LAND OFF OAK LANE, CRICK
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT
(TRIAL TRENCHING)

Albion archaeology

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(TRIAL TRENCHING)

Project: OL2143

Document: 2013/117
Version 1.0

3rd July 2013

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Produced for:
CgMs Consulting Ltd

on behalf of:
David Wilson Homes plc

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation and submission of this document and all statements are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This document has been prepared by Ben Barker (Project Officer) and Jeremy Oetgen (Project Manager) and approved Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager). Finds analysis and reporting was by Jackie Wells. The figures were produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician).

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Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	03/07/2013	n/a

Structure of the Project Proposal

The first section of this document provides the planning and archaeological background to the project. Section 2 outlines the methodologies employed in achieving the objectives of the investigation. Section 3 details the results of the trial trenching investigation, which are discussed and assessed in their wider archaeological context in Section 4. Section 5 is a bibliography. All figures are bound at the rear of the report.

Key Terms

Throughout this document, the following terms or abbreviations are used:

NCC	Northamptonshire County Council
Client	David Wilson Homes
HER	Historic Environment Record
CAA	County Archaeological Advisor
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Procedures Manual	*Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, 2nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology

Non-technical Summary

A planning application was submitted to Daventry Borough Council for residential development on land to north of Fallowfields and Coleman Close, Crick, Northamptonshire (DA/2013/0059). The County Archaeological Advisor (CAA) of Northamptonshire County Council identified that the site is in a potentially archaeologically sensitive area and recommended that a programme of archaeological work should be undertaken to assess its potential to contain significant archaeological remains. This is in line with the guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.

The requirement for a two-stage archaeological field evaluation was established in briefs issued by CAA. The results of the first stage of the evaluation, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey, indicated the possible survival of sub-surface features associated with medieval cultivation.

The present document comprises a report on the second stage of the evaluation, namely a programme of archaeological trial trenching. The work has been undertaken to a scheme of works approved by the CAA.

The trial trenching identified a posthole that contained early Iron Age pottery and two ditches dated to the late Saxon period. These features were located with two trenches towards the western edge of the proposed development area, closest to the historic core of the village. Evidence for a braided medieval hollow way, which is likely to have been a continuation of Oak Lane, was also recorded. All three fields that constitute the proposed development area contained traces of ridge and furrow cultivation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

A planning application has been submitted to Daventry Borough Council for residential development on land to north of Fallowfields and Coleman Close, Crick, Northamptonshire (DA/2013/0059).

The County Archaeological Advisor (CAA) of Northamptonshire County Council has identified that the site is in a potentially archaeologically sensitive area and has recommended that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken to assess its potential to contain significant archaeological remains. This is in line with the guidance contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

The CAA has issued a brief (NCC 2013a) setting out the scope of the programme of work required. This is to comprise three stages:

- Stage I: archaeological field evaluation of the site to locate, define and characterise any archaeological remains that exist.
- Stage II: appraisal of the results of the field evaluation and their significance with regard to the proposed development. This may lead to a programme of pre-construction investigation and recording of archaeological remains which will be unavoidably destroyed by the development. Any such work will be secured by a further CAA brief.
- Stage III: implementation of the pre-construction archaeological investigation and recording.

The CAA has issued a further brief (NCC 2013b) covering Stage I of the archaeological programme. This requires a two-stage archaeological field evaluation, which is to take the form of a geophysical survey followed by trial trenching. The first stage of the evaluation, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey, has already been carried out on behalf of the client by Stratascan (2013).

The project proposal for the second stage of the evaluation (Albion Archaeology 2013), a programme of archaeological trial trenching, was approved by the CAA on 29th May 2013.

1.2 Status of the Report

This document represents the final report on the results of the second element of the Stage I archaeological field evaluation, completed in accordance with the CAA's briefs (NCC 2013a and b) and the project proposal (Albion Archaeology 2013).

1.3 Site Location and Description

The proposed development area is situated on the north-east side of the village of Crick. The site ('study site') comprises three small fields or paddocks located between Oak Lane and the A428 Crick Bypass. It covers an area of approximately 2.89ha and is located at National Grid Reference SP 590 730. The study site is bounded to the south and west by existing residential properties and to the north and east by the A428 Crick Bypass (Figure 1).

The geology of the study site comprises siltstone and mudstone of the Dryham Formation, with Pleistocene till (boulder clay) lying to the west (British Geological Survey). The land surface has a gentle, south-facing slope which falls from *c.* 133m OD to 129m OD.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed in respect of the proposed development by an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2011). This information has been supplemented by the results of a geophysical survey undertaken as the first element of the Stage I archaeological field evaluation (Stratascan 2013).

The assessment confirmed that the proposed development would not affect any designated heritage assets and also found that there are no remains of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date recorded within the study site.

However, the assessment determined that the study site is located on the edge of historic settlement of Crick, on land that was once part of two medieval closes and adjoining areas of medieval open fields. Earthwork remains of the medieval village once survived on the adjacent land to the south of the study site, but this land was developed in the 1990s. The assessment therefore predicted that evidence for medieval close boundaries, a possible hollow way, and evidence for medieval cultivation was likely to be present within the study site.

The geophysical (gradiometer) survey identified a region of ridge and furrow cultivation along with several positive linear and discrete responses which were considered possibly to indicate sub-surface features. It was suggested that the study site had potential for the survival of medieval archaeological remains, including cultivation relating to the identified ridge and furrow.

There was also evidence of considerable magnetic disturbance and debris across much of the site. This was thought to result from modern activity.

1.5 Research Aims and Objectives

The research context for Northamptonshire is summarised in *East Midlands Heritage* (Knight *et a*l 2012), which builds upon the previous resource assessment and research agenda (Cooper 2006). The county also benefits from the results of English Heritage's National Mapping Programme (Deegan and Foard 2007).

Within this research framework the specific aims of the trial trenching included:

- establishing the location, extent, nature and date of the archaeological features already identified at the site by non-intrusive evaluation;
- establishing the integrity and state of preservation of the archaeological features at the site;
- recovering artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;

- identifying palaeoenvironmental remains which could help to determine local environmental conditions.

1.6 Archiving

The finds and records generated by this project will be prepared for archiving in accordance with the standards outlined in Appendix 1 of English Heritage's *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008) and Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives* (2007). However, as noted in section 3.4 of the NCC brief, there is currently no archaeological archive depository able to accept material from this part of the county, although the issue is being actively addressed and it is hoped that suitable facilities will be available within 3–5 years.

Details of the project and its findings have been entered on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the Project Proposal (Albion 2013) and was approved by the CAA. It was designed to conform to the requirements of *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). The archaeological investigation was conducted in accordance with appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines including:

• IfA	*Code of Conduct* *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
• Albion Archaeology	*Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001)
• Archaeological Archive Forum	*Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2007)
• English Heritage	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide* (2006) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment and MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (2008).*

2.2 Implementation

The archaeological investigation and recording were undertaken between 10th and 17th June 2013. A total of ten 30m-long trenches were opened (Figure 2). The trench layout was designed to investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site. Due to ground conditions, some trenches were excavated in slightly different positions from those proposed (*see* Albion Archaeology 2013, fig. 2).

