



# Northamptonshire Archaeology

## An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation At 25 High Street, North Crawley, Milton Keynes

AYBCM2009.194  
MK HER Event no. 1250



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**Northamptonshire  
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Nathan Flavell  
Report 10/20  
January 2010



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Town	Milton Keynes
Parish	North Crawley
Address	25 High Street North Crawley
Milton Keynes HER Event Number	1250
Grid Reference	SP 9278 4473
Size of property	290 square metres
Landuse	Disused allotment
Planning Application Number	03/00896/FUL
Client	Mrs J Moxham
Date of Commencement	16/11/09
Date of Completion	19/11/09

**QUALITY CONTROL**

	Print name	Signed	Date
Verified by	Tony Walsh		
Checked by	Pat Chapman		
Approved by	Andy Chapman		

**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	25 High Street, North Crawley	
A housing development is proposed on a vacant irregular plot of land covering an area of c290 square meters on land adjacent to 25 High Street, North Crawley, Milton Keynes. An archaeological evaluation comprising two trial trenches, and observation of two geological test pits, found the remains of three early gullies, and a late 19th century house. The earliest features found were three truncated boundary gullies, which suggest that the line of the high street on the north side was slightly different than its current position; parallel with the present south side, observable at the Old Bakehouse, 26 High Street, which is thought to date from the 17th century. The small cottage was probably that recorded on the Ordnance Survey in 1881, which shows that the street frontage was fully developed by then. The pottery and small amount of clay pipe found in demolition layers suggest that the cottages had been demolished by c 1920, this agrees with the 1925 Ordnance Survey.		
Project type	Evaluation	
Milton Keynes HER Number	1250	
Previous work	none	
Current Land use	Abandoned allotment	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval	
Significant finds	None	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Buckinghamshire	
Site address	25 High Street, North Crawley, Milton keymes	
Study area	290sq m	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 9278 4473	
Height OD	c 99m	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Milton Keynes Archaeological Officer	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor or	Nathan Flavell	
Project Manager	Antony Walsh	
Sponsor or funding body		
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	16/11/2009	
End date	19/11/2009	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Content</b>
Physical	AYBCM 2009.194	1 archive box of site documents, 1 archive box of pottery, tile, glass and metal working debris
Paper		
Digital		1 CD of digital images, report and mapping files

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION AT  
25 HIGH STREET, NORTH CRAWLEY  
MILTON KEYNES  
NOVEMBER 2009**

*Abstract*

*A housing development is proposed on a vacant irregular plot of land covering an area of c.290 square meters on land adjacent to 25 High Street, North Crawley, Milton Keynes. An archaeological evaluation comprising two trial trenches, and observation of two geological test pits, found the remains of three early gulleys, and a late 19th century house.*

*The earliest features found were three truncated boundary gulleys, which suggest that the line of the High Street on the north side was slightly different than its current position; angled to the north east, which would agree with the present south side, observable at the Old Bakehouse, 26 High Street, which is a grade 2 listed building thought to date from the 17th century.*

*The small cottage with a small yard, and a simple brick floor was probably that recorded on the Ordnance Survey in 1881, which shows that the street frontage was fully developed by then. The pottery and small amount of clay pipe found in demolition layers suggest that the cottages had been demolished by c 1920, this agrees with the 1925 Ordnance Survey.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

A housing development is proposed on a vacant irregular plot of land covering an area of c 290 square metres on land adjacent to 25 High Street, North Crawley, Milton Keynes (Planning Ref:03/00896/FUL); centred on SP 9278 4473; Fig 1). Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Mrs Jean Moxham to undertake an archaeological evaluation to determine whether archaeological remains survived within the proposed development area.

The evaluation work comprised the excavation of a minimum of 20m of trenching as set out in the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation (Crank 2007). Two test pits were recorded, which were excavated at the request of Hermes Project Services for the purpose of ground investigation.

## **2 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Topography and geology**

The site is located to the north of the High Street, North Crawley, currently the site is unused. Its latest use was as an allotment.

The site is bounded to the east and west by existing buildings and to north and south by wooden fences setting out the property boundary. To the north is the car park for the village hall and a public play area.

The underlying geology comprises Boulder Clay over Oxford Clay (OS/IGS 1971).

## 2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The proposed development site lies on the High Street in the historic core of the village of North Crawley.

North Crawley is the larger of two settlements in Crawley Parish; the division of the parish into Great and Little Crawley recorded by 1197. The name North Crawley was used for the larger settlement from the 15th century and an Act of Parliament enclosed the parish in 1772/3.

Approximately 650m to the north-west of the development site is a small medieval moated site at Old Moat Farm, Scheduled Ancient Monument (no 32103). The site has been suggested as the location of the manor house of Little Crawley, or possibly Broughton manor, one of two subordinate knights fees recorded from the middle of the 12th century.

The 12<sup>th</sup>-century medieval parish church dedicated to St Firmin stands c 100m to the south-west. The church is grade 1 listed.

There are seventeen listed buildings within the village, dating from the 16th century or later. The most substantial of these is Crawley Grange, c 550m north-east of the site, which originally dates from the 16th century with substantial later additions. Immediately opposite the site, facing on to the south side of the High Street is a grade 2 listed house, The Old Bakehouse, described as “formerly two dwellings, seventeenth century timber framed, partly refronted in brick, in the nineteenth century (IOE 397599). (<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=397599&mode=quick>).

