



UNIVERSITY OF
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Archaeological Services

An Archaeological on land at
Newlands Road, Welford,
Northamptonshire (Phase2)

NGR: SP 6394 8002 (centre)

James Harvey



ULAS Report No 2017-049

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James Harvey

For: Mears New Homes Ltd

Planning App. No. DA/2014/0824

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An Archaeological on land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire (Phase2)

NGR: SP 6394 8002 (centre)

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire (SP 6394 8002) from the 27th to 30th March 2017 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), on behalf of Mears New Homes Ltd. The fieldwork was a post-determination requirement in advance of a proposed residential development. The archaeological potential for the site was highlighted by its close proximity to the medieval core of Welford and the recently excavated Iron settlement located within Phase 1 of the development to the south.

Five trenches totalling 151m in length and 1.8m wide were excavated during the course of the evaluation. The trenches were located in order to target areas of impact from the proposed development. Three of trenches produced positive results. Trench 1 and 2, located at the north-east end of the site (closest to the village) recorded a series of ditches and gullies, pit/post-hole features and a larger cut feature that may represent part of a pond or clay excavation pit. A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from some of the features, although the majority were undated. A small sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered from a residual context. The majority of the linear features were orientated parallel or perpendicular to West End, suggesting they form back yard plots relating to properties fronting the road. Trench 5, located at the south-east end of the site, recorded a possible ditch and a curvilinear feature, reminiscent of a roundhouse eaves drip gully. Unfortunately no dating material was recovered from either of these features.

The archive will be deposited with Northampton County Council under the accession number ENN 108648.

1. Introduction

Outline planning permission has been granted for a residential development on land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire (DA/2014/0824). It represents the second phase of the development that is currently under construction adjacently to the south-east of the site.

This document forms the report for an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development that was requested by the Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council (NCC), as archaeological advisor to Daventry District Council (DDC) and in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2012). It was anticipated that the evaluation would provide preliminary information on the character and extent of any buried archaeological remains which may exist on the site in order to form a mitigation strategy for the development. University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) was commissioned by Mears New Homes Ltd in order to undertake the evaluation between the 27th and 30th March 2017.

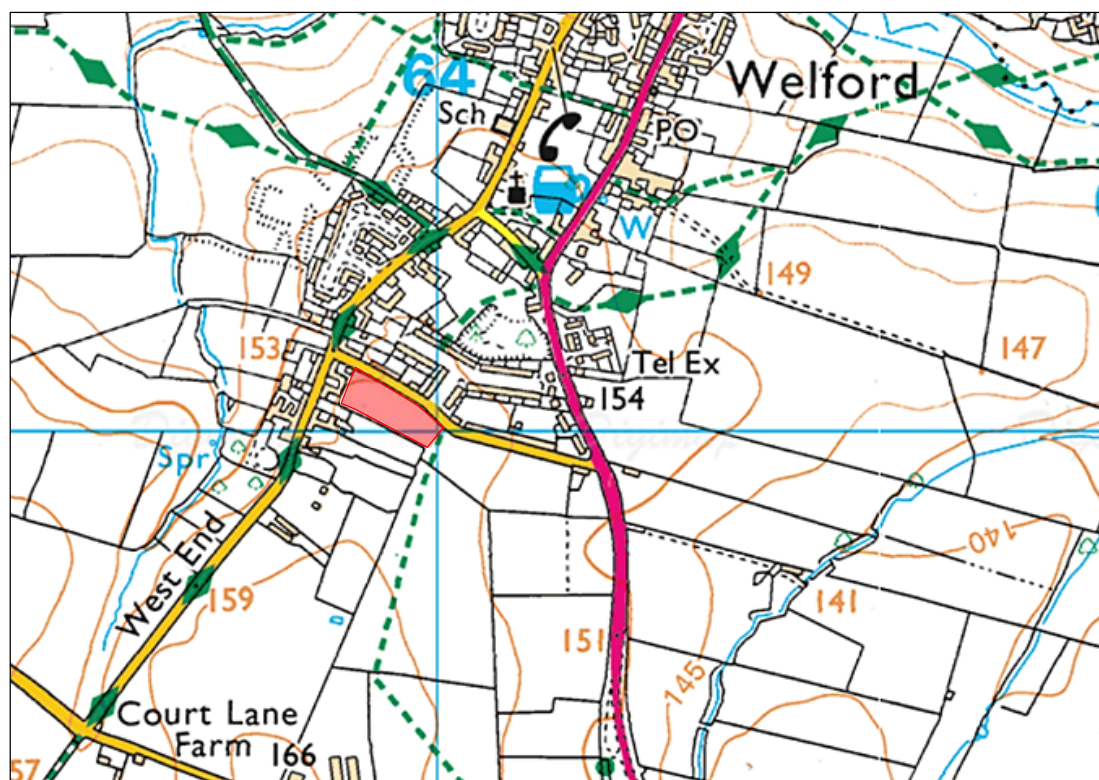


Figure 1: Site Location (area shaded red)

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2. Site Location, Details and Geology

The proposed development area comprises *c.* 0.53 ha. of land, south of Welford village in the north of the county of Northamptonshire (Figure 1 and Figure 2, SP 6394 8002). It comprises of the north-western end of a larger pasture field and a smaller plot of land with the north-eastern corner that had previously been used as an allotment plot. It is bounded to the north-east by Newlands Road, by the current development area to the south-east and by residential gardens to the south-west and north-west. The site slopes down gently to the north and west, with the height falling from *c.*157.5m adjacent to the current development area to *c.*156.5m aOD at the north-western boundary.

The site area is located within the River Avon valley. The solid geology comprises mainly Dyrham Formation – Siltstone and Mudstone, interbedded. Whitby Mudstone is recorded in the southern edge of the site. Superficial deposits of Boulder Clay are also recorded (BGS 2013).

