



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
on Land at 3a Church Lane, Kislingbury, Northamptonshire**

**NGR:
SP 69640 59370**



Gavin Speed

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**An Archaeological Evaluation on
Land at 3a Church Lane, Kislingbury,
Northamptonshire**

(SP 69640 59370)

Gavin Speed

For: CgMs Consulting Ltd

Approved by:

Signed



Date: 08/03/2013

Name: Patrick Clay

**University of Leicester
Archaeological Services**
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614
www.le.ac.uk/ulas

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An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 3a Church Lane, Kislingbury, Northamptonshire

Gavin Speed

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at 3a Church Lane, Kislingbury, Northamptonshire (SP 69640 59370). The work was undertaken as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of a proposed residential development.

The evaluation revealed archaeological deposits consisting of ditches/gullies, three dating to the medieval period; these may represent property or field boundaries. A further seven archaeological features were undated, but were of a similar composition and orientation and so may be contemporary. Four worked flint fragments of probable Neolithic / Bronze Age and Mesolithic or Upper Palaeolithic date were all found residually within the medieval ditches. These hint at prehistoric activity within the area.

The site archive will be held by ULAS, accession no. NH_KIS13, until a recipient organization for Northamptonshire has been established.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS for CgMs Consulting Ltd in February 2013 on land at 3a Church Lane, Kislingbury (Figure 1), Northamptonshire (SP 69640 59370). This was undertaken in advance of an application for proposed residential development.

The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies within an area of archaeological interest. Therefore, the Assistant Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, require that an evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken as detailed in their brief (NCC 2012). University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) has been commissioned to undertake the work on behalf of the client.

The work was required in order to assess the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which might be present in order to determine the potential impact upon them from future development proposals.

This document presents the results of the archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, and follows a Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work (Clay 2012), as agreed with NCC. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of

any heritage assets in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

The development area lies between Mill Lane and Church Lane (Figure 2). The area was formerly used as allotments. It is bounded to the north-west by a public footpath and on other sides by residential properties and gardens. Topographically the site is reasonably level and lies at an approximate height of 70m above O.D. It is centred on grid ref 469640 259370. The geology maps indicate that the site contains glacial sand and gravel.

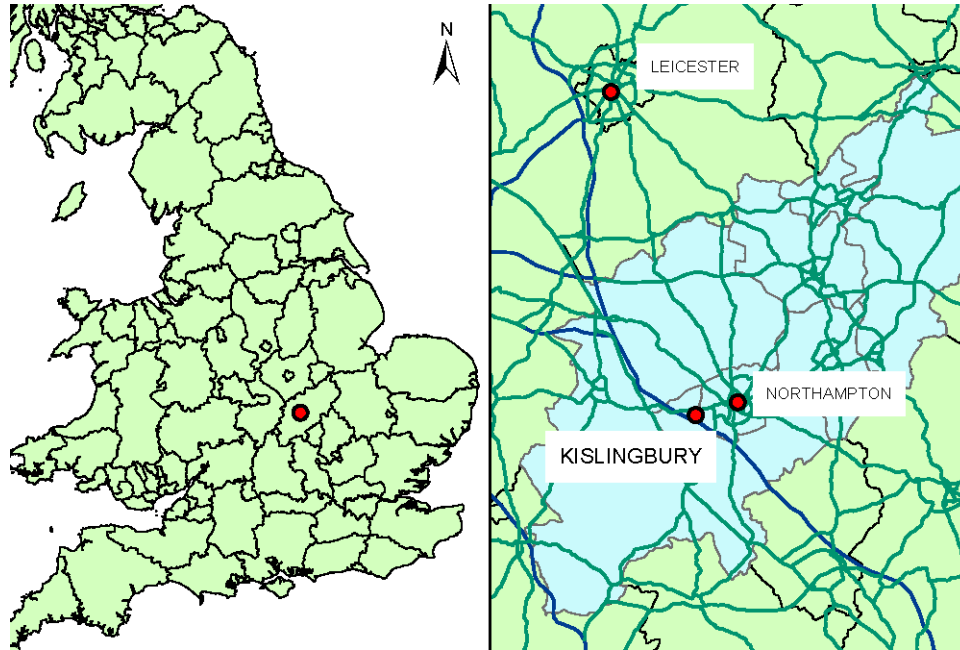


Figure 1: Site location within the UK and Northamptonshire

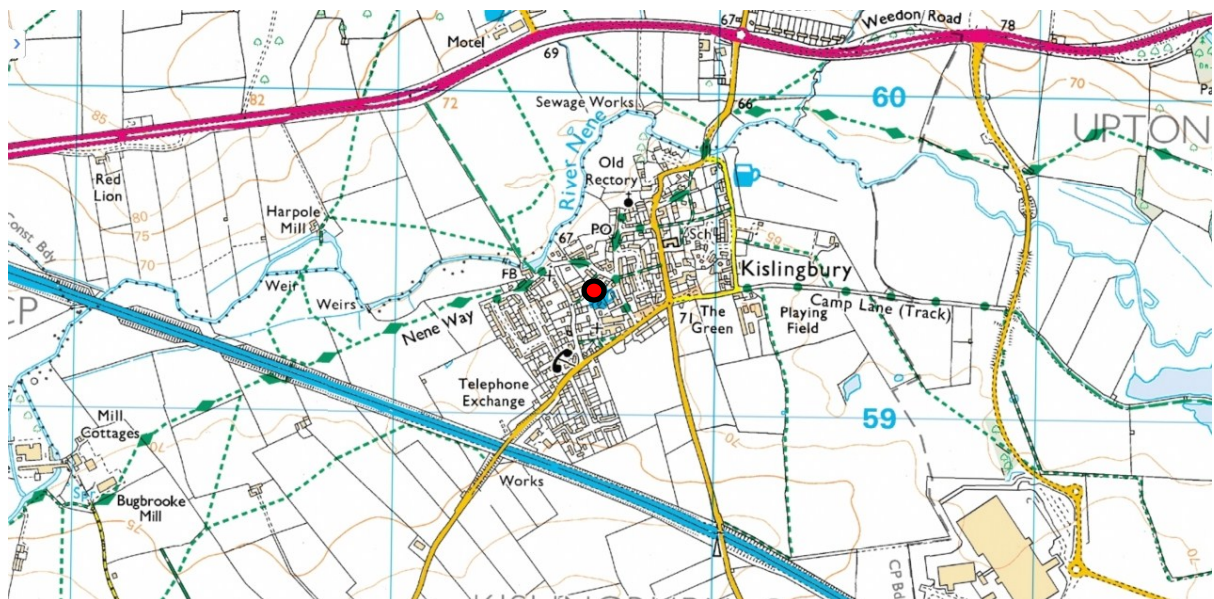


Figure 2: Site location within Kislingbury (red dot)

Reproduced from the Landranger 1:25000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies within the historic core of Kislingbury, and to the south of the church. It is thought that settlement in this area of the village is earlier than the settlement to the east around the High Street, based on the much more regular street pattern to the east, suggesting a partly planned settlement.