A number of watching briefs have been carried out within the village. Two watching briefs (in 1999 and 2001) were undertaken by Oxford Archaeology during work at St Firmin’s Church, which found evidence for the 19<sup>th</sup>-century floors. A watching brief was undertaken by Archaeologica at 17 Folly Lane, which found two 19<sup>th</sup>-century pits and an undated stone foundation. Two watching briefs have been carried out by ASC Ltd, at Gumbrills Farm, c 600m north of the site, and 32 High Street, 50m to the south-east, both found no archaeological features. The brief also notes a watching brief in Chequers Lane which was unproductive. However, a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from an evaluation c 200m to the west

The historic mapping shows that the development site was occupied by buildings between 1815 and 1925 (Figs 2 and 3). The surveyors map of 1815 (not illustrated) records that the street frontage was built up, however, the sketched mapping is relative small scale and does not show details of individual buildings. In the late 19th century the street front was occupied by a row of small cottages (Fig 2). In 1900 one of the buildings may have been a smithy (Crank 2007) this is noted on the Ordnance Survey 6” survey (not illustrated). By the time of the 1925 25” Ordnance Survey the buildings occupying the site had been demolished and the current arrangement of boundaries with shop, and open space were in place. The site was used as an allotment.

## 3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims

The principal aim of the project as stated in the brief (Crank 2007) was to:

“obtain sufficient information to establish the extent, character, quality, date and condition of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts within the area by the proposed development”.



### 3.2 Methodology

Archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2008), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2008).

The project comprised the machine excavation of two trenches, 10m long and 1.6m wide. Due to the constrictions on site caused by the fence boundaries, the trenches were combined into an L-shape (Fig 4). Trench 1 (north-south) was 9.5m long, trench 2 (east-west) was 11.4m long. Both were 2m wide due to the width of the machine bucket. The trenches were dug using a JCB 3CX excavator under archaeological supervision.

During ground investigation two test pits were also excavated. Test Pit 1 was in the north-east corner of the site, and measured 2.4m long and 0.6m wide. Test pit 2 in the south-west corner of the site, where trenches 1 and 2 intersected, was 2.7m long and 0.7m wide.

All trenches were recorded using Northamptonshire Archaeology pro-forma sheets, with each deposit, fill or cut given its own unique context number. All trenches were planned at 1:50 and excavated features were drawn at 1:10, sections of trenches at 1:20. The development area was photographed using 35mm black and white print, colour slide and digital photography before and after excavation. All trenches and features were also photographed. This was recorded using pro-forma registers.

The archive will comprise one archive box of finds, one archive box of site documents and one CD/DVD of digital data. An accession code was issued by Buckinghamshire County Council, AYBCM 2009.194.

## 4 THE EVALUATION EVIDENCE

The evaluation found evidence of an earlier alignment of the High Street and a nineteenth century house.

### 4.1 The trenches (Figs 5 and 6)

Both trenches were excavated to undisturbed natural geology [103] which consisted of a yellow/brown silty-clay with chalk flecking and fragments encountered at a depth of 0.28m below current ground level.

#### ***The ditches***

Cut into the natural in trench 2 were two ditches and one gully. The earliest gully [215]/[224] was aligned north-east to south-west, with a curve toward the west. Two excavated sections confirmed the gully to be 0.2m wide and no more than 0.1m deep. It was filled with (214)/(223) a light brown silty-clay with frequent chalk flecking (Fig 5; Fig 6 Sections 3 and 4).

Gully [215] was truncated at its west end by a small ditch [213]/[222], on the same alignment (Fig 6 Section 3, Fig 7). Ditch [213] varied between 0.4m and 0.55m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.34m at the east, becoming shallower to 0.17m at the west. It was filled by a mid-brown silty-clay with frequent small stones and chalk flecks (212/221).

The east to west ditch system was cut by a shallow ditch [217] aligned north-west to south-east, which was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled with mid-brown silty clay with stone and chalk flecking (216), a similar deposit to (214) (Fig 6, Section 5).



### ***The buildings***

At the south end of trench 1 and in the eastern part of trench 2 there were the foundation cuts for three brick walls [105], [227] and [219] which were probably the remains of a single cottage. Cut [105] was aligned east to west, [219] and [227] were both aligned approximately north to south (Fig 5, Section 2). Wall foundation [219] was 0.26m wide, filled with (218), yellow-brown-grey mix of sandy clay with broken brick inclusions. It truncated both ditches [222] and [224]. Foundation cut [227], was 0.3m wide and was filled with (226), a mixed brown-grey silty-clay with some pebble and charcoal inclusions. Cut [105] was 0.3m wide, filled with loose grey-brown silty clay with stone and brick fragments (109), a similar deposit to (226). Both these two deposits appear to have been robber backfill. There was one portion of poorly-made brickwork (104) remaining in cut [105]. It was c 0.4m wide and consisted of halved and broken bricks mortared together.

North of wall [105] was a small portion of collapsed wall [110] (Fig 5, Section 1). Due to the disturbance caused by later services only a c 0.5m length of contiguous brick was surviving, and it was not possible to identify the face of the wall. However, it was coursed east-west, suggesting that it might be from the upper part of [109].

Between walls [227] and [219] was layer (220) consisting of a grey-brown sandy clay with brick fragments and charcoal inclusions. Overlying this was a thin layer of mortar (207) c 0.02m thick. Both layers appear to be levelling for a brick surface (206), which extended 2.2m from the east side of [227] (Fig 8). The floor was in worn condition with irregular gaps where bricks had been removed with some odd repairs, which included a small area of stones. The individual bricks were a red-orange colour, measuring 225mm x 115mm x 40mm, laid in a stretcher bond. There is also a small area to the west laid as headers, suggestive of a threshold. The floor is interpreted as an internal floor of a small cottage. The headers used on the east edge of the floor suggest that the cottage was internally divided into two.

To the west of wall [227] was surface (225) consisting of a mixed yellow-grey silty clay with very frequent small pebbles set into it. The surface was truncated and survived to 1.5m wide. It was probably the remains of an external path or small yard.

North-west of this path, and directly to the south of [105], was a posthole [108]. It was square, 0.45m x 0.4m, lined with red-orange bricks (107), which were un-mortared and placed around the hole as packing for the post. A decayed post remained, surrounded by a fill (106), grey-brown silty clay. To the east of the posthole were two large limestone fragments. Although these appeared to be in a level plane the stones were not clearly structural. They may have been the remnant of post padstones, or part of a small drain or soakaway in the north-east corner of the small yard.

