

WLWH14-001



Watford Lodge Wind Farm Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

Client: Watford Lodge Wind Farm

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**Archaeological Work at Watford Lodge Wind Farm, West Haddon Road,
Watford, Northamptonshire**

Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

Client: Watford Lodge Wind Farm Ltd

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Watford Lodge Wind Farm, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a programme of archaeological work at Watford Lodge Wind Farm in Northamptonshire, in response to a condition placed on planning consent for the construction of five wind-turbines. This programme consisted of archaeological monitoring of the stripping of the temporary compound area and track to the south of this, and a trenching evaluation along the route of the proposed access track. The archaeological monitoring uncovered no finds or features of archaeological interest, and the majority of the trial-trenching evaluation revealed simple stratigraphy of topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural geological deposit. Features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trenches 1 and 3 – two undated ditch gullies (presumably for drainage) in Trench 1; and an undated ditch, undated pit, and pit filled with Late Neolithic / early Bronze Age (Beaker) pottery in Trench 3. This indicates that there was some prehistoric activity here, potentially ritual in nature; alongside general agricultural activity from unknown periods.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Planning permission for five wind turbines plus associated track and infrastructure in fields to the northeast of Watford Lodge Farm (Illus 1; henceforth referred to as the DA) was granted by the Planning Inspectorate on 21 December 2011 (Application DA/2013/0060).
- 1.1.2 A programme of initial archaeological works was undertaken in relation to the DA as part of the planning application submission. This consisted of an environmental impact assessment (EIA) chapter for cultural heritage (CFA 2009). This was followed by a geophysical survey on the proposed turbine locations in February 2010 (NA 2010), which identified a series of ditched enclosures, ditches which are thought to have formed part of an ancient field system, linear ditches, pits, and two possible roundhouses. The locations of the turbines were subsequently micro-sited in response to this, to avoid impacts on any of these features. Evaluation trenches were then excavated in the footprint of each turbine and hard-standing (CFA 2010). None of the trenches produced any archaeological features.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological condition was placed on the planning consent for the development (DA/2013/0060), stating that further archaeological work consisting of a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, and recording was required, as set out in the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation by AOC (AOC 2012). Further consultation with the Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Officer (AO) concluded that a revised approach to the archaeological investigations on site could be agreed to allow the archaeological evaluation of the new access tracks prior to commencement of construction to identify all potential impacts on archaeological features.
- 1.1.4 This revised archaeological evaluation consisted of the centre-line testing of all access tracks, as set out in Headland Archaeology's revised Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2014). This took place in all parts of the DA aside from the road leading to the temporary compound from the south and the temporary compound itself, which were subject to the scheme of observation, investigation, and recording as set out in the 2012 WSI (AOC 2012).
- 1.1.5 This archaeological work was carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place. The results will allow the AO to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA.

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 The DA is located 1.5km to the northeast of the village of Watford, and 2.5km southwest of West Haddon. It is located on the northwest side of West Haddon Road, to the northwest of Watford Lodge Farm, and is bounded by the railway line to the southwest (NGR SP 6050 7050).
- 1.2.2 The DA currently consists of four large fields, with farm roads and paths running between them. The five turbines are proposed to be positioned around the DA, and joined by access tracks broadly on the line of existing road system (Illus 1).
- 1.2.3 The DA lies on sloping land, sloping downhill from the south. The highest point, towards the southern part of the DA, lies at 160mOD, with the lowest point (towards the north) at 135mOD.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the site varies depending on the height of the land - the summit of the hill comprises sand and gravel with boulder clay, whereas the lower parts of the slope have marlstone with mid and upper lias clays and silts (www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 This section is drawn from information in the EIA chapter and information gained during the geophysical survey and initial trial-trenching evaluation.
- 1.3.2 Evidence for the earliest activity on or near the DA consists of the recovery of a single fragment of a flint blade tool, Neolithic in date, recovered during the 2010 evaluation in the northern part of the DA. Also of potentially early prehistoric date is a cropmark appearing to define a field system in association with the remains of roundhouses, located directly west of Watford Lodge Farm.
- 1.3.3 It is thought that there was an Iron Age / Roman settlement (farmstead) in fields to the north and east of The Old Lodge, based on evidence from aerial photographs and surface finds. Another possible Roman settlement was identified to the west of Silsworth during fieldwalking, based on the recovery of a scatter of Romano-British pottery.
- 1.3.4 Many of the settlements in the area have their origins in the medieval period, including West Haddon, Silsworth, Crick, and Watford – this is partly based on place-name evidence. There is also evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation in the fields surrounding Watford including the lands within the DA.
- 1.3.5 One of the most interesting post-medieval features in the area surrounding the DA is the remains of Watford Court, a 16th century country house, with its surrounding 18th century designed landscape, just on the other side of the railway line from the DA. One of the proposed access tracks for the wind farm would intersect with the course of a former tree-lined avenue leading northeast-wards from Watford Court (7082/0/2) – this former avenue is now a public footpath.
- 1.3.6 Watford Lodge Farm comprises a two-storey stone farmhouse, which was remodelled in the mid-19th century. The surrounding land, including the DA, is thought to have been agricultural fields throughout the post-medieval period.
- 1.3.7 The geophysical survey (NA 2010) identified a number of probable archaeological features across the DA. These comprised a linear group of possible ditched enclosures in the south of the DA (T1), and a single larger enclosure further north (T2). More probable ditches, possibly part of an ancient field system, were identified in the centre and west of the site.
- 1.3.8 An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was then undertaken on the turbine footprints and hard-standings (CFA 2010). No significant archaeological remains were

discovered during the evaluation, with only field drains recorded (including one stone-built example of unknown date).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

2.1.1 The general aim of both the trenching evaluation and the archaeological monitoring was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation also allows the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains *in-situ* if appropriate and thus determine their significance. The programme of archaeological monitoring aimed to record and enhance understanding of the significance of heritage assets before they are lost.

