



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological walkover survey and earthwork survey at Bedford Purlieus Wood, Thornaugh Peterborough



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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Archaeological Walkover Survey at Bedford Purlieus National nature Reserve, Thornough, Peterborough	
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by the Forestry Commission to carry out a walkover survey in Bedford Purlieus Wood, Thornough, Peterborough. Two areas, totalling 36 hectares defined by the Forestry Commission, were surveyed by in March 2010. A detailed measured survey of a Second World War earthwork platform was also undertaken. A number of features were noted during the walkover survey, including former extraction pits, saw-pits, a series of woodland earthworks and drainage ditches. Within the survey area are the remnants of a number of Second World War military structures including former munitions stores.	
Project type	Walkover earthwork survey and detailed earthwork survey	
Site status	SSSI	
Previous work	Hall 2001, Simmonds 2005, 2008	
Current Land use	Woodland	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Medieval and post-medieval coppice boundaries, saw pits, extraction pits, Second World War military features	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Peterborough	
Site address	Bedford Purlieus National nature Reserve, near Thornough	
Study area	36ha	
OS Easting & Northing	504100 299500	
Height OD	64m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Forestry Commission	
Project Design originator	N/A	
Director/Supervisor	Carol Simmonds	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	Forestry Commission (Northants Forest District)	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	March 2010	
End date	July 2010	
ARCHIVES	Location	Content
Physical	NA	NA
Paper	TBP10	1 archive box of site records, report and photographic prints
Digital	TBP10	1 CD of pdf report, dxf data and digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY
AND EARTHWORK SURVEY
AT BEDFORD PURLIEUS WOOD
THORNAUGH
PETERBOROUGH
MARCH 2010**

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by the Forestry Commission to carry out a walkover survey in Bedford Purlieu Wood, Thornaugh, Peterborough. Two areas totalling 36 hectares defined by the Forestry Commission, were surveyed by in March 2010. A detailed measured survey of a Second World War earthwork platform was also undertaken. A number of features were noted during the walkover survey, including former extraction pits, saw-pits, a series of woodland earthworks and drainage ditches. Within the survey area are the remnants of a number of Second World War military structures including former munitions stores.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by the Forestry Commission to undertake a walkover survey covering 36ha at Bedford Purlieu National Nature Reserve, Thornaugh, Peterborough (Fig 1; site centred on NGR TL 041 995). The two survey areas were Area 1 and the southern part of Area 3 and covered 36ha (Fig 2).

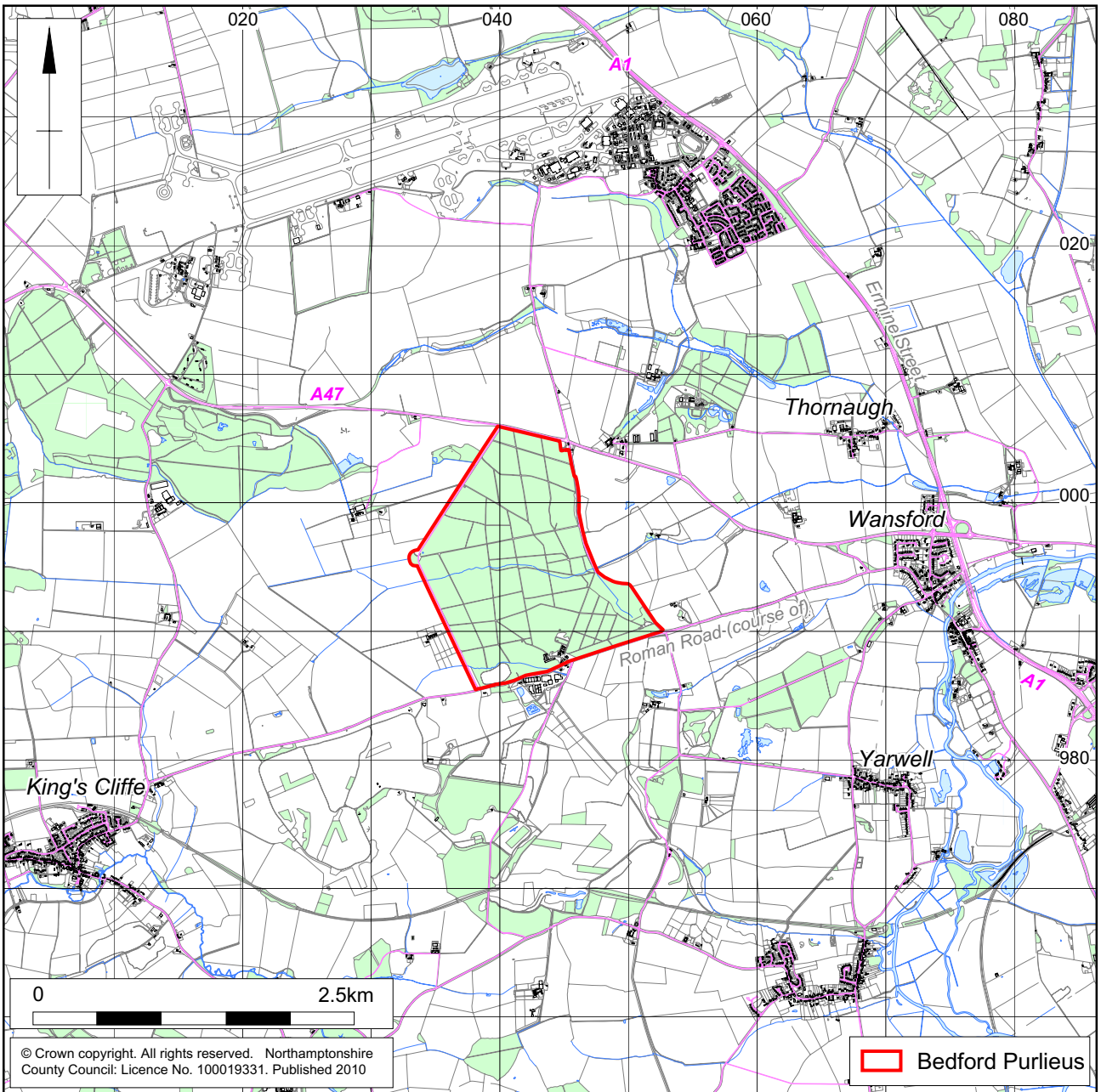
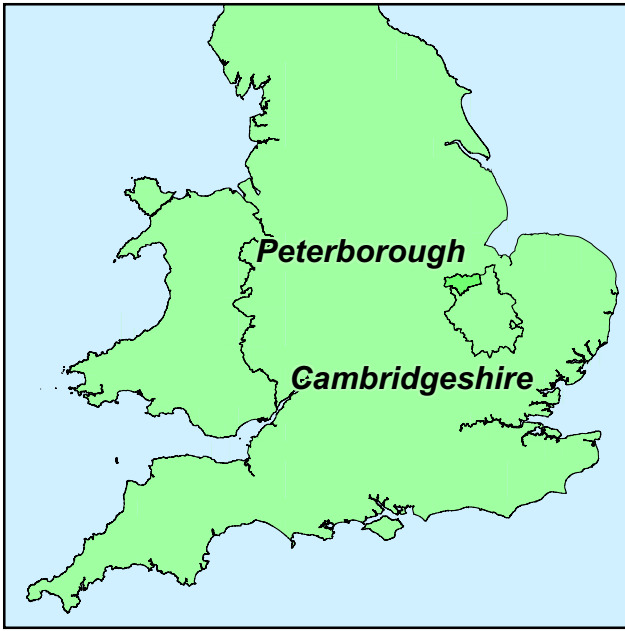
The woodland is managed by The Forestry Commission. It is also a Site of Special Scientific interest (SSSI) and is divided into several stock management compartments defined by rides, tracks or fencelines.