The damaged remains of possible medieval house platforms were recorded along Church Lane in the early 1980s but are no longer visible.

Several unstratified finds of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date have been recorded from various locations in and around the village.

4. Aims and Objectives

The project has the potential to address the following regional research aims:

Romano British (Taylor 2006; Knight et al 2012)

What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape? (5.4.5)

Early Medieval (Lewis, 2006; Knight et al 2012)

What impact may Germanic and Scandinavian immigration have had upon rural settlement patterns, and how may place name evidence contribute to studies of settlement evolution? ((6.4.1)

What factors may underlie the progression from dispersed to nucleated settlement and the growth of settlement hierarchies? (6.4.4)

High Medieval village cores (Knight et al 2012)

How can we elucidate further the development of nucleated villages, and in particular the contribution of the Danelaw to changes in village morphology? (7.2.1)

How can we clarify further the processes of settlement desertion and shrinkage especially within zones of dispersed settlement? (7.2.2)

How and where was post-Conquest pottery manufactured and distributed and what communication systems were employed? (7.6.1).

What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in urban, rural and coastal communities (7.7.4?)

The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To identify possible areas of archaeological potential liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

- To establish the location, extent, date, and significance of any archaeological deposits located.
- To define the quality and state of preservation of these deposits.
- To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

The objective was to gain an indication of the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which may be present in order that an informed planning decision can be taken.

5. Methodology

A c. 6% sample by trial trenching of the area was required, comprising c. 160m² (of 2663m²), the equivalent of five 20m by 1.6m trenches.

Topsoil and overburden was removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches were excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first. All excavation by machine and hand was undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they were to be adequately protected from deterioration.

Trenches were examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located were planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits were sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention was paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

Measured drawings of all archaeological features were prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights were taken as appropriate. Sections of any excavated archaeological features were drawn at an appropriate scale and all sections were levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark. Trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches were backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

The work followed the approved design specification (Clay 2012) and adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008).

6. Results

Five trenches were excavated with archaeological deposits located in four trenches (1-3, 5), Trench 4 contained no archaeological finds or deposits.

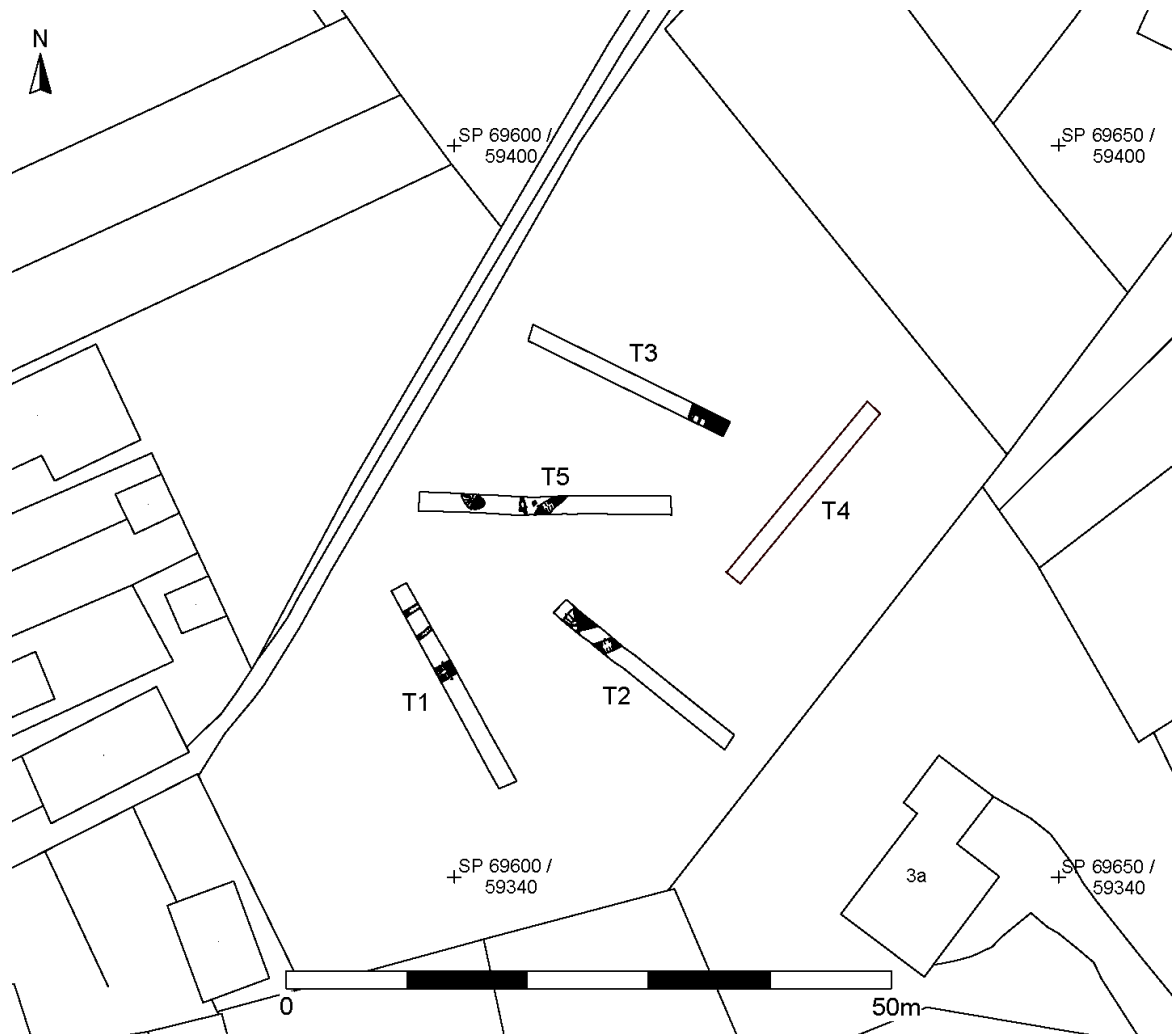


Figure 3: Trench plan

The topsoil was consistent across the site and was composed of a mid dark brown-black silt-clay with occasional small rounded pebbles. It ranged in thickness from 0.2-0.35m. Below this was a mid brown silt-clay subsoil, ranging in thickness from 0.3-0.5m. Natural substratum was reached in all trenches and consisted of gravels and clay, and was reached at 0.55-0.80m (see table below for full details).

