LAND OFF GUILSBOROUGH ROAD WEST HADDON NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion archaeology





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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document 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.

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The project was commissioned Landmark Planning Ltd and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Lesley-Ann Mather, Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council.

The trial trenching was undertaken by Wiebke Starke (Archaeological Supervisor) Adrian Woolmer, Juha-Matti Vuorinen (Assistant Archaeological Supervisors) and Alan King (Archaeological Technician).

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CAA Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Advisor

NCC Northamptonshire County Council



Non-Technical Summary

A planning application is being prepared for a residential development at land off Guilsborough Road, West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Because the site had the potential to contain archaeological remains of significance, the County Archaeological Advisor recommended the implementation of a programme of archaeological works so that the impact of any proposed development could be assessed and an appropriate mitigation strategy devised.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the first stage of this programme which comprised field evaluation by geophysical survey followed by the excavation of 15 trial trenches.

The geophysical survey identified the presence of probable archaeological features across the survey area. The subsequent trial trenching confirmed the presence of a number of archaeological features with moderate levels of sub-surface preservation despite the fact that the site has been under agricultural use and suffered plough damage in some places.

The majority of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey could be correlated with archaeological features. The layout and form of these features together with recovered artefacts suggest that the site contains remains associated with land/territory management, dating to at least the Iron Age and possibly earlier. Remains such as these have the potential to be of local and regional significance.

The poor quality and limited numbers of artefacts recovered from the features suggest that the identified archaeological features are located some distance away from contemporary settlement. However, Iron Age settlement remains have been identified c. 150m west of the site.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

A planning application is being prepared for a residential development at land off Guilsborough Road, West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Because the site had the potential to contain archaeological remains of significance, the County Archaeological Advisor (CAA) recommended the implementation of a programme of archaeological works so that the impact of any proposed development could be assessed and an appropriate mitigation strategy devised.

This recommendation was in accordance with the guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The CAA issued a Brief (NCC 2013a) which outlined the requirements of this programme of works:

- Stage I archaeological field evaluation
- Stage II appraisal of the results of the field evaluation which may indicate the need for a further stage of works to investigate and record archaeological remains that would be destroyed by the development.
- Stage III implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording.

A further Brief detailed the requirements for Stage I of the works, archaeological field evaluation (NCC 2013b).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the Stage I field evaluation which comprised geophysical survey followed by trial trenching. The works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2013) that was approved by the CAA prior to commencement of fieldwork.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

The village of West Haddon is located in western Northamptonshire in the administrative district of Daventry, *c*. 17km north-west of Northampton and 13km south-east of Rugby.

The development site lies on the north-east side of the village, occupying agricultural land between the village and the A428 bypass. It is centred on NGR SP 6342 7226 and covers an area of *c*. 5.3ha (Figure 1).

Topographically the site slopes gently downwards from south to north; a shallow dry valley runs across the site. The highest part of the site lies to the south at c. 176m OD, dropping to c. 170m OD to the north.

The bedrock geology comprises Northampton Sand Formation of Sandstone, Limestone and Ironstone, with overlying deposits of mid-Pleistocene Sand and Gravel.



1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background forms the subject of a desk-based assessment report (Allen Archaeology 2013). The findings of the report are summarised below

1.3.1 Previous archaeological investigations

Archaeological works were undertaken in advance of construction of the A428 West Haddon bypass which borders the northern edge of the site. The line of the road was evaluated through field walking, geophysics and trial trenching. Open area excavation was undertaken on an area of Iron Age/Roman settlement located approximately 150m to the west of the site (see below), whilst the remainder of the road corridor was monitored during construction.

1.3.2 Prehistoric

Field artefact collection carried out during the evaluation of the A428 bypass identified a scatter of prehistoric flint within the road corridor and adjacent parts of the site.

1.3.3 Late Iron Age and Roman

Settlement dated to the late Iron Age and Roman periods was excavated on the course of the A428 bypass approximately 150m west of the development area. This consisted of a series of enclosures set out along either side of a trackway.

A scatter of Roman pottery was found during bypass works in the area immediately to the east of the site. Finds spots of coins and a cremation urn indicate the location of another Romano-British activity area to the west of the village centre.

1.3.4 Saxon and medieval

No evidence for activity during the Saxon period was identified in the deskbased assessment. West Haddon is listed in Domesday Book, indicating that the settlement was in existence by the late Saxon period; it is likely to have earlier origins.

The medieval village is likely to have been focused on the surviving historic core of the village in the area around the parish church. Field artefact collection in advance of the bypass construction identified a low density scatter of medieval pottery probably spread as result of manuring. The current development site is likely to have formed part of the open field system of the village.

1.3.5 Post-medieval

The site appears to have remained under agricultural use during the post-medieval period. Development at this time was focused on the historic core of the village. In the 18th century turnpiking of the Northampton to Daventry road through the village led to further development and many of the listed buildings in the village centre date from this period.



1.4 Project Objectives

The results of the desk-based assessment indicated that the proposed development area was located within a landscape rich in archaeological evidence and there was the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site.

The main objective of the field evaluation was to provide information on any archaeological remains present on the site and to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated.

The work was designed to recover information on:

- The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the application site;
- The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present within the application site.
- The nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards

The standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to throughout the project:

•	IfA	By-Laws and Code of Conduct				
		Standard and Guidance for archaeological field				
		evaluation (2008) and finds (2008)				
		Standard and Guidance for archaeological				
		geophysical survey (2011)				
•	English Heritage	Management of Research Projects in the Historic				
		Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation				
		(2008)				
		Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory				
		and practice of methods, from sampling and				
		recovery to post-excavation. 2nd ed. (2011)				
		Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field				
		Evaluation (2008)				
•	Albion Archaeology	Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (2nd edn,				
		2001).				
•	Archaeological	Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice				
	Archives Forum	in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (2nd				
		ed. 2011)				

2.2 Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey took place on 2nd and 3rd September 2013. It was conducted with Bartington Grad 601-2, twin sensor array, vertical component fluxgate gradiometers (Bartington and Chapman 2003). These are standard instruments for archaeological survey and can resolve magnetic variations as slight as 0.1 nanoTesla (nT).

An independent system of 30m grids was established within each of the fields to be surveyed. The grids were established with a tape measure and optical square and were tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by measurement to field boundaries and other points of detail. The gradiometers were carried at a brisk but steady pace through each grid square, collecting data along 1m spaced traverse lines.

Measurements were automatically triggered every 0.25m along the traverses, giving a total of 3600 measurements per square.

The survey data was processed using Geoplot 3.00v software. Striping, caused by slight mismatches in sensor balance, was removed using the 'Zero Mean Traverse' function and destaggering of the data was performed as necessary.