2.1.2 The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- assess extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context;
- place the findings in the context of the results of earlier work in the surrounding area.

2.1.3 The local and regional research objectives are provided by *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper, NJ 2006) supplemented by Knight, D; Vyner, B; Allen, C (2012) *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. The National Research objectives are derived from *Exploring Our Past (English Heritage 1991)*, and *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda (English Heritage 1997)*. Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks. This will depend on the results from the fieldwork, but may include:

- Roman period: Rural settlement, landscape, and society: *Rural settlements of the Roman period in Britain are not well understood. Opportunities for excavation and survey on a significant scale should be taken whenever possible* (Cooper 2006, 157)
- Medieval period: Agrarian landscape: *Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?* (Knight et al 2012, 94)
- Post-Medieval period: Country houses and gardens: *Identification and recording of gardens across region needs to be extended to identify further sites before they are destroyed* (Cooper 2006, 233).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Monitoring of the stripping of the temporary compound and road to the south was carried out between the 26th November and 1st December 2014. The trial trench evaluation was carried out between the 28th November and 15th December 2014. The trial trenching broadly consisted of a single trench along the route of the proposed access tracks (excluding the areas of the proposed turbine bases and with some small gaps where trenching could not take place because of, for example, the existence of deep ponds). This has been divided into nine separate trenches for ease of discussion in the report (see Illus 1). In total, a length of 1814m was trenched. All of these trenches were approximately 1.8m in width.

2.2.2 The remit of the archaeological monitoring was outlined in the 2012 WSI (AOC 2012). The remit of the trial trenching programme was outlined by Headland Archaeology in

their 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (Headland Archaeology 2014). This was all agreed with the AO before any archaeological work commenced.

2.2.3 For the evaluation, a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered. For the watching brief, an archaeological presence was maintained during any groundworks.

2.2.4 Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

2.3 Recording

2.3.1 All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2014; AOC 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

2.3.2 An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

2.3.3 A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

3 RESULTS: The Watching Brief

3.1 The archaeological monitoring on the stripping of the temporary compound and the access track to the south of this did not uncover any finds or features of archaeological interest. The access track to the south of the compound was reduced to a maximum of 0.1m beneath the present ground-surface, before terram was laid and hardcore levelled on top of this. Stripping during the construction of the temporary compound was between 0.1 and 0.5m in depth.

3.2 Observed deposits during the stripping of the access track to the south of the compound consisted of the topsoil (a loose wet grey-brown clayey-silt), overlying a hard brick rubble surface (the farm track).

3.3 Stripping of the area of the temporary compound revealed topsoil (a grey-brown loose and wet sandy-silt), overlying the loose orange-brown clayey-sandy-silt subsoil. A modern soakaway running from the cattle-pen was found in this area.

4 RESULTS: The Evaluation

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth are presented in Appendix I. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix II. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 1 (101), Trench 2 (201). Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102), for example.

4.1.2 Undisturbed natural deposits comprised a brown-yellow / orange-grey sandy-clay deposit. Occasional small pieces of gravel and ironstone were observed in this deposit. This was between 0.45 and 0.55m beneath the ground-surface.

4.1.3 The topsoil, a loose orange-brown / grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional small

stones and frequent rooting, was observed in all trenches across the DA and was between 0.25 and 0.3m thick. This overlay the subsoil – an orange-brown sandy-clay / brown-yellow clayey-sand. This was between 0.15 and 0.3m in thickness.

- 4.1.4 The majority of the trenches simply consisted of the topsoil overlying the subsoil over the natural geological deposit, with no archaeological finds or features. The exceptions to this were Trench 1, where two gullies (thought to be drainage gullies) were observed; and Trench 3 where two pits (one with significant quantities of prehistoric pottery in) and an undated ditch were recorded.

4.2 Gullies [106] and 109]

Two gullies were observed crossing Trench 1, positioned approximately 25m apart. They were aligned broadly N-S, and were sealed by the subsoil (102). They both had regular sides and a flat base and were of a similar size – gully [106] measured 0.6m in width by 0.5m in depth, and gully [109] measured 0.7m in width by 0.43m in depth. Both gullies contained two fills – a grey clay slumping deposit overlain by a sandy-silty-clay backfill deposit. The fact that they were sealed by subsoil is that this means that they are not modern features and are of archaeological significance.

No finds were recovered from either of these features and it is not possible to date them. It seems most likely that they functioned as drainage ditches, feeding water downhill to the southwest (following the natural topography of the area), and they were associated with earlier agricultural activity. This may have been in the medieval / post-medieval period, although there is nothing to discount the possibility that they are associated with earlier (potentially Iron Age / Roman) agricultural activity.

4.3 Ditch [307]

A single wide N-S aligned ditch was observed towards the northern end of Trench 3. This measured 2m in width by 0.4m in depth, had irregular sides and a flat base, and was sealed by the subsoil. It contained a single compact orange-brown silty-sand fill with small stones, charcoal flecks, and small sandstone lumps.

