



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological excavation on land at
Buckton Fields, Whitehills, Northampton
June 2013



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Report 13/114

July 2013



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		Oasis No: 154649
Project title	Archaeological excavation on land at Buckton Fields, Northampton, June 2013	
Short description	In June 2013, an archaeological excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on behalf of the Environmental Dimension Partnership, on land at Buckton Fields, Northampton. The excavation identified features associated with post-medieval agriculture; an early World War 2 searchlight battery and a mid 20th-century rubbish pit.	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey, Trial Trench evaluation	
Current land use	Arable farmland	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Post-medieval; Modern	
Significant finds	Brick; ceramics; metalwork and glass	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Buckton Fields, Whitehills, Northamptonshire	
Easting Northing	SP 74585 65194	
Area (sq m/ha)	0.20ha	
Height aOD	103-115mAOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Director/Supervisor	Jim Burke (NA)	
Project Manager	Anthony Maull (NA)	
Sponsor or funding body	Environmental Dimension Partnership (Ensign Group Ltd and JS Bloor Ltd)	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	17/06/2013	
End date	21/06/2013	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Contents
Physical		Brick, ceramics, metalwork and glass
Paper		Site records (1 archive box)
Digital		Client report PDF. Survey Data, Photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological excavation of land at Buckton Fields, Whitehills, Northamptonshire June 2013	
Serial title & volume	13/114	
Author(s)	Liz Muldowney	
Page numbers	16 text, 6 figs	
Date	July 2013	

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ON LAND AT BUCKTON FIELDS,
WHITEHILLS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
JUNE 2013**

Abstract

In June 2013, an archaeological excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on behalf of the Environmental Dimension Partnership, on land at Buckton Fields, Northampton. The excavation identified furrows associated with post-medieval agriculture; an early World War 2 searchlight battery and a mid 20th-century rubbish pit.

1 INTRODUCTION

In June 2013, an archaeological excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) on land at Buckton Fields, Whitehills, Northamptonshire (NGR: SP 74585 65194, Fig 1). The work was commissioned by the Environmental Dimension Partnership, on behalf of their clients Ensign Group and JS Bloor ahead of the proposed development of the land.

The scope of works was outlined and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2013). The objectives of the excavation were to determine the presence of any archaeological features or deposits within the application area and to date and characterise their extent, depth of burial and state of preservation.

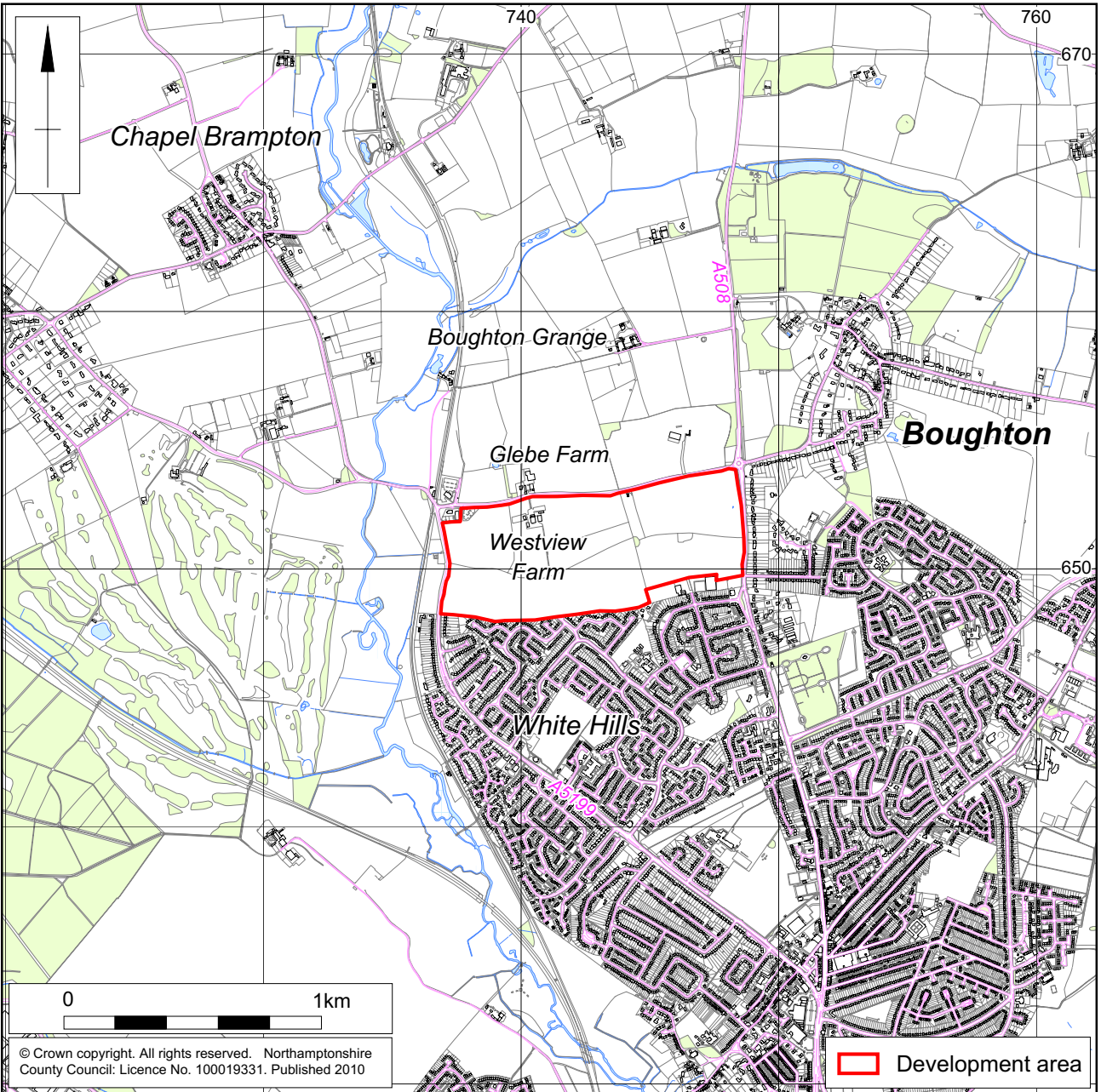
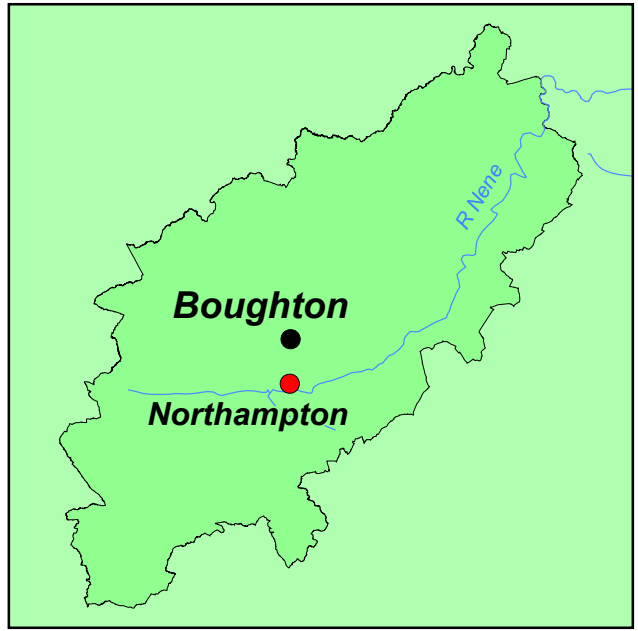
2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and geology