Specific aims of the geophysical survey were to determine the location, nature and extent of any below-ground potential archaeological features. The results of the geophysical survey were used to refine the trial trenching strategy. A copy



of the geophysical survey report was supplied to the CAA.

2.3 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching took place between 3rd and 15th October 2013. The layout of 15 trenches measuring 2m in width and 40m in length was agreed by the CAA.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for artefact recovery.

Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). The trenches were inspected by the CAA prior to their backfilling.

A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2013) which was approved by the CAA prior to commencement of fieldwork.

2.4 Archive

An integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) was prepared on completion of the project. As the CAA brief (NCC 2013) notes, 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 will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref: albionar1-157389) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.



3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Below is a summary of the results of the geophysical survey, derived from the full report (NA 2013).

The survey identified the presence of probable archaeological features across the survey area (Figures 8 and 9).

A small circular ring ditch was detected, overlooking the valley and lower ground to the north and east. Its shape and location would be consistent with a prehistoric round barrow. Occupying high ground to the north, a sub-square double enclosure, possibly of Iron Age date, was identified with possible internal pits and ditches and a small central area of magnetic 'noise' On the area of high ground to the south a second enclosure of sub-square form was detected; it may also be Iron Age to Roman in date.

A series of linear ditches appear to form at least two phases of field system — one aligned NE-SW and the other aligned north-north-east. These may be related to the Roman settlement identified in previous archaeological works. Furrows of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were detected on a north-east alignment.

In the north-west corner of the survey a segment of pipe or cable was detected. Scatters of small ferrous anomalies indicate the presence of modern debris within the topsoil. A concentration of small anomalies to the south-east of the survey area relates to surface fragments of natural ironstone.



4 TRIAL TRENCHING RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

All deposits and features found within the trial trenches are described by trench, apart from the overburden and underlying geology. The trench locations are shown on Figure 2. Detailed information on deposits and features within the trenches can be found in Appendix 1.

The ground showed evidence for recent heavy ploughing. Land drains were scarce across the site but were recorded where relevant.

4.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The topsoil consisted of loose mid grey-brown sandy silt, 0.2–0.44m thick, with an average of 0.35m. Subsoil was not encountered in four trenches (1, 2, 3 and 7) and was only partially present in Trench 5. In all other trenches it was 0.1–0.35m thick. It comprised mid grey-brown to mid orange-brown sandy silt with red- and orange-brown soil predominating.

The undisturbed geological deposits mainly comprised mid brown-orange and light orange-brown sandy silt with variations of light yellow-brown clay and silt and mid orange-brown silty gravel.

4.3 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 4–15. These comprised numerous ditches / gullies, postholes and furrows (produced by medieval/post-medieval farming practices). Trenches 1–3 did not contain any archaeological remains

4.3.1 Trenches 1–3 (Figure 2)

Trenches 1–3 were situated in the area closest to Guilsborough Road. In all three trenches the ploughsoil directly overlay geological deposits.

Trenches 1 and 2 did not contain any archaeological features, although some recent plough scarring was present. A number of linear NE-SW aligned features were observed in Trench 3. On investigation these were correlated with recent ploughing and were interpreted as plough scars.

4.3.2 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

Trench 4 revealed two substantial NW-SE aligned ditches [407] and [403] with re-cut [405], which were *c*. 15m apart. Ditch [407] was 2.12m wide and 0.85m deep. Ditch [403] was smaller and shallower — 1.42m wide and 0.62m deep. Re-cut [405] was situated along the northern edge of ditch [403]; it was 1.32m wide and 0.38m deep.

The area between the ditches contained smaller, shallower linear features. Irregular NW-SE aligned linear [409] is adjacent to [407] and truncated by later feature [417]. The latter cut subsoil and is, therefore, likely to be of post-medieval or modern origin.



Ditches [411], [413] and [415] were centrally positioned between the outer ditches. Ditch [413] was also aligned NW-SE; it was truncated by [411] to the south and [415] to the north. However, the homogeneity of colour, composition and texture of the fills of these features does not allow a clear distinction between them to be made; they are likely to be broadly contemporary.

No artefacts were found in any of the features, which are therefore undated.

4.3.3 Trench **5** (Figure **3**)

The trench revealed nine linear features and two possible postholes. Six of the linear features were on a NE-SW alignment. Of these [502] and [514] were identified as cultivation furrows. The remainder represent various boundary ditches.

Ditches [524] and [526] were parallel, 5m apart, on an NE-SW alignment. They were similar in dimensions and character — 0.85–0.9m wide and c. 0.4m deep. These similarities suggest that these ditches are contemporary. Ditch [526] truncates ditch [516] but neither [524] nor [526] produced any datable evidence.

Ditch [520], also on a NE-SW alignment, was larger in size at 1.45m wide and 0.55m deep. Its upper profile truncated ditch [518] and produced some finds of post-medieval date. There appeared to be some residual subsoil (523) overlaying the ditch which could also potentially be an upper fill, disturbed by recent ploughing.

On an east-west alignment ditch terminus [506]/[508] was truncated by furrow [514]. The ditch had a slightly darker fill than the other features in the trench. Two possible postholes [510] and [512] were observed in the terminus segment [508]. Neither the ditch nor the postholes produces any artefacts.

Ditch [516] was situated towards the middle of the trench and ran on a NW-SE alignment. It was 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep. It was truncated by ditch [526] at the eastern baulk.

East-west aligned ditch [518] was the southernmost feature in Trench 5. It predates ditch [520] which truncated it. The ditch had a steep V-shaped profile and was 1.6m wide and 0.8m deep.

Neither [516] nor [518] produced any dating evidence other than their stratigrapic relationships with the later ditches [520] and [526].

4.3.4 Trench 6 (Figure 4)

Trench 6 was situated towards the bottom of the shallow valley that runs NE-SW through the site. In the NE half of the trench a probable furrow [605] and a small gully [603] were recorded. Both were on NE-SW alignment. The furrow produced an abraded residual late Iron Age pottery sherd.

Colluvial deposits (607) and (608) covered a substantial portion of the trench.



4.3.5 Trench 7 (Figure 4)

In Trench 7 the ploughsoil directly overlay the orange-brown geological deposits. In the west half of the trench a NW-SE aligned boundary ditch [706] was uncovered. It stood out through its stepped sides which would suggest a multiple-phase boundary. Two phases could be identified with confidence, with the earlier 0.16m deep ditch [704] preserved beneath [706].

The only other feature in Trench 7 was tree throw [702] near the east end of the trench.

None of the features in Trench 7 produced datable artefacts.

4.3.6 Trench 8 (Figure 5)

Trench 8 uncovered eight linear features. Four of them were identified as remains of ridge and furrow cultivation [803] following a NE-SW alignment.