TRENCH	ORIENTATION	LENGTH AND WIDTH (metres)	TOPSOIL THICKNESS (metres)	SUBSOIL THICKNESS (metres)	DESCRIPTION	TRENCH DEPTH (MIN-MAX metres)	LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGY (metres a O.D.)
1	NW-SE	20 x 1.6	0.26-0.3	0.4-0.44	Three NE-SW ditches ([1], [15], [17]).	0.68-0.7	71.06
2	NW-SE	20 x 1.6	0.2-0.32	0.26-0.45	Two NE-SW ditches ([3] & [5]).	0.65-0.72	71.08
3	NW-SE	20 x 1.6	0.27-0.33	0.33-0.5	One large pit or ditch [13].	0.65-0.8	70.30
4	NE-SW	20 x 1.6	0.25-0.35	0.38-0.45	No archaeological finds or features	0.7-0.8	n/a
5	E-W	20 x 1.6	0.22-0.35	0.3-0.5	Two ditches ([8] & [12]), post-hole ([10], and pit [20].	0.55-0.8	70.68

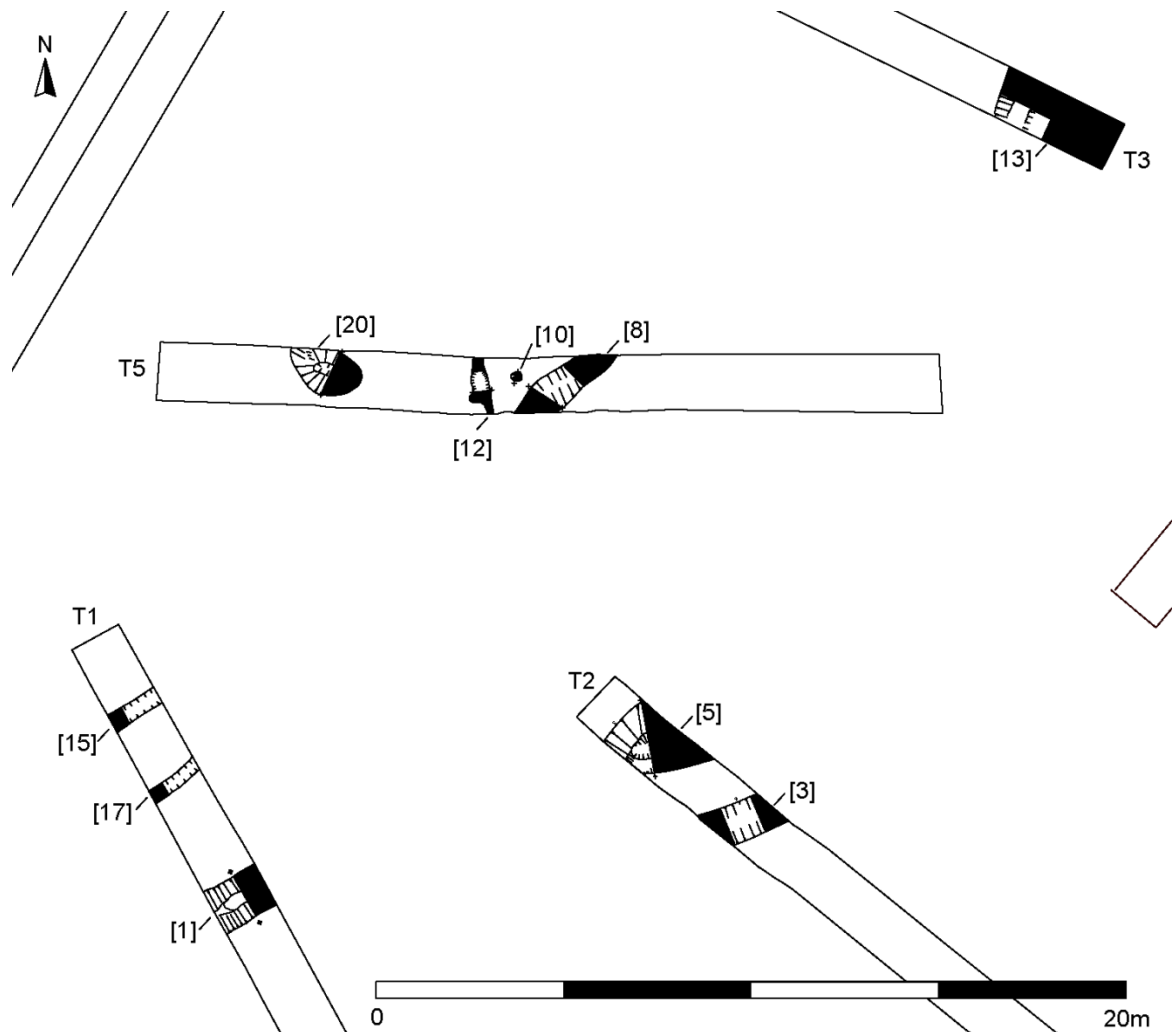


Figure 4: Plan showing more detailed view of archaeological features

6.1 Archaeological Features

Trench 1 (figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 12)

Trench 1 revealed three ditches ([1], [15], and [17], all on broadly the same alignment north-east to south-west. All features in this trench were undated.

Two metres from the north-western end of the trench was a ditch or gully [15], aligned north-east to south-west. This was 1.6m long (continuing into the trench sections), 0.45m wide, and 0.1m deep. It had concave sides and flat base and contained a firmly compacted light grey-brown silt-clay (16). It contained no finds.