The trenches were opened by a JCB-type excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under close archaeological supervision. The overburden was removed down to the top of undisturbed geological or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts. All deposits were recorded in a unique number sequence, using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

2.3 Constraints

Parts of the study site could not be trenched due to the presence of a tennis court and an area of protected species habitat (Figure 2).

2.4 Monitoring

An on-site meeting with the CAA and Archaeological Consultant was held on 12th June 2013.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All archaeological features located in the trenches are shown on Figures 2–7. Summary descriptions of all contexts are presented in Appendix 1. The key features are discussed below, by period.

3.2 Iron Age

3.2.1 Isolated posthole (Figure 5)

A small, isolated posthole [611] was located, under buried topsoil layer (614), at the western end of Trench 6. The posthole was 0.25m deep and approximately 0.6m in diameter. The main fill contained frequent large stones that are likely to have been used as packing for a post. The fill also contained six sherds of grog- and shell-tempered Iron Age pottery (650-50 BC); it is probable that posthole dates from this period.

The posthole might have formed one element of a building, or fence line, but there were no other features of this type or date found within the trenches.

3.3 Late Saxon

3.3.1 North-western boundary ditches (Figure 3)

Ditch [107] was located towards the middle of Trench 1. It was aligned north to south and was *c.* 1m wide by 0.35m deep. Five sherds of pottery recovered from the sole fill of the ditch date it to the late Saxon period (AD 850-1100). Given the small quantity of artefacts, the ditch is likely to have defined an agricultural boundary that was relatively short-lived. The ditch fill displayed no sign of re-cutting and was suggestive of gradual silting.

3.3.2 South-western boundary ditches (Figure 5)

Ditch [607] in Trench 6 was dated to the late Saxon period (AD 850-1100) by the recovery of two sherds of pottery from its sole fill. The ditch was 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep with a steep-sided, U-shaped profile. It is likely to have been a re-cut of ditch [609], which was on a similar alignment.

The earlier ditch [609] was of a comparable size but sterile of finds. It was filled with a similar clayey silt material as that found in ditch [607]. Both ditches were truncated by furrow [605], confirming a likely pre-medieval date.

The ditches are likely to have formed a reasonably significant north-south boundary; a division that was re-established after silting up. The lack of charcoal and domestic waste suggests that the boundary was peripheral to any focus of settlement.

3.4 Medieval

3.4.1 Hollow ways (Figure 4)

Holloway [512] was the buried northern scarp of the probable hollow way identified by the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012). The trial trench

revealed that this surviving earthwork had been partially backfilled and that it was originally 1.5m wider on its north side and over 1.5m deep. The backfilling of this feature is likely to have been the result of natural silting over time following the disuse of the route way. No finds were revered from the backfill, but it had been severely truncated by a ditch-like service trench [510] that contained a live modern plastic water pipe.

Hollow way [507] was located 3m to the north of hollow way [512]. It appeared to be aligned parallel to the surviving earthwork. This second hollow way had been completely backfilled and was not visible on the surface. It had a similar profile to [512]: over 7.5m wide and 1.2m deep, with a steep-sided profile and inferred flat base. A total of eight sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from its backfills. There were no traces of modern disturbance other than furrows and land drains in the upper fills. Excavation by machine was halted at 1.2m below ground level due to the need to safely access the trench. After hand cleaning, a thin band of stony topsoil-like material [515] was identified between a layer of redeposited natural (509) and the main silting fill (514). This fill sequence is indicative of a period of stabilisation following a deliberate backfilling of the route way.

3.4.2 **Open Fields** (Figure 2)

Sub-surface traces of medieval furrows were identified in all three fields. They were generally aligned ENE-WSW, parallel to the modern field boundaries. Their distribution was similar to that indicated by the geophysical survey. At the archaeological horizon they were less than 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep with irregular profiles that contained subsoil-like fills. A medieval date was supported by the recovery of a single sherd of medieval pottery from furrow [711] in Trench 7.

Furrow [605] was the most substantial of all the furrows investigated and it had a more ditch-like appearance. However, it shared a similar alignment and fill to the furrows in Trench 7 and exhibited a very irregular profile. The fact that it appeared to have been deliberately targeted by a land drain, which ran along its northern edge, further suggests that it is likely to have been recently backfilled.

Only one furrow [1004] was present in Trench 10. Whilst it shared an alignment with the other furrows, it was less than 0.1m deep. This poor preservation is likely to have been the result of modern ploughing. Furrow [1004] is likely to have been one of several that have been truncated by modern agricultural operations.

3.5 Undated Activity

Ditch [103] was located 14m to the east of late Saxon ditch [107], within Trench 1 (Figure 3). It was on a similar NW-SE alignment and also had a similar V-shaped profile. It was 0.55m wide by less than 0.2m deep. It contained 8g of fired clay, but this was un-diagnostic and is unable to date the ditch to a specific period.

Ditch [109] was located 6m to the west of ditch [107]. It had a similar profile and alignment, but terminated to the north. It had a V-shaped profile with a rounded base and was 0.4m wide by less than 0.1m deep. No finds were present within the sole fill.

Pit [105] was located less than 3m to the east of ditch [107]. It was 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench to the south. The south-east side of the pit was truncated by a modern land drain and it is possible that the pit may have been a ditch terminus, similar to ditch [109]. Its sole fill (106) contained three fragments of burnt bone. It is assumed to be contemporary with ditch [109] due to its proximity, similar depth and fill consistency.

Ditch [503] / [505] was located at the north end of Trench 5 (Figure 4). It was slightly sinuous in nature and a maximum of 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditch was aligned NW-SE, perpendicular to the hollow way. Although no datable material was recovered from its fill, the ditch appeared to have been cut by a furrow and is, therefore, likely to be pre-medieval in date.

Ditch [603] was located 4.5m to the west of late Saxon ditches [607] / [609] in Trench 6 (Figure 5). It was on a more NNW-SSE alignment, perpendicular to the furrows and parallel with the current site boundary. Furrow [605] did not appear to continue beyond the ditch and did not cut across it. This may suggest some degree of contemporaenity. Ditch [603] may have defined the western limit of the medieval close.

3.6 Modern Activity

Trench 6 contained an area of modern disturbance at its eastern end (Figure 5). Its square-cut shape and highly disturbed fill was characteristic of a geotechnical trial hole; it was not excavated.

At the western end of Trench 6 an artificial build-up of topsoil and other imported material was observed. This included a concentration of large stones that were presumably demolition rubble. This meant that the western end of the trench was *c.* 0.4m deeper than the eastern end. Layer (614) was the original topsoil at west end of the trench. It was approximately 0.3m thick and contained a small quantity of animal bone. This material was probably laid down to level up this part of the site.