The remaining four features comprised smaller gullies likely to represent drainage features. Features [807], [809] and [811] follow the alignment of the furrows. Gullies [807] and [811] are similar in width, 0.2–0.33m, and depth, 0.07–0.08m, whereas [809] is much deeper at 0.24m. The latter also produced a brick/tile fragment which may be Roman in date.

Gully [805] on the other hand was on an E-W alignment. At 0.45m, it was wider than the other gullies but only survived to a depth of 0.09m.

4.3.7 Trench 9 (Figure 4)

To the south-west Trench 9 revealed two parallel ditches [904] and [906] of similar character. They were aligned NE-SW, *c.* 0.5m apart. Both were 0.65m wide and 0.1–0.18m deep. Ditch [906] produced a piece of undated pottery.

Two modern ceramic land drains were observed on either side of the ditches.

4.3.8 Trench 10 (Figure 5)

Two poorly defined linear features were uncovered in Trench 10. Ditch [1003] was N-S aligned at the west end of the trench. It was c. 1.07m wide and 0.3m deep. Towards the middle of the trench, ditch [1005] ran on an NW-SE alignment; it was c. 0.46m wide and 0.31m deep.

Neither of the ditches produced datable finds.

4.3.9 Trench 11 (Figure 6)

Three possible furrows on NE-SW alignment [1107] and [1109] were identified in Trench 11. Furrow [1107] produced some residual late Iron Age pottery.

NE-SW aligned ditch [1111] was 4.1m wide and appeared to correlate with ditch [1203] in Trench 12. The ditch was fully excavated in Trench 12, although a sondage excavated in [1111] produced a small amount of late Iron Age pottery.



NW-SE aligned ditch [1103] was 1.2m wide and 0.19m deep, substantially smaller than [1111], but it did not produce any dating evidence.

4.3.10 Trench 12 (Figure 6)

Ditch [1203] in the NW end of Trench 12 represents a possible continuation of ditch [1111] in Trench 11. It was c. 3m wide and c. 1.25m deep. It did not produce any dating evidence. The upper part of the feature showed signs of animal burrowing and a bone retrieved from the uppermost fill is likely to be associated with this more recent event.

4.3.11 Trench13 (Figure 7)

Trench 13 revealed a poorly defined feature [1303] in the south-facing baulk section towards the middle of the trench. Its surviving width was c. 2.24m and it was c. 0.18m deep. It is thought to have extended for c. 0.85m into the trench but had poorly defined edges.

Possible posthole or small pit [1305] was located just to the south of [1303]; it displayed relatively well defined edges.

No datable finds were retrieved from Trench 13.

4.3.12 Trench 14 (Figure 7)

Three features were uncovered in Trench 14. NW-SE aligned ditch [1403] was investigated at the NE end of the trench. It comprised a V-shaped ditch, 1.45m wide and 0.67m deep. The sole fill produced a small amount of Iron Age pottery.

The two ditches [1405] and [1407] appeared to cut through the subsoil. Ditch [1405] also truncated [1403]. Neither ditch produced any further dating evidence. They appear to correlate with the two boundary ditches recorded in Trench 15.

4.3.13 Trench 15 (Figure 7)

Two boundary ditches [1503] and [1505] were recorded towards the middle of the trench. Both cut through the subsoil. Ditch [1503] was the shallower of the two, at 0.39m, and is likely to correspond to ditch [1407]. Ditch [1505] was more substantial, at 0.68m, and is likely to correspond to ditch [1405].

Neither of the ditches produced any dating evidence.



5 DISCUSSION

With the exception of Trenches 1–3, all the trenches contained moderately well preserved archaeological features. The vast majority of them consisted of probable boundary/enclosure ditches, most of which corresponded to features identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 10).

Subsoil was not present, or only partially present, in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7. Colluvial deposits were observed in Trenches 6 and 9, within the shallow valley in this part of the site.

Two ring ditches were proposed in the geophysical survey — one in the area of Trench 5 and a second double-ring in the north of the site in the area around Trenches 13 and 14.

The ring ditch in Trench 5 can be correlated with ditches [516] and [518]. However, both ditches do differ quite considerably. Ditch [516] was shallower and U-shaped whereas [518] had quite a deep, V-shaped profile. On the basis of the evidence from the trial trenching it cannot be confirmed that the ring ditch on the geophysical survey is the remains of a prehistoric barrow.

Evidence for a possible ring ditch in Trench 13 is tentative as feature [1303] is poorly defined and not enough of the feature was exposed in the trench to form a more definite interpretation. The geophysical response for the eastern side of the ring ditch is not as well defined as the western side. This suggests that it may be more eroded where Trench 13 was located, which may explain its absence within the trench.

The outer ditch of the double-ring ditch was possibly encountered in Trench 14 in the form of ditch [1403]. Here, in contrast to Trench 13, the ditch survived to a considerable width and depth. It also produced evidence for an Iron Age date.

Trench 4 confirmed two NW-SE aligned anomalies from the geophysical survey as probable substantial boundary ditches [403] and [407]. It also provided evidence for smaller linear features between these boundaries. On the geophysical survey the boundary ditches appear to be part of a larger rectilinear field system which continued into Trench 7 (confirmed by ditch [702] and re-cut [704]).

Ditch [526] in Trench 5 seems to correlate with another NE-SW aligned anomaly from the geophysical survey. It might be part of a different phase of the field system; it post-dates ring ditch [516] which it cuts.

Again on an NE-SW alignment, a large boundary ditch [1111] and [1203] was encountered in Trenches 11 and 12. It correlates with a well-defined anomaly on the geophysical survey. A small amount of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill of ditch [1111]. It may well be residual and just represent Iron Age activity in the vicinity.

Trenches 14 and 15 revealed two probable boundary ditches [1405]/[1505] and [1407]/[1503] which can be correlated with two north-south aligned anomalies



on the geophysical survey. A further ditch observed in Trench 10 might be part of this boundary system; however, the ditch [1003] is poorly defined. Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was recorded in a number of trenches. Trench 8 also revealed a number of smaller linear features on a similar alignment to the furrows which might represent drainage features.



6 CONCLUSION

The trial trenching undertaken at the proposed development site has revealed a large number of archaeological features with a moderate level of sub-surface preservation, despite the fact that the site has been under agricultural use and has suffered plough damage in some places.

The majority of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey could be correlated with archaeological features. The layout and form of these features, together with recovered artefacts, suggest that the site contains remains associated with land/territory management, dating to at least the Iron Age and possibly earlier. Remains such as these have the potential to be of local and regional significance.

The poor quality and limited numbers of artefacts recovered from the features suggest that the identified archaeological features are located some distance away from contemporary settlement. However, Iron Age settlement remains have been identified *c*. 150m west of the site.