2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objective, as defined by the Forestry Commission Northamptonshire Forest District, was to aid and inform the Commission's long term management of Northamptonshire Forest District woodlands through a programme of rapid documentary research and field survey. This included the identification of the location, extent, nature, importance and management requirements of visible archaeological and historic remains.

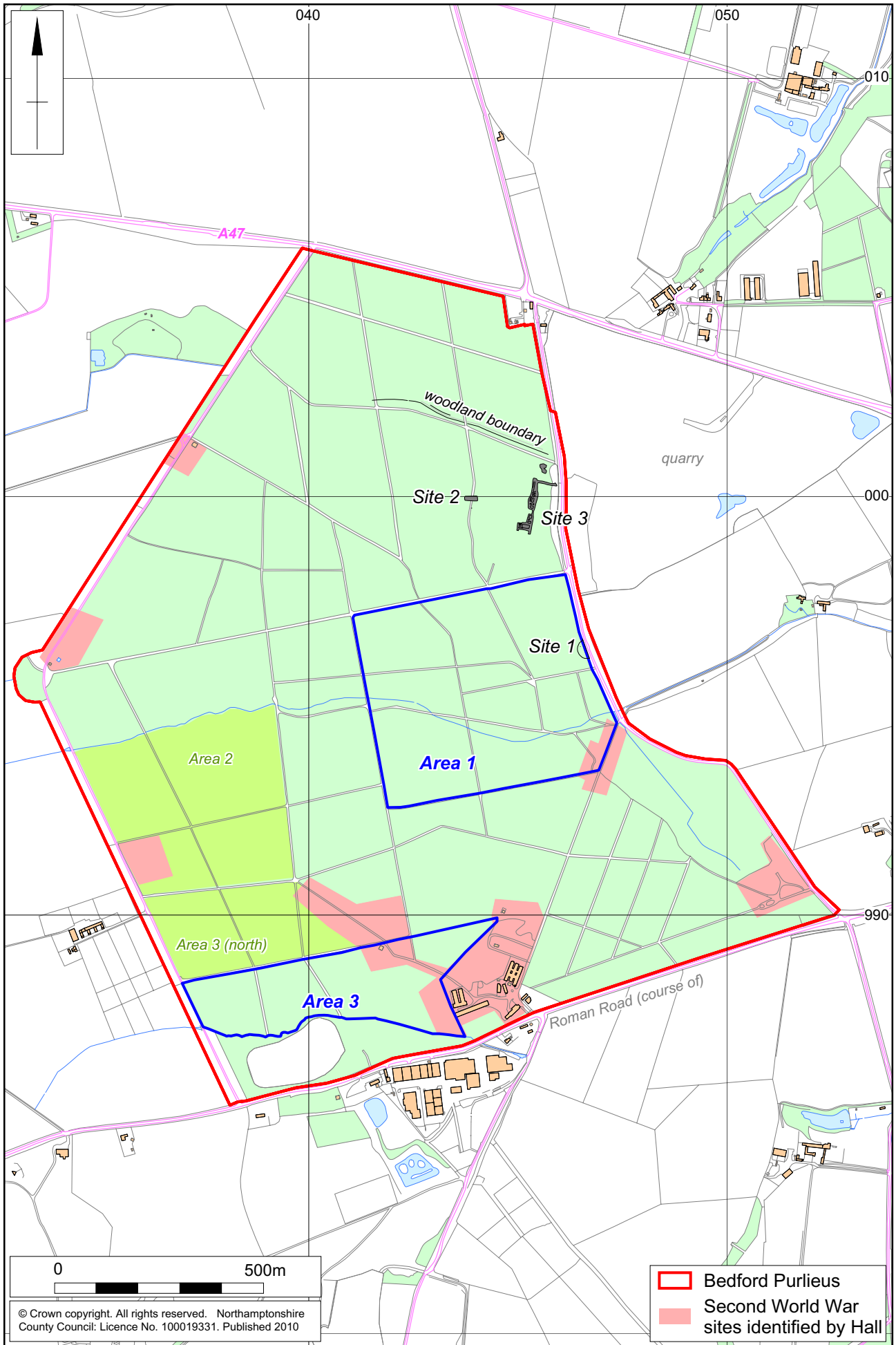
The specific objectives were:

- to provide a survey of all archaeological sites within Areas 1 and the southern part of Area 3 at Bedford Purlieu National Nature Reserve
- to provide a detailed earthwork survey of an earthwork platform
- to interpret these features within their local, regional and national context
- to accurately map the location and extent of the remains
- to provide recommendations for the future preservation and management of significant remains.



Scale 1:50,000

Site Location Fig 1



1:12,500

Areas of survey Fig 2

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

Bedford Purlieus is a designated Ancient Woodland and National Nature Reserve and lies upon an area of high ground situated between the Rivers Nene to the south and east and Welland to the north (Fig 1). It lies at an approximate height of 58-75m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and encompasses 223ha. Generally the site is situated upon a rolling landscape with the ground sloping from west to east.

It is located approximately 3km west of the A1, and is bounded to the north by the A47. To the south is a minor road between King's Cliffe and Wansford, thought to be the course of a Roman road.

The immediate area has seen extensive quarrying for limestone and ironstone with existing quarries and/or landfill sites immediately to the east (Thornough Quarry) and further extraction to the west of the wood.

The woodland is underlain by Middle Jurassic sediments which comprise The Upper Lincolnshire Limestone of the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation, part of the Inferior Oolite Group and the Rutland Formation, the lowest beds of the overlying Great Oolite Group.

Areas 1 and 3 are located in the lower and middle sections of the wood (Fig 2). Area 1 encompasses 25ha of ground with areas of birch plantation. Much of this area is flat ground bisected by a valley running east to west. Area 3 in the west of the wood covers 11ha of ground. Here the land falls away to the south into a valley.

3.2 Historical background

Bedford Purlieus and its immediate area lies within an area of extensive archaeological interest.

The Roman period is particularly well represented in the area around Peterborough and the Lower Nene Valley. This may be in part due to the close proximity of Ermine Street, one of the principal roads in Roman Britain leading from London (*Londonium*) in the south, to York (*Eboracum*). Another minor road dated to the Roman period leads from east to west from Ermine Street and Wansford, and forms the southern boundary of the wood. The principal towns in the area were *Durobrivae* (Water Newton), Great Casterton (north of Stamford) and Ashton near Oundle to the south.

Bedford Purlieus lies within an area which witnessed an explosion in industrial mining and quarrying for limestone, ironstone and iron ore in the Roman period (Fincham 2004). To the south around *Durobrivae* were clay pits and potteries which provided the area around the Roman town with good quality local pottery (Perrin 1999). Further to east in the fenland salt was produced. At various stages during the Roman period the area saw shifts in focus and fluctuations in economy.

Bedford Purlieus Wood (formerly Thornough Wood), was the largest area of woodland in the Soke of Peterborough to survive 13th-century deforestation. The wood formed part of Rockingham Forest which passed into the hands of the Earls and later Dukes of Bedford during the 16th century as part of the Thornough Estate.

During the 19th century the northern part of the wood was likely to have been heathland or farmland. The Ordnance Survey surveyor's map of 1810 indicates the much of the current farmland to the west was wooded and the original extent of Bedford Purlieu was much larger perhaps covering c 412ha.

The area surrounding the wood has been utilised for modern military bases and activity. The wood itself has anti-aircraft defences and campsites within its confines.

3.3 Previous archaeological work

Bedford Purlieu has been of considerable interest to antiquarians and archaeologists, not least because of its close proximity to Durobrivae and Ermine Street. It is known that during the 19th century the antiquarian E T Artis excavated a pottery kilns and a provincial palace at Castor, recovered a Roman statue from the southern part of Bedford Purlieu and recorded a large three-sided structure in the north-eastern part of the wood. In recent years the wood has been investigated by David Hall and then by Northamptonshire Archaeology. Artis's structure has been subject to geophysical survey and trial excavation by Northamptonshire Archaeology and in 2009 was excavated for a Time Team programme (Series 17, shown 2010; Wessex Archaeology forthcoming). The excavations led by Northamptonshire Archaeology and Time Team found stone wall foundations and surviving flooring of a substantial structure (site 3). An ancillary building to the east was also found during the Time Team project. David Hall's work identified a number of features including sites 1, 2 and 3 as well as the remnants of Second World War military structures.