The site lies on the northern side of the town of Northampton on land which slopes down to the west, forming the eastern side of the Brampton Valley with the Brampton branch of the River Nene flowing southwards to join the main course of the river at Northampton. The site is bounded to the east by the A508 Northampton to Market Harborough trunk road, to the south by residential housing and west by open fields and to the north by Brampton Lane. The underlying geology is Northampton Sands and Ironstone, with small areas of Upper Lias Clays and Lower Estuarine Series deposits (BGS 2013). The Stage 1 archaeological evaluation revealed Northampton Sands and Ironstone at depths of between 0.35-0.73m below ground level (Jones *et al* 2006). The site lies at between 103 and 115m aOD.

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The site has been examined by field observation (Welsh 1995) and has been subject to a geophysical survey (Masters 1999; Butler 2005, ENN103801) and fieldwalking (ENN103774). Aerial photographic/archive interpretation has also taken place (ENN103799). A phase of trial trench evaluation was undertaken in 2006 (Jones *et al* 2006), which encompassed the eastern part of the development area (Trenches 42-65) (Fig 2). The trenching across the eastern fields suggested that there were geological changes which had hitherto been interpreted as archaeological features.

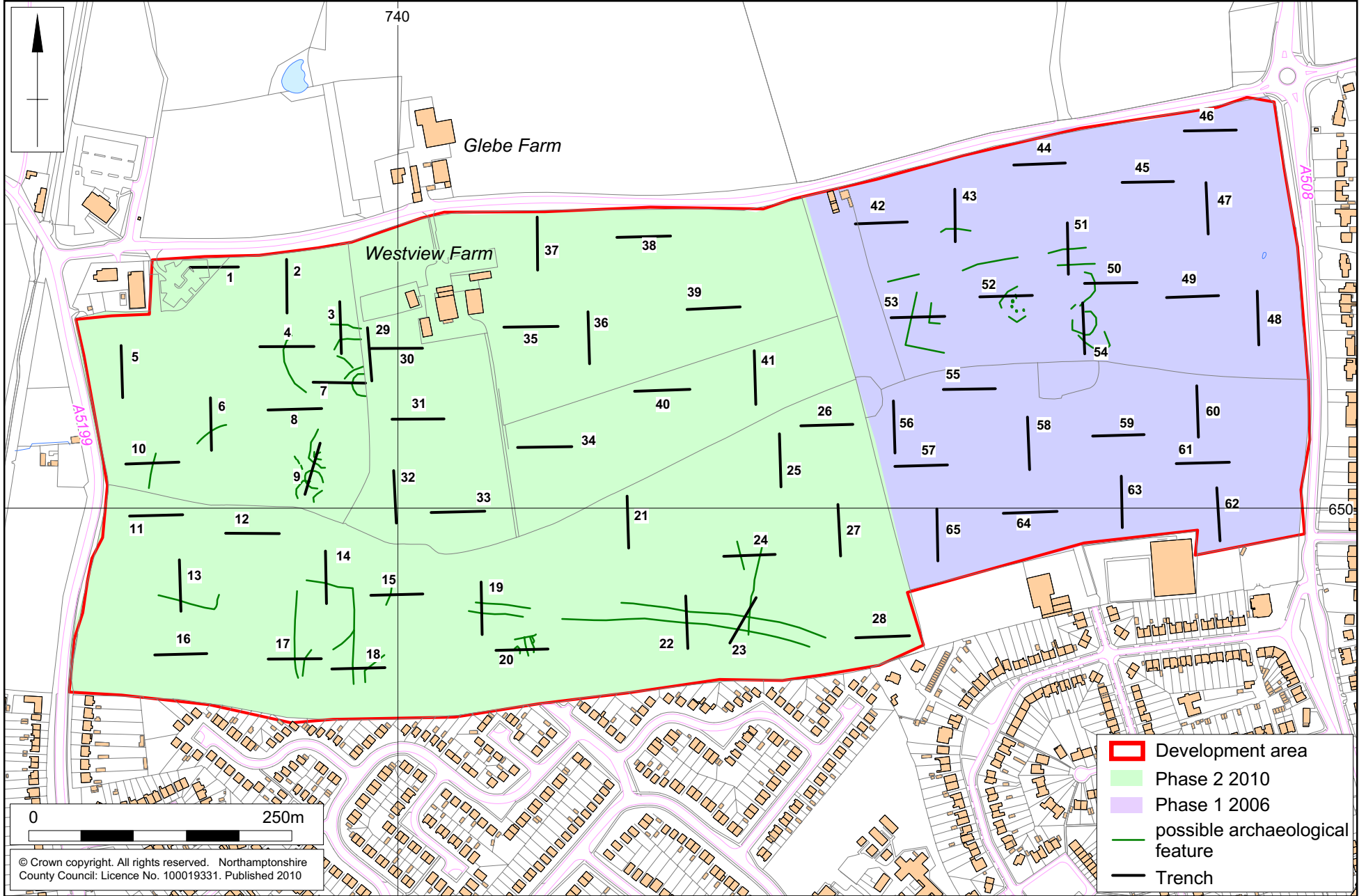


Scale 1:25,000

Site location Fig 1

1:5000

Proposed trench location Fig 2



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Archaeological records suggest extensive remains from the prehistoric times until the Second World War. The area contains potential Second World War features including a search light or gun emplacement (HER 4426/0/1) (Fig 3). This feature was identified during the phase 1 evaluation works on the site of a presumed Bronze Age barrow and forms the basis of this phase of mitigation.

The earliest known remains lie to the west of the proposed mitigation area, within the larger area of development and are represented by a number of known cropmark enclosures, presumed to be of prehistoric or Roman date (HER 134140, 135696) (Fig 3). This is a conclusion supported by geophysical survey and by fieldwalking data which recorded prehistoric and Roman finds in the area. Aerial photographs also show parallel ditches (HER 129856) across the southern part of the site, this anomaly may represent a trackway leading to the enclosures.