No finds were recovered from this feature. It is possible that it was an agricultural furrow (as evidence for ridge-and-furrow has been uncovered in fields surrounding Watford), although its size and the lack of other similar features on this alignment makes this unlikely. Alternatively, it may have functioned as a field boundary of some kind. It is not readily identifiable as such on available historic maps, indicating that it pre-dates the 19th century, which is supported by the fact that it is overlain by subsoil. It is possible that it is a continuation of the north-south linear observed on the geophysical survey to the north of the trench.

4.4 Pits [305] and [310]

Two pits were observed towards the northern end of Trench 3. One of these, pit [305], contained fourteen chipped stone finds which were unlikely to be any later than Bronze Age in date, although no clearer dating evidence was retrieved. The pit was sub-circular, had gently-sloping sides, a shallow curving base, was sealed by the subsoil, and measured 0.7m by 0.8m, and 0.07m in depth. It contained a single loose grey-brown silty-sand fill, with occasional pieces of burnt stone and a large amount of charcoal.

The other pit, [310], was larger and contained significant quantities of late Neolithic / early Bronze Age (Beaker) pottery (see discussion below). The pit was sub-circular, had regular sharp sides and a flat base, was sealed by the subsoil, and measured 1.1m by 1m and 0.35m in depth. It contained two fills – the lower fill (309) was an orange-yellow silty-sand and contained the pottery; and the upper fill (308) was a yellow-brown gravelly-sand. The presence of an almost-complete Beaker vessel within this pit may suggest it was ritually deposited.

The discovery of a late Neolithic - Bronze Age pits in this area demonstrates that there was some form of prehistoric activity here. The nature of that activity is unclear due to the dispersed nature of the features. It can be stated however that there is no evidence of intense settlement or human activity within the DA area and in particular around the closest turbine to [310] that has already been the subject of an earlier phase of geophysical survey and evaluation (Illus 3, inset)

4.5 Finds, Julie Franklin, Paul Blinkhorn and Julie Lochrie

The finds assemblage numbered 109 sherds (416g) of pottery, 14 lithic finds and a few fragments of fired clay. All were found in two Trench 3 pit fills: [305] (304) and [310] (309). All the finds are prehistoric in date, with the pottery all coming from a single Beaker vessel.

A complete catalogue of the finds appears at the end of the report. A summary of the assemblage is given below.

Feature	Pottery (PH)	Pottery (PH)	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	Lithics	Lithics	Dating
	Sherds	Wgt	Sherds	Wgt	Pieces	Wgt	
Pit [305]			3	1g	14	347g	PH
Pit [310]	109	416g					LNeol/EBA
Total	109	416g	3	1g	14	347g	

Table 1 – Quantification of finds by feature

Prehistoric Pottery

The 109 sherds (416g) of pottery found in pit [310] (309) are all from a single Beaker dating to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. The pot is incomplete, but sufficient is present to reconstruct it to a full profile. The pot has broken into essentially three main sections, with the lines of fracture appearing to correspond with the joins of the three coils of clay used to construct the vessel. The first is the base, the second the bulbous body, and the third the upright rim. The degree of survival of the vessel can be gauged by the fact that 44% of the rim and 74% of the base are present. The edges of each of the sections are very rounded due to abrasion, and so the three sections could not be re-joined. The vessel is approximately 170mm tall with a rim diameter of 200mm and a base diameter of 90mm.

The fabric is very friable, and has few visible inclusions, although its somewhat open texture suggests it was originally tempered with fine shell grits, which have since entirely leached out.

It is possible to see that most of it was originally extensively decorated with incised horizontal lines, probably cord impressions, though the condition of the sherds means that much of the detail has been lost. There are suggestions of zig-zags on the neck and body and short vertical comb-stabbing above the base.

The base is slightly footed and concave, a trait of the north British/middle Rhine beaker-group, but the vessel form otherwise appears typical of Clarke's primary British group S1 (Clarke 1970). The rim diameter is greater than the maximum diameter of the belly of the pot (160mm), and the vessel appears to have a very similar shape to another Northamptonshire beaker, from Burial 2 at the Ashton Roman town (Parry et al 2012, Fig. 18), a pot which also had a similar fabric. Another beaker from Ashton, Burial 1, had a similar concave footed base, but otherwise a very different form (*ibid*).

The nature of the deposition of this beaker is ambiguous. The degree of wear and abrasion evident in the sherds and the missing portion of the vessel suggests this is secondary deposition. However, the size of the portion present, the fact the entire profile is represented and that the sherds were all found clustered tightly together

strongly suggest primary ritual deposition. It is possible that site waterlogging may have caused the apparent abrasion. The relative softness of prehistoric pottery means it is susceptible to water damage. Root disturbance, ploughing or animal disturbance at the top of the pit might also have caused damage to an otherwise intact beaker deposition. Though no burnt bone was found in this feature, it is possible that the vessel accompanied an inhumation and that the bone has since degraded completely away.

Lithics

The 14 chipped stone finds all derived from pit [305] (304). They include an irregular core and some debitage. None of the pieces are diagnostic of any particular date range but they are unlikely to be later than Bronze Age in date. The assemblage is too small to provide any information on site activities, though does imply a general prehistoric presence in the vicinity.

Fired Clay

Three tiny rounded fragments (1g) of fine-grained fired clay material were found in pit [305] (304), associated with the lithics. They are too small for identification or dating.

Discussion

The two pits are potentially contemporary, though equally may be unrelated. While neither feature assemblage can point unambiguously to a particular function, the Beaker potentially represents ritual deposition.

4.6 Environmental Report, *Laura Bailey and Tim Holden*

Introduction

Two 10 litre samples were recovered during archaeological works at Watford Lodge Wind Farm, Northamptonshire. The site comprised gullies, ditches and pits possibly associated with Iron Age activity. The samples were from the fills (304, 309) of pits [305] and [310] respectively. The aims of the assessment were to assess the environmental potential of the deposits.