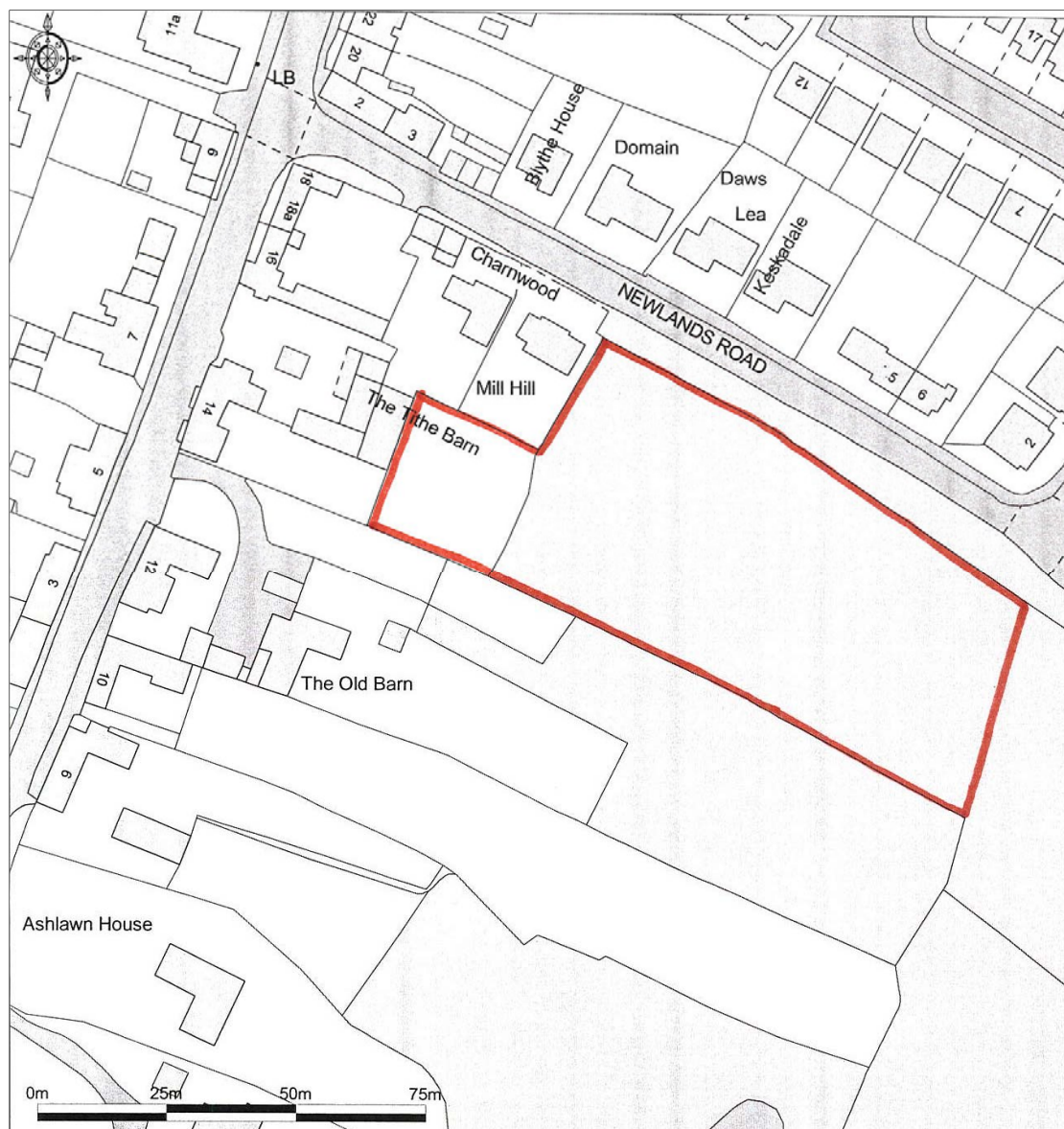


Figure 2: Site Location Plan (provided by client)

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

Stray finds of prehistoric, Saxon and medieval date are known from the parish, however, no finds or archaeological monuments are recorded from the application area itself. There are areas of extensive earthworks around the edges of the modern village and cropmarks to the north. The earthworks indicate that the present village core is perhaps smaller than its medieval predecessor or that its focus had shifted. Additional earthworks are present to the immediate west of the proposed development area (HER 503/0/11). The nearest cropmarks lie to the east of the site and are thought to show a possible double-ditched enclosure (RCHME 1981 195-198).

The majority of the site was subject to geophysical survey that was undertaken in conjunction with Phase 1 to the south-east. The survey highlighted the presence of a probable enclosure ditch within Phase 1. The survey also recorded two separate arrangements of ridge and furrow cultivation and associated plough headlands (Fisher 2013, 2; Figure 3). No significant geophysical anomalies were highlighted with the proposed development area.

An archaeological evaluation undertaken within Phase 1 that confirmed the presence of an enclosure ditch with associated features containing a small quantity of Iron Age pottery, located c.150m south-east of Phase 2 (Jarvis 2015, 5-6). The trenches located beyond this area were archaeologically negative. Based on the positive results an area was subsequently designated for open area excavation prior to development. It revealed part on a Middle to Late Iron Age farmstead settlement consisting of a series of ditched enclosures, a roundhouse, and associated pits and post-holes (Jarvis 2015, 33). The activity appeared to be bounded on its northern and western sides but continued beyond the site boundary to the south and east.

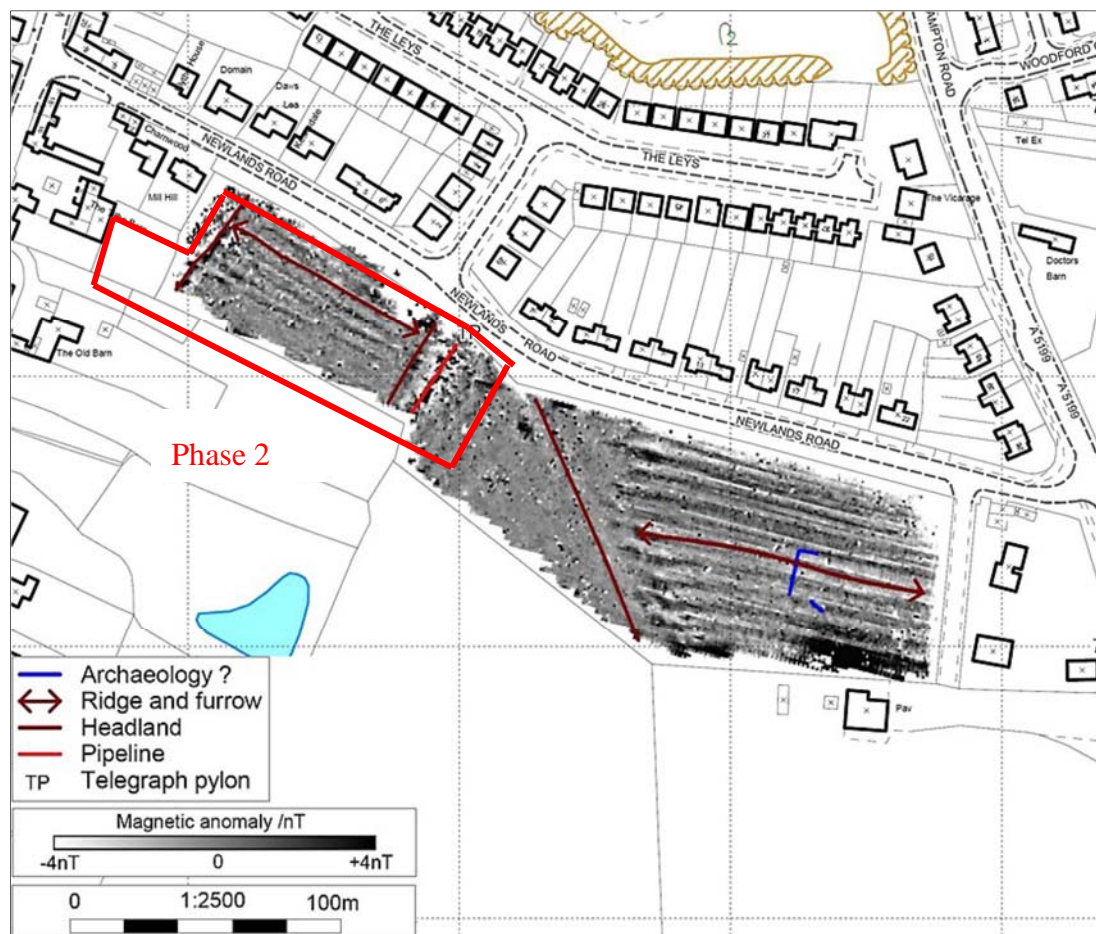


Figure 3: Geophysical Survey with Phase 2 highlighted (From Fisher 2013)

4. Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological

deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Potential Research Objectives

The trial trench evaluation will be considered in light of the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and strategy (Knight et al 2012), along with targeting national research aims. Potential research objectives that this scheme might contribute towards include the following:

The Iron Age Period (Willis 2006; Willis; Knight et al 2012; English Heritage 2012)

The evaluation has the potential to identify Iron settlement activity. Information on the sequence and chronology of settlements may be recovered and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use. Artefacts can provide evidence for evidence for craft industry and exchange across broad landscape areas.