Late 19th-century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps show the development area as a series of fields, a pattern which continued relatively unchanged to the present day. By the 1950s the outer limits of Northampton had begun to encroach on the southern limit of the site with the new developments at White Hills and Obelisk. One of the southern fields is labelled as allotments and the outline of what was to become Westview Farm is stippled.

The Stage 1 works confirmed the reliability of the geophysical and aerial photographic surveys. The south-eastern field had no cropmark features or geophysical anomalies but was thought to contain a number of important earthworks based on information with the HER. The 11 trenches (Trenches 55-65) placed within this field recorded no archaeological deposits and the assumed earthworks noted by Welsh in 1995 were proved to be natural topographic features.

The north-eastern field contained 13 trenches (Trenches 42-54) with six targeted upon a loose complex of linear and curvilinear features with a centrally placed 'ring ditch', which was thought to be either a ploughed-out prehistoric burial mound or part of a searchlight battery (HER4426/0/1) (Fig 2). Trench 52 was placed across the 'ring ditch' and confirmed the presence of features of World War 2 date. Excavation demonstrated that the encircling ditch, filled with clinker, cut through the subsoil and survived to a depth of 0.25m.

The World War 2 features identified in the evaluation are likely to be the remains of a searchlight battery enclosure (HER4426/0/1). Other examples identified across the United Kingdom suggest that the site may comprise a ditch and bank enclosure with internal fixing points for a possible searchlight, gun emplacement and associated activity. The batteries were constructed as a result of mounting concern at the beginning of the war by the Anti-Aircraft (AA) Command about the identification of hostile aircraft (Dobinson 2001). The types varied from temporary outposts accommodated in tents to a site with a number of fully concreted emplacements with command posts. At the beginning of the war the searchlight locations tended to be situated singly across the landscape, the shift to clustered sites took place from 1940 to 1941 (Dobinson 2000). From the autumn of 1941 the system of searchlight defence was rationalised into a 'belt system' of lights and gun emplacements which were located on the approach to major cities.