Method

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any remaining material in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seeds atlases using Cappers et al (2006).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix VII (Flotation samples) and VIII (Retent samples). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in deposit (304). Charcoal fragments were heavily fragmented and relatively unabraded. Wherever preservation allowed, charcoal was categorised as oak or non-oak. Both oak and non-oak charcoal were present in all samples.

Nutshell

Heavily fragmented hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell (2g) was recovered from the fill (304) of pit [305]. The nutshell was weighed as part of the assessment and is quantified in the retent table (Appendix VIII).

Plant remains

Charred 'weed' seeds were recovered in small numbers from deposit (309). The weed seeds included cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp). Both are commonly associated with cultivated and disturbed ground.

Bone

A single animal bone fragment was recovered from deposit 204. The bone was heavily fragmented and therefore not possible to identify to species.

Discussion

The environmental remains were neither abundant nor diverse and offer little information about the site economy.

The presence of hazel nutshell together with pottery, charcoal and animal bone in the fill (304) of pit [305] suggests the deposition of mixed domestic debris. Charred nutshells are typical of floor sweepings discarded into fires, but it is also possible that they were incidentally collected with fuel wood. It is unlikely that the deposits relate to the original function of the features.

4.7 Description of the significance of the heritage assets

The local and regional research contexts are provided by *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper, NJ 2006) supplemented by Knight, D; Vyner, B; Allen, C (2012) *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*

In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to the Roman, Medieval, and Post-Medieval periods. No definite evidence for activity from any of these periods was uncovered during the programme of archaeological work (although it is possible that some of the undated features relate to medieval / post-medieval agriculture, etc). Instead, evidence for prehistoric (Neolithic – Bronze Age) activity was uncovered. Having completed the fieldwork we have identified the following heritage assets.

Description of Heritage Asset	Trench Number	Feature Number/s	Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1 is evidence for prehistoric (Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age) activity	3	305, 310	Medium significance of local interest.
HA2 is evidence for undated agricultural activity.	1	107, 109, 307	No archaeological significance

Table 2 – Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

HA1 consists of the evidence for Neolithic / early Bronze Age activity, comprising the remains of a pit containing an almost-complete Beaker pottery vessel [310] and pit [305] that had prehistoric flints of indeterminate prehistoric date. This is certainly the remains of prehistoric activity in this area. It also possible that the Beaker pottery may have been placed in the pit deliberately, potentially for some ritual purpose. This is considered to have medium significance of local interest.

HA2 comprises the evidence for undated agricultural activity. This consists of the two drainage gullies in Trench 1 and the undated ditch (potentially a field boundary) in Trench 3. It is possible that these are part of the Iron Age / Roman agricultural landscape (based on the suggestion, from aerial photographs and surface finds, that an Iron Age / Romano-British farmstead was positioned in this general area). It is also

possible that they may be associated with later (medieval to post-medieval) agricultural activity. This is considered to have no archaeological significance, as cannot be dated.

5 CONCLUSIONS

There were no heritage assets found in Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Two areas with heritage assets were found in Trenches 1 and 3. There will be no further impacts on HA1 and HA2.

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Appendix I – Trench Register

Trench	Orientation	Depth	Description	Length
1	E-W	0.5m	Topsoil (101), over subsoil (102), over natural (103). Two ditch gullies [106] and [109].	143m
2	N-S, curving to NW-SE, then E-W	0.65m	Topsoil (201), over subsoil (202), over natural (203).	290m
3	NW-SE, curving into N-S	0.7m	Topsoil (301), over subsoil (302), over natural (303). Two pits [305] and [310], and one ditch [307].	442m
4	N-S, curving into E-W	0.5m	Topsoil (400), over subsoil (401), over natural (402).	207m
5	N-S	0.5m	Topsoil (500), over subsoil (501), over natural (502).	85m
6	ENE-WSW	0.5m	Topsoil (600), over subsoil (601), over natural (602).	227m
7	N-S	0.6m	Topsoil (700), over subsoil (701), over natural (702).	100m
8	NW-SE	0.45m	Topsoil (800), over subsoil (801), over natural (802).	210m
9	E-W	0.45m	Topsoil (900), over subsoil (901), over natural (902).	110m

Appendix II – Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Description	Dimensions
101	1	Topsoil: dark orange-brown friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and frequent rooting.	0-0.25m
102	1	Subsoil: mid orange-brown firm sandy-clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional root disturbance.	0.25-0.45m
103	1	Natural: mid orange-grey sandy-clay, overlying a compact orange-red sandy-clay.	0.45m+
104	1	Upper fill of ditch gully [106]. Soft orange-brown silty-clay. No inclusions.	1.9m+ X 0.5m X 0.45m
105	1	Lower fill of ditch gully [106]. Plastic yellow-grey clay. No inclusions. Re-deposited natural clay (slumping material whilst ditch in use).	1.9m+ X 0.6m X 0.3m