The Medieval period (Lewis 2006, Knight et al 2012; English Heritage 2012)

The evaluation was identified as having the potential to contribute towards research into the origins and development of medieval settlement, landscape and society. Environmental evidence could provide information on local environmental conditions as well as settlement activity, craft, industry and land use. Artefacts can assist in the development of a type series within the region and provide evidence for evidence for craft, industry and exchange across broad landscape areas. The evaluation has the potential to contribute to Research Agenda topics 7.1.2, 7.1.4, 7.2.1-7.2.4, 7.3.1-7.3.5, 7.5.4, 7.6.1-2, 7.7.1-7.7.5 and Research Objective 7E - Investigate the morphology of rural settlements.

5. Methodology

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) *Code of Conduct* (2014) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). The archaeological work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work (WSI 2017, Appendix 2) prepared by ULAS.

The Archaeological Advisor for NCC, as advisor to DCC has suggested a 5% sample of the area proposed for residential development; the equivalent of five 30m by 1.8m trenches (c. 270 sq. m.). The provisional trench plan in the WSI indicated the proposed location of the trenches, although the size and position indicated on the provisional trench plan varied slightly due to unforeseen site constraints. These included the location of a large topsoil bund within the main field and overgrown vegetation within the previous allotment area (Figure 4).

Excavation was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or natural undisturbed ground was reached, or to a maximum safe depth given the specific site conditions.

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 an appropriate scale and tied into an overall site plan. Sections of any excavated archaeological features were drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench was recorded.

The trenches were located using a Topcon Hiper V GPS+ RTK System attached to a Topcon FC-236 controller. The data was processed using Magnet Software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad 2016 pro design software. These were then tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

6. Results

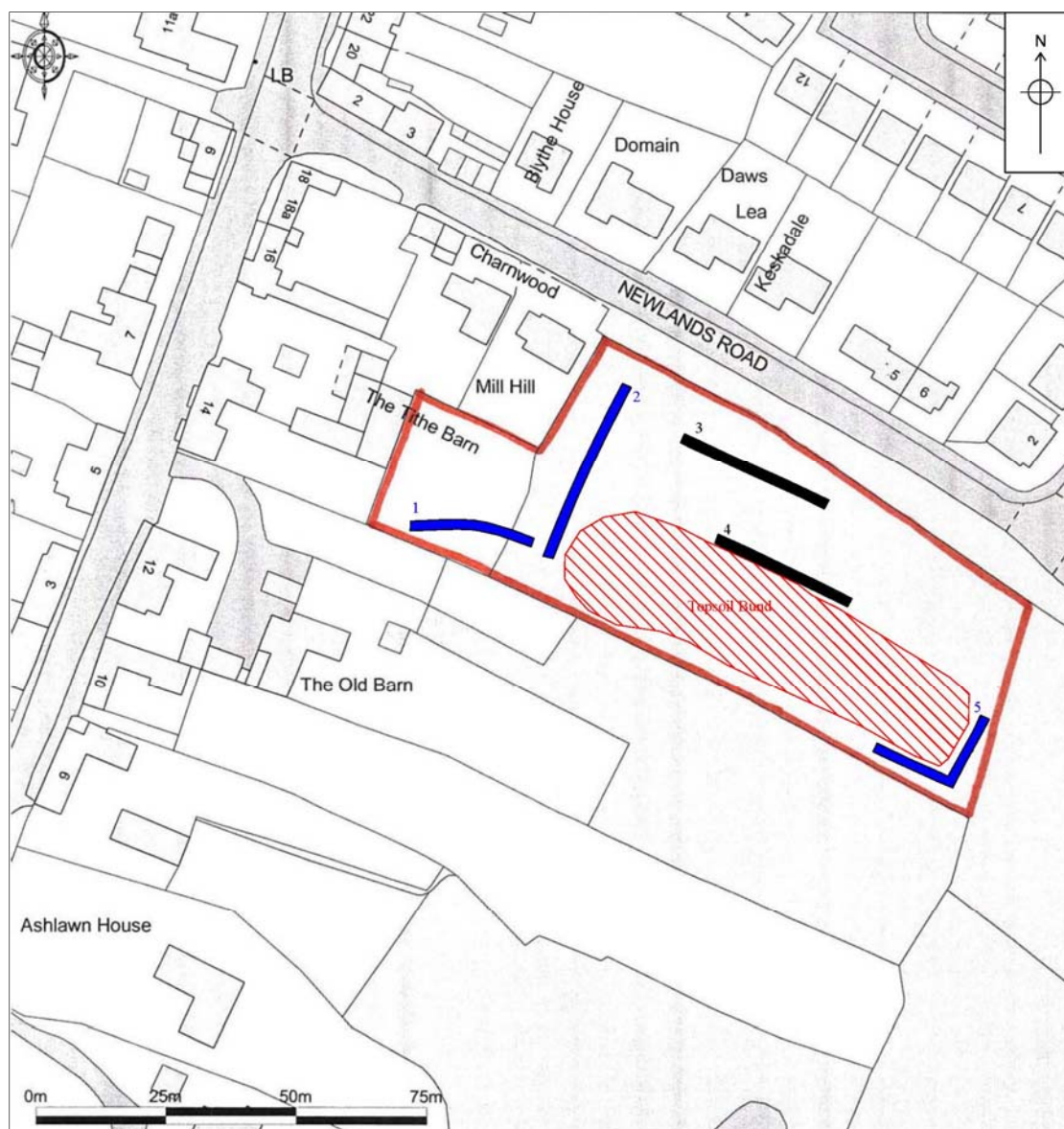


Figure 4: Trench Location Plan: Positive results (blue), Negative (black), topsoil bund (red)

The composition of the overlying deposits varied only slightly across the site. The topsoil generally consisted of a dark brown clayey loam, containing occasional small-medium rounded stones. This overlay dark orangey brown sandy silty-clay subsoil deposit within Trenches 2-5, with notably deep subsoil within south-eastern part of Trench 5. The natural substratum consisted of a light orangey brown clay overlying orangey/greyish brown clay with chalk/limestone fragments and occasional sand patches. The topsoil within Trench 1 was a noticeably richer dark blackish brown clayey loam. It was noticeably thick in areas and very disturbed (see Table 1 Trench Summaries).

Table 1: Trench Summaries

Trench	Length (m)	Height at top of Trench (m aOD)	Natural Substratum	Min. depth (m)	Max. depth (m)	Notes
1	25	156.47-157.12	Orangey brown clay overlying orangey/greyish brown clay	0.35	0.76	Ditch [10]/[03], Gully [05], Ditch [07], Pit [09], ?Post-hole [11], field boundary, NW-SE furrow
2	36.5	156.63-156.80	Orangey brown clay overlying orangey/greyish brown clay	0.47	0.56	Ditch [13]/[15], Ditch [17] Gullies [19] and [21] and large feature [23]
3	30.5	156.76-157.14	Orangey brown clay	0.47	0.64	Areas of disturbed natural (?vegetational)
4	29	156.86-157.14	Orangey brown clay	0.37	0.47	None
5	30	157.30-157.51	Orangey brown clay	0.33	0.99	?Ditch [25] [Curvilinear gully [27]

Trench 1 **Figure 7**

Ditch [01] (02), [03] (04), [07] (06)

Gully [05] (06)

Pit [09] (10)

?Post-hole [11] (12)

Trench 1 was located primarily within the former allotment plot. It was altered from the proposed position within the WSI due to the area being overgrown with trees. The topsoil varied in depth between 0.24-0.50m. It overlay subsoil that varied in depth between 0.12-0.37m that directly overlay the natural substratum.

