



Northamptonshire Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation of land
at Monksmoor Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire
November 2012



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**Northamptonshire
County Council**

Charlotte Walker and
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Report 12/195
December 2012



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: 138472	
Project name	An archaeological evaluation of land at Monksmoor Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire		
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM to conduct a geophysical survey and a watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical test pits on land at Monksmoor Farm, Daventry. Subsequently, the first phase of an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the south-western part of the site. The geophysical survey found four main areas of archaeological interest, two of which had previously been detected during an earlier survey. No archaeological features were observed during the excavation of the test pits. Two of the areas of archaeological interest identified during the geophysical survey were investigated during this phase of the evaluation. There were a small number of features dating to the Iron Age/Roman period in trenches in the south-western corner of the site. These comprised ditches with only small amounts of pottery, suggesting that they were situated some way from settlement. The evidence from this evaluation broadly agreed with the results of an earlier evaluation in the same area. There was also extensive evidence of ridge and furrow across the site and evidence of post-medieval and modern field boundaries and modern dumping. A possible field boundary may correspond to one of the other areas of archaeological interest.		
Project type	Geophysical survey, watching brief and trial trench evaluation		
Site status	None		
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (Rouse and Hunn 2005), Geophysical survey (Hancock 2005a), Fieldwalking (Hancock 2005b and 2006a) and evaluation (Hancock 2006b and c)		
Current Land use	Arable		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument period	Iron Age/Roman		
Significant finds	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Northamptonshire		
Site address	Monksmoor Farm, Daventry		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	51ha		
OS Easting & Northing	SP 579 644		
Height OD	123m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology		
Project brief originator	Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council		
Project Design originator	AECOM		
Director/Supervisor	James Burke, Chris Jones, John Walford		
Project Manager	Mark Holmes		
Sponsor	AECOM		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	October 2012		
End date	November 2012		
ARCHIVES	Location	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)	
Physical	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Pottery, tile, clay tobacco pipe	
Paper	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Record sheets, drawings	
Digital	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Digital mapping, photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT
MONKSMOOR FARM, DAVENTRY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
NOVEMBER 2012**

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by AECOM to conduct a geophysical survey and a watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical test pits on land at Monksmoor Farm, Daventry. Subsequently, the first phase of an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the south-western part of the site.

The geophysical survey found four main areas of archaeological interest, two of which had previously been detected during an earlier survey.

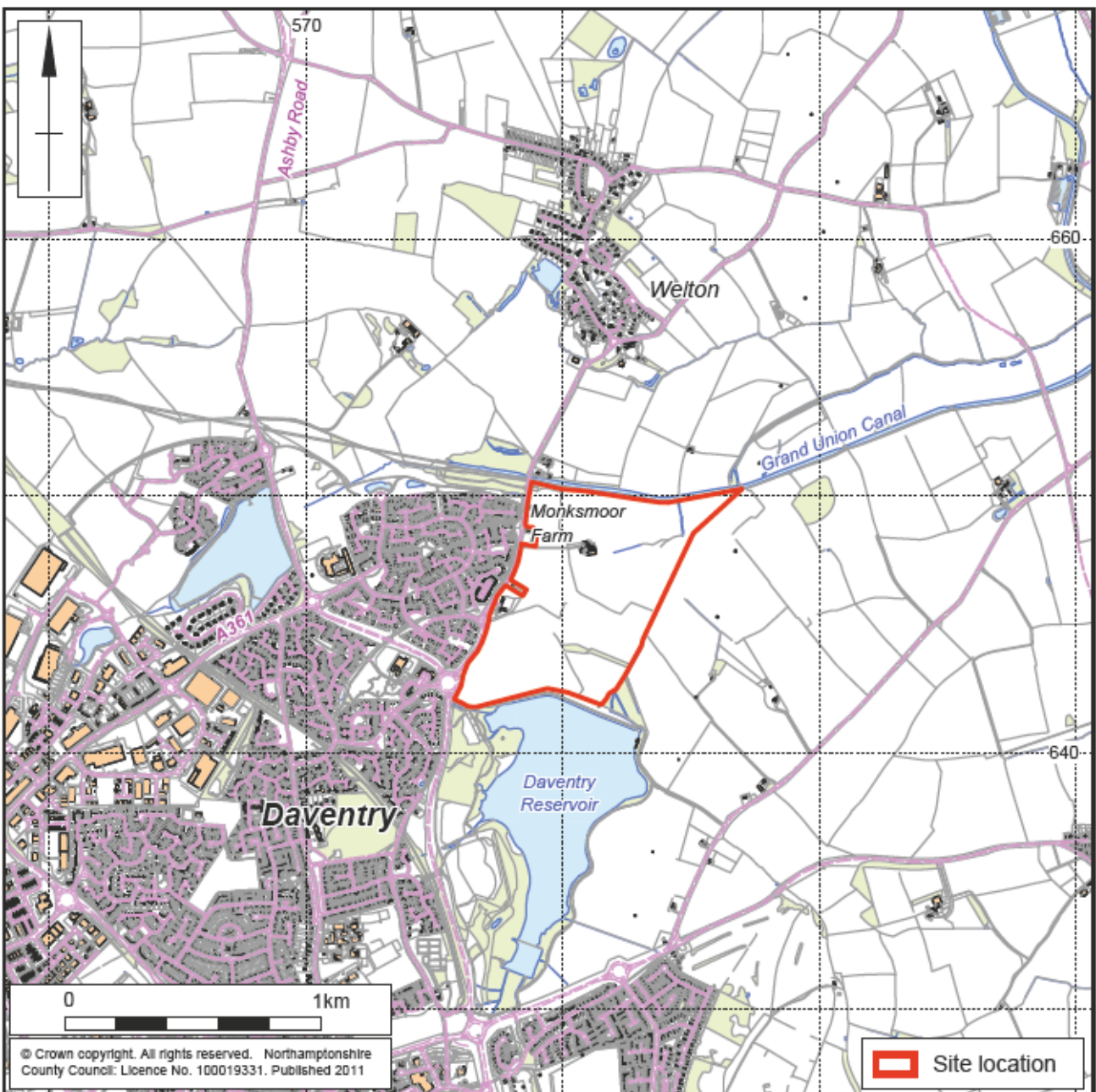
No archaeological features were observed during the excavation of the test pits. Two of the areas of archaeological interest identified during the geophysical survey were investigated during this phase of the evaluation. There were a small number of features dating to the Iron Age/Roman period in trenches in the south-western corner of the site. These comprised ditches with only small amounts of pottery, suggesting that they were situated some way from settlement. The evidence from this evaluation broadly agreed with the results of an earlier evaluation in the same area.

There was also extensive evidence of ridge and furrow across the site and evidence of post-medieval and modern field boundaries and modern dumping. A possible field boundary may correspond to one of the other areas of archaeological interest.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by AECOM to carry out geophysical survey, a watching brief and archaeological trial trenching on a proposed development site at Monksmoor Farm, Daventry (NGR SP 579 644; Fig 1). Outline planning consent (07/0161/OUTWND) has been granted for a sustainable urban extension to the town of Daventry. The results of the trial trenching will be used to formulate further mitigation strategies. The work has been undertaken in accordance with *the National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

A magnetometer survey was undertaken of the whole site in September 2012. Subsequently, a total of thirty-seven trial trenches were excavated between 22nd October and 1st November in compliance with a brief produced by the County Archaeological Advisor at Northamptonshire County Council (NCC 2012a and b). This comprised the first stage of the trial trench evaluation, located in the south-western half of the site. A watching brief was also maintained during the excavation of geotechnical test-pits within the former farmyard area and the south-western corner of the site during July 2012.