Trench 7 contained further evidence of modern landscaping (Figure 6). The trench section revealed two layers that were largely comprised of large stones: (703) and (710). These were located just below the topsoil and contained fragments of modern ceramic building material. Whilst (703) appears to have been deposited within a furrow, presumably as part of levelling activity, (710) was slightly higher in the section and may once have formed the foundation of a relatively recent garden path.

Ditch [704] was located immediately to the south of stone layer (703). It was 0.8m wide and 0.8m deep with a steep-sided, V-shaped profile. It was cut from just below the topsoil and is likely to be associated with the adjacent

modern layer. The ditch is likely to have been dug for drainage purposes or perhaps for the removal of a defunct service.

3.7 Artefacts

3.7.1 Introduction

The trial trenching produced a small finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery, the majority deriving from features in Trenches 5 and 6 (Table 1). No finds occurred in Trenches 2–4.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Context	Date range	Finds Summary
1	103	Ditch	104	Undated	Fired clay (8g)
	105	Pit	106	Undated	Burnt bone (1g)
	107	Ditch	108	Late Saxon	Pottery (13g)
5	507	Ditch	508	Medieval	Pottery (69g)
	507	Ditch	514	Medieval	Pottery (49g)
	510	Ditch	511	Modern	Pottery (14g); brick (27g)
6	607	Ditch	608	Late Saxon	Pottery (1g)
	611	Post hole	613	Iron Age	Pottery (66g)
	614	Layer	614	Undated	Animal bone (128g)
7	711	Furrow	712	Medieval	Pottery (5g); fired clay (1g)

Table 1: *Artefact Summary by trench and feature*

3.7.2 Pottery

Twenty-four pottery sherds (217g), representing 16 vessels, were collected from six features, the largest deposit deriving from ditch [507]. The pottery is generally abraded and fragmented, with a low average sherd weight of 9g, and survives in moderate condition. Seven fabric types were identified in accordance, as far as possible, with the Northamptonshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Fabric Code	Common name	Date range	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd no.
Iron Age				
Fabric 1	Grog and shell	-	6	(613):6
Late Saxon				
F100	T1 (1) type St Neots ware	AD 850-1100	6	(108):4; (608):2
F205	Stamford ware	AD 850-1100	1	(108):1
Medieval				
F330	Shelly coarse ware	AD 1100-1400	1	(712):1
F360	Sandy coarse ware	AD 1100-1400	2	(508):2
F324	Brill-Boarstall ware	AD 1200-1600	6	(508):4, (514):2
Post-medieval				
F426	Iron-glazed earthenwares	L17th century +	2	(511):2

Table 2: *Pottery Type Series*

The pottery is datable to the Iron Age, late Saxon, early-high medieval and post-medieval periods, and comprises wares common to sites in the county. No diagnostic vessel forms occur, although the glazed Brill-Boarstall sherds are likely to derive from jugs, and the iron-glazed earthenwares from bowls.

3.7.3 Other finds

A modern brick fragment (27g) was also recovered from ditch [511].

3.8 Ecofacts

3.8.1 Faunal remains

Undated layer (614) and pit [105] respectively yielded five abraded limb bone fragments (128g), and three calcined slivers (1g). None are identifiable to species.

3.8.2 Ecofact samples

There was an absence of visible charred plant remains in all of the features that were older than modern. This is likely to be the result of acidic soils as well as age. The presence of only occasional artefacts in the excavated features also suggests that these features are some distance from the main area of domestic and human activities associated with crop-processing and food preparation.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Location, Extent, Nature and Date of the Archaeological Remains

4.1.1 Iron Age

The evaluation located the remains of a single Iron Age posthole in the south-west corner of the proposed development area. It is unlikely that such remains would have been identifiable by geophysical survey, due to their small size, and it is possible that isolated features of this date survive in the wider area. It should be noted, however, that the posthole was found in the one area of the site that had been subject to artificial build-up and traces of associated activity may have been lost to medieval or modern truncation by ploughing

The prehistoric remains are likely to be significant at a local, or even regional, level. Whilst it is uncertain whether the posthole was part of a building or fence line, or simply isolated, the updated regional research agenda (Knight *et al* 2012 pp 58-65) highlights the need to investigate both Iron Age settlements and agricultural boundaries.

4.1.2 Late Saxon

Two areas of late Saxon features were located along the western edge of the proposed development area. The remains identified were ditches that were likely to have been dug for agricultural or drainage purposes. The small quantity of artefacts recovered suggests that the remains were not associated with occupation. This view is supported by the dearth of visible ecofacts.

Whilst the areas involved may not be large, and may have been impacted upon by later activity, the remains are likely to add to understanding of the development and morphology of Crick as a village. The updated regional research agenda (Knight *et al* 2012 pp 82-93) state that the study of early medieval rural settlement patterns and the agricultural economy are of regional significance.

4.1.3 Medieval

Trench 5 targeted an extant earthwork tentatively identified as a hollow way by the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012). It was found that this side of the track way had been heavily disturbed by a modern service. Whilst no dating was recovered, the feature was shown to be relatively flat bottomed and consistent in profile with a sunken lane. This interpretation is supported by the identification of a similar feature immediately adjacent to the earthwork that contained pottery dating to AD 1100-1400.

It is therefore likely that the potential development area contains two phases of medieval hollow way, the extant one being the latest. The route way is likely to have been an extension of Oak Lane, which can be traced in field boundaries heading towards Crack's Hill to the north-east, now a public footpath. It is likely that the infilled hollow way is not extensive, as it is not visible on the geophysical survey (Stratascan, 2012). As such, it may represent localised 'braiding' resulting from the avoidance of soft or boggy

patches. The overall quantity of finds recovered indicates that the hollow ways were likely to have been bounded by open fields within the development area.

Sub-surface traces of ridge and furrow cultivation were identified in all three fields within the proposed development area. The layout was consistent with that suggested by the geophysical survey. Whilst the ridges were still prominent in the northern field, preservation in the other two fields was less good, and it is likely that they have been impacted upon by modern ploughing and ground levelling.

4.1.4 Post-medieval onwards

The study site contained frequent features related to drainage improvements and ground levelling. None of these features are archaeologically significant in their own right. The fact that many of the drainage improvements appeared to target individual furrows indicates that the ridge and furrow is likely to have survived in the southern fields as slight earthworks until relatively recently.

4.2 Conclusion

The archaeological trial trench evaluation has recorded previously unidentified archaeological features and deposits dating to the Iron Age, late Saxon and medieval periods. According to the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012, 12 and 13) there has been no evidence to date of settlement in the Iron Age or Saxon periods at Crick. The Iron Age and late Saxon features revealed in the evaluation are a 'first' for this locality and are, therefore, potentially of regional significance. However, the features are all located towards the western edge of the proposed development area, closest to the historic core of the village (Figure 8). The vast majority of the proposed development area that was sampled appears to be devoid of archaeological remains.