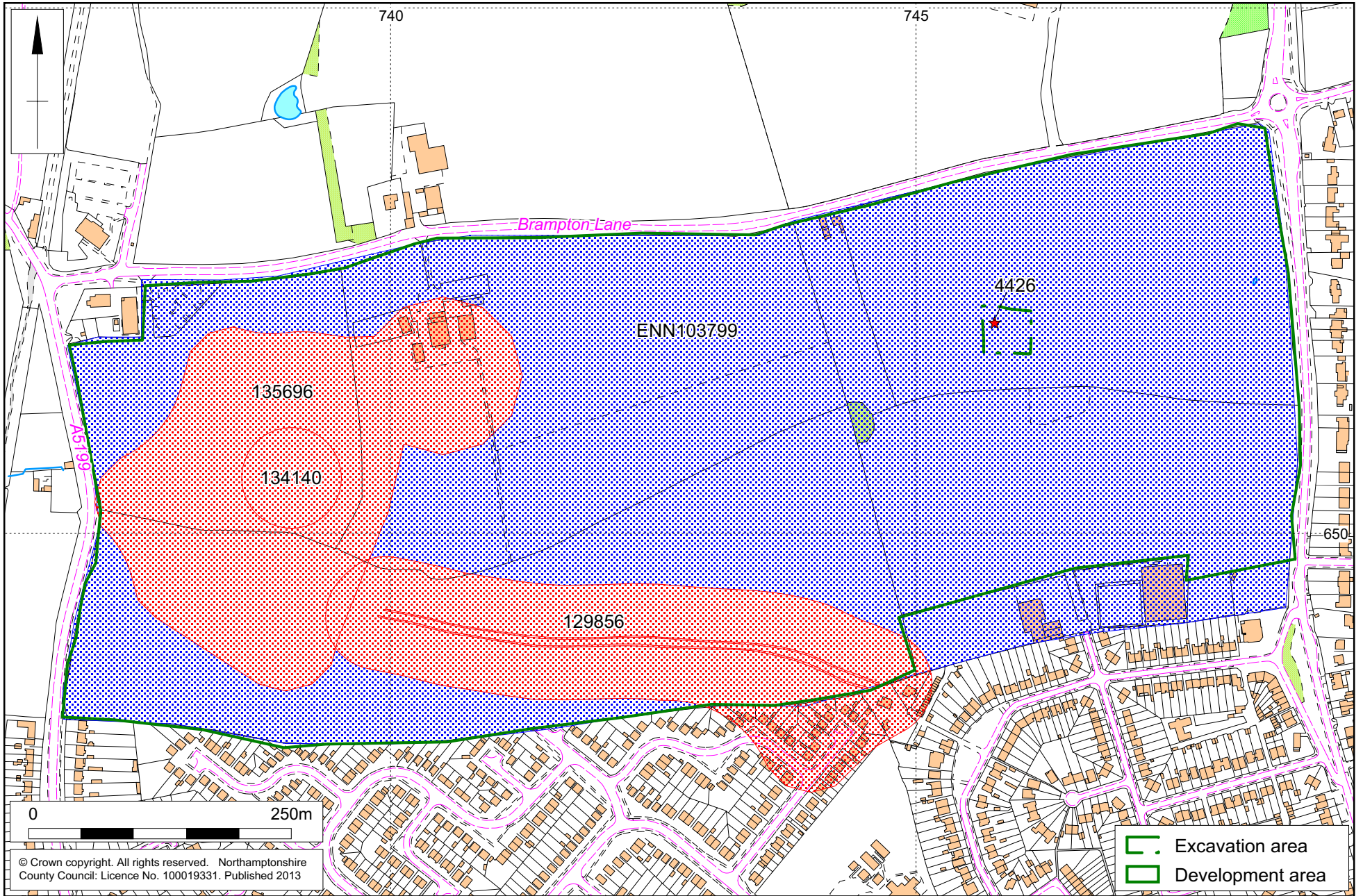
3 METHODOLOGY

The site was excavated in accordance with a plan prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology and approved by Lesley-Ann Mather (Senior Planning Archaeologist, Northamptonshire) (Fig 2).

Scale 1:5000 (A4)

Selected Historic Environment Record data within development area

Fig 3



The mitigation area was focussed on the World War 2 features identified in Trench 52 (Fig 3) and measured 0.2ha. The excavation area was positioned using a Leica system 1200 differential GPS.

A 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.9m-wide ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil to reveal the archaeological horizon. Features were known to cut through the remnant subsoil. The excavation area was cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features. The area had been disturbed by deep ploughing following the trench evaluation, this scarring made identifying archaeological features in the north-east part of the area very difficult. A hand-drawn plan of all archaeological features was made at scale 1:250 and was related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Leica system 1200 differential GPS. Archaeological features and deposits were examined by hand excavation to determine their nature, date and significance. Recording followed standard NA procedures as described in the *Fieldwork Manual* (NA 2011). Deposits and features were described on *pro-forma* sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. Context sheets were cross-referenced to scale plans, section drawings and photographs. Photography comprised 35mm black and white film supplemented with high resolution digital images. Sections were drawn at scale 1:10 and related to Ordnance Survey datum. Spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector to maximise the recovery of metal objects.

All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (IfA 2008).