Scale 1:25,000

Site location Fig 1

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological background

An archaeological desk-based assessment (Rouse and Hunn 2005), geophysical survey (Hancock 2005a), fieldwalking (Hancock 2005b Hancock 2006a) and two phases of targeted evaluation trenching (Hancock 2006a and b) have previously been undertaken by ASC. There is scant evidence of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon activity within the site or in close vicinity. The site lay in the open fields of the parish in the medieval period. There were three fields and the site lay within Bean Field. The fields were enclosed by an Act of Parliament of 1802. The Grand Junction Canal, forming the northern boundary of the site, was constructed by William Jessop between 1793 and 1815. To the south of the site, Daventry Reservoir was built in 1804 to supplement to other nearby reservoirs.

The site was initially subject to a gradiometer scan and detailed gradiometer survey blocks were then located over both identified targets and apparently blank areas. Two discrete areas of possible archaeology were identified. The first was located to the north of the farm buildings and comprised four roundhouses and two small enclosures. The second area was situated in the south-western corner of the site and was not so easily defined. Subsequent evaluations (Hancock 2006a and b) confirmed the presence of archaeology in both areas, with the northern area of activity dating to the middle Iron Age, with some evidence of continuity of settlement from the early Iron Age. The activity in the south-west comprised a series of Romano-British ditches dating from the 1st to 4th centuries AD.

2.2 Topography and geology

The site is located on the north-eastern edge of Daventry, north of Daventry County Park and Daventry Reservoir. To the west lies Welton Road and beyond is modern suburban development. To the north it is bounded by Grand Union Canal and east lies open farmland. The site is currently a block of arable farmland with the former Monksmoor Farm in the centre. The farm buildings have recently been demolished and only the concrete bases now remain (Fig 2).

The site covers an area of c120 ha and lies at c 123m above Ordnance Datum. It is largely flat, falling to the east towards a stream at the eastern boundary. The soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, which consist of slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine loamy, over clayey, fine silty over clayey and clayey soils (SSEW 1983, 711f). There are small areas of slowly permeable calcareous soils on steeper slopes. The underlying geology consists of drift over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay or mudstone.



The area of the former farm building, looking east Fig 2

3 OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to quantify the quality, character, date, state of preservation, depth of burial and extent of the archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts within the area affected by the proposed development. This was to be achieved through trial trench evaluation.

Specific aims were to:

- Examine the potential of the site in its relation to its environment, economy, land use and development from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods;
- Examine evidence from the site for palaeo-environmental and/or economic development.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Geophysical Survey by John Walford

The geophysical survey 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 means of a Leica 1200 dGPS. 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.

All fieldwork methods complied with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and by the Institute for Archaeologists (EH 2008; IfA 2011).

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

The processed data is presented in this report in the form of grey-tone plots, at a scale of +/- 4nT black/white. The plots have been scaled, rotated and resampled (georectified) for display against the Ordnance Survey base mapping (Figs 3 and 5). Interpretative overlays have been produced and are shown in Figures 4 and 6. Plots of the unprocessed survey data are presented in Figures 7 and 8.

4.2 Trial trenching

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of geotechnical test pits, which were located in the former farmyard area and in the south-western corner of the site (Fig 9).

Trial trenches were positioned in accordance with the WSI (NA 2012) and in accordance with the trench plan agreed with the Northamptonshire County Council's Archaeological Advisor (Fig 10). Thirty-seven trenches were excavated in the south-western half of the site.

Trenches were positioned using Leica System 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. Trenches were excavated by machine using a toothless bucket to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed natural horizons. All works were monitored by an archaeologist. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil.

The location of Trenches 24, 31, 32 and 36 had to be altered slightly with regard to the agreed trench plan, in order to avoid an overhead power line (Fig 10). Heavy rain towards the end of the project flooded most of the trenches (Fig 17). Although the archaeological features in the south-western corner of the site had already been excavated, detailed recording was hampered. Environmental samples were not taken from any of the archaeological features due to leaching of these deposits by the floodwater. This was agreed with the County Archaeological Advisor.

Each trench was hand cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it was certain that there were no archaeological remains present. Sufficient features were sampled by hand to determine their date and character. Discrete features (pits and postholes) were subject to 50% excavation. Linear features were examined by the excavation by sections of a minimum of 1.0m in width and 20% of their length. Excavation did not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record. All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation were recorded following standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures (NA 2011). Trenches with archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:50, the trench sections and profiles through features were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Levels were related to the Ordnance Datum.

Artefacts were collected from archaeological deposits but unstratified bone and modern material was not retained. Photographs were taken as 35mm monochrome negatives, colour transparencies and digital photos as a

supplement for reporting purposes. A photographic record of vehicle movements and reinstatements was maintained. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned by metal detector.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006).

5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS by John Walford

5.1 Archaeological remains

The data reveals four main areas of archaeological interest which will be referred to in this report as Sites A, B, C and D (Figs 3-6).

Site A is located in the south-western part of Field 1 (Fig 6), and incorporates the Romano-British features identified in sample block 14 during the previous phase of evaluation (Hancock 2006b). Unfortunately, the present survey data does not provide a clear enough image of the site for its layout and extent to be clearly defined. Its individual elements are represented by weak and fragmentary anomalies which cannot be fully distinguished from the disturbed magnetic background, or from the overlying ridge and furrow and field drain anomalies. The weakness of the anomalies could indicate that the underlying features are truncated, but could also be a consequence of unfavourable magnetic properties of the soil.

Only two elements within Site A are distinct and coherent enough to merit individual description. At the western edge of the survey area there is a pair of L-shaped ditches which seemly define parts of enclosures and, slightly to the east of these, there is a small, almost square, ditched enclosure measuring about 15m across. Other sections of enclosure or boundary ditch have been detected in the surrounding area, indicating the presence of further enclosures and boundaries, but they are too fragmentary for an overall plan to be established.

Site B consists of what appear to be two similarly sized, sub-rectangular, ditched enclosures at the eastern end of Field 1 (Fig 6). They are spaced about 30m apart, and are of similar size and orientation. In neither case has their full circuit been detected, and consequently their full dimensions are unknown.

During the trial trenching, both enclosures proved difficult to trace, raising doubts as to whether they are genuine archaeological features. However, the trenching also failed to detect the ridge and furrow which is clearly apparent in the survey data (Ladocha pers com). This suggests that Site B may consist largely of 'magnetic ghosts': features which contrast magnetically with the substrate but do not have well developed contrasts in texture or colour (Simon *et al* 2012).

Site C is located in Field 6, to the immediate north and west of the old farmyard (Fig 4). It consists of a cluster of six small features, which seem to be a mixture of penannular roundhouse gullies and sub-square ditched enclosures. This site was first found and investigated during the earlier phase of evaluation, and has been shown to be of Iron Age date (Hancock 2006c).

To the south of the enclosures, and straddling the boundary between Fields 4 and 7, there is a sinuous and branching linear anomaly aligned approximately from east to west. This almost certainly represents a ditch, and probably one which is contemporary with the enclosures.

In Field 4, approximately 100m south-west from the core of Site C, there is a small positive curvilinear anomaly which is partly obscured by the magnetic halo from a high pressure fuel pipe. It is too slight an anomaly to be confidently interpreted, but there is a possibility that it marks the site of an outlying roundhouse.