Another ditch or gully [17] was located 1.75m further to the south-east. It was broadly on the same alignment as ditch or gully [15], but curved slightly at the east-end. This was 1.6m long (continuing into the trench sections), 0.35m wide, and 0.13m deep. It had concave sides and flat base. It contained a firmly compacted light yellow-brown silt-clay (18) but with no finds.

Ditch [1] lay a further 2.75m along the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west, and once again was 1.6m long (continuing into the trench sections), 1.25m wide, and 0.2m deep. It had gradual sides and an uneven base, contained a firmly compacted mid grey-brown silt-clay (2) with less than 10% small charcoal flecks with no finds.



Figure 5: Ditch [1] in Trench 1. 1m scale, looking NW

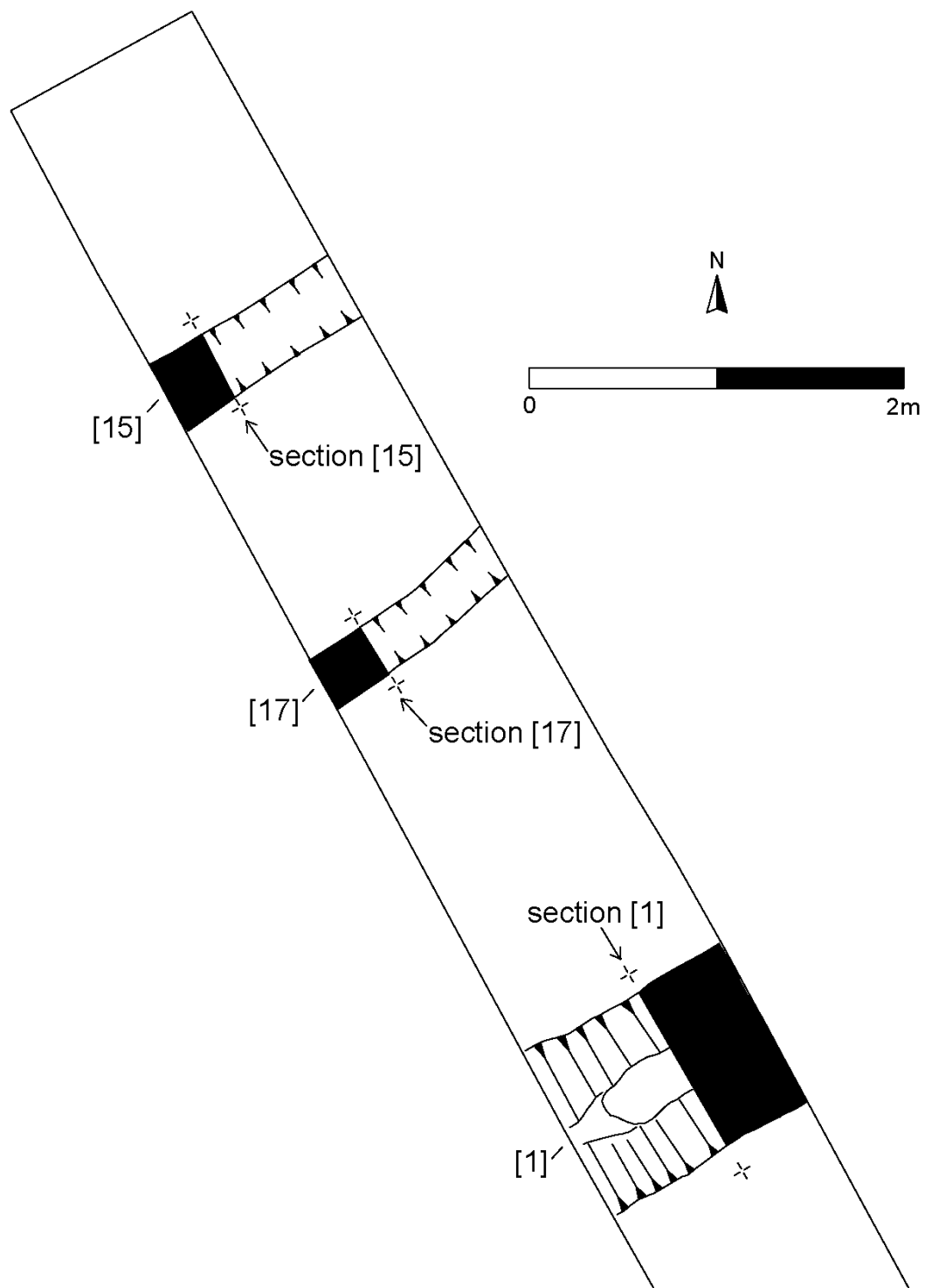


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 1

Trench 2 (figures 3, 4, 8, 12)

Trench 2 contained two ditches ([3] and [5]), both on a north-east to south-west alignment.

One metre from the north-western end of the trench was a ditch [5]. It was aligned north-east to south-west (although may have been turning). This was 1.6m long (continuing into the trench sections), 1.9m wide, and 0.3m deep. It had a flat base and contained a firmly compacted mid grey-brown silt-clay (6), within which were 10% small charcoal flecks. It contained three sherds of medieval pottery dated to AD 1150-1400, pig bone and a sheep molar. A tertiary blade (Mesolithic or Upper Palaeolithic), and flake (Neolithic / Bronze Age), both residual, were recovered from this.

Ditch [3] lay a 1.5m along the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west, and once again was 1.6m long (continuing into the trench sections), 1.1m wide, and 0.32m deep. It had concave sides and a flat base. It contained a firmly compacted mid grey-brown silt-clay (4) with less than 10% small charcoal flecks. It contained six sherds of medieval pottery (5x AD 1100-1400, 1x AD 1150-1225) and animal bone of cattle, dog, sheep and horse. Two Neolithic / Bronze Age worked flint flakes, both residual, were recovered from this deposit.

