



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of land at Ace Lane, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire



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Report 13/62
March 2013

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: 147533
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Ace Lane, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Fisher German, on behalf of Messrs Heygates, to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the land at Ace Lane, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, prior to proposed residential development on the site. Two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 revealed one medieval pit and a post-medieval building with associated demolition debris. Trench 2 contained further medieval and post-medieval pits as well as possible prehistoric features.	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	None	
Current Land use	Disused land	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	12th – 15th century pits and post-medieval building.	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	12th – 15th century pottery.	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address (including postcode)	Ace Lane/High Street, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	0.06ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 67713 57264	
Height OD	91m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Assistant Archaeological Advisor, NCC	
Project Design originator	NA	
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock	
Project Manager	Antony Maul	
Sponsor or funding body	Fisher German on behalf Messrs Heygates	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	21/3/13	
End date	21/3/13	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Bone, Pottery
Paper	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Site file
Digital	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Mapinfo plans, Word report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Ace Lane, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire	
Serial title & volume	13/62	
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock	
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Date	9/4/13	

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
3	BACKGROUND
3.1	Topography and geology
3.2	Historical and archaeological background
4	EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY
5	EVALUATION RESULTS
5.1	Trench 1
5.2	Trench 2
6	THE FINDS
6.1	The pottery by Paul Blinkhorn
6.2	Metal finds by Tora Hylton
6.3	Glass by Tora Hylton
6.4	Clay tobacco-pipe by Tora Hylton
6.5	Building material by Pat Chapman
6.6	Worked flint by Yvonne Wolfram-Murray
6.7	Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman
6.8	Animal bone
6.9	Environmental remains
7	DISCUSSION
	BIBLIOGRAPHY
	APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY
	Tables
	Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type
	Figures
	Front cover: General view of the site
	Fig 1: Site location
	Fig 2: Trench location
	Fig 3: Trenches 1 and 2
	Fig 4: Trench 1, looking south-east
	Fig 5: Pit [105], looking north-west
	Fig 6: Pit [205] looking west
	Fig 7: Pit [208], looking north-east
	Fig 8: Inclosure map of 1779

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION OF LAND AT
ACE LANE, BUGBROOKE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

MARCH 2013

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Fisher German, on behalf of Messrs Heygates, to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Ace Lane, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, prior to a proposed residential development on the site. Two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 revealed medieval pits and a post-medieval building with associated demolition debris. Trench 2 contained further medieval and post-medieval pits, as well as another pit containing one broadly Neolithic flint core, and an undated curvilinear gully.

1 INTRODUCTION

In November 2013, Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by Fisher German, on behalf of Messrs Heygates, to conduct an archaeological evaluation of land at Ace Lane, Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 67713 57264; Fig 1).

The site lies within an area of significant archaeological interest and sensitivity. Consequently a programme of archaeological evaluation within the area of the proposed buildings was implemented to meet the requirements of a brief issued by Assistant Archaeological Advisor Northamptonshire County Council (NCC 2013) and the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NA (2013). This report considers evidence from the evaluation.