The preservation of the archaeological deposits appears to be reasonable, but this may be localised to areas with modern build-up and areas that were not subject to modern ploughing. Only a relatively small quantity of artefacts was recovered and the ecofactual potential of the site appears to be poor. As such, it is suggested that the archaeological remains within the study site are peripheral to settlement core and largely agricultural in nature.

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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 58944: Northing: 72853)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 58916: Northing: 72840)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	**Topsoil**	**Loose dark brown grey silty loam 0.38m thick**	☑	☐
101	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown silty clay 0.1m thick**	☑	☐
102	**Natural**	**Firm mid orange clay**	☐	☐
103	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.18m, max length 2.m**	☑	☐
104	Main fill	Firm mid grey blue silty clay 0.18m thick	☑	☑
105	**Pit**	**Sub-circular NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.18m**	☑	☐
106	Fill	Firm dark blue grey clay silt	☑	☑
107	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.98m, max depth 0.34m**	☑	☐
108	Fill	Firm mid grey blue clay silt	☑	☑
109	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.08m**	☑	☐
110	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay	☑	☐

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.6 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 58965: Northing: 72844)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 58938: Northing: 72830)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown silty loam occasional small-medium stones 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
201	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones <0.3m thick**	☑	☐
202	**Natural**	**Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional small sand**	☐	☐

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 58987: Northing: 72869)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 59000: Northing: 72839)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown silty loam occasional small-medium stones 0.25m thick**	☑	☐
301	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.15m thick**	☑	☐
302	**Natural**	**Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional small sand**	☐	☐

Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.45 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 58971: Northing: 72837)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 58981: Northing: 72808)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty loam occasional small-medium stones 0.16m thick	☑	☐
401	Subsoil	Friable mid orange grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.17m thick	☑	☐
402	Natural	Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional small sand	☐	☐

Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 58950: Northing: 72809)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 58962: Northing: 72781)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silty loam 0.15m thick	☑	☐
501	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay 0.15m thick	☑	☐
502	Natural	Firm mid orange clay	☐	☐
503	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.78m, max depth 0.17m	☑	☐
504	Fill	Firm dark grey blue silty clay	☑	☐
505	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.3m	☑	☐
506	Fill	Firm dark grey blue silty clay	☑	☐
507	Hollow way	Linear ENE-WSW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 9.1m, max depth 0.9m	☑	☐
508	Primary fill	Firm light grey brown silty clay 0.74m deep	☑	☑
509	Backfill	Firm mid grey yellow clay 0.4m thick	☑	☐
514	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.8m thick	☑	☑
515	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay frequent small-medium stones Less than 0.1m thick.	☑	☐
510	Service Trench	Linear ENE-WSW sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.75m, max depth 1.5m Cut for modern waterpipe.	☑	☐
511	Backfill	Firm mid brown yellow silty clay frequent small-medium stones	☑	☑
512	Hollow way	Linear ENE-WSW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 1.04m, min length 2.78m	☑	☐
513	Fill	Firm dark blue brown silty clay	☑	☐

Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.65 m. Max: 0.8 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 58979: Northing: 72770)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 58950: Northing: 72756)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay loam occasional small-medium stones 0.4m thick**	☑	☐
601	**Subsoil**	**Firm dark yellow brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.25m thick**	☑	☐
602	**Natural**	**Firm light yellow brown sandy clay occasional small-medium stones**	☐	☐
603	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: irregular base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.15m**	☑	☐
604	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay frequent small-large stones	☑	☐
605	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W sides: Assymetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.25m**	☑	☐
606	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate medium stones	☑	☐
607	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.45m**	☑	☐
608	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	☑	☑
609	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max diameter 0.4m**	☑	☐
610	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐
611	**Posthole**	**Sub-oval E-W sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.25m, max length 0.7m**	☑	☐
612	Primary fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.25m thick	☑	☐
613	Main fill	Firm mid grey silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, frequent large stones <0.05m thick	☑	☑
614	**Buried topsoil**	**Loose dark brown black clay silt occasional small stones 0.3m thick**	☑	☑

Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.62 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 58978: Northing: 72761)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 58990: Northing: 72733)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid grey brown silty loam occasional small-medium stones 0.2m thick**	☑	☐
701	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
702	**Natural**	**Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional small sand**	☐	☐
703	**External surface**	**Friable mid grey clay silt occasional small CBM, frequent medium-large stones >3.2m wide and <0.25m thick.**	☑	☐
704	**Ditch**	**Linear ENE-WSW sides: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.8m Cuts subsoil (701)**	☑	☐
705	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional medium stones 0.3m thick	☑	☐
706	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional large stones 0.2m thick	☑	☐
707	**Furrow**	**Linear ENE-WSW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.4m, max diameter 1.2m**	☑	☐
708	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional medium stones 0.2m thick	☑	☐
709	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional medium stones 0.2m thick	☑	☐
710	**External surface**	**Friable mid grey clay silt occasional small-medium CBM, frequent large stones 0.95m wide and <0.15m thick.**	☑	☐
711	**Furrow**	**Linear ENE-WSW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max depth 0.2m**	☑	☐
712	Fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional medium stones	☑	☑

Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.55 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 59042: Northing: 72770)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 59015: Northing: 72757)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty loam occasional small-medium stones 0.25m thick	☑	☐
801	Subsoil	Friable mid orange grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.11m thick	☑	☐
802	Natural	Firm light grey orange clay	☐	☐

Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 59129: Northing: 72807)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 59102: Northing: 72795)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty loam occasional small-medium stones 0.15m thick	☑	☐
901	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.20m thick	☑	☐
902	Natural	Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional small manganese staining, occasional small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 10

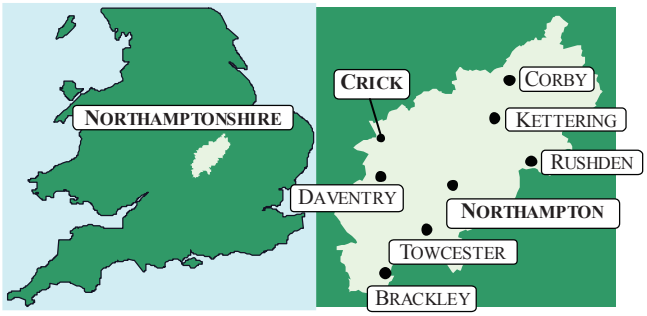
Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.45 m.**