Site D is located in Field 6, approximately 250m east of Site A (Fig 4). It comprises a rectangular ditched enclosure which measures approximately 40m from north to south by at least 45m east to west. Its eastern edge lies close to a sewer pipe, and is obscured by the resultant magnetic halo. Within the enclosure

there is a penannular anomaly, measuring c 10m across, which indicates the site of a roundhouse with an eastward facing entrance. It is probable that this site represents a small farmstead of Iron Age, or possibly Romano-British, date.

Between Sites C and D there are several short positive linear anomalies which probably represent the most magnetic parts of an otherwise undetected network of boundary ditches. Their generally weak and disjointed appearance can perhaps be attributed to the 'habitation effect', whereby the strongest contrasts in soil magnetism develop in areas of settlement, and little or no contrast develops in outlying field systems and other areas of relatively slight human activity (Gaffney and Gater 2003, 126-7).

Away from the main four sites, there are a number of isolated anomalies of possible, though doubtful, archaeological significance. These have been indicated as possible pits and ditches on the interpretation diagrams, but do not merit any individual description or discussion.

5.2 Ridge and furrow

Substantial areas of ridge and furrow have been detected in Fields 1 and 4, and lesser traces are also present in Fields 5 and 6. In each case, the furrows are aligned roughly north to south, and exhibit the wide spacing and gentle curves that distinguish open field cultivation from more modern ploughing. In Field 4, there is also a linear anomaly, running across the southern ends of the furrows, probably indicating part of a former headland.

The fragmentary appearance of the ridge and furrow in Fields 5 and 6 probably reflects localised variations in soil magnetism rather than representing the true extent of cultivation. Where the topsoil has been magnetically enhanced, for instance around site D, the magnetic contrast with the subsoil is sufficient for the furrows to be detected. Elsewhere in these fields, the contrasts may be lower, rendering the furrows magnetically invisible. Conversely, the absence of ridge and furrow from the eastern part of the survey area may be genuine, as that area is low-lying and alluvial and, before modern drainage, may have been more suited for hay meadows than arable cultivation.

5.3 Recent field boundaries

Field 1 is crossed from west to north-east by a weak linear anomaly which is partly defined by a scatter of ferrous dipoles. This coincides with a field boundary recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Another boundary of the same date is represented by a diffuse linear scatter of dipoles to the south of the former farmyard.

5.4 Pipelines

The survey has mapped a network of modern pipes, each represented by an intense linear anomaly of alternating magnetic polarity. Extensive magnetic halos occur alongside these pipes, potentially masking weaker anomalies of interest.

A pair of foul and surface water drains run close to the northern edge of the survey area, through Fields 5, 6 and 8. These are joined from the south-west by a second pair of drains, which run through Fields 4 and 7. There is also a water pipe running along the western edge of Field 4, and a high pressure fuel pipe which runs from Field 3, through Fields 4, 5 and 6, and exits close to the north-western corner of the survey area

Several smaller pipes of unknown function lie to the west and east of the former farmyard. One of these terminates in an area of magnetic noise, believed to mark the site of a demolished building.

5.5 Field drains

Ceramic field drains have been detected at various locations across the survey area, most particularly in Fields 1 and 3. They are represented by extremely weak, and often fragmented, linear anomalies which typically exhibit an alternating magnetic polarity.

5.6 Other modern features

In the centre of Field 3 there is a large area of magnetic disturbance which broadly coincides with the location of a sand pit marked on early 20th century editions of the Ordnance Survey map. The location of the pit itself is marked by a dense cluster of intense dipolar anomalies, caused by ferrous debris within its backfill. To the south and east there is an area of less diagnostic anomalies, which could relate either to geological features or to ground disturbance associated with the pit.

In Field 6, about 50m east of the old farmyard, there is a small area of magnetic noise. This is located on the site of a former building, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, and would be consistent with the presence of brick rubble and other demolition materials in or beneath the ploughsoil.

At various other locations there are areas of magnetic noise which indicate concentrations of hardcore, ferrous debris and other magnetic materials. Most of these deposits will be the result of modern activity, although the spread of material along the northern edge of Field 8 might be associated with the construction of the adjacent Grand Union Canal at the end of the eighteenth century.

5.7 Geological anomalies

The survey area has an unusually complex magnetic background, which presumably reflects the variable nature of the underlying geology and the presence of particularly magnetic bands of ironstone. A full and detailed description is beyond the scope of this report, but a few general comments may be made.

All along the eastern side of the survey area there is an area of amorphous positive anomalies with weak negative halos. These give the data a 'blotchy' appearance that is very characteristic of alluviated floodplains. A pronounced sinuous band of anomalies runs through this area, apparently marking the line of an ancient stream channel.

At the extreme eastern edge of the survey area there is a very marked line of ferrous anomalies which largely follows the course of the former stream channel marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. It seems, therefore, that this former channel has been infilled with imported soil and rubbish, perhaps at the time when the current stream channel was being dug.

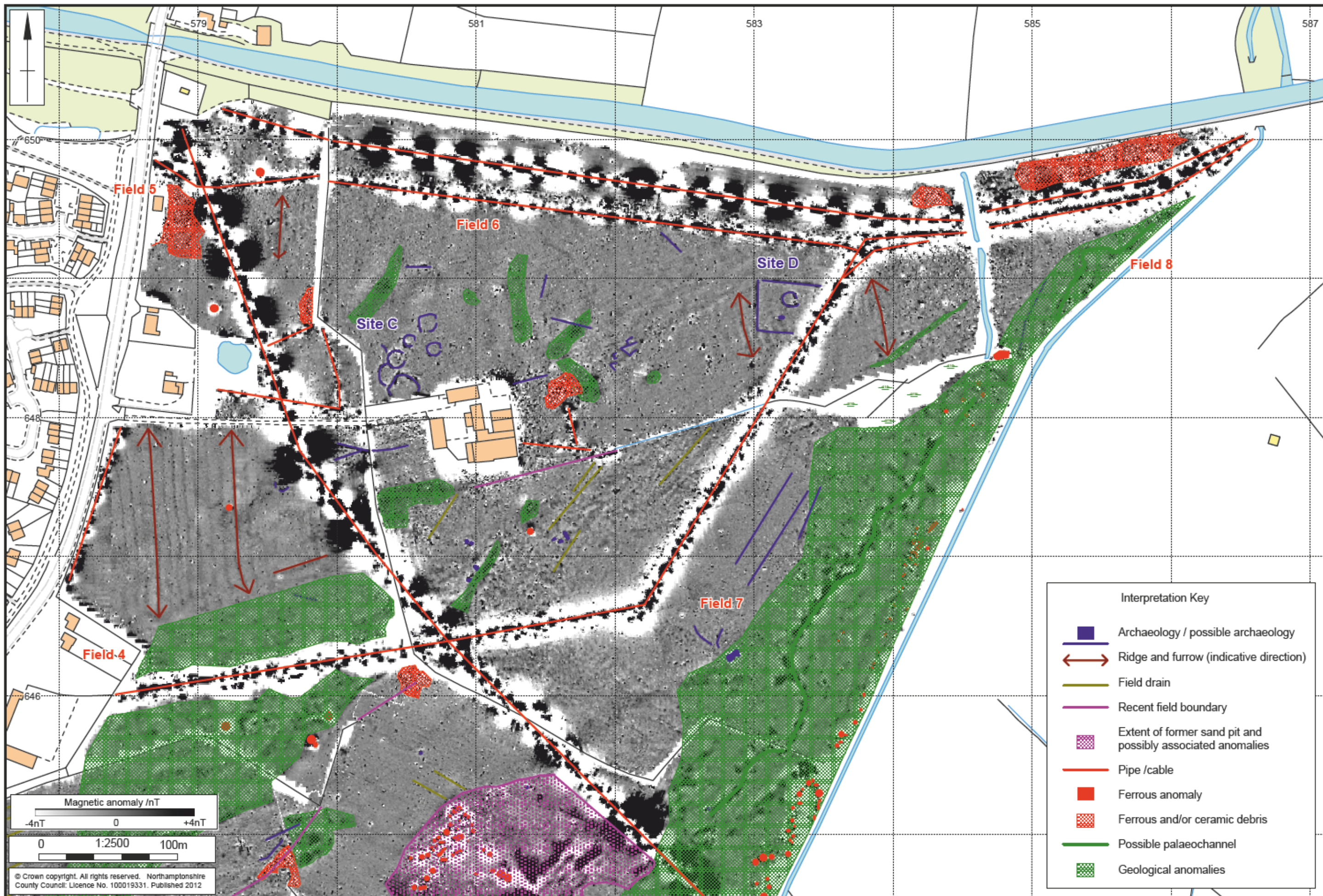
In the north of the site, around the old farmyard, there are several large, diffuse, low intensity positive anomalies of a type not present elsewhere. It is tentatively suggested that these relate to the outcrop of boulder clay identified during the watching brief on the geotechnical pits.