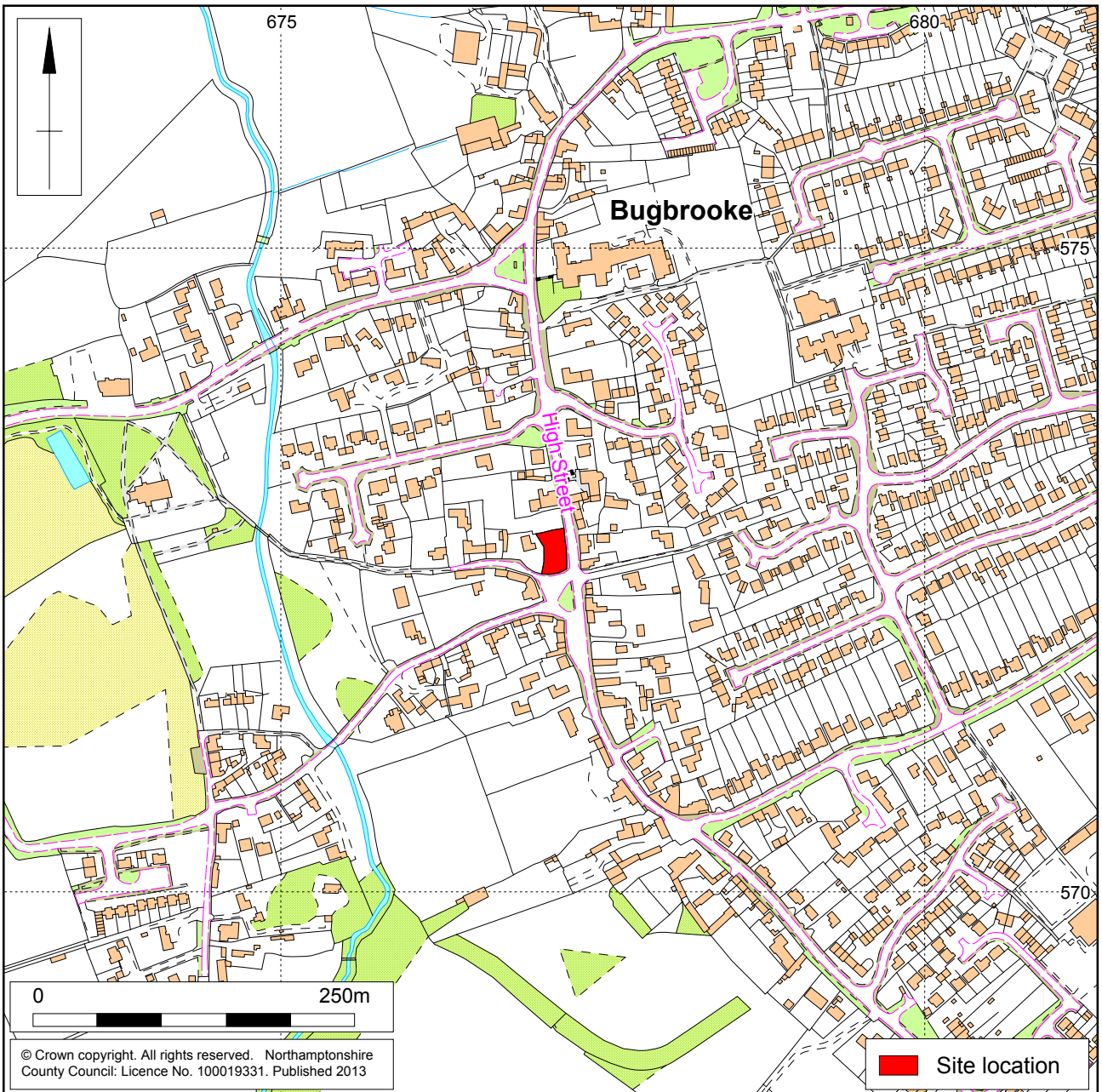
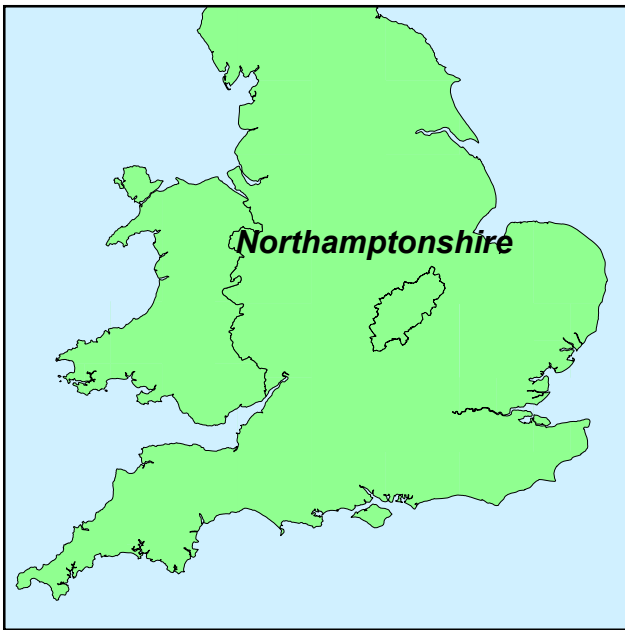
The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trial trenches. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 21st March 2013 and the works were monitored by the County Assistant Archaeological Advisor.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of its development.

