

Northamptonshire Archaeology

An archaeological observation, investigation recording, analysis and publication during groundworks on land at 1 Furtho Lane, Potterspury Northamptonshire

August 2012



Northamptonshire Archaeology

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Paul Clements Report 12/148 August 2012



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QUALITY CONTROL

	Print name	Signed	Date
Checked by	Jason Clarke		10/8/12
Verified by	Adam Yates		10/8/12
Approved by	Steve Parry		10/8/12

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project name	An archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication during groundworks at 1 Furtho Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire		
Short description	In August 2012 an archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology during the groundworks for the construction of two new dwellings. No archaeological features were observed during the excavations. Modern pottery and bricks were recovered from the topsoil, but were not retained.		
Project type	Archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication		
Site status	None		
Previous work	None		
Current Land use	Garden		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type/ period Significant finds	None None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Northamptonshire		
Site address	1 Furtho Lane, Potterspury		
Study area (sq metres)	c 0.07 Ha		
OS Easting & Northing	NGR: 476264 243058		
Height OD c.90m aOD			
PROJECT CREATORS	1		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology		
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council		
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology		
Director/Supervisor	Paul Clements (NA)		
Project Manager Sponsor or funding body	Steve Parry (NA) Mr S Holton		
PROJECT DATE	IVII S HOILOIT		
Start date	7/8/2012		
End date	8/8/2012		
ARCHIVES	Location	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)	
7	(Accession no.)	conton (eg poner), anima sone etc)	
Physical	Northamptonshire		
	Archaeology		
Paper		Site Records	
Digital		Client Report (PDF)	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, po	ublished, forthcoming, unpublished	
Title	An archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication during groundworks at 1 Furtho Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire, August 2012		
Author	Paul Clements		
Serial title and volume	Northamptonshire Archaeology Report No: 12/148		
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Front cover: Western dwelling looking north-east Back cover: View of eastern dwelling looking west

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION DURING GROUNDWORKS ON LAND AT 1 FURTHO LANE, POTTERSPURY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, AUGUST 2012

Abstract

In August 2012 an archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology during the groundworks for the construction of two new dwellings. No archaeological features were observed during the excavations. Modern pottery and bricks were recovered from the topsoil, but were not retained

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Mr S Holton to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication during the groundworks for the construction of two new dwellings at 1 Furtho Lane, Potterspury, Northamptonshire (NGR: 476264 243058). The work fulfils Condition 6 of planning consent (S/2012/0220/FUL) following a request for archaeological investigation by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor at Northamptonshire County Council.

The scope of works was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (NA 2012) which followed a brief for archaeological work (NCC 2012). It followed guidlines in the procedural document MOrPHE issued by English Heritage (EH 2006) and the appropriate national standards and guidelines, as recommended by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and topography

The area of development was located on the eastern edge of Pottersbury at 1 Furtho Lane at a height of c.90m aOD (Fig 1). The site was formerly gardens belonging to 1 Furtho Lane. Situated on flat ground approximately 1m below the modern road surface covering an area of 0.07ha (Fig 2). Prior to the groundworks vegetation clearance had taken place around the perimeter of the site.

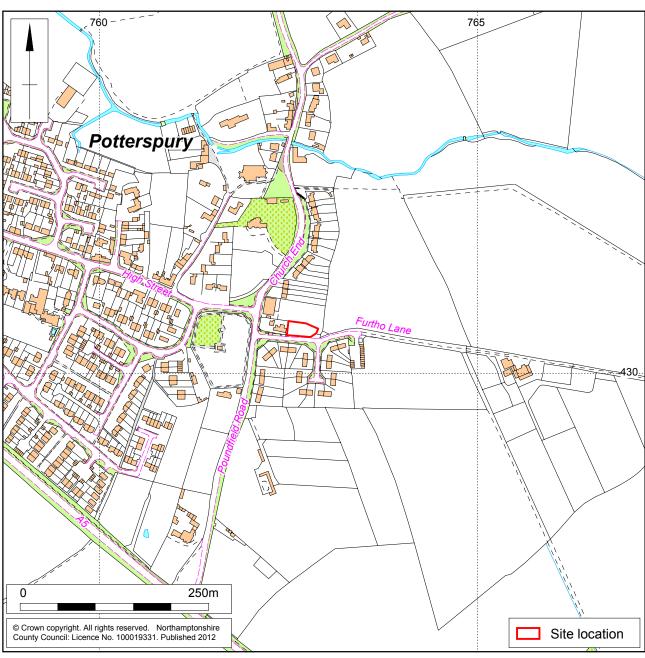
The underlying geology has been mapped by the British Geological Survey of Great Britain 1:50000 scale as Rutland formation mudstone (BGS 2012). The soils are classified as lime rich loams and clays with impeded drainage (Landis, 2012).