In the eastern part of trench 2 was a thin levelling layer (204) of orange brown sand, 3m wide and 0.06m thick. It sealed the fill (218) of gully [217] and the backfill of wall foundation cut [219].

Overlying [204] was a demolition layer (102)/(203) which consisted of grey-brown, sandy clay with brick and mortar fragments, 0.1m to 0.2m thick (Fig 5, Section 2). The majority of the pottery (53 sherds) were from layer 203 (Table 1, Section 5.1 below). The latest types present may date as late as the 1920's. The two fragments of clay tobacco-pipe stem found from this layer are of similar date to the pottery (Section 5.2).

Two undated postholes [211] and [209] were in the centre of trench two. Both were sub-circular c 0.15m in diameter, with steeply sloping sides to an irregular concave bases. They were interpreted as settings for small posts or stakes dug during the use of the site as an allotment in the 20th century.

A sequence of modern drains and pipes were present. The earliest truncated wall [105], indicating that it post-dates the demolition of the building. This in turn was truncated by another ceramic drain which was aligned to the existing building directly to the west.

Both trenches contained a topsoil (101)/(201), a grey-brown sandy loam, 0.2m to 0.22m thick.

## 4.2 The test pits

Test pit 1 was located in the north-east corner of the development (Fig 4).

The undisturbed natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.8m. A brick layer, possibly a surface, was laid above this at 0.6m below ground level (Fig 9). It was aligned east to west. This was related to a brick wall visible at the north-east corner of the test pit (present at 0.3m below ground level). Above the brick surface was a layer of mixed natural with charcoal inclusions at 0.3m. This was overlaid by the same demolition layer encountered in trenches 1 and 2, at 0.2m. This in turn was overlaid by topsoil.

Test pit 2 was in the west end of trench 2. The continuation of the modern drain pipe, found in trench 1 (Fig 5) was recorded at 0.65m below ground level.

## 5 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery by Iain Soden

A total of 58 sherds were recovered in nine basic types from four contexts as follows and related in the case of three locally-published examples, to the Buckinghamshire County Type series in relation to Milton Keynes, although Great Linford is generally much earlier than this site (Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 245-372):

A Glazed red earthenware 17th century

PM59 Whieldon-type ware 1750s -1770s (more properly known as cream-coloured earthenware or tortoiseshell ware)

PM28 Nottingham stoneware 18th-19th century

D Lustreware 1830-50

E Mocha ware 1830-50

F Bone china (inc sprigged)

PM25 Plain white earthenware 19th-20th century

H Transfer-printed earthenware 19th-20th century

I Miscellaneous English stoneware 19th-20th century

The types present by context are as follows:

Table 1: Pottery, number of sherds by type and context.

Context/type	A	PM59	PM28	D	E	F	PM25	H	I
102, layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
201, topsoil	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
203, layer	-	1	1	5	3	5	12	17	9
208, posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

This is an domestic assemblage which may date as late as c1920 and includes types which might have been in use in any average household from the middle of the 19th century. The older pieces derive from odd examples which were heirlooms and passed down until broken and irreparable. The fragment of a green/yellow Whieldon-type ware plate is the most unusual, but only since it is not a common find today. They were made in their thousands at numerous Staffordshire kilns, not just Thomas Whieldon's, whose name it is so often given. It is more properly known as cream-coloured earthenware which gradually fell from fashion as Creamwares began to be produced in wider variety.

The combination of Mocha and Lustreware is notable since both enjoyed a fairly narrow production range at their height and both are known to have been produced at the same kiln-sites, such as Swadlincote, Derbyshire (kiln waste material analysed by the author). It might suggest a range of kitchen wares which begun to be put together at about 1850 and broken up c1900-1920.

## 5.2 Clay tobacco-pipe and bottle glass by Tim Upson-Smith

### **Clay tobacco-pipe**

The evaluation produced two clay tobacco-pipe stem fragments from the demolition layer (203), one of which retained part of the spur and the manufacture's name. The second piece was 40mm in length and dates to the 19th century.

The stem which retained part of the manufactures name was by A Roberts of Northampton. On one side A.ROBER survived within a lozenge shaped boarder, on the other side RTHAMPTON, also within a boarder. A comparison with known examples would indicate, due to the distinctive shape of the spur that the pipe may have been one of those made by Roberts for the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (Moore 1980, fig 12, no 49). A Roberts was making clay pipes in Northampton at 63 Scarletwell Street, known as Pipemakers Yard, from 1885 until 1920 when the business ended; the property was demolished in the mid 1950s.

The stems were dated using the width of the bore as outlined in Oswald 1975, 92-5.

### **Bottle glass**

Demolition layer (203) produced seven fragments of bottle glass, three fragments of possible vase and a fragment of window glass. The fragments of bottle glass were from at least three different bottles, two from a dark green beer bottle base and two from a cod bottle including part of the neck and base and as such they are late 19th/early 20th century in date. The other fragments were un-diagnostic, but are likely to date to the same period.

Recovered from posthole fills (208) and (210) were single sherds of un-diagnostic vessel glass.

### 5.3 **Ceramic building materials** by Pat Chapman

There is one brick, 223 x 110 x 33mm ( $8\frac{3}{4}$  x  $4\frac{3}{8}$  x  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches), from demolition layer (102). It is very slightly curved, probably unintentionally when drying. The top is very smooth and the header ends are slightly chamfered. It is made from slightly coarse sandy clay with occasional small grit, grog and calcareous inclusions, and orange-brown in colour with a few small cream streaks. This has been deliberately made half the thickness of an ordinary brick, perhaps as a brick slip to cover a stanchion. Around the brick, at the top of the headers and stretchers is a very thin trace of mortar, which could also suggest that this brick was used as a paviour, laid in the floor or ground, with the ends chamfered like floor tiles.

Two very small fragments come from posthole fill (208). One may be the corner of a brick, the other could be from a brick or tile.

Also from context (208) comes a fragment of mortar, in two pieces. It is white, 15mm thick and hard, coarse with some small grit up to 3mm.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The evaluation found evidence of an earlier alignment of the High Street and a 19th century house.