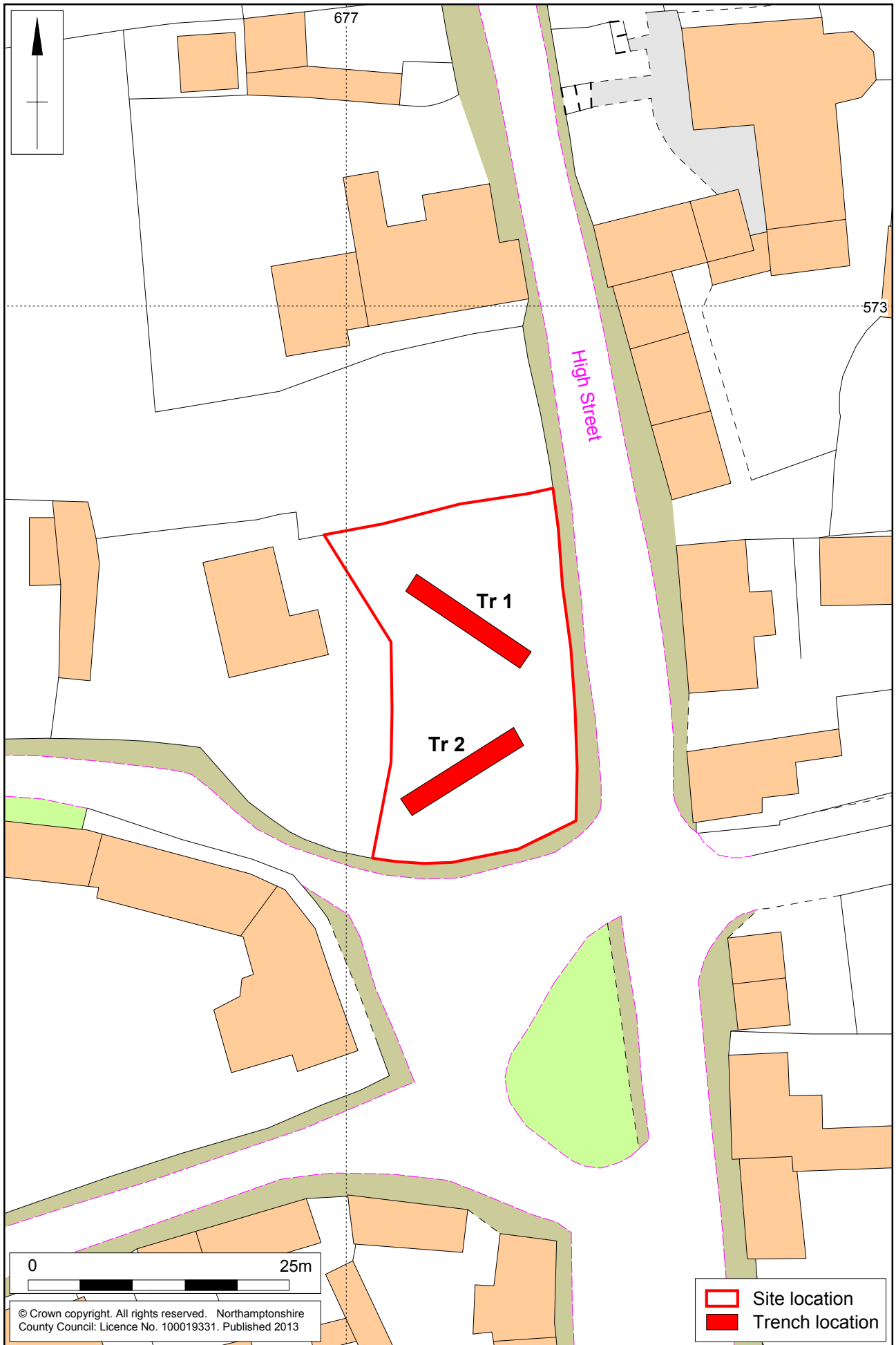
The following information was required to allow the development of a strategy for further investigation of the site:

- *The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;*
- *The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.*



Scale 1:5,000

Site location Fig 1



Scale 1:500 (A4)

Trench location Fig 2

The evaluation has been carried out within the parameters suggested by the *East Midlands Regional Research Framework, The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and the updated *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for The Historic Environment of The East Midlands* (Knight et al 2012).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

Bugbrooke is a large village and civil parish approximately 6 miles south-east of Northampton in central Northamptonshire. The development area is currently unused and stands at a much higher level than the surrounding plots. The site is bounded on the north and west sides by commercial and residential property and to the south and east by Ace Lane and High Street respectively. It lies at approximately 91m aOD. The solid geology is mapped as Dyrham formation siltstone and mudstone. (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html).

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

A Historic Environment Record (HER) search of the immediate area around the site shows that it lies within the historic settlement core of Bugbrooke (HER 830) on the western side of the High Street. The medieval settlement appears to have developed from two foci, one situated along the High Street with side streets aligned westwards towards the stream. The other located on the western bank of the stream, with the church at its northern end. The location of the development sites therefore sits within an area of probable medieval tenements.

Several finds of probable Roman-British date are recorded further along Ace Lane, to the west of the proposed development site. A possible enclosure (HER 830/0/33) and a number of earthworks of uncertain date (HER 830/0/31) are situated between 173-262m to the west. The remains of a building, thought to be the medieval manor house, were found to the north on the western side of the High Street. Cropmarks in the vicinity are thought to represent fishponds, banks and terraces, probably associated with the manor (HER 830/1/0).