The woodland and surrounding area has also been surveyed using Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR). This technique allows large areas of woodland which are often inaccessible to be scanned for potential archaeological features. The survey data recorded a number of anomalies including sites 1, 2 and 3. However, LiDAR imaging needs to be verified on the ground (Crow 2007). On occasion fences with bracken or hedging next to it are imaged in the same way as an earthwork bank. The process of 'ground-truthing' the LiDAR survey data began in 2009 with an outreach event where members of the public walked parts of the wood. This included Areas 1-3.

4 METHODOLOGY

The walkover survey in March 2010 encompassed Area 1 and the southern part of Area 3 (Fig 2). This was undertaken in March 2010 to allow for suitable visibility of the woodland landscape prior to spring and summer growth. Surveying conditions were generally fair, although there were areas of impaired visibility due to heavy undergrowth or impassable ground (Fig 3).

4.1 Walkover earthwork survey

The methodology for the walkover survey followed the general technique developed for the Salcey Forest Survey and other woodland surveys in Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Peterborough and Milton Keynes (Hall 1996, 2001; Simco 2003; Simmonds 2006, 2008). The use of LiDAR technology had allowed a profile of the ground to be captured and so the works were also there to 'ground-truth' the data.

Each section of the woodland, as defined by present ridings, paths or woodland stock management areas, was walked in transects of approximately 50m intervals. Earthworks and other features were sketch plotted and located onto a series of base maps, with an indication as to preservation and condition. Where possible and where earthworks were identified the full outline was measured and plotted. An earthwork record form for each identified feature was made giving the measurements and nature of the feature.

A qualitative record of the tree and vegetation cover of each section was made by allocating each section to one of four categories from: 'good', 'fair' and 'poor' to 'not surveyed' where the undergrowth was so thick that walking was impossible (Fig 3).

General photographs of each woodland area and potential features were taken from a variety of directions using a digital camera. A record of photographs taken was entered on a cross-referenced index sheet.

4.2 Measured survey

A measured survey of a feature identified from the LiDAR and the earlier outreach stage of works was undertaken. A earthwork platform with a concrete-lined pond in Area 3 (F7 and F8) had been identified as having potential. Survey was undertaken by means of hand measurement using tapes offset from baselines or existing mapped features, such as rides or paths. The position of the baseline was established relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid, levels were related to Ordnance Survey datum. Tops and bottoms of slopes were measured in order to generate a series of hachure plans for each feature. These were supplemented by a series of profiles.

4.3 Reporting and archive

Digital and hard copy versions of the report will be made available to the Forestry Commission and will be assigned an OASIS number. The report includes the walkover survey data digitised into MapInfo V8 and the features represented as lines of varying weights and types (EH 2007). This data will be exported to a dxf format to be imported into other GIS packages.

5 ASSESSMENT OF GROUND CONDITIONS

In general, the surveying conditions for Area 1 were good with generally good to fair surface visibility (Fig 4). Small areas were not surveyed due to either dense undergrowth or debris left from forestry activities.

By contrast the conditions for Area 3 were fair to poor with areas obscured by fallen or felled trees (Figs 3 and 4). The ground was covered with grasses and leaf-mould making any ephemeral features difficult to see.



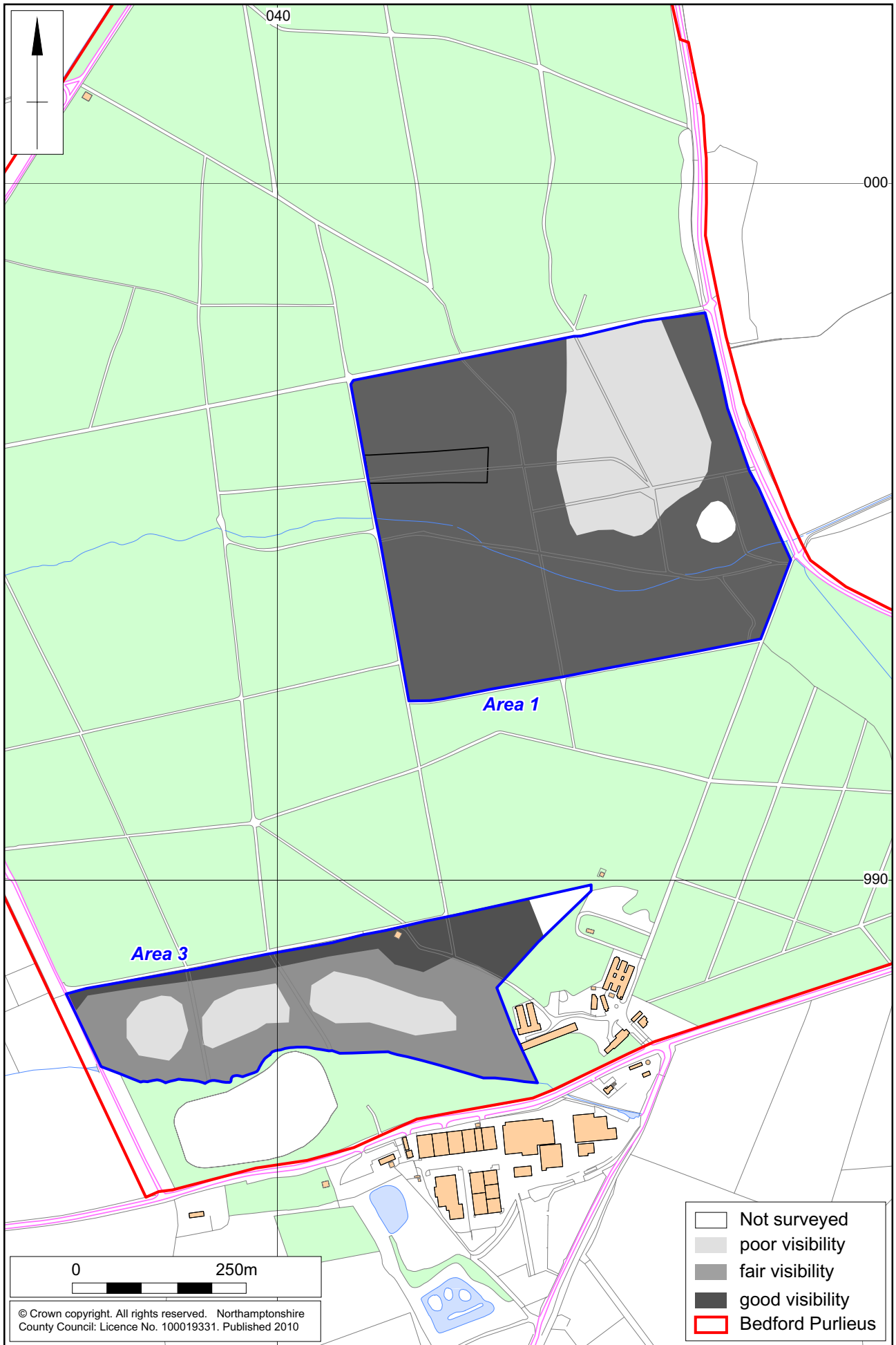
General view of the southern part of Area 3, looking north Fig 3

6 WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS

A number of features were recorded and included seven linear earthwork banks and ditches, two sawpits, five groups of extraction pits and eleven sites dating from the Second World War (Figs 5 and 6). A number of drainage ditches were also recorded. A walled D-shaped enclosure had been investigated between 2005 and 2008 (Site 1) and a linear ditch, possibly a hollow way was located to the east of it.