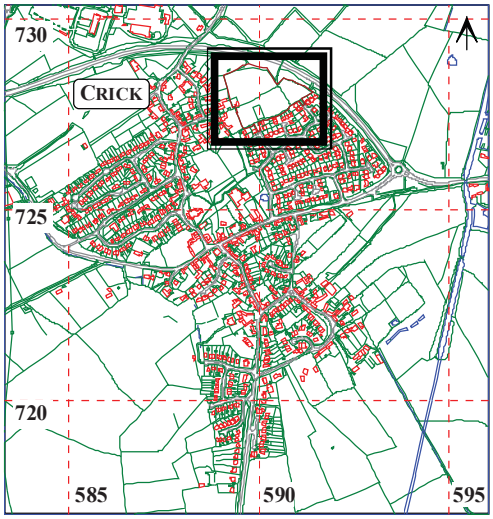
Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SP** *(Easting: 59091: Northing: 72829)*

OS Grid Ref.: SP *(Easting: 59106: Northing: 72803)*

Reason: **To investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently 'blank' parts of the study site.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty loam occasional small-medium stones 0.20m thick	☑	☐
1001	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.18m thick	☑	☐
1002	Natural	Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional flecks manganese staining, occasional small-medium stones 0.07m thick	☐	☐
1003	Natural	Firm light grey orange silty clay occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐
1004	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max diameter 0.1m	☑	☐
1005	Fill	Friable mid orange grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	☑	☐





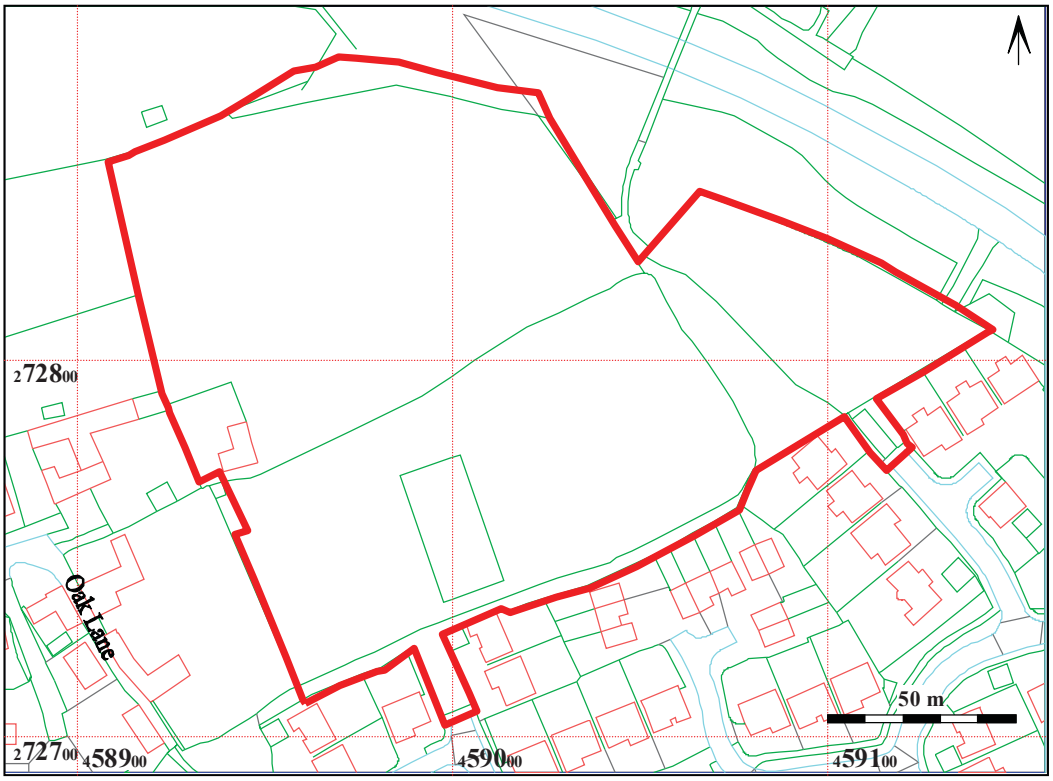


Figure 1: Site location

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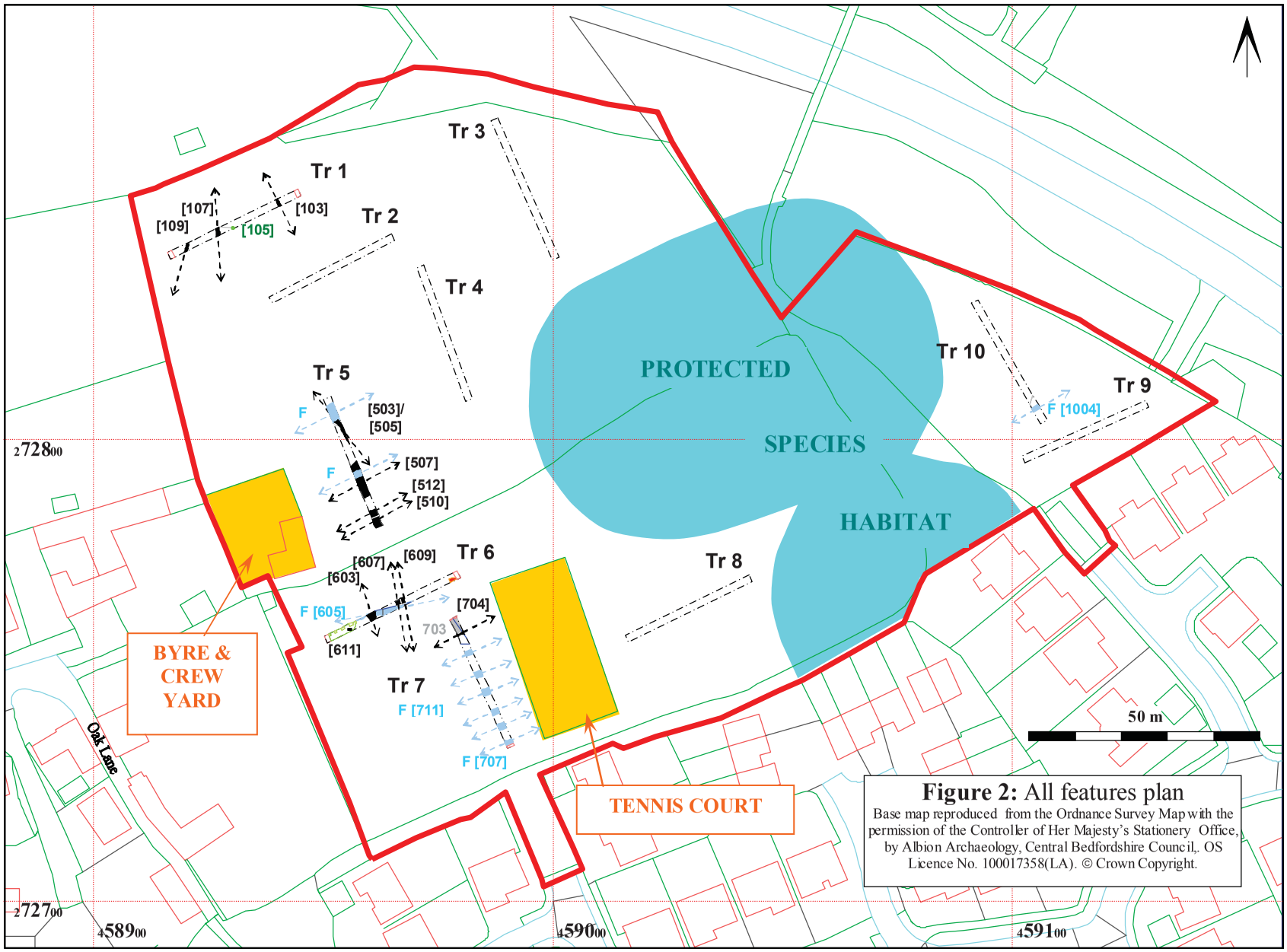