Adjacent to the site are a number of listed buildings including a public house, the Bakers Arms, to the north; Number 2 Ace Lane to the west and Numbers 38 and 47 High Street.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The two trenches were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Trench 1 was 15m long by 1.8m wide, Trench 2 was 15m long by 1.8m. The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological supervision to reveal natural substrate. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately at the side of the excavated area. All procedures complied with Northamptonshire County Council Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

The excavated areas were cleaned sufficiently to define any features. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the evaluation were fully recorded, following standard NA procedures (NA 2011). All deposits were given a separate context number in a sequence allocated during the evaluation. They were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation. Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not retained.

The location of the trenches were surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and colour transparencies was maintained, supplemented with digital images. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

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). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the brief issued by the Northamptonshire County Council (NCC 2013) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2013).

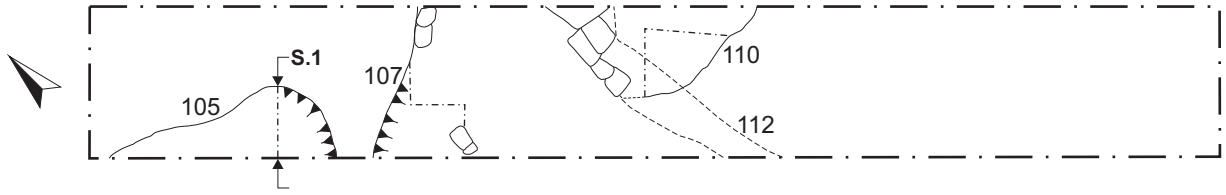
All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical digger.

5 EVALUATION RESULTS

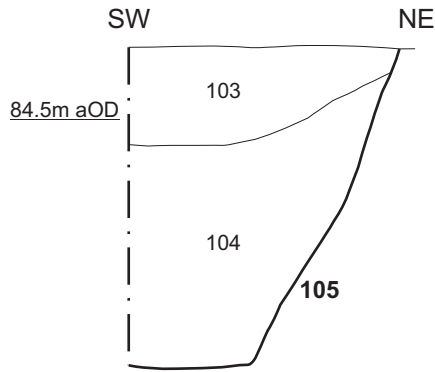
Trench 1 was placed in the northern half of the area of proposed development aligned north-west to south-east. A large irregularly-shaped pit [105] was recorded which produced medieval pottery. Much of the rest of the trench was taken up by demolition debris from a post-medieval building [107]. An ironstone wall or wall foundation [112] crossed the trench aligned roughly north-south. This wall was the south-eastern limit of the demolition debris and cut through a medieval feature [110] which could be seen on the eastern side of the wall (Fig 3).

Trench 2 was placed in the southern half of the area aligned south-west to north-east. This trench revealed a possible prehistoric pit [208], a large 12th-century medieval pit [205] at the south-western end, and a post-medieval/modern pit [210]. Additionally a curvilinear gully [212], cut by a possible beam slot/partition [214], was recorded in the north-eastern half of the trench and contained no dating evidence.

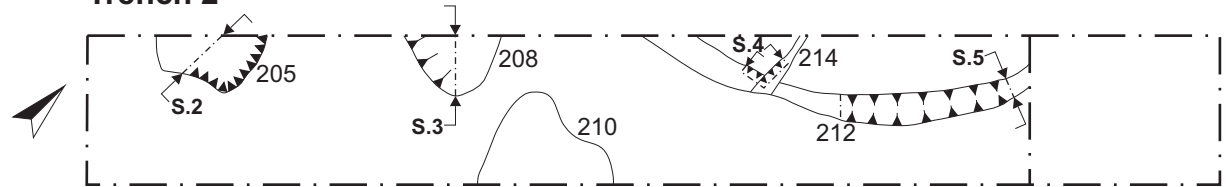
Trench 1



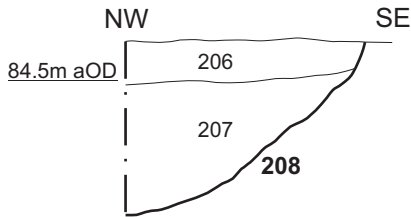
Section 1



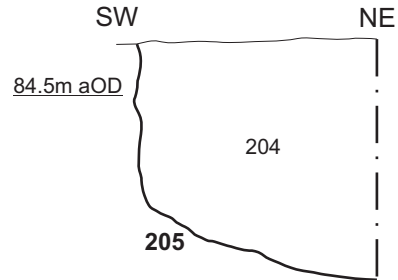
Trench 2



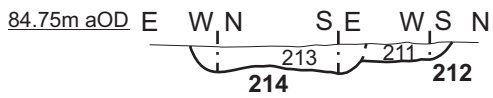
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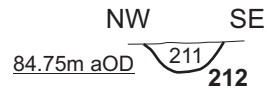
Section 2



Section 4



Section 5



5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned north-west to south-east.