Several features were recorded within the trench cutting through the natural substratum (Figure 7). A large ditch [01] was located c.1m from the east south-east end of the trench. It measured >1.24m wide and 0.72m deep, spanning the width of the trench on

a north to south orientation. It had steep and straight sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty-clay deposit (**02**) containing occasional small-large rounded stones and rare flint/chalk frags, charcoal and fire-cracked stones (Figure 5). A single sherd of medieval (c. AD 1100-1400) pottery was recovered from the base of the feature. The ditch was truncated on its eastern edge by a large cut filled with modern material including barbed wire and machine turned bolts. The western side of the ditch was truncated by a shallower ditch [**03**] that was on the same alignment, perhaps indicating it represented a re-cut of the earlier feature. It measured 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep and spanned the width of the trench. It had moderate sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark greyish brown silty-clay deposit (04) containing rare small-medium rounded stones and flint fragments (Figure 5). No finds were recovered from this feature.



Figure 5: Ditches [**01**] and re-cut [**03**], looking south-south-west

A smaller linear feature [**05**] was recorded c.5m from the east-south-east end of the trench. It measured 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep and spanned the width of the trench on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty-clay deposit (**06**) that merged with the subsoil, suggesting the feature was likely to be relatively recent. The feature is located adjacent to the modern field boundary, suggesting it is likely to represent the remains of an associated ditch. A large sub-oval feature was recorded c.7.5m from the east south-east end of the trench. It measured 1.7m long, 1.1m wide and a maximum of 0.25m deep. Its sides and base were undulating and irregular suggesting that the feature was likely to represent root disturbance. A ditch [**07**] was recorded towards the centre of the trench, measuring 1.0m wide, 0.42m deep and spanning the width of the trench on a north north-east to south south-west orientation. It had concave sides and base and was filled by a mid greyish

brown silty-clay deposit **(08)** containing occasional small-medium rounded stones/flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks (Figure 6). No finds were recovered from the feature but the lighter colour of the infill suggested it could possibly be earlier than the other features recorded within the trench. It was truncated on its western side by a small pit **[09]** that measured 1.1m long, 0.72m wide and 0.24m deep. It had moderate sloping sides and a relatively flat base. It was filled by a dark blackish brown silty-clay deposit **(10)** containing occasional small-medium rounded stones / flint fragments, charcoal flecks and lumps of redeposited natural (Figure 6). No finds were recovered from this feature that may also be relatively recent in origin as the infilled material was very similar to the overlying topsoil.



Figure 6: Ditch **[07]** and later pit **[09]**, looking south-west

A possible post-hole **[11]** was located *c.*0.6m adjacent to the west of the small pit. It was sub-oval and measured 0.54m long, between 0.28-0.39m wide and 0.16m deep. It had steep sloping sides, a flat base and was filled by a dark greyish brown silty-clay/clay deposit **(12)** containing occasional small-medium rounded stones / flint fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature that could equally represent a modern planting feature.

Other features within the trench included modern ditch located at the western end of trench that corresponded with the adjacent modern field boundary. Also a shallow agricultural furrow was recorded that was orientated east south-east to west north-west, corresponding to the alignment of the furrows recorded by the geophysical survey within the adjacent larger field to the south-east.

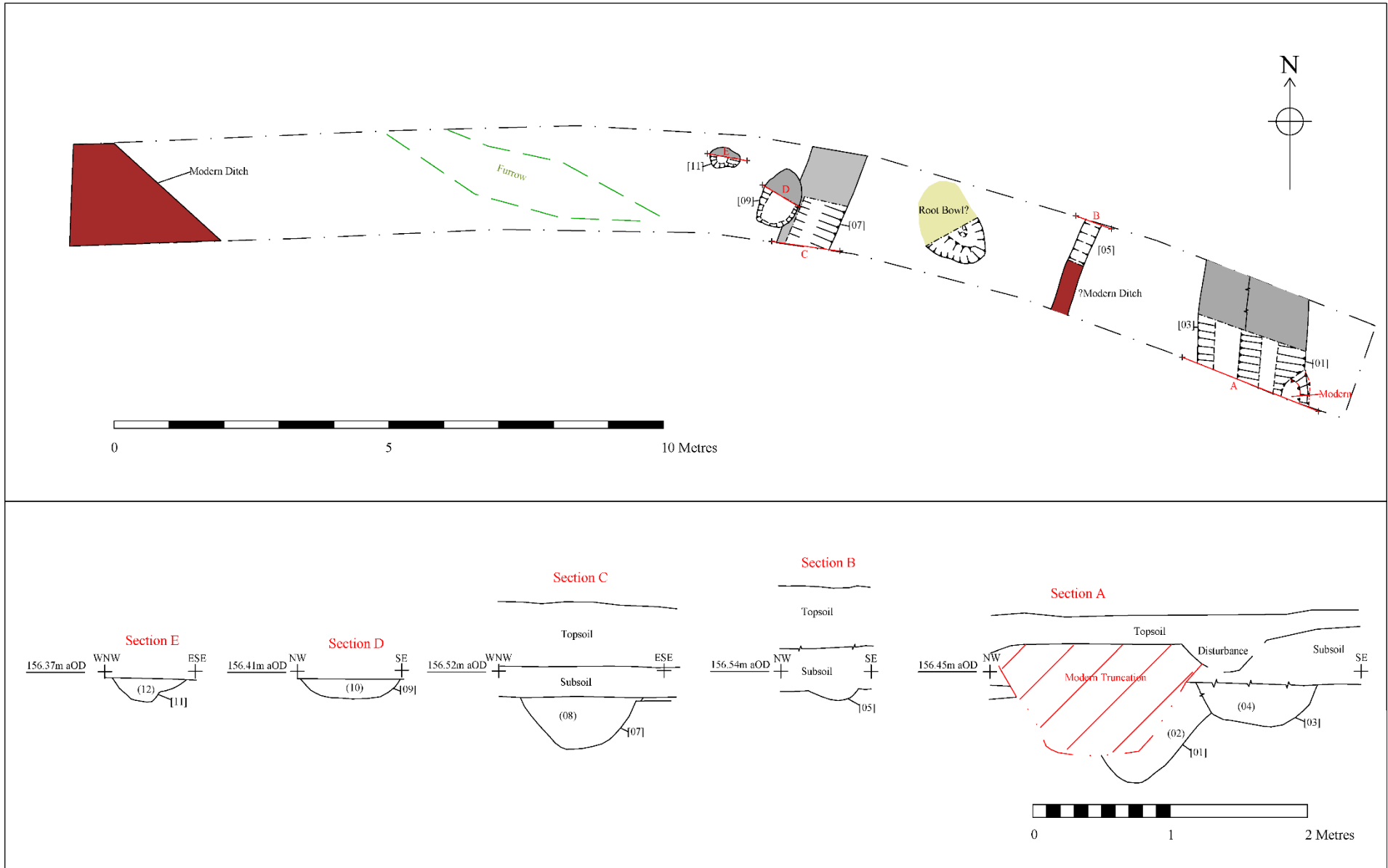


Figure 7: Plan of features recorded within Trench 1

Trench 2 Figure 10

Ditch [13] (14), [15] (16), [17] (18)

Gully [19] (20), [21] (22)

? Extraction Pit [23] (24)

Trench 2 was located within the larger field, parallel to the north-west boundary located c. 7m distant. It was extended at its south-west end in order to help characterise features observed within this area of the trench. The topsoil varied in depth between 0.30-0.41m and contained modern demolition material at the north-east end. It overlay shallow subsoil that varied in depth between 0-0.12m that directly overlay the natural substratum.