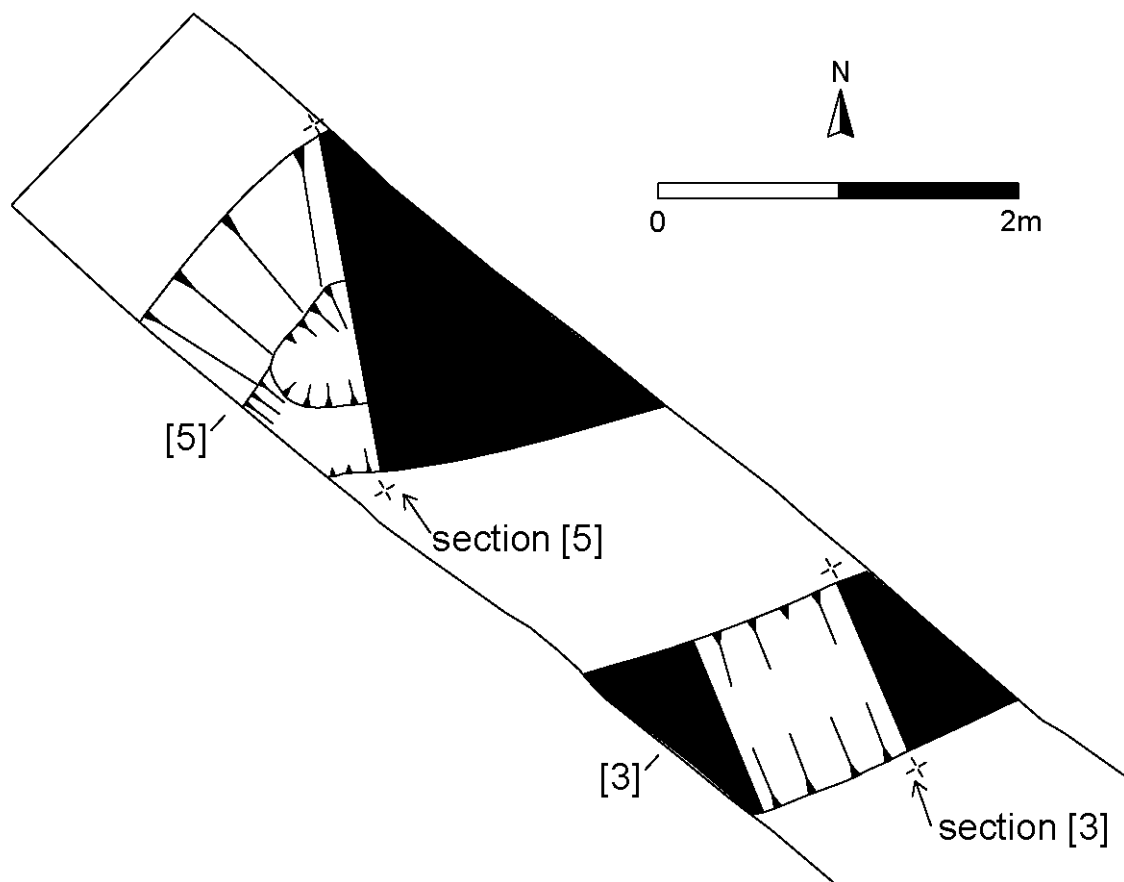


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 2



Figure 8: Ditch [3] in Trench 1. 1m scale, looking SW

Trench 3 (figures 3, 4, 9, 12)

Trench 3 contained a large ditch or pit [13] at the SE-end of the trench. This ran across the width of the trench (1.6m), and 3m along the southern-edge. A section excavated showed it had a concave side that broke to gradual and then sharp. It had a flat base. It contained a firm mid grey-brown silt-clay (14), within which were less than 10% small rounded pebbles. It contained two sherds of medieval pottery (x1 AD 900-1150, x1 AD 1100-1400) and pig bone.

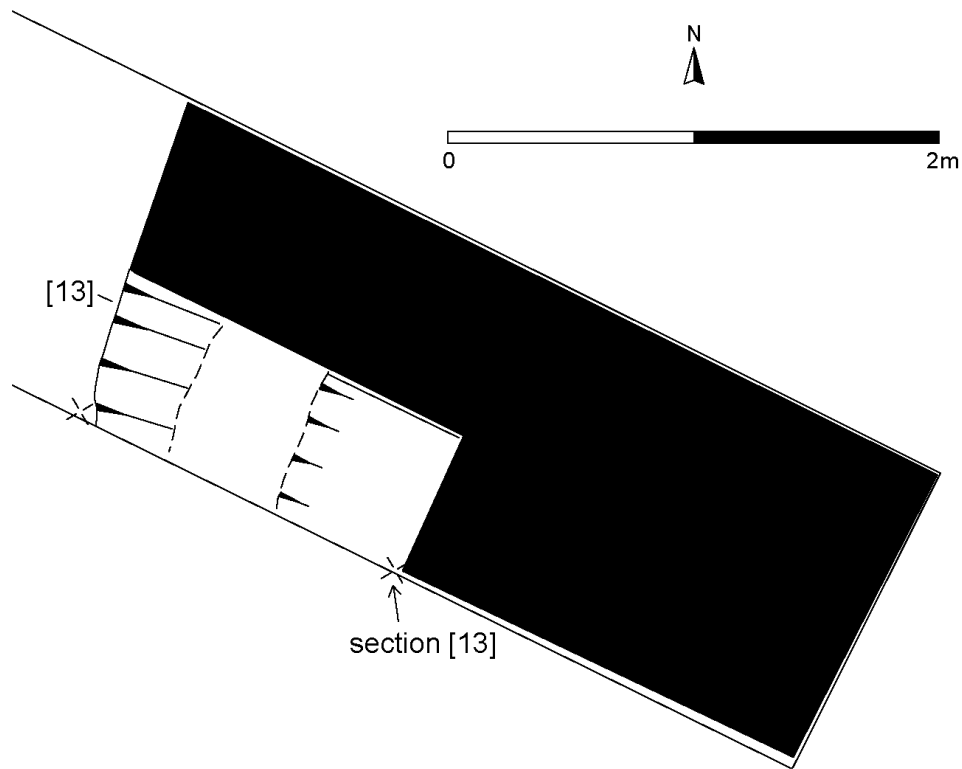


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 3

Trench 5 (figures 3, 4, 10, 11, 12)