In Field 1, there is a massive C-shaped anomaly, almost 200m across. When first seen, this was presumed to mark a transition between two different geological substrates. The subsequent excavation of Trench 9 confirmed this interpretation, showing that the anomaly relates to a band of ironstone which outcrops at a depth of about 0.8m below ground.



Scale 1:2500 (A3)

Daventry Monksmoor Farm geophysical survey results, fields 5-8 Fig 3



Scale 1:2500 (A3)

Daventry Monksmoor Farm geophysical survey interpretation, fields 4-8 Fig 4



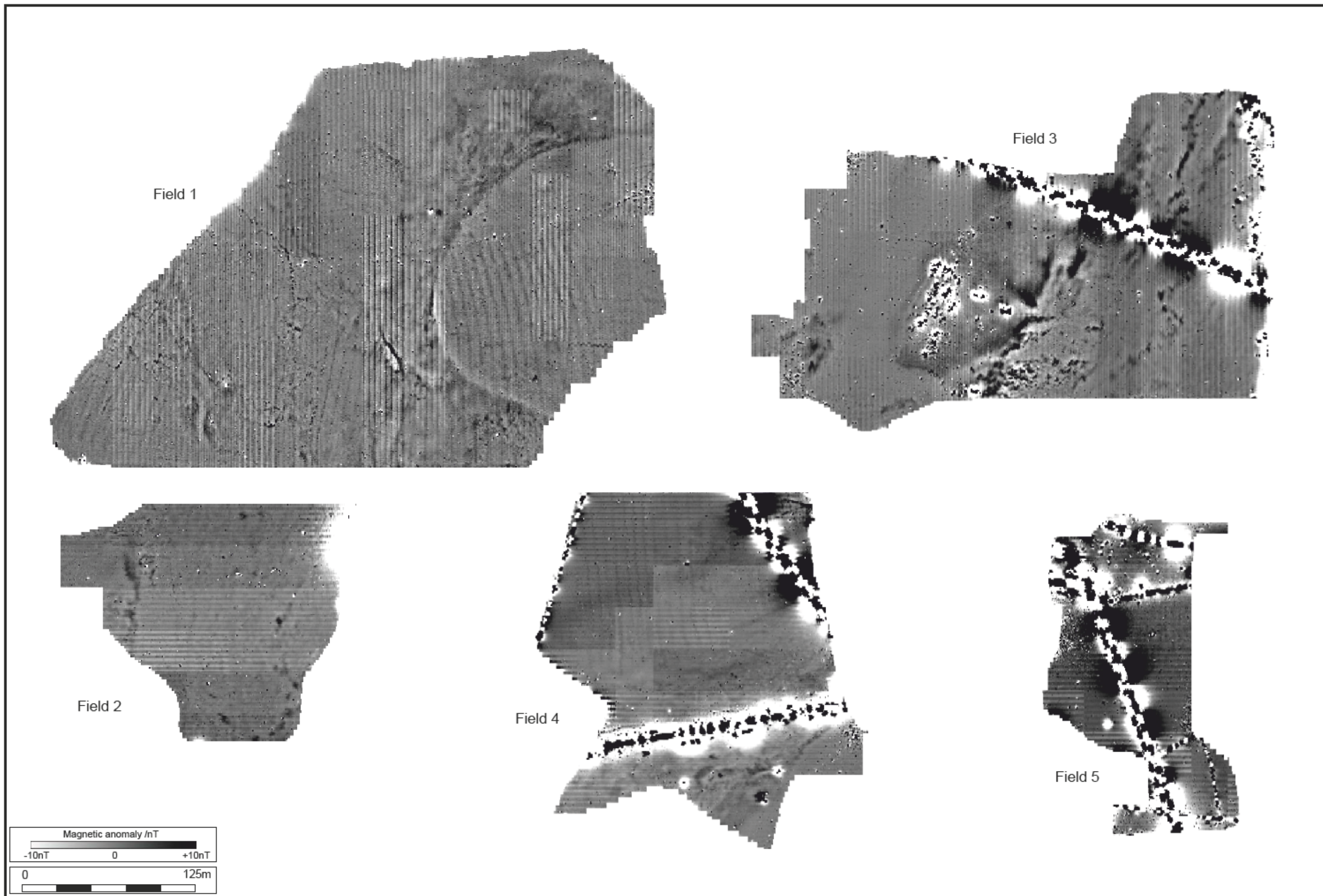
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Daventry Monksmoor Farm geophysical survey results, fields 1-3 Fig 5



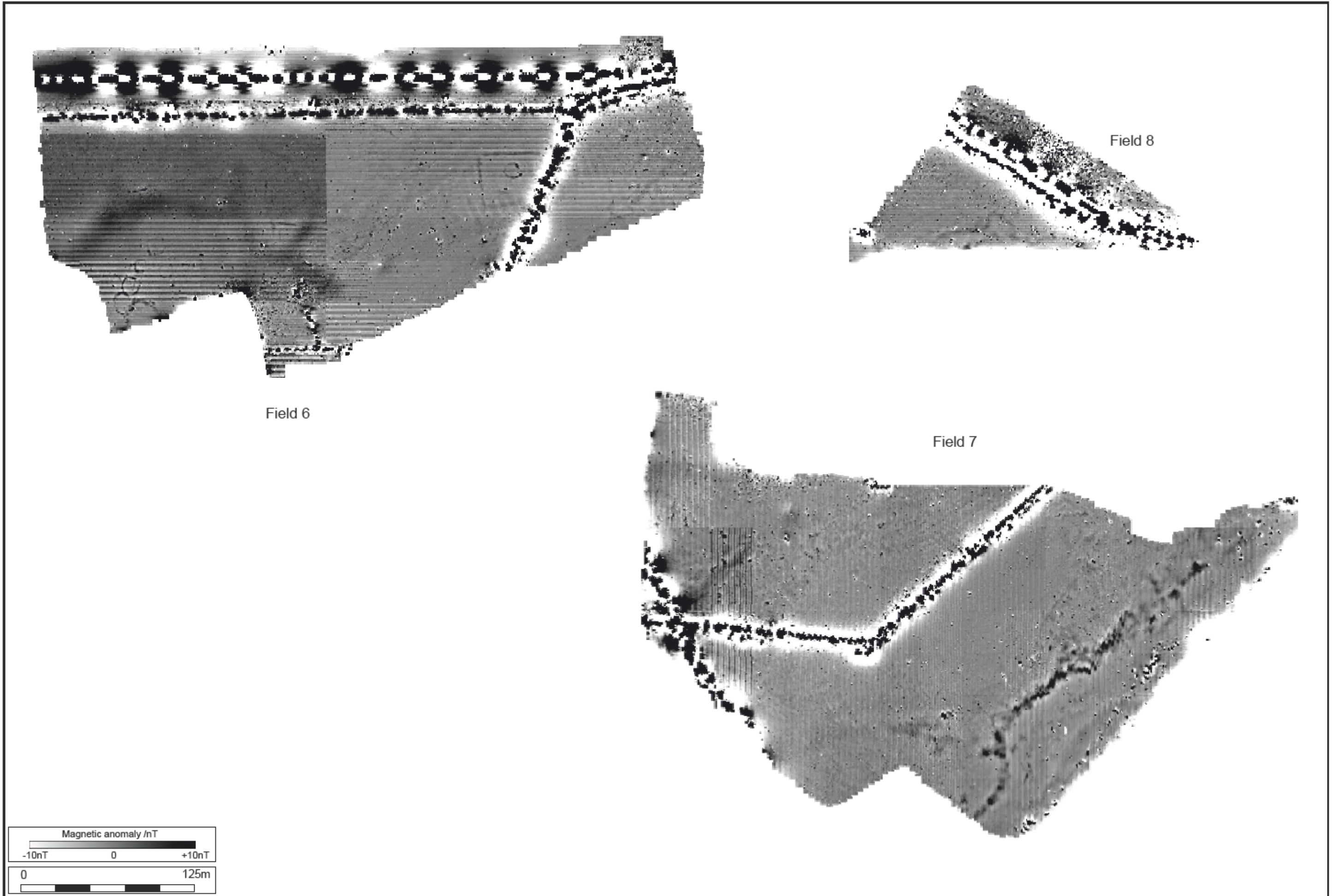
Scale 1:2500 (A3)