4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

4.1 Introduction

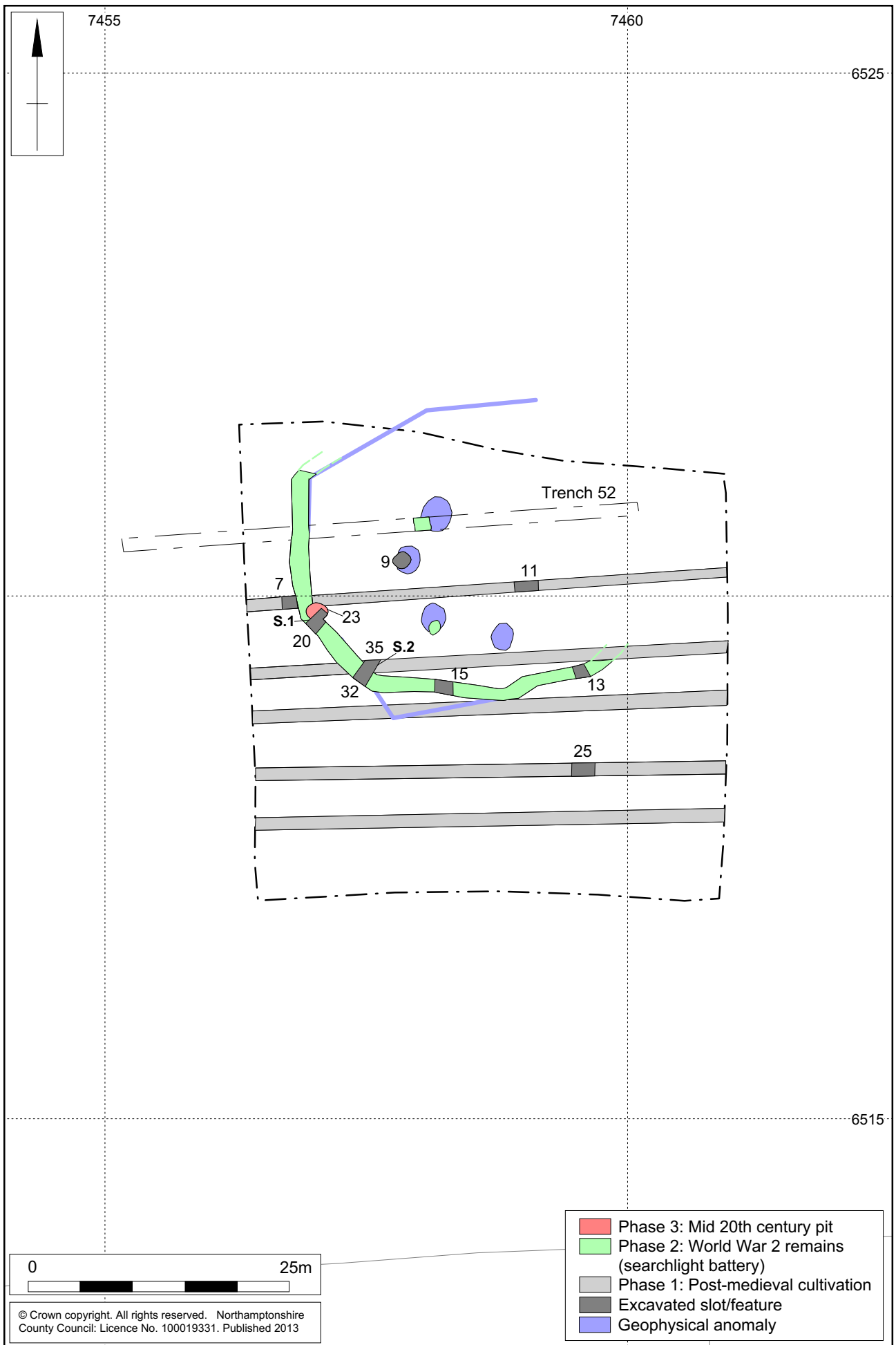
The results of the mitigation are presented below in stratigraphic sequence by phase, preceded by a description of the general stratigraphy within the excavated area. Fills are only described where appropriate, full context descriptions are included in the appendix.

4.2 General stratigraphy

The topsoil (1) was loose mid yellowy-brown sandy silt with frequent ironstone laminar fragments and cobbles throughout. It survived to a depth of between 0.20 and 0.28m. Its removal revealed the World War 2 archaeological horizon. All archaeological features, unless otherwise stated, cut the subsoil (2). This was a layer of light yellowy-brown sandy silt with moderate quantities of ironstone fragments, its full depth was not recorded across the site as it was only removed where it was extremely shallow. Where exposed the natural substrate (3) was ironstone bedrock with areas of ironstone and sandstone brash.

4.3 Post-medieval cultivation

Remnant furrows, aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, from a post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation system were present across the excavated area (Fig 4). The furrows were spaced between 5 and 6m apart and were approximately 1.2m wide. Four slots were excavated through three of the furrows ([7]/[11], [25] and [34], all of which were very shallow at approximately 0.10m deep.



Scale 1:500 (A4)

Plan of excavation area showing geophysical anomalies and features in Trench 52 Fig 4

Two produced small artefact assemblages, fill (6) in furrow [7] contained three clay tobacco-pipe stems dating from the 19th to 20th centuries, a piece of green bottle glass and a sherd of 19th to 20th-century utilitarian white ware pottery. A 19th-century sherd of porcelain was recovered from fill (24) in association with a mid 19th century+ firebrick fragment, indicating a mid to late 19th century date for the disuse of this cultivation system.

4.4 World War 2 remains searchlight battery

This phase comprises the southern and western sides of a hexagonal or octagonal ditched enclosure with an internal area of approximately 30m. Two shallow pits were recorded within the enclosure in the excavation and an unexcavated third was observed in Trench 52 where it was identified as a possible ditch. These features matched well with the geophysical anomalies although a fourth pit type anomaly was not identified (Fig 4).

Outer ditch

The ditch was recorded in three excavated sections and was also recorded in Trench 52 in the evaluation from 2006. The ditch had gradual eroded upper sides and a variable base, it measured approximately 2m wide and between 0.45m and 0.60m deep. The variance in depth and profile was associated with changes in the underlying geology, where the bedrock outcrops the ditch base was flatter and slightly shallower.

Where fully excavated, the ditch had a broadly similar fill pattern (Fig 5, Sections 1 and 2) with primary in washed deposits derived from the loose, stony edge of the ditch accumulating in the base. The upper fills contained a distinct layer of deliberately deposited slag and clinker, this material probably originally served as hard standing within the enclosed area. The slag/clinker was sealed by dumped material including brick fragments. The final fill was similar to the subsoil, through which the ditch was cut, and probably accumulated in the hollow above the sagged fill of the backfilled ditch after it had become disused. The upper fills of the ditch ((12), (16) and (27)) contained a mixed assemblage of modern artefacts including 19th to 20th-century clay tobacco-pipe stem, pottery dating from the 18th to 20th centuries, wine bottle fragments, drain pipe fragments and 19th to 20th-century brick fragments including firebricks and perforated air bricks. The ditch was later than post-medieval furrow [34] (Fig 5, Section 2) and was earlier than pit [23] (Fig 5, Section 1).