The natural substrate (113) was a mid-yellow-brown silty clay occurring between 0.67m and 0.92m below the ground surface. The subsoil (102) was 0.34-0.41m thick and consisted of mid brown silty clay, overlain by the topsoil (101), 0.24-0.38m thick, a dark brown silty clay loam.

A large irregularly-shaped pit [105], 1.5m in diameter and 1.07m deep, was found at the north-west end of the trench (Fig 3, section 1 and Fig 5). Pottery recovered from this pit dates to the mid 15th century.

The central 4-5m of the trench were taken up by demolition material [107] and a partially robbed-out wall, which, based on the finds recovered (clay tobacco-pipe, glass, brick, tile) dates to the 17th – 18th centuries. A section was excavated into the demolition material which was at 0.6m.

A stretch of rough ironstone walling (111), 1.5m long, was recorded aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, bounding the demolition material to the north-west. The foundation trench [112] for the robbed wall could be traced across the remainder of the trench on the same alignment. The ironstone walling may have been a foundation for upper brick courses of a post-medieval building as dated by the surrounding demolition material.

The ironstone wall (111) which bounded the demolition material at its south-eastern edge cut through another 15th-century feature [110] which was most likely a large pit similar to [105] (Fig 3). This feature was excavated to a depth of 0.4m until the trench edge prevented further investigation.



Trench 1, looking south-east Fig 4



Pit [105] looking north-west Fig 5

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned south-west to north-east.

The natural substrate (203) was a mid-yellow-brown silty clay occurring between 0.61m and 0.74m below the ground surface. The subsoil (202) was 0.29-0.49m thick and consisted of mid brown silty clay, overlain by topsoil (201), 0.21-0.33m thick, a dark brown silty clay loam.

A sub-circular pit [208], measuring 1.3m in diameter and 0.6m deep, was recorded in the centre of the trench (Fig 7). Both fills (206) and (207) comprised compact mid-brown-orange clay. One piece of flint core was recovered which can be broadly dated to the Neolithic period and may be residual.

A large sub-square pit [205], 1.4m in diameter and 0.80m deep, was found at the south-eastern end of the trench (Fig 3, section 2 and Fig 6). This pit produced a large quantity of 12th-century pottery as well as animal bone, fuel ash slag and fired clay. The fill (204) was homogeneous friable mid-dark brown silty clay. This suggests a single deposition of waste material.

A large irregular pit [210], 1.8m in diameter, in the centre of the trench was left unexcavated as it was cut through the subsoil and was therefore relatively modern (Fig 3). The fill (209) was dark brown-black silty clay with charcoal and one sherd of 17th-century pottery.

A curvilinear gully, approximately 6m in length 0.28m wide and 0.09m deep, was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench (Fig 3, sections 4 and 5). No pottery was recovered from the gully although a large amount of charcoal and fired clay was recovered from the environmental sample. The fill (211) was mid-dark brown silty clay with charcoal throughout. This gully is cut by a narrow linear feature [214], 1.0m long, 0.18m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig 3, section 4). This has been interpreted as a

partition or beam slot within the larger curvilinear feature [212]. The fill is mid-dark brown silty clay with some charcoal and burnt clay observed.



Pit [205] looking west. Fig 6



Pit [208] looking north-east. Fig 7

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 86 sherds with a total weight of 897g. It comprised a range of medieval wares which indicate that there was activity at the site throughout the period, although there is no definite evidence of activity in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the northamptonshire county ceramic type-series (cts), as follows:

F205: Stamford ware, AD850-1250. 1 sherd, 4g.

F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400. 55 sherds, 586g.

F360: Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares, AD1100-1400. 20 sherds, 215g.

F329: Potterspury Ware, AD1250 – 1600. 6 sherds, 54g.

F369: Brill/Boarstall Tudor Green Ware, mid 15th to 16th centuries, 1 sherd, 7g

F404: Cistercian Ware, AD1470 – 1600. 2 sherds, 9g.