Daventry Monksmoor Farm geophysical survey interpretation, fields 1-3 Fig 6



Scale 1:2500

Unprocessed magnetometer data, Fields 1 to 5 Fig 7



Scale 1:2500

Unprocessed magnetometer data, Fields 6 to 8 Fig 8

6 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE by Charlotte Walker

6.1 The watching brief

The excavation of a number of geotechnical test-pits was observed two areas considered to have archaeological potential; within the area of the former farmyard and in the south-western part of the site (Fig 9).

In the former farmyard area, the natural geology was about 0.40m below ground level and comprised Boulder Clay. Red-brown clay silt subsoil was present in only pit 115. The natural/subsoil was sealed in all pits by a layer of modern made-ground/topsoil. This was sealed in pits 104, 115 and 116 by concrete slab.

The stratigraphy of the three pits in the south-western part of the site comprised a similar geological sequence to the trenches below. No finds or features were observed in any of the pits.

6.2 General comments

The natural geology was largely consistent across the site, comprising brown-orange sandy clays, with occasional bands of ironstone and areas of blue-grey clay sands. Subsoils were present only in Trenches 1, 4, 6 and 16 and comprised thin layers no more than 0.08m thick similar in composition to the natural. The topsoil deposits were generally 0.25-0.35m thick consisting of mid brown-grey clay loam.

Archaeological features were found Trenches 1, 2 and 4 in the south-western part of the site. There were furrows, aligned north-south, in Trenches 34-36, which were on average 2m wide and located 5m apart. There were frequent limestone land drains across the site, some of which had been inserted into shallow gullies. In Trench 28, there was a dump of modern material, although no defined cut was visible. The dump largely comprised metal items, including a vehicle radiator. In Trench 16 was a modern gully and pit; the gully may be a former boundary and may have been one of the anomalies visible on the geophysical survey (Fig 10).

6.3 The Iron Age/Roman activity

There were two ditches, 9m apart, in Trench 1 that may each correspond to L-shaped linear anomalies on the geophysical survey (Figs 10 and 12). These may be the remains of two adjacent rectilinear enclosures.

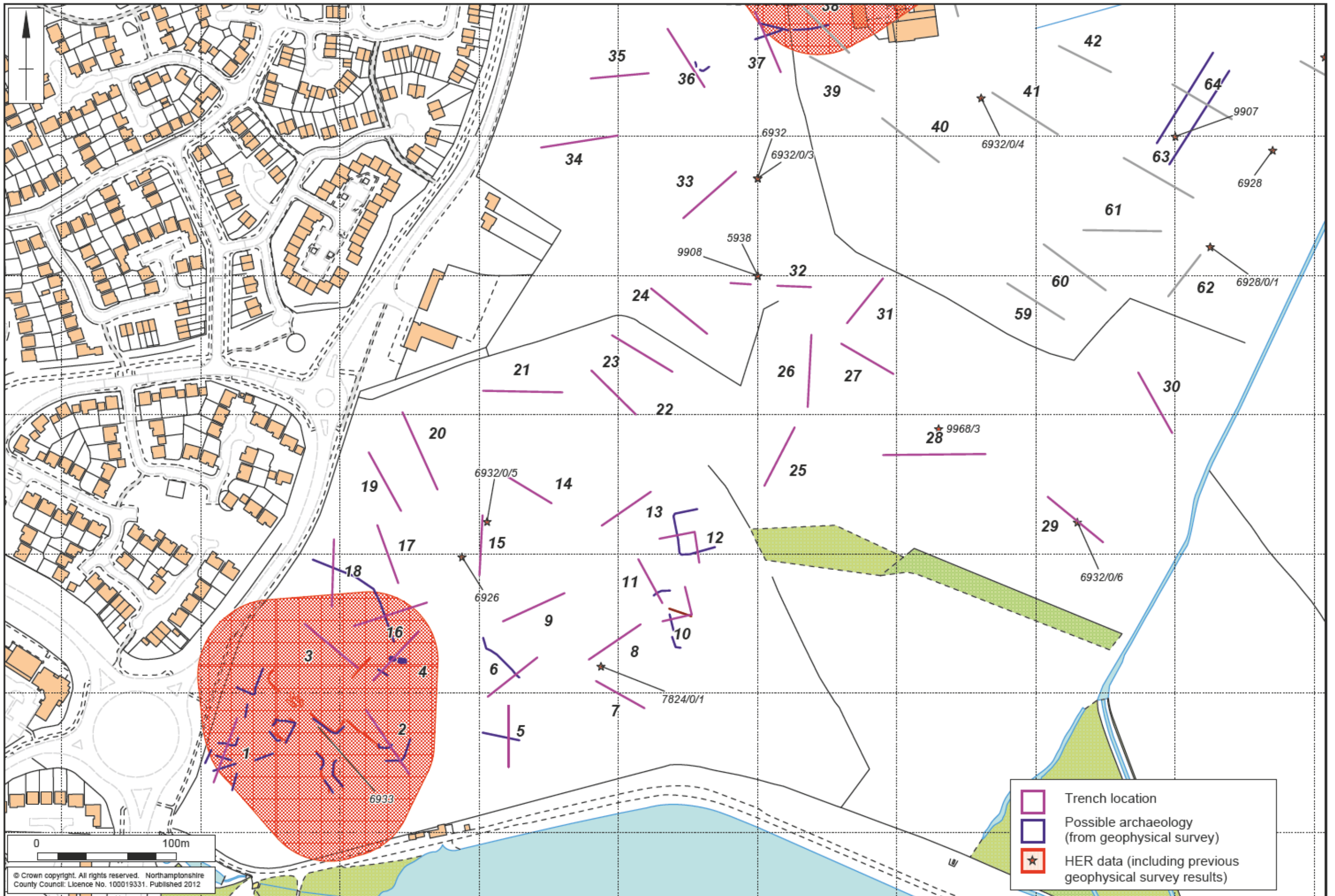
Ditch [105] was aligned north-west to south-east and was at least 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep with a fairly steep southern edge and flat base with a shallow V-shaped depression at the southern edge (Figs 12 and 13, section 1). The fill (104) was mid grey-brown sandy clay with orange mottling. It was truncated to the north by ditch [107], on the same alignment, 0.78m wide and 0.27m deep, with a wide U-shaped profile. The fill (106) was dark grey-brown sandy clay with frequent ironstone inclusions. Ditch [105] was also truncated to the south by ditch [115], which was 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill of this ditch was different in composition from the other ditches, having a more homogeneous structure, similar to the fills of land drains in other trenches.