The earliest features found were three truncated boundary gullies. These were interpreted as shallow boundaries demarking the edges properties north of the High Street. Their alignment suggests that the line of the north side of the High Street was previously slightly different than its current position; angled to the north-east. This would agree with the present south side, observable at the Old Bakehouse, number 26 High Street, which is a grade 2 listed building thought to date from the 17th century.

The remains of a small cottage survived as the line of three robbed foundations with a possible small yard or passage at the west, and a simple internal brick floor. The cottage was probably a single pile plan, of one or one and a half stories, similar to those surviving adjacent to the east. The building was probably that recorded on the Ordnance Survey in 1881, which shows that the street frontage was fully developed by then (Fig 2). A photograph of North Crawley High Street, which is undated but was probably taken in the early 20th century (Fig 10) shows buildings either side of a gap in the street frontage which may correspond with part of the development area. Tantalisingly, the scar of a narrow, high pitched building is clearly visible on the gable of the now demolished property west of the gap.

The pottery and small amount of clay pipe found in demolition layers suggest that the cottages had been demolished by c 1920.

In 1925 the Ordnance Survey map shows the site to be open, completely devoid of any buildings with the current shop building replacing those shown in the earlier photograph.

The latest use of the site was as an allotment. The two small postholes found may relate to this use. Alternatively they may have provided support for a lightweight partition within the building.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

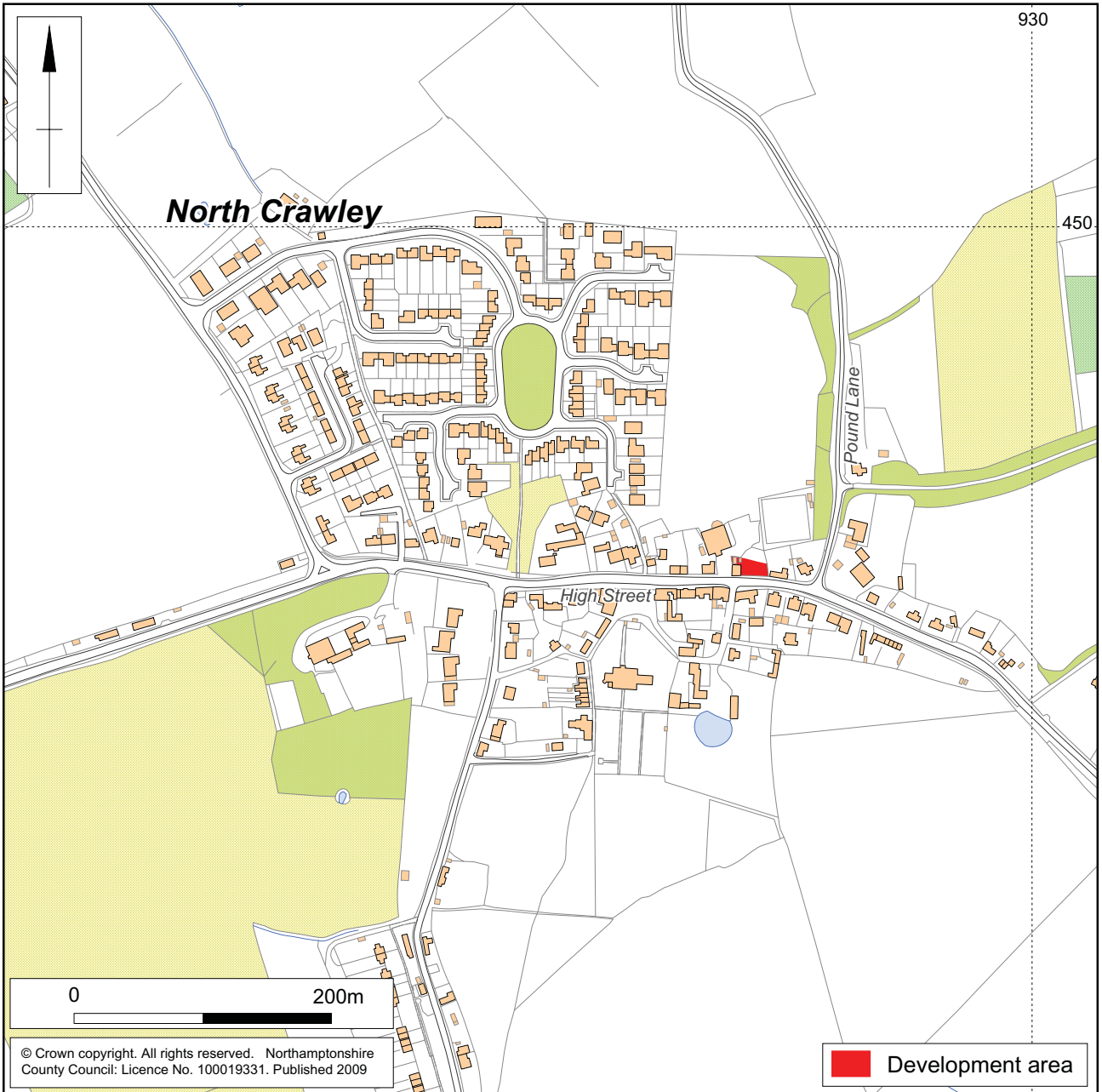
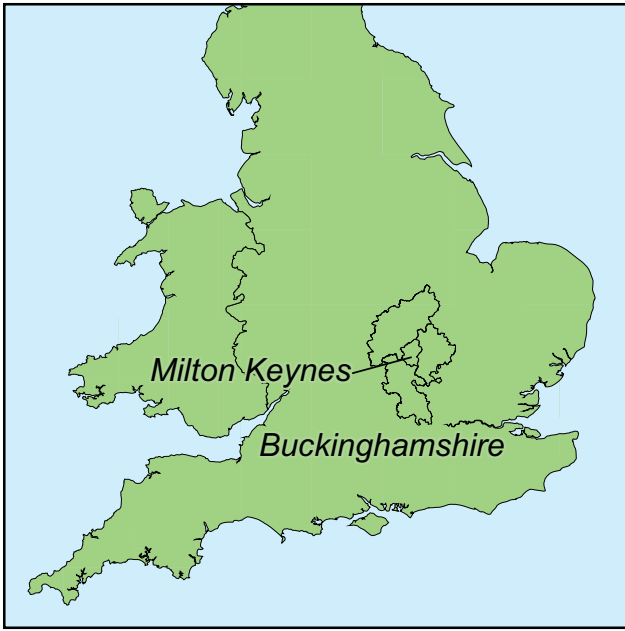
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=397599&mode=quick>