Internal features

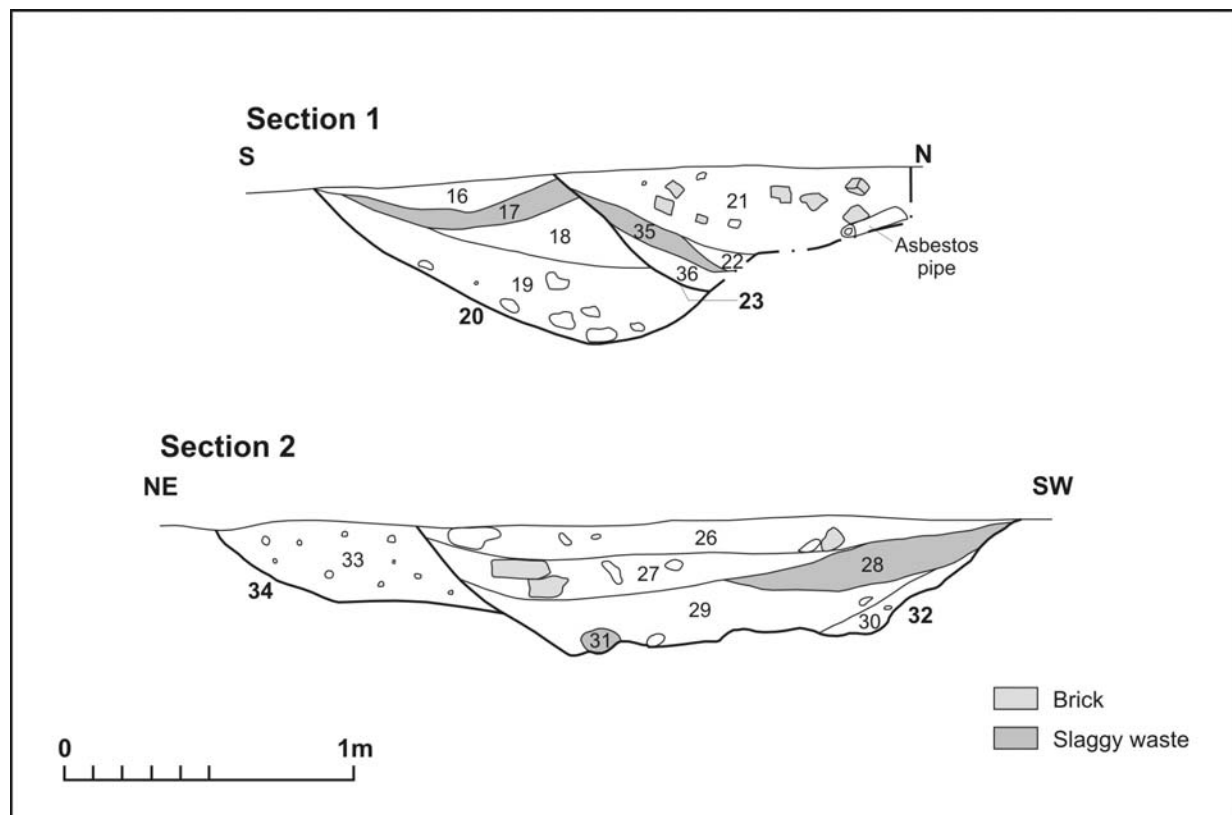
Two pits were located in the interior of the enclosure, one of which was excavated. Sub-circular pit [9] measured 1.75m wide and less than 0.1m deep and had shallow irregular sides. It contained a nodule of melted glass and coke fragments (8).

These two pits, the third seen in the evaluation and the fourth identified in the geophysical survey form an irregularly-spaced arc towards the centre of the enclosure, positioned between 3m and 6m apart. No corresponding north-east arc was identified in any of the phases of work and therefore it seems likely that they were not part of a continuous ring. The shallow depth and irregular profile of the excavated example suggests that they may not have been deliberately cut features but might have been erosive features caused by positioning/repositioning heavy pieces of military equipment.

4.5 Modern pit

One feature was identified that post dated the disuse of the World War 2 enclosure ditch. Pit [23] was cut through the inner side of the backfilled enclosure ditch (Fig 5, Section 1). The pit measured 2.6m in diameter and was 0.42m+ deep, excavation of

the feature stopped when asbestos piping was discovered in the upper fill. The lowest fill (36) was in-washed primary material derived from ditch [20] through which the pit was cut. This was sealed by a clinker deposit



Scale 1:25

Sections 1 and 2 Fig 5

again derived from the upper fills of the earlier ditch and then backfill deposits containing brick, rubble and asbestos piping. The upper fills contained ironwork of relatively recent date including a screw, a nail and a wall hook with a pen-annular ring attached; fragments of glass including bottle glass, plain window glass and wire netting reinforced safety glass; brick fragments were also recovered including frogged 19th to 20th century examples from brickworks in Bedfordshire and a white glazed cownose brick derived from a Leeds brickworks.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Pottery, clay pipe, ceramic, glass and metalwork by Tora Hylton

Thirty-two finds, not including brick, were recovered from the excavation area and are briefly described below in Table 1. All are likely to be either late post-medieval or modern in date.

Table 1: Finds by category (excluding brick)