Figure 2: All features plan

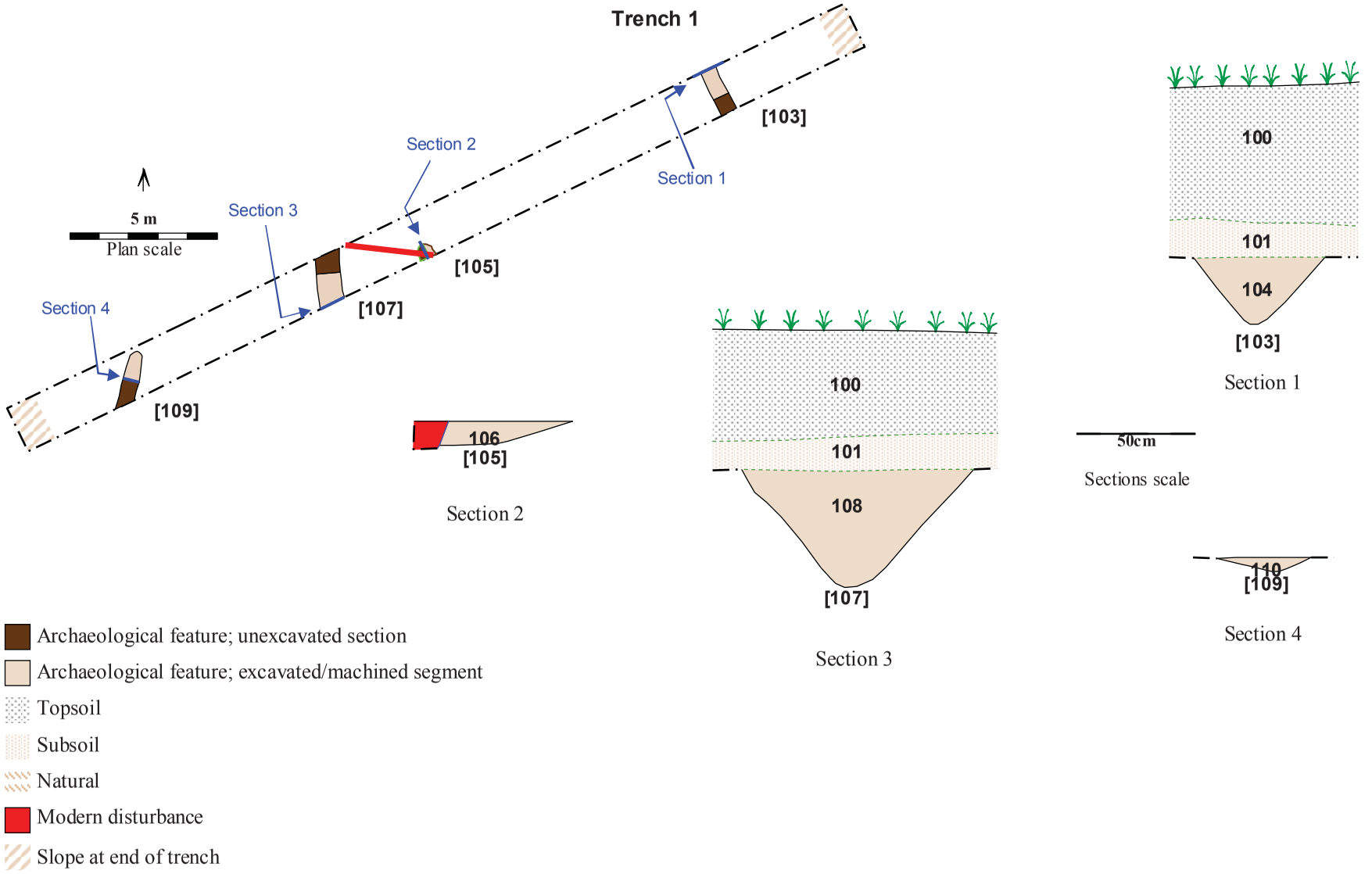

Figure 3: Trench 1

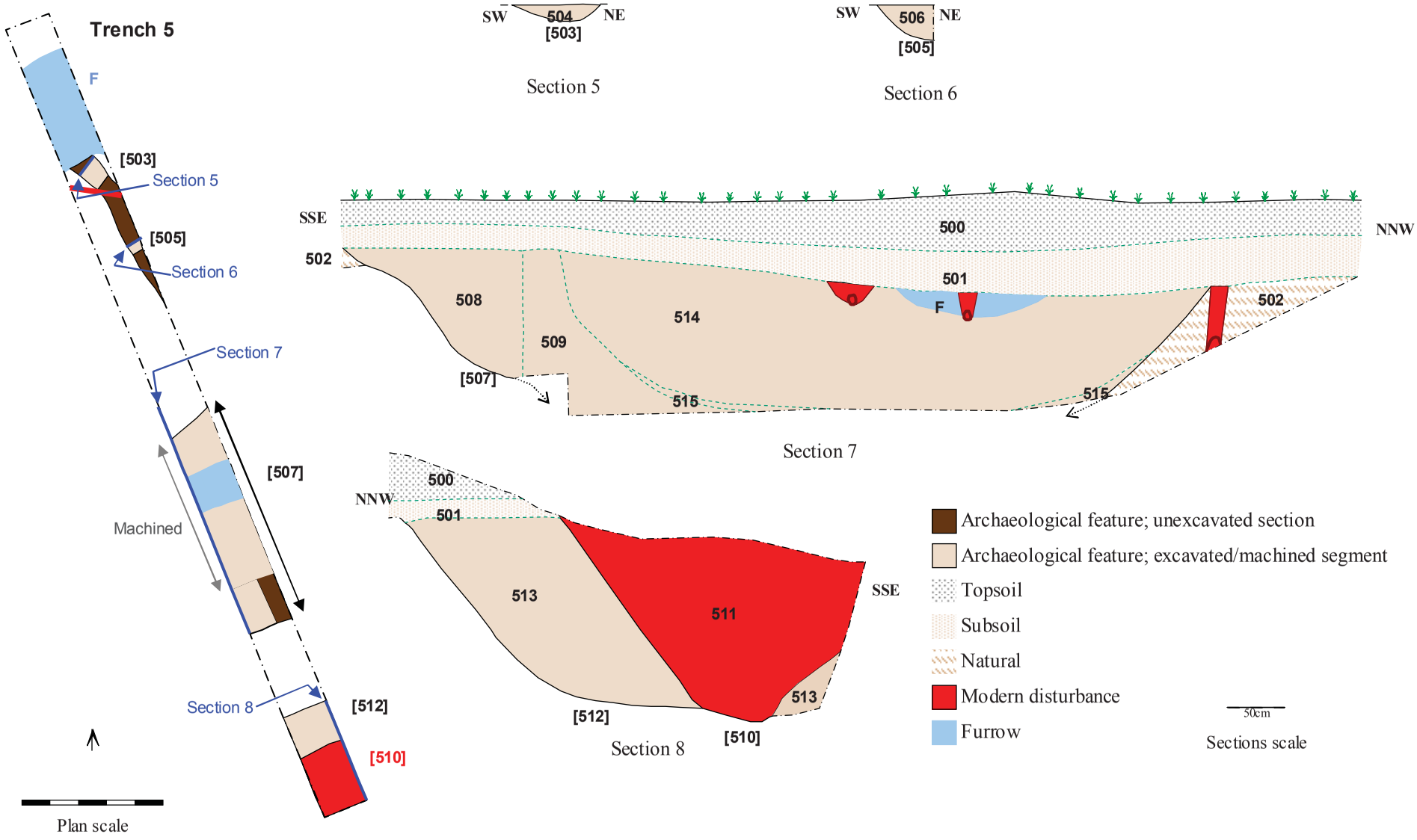

Figure 4: Trench 5

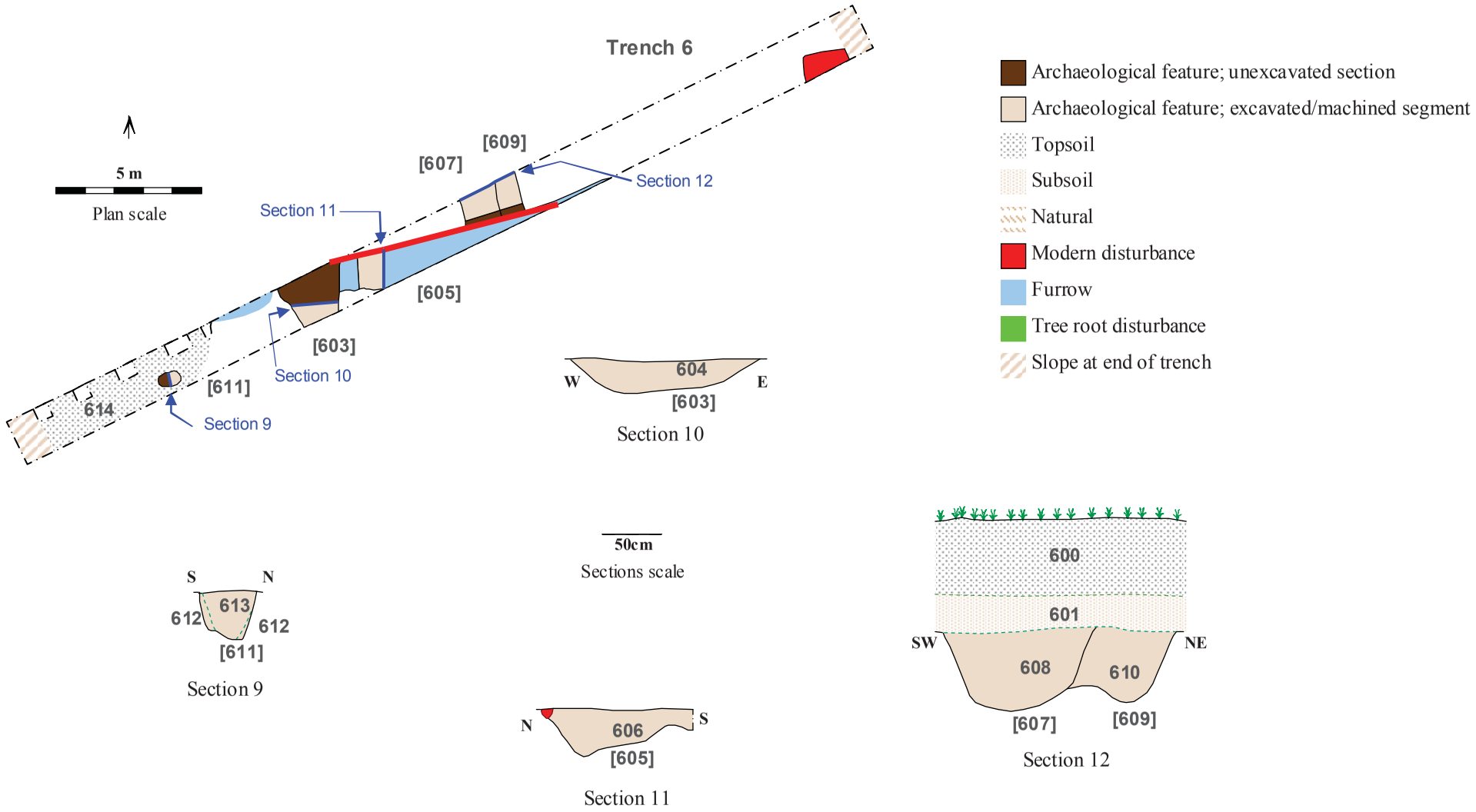