F426: Iron-Glazed Coarsewares, c late 17th – 18th centuries. 1 sherd, 22g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The group of pottery from fill (204), pit [205], is large and well-preserved, and appears typical of the 12th century. It includes rim and handle fragments from Shelly Coarseware jugs, a vessel type which mainly dates to that time, and rouletted bodysherds, again probably from jugs, a decorative technique largely restricted to the early part of the tradition. The presence of large numbers of sherds of Sandy Coarseware further supports this. The sherd of Stamford Ware from fill (104) pit [205] appears to be of similar date.

The later medieval material is mainly plain bodysherds, other than glazed fragments of cups in Cistercian and 'Tudor Green' wares. These are typical of the late medieval period.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Fabric type	F205		F330		F360		F329		F369		F401		F404		F426		Date
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
103/105	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	46	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	M 15th century
104/105	1	4	--	--	--	--	3	8	1	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	M 15th century
108/110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	9	--	--	L 15th century
204/205	--	--	55	586	20	215	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12th century
209/210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	22	L 17th century
Total	1	4	55	586	20	215	6	54	1	7	1	3	2	9	1	22	

6.2 **Metal finds** by Tora Hylton

Fragments from five iron nails were recovered, one fill (109), wall foundation trench [112], and four from wall (111). None of the examples appear to be complete, but they measure up to c 55mm in length. All the nails are heavily encrusted in corrosion products, making identification difficult, but examples with identifiable heads include, flat oval/sub-circular heads and wedge-shaped nails with a flat head and rectangular-sectioned shank. Both types presumably would have been for use with wood, they would have been hammered in so that their heads were flush with the surface.

Part of a nail was recovered from a 15th-century deposit (103) in pit [1-5]. It has a small sub-circular domed head with a square-section and the terminal is missing. The shape of the head suggests that it may have been used for decorative purposes, the head would have protruded above the surface rather than have been flush with it.

6.3 **Glass** by Tora Hylton

A small shard of post-medieval glass measuring 21 x 14mm and 1mm thick was recovered from post-medieval demolition layer (106). The fragment is colourless; it is flat with one straight edge, suggesting that it may be a piece of window glass. It displays signs of desiccation, with iridescent and laminating surfaces.

6.4 **Clay tobacco-pipe** by Tora Hylton

Two clay tobacco-pipe stems measuring up to 70mm in length were recovered from post-medieval demolition layer (106). One displays signs of abrasion and both are furnished with small bores (4/64's and 5/64's), suggesting that they date to the late 18th and 19th centuries.

6.5 **Building materials** by Pat Chapman

Ceramic roof tile

The eight roof tile sherds, weighing 1115g, are mainly small and have been damaged by frost and demolition and come from post-medieval demolition (106), fill of [107] and (108) fill of pit [110]. They are 12-15mm thick, no other dimensions survive. The fabric comprises slight variations of slightly coarse orange-brown sandy clay with ironstone, a little grog and gravel inclusions. There is, however, a slight difference in quality in manufacturing. Traces of white lime mortar still adhere to seven of the sherds. The largest sherd, from fill (108) pit [110] still has a trace of a pulled nib at the top.

This type of roof tile could date from the 15th to 19th centuries. The small size of the sherds and the traces of lime mortar would suggest an earlier rather than more recent date.

Brick

Three small fragments of brick, from fill (204), pit [205] weigh 45g. Two fragments are made from dark reddish to dark brown slightly overfired clay, the other fragment is made from fine orange silty clay with cream streaks. Both types are indicative of early handmade bricks.

Fired clay

About 200 tiny fragments, weighing 128g, come from fill (211) of curvilinear gully [212]. These are typically fine silty orange to orange-pink clay with some black patches. They could be tiny remnants of wattle and daub walling, or hearth debris.

Three fragments weighing 45g and a further 57g of c 60 fragments from fill (204) of pit [205] dated to the 12th century. The majority are made from hard, slightly friable dark reddish to dark brown slightly overfired clay, and a few are made from fine orange silty clay with cream streaks. Both types are similar to the fabric of early handmade bricks, but these fragments are too small to be more specific. Nine fragments, weighing 12g, come from a pit [105] dated to the 15th century and are identical to those from (204).

Stone

Two small fragments of fine-grained limestone come from fill (204), pit [205]. One piece is triangular, only 70mm on the longest side, 18mm thick and slightly heat-damaged. The other fragment is 15mm thick, irregular and severely heat-damaged on one side. They could come from anywhere.

This small assemblage is a scatter of demolition material.

6.6 Worked flint by Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

A single piece of worked flint was recovered as residual find from (206) fill of pit [208]. The flint comprised of a core. Post-depositional edge damage consisted of occasional nicks. The raw material was a vitreous flint of dark grey-brown colour and the cortex was mid brown and worn, suggesting a local gravel origin. The core has a single striking platform, from which flakes were removed. The flint measures 36mm long and 25mm wide. The worked flint is not directly dateable but its technological characteristics suggest a broadly Neolithic date.