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions/ OD height (m)	Artefact type
1	101	Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy loam.	0.1-0.2m thick	
	102	Demolition layer	Grey-brown sandy clay with brick and mortar fragments.	0.1-0.2m thick	Pottery, CBM
	103	Natural	Brownish-yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking.	-	
	104	Remnant of wall	Red-orange brick, halved and fragments mortared together.	0.45m x 0.45m	
	105	Cut of wall	Foundation cut of wall, east-west aligned.	0.3m wide	
	106	Fill of posthole	Grey-brown silty-clay.	-	
	107	Fill of posthole	Brick packing of posthole, unbonded.	0.22m x 0.11m	
	108	Cut of posthole	Square cut posthole.	0.45m x 0.4m	
	109	Fill	Fill of robbed wall foundation. Loose grey-brown silty clay with stone and CBM inclusions.	0.3m wide	
	110	Wall	Fragment of collapsed brick wall.	0.4m x 0.4m	
	111	Masonry	Two fragments of limestone, with number of smaller fragments. No bonding.	0.25 to 0.35m long x 0.2m wide x 0.1m thick	
2	201	Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy loam.	0.2m thick	Pottery
	202	Subsoil	Grey-brown sandy-clay with chalk flecking.	0.28m thick	
	203	Demolition layer	Grey-brown sandy clay with brick and mortar fragments. Same as 102.	0.1-0.2m	Pottery, clay pipe, bottle glass
	204	Layer	Orange-brown sand.	0.006m thick	
	205	Natural	Brownish-yellow sandy clay with chalk flecking. Same as 103.		
	206	Brick surface	Unbonded red-orange brick surface. Probable internal floor to building.	2.2m wide	
	207	Layer	Mortar layer. Levelling for brick floor 206	0.02m thick	
	208	Fill of posthole	Grey-brown sandy loam with cbm fragments.	0.06-0.1m deep	Pottery, vessel glass, CBM
	209	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular, vertical sides.	23m diameter x 00.06-0.1m deep.	
	210	Fill of posthole	Grey-brown sandy-loam.	0.05-0.08m deep	Vessel glass
	211	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular, vertical sides.	0.15m diameter x 0.05-0.08m deep	

