targeted by the archaeological trenching comprises a small paddock positioned south of Peace Hill, on the west side of the village (NGR SP 673 569; Fig 1). It is bounded to the north and east by domestic properties, to the south and west by agricultural fields.

The underlying geology of the site is recorded as Dyrham formation – siltstone and mudstone. Superficial deposits are not recorded (BGS 2017).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this phase of work was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting.

The general aims of the investigation were to investigate:

- the date, nature, significance and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- and to inform any future excavation or mitigation strategy.

The results were considered in light of the research aims suggested by English Heritage and the East Midlands Regional Research Framework (EH 1991; 1997; Cooper 2006; Knight et al 2012).

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A geophysical survey was undertaken to the north of the site by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Simmonds 2011) in May 2011. The survey identified an L shaped linear anomaly on the eastern boundary and the survey reflected the extant ridge and furrow earthworks. A number of ferrous anomalies were also encountered within the survey area.

The subsequent archaeological evaluation (Wolframm-Murray 2012) and excavation (Jones & Walker 2013) undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology identified part of an Iron Age enclosure. The work was carried out in two phases, in December 2012 and January 2013. To the north there were two ditches and a large pit, probably the margins of an area of open settlement, and to the south-east there was a large linear ditch, possibly a boundary system. All the features produced hand-built pottery which has been dated to the early-middle Iron Age. The current site is between the activity identified in the adjacent site and earthworks relating to medieval activity to the south.

5 METHODOLOGY

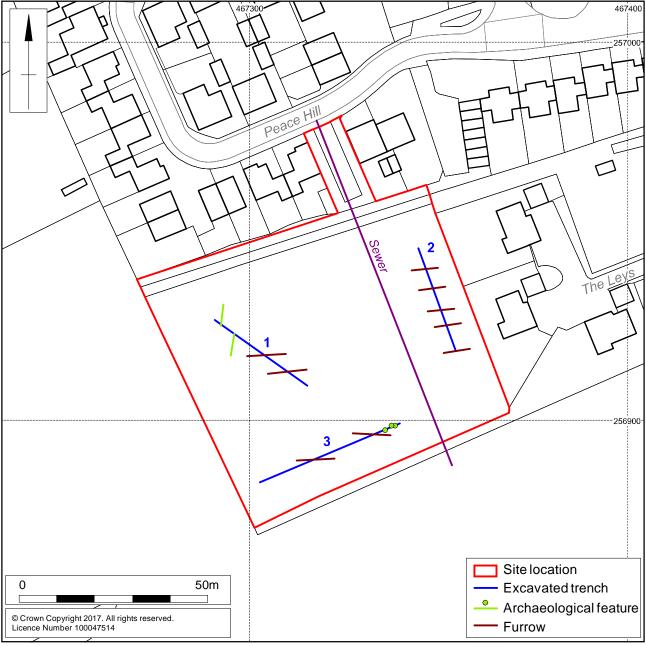
A total of three trenches were investigated; two were 30m long and one was 40m long. The locations of the trenches as outlined in the WSI and approved by Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Advisor. The trenches were located using a Leica Survey Grade RTK GPS operating to an accuracy of +/-0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum and were positioned to examine a representative sample across the development area.

A JCB 3CX fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to remove overburden to archaeological levels or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. The trenches were cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features. Archaeological deposits were examined by hand excavation to determine their nature. Recording followed standard MOLA Northampton procedures as described in the Fieldwork Manual (MOLA 2014). Deposits were described on *pro-forma* sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. A photographic record was compiled using digital images supplemented by 35mm black and white film.

All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014b) and the Historic England procedural document, Management of Field Projects in the Historic Environment (HE 2015).







Scale 1:1000

Site location and excavated trenches

6 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

6.1 General Stratification

The geological substrate across the site was consistent light brown-yellow sandy clay. Within Trenches 1 and 3 this was overlain by friable, mid orange-brown sandy clay subsoil varying in thickness from 0.33m to 0.37m. The topsoil across the site was friable, mid greyish-brown loam varying in depth from 0.21m to 0.26m.

6.2 Evaluation trenches

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located to the north west of the site on a northwest southeast alignment and was intersected by several furrows along its length from east to west (Fig 1). Two very shallow irregular parallel linear features, most likely wheel ruts, were present on a north south alignment at the north-western end of the trench. They were positioned on a slight rise in the land and may have been created by farm vehicles tracking up hill in bad ground conditions. Both contained post-medieval and modern material.



Trench 1, looking north-east, showing wheel ruts in foreground Fig 2



Trench 1: Oblique photo of east/west furrow [109], looking north-west

Fig 3

Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned northwest southeast and was located in the eastern half of the site (Fig 1). East to west aligned furrows seen in Trench 1 continued in this trench, no other archaeological features were encountered.