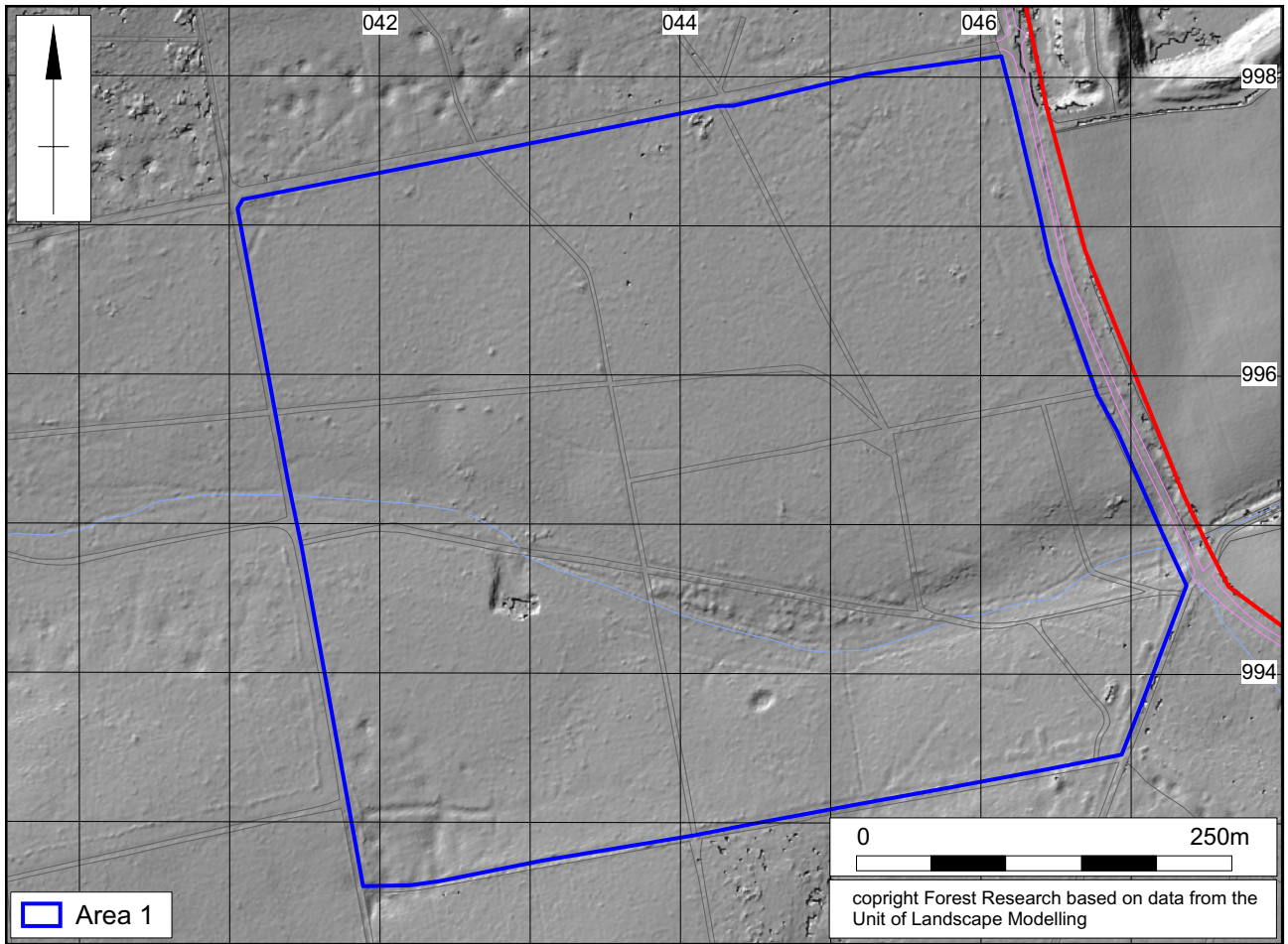
Table 1: Concordance of the features and extraction pits

Feature	Area	Type	Date	Fig #
F1	1	Ditch	unknown	5
F2	1	Coppice bank and ditch?	Medieval to post-medieval	5
F3	1	Ditch?	unknown	5
F4	1	Sawpits	unknown	5
F5	1	Coppice bank and ditch?	Medieval to post-medieval	5
F6	3	Concrete and brick structure platforms/foundations	Second World War	6
F7	3	Concrete lined pond	Second World War	6, 12-13
F8	3	Platform	Second World War	6, 12-13
F9	3	Coppice bank and ditch	Medieval to post-medieval	6
F10	1	Coppice bank and ditch	Medieval to post-medieval	5
F11	1	Coppice bank and ditch	Post-medieval	5
Q1	1	Extraction pit	Post-medieval	5
Q2	1	Extraction pit	Medieval to post-medieval	5
Q3	1	Extraction pit	Medieval to post-medieval	5
Q4	1	Extraction pit	Medieval to post-medieval	5
Q5	3	Extraction pit	Medieval to post-medieval	6