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8 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.33 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63508: Northing: 72164)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63514: Northing: 72124)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Present	:
100	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones C. 0.33m thick]
101	Natural	Friable mid brown orange clay silt moderate small sand, occasional small-medium stones]



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.31 m. Max: 0.41 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63565: Northing: 72171)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63525: Northing: 72177)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Present	t :
200	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.31-0.411 thick	n 🗸	
201	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones		



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.36 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63546: Northing: 72216)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63579: Northing: 72193)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.3-0.36n thick	n 🗸	
301	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones		
302	Treethrow	Irregular E-W sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.31m, max length 1.8m	✓	
303	Fill	Loose light brown grey silty sand occasional small-medium stones 0.31m thick	✓	
304	Modern disturbance	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.3m	✓	
305	Lower fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.14m thick	✓	
306	Main fill	Loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones 0.16m thick	✓	✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.48 m. Max: 0.56 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63454: Northing: 72209)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63431: Northing: 72176)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.26-0.33 n thick	n 🗸	✓
401	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones 0.23m thick	✓	
402	Natural	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones		
403	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.42m, max depth 0.62m	✓	
404	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.62m thick	✓	
405	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.32m, max depth 0.38m	✓	
406	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.38m thick	✓	
407	Ditch	Linear NW-SE $$ sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.12m, max depth 0.85m $$	✓	
408	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.85m thick	✓	
409	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.95m max depth 0.2m	, v	
410	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.2m thick	✓	
411	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.22m, min length 4.m	✓	
412	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.22m thick	✓	
413	Ditch	Linear NW-SE $$ sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max depth 0.45m $$	✓	
414	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.45m thick	✓	
415	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.2m, max length 3.5m	✓	
416	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.2m thick	✓	
417	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.5m Cutting subsoil	✓	
418	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.5m thick	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63501: Northing: 72233)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63497: Northing: 72194)

Context:	Type:	Description: Ex	cavated: Finds	Present:
500	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.4m thick	✓	V
501	Natural	Friable mid red brown silty sand moderate small-large stones		
502	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.4m, max depth 0.45m	✓	
503	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones 0.45m thick	✓	
504	Ditch	Linear sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.32m	✓	
505	Fill	Cemented mid brown grey silty gravel frequent small-medium stones 0.32m thick	✓	
506	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.62m	✓	
507	Fill	Cemented mid brown grey silty sand moderate small-large stones 0.62m thick	✓	
508	Ditch	Linear E-W $$ sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.26m $$	✓	
509	Fill	Cemented mid brown grey silty sand occasional small stones 0.26m thick	✓	
510	Posthole	Rectangular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.27m, max diameter 0.2m	✓	
511	Fill	Friable light brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones 0.27m thick	✓	
512	Posthole	Rectangular N-S sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max diameter 0.2m, max length 0.3m	✓	
513	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones 0.2m thick	✓	
514	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 2.6m Cutting ditch [506], not fully excavated		
515	Fill	Cemented mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Not fully excavated		
516	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.4m	✓	
517	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small stones, occasional large stones 0.4m thick	\checkmark	
518	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.8m	✓	
519	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt frequent small stones, moderate large stones 0.8m thick	✓	
520	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.55m	✓	
521	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate small stones 0.25m thick	\checkmark	
522	Main fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.3m thick	✓	✓
523	Subsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Subsoil only present at the southend of the trench, max. 0.35m thick	✓	
524	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.4m	✓	
525	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate small stones 0.4m thick	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63501: Northing: 72233)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63497: Northing: 72194)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Present:	:
526	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.4m	V]
527	Fill	Cemented mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones 0.4m thick]



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63455: Northing: 72244)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63416: Northing: 72236)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.3-0.4m thick	✓	
601	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate small stones 0.1-0.2m thick	✓	
602	Natural	Firm light orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones		
603	Gulley	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.09m	✓	
604	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional large stones, occasional small stone 0.09m thick	es 🗸	
605	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.17m	✓	
606	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.17m thick	✓	✓
607	Colluvium	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones, occasion large stones Max. width 5.1m, max. depth 0.46m	al 🗸	
608	Colluvium	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-large stones Unexcavated colluvial deposit at the west end of the trench covering c. 15m		



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.21 m. Max: 0.31 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63517: Northing: 72263)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63477: Northing: 72263)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.21-0.31 thick	m 🗸	
701	Natural	Friable light orange brown clay sand moderate small-medium stones		
702	Treethrow	Sub-oval NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.56m, max depth 0.29m, max length 1.07m	✓	
703	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.29m thick	✓	
704	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.56m, max depth 0.16m Truncated by re-cut [706]	✓	
705	Fill	Compact mid orange brown clay sand moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones 0.16m thick	al 🗸	
706	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: stepped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.64m, max depth 0.53m Re-cut of [704]	✓	
707	Lower fill	Firm mid brown orange sandy clay occasional small-medium stones Max. 0.331 thick	m 🗸	
708	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ Max. $0.52m$ thick	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.44 m. Max: 0.58 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63354: Northing: 72259)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63369: Northing: 72222)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small stones 0.38-0.42m thick	✓	
801	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.06-0.16m thi	ck 🗸	
802	Natural	Firm light orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones		
803	General number	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 3.75m General number for multiple furrows in trench		
804	General number	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Unexcavated fill of furrows		
805	Gulley	Linear NNW-SSE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.09m	✓	
806	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones 0.09m	~	
807	Gulley	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.07m	✓	
808	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones 0.07m thick	✓	
809	Gulley	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.37m, max depth 0.24m	✓	
810	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones 0.24m thick	✓	~
811	Gulley	Linear ENE-WSW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.33m, max depth 0.08m	V	
812	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones 0.08m thick	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.53 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63439: Northing: 72288)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63405: Northing: 72268)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.33-0.351 thick	m 🗸	
901	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate small stones 0.15-0.2m thick	✓	
902	Colluvium	Friable light grey orange sandy silt occasional small-medium stones Only present in NE half of trench,min. 0.2m thick	✓	
903	Natural	Firm light yellow brown sandy clay occasional small-medium stones		
904	Ditch	Linear N-S $$ sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.1m $$	✓	
905	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.1m thick	✓	
906	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.18m	✓	
907	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.18m thick	✓	\checkmark