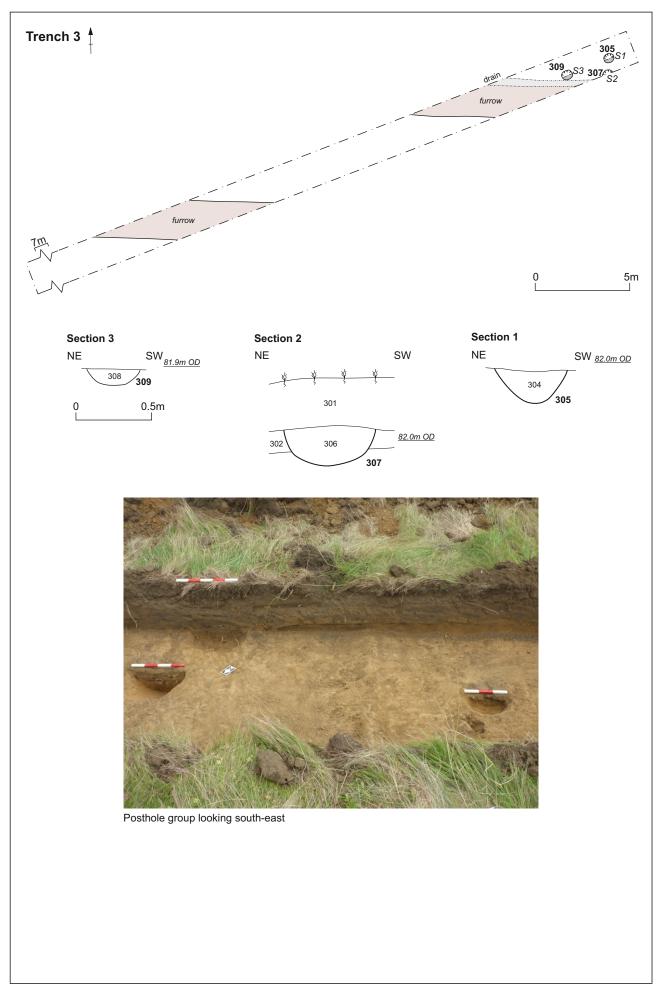
Trench 2, looking north-east Fig 4

Trench 3

Trench 3, located on a north-east southwest alignment along the site's southern edge (Fig 1) contained east west aligned furrows with an associated land drain. Three postholes, located towards the north-eastern end of the trench. Two of the postholes, [305] and [307], contained a high frequency of chicken bones and the third, [309] contained a small fragment of modern, late 20th century pottery.



Trench 3, looking south-west Fig 5



7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

7.1 All finds by Liz Muldowney and Jules Agnew

A small assemblage of finds including pottery, ceramic building material, vessel glass and clay tobacco pipe was recovered from six features across the evaluated area (Table 1). All were post-medieval or modern in date.

The pottery, brick fragments and vessel glass were small is size and generally abraded indicative of exposure to the elements and cultivation practices prior to final deposition. The brick fragments were hard fired but hand mixed and not machine made indicating a 19th or possibly early 20th century date.

All finds have been discarded.

Table 1: Finds quantification

Pottery					
Fill/Cut/Type	Number	Weight	Date	Comments	
		(g)			
106/[107]/Rut	2	1.7	Modern - late	Small fragments of blue glazed ceramic	
			20th century		
108/[109]/Furrow	7	30.7	Modern - late	Small sherds of glazed and decorated	
			20th century	pottery from at least three vessels. One	
				large sherd from a terracotta plant pot	
203/[204]/Furrow	1	2.7	Modern - late	One small sherd of cream glazed pottery,	
			20th century	possibly part of same vessel also	
				recovered from Furrow [109]	
308/[309]/Posthole	1	2.7	Modern - late	Small sherd of glazed vessel	
			20th century		
Totals	11	37.8			
Glass					
104/[105]/Rut	2	5.7	Modern - late	Two sherds of machine-made blue vessel	
			20th century	glass with applied greyish-brown glaze	
Totals	2	5.7			
CTP					
108/[109]/Furrow	3	10.7	19th century	Three clay pipe stems. Makers mark SF	
				or FS on one. If FS, may be Francis Street	
				Oundle 1824 & Northampton 1826-50	
Totals	3	10.7			
CBM					
106/[107]/Rut	2	20.7	Post-	Two fragments of brick, both hand made.	
			medieval	Probably 19th century	
203/[204]/Furrow	2	10.7	Post-	One small fragment of ex-foliated brick	
			medieval	face. One small fragment of fired clay,	
				possibly part of a poorly fired hand-made	
				brick	
304/[305]/Posthole	2	2.7	Post-	Two small brick fragments	
			medieval		
Totals	6	34.1			

7.2 Animal bone by Rebecca Gordon

A total of 34.4g of animal bone was recovered. It comprised solely chicken bones. The bones were retrieved from fills [304] and [308] and are in good condition. The range of elements suggests that partial skeletons from two mature birds were present. Medullary bone was observed inside the marrow cavity of a broken femur, which implies that the bird was egg-laying at the time of death.