Scale 1:5,000 (A4)

Indicative test pit locations Fig 9

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Scale 1:2,500 (A3)

Trench location plan, showing Historic Environment Record (HER) data and geophysical survey results Fig 10



Ditches [111] and [117], looking west Fig 11

Ditch [111] lay 9m to the south-west and was also aligned north-west to south-east (Figs 11, 12, 13, section 2). It was at least 0.90m wide and 0.53m deep with a stepped U-shaped profile. The primary fill (110) was hard mid brown-grey sandy clay which was overlain by a more grey sandy clay with red/brown mottling. A single sherd of wheel-finished pottery probably dating from the late Iron Age/early Roman period was found in this fill. The uppermost fill (108) was dark grey-brown clay with a smaller fraction of sand. It was cut by ditch [117], which was 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep with a wide concave profile. The single fill was homogenous mid grey-brown sandy clay.

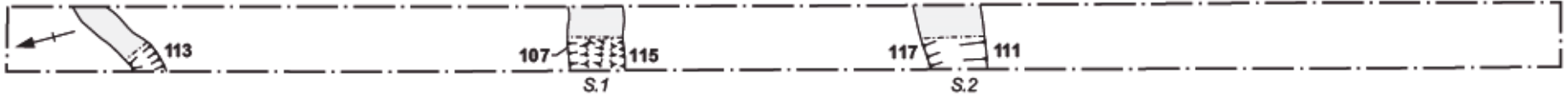
Ditch [113], aligned north-east to south-west, was 0.80m wide and 0.16m deep with a dark brown-orange sandy clay fill.

In Trench 2, gully [204], aligned east to west, was 0.50m wide and 0.29m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig 12). The fill (203) was grey-brown sandy clay with orange-brown mottling.

Just over 7m to the south, ditch [207], aligned south-west to north-east, was 1.24m wide and 0.52m deep with a wide U-shaped profile (Figs 12, 13, section 9 and 14). The fill profile was asymmetrical, with primary fill (206) lying on the south-eastern edge of the ditch and comprising orange-brown sandy clay with frequent ironstone mottling. The upper fill (205) was dark grey-brown sandy clay with occasional medium pebbles. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was found in the upper fill. Intersecting with ditch [207] was ditch [209], aligned south-west to north-east and 0.52m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill was grey-brown sandy clay with frequent ironstone inclusions. The relationship between the ditches was not determined. The ditches may correspond to a small curvilinear feature on the geophysical survey.

Ditch [211], aligned south-west to north-east, lay 10m to the south-west (Figs 12 and 13, section 10). It was 2.17m wide and at least 0.73m deep, although the ditch was not completely excavated due to flooding. The fill (211) was coarse dark grey sandy clay with frequent ironstone mottling.

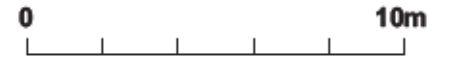
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 4



Trench 1

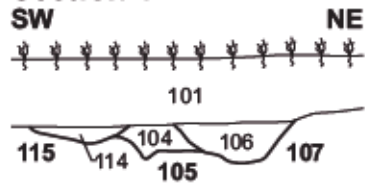


Trench 2

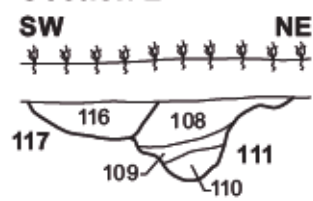


Trench 4

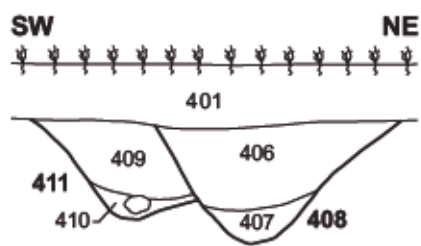
Section 1



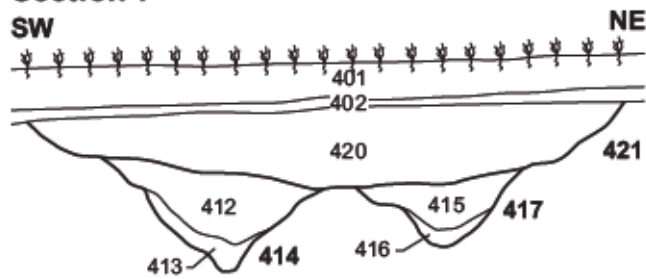
Section 2



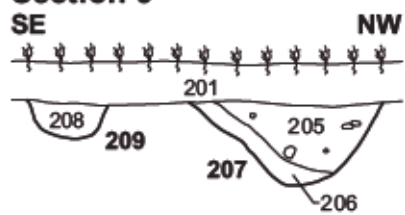
Section 6



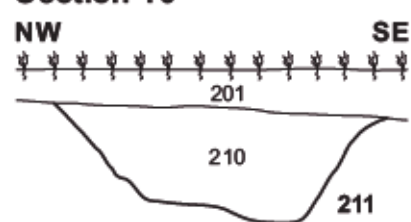
Section 7



Section 9



Section 10





Ditch [207], looking south-west Fig 14

In Trench 4, Ditch [411], aligned north-west to south-east, was at least 0.85m wide and 0.65m deep, with a steep south-western side and broad, fairly flat base (Figs 12, 13, section 6 and 15). The primary fill (410) was mid blue-grey silty clay with brown-orange mottling and the upper fill (409) was brown-grey silty clay with orange mottling. Ditch [411] was truncated to the north-west by ditch [408], also aligned north-west to south-east, 1.60m wide and 0.78m deep. The primary fill (407) was mid blue-grey silty clay with orange mottling and the upper fill (406) was mid brown-grey silty clay, also with orange mottling. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the upper fill.



Ditches [408] and [411], looking north-west Fig 15

Ditch [414] was aligned north-west to south-east and was at least 1.44m wide and 0.63m deep with irregular edges and a narrow concave base (Figs 12 and 13, section 7). The primary fill (413) comprised red-brown clay sand and was similar to that observed in ditch [207] in that it lay on the south-western edge of the ditch. The upper fill (412) was brown-grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal. Immediately to the north-east was ditch [417], similarly aligned and 1.09m wide and 0.42m deep with an irregular profile with a concave base. The primary fill (416) was firm red-brown clay with frequent ironstone and the upper fill (415) was grey-brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal, frequent ironstone and five sherds of Romano-British pottery. Both ditches were later cut by ditch [421], also aligned north-west to south-east and 3.95m wide and 0.54m deep, with a broad, dish-like profile. The fill (420) was mid orange-brown sandy clay with darker brown mottling.

6.4 Post-medieval and modern activity

There were frequent land-drains across the site. A number were investigated in Trench 4 (Fig 12). Most were on a similar axis, although one [419] was aligned perpendicularly. Tile dating from the 17th century onwards was found in the fill.