Several features were also recorded within the trench cutting through the natural substratum (Figure 10). Ditch [13] was located c.8m from the north-east end of the trench. It measured >0.7m wide and 0.63m deep, spanning the width of the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. The sides and base of the feature were “V” shaped and it was filled by a mid greyish brown silty-clay deposit (14) containing occasional small – medium rounded stones. No finds were recovered from this deposit. The ditch was re-cut on its south-west side by ditch [15] that shared the same alignment as the earlier feature. It measured 1.65m wide, 0.65m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a similar a mid greyish brown (slightly darker) silty-clay deposit (16) containing occasional small – medium rounded stones (Figure 8). A small quantity of post-medieval pottery and animal bone was recovered from this deposit.



Figure 8: Ditches [13] and re-cut [15], looking south-east

A broadly parallel ditch [17] was recorded c.2.7m to the south-west of ditch [15]. It measured 0.58m wide, 0.27m deep and spanned the width of the trench. It had steep and straight sides and a relatively flat base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty-clay deposit (17) containing occasional small – medium rounded stones. No finds were

recovered from this deposit. A gully [19] was recorded towards the centre of the trench that was on a different north-west to south-east alignment. It measured 0.52m wide, 0.19m deep and spanned the width of the trench, possibly terminating immediately beyond the south-east side of the trench. It was filled by a mixed mid yellowish brown/greyish silty-clay deposit (20) containing occasional small rounded pebbles and rare charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this deposit. A further gully [21] was recorded c.24m from the north-east end of the trench. It measured 0.5m wide, 0.21m deep and was east to west orientated, terminating at its western extent. The feature had steep and straight sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty sandy clay (22) containing occasional small rounded pebbles. A very small sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the top of the feature. This feature appeared to truncate a large amorphous feature [23] that originally extended beyond the south-west end of the trench. The trench was subsequently lengthened, revealing the western extent of the feature that extended over a distance of c.11m within the trench. The feature was hand excavated against its north-eastern edge (extending the section beyond gully [21]) that revealed a shallow ledge measuring 0.28m deep, breaking sharply c.0.65m beyond the edge of the edge of the feature. It was decided to excavate a narrow (0.6m) sondage through this part the feature using a mechanical excavator. This revealed a steep and straight edge breaking to a flat base at a depth of 0.8m below the base of the trench. A similar shallow ledge recorded against its southern and western edge with the deeper portion of the feature measuring c.6m in length (Figure 9). It was filled by a dark greenish brown silty-clay deposit (24) containing occasional small-medium rounded pebbles and rare large angular stones. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery (AD 1550-1700) was recovered from the upper levels of the fill during hand excavation but no further material was recovered from the machine excavated sondage.



Figure 9: Sondage excavated through large feature [23], looking north-east

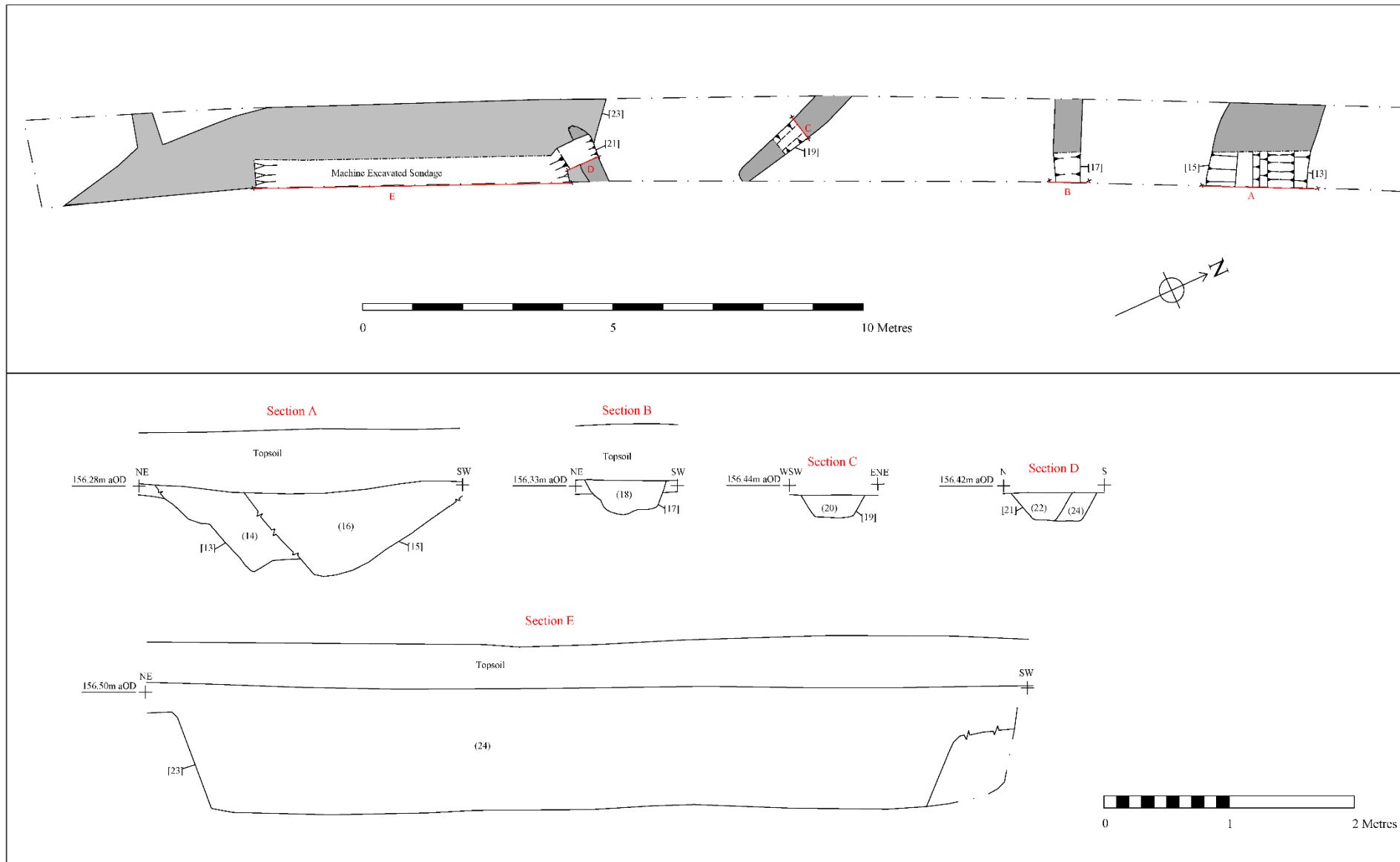


Figure 10: Plan of features recorded within Trench 2

Bulk environmental samples were taken from Ditch [15] (16) feature [23] (24) that yielded charred plant remains in very small quantities. Deposit (24) contained a small quantity of free-threshing cereal grains and a single fragment of wheat rachis (processing waste). Deposit (16) also contained a single free-threshing cereal grain and intrusive elder seeds (Small, Appendix 2).