Table 2: Fragment count and weight of animal bone from Bugbrooke, Peace Hill

Fill/Cut/Type	No. of fragment		weight (g)
304/[305]/Posthole		20	12.7
308/[309]/Posthole		19	21.7
Total		39	34.4

8 CONCLUSION

Limited archaeological remains were encountered in the evaluated area, all dating from the medieval to modern period. The earliest features were the furrows forming part of the remnant cultivation system. This probably had its origins in the medieval period, however the artefacts recovered from the furrows suggests that they continued as landscape features into the later post-medieval period after which they were ploughed out. The ruts and postholes were of recent origin, probably later 20th century in date. The presence of chicken bones from an egg laying aged bird in the postholes suggests the field was probably used for poultry at some point, perhaps with fences or structures associated with their coops.

No evidence was found to indicate that the Iron Age activity, noted in the area directly north of the site continued into the target area. The furrows on the site were also much less pronounced than in surrounding fields where they were clearly discernible from the surface prior to excavation.

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MOLA July 2017

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTRY

Trench	Length, width	NGR	Surface	Depth &
No	& alignment		height	height of
			(aOD)	natural
1	30m x 1.80m		84.21m	0.54m deep
	NW-SE			83.67m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
101	Topsoil	Loose mid greyish brown loam	0.21m deep	-
		with occasional small stones		
102	Subsoil	Friable mid orange/brown sandy	0.33m deep	-
		clay		
103	Natural	Moderately compact light	-	-
		brownish yellow sandy clay with		
		frequent stones and chalk flecks		
104	Fill of ditch	Moderately compact mid greyish	0.40m wide	Glass
	/wheel rut	brown loamy silt with occasional	0.03m deep	
		charcoal and small stones		
105	Cut of ditch	N-S linear, very shallow and a	0.40m wide	-
	/wheel rut	flat to concave base	0.03m deep	
106	Fill of ditch	Moderately compact mid greyish	0.60m wide	Pottery
	/wheel rut	brown loamy silt with occasional	0.07m deep	
		charcoal and small stones		
107	Cut of ditch	N-S linear, very shallow, gradual	0.60m wide	-
	/wheel rut	western side and moderate	0.07m deep	
		eastern side leading to a flat		
		base		
108	Fill of furrow	Moderately compact light brown	2.50m wide	Pottery, brick
		clayey silt with frequent charcoal	0.16m deep	and clay
		and occasional stones		pipe
109	Cut of furrow	Shallow linear with moderate	2.50m wide	-
		sides and a wide flat base	0.16m deep	

Trench	Length, width	NGR	Surface	Depth &
No	& alignment		height	height of
			(aOD)	natural
2	30m x 1.80m		82.34m	0.21m deep
	NE-SW			82.13m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
201	Topsoil	Loose mid greyish brown loam	0.21m deep	-
		with occasional small stones		
202	Natural	Moderately compact light	-	-
		brownish yellow sandy clay with		
		frequent stones and chalk flecks		
203	Fill of furrow	Moderately compact light brown	1.30m wide	Pottery
		clayey silt with frequent charcoal	0.30m deep	
		and occasional stones		
204	Cut of furrow	Shallow linear with moderate	1.30m wide	-
		sides and a wide flat base	0.30m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
3	40 x 1.80m NE-SW		82.38m	0.37m deep 82.01m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
004	T	Lanca and the second second	0.04	Samples
301	Topsoil	Loose mid greyish brown loam	0.24m deep	-
		with occasional small stones		
302	Subsoil	Friable mid orange/brown sandy	0.37m deep	-
		clay		
303	Natural	Moderately compact light	-	-
		brownish yellow sandy clay with		
		frequent stones and chalk flecks		
304	Fill of posthole	Loose mid greyish brown silty	0.45m dia	Animal bone
		sand with occasional small	0.20m deep	and fired
		stones and charcoal		clay
305	Cut of posthole	Small circular posthole with	0.45m dia	-
		steep sides and a concave base	0.20m deep	
306	Fill of posthole	Loose mid greyish brown silty	0.60m dia	Animal bone
		sand with occasional small	0.25m deep	
		stones and frequent charcoal		
307	Cut of posthole	Small circular posthole with	0.60m dia	-
	•	moderate sides and a concave	0.25m deep	
		base		
308	Fill of posthole	Loose mid greyish brown silty	0.35m dia	Pottery
	-	sand with occasional small	0.10m deep	-
		stones		
309	Cut of posthole	Small circular posthole with	0.35m dia	-
	•	steep sides and a concave base	0.10m deep	