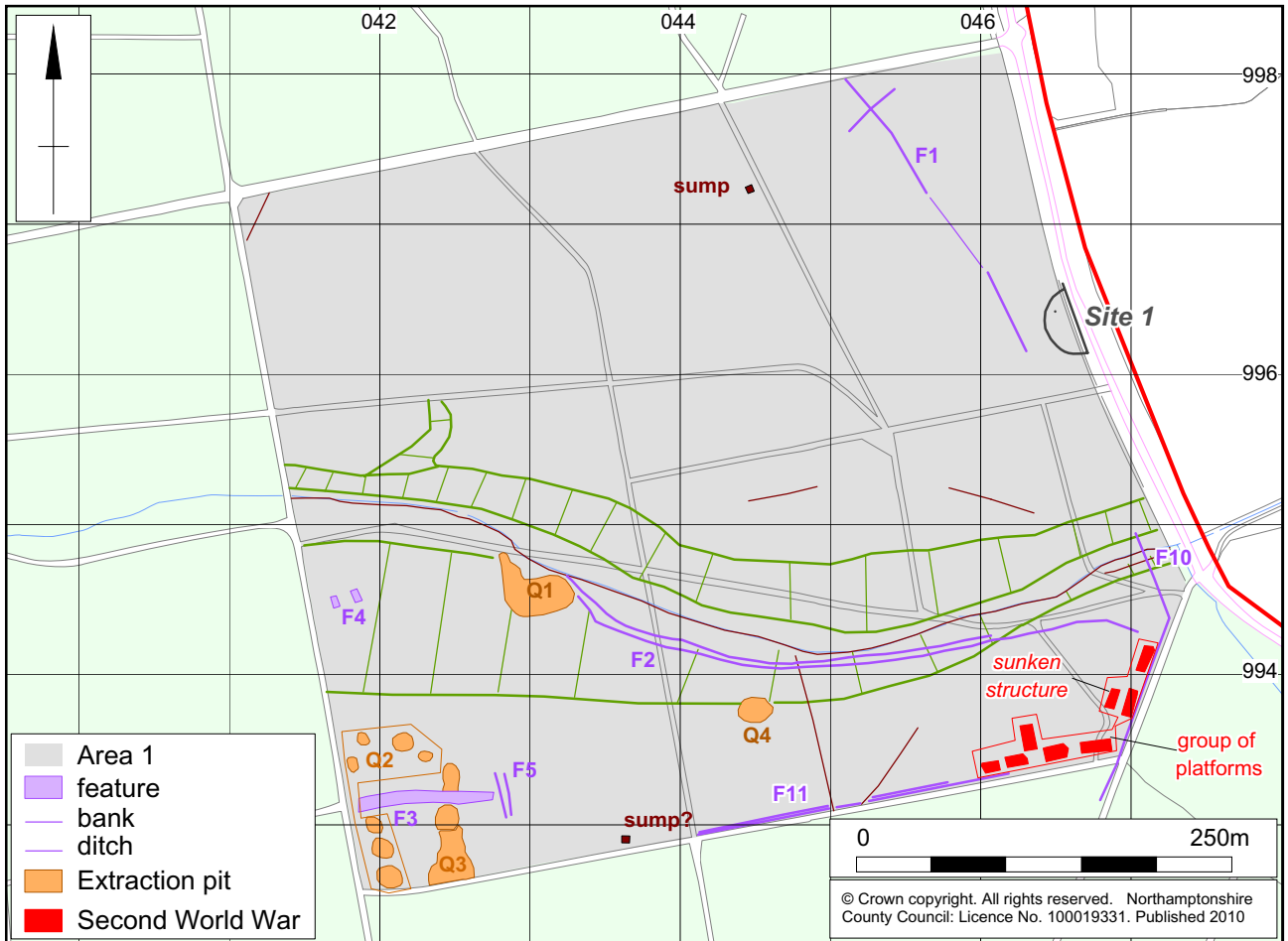


1:7500

Ground survey visibility Fig 4

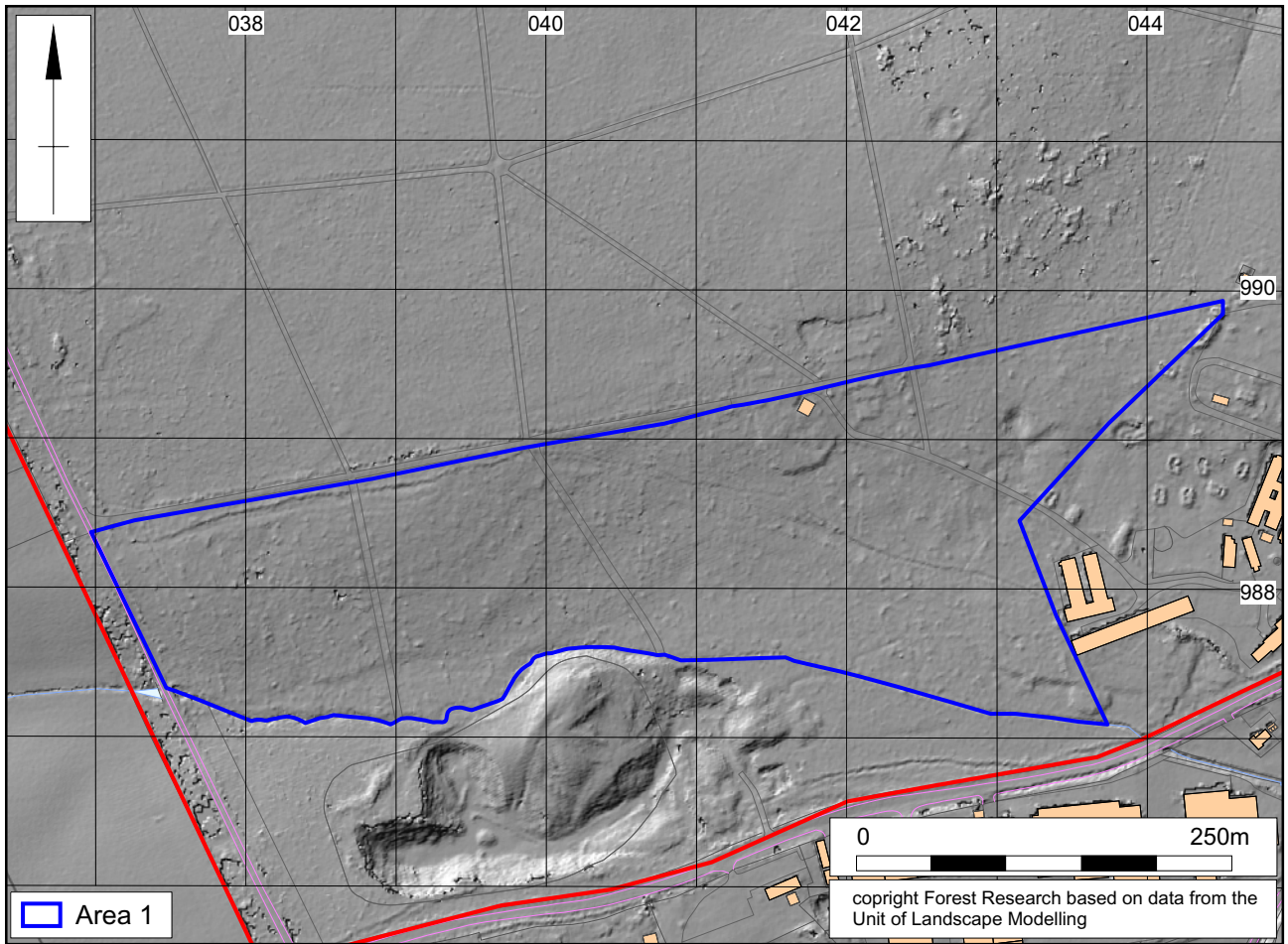


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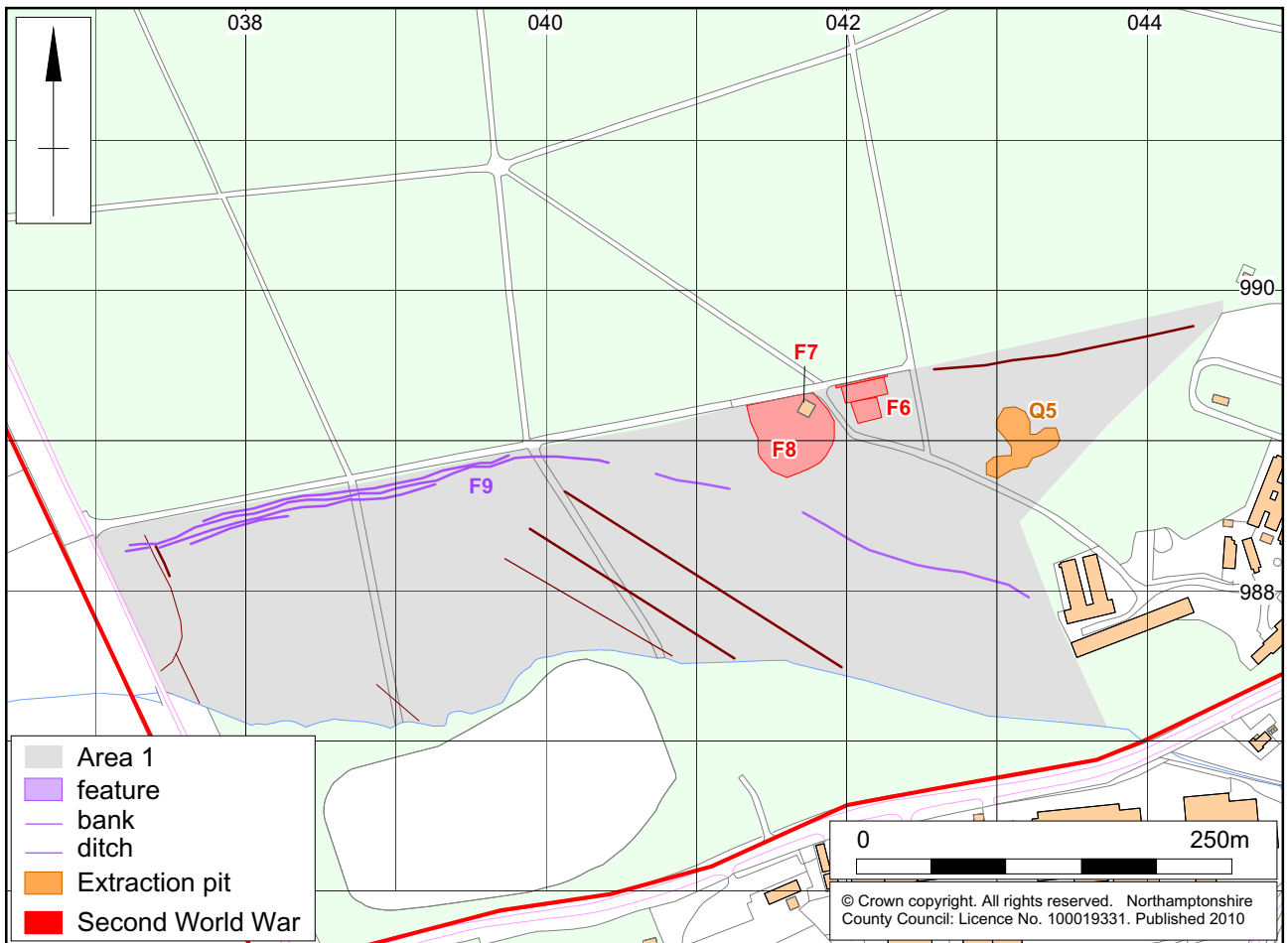