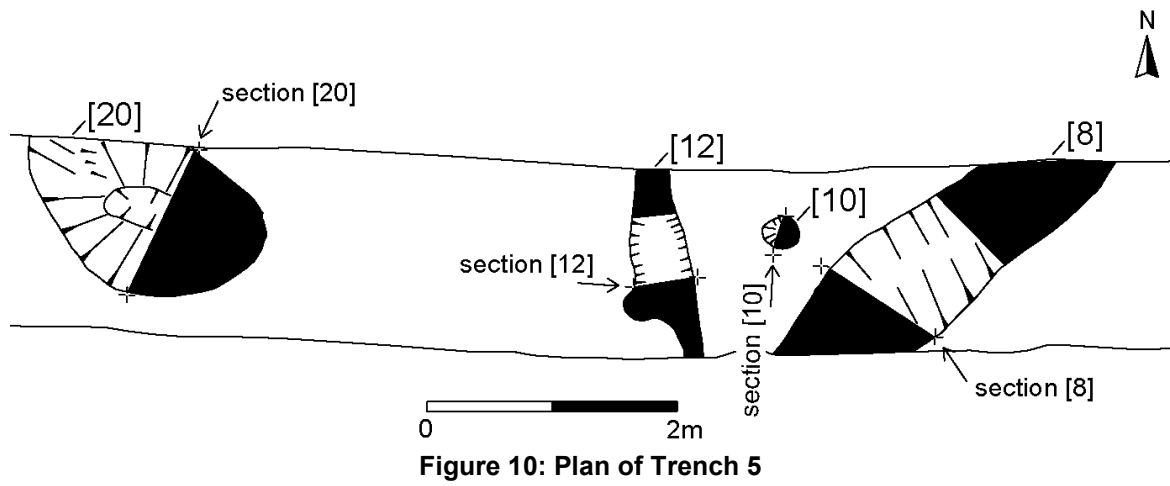
Trench 5 contained four archaeological features: pit [20], ditches [8] and [12], and a post-hole [10].

Pit [20] lay 3.5m from the west-end of the trench. It was oval (2m x 1.25m x 0.33m deep) with gradual to concave sides and an uneven base. It contained a firmly compacted light yellow-brown silt-clay (19), within which were <5% small charcoal flecks and <5% small rounded pebbles. It contained no finds.

Ditch or gully [12] lay 2.9m to the east. It was linear with a north-south orientation, although in plan it had relatively wavy edges and a flat base. This was 1.6m long (continuing into the trench sections), 0.42m wide, and 0.19m deep and contained a firmly compacted dark grey-brown silt-clay (11) with no finds.

Post-hole [10] lay 0.6m east. It was circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.31m diameter and 0.04m deep. It contained a mid-grey-brown silt-clay (9) with no finds.

Ditch [8] lay 0.45m east. It was linear, aligned north-east to south-west with concave sides and a slightly pointed base. It was 1.6m long (continuing into the trench sections), 0.95m wide, and 0.31m deep and contained a light yellow-brown silt-clay (7), with no finds.



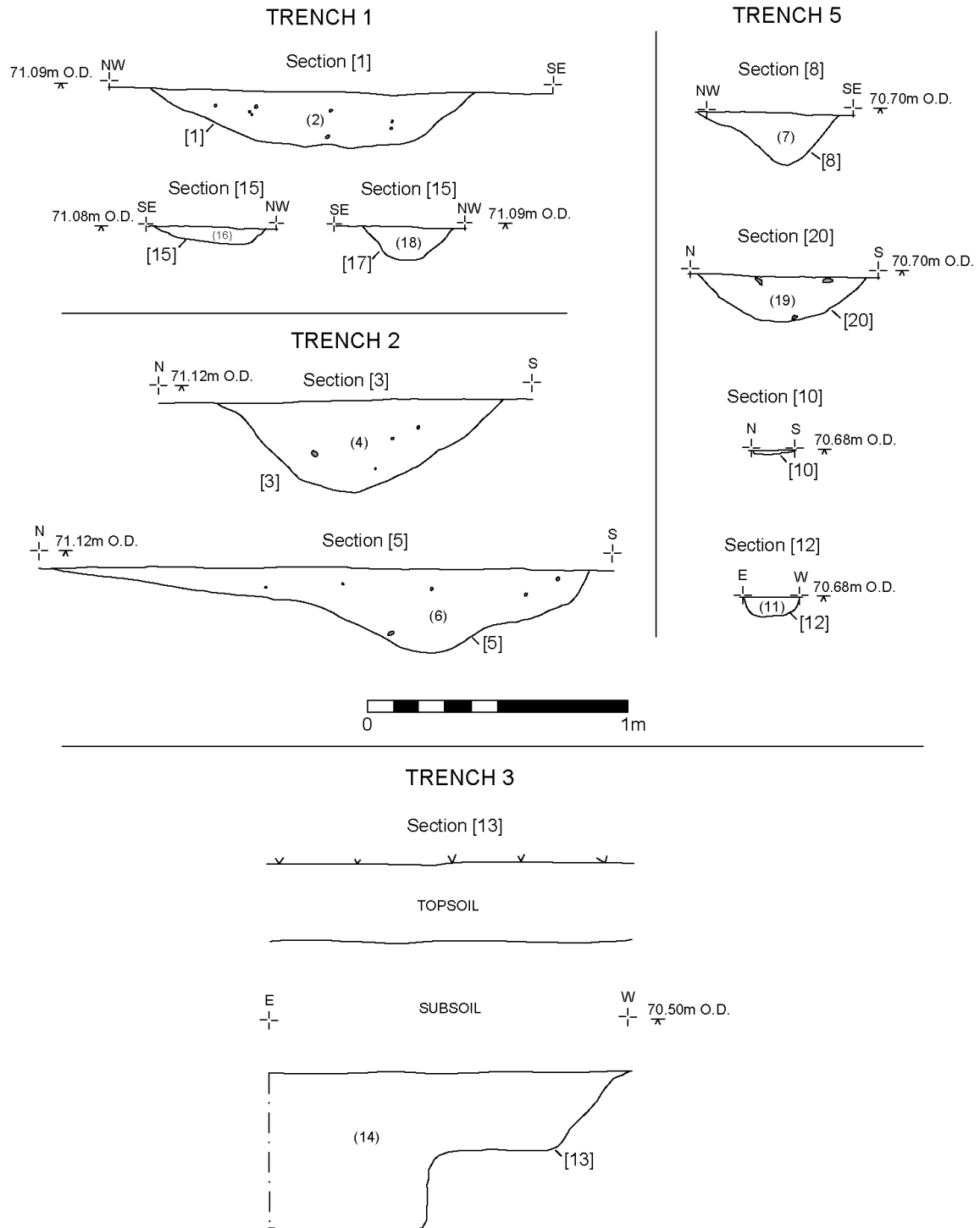


Figure 12: Sections of archaeological features in all trenches

6.2 Archaeological Finds

6.2.1 The Pottery

Deborah Sawday

The pottery, eleven sherds, weighing 161 grams, and a vessel rim equivalent of 0.175 (calculated by adding together the circumference of the surviving rim sherds, where one vessel equals 1.00) was catalogued with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research Group, (MPRG 1998; MPRG, 2001) and the Northamptonshire fabric series Northamptonshire Anglo-Saxon and Medieval County Ceramic Type-Series. The results are given below (table 1).