106	1	Cut of NNE-SSW aligned ditch gully. Regular sharp sides and flat base. Sealed by subsoil (102) and cut through natural geology (103).	1.9m+ X 0.6m X 0.5m
107	1	Upper fill of ditch gully [109]. Firm red-grey sandy-clay, with occasional small sub-angular sandstone and root disturbance.	1.8m+ X 0.7m X 0.33m
108	1	Lower fill of ditch gully [109]. Firm grey-red clay, with moderate charcoal flecks. Burnt material visible in base of feature. Slumping material whilst ditch in use.	1.8m+ X 0.5m X 0.1m
109	1	Cut of curvilinear N/SSE aligned ditch gully. Regular sides and flat base. Sealed by subsoil (102) and cut through natural geology (103).	1.8m+ X 0.7m X 0.43m
201	2	Topsoil: dark orange-brown friable clay-silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and frequent rooting.	0-0.3m
202	2	Subsoil: mid orange-brown firm sandy-clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional root disturbance.	0.3-0.5m
203	2	Natural: mid orange-grey sandy-clay, overlying a compact orange-red sandy-clay.	0.5m+
301	3	Topsoil: mid grey-brown loose sandy-silt with occasional small mixed stones.	0-0.3m
302	3	Subsoil: light yellow-brown loose silty-sand with occasional clay and ironstone inclusions.	0.3-0.5m
303	3	Natural: light orange-yellow-brown loose silty-sand with occasional clay and ironstone inclusions.	0.5m+
304	3	Fill of pit [305]. Dark grey-brown loose silty-sand with occasional small burnt stones and frequent charcoal pieces.	0.7m X 0.8m X 0.07m
305	3	Cut of pit. Sub-circular, with gentle sides and a shallow curved base.	0.7m X 0.8m X 0.07m
306	3	Fill of ditch [307]. Orange-brown compact silty-sand, with moderate small stones, occasional sandstone lumps, and occasional charcoal flecks.	1.4m+ X 2m X 0.4m
307	3	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Irregular sides and flat base. Sealed by subsoil (302) and cut through natural geology (303).	1.4m+ X 2m X 0.4m
308	3	Upper fill of pit [310]. Compact yellow-brown gravel-sand with moderate small stones and root disturbance.	1.1m X 1m X 0.35m

309	3	Lower fill of pit [310]. Fine orange-yellow silty-sand with occasional small stones and moderate root disturbance.	1.1m X 1m X 0.35m
310	3	Cut of pit. Sub-circular, with regular sharp sides and a flat base. Sealed by subsoil (302) and cut through natural geology (303).	1.1m X 1m X 0.35m
400	4	Topsoil: mid brown-grey loose clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
401	4	Subsoil: dark brown-yellow loose clayey-sand.	0.3-0.45m
402	4	Natural: light brown-yellow sandy-clay.	0.45m+
500	5	Topsoil: mid brown-grey loose clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
501	5	Subsoil: dark brown-yellow loose clayey-sand.	0.3-0.45m
502	5	Natural: light brown-yellow sandy-clay.	0.45m+
600	6	Topsoil: mid brown-grey loose clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
601	6	Subsoil: dark brown-yellow loose clayey-sand.	0.3-0.45m
602	6	Natural: light brown-yellow sandy-clay.	0.45m+
700	7	Topsoil: dark grey-brown loose clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
701	7	Subsoil: dark brown-yellow loose clayey-sand.	0.25-0.55m
702	7	Natural: light brown-yellow sandy-clay.	0.55m+
800	8	Topsoil: dark grey-brown loose clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
801	8	Subsoil: light orange-brown loose clayey-sandy-silt with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.3-0.55m
802	8	Natural: light brown-yellow / orange-brown sandy-clay with occasional gravel.	0.55m+
900	9	Topsoil: dark grey-brown loose clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
901	9	Subsoil: dark brown-yellow loose clayey-sand.	0.3-0.45m
902	9	Natural: light brown-yellow sandy-clay.	0.45m+

Appendix III – Photographic Register

Photo number	Black and White	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
001	-	100	-	Watching brief of strip of road to south - general shots
002	-	101	-	Watching brief of strip of road to south - general shots
003	-	102	-	Watching brief of strip of road to south - general shots
004	1/36	103	-	ID shot
005	-	104	-	Trench 1
006	1/35	105	S	North-facing section of ditch [106]
007	-	106	-	Ditch [106]
008	1/34	107	S	North-facing section of ditch [109]
009	-	108	-	Ditch [109]
010	-	109	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
011	-	110	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
012	-	111	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
013	-	112	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
014	-	113	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
015	-	114	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
016	-	115	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
017	-	116	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
018	-	117	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
019	-	118	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
020	-	119	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
021	-	120	-	Watching brief of strip at compound - working shots
022	-	121	E	Land drain repair
023	-	122	N	Land drain repair

024	1/33	123	-	Pit [305]
025	-	124	-	Land drain repair
026	-	125	SE	Trench 3
027	-	001	N	Trench 8
028	-	002	S	Trench 8
029	-	003	N	Trench 6
030	-	004	SW	Ditch [307]
031	-	005	NNW	Ditch [307]
032	-	006	SW	Pit [310]
033	-	007	SW	Pit [310]
034	-	008	SW	Trench 6
035	-	009	SW	Trench 6
036	-	010	S	Trench 7
037	-	011	N	Trench 4
038	-	012	E	Trench 4
039	-	013	W	Trench 2
040	-	014	E	Trench 9
041	-	015	E	Trench location in pond area
042	-	016	E	Trench location in pond area
043	-	017	W	Trench 9
044	-	018	W	Trench 4
045	-	019	-	Land drain repair
046	-	020	-	Land drain repair

Appendix IV – Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Scale	Description
1	1:10	NE-facing section of pit [310]

Appendix V – Sample Register

Sample Number	Context	Volume	Description
1	304	20L	Pit fill
2	309	20L	Lower pit fill