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.56 m. Max: 0.7 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63318: Northing: 72283)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63278: Northing: 72286)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones C. 0.44m thick	✓	✓
1001	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones C. 0.34m thick	✓	
1002	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt		
1003	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.07m max depth 0.3m	, ✓	
1004	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones $0.3\mathrm{m}$	✓	
1005	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.46m, max depth 0.31m	✓	
1006	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.31m thick	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.54 m. Max: 0.58 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63350: Northing: 72309)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63386: Northing: 72291)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Topsoil	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.38-0.4n thick	ı 🗸	
1101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey orange sandy silt occasional small-medium stones $0.18m$ thick	✓	
1102	Natural	Friable mid red orange sandy silt moderate small-medium stones		
1103	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.19m	✓	
1104	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.19m thick	✓	
1105	Posthole	Oval NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.14m, max diameter 0.37m	✓	
1106	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt 0.14m thick	✓	
1107	Furrow	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m	✓	
1108	Fill	Friable light brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	✓	✓
1109	General number	Linear N-S General number for multiple furrows in trench 11		
1110	General number	Friable light brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones General number for unexcavated fill of furrows		
1111	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 4.1m Unexcavated ditch, same as [1203]		
1112	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Unexcavated top fill ditch	of \square	✓



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.56 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63400: Northing: 72339)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63433: Northing: 72316)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1200	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones 0.3-0.34m thick	✓	
1201	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.16-0.2m thick	✓	
1202	Natural	Friable light yellow brown silty clay occasional small stones		
1203	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 3.m, m: depth 1.23m	ax 🗸	
1204	Lower fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.43m thio	ek 🗸	
1205	Fill	Compact mid brown yellow sandy silt occasional small stones 0.45m thick	✓	
1206	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.36m thick	✓	~



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.58 m. Max: 0.64 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63367: Northing: 72347)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63328: Northing: 72337)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1300	Topsoil	Loose mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.4-0.44m thick	✓	
1301	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.2-0.24m thick	✓	
1302	Natural	Friable mid brown orange sandy silt		
1303	Feature	Sub-oval N-S sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.24m, max depth 0.18m, min length 0.85m Possible remains of ringditch, recorded due to corrolation with geophysical anomaly		
1304	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Deposit ver similar ti colour, texture and composition to subsoil, 0.18m thick	ry 🗸	
1305	Posthole	Oval NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.12m, max diameter 0.65m	✓	
1306	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.12m thick	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.52 m. Max: 0.53 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63312: Northing: 72359)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63273: Northing: 72351)

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1400	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.3-0.38n thick	1	
1401	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown sandy silt $$ moderate small-medium stones $$ 0.15-0.2m thick	✓	
1402	Natural	Friable light red brown sandy silt moderate small-large stones		
1403	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.67m	✓	
1404	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones, occasional larg stones 0.67m thick	ge 🗸	\checkmark
1405	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, min breadth 0.8m Same as [1505] not excavated, cutting through subsoil		
1406	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones Unexcavated top fill		
1407	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, min breadth 0.6m Same as [1503], not excavated cut through subsoil		
1408	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones Unexcavated top fill of ditch	f	



Trench: 15

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.51 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63325: Northing: 72388)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 63285: Northing: 72393)

Reason: To evaluate area and geophysical anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1500	Topsoil	Loose mid green brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.3-0.35. Thick	m 🗸	
1501	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.16m thic	ck 🗸	
1502	Natural	Firm light red brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones		
1503	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: V-Shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.39m	~	
1504	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.39m thick	✓	
1505	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.68m	✓	
1506	Lower fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.15m thick	✓	
1507	Main fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.53m thick	✓	



9 APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

9.1 Introduction

Twelve deposits within ten trenches produced a small finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery and ceramic building material (**Table 1**). No finds were recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 7, 13 or 15.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date Range	Finds Summary
3	304	Plough scar	306	Post-medieval	Pottery (13g); brick or tile (9g)
4	400	Plough soil	400	Post-medieval	Clay tobacco pipe (5g)
5	500	Plough soil	500	Undated	Worked flint (12g)
	520	Boundary ditch	522	Post-medieval	Pottery (3g); clay tobacco pipe (4g); animal bone (17g)
6	605	Furrow	606	Late Iron Age	Pottery (2g)
8	809	Drainage gully	810	Roman??	Brick or tile (125g)
9	906	Ditch or possible furrow	907	Undated	Pottery (6g)
10	1000	Plough soil	1000	Undated	Worked flint (15g)
11	1107	Furrow	1108	Late Iron Age	Pottery (1g)
	1111	Boundary ditch	1112	Late Iron Age	Pottery (13g)
12	1203	Boundary ditch	1206	Undated	Animal bone (2g)
14	1403	Ditch	1404	Iron Age	Pottery (6g)

Table 1: Finds Summary by trench and feature

9.2 Pottery and Building Material

Thirteen pottery sherds (44g) representing eight vessels, derived from six features. The pottery is abraded and fragmented, with a low average sherd weight of 3g, and survives in poor condition. No diagnostic vessel forms occur.

The earliest pottery derives from the fill of putative ring ditch [1403] and comprises two highly abraded sand-tempered sherds (6g) broadly datable to the Iron Age. Six sherds (16g) representing late Iron Age (*c*. 100 BC–AD 50) southern British grog-tempered wares (Fabric SOB GT; Tomber and Dore 1998), were collected from boundary ditch [1111], and occurred as residual finds in furrows [605] and [1107].

Two miscellaneous sandy coarseware sherds (6g) recovered from ditch or possible furrow [906] may be of early medieval date, although this is uncertain. Three lead-glazed earthenware sherds (Fabric 426; Northants CTS code), datable from the late 17th century, were recovered from plough scar [304] and boundary ditch [520].

Sand-tempered ceramic building material comprises two abraded brick or tile fragments (125g) of possible Roman date, and a piece of post-medieval brick or roof tile (9g). The former derived from boundary ditch [809], and the latter from plough scar [304].

9.3 Other Finds

Four clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (9g) of post-medieval or later date derived from ploughsoil (400) and boundary ditch [520]. The latter also contained a sheep molar (17g); a small mammal long bone (2g) probably from a



rabbit, derived from undated ditch [1203].

Two unstratified worked flints (27g) collected from ploughsoil in Trenches 5 and 10 are catalogued below:

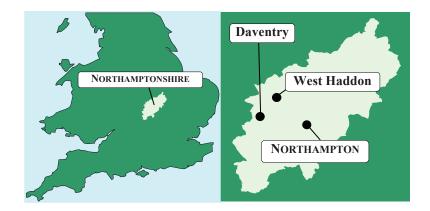
(500): End scraper in opaque grey brown flint with cream coloured imperfection, with abrupt and semi-abrupt removals at end. Proximal end missing, post-depositional damage (c. half scraper missing). L. 40.5mm; w. 25mm; th. 11mm.

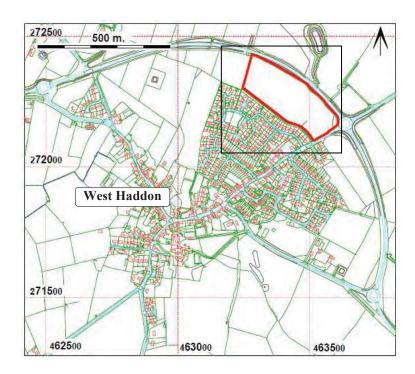
(1000): Two platform core fragment in opaque grey-brown flint, with long, narrow blade-like removals and post depositional damage. L. 52.5mm; w. 18mm; th.12.5mm. Late mesolithic-early neolithic.