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located within the larger field, broadly parallel to the north-east boundary located *c.* 8m distant. Faint earthworks indicated that trench was positioned along the top of an agricultural ridge. The topsoil varied in depth between 0.26-0.30m. It overlay subsoil that varied in depth between 0.21-0.34m that directly overlay the natural substratum.

A cluster of six differentially shaped features was recorded towards the centre of the trench that formed a linear pattern (Figure 11). Four of the features were sample excavated but only one exhibited reasonable definition. A further irregular feature was recorded *c.* 8m from the south-east end of the trench. It is likely these features represent planting disturbance along the top of the ridge. No other archaeological features or finds were recorded within this trench.

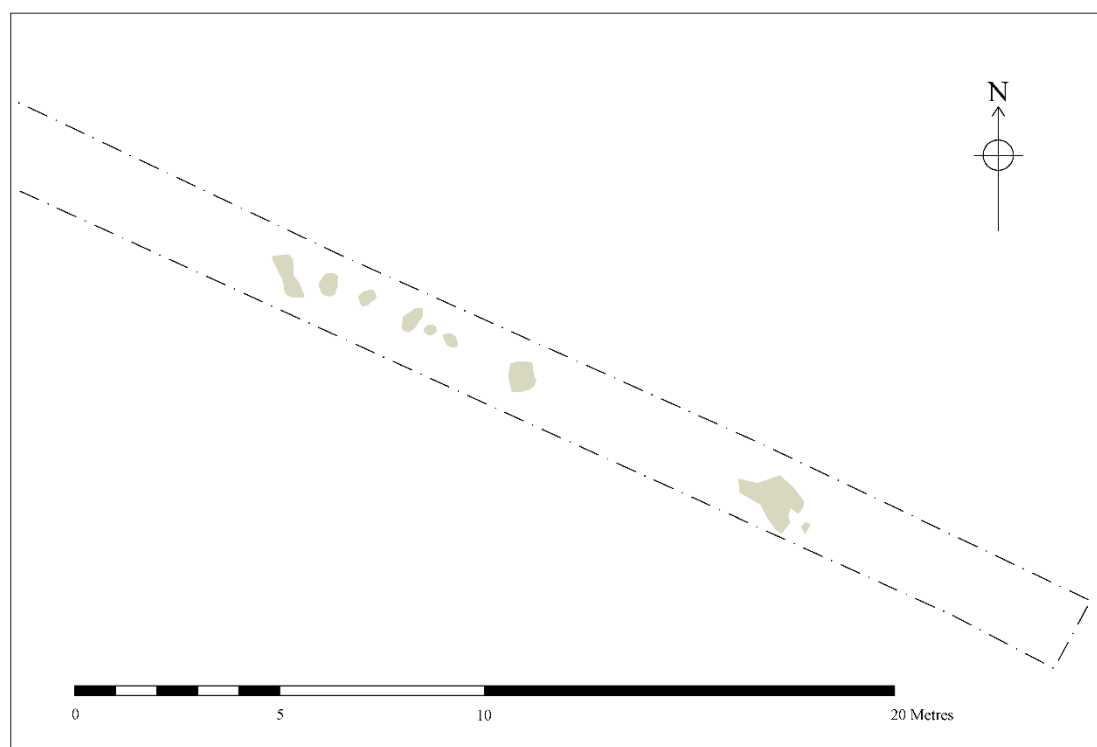


Figure 11: Irregular features observed in Trench 3

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located against the north-eastern side of the large topsoil bund within the larger field (Figure 12). Faint earthworks indicated that trench was positioned along the base of an agricultural furrow. The topsoil varied in depth between 0.18-0.28m. It overlay subsoil (in-filled furrow) that varied in depth between 0.16-0.22m that directly overlay the natural substratum. No archaeological features or finds were recorded within this trench.



Figure 12: Trench 5, general view looking south-east

Trench 5 Figure 14

Ditches [25] (26), [27] (28)

Trench 5 was located within the south-east corner of the larger field and was “L” shaped. The trench was altered from its proposed location due to the topsoil bund, materials storage and site access. Although the top of the ground had been disturbed there was a clear rise in the ground against the south-east side of the field that is likely to represent the remnants of a plough headland. The topsoil varied in depth between 0.21-0.30m. It overlies subsoil that varied in depth between 0.12-0.58m, thickening significantly towards the south-east side of the trench (headland). The subsoil directly overlies the natural substratum.

Two linear features were recorded beneath the plough headland at the south-east end of the trench (Figure 14). Ditch [25] measured 1.5m wide, 0.29m deep and followed the line of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation. Its sides and base were concave and it was filled by a compacted mid greyish brown silty-clay deposit (26) containing occasional small – medium rounded stones and rare chalk fragments. No finds were recovered from this deposit. Curvilinear ditch [27] was located close to the southern corner of the trench. It measured 0.68m wide, 0.25m deep with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. The feature was filled by two separately identifiable deposits. The primary fill consisted of a mid yellowish brown silty-clay deposit (28) containing rare small – medium rounded pebbles. It measured 0.68m wide and 0.12m thick and was overlain by a mid greyish brown silty sandy clay deposit (29) containing rare small–medium rounded pebbles and rare charcoal flecks. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.13m thick (Figure 13). No finds were recovered from either of the excavated deposits.

A shallow agricultural furrow was also recorded at the north-west end of the trench on an east south-east to west north-west orientation, matching the alignment recorded by the geophysical survey.