6.7 Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman

The fill (204) of pit [205] produced 48g of fuel ash slag from high temperature burning.

6.8 Animal bone

A total of 473g of animal bone were recovered from six contexts; (103) the upper fill of a pit [105], (104) the lower fill of a pit [105], (108) the upper fill of a pit [110], (204) the fill of a pit [205], (206) the upper fill of a pit [208] and (213) the fill of a curvilinear gully [212], during the course of excavation. The contexts date from the Neolithic [208] through to the medieval [105], [110], and [205] in date. This material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods in order to determine the taxa present and the state of preservation.

Preservation was good with minimal damage and abrasion to the cortical bone and a high level of fragmentation, with most material at the cylinder or fragment level. Fragmentation consisted of old breaks. The old breaks could have been the result of butchery, trampling or compaction following burial.

Little can be said for the animal economy on site other than that it included cattle, sheep and/or goat.

6.9 Environmental remains

Three soil samples, each of 40 litres, were collected from: the fill (103) of pit [105]; the fill (204) of pit [205] and the fill (211) of curvilinear gully [212]. The contexts selected for sampling were all dark soils, containing comminuted and small fragments of charcoal, as well as pottery and animal bone. They were therefore deposits with the highest potential to contain other environmental material.

The soil samples were processed in a modified siraf tank fitted with a 500 micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots were dried and analysed using a microscope (10 x magnifications) to establish the presence/absence, nature and preservation of ecofacts.

While the samples produced small quantities of wood charcoal, pottery animal bone, fired clay and slag, no carbonised seeds were present.

The evidence suggests that preservation of charred seeds is generally poor, although this does not exclude the possibility of such remains occurring elsewhere on site.

7 DISCUSSION

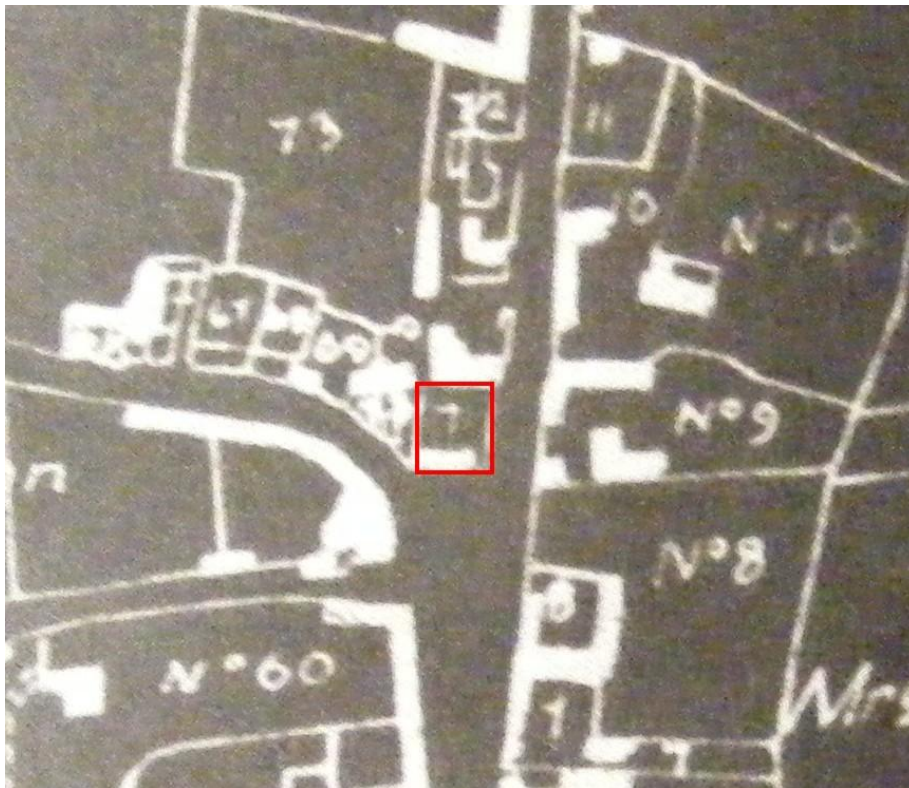
The area for proposed development identified a number of archaeological features mostly relating to remains of the medieval and post-medieval village.

One pit [208] in the southern half of the site provided no dating evidence other than a flint core, broadly dated to the Neolithic period though this may be residual. The firm mid brown-red clay from the fill (206) and (207) of this pit are in contrast to the darker more humic fills of the dated medieval features. A curvilinear gully [212] with intersecting linear feature [214] provided no dating evidence and it remains unclear to which period it should be assigned.