9.4 Environmental Remains

No environmental samples were taken during the trial trenching as no deposits with the potential to contain preserved organic remains were identified. In general, the soils at the site were very sandy and free draining and not a good medium for the preservation of organic remains.







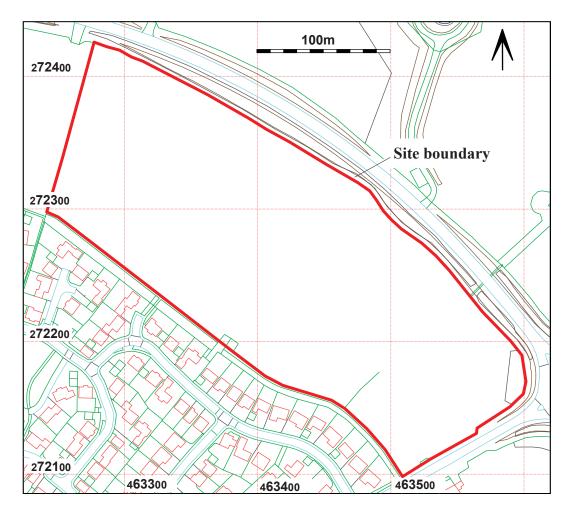


Figure 1: Site location

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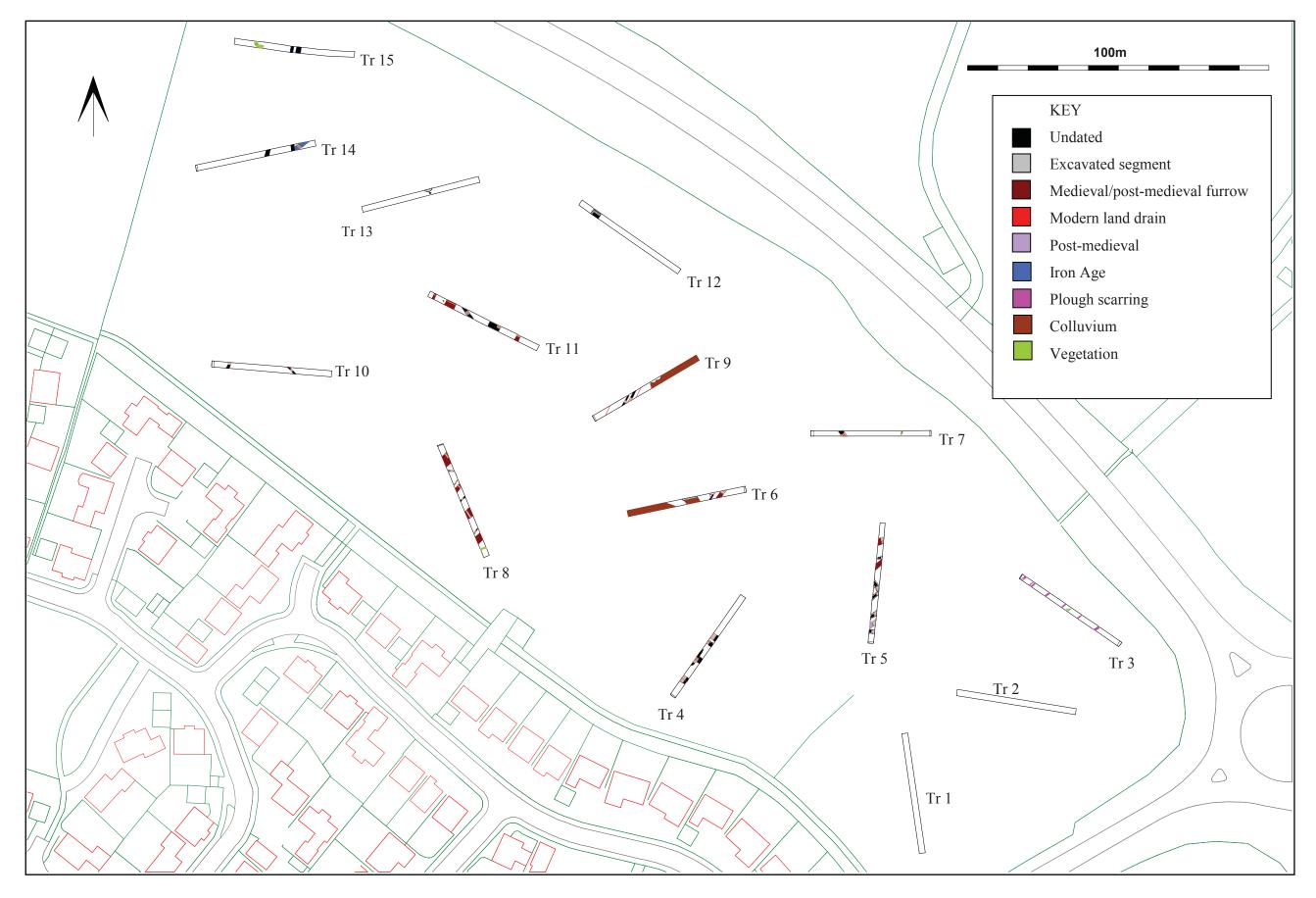
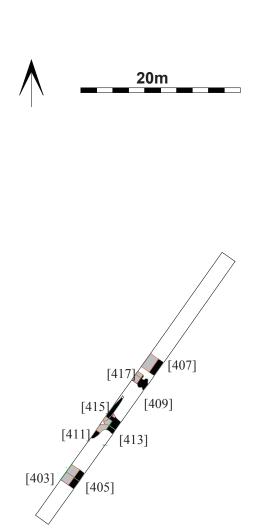