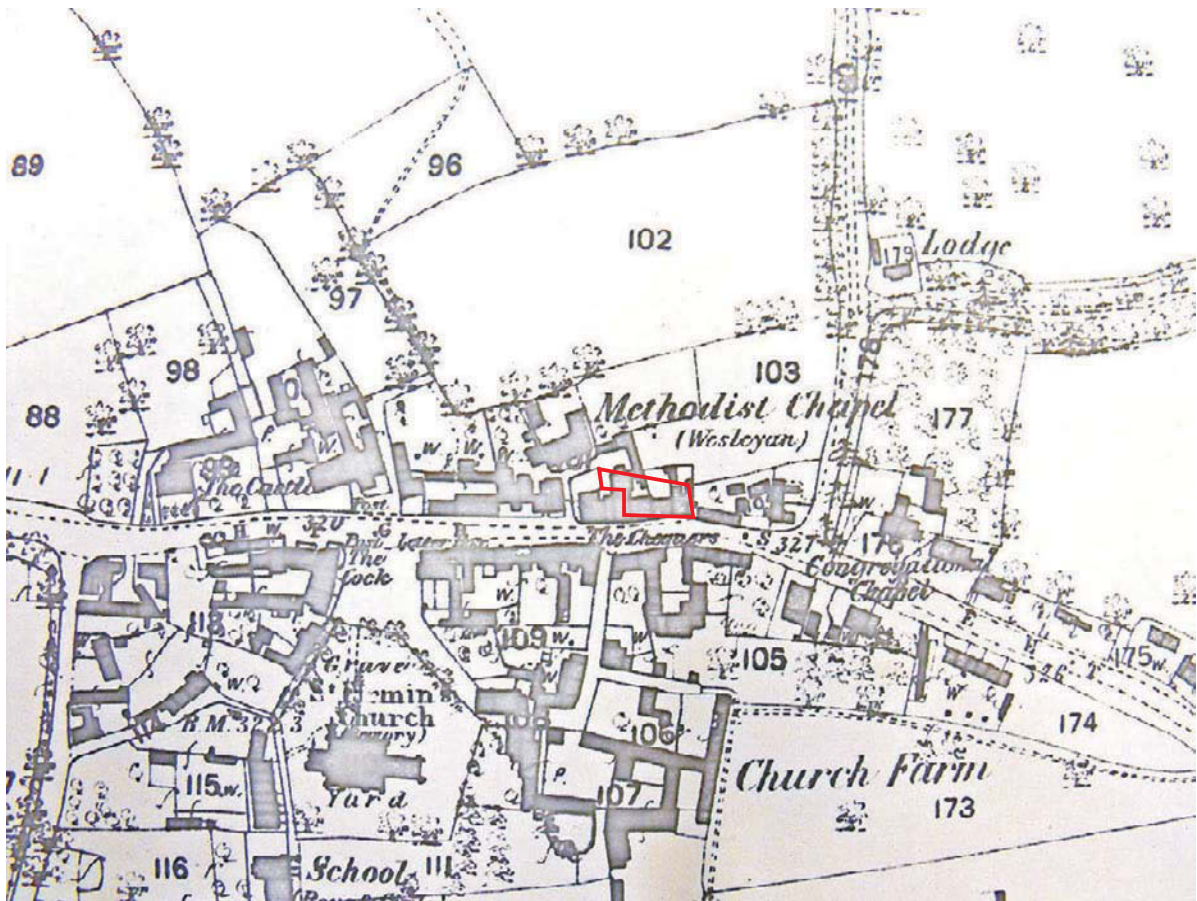


Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions/ OD height (m)	Artefact type
	212	Fill of ditch	Mid-brown silty clay with stones and chalk flecking.	0.4m deep	
	213	Cut of ditch	Later of two boundary ditches or gullies NE-SW aligned, concave base. Continuation of [222].	0.4m wide, 0.17m deep	
	214	Fill of gully	Light brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecking.	0.1m deep	
	215	Cut of gully	Linear NE-SW aligned, moderate sloping sides, concave base. Continuation of [224].	0.2m wide x 0.1m deep	
	216	Fill of ditch	Mid-brown silty-clay with stone and chalk flecking.	0.5m deep	
	217	Cut of ditch	Shallow boundary ditch or gully, NW-SE aligned, shallow sides, uneven base.	0.5m x 0.1m deep	
	218	Fill of foundation	Yellow-brown/grey mix sandy clay with broken brick inclusions.	-	
	219	Foundation cut	Foundation cut of robbed wall, N-S aligned.	0.26m wide	
	220	Layer	Grey-brown sandy clay with brick and charcoal inclusions. Levelling layer for floor 206	-	
	221	Fill of ditch	Mid-brown silty clay with stones and chalk flecking. Same as 212	0.34m deep	
	222	Cut of ditch	Continuation of ditch 213	0.55m wide x 0.34m deep	
	223	Fill of gully	Light brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecking. Same as 214	0.1m deep	
	224	Cut of gully	Linear NE-SW aligned, moderate sloping sides, concave base. Continuation of 215.	0.2m wide x 0.1m deep	
	225	Layer	Possible path or yard surface, mixed yellow-grey silty clay with pebble surface.	c1.5m wide, 0.02-0.04m thick	
	226	Fill of foundation	Brown-grey silty clay with pebble and charcoal inclusions.	0.3m wide	
	227	Foundation cut	Foundation cut of robbed wall, N-S aligned.	0.3m wide	