Medieval activity on site may have been continuous from the 12th century through to the 15th century and indeed onwards into the post-medieval period. Large pits in both the northern and southern trenches have provided pottery from this period. Fuel ash slag and quantities of fired clay suggest occupation on-site during this period.

The northern part of the site contains the remnants of foundations and demolition material from a post-medieval structure. Such a structure is likely to have resembled other ironstone buildings which make up much of the centre of Bugbrooke today. An Inclosure map from 1779 shows a possible building in roughly the right area and may relate to the foundations discovered in Trench 1 (Fig 8).

Given the medieval historic core of Bugbrooke, it was not surprising to discover features dating to this period. The archaeology on site is well preserved and shows a good progression of occupation throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.



Inclosure map of 1779 Fig 8

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WEBSITES

www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html

Appendix: Context Inventory

Trench 1	Length, Width & Alignment 15mx1.8m NW-SE		Surface Height 85.54m aOD	Depth & Height of Natural 0.78m 84.76m aOD
Context	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
101	Topsoil	Dark brown-black silty clay loam.	0.38m thick	
102	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	0.40m thick	
103	Fill of [105]	Mid yellow-brown silty clay.	0.33m thick	Pottery, bone. 40l sample
104	Fill of [105]	Mid brown silty clay, infrequent stone and heavy root disturbance.	0.74m thick	Pottery, bone
105	Cut of Pit	Large irregular deep pit	0.86m of width visible, 1.07m deep	
106	Post-medieval demolition/dump material	Loose/friable rubble and waste/dump material. Light brown-orange sandy silt.	4.7m long (max), 1.8m wide, 0.6m deep	Pottery, brick/tile, glass, clay pipe
107	Cut/Interface of post medieval material	Cut or interface between demolition material and natural substrate	4.7m long (max), 1.8m wide, 0.6m deep	
108	Fill of [110]	Dark brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions	1.8m wide, excavated to a depth of 0.45m	Pottery, bone
109	Fill of [112]	Loose light brown-yellow slightly silty sand, frequent ironstone inclusions.	2.5m long, 0.5m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.40m	Iron nail
110	Cut of Pit	Cut of pit-like feature cut by the wall [112]	1.8m wide, excavated to a depth of 0.45m	
111	Wall in [112]	Large ironstone blocks with mortar. Wall foundations.	1.5m long, 0.5m wide, 0.09m high	Pottery, bone, iron nail
112	Cut of foundation trench	Straight edged box trench for wall foundations.	3m long, 0.5m wide, excavated to a depth of 0.45m	
113	Natural	Light brown-yellow silty clay.		

Trench 2	Length, width & alignment 15m x 1.8m NE-SW		Surface Height 85.45m aOD	Depth & Height of Natural 0.61m 84.84m aOD
Context	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
201	Topsoil	Dark brown-black silty clay loam.	0.21m thick	
202	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	0.40m thick	
203	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay.		
204	Fill of [205]	Friable, mid-dark brown silty clay, rare ironstone inclusions.	0.80m of diameter visible in trench, 0.79m deep	Pottery, bone, burnt clay, slag. 40l sample.
205	Cut of pit	Large, deep irregularly shaped pit (sub-rectangular).	0.80m of diameter visible in trench, 0.79m deep	
206	Fill of [208]	Compact mid-brown silty clay	0.79m diameter, 0.14m deep	Flint, bone
207	Fill of [208]	Compact mid-brown/red silty clay. Managanese staining.	0.76m diameter, 0.43m deep	
208	Cut of pit	Cut for circular pit partially obscured by the trench edge.	0.79m diameter, 0.58m deep	
209	Fill of [210]	Dark brown-black fill of post-medieval pit.	1.8m wide (max), unknown depth	Pottery
210	Cut of pit	Cut for irregularly shaped post-medieval pit (not excavated).	1.8m wide (max), unknown depth	
211	Fill of [212]	Mid-dark brown silty clay with charcoal throughout.	2.5m long section, 0.26m wide, 0.09m deep	40l sample
212	Cut of curvilinear gully	Cut for U-shaped curvilinear gully.	2.5m long section, 0.26m wide, 0.09m deep	
213	Fill of [214]	Mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal throughout.	1.0m visible in trench, 0.18m wide, 0.10m deep	Bone
214	Cut of gully/beam slot	Cut for gully or beam slot which cuts across [212].	1.0m visible in trench, 0.18m wide, 0.10m deep	



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