Ditch [1004] was aligned east to west and was 2.56m wide and 0.63m deep with a wide U-shaped profile (Fig 16). The edges of the ditch were very diffuse and the fill was similar to the surrounding natural and comprised mid grey-brown clay sand with occasional small pebbles.

The ditch corresponded to a strongly positive anomaly visible on the geophysical survey results.



Ditch [1004], looking east Fig 16

In Trench 18, there was a tree throw which lay close to the location of a former field boundary detected during the geophysical survey.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 The prehistoric and Romano-British pottery by Andy Chapman

A total of nine sherds of pottery, weighing 88g, was recovered from four features in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 (Table 1).

Table 1: Quantification of pottery

Context/feature	sherds	Weight (g)	Date
Fill (109)/ ditch [111]	1	25	Late Iron Age?
Fill (205)/ ditch [207]	1	7	Iron Age
Fill (406)/ ditch [408]	2	34	Iron Age
Fill (415)/ ditch [417]	5	22	Romano-British
Totals	9	88	

In Trench 1, there is a single plain body sherd from the fill (109) of ditch [111]. This is from a thin-walled vessel, 7mm thick, in hard sandy fabric, with a grey-black core and oxidised surfaces. It has been wheel-finished, although the outer surface has been lost. There is a lack of diagnostic features, but a late Iron Age/early Roman date (1st century AD) seems most likely.

In Trench 2, there is a single plain body sherd from the fill (205) of ditch [207]. This sherd contains no evident mineral inclusions and has a dark grey core and inner surface and an oxidised, brown, outer surface. It may be broadly middle to late Iron Age in date.

In Trench 4, there are two plain body sherds from the fill (406) of ditch [408]. The sherds are from thick-walled vessels, 12mm and 15mm thick. One is in a hard sandy fabric, dark grey throughout, and the other is a softer fabric, dark brown throughout with voids probably from lost shell inclusions. Both may be broadly middle to late Iron Age in date. This fill also contains a small piece of fired clay, weighing 12g, possibly from a furnace lining, kiln or other high-temperature process. From the fill (415) of ditch [417] there are five sherds from a single thin-walled vessel, 4mm thick, in a soft grey silty fabric, with abraded edges. This vessel is probably early Roman in date.

These very small quantities of sherds from Trenches 1, 2 and 4 span the middle Iron Age to early Roman period, and perhaps specifically the late Iron Age to early Roman period, perhaps the 1st centuries BC and AD.

7.2 The post-medieval pottery by Tora Hylton

Three sherds of pottery, with a combined weight of 34g, were recovered from fill (112), ditch [113], in Trench 1. The sherds are represented by 19th-century kitchen and table wares and include two rim sherds originating from pancheon type vessels in glazed red earthenware and one undiagnostic flatware sherd in underglaze transfer-printed earthenware.

7.3 Ceramic tile by Pat Chapman

Four plain roof tile sherds came from Trenches 3 and 4. Two flat tile sherds came from fill (305) gully [306], together weighing 63g. One is 15mm thick and made from hard slightly coarse sandy orange clay. The other sherd is just a fragment, spalled from the surface of a tile, made in hard fine light orange clay with cream-coloured streaks. The flat tile sherd from fill (404) pit [405] is 13mm thick, weighs 130g and is made from hard dense fine sandy reddish-orange clay. These tiles could date from the 15th to early 19th centuries. The small sherd from fill (418), possible land-drain [419], weighing 30g, is 15mm thick, made from hard coarse red sandy clay and curved, suggesting that it is a fragment of pantile, which would date from the late 17th century onwards.

7.4 The clay tobacco pipe by Tim Upson-Smith

Five stems of clay tobacco-pipe came from Trench 3. Four fragments came from fill (305) of land-drain [306] and one from fill (303) of land-drain [304]. The stems were all of 18th-century date.

8 CONCLUSIONS

The detailed geophysical survey of the proposed development site has broadly confirmed the results of the earlier geophysical survey undertaken in 2005, defining more clearly the nature of the anomalies.

The subsequent trial trench evaluation of the south-western part of the site has investigated more features associated with the possible Romano-British site at the south-western corner of the site. Less pottery was recovered from this phase of the evaluation than previously and it appears to be of an earlier period, dating to the middle Iron Age to early Romano-British period, whereas features investigated during the 2006 evaluation produced pottery dating to the 1st to 3rd centuries (Hancock 2006b and c).

Of the anomalies in Site B, the evaluation only found one, which was a rather diffuse, undated ditch that may have been a field boundary. Since the trial trench evaluation found no trace of the northern enclosure, and only this ill-defined feature along the northern side of the southern one, there is some doubt as to whether Site B is a genuine archaeological site. However, it is possible for a feature to be present as a 'magnetic ghost'— in other words to be discernable as a magnetic contrast whilst lacking any conspicuous colour contrast (Simon *et al* 2012). In this case, the fact that the overlying ridge and furrow also proved invisible when trenched (*Ladocha pers com*), suggests that this was such a phenomenon.



Trench 2 with flooded features, looking north-east Fig 17

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLES

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
1	45m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5761 6425	127.00m aOD	0.36m, 126.64m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
101	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.28m thick	—
102	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	0.08m thick	—
103	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—
104	Fill of 105	Hard brown sandy clay	0.20m thick	—
105	Gully?	Aligned E-W, irregular edges and base	0.65m wide 0.20m thick	—
106	Fill of 107	Hard dark brown sandy clay	0.27m thick	—
107	Ditch	Aligned NE-SW, wide U-shaped profile	0.78m wide 0.27m deep	—
108	Fill of 111	Hard dark brown sandy clay	0.28m thick	—
109	Fill of 111	Hard grey sandy clay with red-brown mottling	0.07m thick	Late Iron Age? pottery
110	Fill of 111	Mid brown-grey sandy clay with orange mottling	0.25m thick	—
111	Ditch	Aligned NE-SW, U-shaped profile	1.80m wide 0.53m deep	—
112	Fill of [113]	Dark brown-orange silty sandy clay	0.16m thick	—
113	Ditch?	Aligned NE-SW, irregular U-shape profile	0.80m wide 0.16m deep	—
114	Fill of [115]	Homogenous mid brown silty clay	0.20m thick	—
115	Ditch	Aligned NW-SE, concave profile	0.65m wide 0.20m deep	—
116	Fill of [117]	Mid grey-brown sandy clay	0.20m thick	—
117	Ditch	Aligned NE-SW, concave profile	0.80m wide 0.20m deep	—