Figure 13: Curvilinear ditch [27], looking south

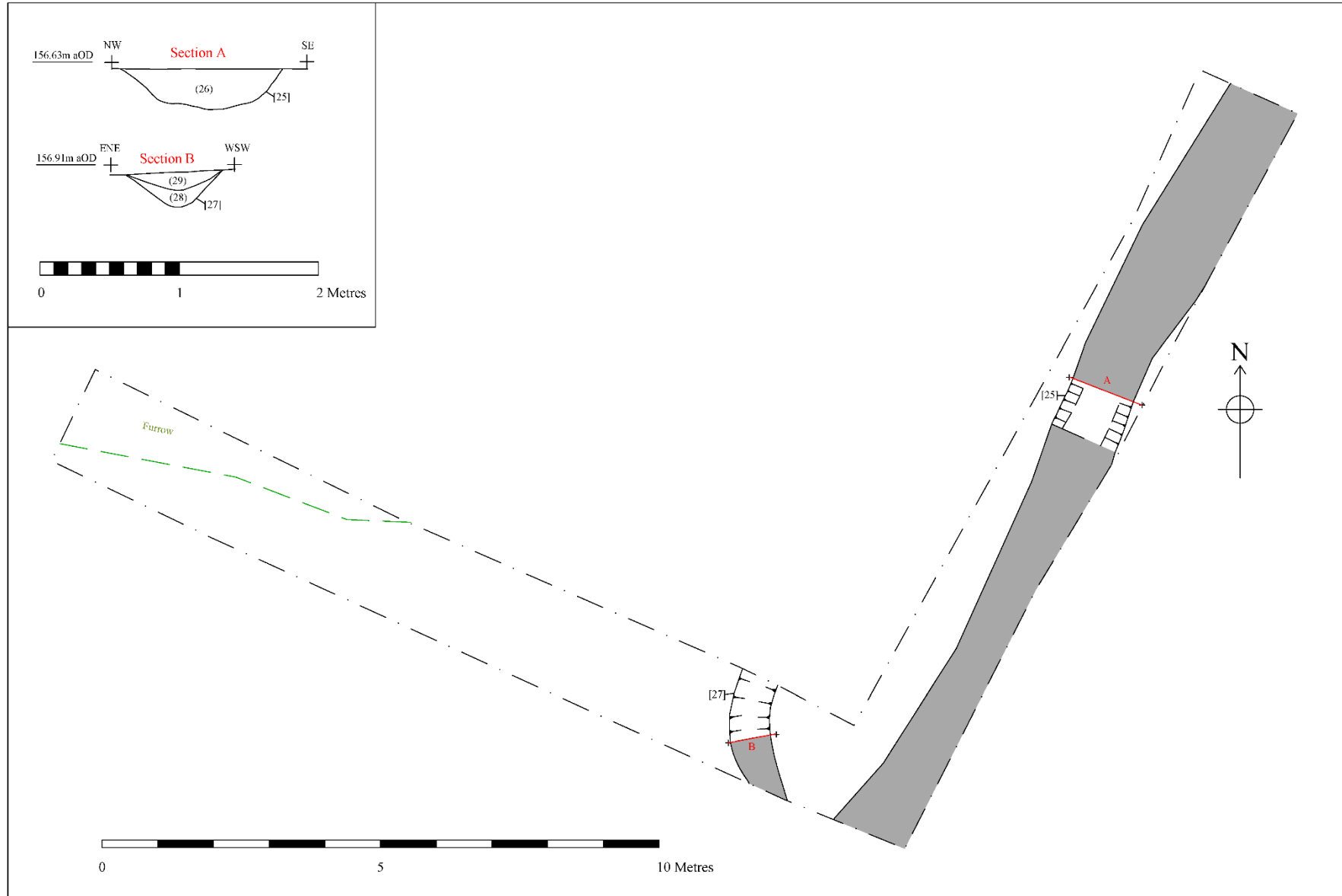


Figure 14: Plan of features recorded within Trench 5

7. Discussion

The evaluation has confirmed that archaeological deposits are present within the proposed development area. These features appeared to be confined to the far north-west and south-east ends of the site, although a large section of the central area of site was unavailable for evaluation due the presence of a large topsoil bund (Figure 4).

A series of ditches and gullies, smaller pit/post-hole features and part of a larger cut feature, possibly forming part of a pond or clay excavation pit were recorded within Trench 1 and 2, located closest to the village. The dating material recovered from these features suggested at least some of them were likely to be post-medieval. However the majority were undated and it is suggested that some of these features may also be representative of earlier activity. One ditch did contain a single sherd of medieval pottery and a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered residually from a later context. The majority of the linear features were orientated parallel or perpendicular to West End, suggesting they form back yard plots for properties fronting the road. None of the ditches recorded within the trenches corresponded with boundaries recorded on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 1886. A smaller enclosure was present within the northern part of the former allotment area that had been removed by the time the 1962 Ordnance Survey map had been produced. Ditch [13]/[15], located at the north-east end of Trench 2, appears to line up with the projected line of the modern boundary for No. 16 West End, a Grade II listed building that dates to the late 16th century (Figure 15). The buildings that front onto West End adjacent to Trench 1 are a more recent construction, dating to the early 19th century. However the historic core of the settlement clearly extended southwards beyond this point, evidenced by a further 17th century listed building located at No. 6 West End.

A linear and curvilinear ditch were also recorded within Trench 5, located at the south-east end of the site. The curvilinear feature was reminiscent of a roundhouse eaves drip gully, although no dating material was recovered from either of these features to confirm this interpretation. An extensive area of Middle-Late Iron Age settlement activity was recorded within Phase 1 of the development, located *c.*150m to the south-east. The evaluation and subsequent excavation suggested that the activity was confined to the south-east end of Phase 1, with no features recorded within the evaluation trenches located at the north-western end of the site. Trench 9 (2015) was in closest proximity to this phase of evaluation, located *c.*50 south-east of Trench 5 (2017). It was situated on a locally high point, with the ground dropping away to the north-west and south-east. This trench was extremely shallow, with the natural substratum located directly beneath the plough soil. It is therefore likely that if any features had been present within this part of the site that they are likely to have been heavily truncated. The features recorded within Trench 5 may represent a chance survival as they were located beneath a deep plough headland that has protected them from truncation.

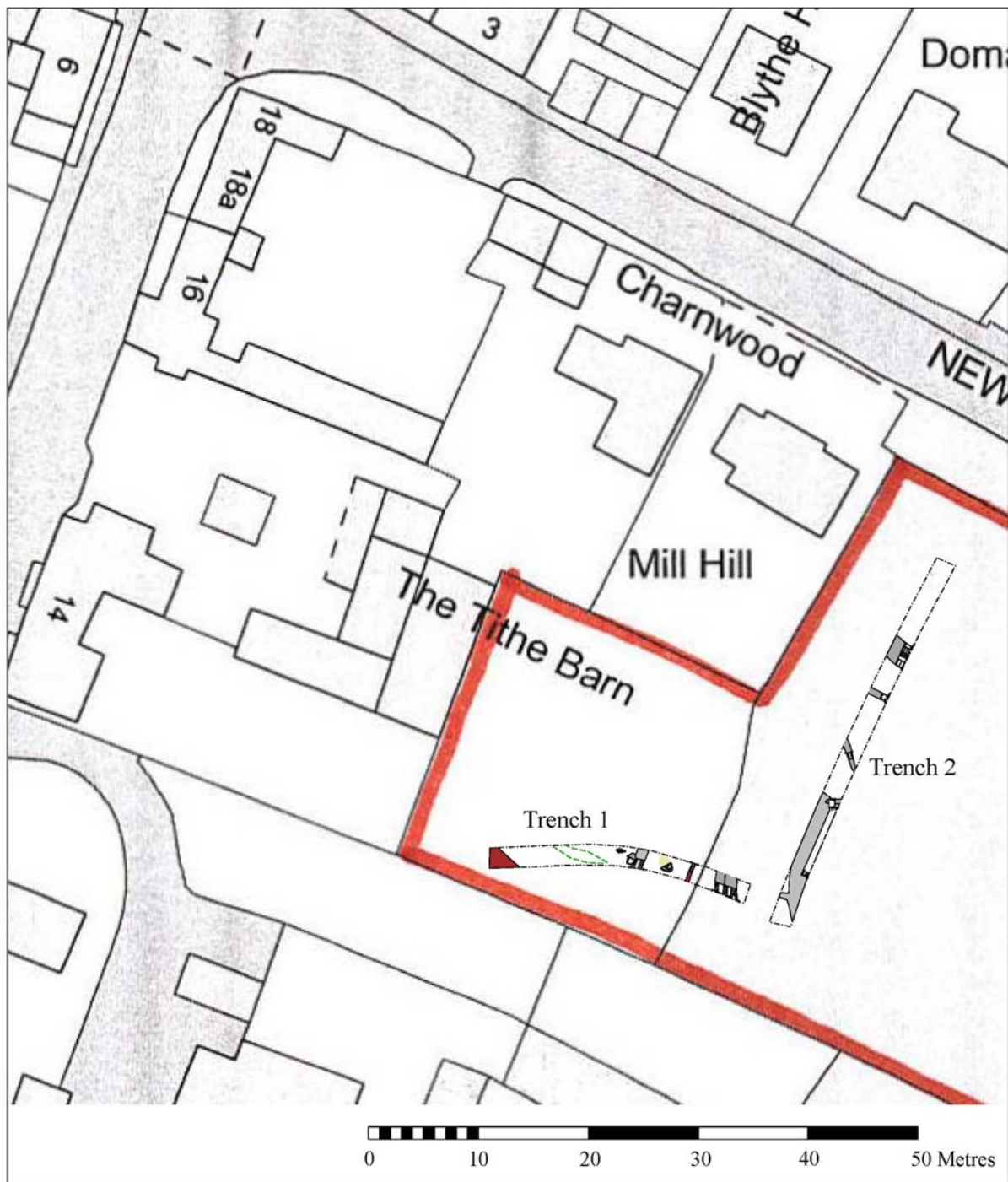


Figure 15: Features within Trenches 1 and 2 in relation to modern Ordnance Survey map

8. Archive

The site archive (ENN108648), consisting of physical, paper, digital components, will be held by ULAS and subsequently deposited with Northamptonshire County Council once the facilities become available.