Figure 2: Trench location and all features plan

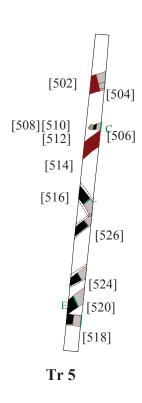
Tr 4





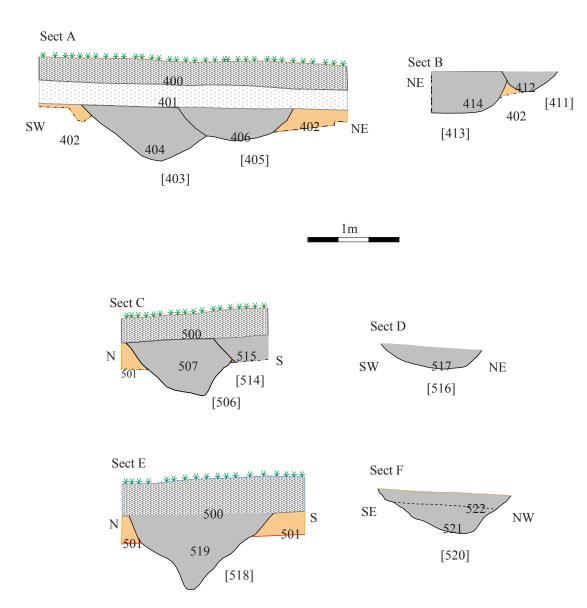


Ditch [407], SE-facing baulk section





Trench 4 looking northeast





Furrow [502] and ditch [504], west-facing baulk section

Figure 3: Trench 4 and Trench 5: plans, selected sections and photographs

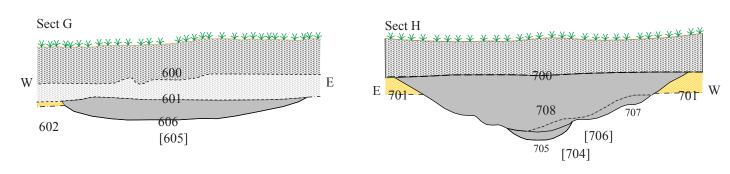




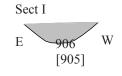
Trench 6 looking west



Trench 9 looking north-east

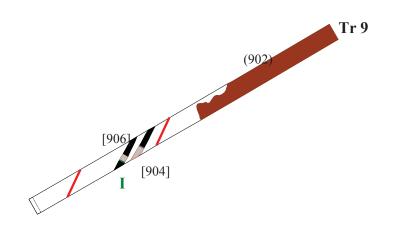


1m





Colluvial deposit (607)

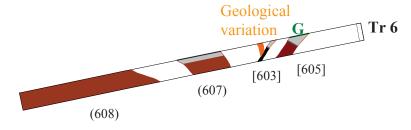


[706]

H [704]

[702]

Figure 4: Trench 6, Trench 7 and Trench 9: plans, selected sections and photographs







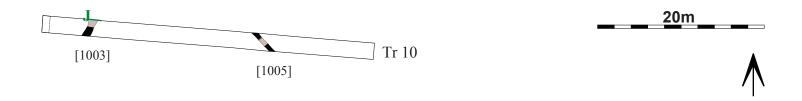


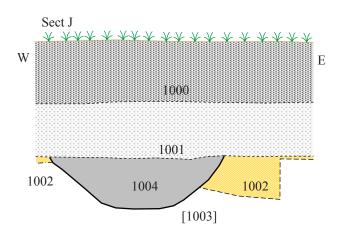


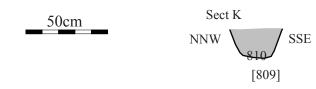
Ditch [1005] looking north-west



Ditch [809]







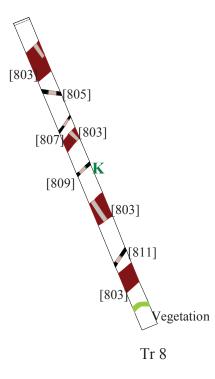
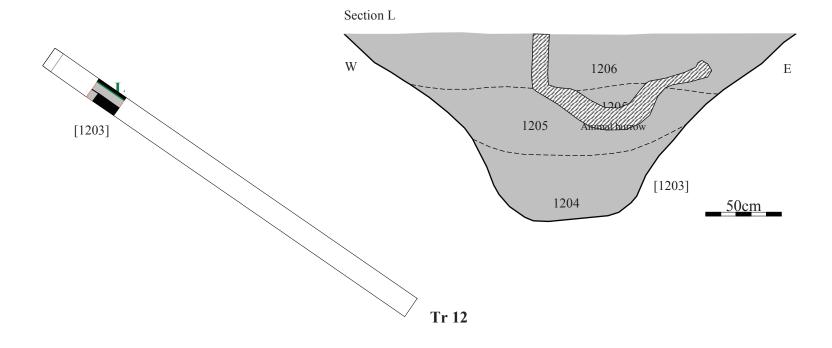


Figure 5: Trench 8 and Trench 10: plans, selected sections and photographs







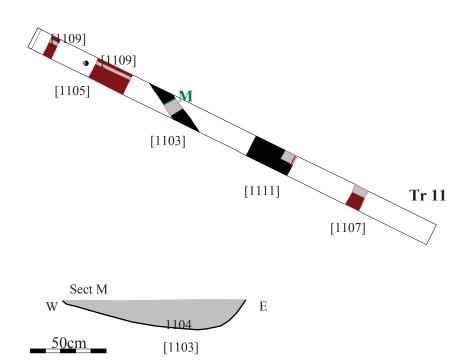


Figure 6: Trench 11 and Trench 12: plans, selected sections and photographs



Possible posthole [1105]



Ditch [1111], looking north-east, showing sondage



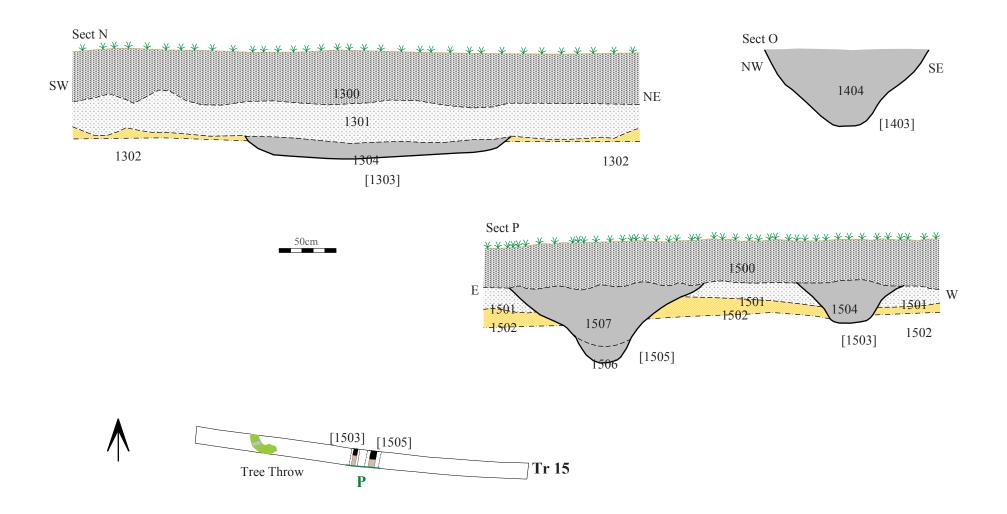
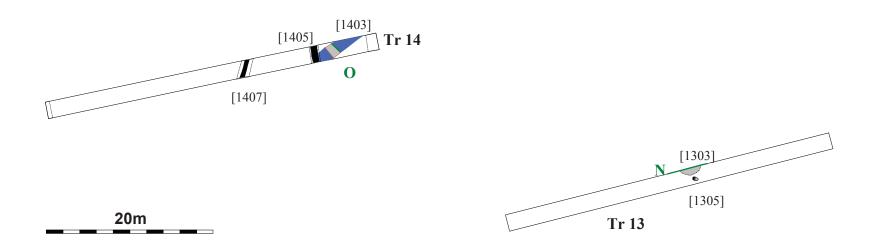