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Area 1, LiDAR and walkover survey results Fig 5



1:5000



1:5000

Area 3 south, LiDAR and walkover survey results Fig 6

6.1 Linear features

Of the seven linear earthworks, six are in Area 1 (F1-3, 5, 10 and 11; Fig 5).

Area 1

Feature F1 located in the north-eastern corner of Area 1 is a ditch aligned north-west to south-east. It measures 220m long, is wider at the north-western end at 5m and has a maximum depth of 0.6m. It has well defined gradual sloping sides and a flattish base. This may be a drainage ditch; however, it is different in character to the other drainage features which are narrower and shallow (see section 6.3).

Feature F2 is an earthwork ditch and bank which is aligned parallel with the stream at the base of the valley. It comprises a clearly defined bank (to the right in Fig 7) with gradual sloping sides and a rounded top. The ditch is located to the north of the bank, with well defined gradual slopes and a flat base. The earthwork is 400m long and 7m wide. The bank is up to 0.3m high and the ditch is 0.2m deep.



The woodland earthwork bank and ditch F2 in Area 1, looking east Fig 7

Feature F3 is a linear depression aligned east to west and measuring 90m long and 9m wide and up to 0.7m deep. It may be related to the stone extraction (Q2 and Q3), perhaps providing access into the quarry areas. This corresponds with a strong response from the LiDAR survey.

Feature F5 comprises a short stretch of bank and ditch 30m long aligned north to south. The bank is 2m wide and 0.2m high, the ditch to the east is 2m wide and 0.2m deep. It is situated close by to feature F3, however no physical relationship was recorded.

A length of earthwork bank and ditch (F10) flanks the eastern boundary of Area 1 but continues into the compartment to the south. The modern path to the south of Area 1 bisects the earthwork suggesting that the boundary is much earlier than the modern path layout. The bank measures at least 25m long, 3m wide and is up to 0.5m high.

The current track defining the southern boundary of Area 1 is flanked by a fragmentary earthwork bank and ditch (F11). This is aligned east to west and

measures 210m long, up to 4m wide with the bank up to 0.3m high and the ditch a maximum of 0.2m deep. It is truncated by drainage ditches coursing down the slope to the stream in Area 1.

Area 3

Linear feature F9 runs west-south-west to east-north-east for approximately 300m, where it comprises a double bank and ditch totalling 10m in width. The ditches average 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep, the bank is 2m wide and 0.4m high. It then turns to the south-east and continues in a more fragmentary form for a further 320m, comprising a shallow ditch 1m wide, 0.2m deep. This is thought to be a coppice boundary.

6.2 Other features

Other features include a number of quarry pits (Q1-Q5) and two possible infilled sawpits in Area 1 (F4). Extraction pits Q1 to Q4 are in Area 1 on the southern side of the valley (Fig 5) and pit Q5 is in the eastern part of Area 3 (Fig 6). The evidence for quarrying suggests the site was subject to industrial activity; however, it is difficult to date such features.

Pit Q1 was excavated into the side of the slope overlooking the stream below and may be seen on the LiDAR survey. It comprises a rectangular pit with vertical sides and a flattish base, partly filled with water at the time of survey. A shallow access hollow approaches the pit from the north and is defined by gradual sloping sides and a wide flat base. The pit measures 34m long, 16m wide and is approximately 3m deep, whilst the access hollow is 20m long, 10m wide and up to 1m deep.



General view of the extraction pit Q1 in Area 1, looking north-west Fig 8

Extraction pit group Q2 comprises a set of seven circular pits in the south-western corner of Area 1. They may be clearly seen on the LiDAR survey and are located on top of a slope. The pits average 13m in diameter and range between 0.3m and 1.2m deep.

To the east of Q2 lies an extraction pit (Q3) which is clearly seen on the LiDAR survey to the north of the southern boundary of Area 1. The pit is aligned north to south and measures 80m long, 35m wide and is up to 1m deep. It has well defined gradual sloping sides and an uneven base.

Pit Q4 lies on top of the slope above the valley. This pit is ovoid in plan with well defined gradual slopes and a rounded base. The eastern slope is gentler, perhaps indicating the point of access in to the pit. It measures 19m long, 13m wide and is up to 2m deep.

Within Area 3 lies an irregular-shaped extraction pit (Q5; Fig 6) which comprises three principal elements; an east to west aligned rectangular hollow and two sub-circular pits to the north and south. The pits are well defined with gradual slopes and flattish bases. They measure 55m long and 40m wide with a maximum depth of 2.5m. Pit Q5 is visible on the LiDAR.

The probable sawpits, F4 in Area 1 are located on the mid-slope of the valley near a woodland ride. The pits are rectangular in plan and average 4m in length, 2m wide and up to 0.3m deep.

6.3 Woodland drainage

In places the woodland drainage reflects the natural topography (Figs 5 and 6). In both areas, the drainage features were cut to allow water to drain into either the streams found at the base of the slopes. The drainage features in Area 1 vary in terms of orientation. The ditches in Area 3 are generally aligned north-west to south-east and cut obliquely across the slope. In size they are approximately 0.8m wide and up to 0.1m deep.

During the survey of Area 1 the location of two square depressions were recorded, one of which had a modern plastic pipe within it. It is likely that these are drainage sumps (Fig 5).

6.4 World War II structures

The structures in Area 1

David Hall identified an area of Second World War features in the south-eastern corner of Area 1 (Fig 5). The features, which are easily visible from the adjacent track, were seen on the LiDAR as a set of rectangular blocks (Fig 5 top). The field survey confirmed the survival of eight platforms and a sub-ground structure.

The platforms were constructed from courses of mortared bricks with a concrete raft on top. In places pillar bases can be seen. On average the platforms measure 18m long by 7m wide and are up to 0.5m high. Generally the platforms are in fairly good condition although the mortared brickwork is degrading a little and the concrete plinths are covered in moss and leaf-mould.

One of the features comprises a underground structure covered with corrugated sheeting and earth over (Figs 9 and 10). The base within the interior of the structure was lower than the floor level by approximately 1m. An arched roof of corrugated iron with metal rivets is supported by a breeze-block wall at the north-eastern end and by a brick wall at the south-west. The interior housed four low brick and mortar walls.



A view of the underground structure located in Area 1, looking north-west Fig 9

The structure was accessed from the outside by a set of descending steps and through a doorway (now barred by a gate). The corrugated metal structure is covered by a layer of earth, in poor condition. It measures 15m long, 8m wide and the outside brick walls are up to 3m high (from the base of the steps). The earthwork mound is up to 1.8m high and is in poor condition with indications of animal burrowing.



The interior of a underground structure in Area 1, looking north-east Fig 10

The structures in Area 3

Area 3 has two areas where Second World War remains were found (Fig 6). Feature F6 is in the north-eastern part of Area 3 and comprises a set of platforms which may have provided the foundations for buildings. Features 7 and 8 are a concrete-lined pond (F7) on an earthwork platform (F8). This is located 10m west of F6.