Table 1: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	No	Grams	Comments
4	CTS 301/302 Reduced/Calcareous Sandy Coarseware	2	19	Convex base and body sherds, reduced black externally, pale buff internally. Hand-made. AD1100-1400..
4	CTS 330 – Shelly Coarseware	3	19	Hand-made base/body sherds, two with traces of external sooting. AD1100-1400
4	CTS 330 – Shelly Coarseware	1	53	Jug rim & strap handle, with two fingertip impression on the inner neck where the handle has been attached to the body of the pot. The handle has been randomly stabbed; oxidised surfaces, grey core. External rim diameter c.120mm, 0.175 EVE. Similar at West Cotton, where pierced handles occurred in phase 1, dated AD1150-1225 (Blinkhorn 2001, fig.10.16.101, 282, 312).
6	CTS 319 – Lyveden/Stanton A ware	3	35	Hard fired body sherds, grey fabric, buff surfaces. ?AD1150-1400.
14	CTS100/101 – St Neots ware	1	22	Abraded base fragment. AD900-1150.
14	CTS 330 – Shelly Coarseware	1	13	Wheel finished neck from a jug. AD1100-1400

6.2.2 The Worked Flint

Lynden Cooper

The four flint fragments comprised a patinated tertiary blade and flake, and two secondary flakes. These were recovered from contexts 6 and 4 respectively. They are local, till-derived flint. The flakes are probable Neolithic / Bronze Age date, but the patinated blade (from (6)) is likely to be Mesolithic or Upper Palaeolithic.

Table 2: Details of worked flint

Context	quantity	type
4	2	Secondary flakes
6	1	Tertiary flake
6	1	Tertiary blade – patinated.

6.2.3 The Animal Bone

Jennifer Browning

Introduction and Dating

The animal bones recovered during hand-excavation from an evaluation at Kislingbury Northamptonshire (NH_KIS13) were assessed to evaluate preservation and variety and therefore provide an indication of the faunal potential, should the site progress to excavation.

The archaeology was represented by ditches/gullies dating to the medieval period; these may represent property or field boundaries. A further seven archaeological features were undated, but were of a similar composition and orientation and so may be contemporary. Only three contexts produced bones; these were ditch contexts (4); (6) and (14).

The Assemblage: Preservation and Composition

The hand-recovered sample consists of 50 fragments from three different ditch contexts. The presence of a number of joining fragments reduced the total to 39 (table 1). Surface condition was briefly assessed by context, following Harland *et al* (2003). Preservation was found to be mixed in ditch [3]; although it was predominantly 'excellent' (56%), a smaller number of 'good' 'fair' and 'poor' bones were also represented. Both new and old breaks were observed in the assemblage. There were no burnt specimens but three cattle bones with evidence for butchery were recovered from context (4), as was a single gnawed example.

The majority of specimens, n=36, were produced by ditch fill (4), cut number [3]. The context contained elements from the hind-limbs and feet of a single dog, which appears to have been partially articulated, judging by size, anatomical distribution and preservation. These included the left and right tibiae, left femur, five metapodials, two phalanges, shaft fragments from radius and fibula, two vertebrae and six rib fragments. The presence of two fragments from the baculum indicated that the dog was male. The majority of bones were unfused, demonstrating that the animal was immature. In addition, a fragmentary dog atlas and a dog pelvis were recovered, which were differently preserved and therefore may not belong to the same skeleton. A 1st phalanx from a horse, with exostoses indicating an arthritic condition, was also present, as were bones from cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

A fragment of pig humerus was recovered from ditch context (14) and a second pig humerus and sheep/goat molar from ditch context (6).

Archaeological potential

Most of the bones were recovered from a single context (4), which produced evidence for the three main domesticates, cattle, sheep/goat and pig, as well as horse and dog. The partial skeleton of a dog was recovered from the ditch. The other contexts produced smaller quantities of material, which included sheep/goat and pig.

The assemblage was generally in good condition with well-preserved cortical surfaces, indicating the potential to provide information on modifications, such as butchery, gnawing and pathologies. Evidence for ageing consisted of 22 epiphyseal surfaces, including both fused and unfused examples. Although there were no mandibles within this small sample, it is evident that survival is good and they might be expected, should further excavation take place. Therefore the recovery of a larger sample could have the potential

to contribute to local and regional knowledge of animal husbandry. While urban sites in the region have produced good material, rural medieval sites have tended to produce smaller and less well-preserved faunal assemblages (Thomas, forthcoming). The relationship between the town and the countryside is still fairly poorly understood and evidence from rural sites is needed (Monckton 2006, 283). Material from any future work could also be compared with that from excavated rural settlements in the area, such as West Cotton (Albarella and Davis 2010) and Burystead and Langham Road (Davis 2009). No bones from small species such as fish, birds or small mammals were seen. However, there seems to be no preservational reason why, if present, these would not be recovered from a larger sample through the adoption of an appropriate sampling strategy.