Figure 7: Trenches 13–15: plans, selected sections and photographs





Trench 13 looking north-east



Ditches [1503] and [1505] looking south, section P



Ditch 1403] looking north-east

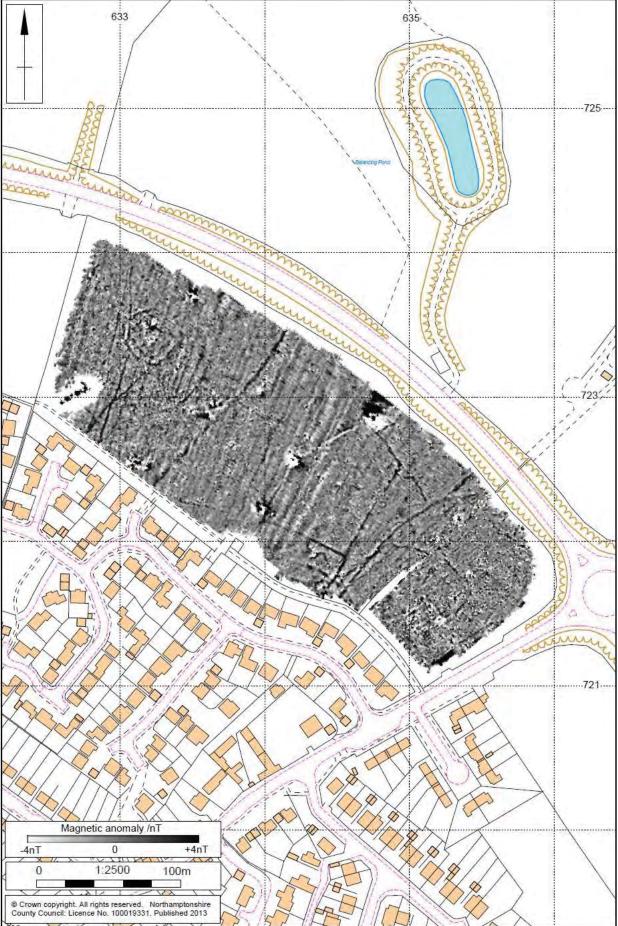


Figure 8: Geophysical survey results (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013, fig. 2)



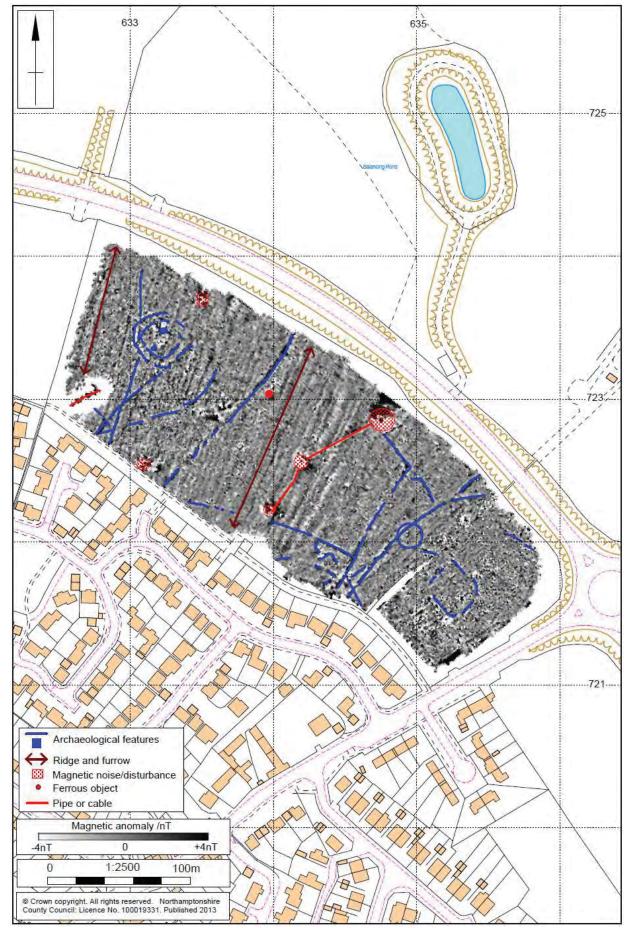


Figure 9: Geophysical survey interpretation (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2013, fig. 3)



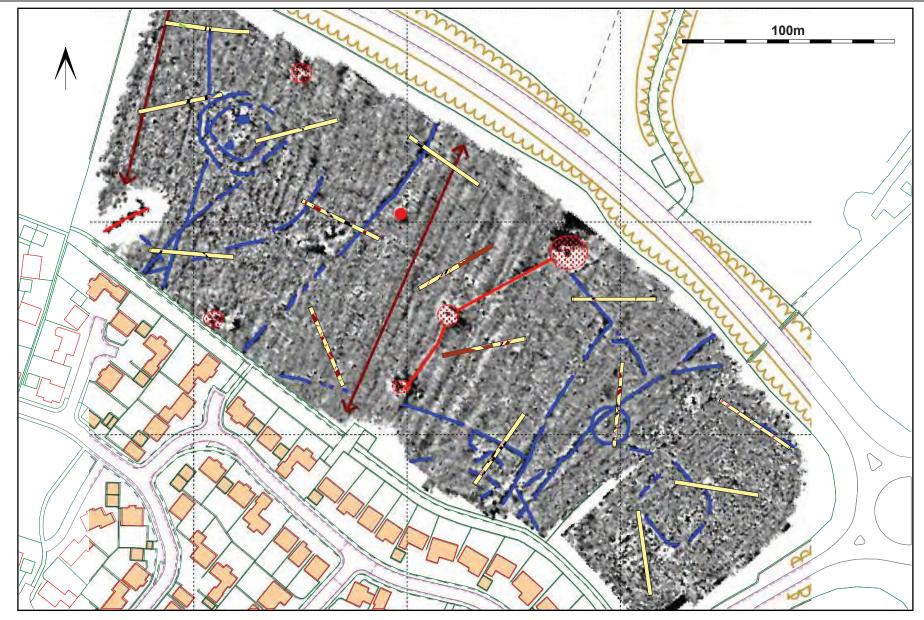


Figure 10: Geophysical survey and trenching results



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