Appendix VI - Finds Catalogue

Trench	Context	Context Notes	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
3	304	fill of pit [305]	1	3	1	CBM	fragments	tiny rounded fragments of fine-grained fired clay material	?
3	304	fill of pit [305]		2	346	Lithics	Core and Debitage	Flint, grey brown, medium grained. Irregular core. Flaked from two identifiable edges. Also includes a fine grained cream flake fragment	
3	304	fill of pit [305]	1	12	1	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, grey brown, fairly fine-grained, abraded cortex. Distal fragment of a secondary triangular sectioned blade, burnt fragment, small inner flake, one secondary chip and eight inner chips	
3	309	fill of pit [310]		109	416	Pottery (PH)	Beaker	Sherds form a single vessel, incomplete but full profile present. Fabric friable, few visible inclusions but open texture suggests leached out calcareous inclusions. Base slightly footed and concave, upright rim. Vessel height c.170mm, rim diam 200mm, 44% of rim present, 74% of base. Decoration over most of surface - incised horizontal lines, probably cord impressions, suggestions of zig-zags on the neck and	LNeol/EBA

Trench	Context	Context Notes	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
								body, and short, vertical comb-stabbing above the base. Highly fragmented and abraded, broken in three main sections along coil joins, edges of each of the sections too abraded to join.	

Appendix VII – Flotation results

Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	Other charred plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (mm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
304	1	Fill of pit [305]	5		+	1	No	
309	2	Fill of pit [310]	10	<i>Galium aparine</i> +, <i>Chenopodium sp</i> +	+	1	No	Contains modern roots and seeds
<p>Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50) NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating</p>								

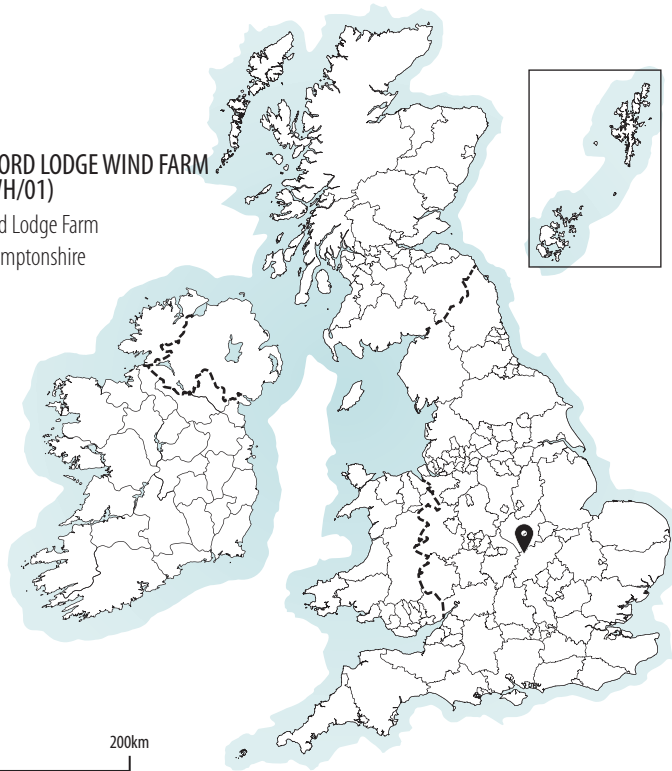
Appendix VIII – Retent Sample results

Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Pottery	Mammal bone	Nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
							Quantity	Max Size (mm)		
304	1	Fill of pit [305]	10	+	+	++	+++	14	Yes	Hazel nutshell (2g). Indet animal bone fragment (3g)
309	2	Fill of pit [310]	10	+++						