Table 1: Raw counts of species and element within each context

Species and element	Context			Total
	4	6	14	
Cattle total				4
maxilla	1			1
pelvis	1			1
tibia	2			2
Dog total				23
1st phalanx	1			1
2nd phalanx	1			1
atlas	1			1
baculum	1			1
cervical vertebra	1			1
femur	1			1
fibula	1			1
metapodial	5			5
pelvis	1			1
radius	1			1
rib fragment	6			6
tibia	2			2
thoracic vertebra	1			1
sheep/goat total	3	1		4
molar	2	1		3
pelvis	1			1
Horse total	1			1
1st phalanx	1			1
Pig total	1	1	1	3
2nd phalanx	1			1
humerus		1	1	2
med mml total	3			3
shaft fragment	3			3
Indeterminate total	1			1
fragment	1			1

Species and element	Context			Total
Grand Total	36	2	1	39

References

Albarella, U. and Davis, S. J.M. 2010 'The Animal bone' in A. Chapman *West Cotton, Raunds: A study of medieval settlement dynamics AD 450–1450* Oxford: Oxbow Books, 516-537

Davis, S. J. M., 2009 'Animal Bones from Langham Road and Burystead' in M. Audouy and A. Chapman *Raunds: the origin and growth of a midland village AD450-1500: Excavations in north Raunds, Northamptonshire 1977-1987* Oxford: Oxbow Books, 214-221

Harland, J. F., Barrett, J. H., Carrott, J., Dodney, K. and Jaques, D. 2003 *The York System: an integrated zooarchaeological database for research and teaching. Internet Archaeology 13*: (http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue13/harland_toc.html)

Monckton, A., 2006. Environmental Archaeology in the East Midlands, in N. Cooper (ed.) *The Archaeology of the East Midlands* Leicester Archaeological Monograph 13, 259-286

Thomas, J. forthcoming *Infilling the Blanks: Modern Development and the Archaeology of Currently Occupied Medieval Rural Settlement in Leicestershire and Rutland*

6.2.4 The Environmental Remains

Anita Radini

During an archaeological evaluation at 3A Church Lane, Kislingbury, Northamptonshire, four samples were taken to assess survival and potential of environmental evidence. Samples came from ditches as follow:

Sample no.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Sample size
1	2	1	Ditch fill	6 litres
2	6	5	Ditch fill	6 litres
3	7	8	Ditch fill	5litres
4	14	13	Ditch fill	7litres

The samples were examined for the presence of charcoal, charred seed, animal bones and other ecofacts, that may provide useful information of food production and consumption and land use on site in the past.

Only a few fragments of charcoal were observed but in very low density, especially in sample 3. Natural flint fragments appeared abundant. Snails were observed in most samples together with small rootles fragments, suggesting a degree of soil disturbance, but it is difficult to address their quantity. Snail may represent paleoenvironmental evidence, however their numbers appear low.

In its overall the archaeobotanical assemblage is very poor and no further work is required on the samples.

7. Conclusion

From the five trenches excavated, four revealed archaeological evidence (trenches 1-3 and 5), the remaining trench contained no archaeological finds or deposits (trench 4).

The archaeological evidence consisted of ditches/gullies, three dating to the medieval period; these probably represent property or field boundaries. A further seven archaeological features were undated. These contained similar backfills (and the ditches were on a broadly similar alignment), and so may be contemporary, but the lack of dating evidence makes this uncertain. The features contained 12th-13th century pottery and some animal bone but showed little potential for palaeo-environmental data perhaps suggesting that they were some distance away from centres of occupation.

The four worked flint fragments of probable Neolithic / Bronze Age and Mesolithic or Upper Palaeolithic date were all found residually within the medieval ditches. These hint at prehistoric activity within the area.

8. Archive

The site archive will be held by ULAS, accession number NH_DREB12, until an appropriate recipient organization is established for Northamptonshire.

The archive contains:

- 5 trench recording sheets
- Context summary records
- 20 context sheets
- 1 photographic recording sheet
- CD containing digital photographs and report
- Survey data
- Unbound copy of this report
- Thumbnail print of digital photographs
- 33mm black and white contact sheet and negatives

The report is listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York, under ID: universi1-144988. Available at: <http://oasis.ac.uk/>

ID	OASIS entry summary
Project Name	land at 3a Church Lane, Kislingbury, Northamptonshire
Summary	The evaluation revealed archaeological finds and deposits consisting of ditches/gullies, three dating to the medieval period; these may represent property or field boundaries. A further seven archaeological features were undated, but were of a similar composition and orientation and so may be contemporary. Four worked flint fragments of probable Neolithic / Bronze Age and Mesolithic or Upper Palaeolithic date were all found residually within the medieval ditches. These hint at prehistoric activity within the area.

Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Gavin Speed
Previous/Future work	Previous: none / Future: unknown
Current Land Use	Former allotment
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	NPPF, Section 12
Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition
Site Co ordinates	SP 69640 59370
Height OD	70m
Start/end dates of field work	18/2/2013-20/2/2013
Archive Recipient	TBC
Study Area	0.26ha
Associated project reference codes	Museum accession ID: NH_KIS13 OASIS form ID: universi1-144988

9. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Northamptonshire Archaeology* in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service's (ADS) Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

10. Bibliography

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Author contact details:

Mr Gavin Speed BA MA MIFA
Senior Archaeological Supervisor
University of Leicester Archaeological Services,
School of Archaeology & Ancient History,
University of Leicester, LE1 7RH.

Tel: 0116 252 2836
Fax: 0116 252 2614
E-mail: gs50@le.ac.uk



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Appendix: Context details

Table 3: Context details

CONTEXT NO	CUT NO	BELOW	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	FINDS?
1	1	2	1	Ditch cut	-
2	1	subsoil	1	Ditch fill	No finds
3	3	4	2	Ditch cut	-
4	3	subsoil	2	Ditch fill	Pottery (x5 sherds AD 1100-1400, x1 AD 1150-1225), worked flint (x2 flakes), animal bone
5	5	6	2	Ditch cut	-
6	5	subsoil	2	Ditch fill	Pottery (x3 sherds AD 1150-1400, worked flint (x2), animal bone
7	8	subsoil	5	Ditch fill	No finds
8	8	7	5	Ditch cut	-
9	10	9	5	Post-hole fill	No finds
10	10	subsoil	5	Post-hole cut	-
11	12	12	5	Ditch/gully fill	No finds
12	12	subsoil	5	Ditch/gully cut	-
13	13	14	3	Pit/ditch cut	-
14	13	subsoil	3	Pit/ditch fill	Pottery (x1 sherd AD 900-1150, x1 AD 1100-1400), animal bone
15	15	16	1	Ditch/gully cut	-
16	15	subsoil	1	Ditch/gully fill	No finds
17	17	18	1	Ditch/gully cut	-
18	17	subsoil	1	Ditch/gully fill	No finds
19	19	subsoil	5	Ditch/gully fill	No finds
20	19	19	5	Ditch/gully cut	-

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



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