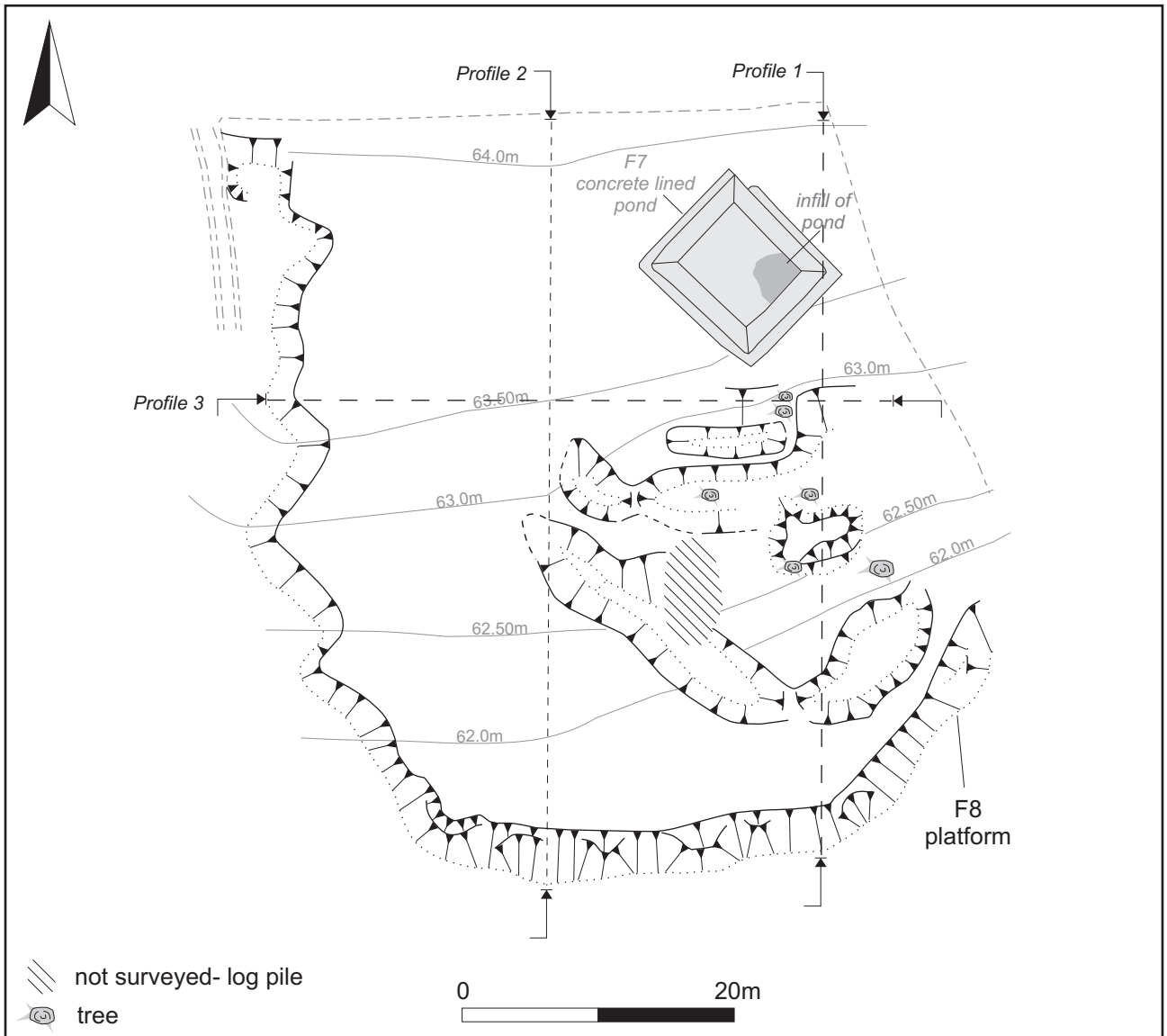
Feature F6 comprises a set of descending platforms of mortared brick and concrete which are aligned north to south (Fig 11). Immediately to the south of the track a concrete plinth angles down to a flat concrete platform supported by a mortared brick wall (Fig 11 to the back of the frame). The plinth measures 25m long and 2m wide. The platform below measures approximately 21m long 9m wide and stands approximately 0.3m high. Below this there is another concrete platform supported by a mortared brick wall (Fig 11, foreground). This platform measures approximately 16m long 12m wide and is 0.3m high. A further brick wall lies 2.5m to the south of this platform and this is 2m wide and up to 0.4m high. The gap between the platform and the wall suggest a stairwell or entry-port to the structure.



General view of the descending platforms (F6) in Area 3, looking north Fig 11

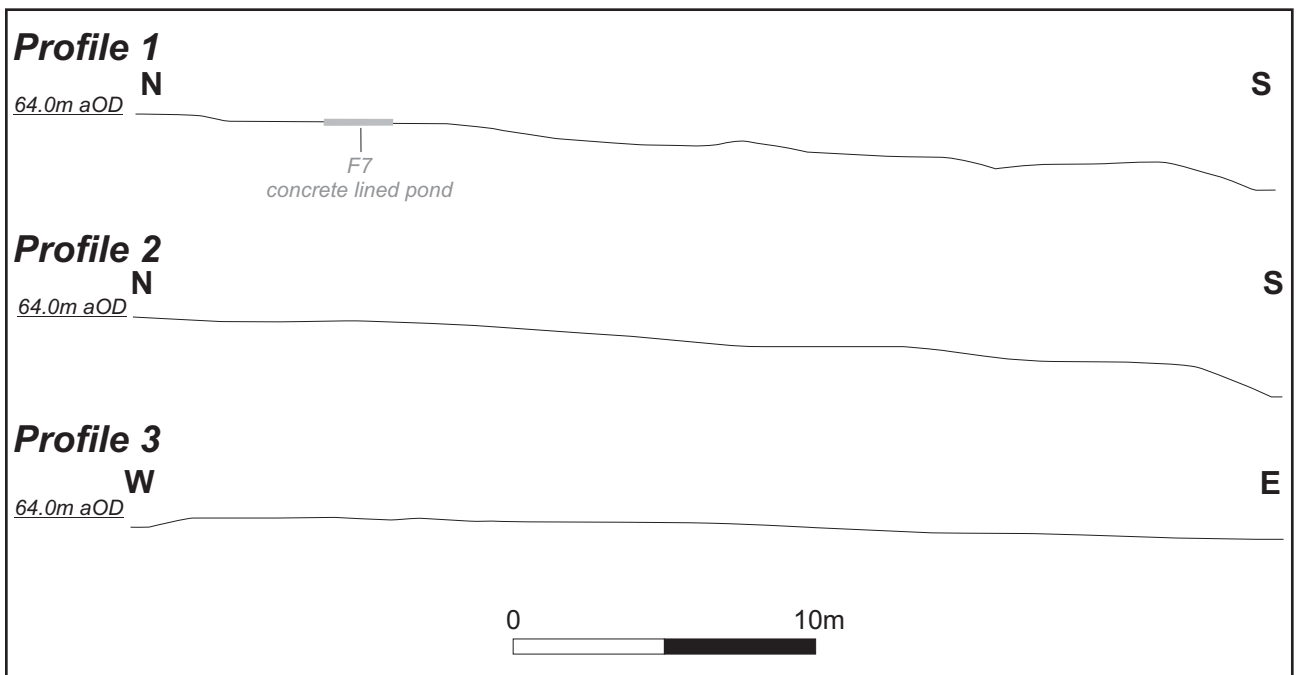
The concrete and brick walls are clear to see but are covered in moss and leaf-mould which obscures the condition of the structure. It is possible that there may have been temporary sheds and huts built on the platforms.