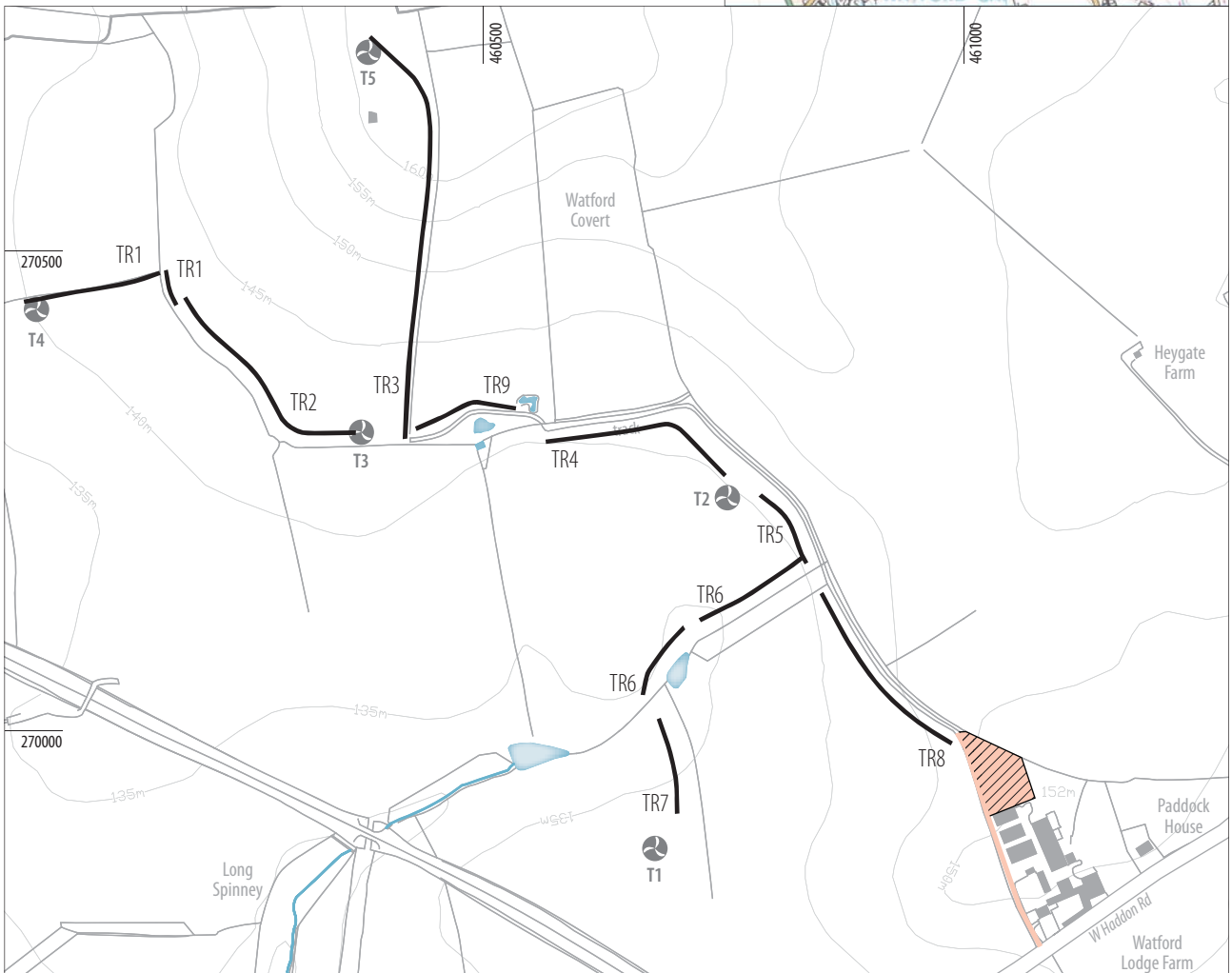
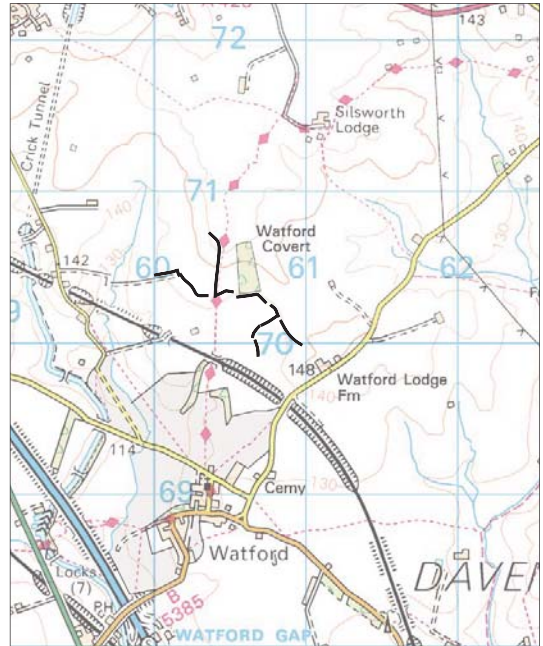
Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

**WATFORD LODGE WIND FARM
(WLWH/01)**

Watford Lodge Farm
Northamptonshire

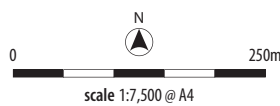


0 200km



KEY

- trench location
- turbine location
- temporary construction compound
- area of archaeological observation, investigation and recording