Figure 5: Trench 6

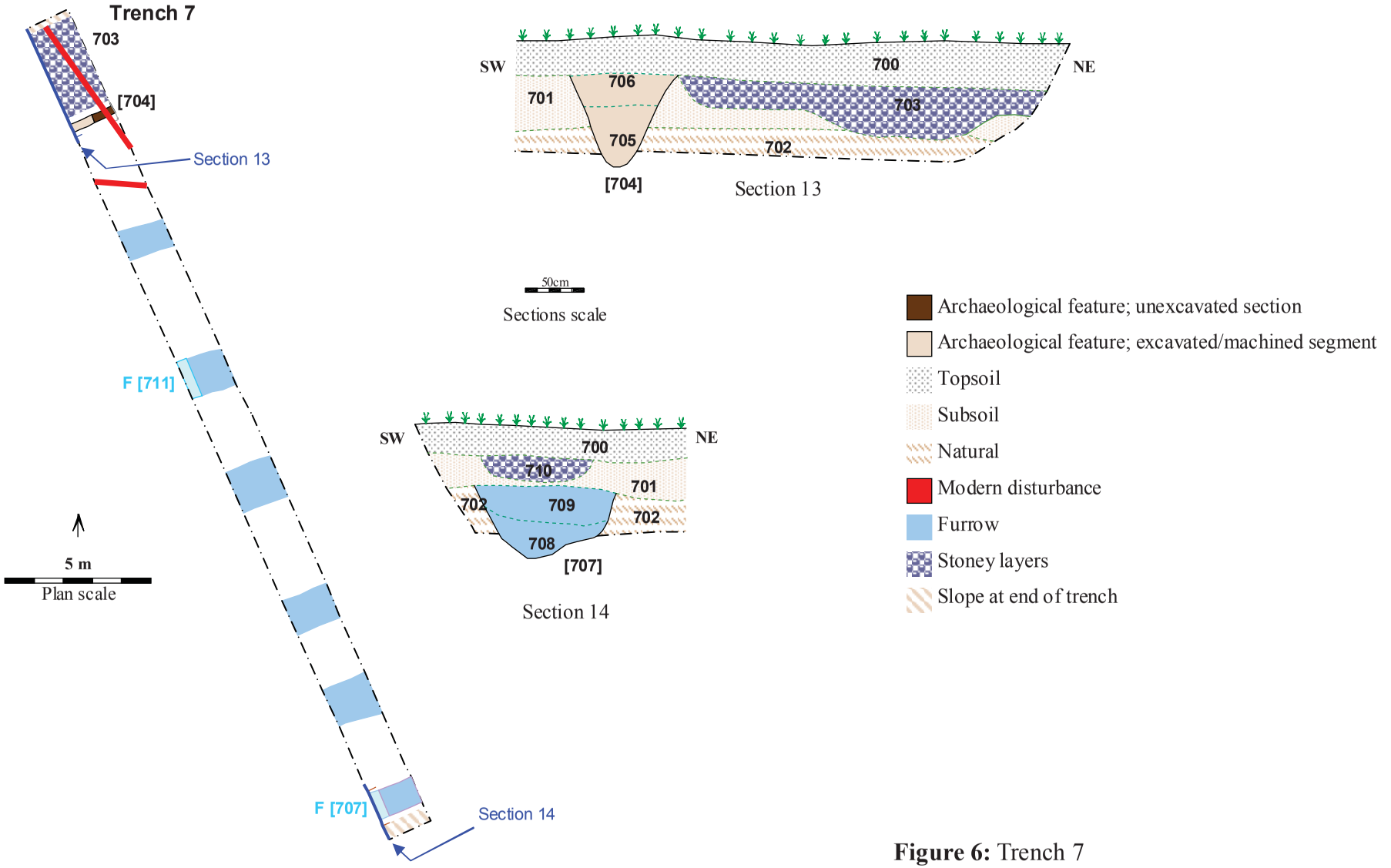

Figure 6: Trench 7

Figure 7: Trench photographs

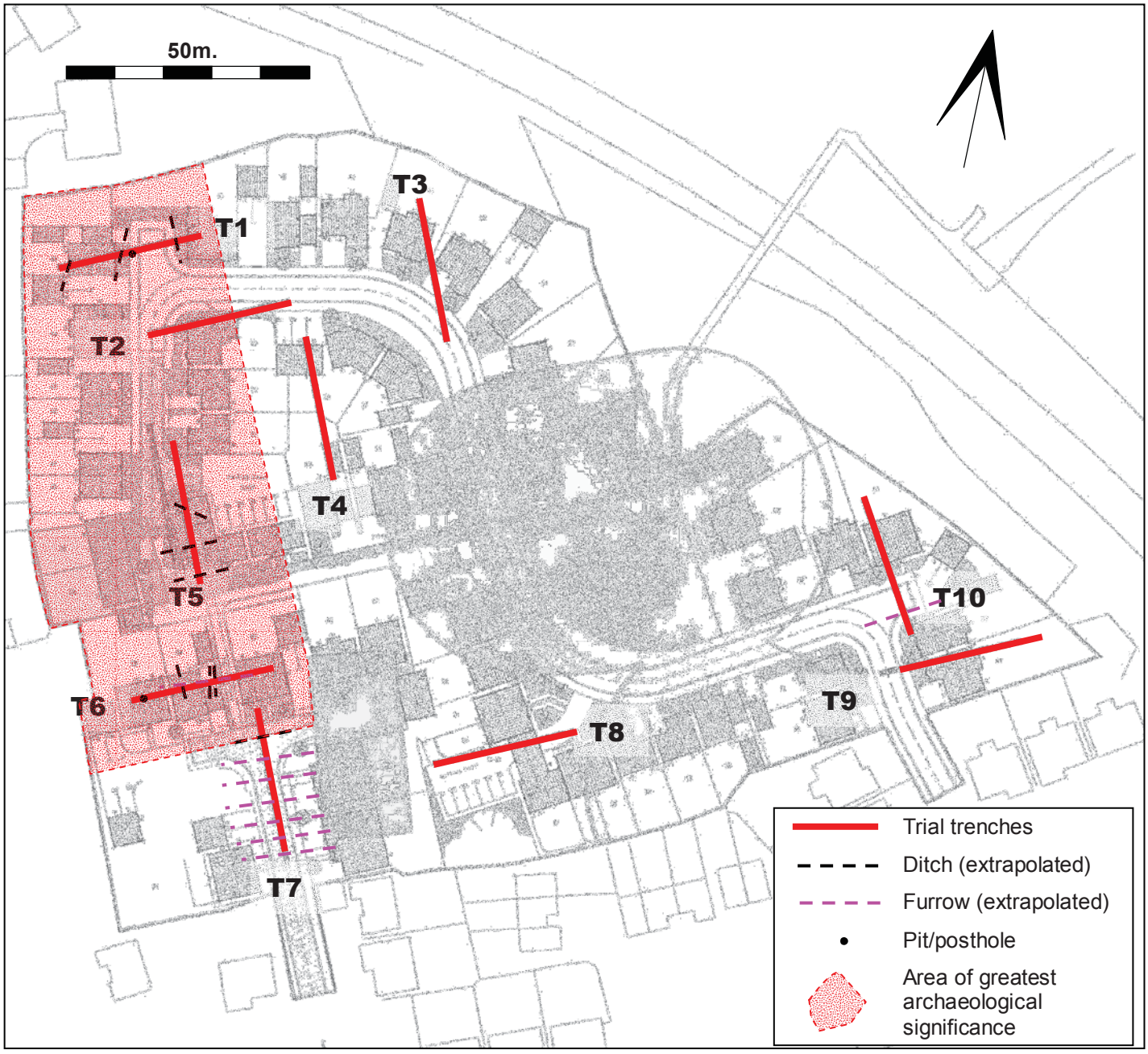

Figure 8: Plan showing the area of greatest archaeological significance in relation to currently proposed development

Based on David Wilson Homes proposed site layout (drawing no S209_100, November 2012)

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