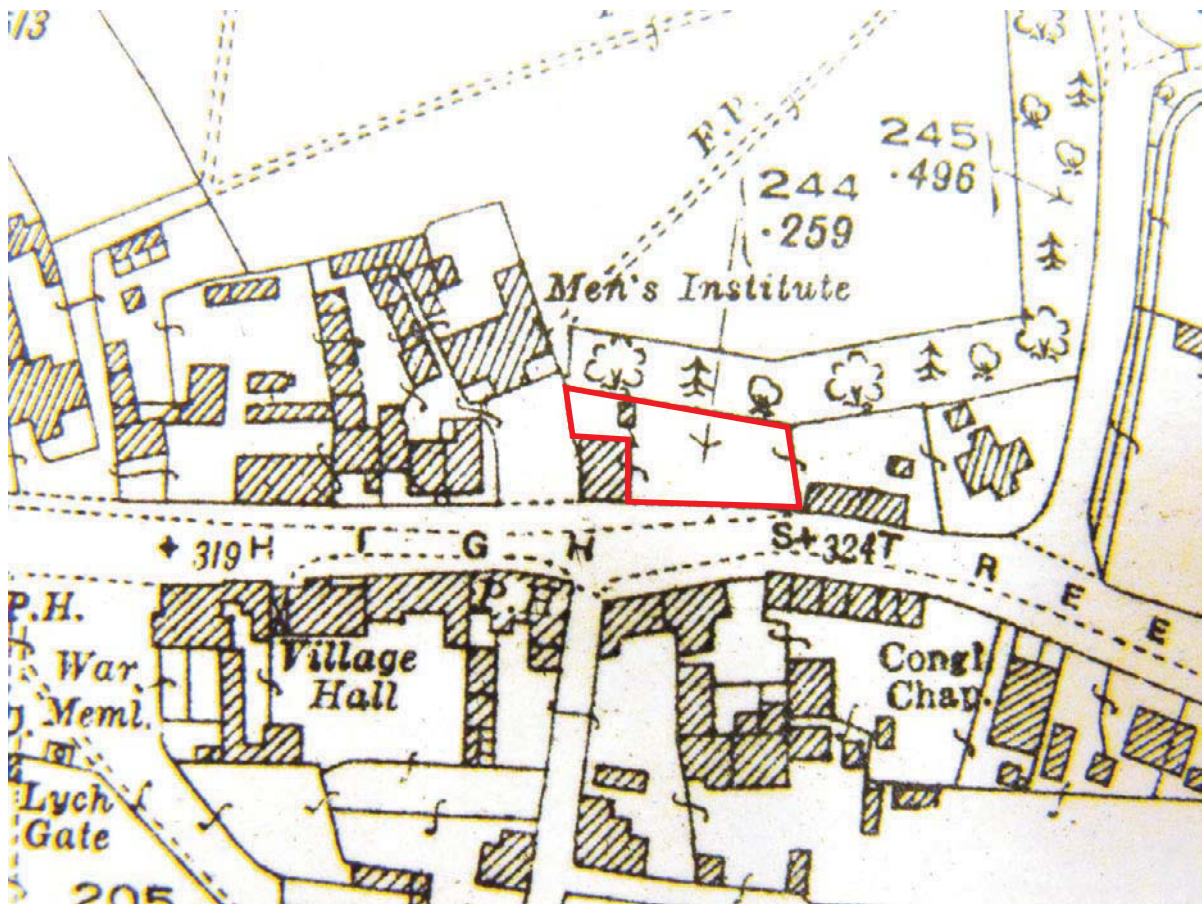


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Site Location Fig 1

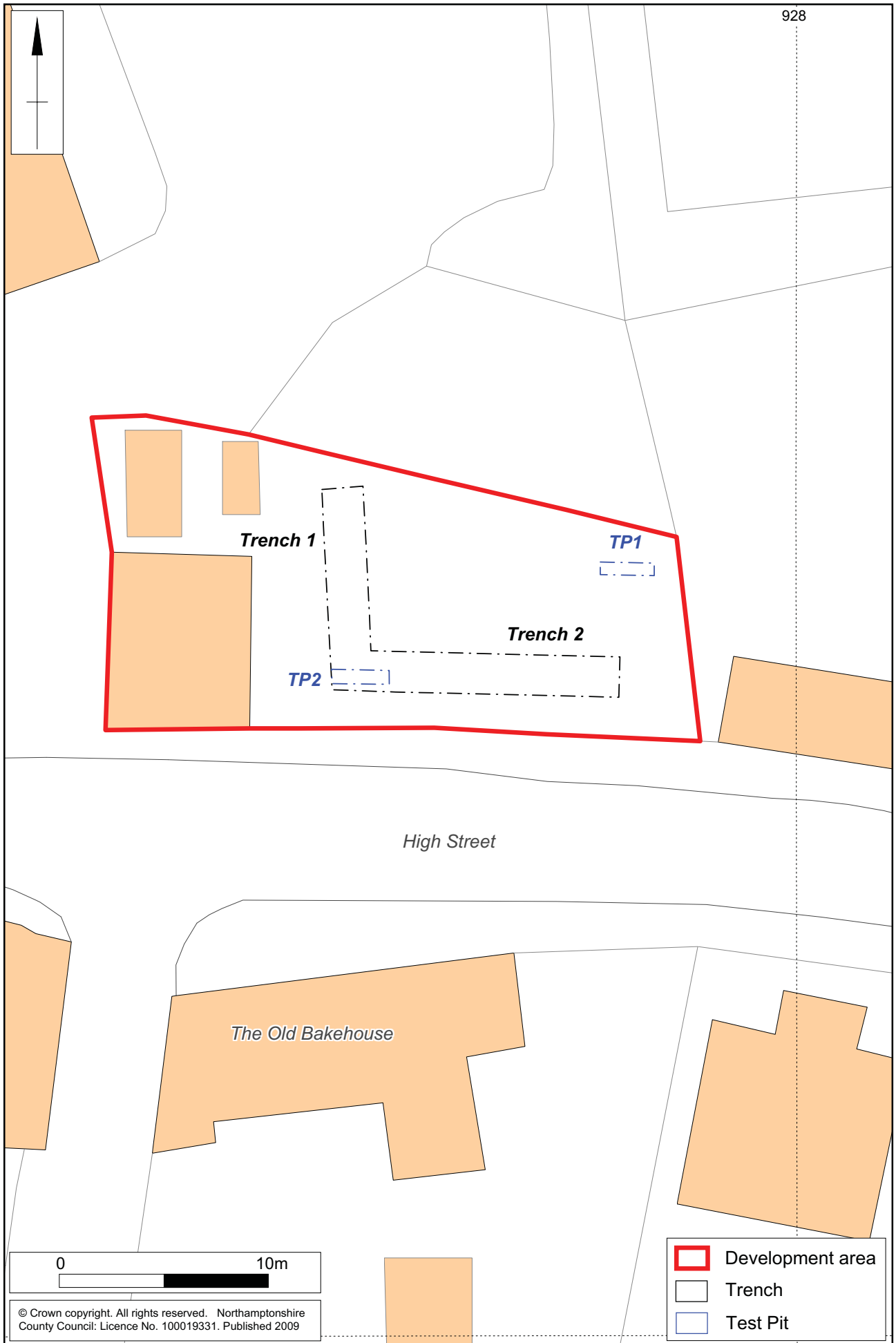


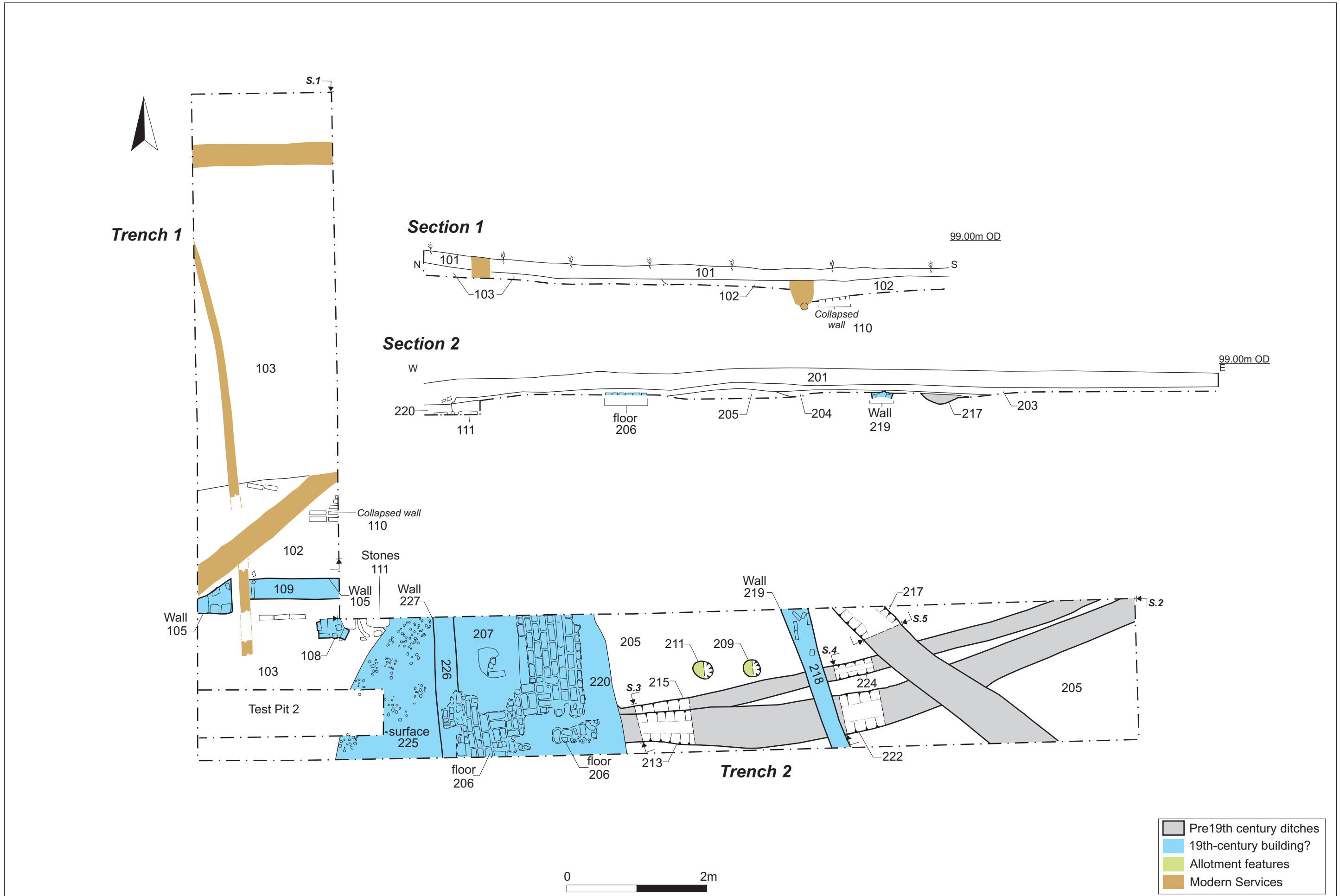
Ordnance Survey, 25" 1881 Fig 2

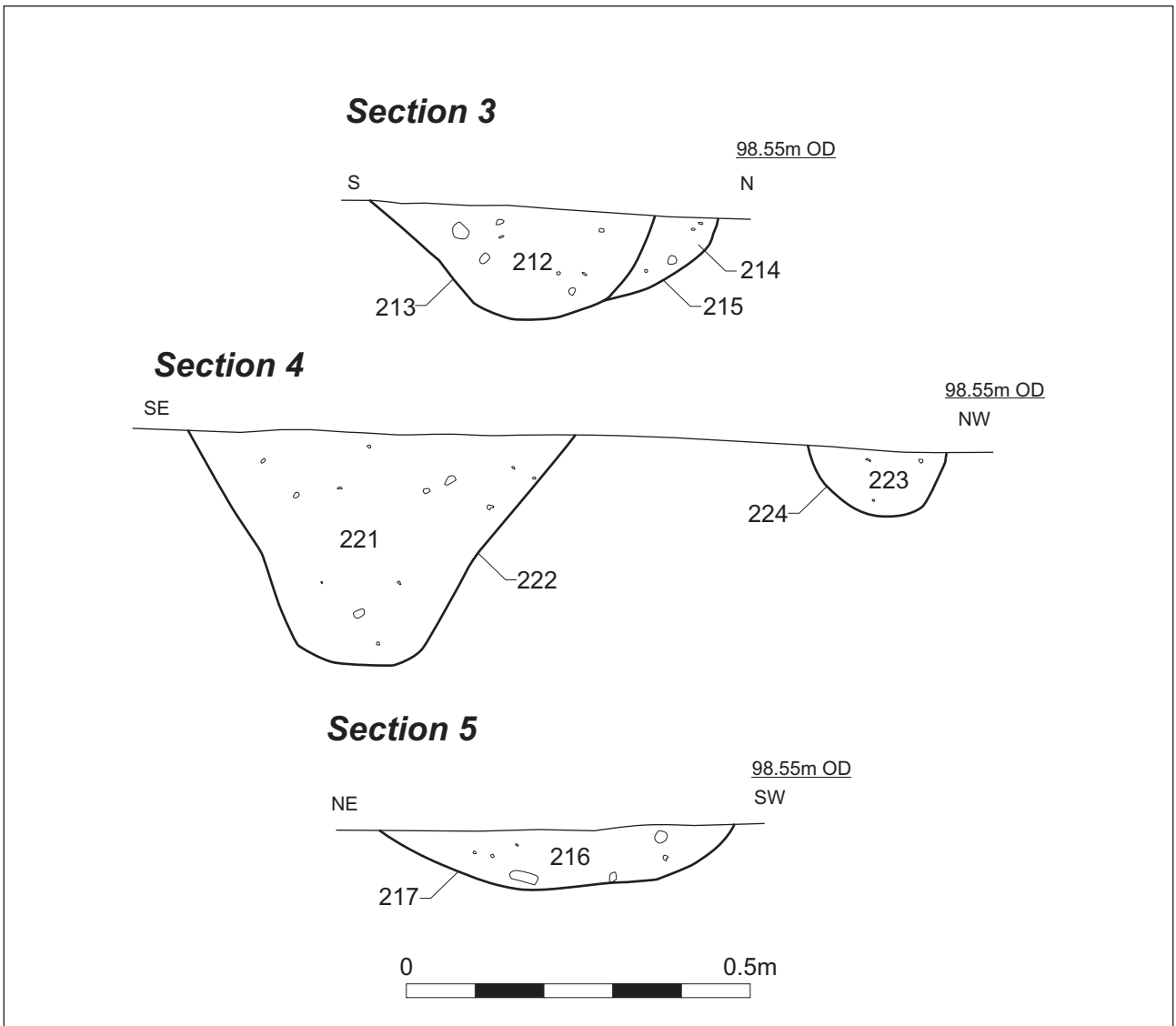


Ordnance Survey, 25" 1925 Fig 3









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Sections 3, 4 and 5 Fig 6



Trench 2, ditch [213], and gully [215] looking west Fig 7





Trench 2, brick surface (206) looking west Fig 8



Test pit 1, brick 'surface' Fig 9





North Crawley High Street looking west, early twentieth century Fig 10



Northamptonshire County Council

## Northamptonshire Archaeology



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