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
2	46m x 1.8m SE-NW	SP 5773 6426	124.40m aOD	0.28m, 124.12m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
201	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.28m thick	—
202	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—
203	Fill of 204	Firm mottled grey-brown silty sandy clay	0.29m thick	—
204	Gully	Aligned E-W, U-shaped profile	0.50m wide 0.29m deep	—
205	Fill of 207	Firm mottled dark grey-brown silty sandy clay	0.41m thick	Iron Age pottery
206	Fill of 207	Firm orange-brown silty sandy clay	0.15m thick	—
207	Ditch	Aligned SW-NE, steep edges, concave base	1.24m wide 0.52m deep	—
208	Fill of 209	Firm mottled grey-brown silty sandy clay	0.24m thick	—
209	Gully	Aligned E-W, U-shaped profile	1.52m wide 0.24m deep	—
210	Fill of 211	Firm dark grey sandy clay with orange-red mottling	0.73m thick	—
211	Ditch	Aligned NE-SW, U-shaped profile	2.17m wide 0.73m deep	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
3	45m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5769 6433	125.45m aOD	0.30m, 125.15m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
301	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m	—
302	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—
303	Fill of 304	Compact dark brown sandy clay	0.14m thick	Clay pipe
304	Gully	Aligned N-S, shallow, dish-like profile	0.61m wide 0.14m deep	—
305	Fill of 306	Hard dark brown silty clay	0.10m thick	Clay pipe, tile
306	Gully	Aligned N-S, shallow, dish-like profile	0.65m wide; 0.10m deep	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
4	48m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5774 6432	124.70m aOD	0.43m, 124.27m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
401	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.35m thick	—
402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	0.08m thick	—
403	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—
404	Fill of 405	Mid brown-grey sandy clay	0.23m thick	—
405	Pit	Sub-rectangular, vertical edges, flat base	0.70m long, 0.54m wide 0.23m deep	—
406	Fill of 408	Firm mid brown-grey silty with clay with orange mottling	0.55m thick	Iron Age pottery
407	Fill of 408	Mid blue-grey silty clay with orange mottling	0.23m thick	—
408	Ditch	Aligned NW-SE, wide U-shaped profile	1.60m wide 0.78m deep	—
409	Fill of 411	Firm blue-grey silty clay with orange mottling	0.49m thick	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
4	48m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5774 6432	124.70m aOD	0.43m, 124.27m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
410	Fill of 411	Firm mid blue-grey silty clay with brown-orange mottling	0.15m thick	—
411	Ditch	Aligned NW-SE, steep SW edge, wide base	At least 0.85m wide 0.65m deep	—
412	Fill of 414	Firm grey sandy clay with brown mottling	0.47m thick	—
413	Fill of 414	Hard red-brown clay sand	0.19m thick	—
414	Ditch	Aligned NW-SE, steep edges with narrow concave base	1.44m wide 0.63m deep	—
415	Fill of 417	Grey-brown sandy clay	0.30m	Romano-British pottery
416	Fill of 417	Red-brown clay	0.11m	—
417	Ditch	Aligned NW-SE, wide U-shaped profile, slightly stepped edges	1.09m wide 0.42m deep	—
418	Fill of 419	Dark brown clay	0.12m thick	—
419	Land drain?	Aligned E-W, shallow U-shaped profile	0.50m wide 0.12m deep	—
420	Fill of 421	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with darker brown mottling	0.54m	—
421	Cut	Aligned NW-SE, irregular, shallow edges, broad base	3.95m wide 0.54m deep	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
5	43m x 1.8m S-N	SP 5782 6426	122.60m aOD	0.30m, 122.30m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
501	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
502	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
6	45m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5782 6431	121.50m aOD	0.35m, 121.15m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
601	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.27m thick	—
602	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	0.08m	—
603	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
7	40m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5790 6429	120.00m aOD	0.33m, 119.67m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
701	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.33m thick	—
702	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
8	45m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5789 6433	121.00m aOD	0.30m, 120.70m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
801	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
802	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
9	43m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5783 6436	121.40m aOD	0.30m, 121.10m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
901	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
902	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay with a band of ironstone	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
10	39m x 1.8m N-S & E-W	SP 5795 6435	117.80m aOD	0.28m, 117.52m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy loam	0.28m thick	—
1002	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—
1003	Fill of [1004]	Mid grey-brown clay sand	—	—
1004	Ditch	Aligned E-W, U-shaped profile	2.56m wide 0.63m deep	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
11	33m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5792 6438	117.70m aOD	0.31m, 117.39m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy loam	0.31m thick	—
1102	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
12	43m x 1.8m W-E & N-S	SP 5795 6441	117.60m aOD	0.33m, 117.27m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy loam	0.33m thick	—
1202	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
13	39m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5790 6443	118.50m aOD	0.33m, 118.17m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy loam	0.33m thick	—
1302	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
14	40m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5785 6443	119.20m aOD	0.31m, 118.89m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1401	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy loam	0.31m thick	—
1402	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
15	40m x 1.8m N-S	SP 5780 6440	120.50m aOD	0.30m, 120.20m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1501	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy loam	0.30m thick	—
1502	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay sand	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
16	48m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5773 6435	125.00m aOD	0.28m, 124.72m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1601	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.28m thick	—
1602	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay	0.12m thick	—
1603	Natural	Mid brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
17	42m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5773 6439	123.30m aOD	0.31m, 122.99m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1701	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy loam	0.31m thick	—
1702	Natural	Mid grey-brown clay sand	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
18	37m x 1.8m N-S	SP 5769 6438	123.30m aOD	0.28m, 123.02m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1801	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy loam	0.28m thick	—
1802	Natural	Light brown-orange sandy clay and mid orange-brown clay sand	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
19	45m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5773 6445	121.40m aOD	0.32m, 121.08m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1901	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.32m thick	—
1902	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
20	42m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5775 6447	120.50m aOD	0.32m, 120.18m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2001	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.32m thick	—
2002	Natural	Mixed brown-orange sandy clay and grey-blue sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
21	55m x 1.8m W-E	SP 5783 6451	119.20m aOD	0.30m, 118.90m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2101	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey loam	0.30m thick	—
2102	Natural	Mixed brown-orange clay sand	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
22	44m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5791 6449	116.80m aOD	0.32m, 116.48m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2201	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.32m thick	—
2202	Natural	Mixed brown-orange clay sand	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
23	45m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5791 6454	117.20m aOD	0.29m, 116.91m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2301	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.29m thick	—
2302	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
24	50m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5795 6456	116.20m aOD	0.25m, 115.95m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2401	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.25m thick	—
2402	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
25	45m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5801 6446	114.80m aOD	0.30m, 114.50m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2501	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
2502	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
26	48m x 1.8m N-S	SP 5803 6453	114.50m aOD	0.30m, 114.20m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2601	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
2602	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
27	40m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5807 6454	114.30m aOD	0.28m, 114.02m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2701	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.28m thick	—
2702	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
28	45m x 1.8m W-E	SP 5812 6447	112.60m aOD	0.30m, 112.30m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2801	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
2802	Natural	Mixed orange-brown sandy clay and light brown sand	—	—
2803	Deposit	Dump of modern metal, no visible cut	—	—

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
29	46m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5822 6442	111.80m aOD	0.30m, 111.50m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
2901	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
2902	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
30	45m x 1.8m NW-SE	SP 5828 6450	111.10m aOD	0.30m, 110.80m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
3001	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
3002	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
31	38m x 1.8m NE-SW	SP 5807 6458	114.20m aOD	0.29m, 113.91m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
3101	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.30m thick	—
3102	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
32	52m x 1.8m W-E	SP 5801 6459	115.80m aOD	0.27m, 115.53m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
3101	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.27m thick	—
3102	Natural	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
33	43m x 1.8m SW-NE	SP 5796 6465	115.90m aOD	0.28m, 115.62m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3301	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.28m thick	—
3302	Natural	Mottled mid orange-brown and grey-blue sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
34	50m x 1.8m W-E	SP 5787 6469	119.20m aOD	0.28m, 118.92m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3401	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.28m thick	—
3402	Natural	Mottled mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
35	40m x 1.8m W-E	SP 5790 6474	120.20m aOD	0.25m, 119.95m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3501	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.25m thick	—
3502	Natural	Mottled mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
36	50m x 1.8m SE-NW	SP 5795 6475	118.00m aOD	0.29m, 117.71m aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3601	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.29m thick	—
3602	Natural	Mottled mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
37	43m x 1.8m SE-NW	SP 5800 6476	116.90m aOD	0.29m, 116.61m aOD
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
3701	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey clay loam	0.29m thick	—
3702	Natural	Mottled mid orange-brown sandy clay	—	—



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