	Context	Fill of	Count	Type	Spot date	
Pottery	(6)	Plough furrow [7]	1	Utilitarian white ware	19th to 20th centuries	
	(16)	Ditch [20]	2	Utilitarian white ware	19th to 20th centuries	
			1	Cream ware (vestige of florid motif)	c 1720 to 1820	
			1	Glazed red earthenware	19th century	
			1	White salt-glazed stoneware	c 1720 to 1780	
	(24)	Plough furrow [25]	1	Porcelain	c 19th century	
	(27)	Ditch [32]	1	Utilitarian ware	19th to 20th centuries	
Total			8			
Clay pipe	(6)	Plough furrow [7]	3	Clay tobacco pipe stems – small bore	19th to 20th centuries	
	(16)	Ditch [20]	1	Clay tobacco pipe stems – small bore	19th to 20th centuries	
Total			4			
Ceramic	(27)	Ditch [32]	1	Pipe/drain fragment		
Total			1			
Glass	(6)	Plough furrow [7]	1	Bottle glass - green		
	(8)	Pit [9]	1	Elongated nodule of melted glass		
	(21)	Pit [23]	1	Bottle glass – green		
			1	Window glass – clear		
			4	Safety glass reinforced with wire netting	20th-century	
	(27)	Ditch [32]	2	Clear glass sherds with green paint		
		1	Wine bottle sherd			
Total			11			
Metalwork	(14)	Ditch [15]	1	Stamped copper alloy button, four perforations	19th to 20th centuries	
	(14)	Ditch [15]	1	Iron nail		
	(22)	Pit [23]	1	Iron wall hook with pen-annular ring attached		
			1	Iron staple		
			1	Iron screw		
			1	Iron bar with semi-circular cross-section		
			1	Iron wire fragment		
			1	Iron wire fragment		
			1	Iron rod fragment		
	Total			9		

5.2 Brick by Pat Chapman

Eleven brick samples were taken from four contexts: two from fill (12) in ditch [13], six from fill (21) in pit [23], one from fill (24) in plough furrow [25] and two from fill (27) in

ditch [32]. Three of the bricks have names that are traceable, two from context (21) and the only brick from context (24).

One from context (21) is a product of the London Brick Company, with LBC on one side of the frog and PHORPRES on the other. The LBC was formed in the 1890s from brick companies in Peterborough and Bedfordshire, the latter with 'Fletton' bricks that were pressed four times, hence the tradename Phorpres. There is an 'S' and a number, 73, on the header end of the frog, but their significance has not been ascertained.

The other brick from (21) is the end of a white clay white glazed cownose with FARNLE on the wide shallow frog. This is from the brickworks of the Farnley Iron Company Ltd of Leeds, founded 1846 and taken over by the Leeds Fireclay Company in 1889. This type of brick would have been used at the end of a wall.

A large fragment of an unfroged brick with .TOURBR. stamped on the top comes from context (24). This is most likely a firebrick from Stourbridge, an area noted for refractory bricks that can resist very high temperatures, and were used in the fireboxes of steam engines for example. These would date from the mid 19th century onwards.

Of the remaining eight samples, one brick from pit fill (21) has the letters EAST impressed, but this is not enough for identification, although the fabric is very similar to the flettons. The two brick fragments from ditch fill (27) are perforated air bricks, one with round perforations 15mm in diameter, the other has small 8mm square holes. A wedge-shaped brick from ditch fill (12) is made in the same fabric as the Stourbridge firebrick. The other four samples include a fragment of a friable handmade brick and three plain factory made bricks in different fabrics.

Overall, these bricks are broadly datable from the mid 19th century to the mid 20th century and indicate a range of uses, probably related to industrial rather than domestic occupation.

5.3 Slag by Andy Chapman and John Walford

Deposits of slag/cindery material were recovered from fill (8) in Pit [9]. As these were a possible cause of a series of geophysical anomalies, a sample, weighing 350g, was retained. Four fragments were tested with a Bartington MS2B magnetic susceptibility bench metre. All proved to have some degree of magnetic susceptibility: two were relatively low, at 23 and 57 SI units, but the other two were more strongly susceptible, at 2493 and 3897 SI units, levels that could produce magnetic anomalies such as those detected in the geophysical survey.

The two small pieces with high magnetic susceptibility are both light and vesicular fuel ash slags with fluid surfaces; the piece giving the highest reading has a particularly fluid, black and glassy, surface. Both are non-magnetic. The pieces with low magnetic susceptibility are vesicular fuel ash slags, without fluid surfaces. The sample from context (8) includes a larger block of cindery fuel ash slag, measuring 115x70x 60mm, without a fluid surface.

A sample, weighing 650g, from context (17) comprises several fragments of similar material, including a block of cindery fuel ash slag, measuring 105x70x45mm, and smaller pieces, some with fluid surfaces.

The material is all fuel ash slag, and the size of the larger pieces indicates that this is industrial waste. There is nothing to indicate the specific nature of the high temperature process that has created this fuel ash slag, and it might derive from the firing of a local power station or some other modern high temperature industrial process.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

All features encountered within the excavation area dated from the post-medieval period onwards and relate to three phases of activity. The three phases comprise post-medieval agricultural features; an early 2nd World War searchlight battery site and a later rubbish pit that probably dates from between 1942 and the 1960s.

6.2 Post-medieval agriculture

The shallow bases of five fairly regularly spaced furrows aligned west-south-west to east-north-east were recorded. The furrows run parallel with the late 19th century field boundaries depicted on the 1886 to 1889 Ordnance Survey map (Old Maps 2013), that remained predominantly unchanged till the present day. The artefact assemblages recovered from the furrows suggests that they were out of use by the mid to late 19th century.

6.3 World War 2 Searchlight battery site

A probable octagonal ditch surrounded three to four eroded pits possibly derived from soil compression by heavy pieces of equipment. The backfilled ditch contained a dump of fuel ash slag and clinker, derived from high temperature modern industrial processes, that might have been the remains of material deliberately imported to the site to provide associated hard standing or internal surfaces. Brick rubble recovered from the ditch and the nearby furrows included non-domestic examples and probably derived from an industrial or similar, non-domestic, context.

These features have been identified as the remains of a probable Searchlight battery (NHER 4426/0/1) within the Historic Environment Record (HER) on the basis of aerial photographic interpretation and from local recollection that a search light battery was sited in this field in 1941-2. They are not recorded on any of the available maps for the area from the late 19th century through to the late 20th century where the pattern of fields remained fairly constant throughout the modern period, and are therefore unlikely to relate to 19th to 20th century agricultural use of the land. A vertical aerial photograph taken in 1945 shows a pen-annular cropmark that is likely to be the octagonal ditch, but no surviving above ground installations were noted. This aerial photograph is likely to be the basis for the HER reference.