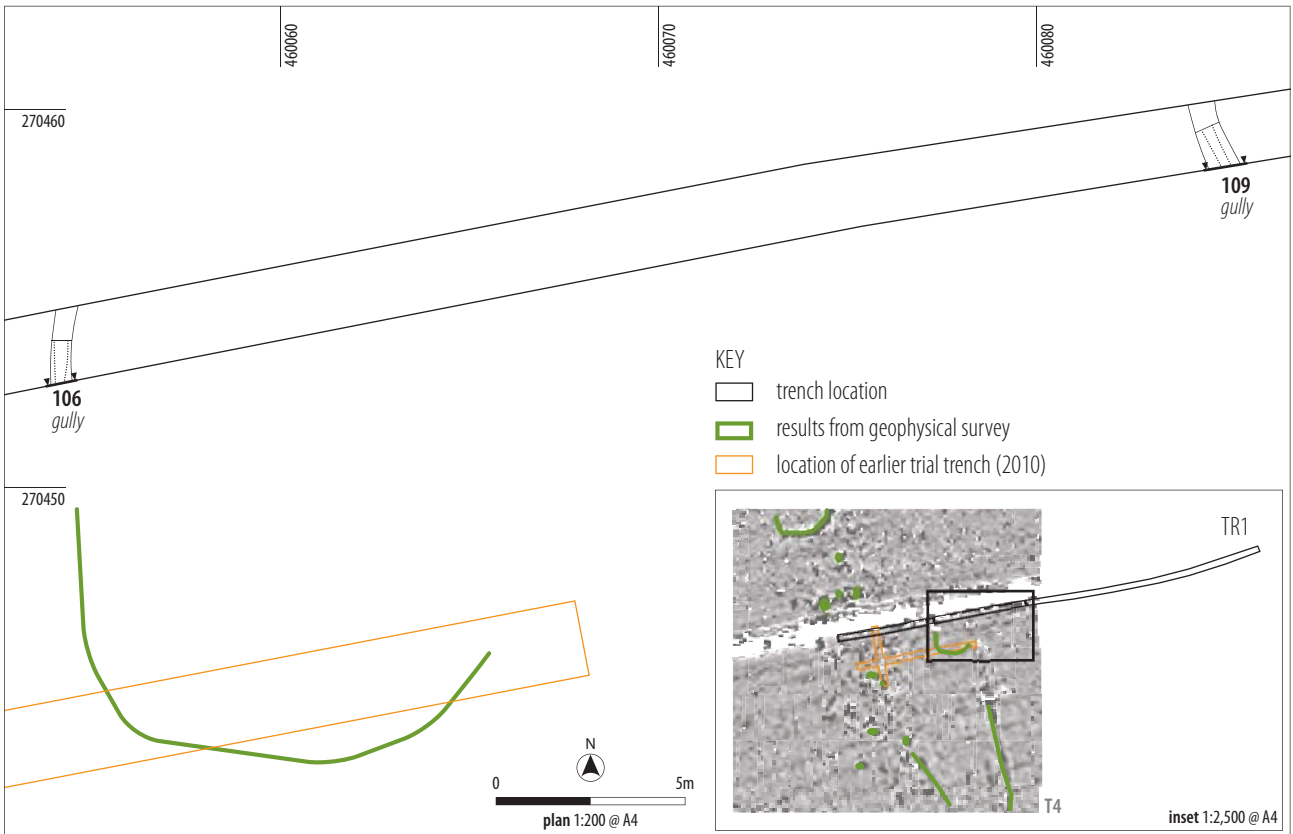


SOUTH & EAST

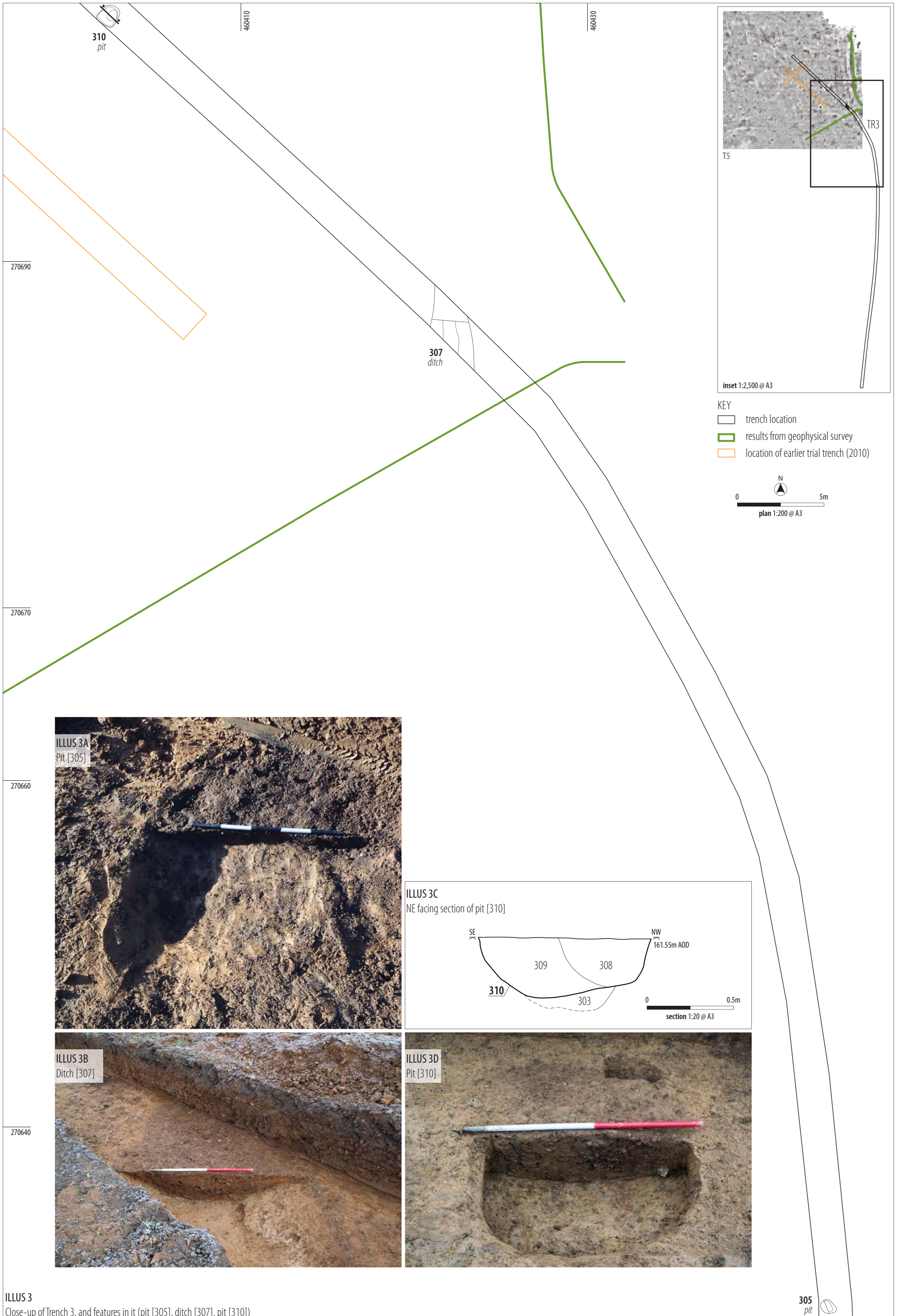
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ILLUS 1
Site location



ILLUS 2
Close-up of Trench 1 and features in it (gullies [106] and [109])



ILLUS 3
Close-up of Trench 3, and features in it (pit [305], ditch [307], pit [310])