To the west of F6 lie a substantial ovoid earthwork platform (F8) and a concrete-lined pond (F7) in the north-eastern corner of F8. The platform and pond were subject to a detailed measured survey (Fig 12). The ground around F7 and F8 slopes gradually southwards from 64m aOD near the track down to 60m aOD at the base of the platform. The platform has been built up on this natural slope, although there is no obvious source for the build-up material in the immediate vicinity.



1:500

Plan of platform F7 and concrete-lined pond F8 Fig 12



1:250

Platform F8, Profiles 1 - 3 Fig 13

The platform (F8) is defined by a slope on three sides which is gradual to the west and becomes steeper and higher to the south and east. The surface of the platform is largely flat, the exception being the eastern part of the platform which undulates. This may be seen clearly in Profile 1 (Fig 13) which illustrates the ground sloping down to the south and the varying profile of the topography. In Profiles 1 and 2 (Fig 13) the southern edge of the platform is distinct with a gradient of approximately 45 degrees and 1m high. This is to be compared with the western side of the platform where the slope is not as high (0.5m) or as clear (Fig 13, Profile 3). The platform measures 56m long by 55m wide.

In terms of condition the surface of the platform is peppered with concrete and brick fragments and a number of trees, the roots of which may affect the undulation of the ground of the top of the platform.

The pond is rectangular in plan and is aligned north-west to south-east. It comprises a moss-covered concrete-lined depression flanked by a concrete kerb. The eastern corner of the pond has been infilled with stone debris, perhaps to allow easier access to the base of the pond (Fig 14). Leaf-mould and debris cover the base of the pond masking its true depth. It measures 11.5m long 10m wide and is 1.2m deep. A modern wood post and metal wire fence surround the pond.



General view of the concrete-lined pond (F7) in Area 3, looking south Fig 14

7 DISCUSSION

Bedford Purlieus has a long and complex history from before the Roman period to the present day forestry activity. However, the 2010 works within Areas 1 and 3 suggest that the main areas of Roman activity were elsewhere (at sites 2 and 3), but there is the possibility that more remains survive below the surface.

7.1 Survey results

The survey recorded some features indicating the management and exploitation of the wood. Many of them are of unknown date, although features such as the extraction pits and saw pits may date from the medieval period onwards. The pits are locally significant as they illustrate that the area around Thornaugh, King's Cliffe and Wansford has been of value for natural resources for some time. Quarrying on a larger scale continues to this day, with stone extraction taking place in the immediate vicinity of the woodland.

The two sawpits in Area 1 (F4) are also of interest, although only locally significant with regards management of the woodland. By and large sawpits are often not recognised in the archaeological record due to the fact they tend to be ephemeral. On excavation and during use the sawpits had to be deep enough to accommodate a man standing below a log which would be supported on the ground surface. Once finished with, the sawpit would be backfilled. If there were trees being felled onsite the logs would need to be cut to a more manageable and useful size prior to being taken offsite.

The coppice boundaries and drainage are all locally significant as they reflect the changing needs of woodland management from the medieval period. Coppice earthworks helped define land units and were used to prevent grazing herds from destroying young trees. Earthworks such as F2 are relicts of a management system no longer relate to modern tracks or rides and that those such as F11, relate to modern rides. The coppice earthworks are not maintained, rather the modern management regime seems to support more temporary wood post and wire mesh fencing. The quantity of drainage features is unsurprising given the fact the Bedford Purlieus is classed as a wet wood. They should not be disregarded as they represent a further example of woodland management. However, if the Forestry Commission wishes to maintain the drainage system it should take care to mitigate the damage to earlier features.

The military sites recorded during the survey could be assigned a local significance although this is hampered by the lack of currently available information as to the use of the structures.

7.2 Recommendations for management and further work

Recommendations for further work comprise a mixture of further earthwork survey, documentary and investigative work. Consideration should be given to the management and exploitation of the medieval and post-medieval woodland. It is known that there is a wealth of documentary information within various archive repositories which detail the timber and wood taken from the site. Together with the physical remains it would be possible to construct a time-slice of the site's history using GIS data.

Military remains dating from the 20th century are often an undervalued resource. The identified remains within Bedford Purlieus would benefit from documentary survey as well as a more detailed character and regular condition survey. The main thrust of the research would need to put the remains into the context of movement of troops and supplies. It should be noted that the known Second World War sites in Bedford Purlieus are all adjacent to rides or tracks (Fig 2). Whether the sites were placed at those locations due to the ease of access is unclear. Comparative sites may be found in Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase in Northamptonshire (Simmonds 2007).

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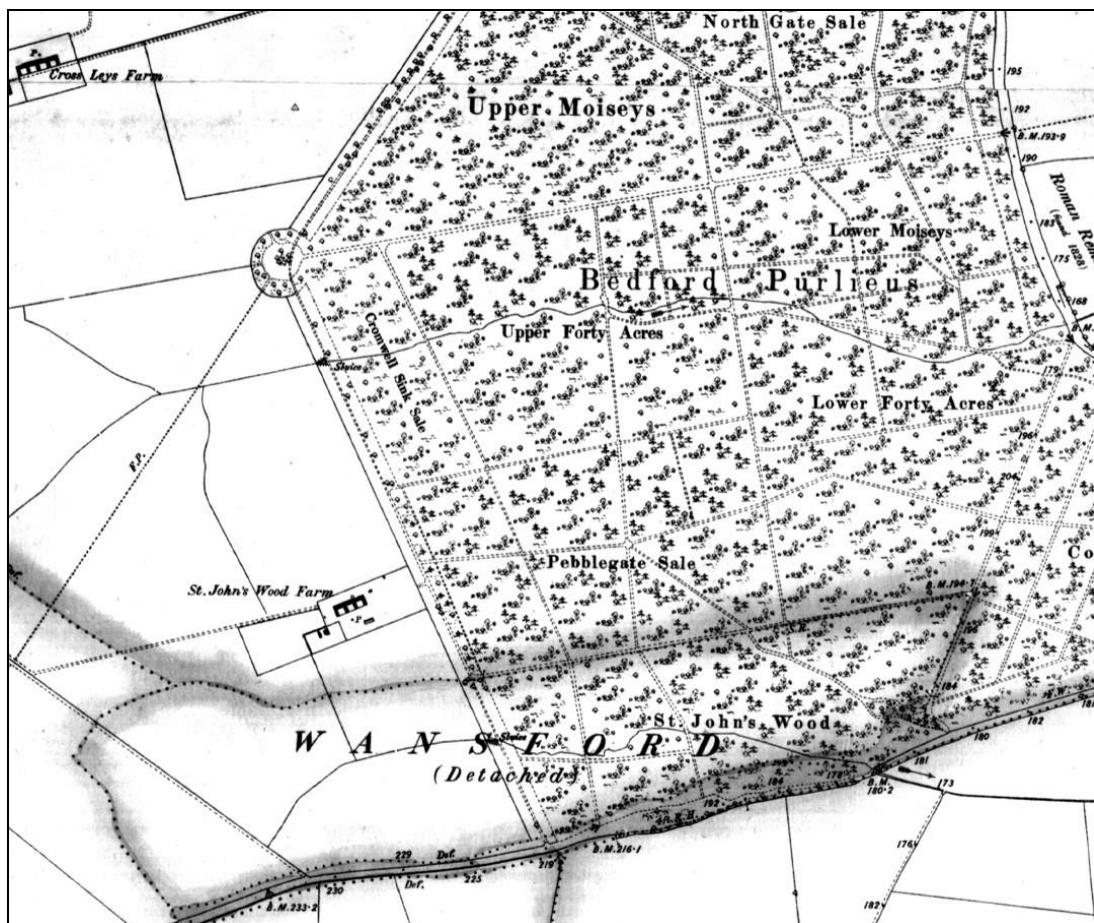
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