The surviving features correspond well with descriptions of searchlight batteries. The searchlights themselves were often portable and powered by generators (Fig 6) and were surrounded by a small ditched enclosure with an upcast bank and passive air defence trenches for shelter during raids (Dobinson 2000). These would have been supplemented by sandbag walls and revetments which, once dismantled, would leave no archaeological trace. In 1940 searchlight sites were often single installations, later they were reorganized into clustered sites before reverting later in the war into non-clustered positions (Dobinson 2000). The absence of other similar features within the wider development area suggests this was part of an early 1940s non-clustered site, its removal by 1945 indicates that it was no longer in use towards the end of the war. Notes held within the HER, dated September 1940, from a local Search Light Regiment (S/I 467 S/L Battery, 72 S/L regiment indicate that a Machine Gun emplacement was converted to a searchlight battery around this time.

The 18th and 19th-century pottery recovered from the ditch is likely to be residual as it was associated with material clearly dating from the 20th century. Although no definitive military remains or diagnostic artefacts were recovered from these features

the balance of evidence suggests that they were a part of a military installation that morphologically is most similar to a search light battery.



Mobile searchlight installation (unknown source) Fig 6

6.4 Mid 20th century rubbish pit

The pit post-dating the searchlight battery contained brick rubble, ironwork fixtures and fittings, wire reinforced safety glass and asbestos piping. The finds suggest that it was deliberately dug to dispose of material associated with the demolition of a non-domestic structure. The artefact assemblage indicates a mid 20th century date, and contained no material indicative of later 20th or early 21st century use. The pit is therefore likely to date from between the mid 1940s and the late 1960s.

6.5 Project termination

The fieldwork undertaken addressed the condition applied to the planning application for the development area. This report, when approved by the Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Advisor, represents the final element in the archaeological mitigation works for that condition.

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Northamptonshire Archaeology
a service of Northamptonshire County Council

July 2013

APPENDIX: CONTEXT DATA

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Dimensions (m)	Artefacts
1	Topsoil		Loose yellow-brown sandy silt	0.20 to 0.28m thick	
2	Subsoil		Loose yellow-brown sandy silt	Unexcavated	
3	Natural		Ironstone brash with sandy silt		
4	Void				
5	Void				
6	Furrow fill	[7]	Loose grey-brown sandy silt	0.10m deep	Pottery Clay tobacco pipe Glass
7	Furrow		ENE to WSW linear with irregular sides and base	1m wide 0.10m deep	
8	Pit fill	[9]	Loose orange-brown silty sand with frequent ironstone inclusions	< 0.10m deep	Glass Slag
9	Pit		Sub-circular with gradual sides and an uneven base	1.75m long 0.98m wide <0.10m deep	
10	Furrow fill	[11]	Loose grey-brown sandy silt	0.08m deep	
11	Furrow		ENE to WSW linear with irregular sides and an irregular base	1.06m wide 0.08m deep	
12	Ditch fill	[13]	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	0.13m deep	Brick
13	Ditch		Curvilinear, aligned north-east to south-west, gradual sides and an irregular flattish base	0.73m wide 0.13m deep	
14	Ditch fill	[15]	Loose orange-brown sandy silt	0.19m deep	Iron nail CuA button
15	Ditch		Curvilinear aligned east to west with gradual sides and an irregular flattish base	0.95m wide 0.19m deep	
16	Ditch fill	[20]	Loose grey-brown sandy silt	0.10m deep	Pottery Clay tobacco pipe Slag
17	Ditch fill	[20]	Firm black slag and clinker		
18	Ditch fill	[20]	Loose grey-brown silty sand	0.28m deep	
19	Ditch fill	[20]	Firm grey-brown silty sand with frequent degraded ironstone fragments	0.24m deep	
20	Ditch		Curvilinear aligned north-west-south-east, gradual sided with a concave base	1.35m+ wide 0.60m deep	
21	Pit fill	[23]	Firm brownish-grey sandy silt	0.30m+ deep	Glass Brick Metalwork
22	Pit fill	[23]	Firm yellow-brown clay	0.10m+ deep	
23	Pit		Circular, fairly steep sided where observed, base not seen	2.6m diameter 0.30m+ deep	
24	Furrow fill	[25]	Loose grey-brown sandy silt	0.10m deep	Pottery Brick
25	Furrow		East-north-east to west-south-west linear, with gradual sides and an irregular flattish base	1.60m wide 0.10m deep	
26	Ditch fill	[32]	Loose light brownish-grey silty sand	0.10m deep	
27	Ditch fill	[32]	Firm grey brown silty sand	0.18m deep	Pottery Ceramic drain

					Glass Brick
28	Ditch fill	[32]	Loose black silty, abundant slag/clinker	0.14m deep	
29	Ditch fill	[32]	Loose orange-brown sandy silt	0.18m deep	
30	Ditch fill	[32]	Loose mid orange-brown sand	0.08m deep	
31	Ditch fill	[32]	Slag/clinker	0.10m deep	
32	Ditch		Curvilinear, aligned south-east to north-west eroded fairly steep sides and irregular flat base	2.1m wide 0.4m deep	
33	Furrow fill	[34]	Loose grey-brown sandy silt	0.26m deep	
34	Furrow		ENE to WSW linear with gradual sides and a flat base	0.72m wide 0.26m deep	
35	Pit fill	[23]	Friable dark grey clinker and slag	0.11m deep	
36	Pit fill	[23]	Friable mid orangey brown clay silt	0.08m deep	



Northamptonshire County Council

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