The archive consists of:

- This report
- 9 trench recording sheets
- 28 context sheets
- 3 Context, drawing and photo record indices
- 1 CD containing 60 digital photographs
- 5 A3 permatrace containing sections/plans
- 2 contact sheets of digital photographs
- 6 sherds of pottery
- 12 fragments of animal bone
- 1 shell
- 1 fragment of building material

9. Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work to the *Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)* database held by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) at the University of York (see Table 2).

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

Table 2: Summary of OASIS information

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-281837
	Project Name	An Archaeological on land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire (Phase2)
	Start/end dates of field work	Start: 27-03-2017 End: 30-03-2017
	Previous/Future Work	Geophysical survey / not known
	Project Type	Evaluation by trial trenching
	Site Status	None
	Current Land Use	Vacant land not previously developed
	Monument Type/Period	DITCH Post Medieval
	Monument Type/Period	GULLY Uncertain
	Monument Type/Period	PIT Uncertain
	Monument Type/Period	POST-HOLE Uncertain
	Monument Type/Period	DITCH Uncertain
	Significant Finds/Period	POTTERY Post Medieval
	Significant Finds/Period	POTTERY Early Medieval
	Significant Finds/Period	POTTERY Medieval
Significant	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval	

	Finds/Period			
	Significant Finds/Period	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain		
	Development Type	Rural residential		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	After full determination		
	Planning Ref.	DA/2014/0824		
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	Newlands Road, Welford		
	Study Area	0.53 hectares		
	Site Coordinates	SP 6394 8002 (centre)		
	Height OD	c.156.5-157.5m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Authority Archaeologist		
	Project Design Originator	Dr Patrick Clay		
	Project Manager	Dr Patrick Clay		
	Project Director/Supervisor	James Harvey		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Developer		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	NCC	NCC	NCC
	ID (Acc. No.)	ENN108648	ENN108648	ENN108648
	Contents	Pottery Animal Bone Building Material	Photos Survey files Report	Trench records Site Records Context Sheets Drawings Report
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	An Archaeological on land at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire (Phase2		
	Author	Harvey, J.		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report NO. 2017-049		
	Date	2017		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		

10. Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by the author assisted by Donald Clark. Deborah Sawday identified the pottery. Rachel Small identified the animal bone and analysed the environmental remains. The project was managed by Dr Patrick Clay, all of ULAS.

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Appendix 1 The Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds

D. Sawday

The pottery was examined under a binocular microscope with reference to the Northamptonshire fabric series (Blinkhorn 1996). The results for the pottery and the rest of the ceramic and miscellaneous finds are shown below.

The presence of a fragment of early to middle Anglo Saxon pottery is of note. The dating of the Coarseware, CTS427 is quoted as c.1700-1900 in county ceramic type series, but typologically and in the absence of any more modern wares, a date in the later 17th to 18th or possibly, the early 19th centuries, is not unlikely for these wares.

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Table 1: The finds by context.

Find No.	Fabric/ware	No.	Grams	Comments
POTTERY				
02 [01]	Unclassified	1	7	Wheel thrown neck – probably from a jug, fine ware with ?ironstone and white quartz inclusions. ?c.AD1100-1400.
16 [15]	CTS427 – Local Coarseware	2	70	Joining fragments of a wheel thrown wide mouthed bowl or pancheon, slipped, with dark brown/black lead glaze on the interior.
16 [15]	CTS427 – Local Coarseware	1	63	Wide mouthed wheel thrown bowl or pancheon rim, slipped and with a dark brown glaze on the interior.
22 [21]	E/MS– Granitic	1	1	Early Middle Saxon hand- made fragment
24 [23]	CTS – Local Coarseware	1	35	Simple everted Fragment of a wheel thrown bowl rim, slipped and with dark brown glaze on the interior. Similar bowls with an angled flange are found in Midland Yellow ware, CTS406, which is dated generally from c.1550 to 1700 at Northampton.
MISC				
TR 2 U/S	Shell	1		
16 [15]	Earthenware	1	15	Hand-made moulded brick fragment – post medieval
BONE				
02 [01]	Bone	5		animal
16 [15]	Bone	7		Includes horse/cattle

Appendix 2 The charred plant remains

Rachel Small

Introduction

During excavation at Newlands Road, Welford, Northamptonshire two samples were taken, both dating to the post-medieval period. Sample 1 (24)[23] was a fill from a large amorphous feature thought to be a pond or clay extraction pit and sample 2 (16)[15] was a fill from a re-cut ditch. The results of the analysis of the charred plant remains from these samples are presented and what this can tell us about the diet, crop husbandry strategies and environment at the site discussed.

Method

The samples were silty-clay and were processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air dry before being sorted in their entirety for plant remains and other artefacts under a x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were air dried and the fractions over 4mm sorted in their entirety and the fractions under 4mm were scanned. Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and names follow Stace (1991). All plant fragments were counted.

Results

Sample 1 (24)[23]

This sample contained a small number of charred plant remains (table 1). Four complete cereal grains were present, two of which could be identified as free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum* spp.). A single piece of free-threshing wheat rachis was present and a fragment of a vetch seed (*Vicia* sp.) which was a common agricultural weed sometimes purposively cultivated. Fragments of charcoal greater than 2mm in length (and therefore suitable for analyses) were rare (less than ten fragments).

Sample 2 (16)[15]

This sample was dominant by uncharred elder seeds (*Sambucus nigra*) and over one-hundred specimens were present which are most likely modern. One charred cereal grain was present and was likely free-threshing type. Again, charcoal fragments were rare.

Table 1: remains present in samples.

Sample	Context	Cut	Volume (litres)	Plant remains	Notes
1	24	23	9	2 x free-threshing (<i>Tritium</i> spp.) wheat grains 2 x indet. cereal grains 2 x cereal grain fragments 1 x free-threshing (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) rachis internode 1 x vetch (<i>Vicia</i> sp.) fragment Charcoal rare	Modern rootlets and insects rare
2	16	15	1	Modern elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) seeds +100 1 x free-threshing (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) grain Charcoal rare	

Note: no remains were found in the residues of the samples.

Discussion

The remains probably represent waste from processing and consuming free-threshing wheat grains that burnt on a hearth. It is possible that the remains were windblown across the site and collected in the open features. The lack of wild seeds does not permit conclusions to be drawn about the crop husbandry strategies used and environment at the site. A previous evaluation of the Iron Age plant remains from the phase 1 excavations at Welford similarly produced few charred plant remains (see Small 2016).

Recommendations for further analysis

No further work is necessary on the samples analysed. Plant remains are surviving at the site therefore if any further excavation is undertaken at the site or in the vicinity it is recommended that soil samples are taken. It is possible that larger quantities of plant remains may be recovered allowing for more detailed conclusions to be drawn about diet, crop husbandry strategies and environment at the site.

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