2.2 Historical background

No previous archaeological work is recorded as having been carried out within the development area, but lies within an area of high archaeological potential.







Scale 1:5000 Site location Fig 1



Prehistoric finds including a white flint stone axe and other stone implements have been found in the area along with evidence of enclosures from aerial photographs indicating activity in the area.

Potterspury is located on the Roman Road of Watling Street. During development on the eastern side of Potterspury late Iron Age and early Roman pottery sherds were found indicating the location a of a possible settlement (RCHME 1982, 118).

The village is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086AD where it is referred to as *Perie* or *Pirie*. Approximately 150m to the north-west lies the Church of St Nicholas, the earliest parts of which date from the 12th century with later additions in the 14th and 15th centuries, subsequently undergoing extensive restoration in 1848 (NA 2012).

Evidence of pottery production during the medieval and post-medieval periods is well recorded within the village. These include a 14th century kiln and another kiln containing fragments of several types of late medieval pottery found near the vicarage. To the north-west of the site in Church Lane two 17th century kilns, a drying hut, and a possible potters workshop were found during an excavation in 1965 within the grounds of the vicarage (RCHME 1982).

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The aims of the watching brief were to:

- Identify, investigate and record all archaeological deposits, exposed during the groundworks for the new dwellings and any associated groundworks.
- Determine and record the date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological deposits.
- Create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the course of the fieldwork and analysis.

The fieldwork comprised continuous monitoring of the excavations of the foundations of the two new dwellings (Fig 2).

Recording followed standard NA procedures as described in the Fieldwork Manual (NA 2011). All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IfA 2010) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008b). A photographic record was kept in digital format.

4 THE RECORDED EVIDENCE

4.1 General site stratigraphy

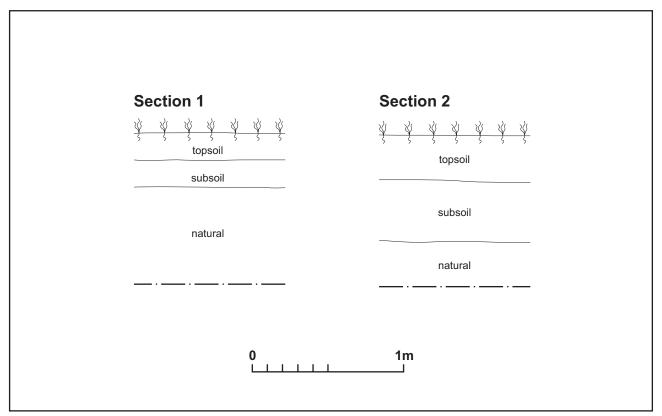
The underlying natural geology was encountered at a depth of between 0.20m and 0.70m below the modern ground surface. This comprised of a north-east aligned band of yellow brown friable mudstone 0.30m thick over a light grey and orangey grey clay (Fig 3). Subsoil of dark reddish brown clay loam was present across most of the site between 0.18m and 0.30m thick. It was not visible in the south-east corner which was highly

disturbed through root action (Fig 4). A dark grey brown clay loam topsoil containing modern bricks, pottery and several clay pipe fragments overlay the subsoil (Fig 5).

Fig 3 South-west section of western dwelling



Fig 4 South-east section of eastern dwelling showing root disturbance



Scale 1:25 (A4) Representative sections Fig 5

4.2 The groundworks and archaeological evidence

The foundation trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.00m below the modern ground surface and 0.40m wide. No archaeological features were identified during the excavations. One modern, disused, ceramic pipe was observed in the north-west corner of the western dwelling. Twentieth century brick, pottery and glass were recovered from the topsoil, but not retained.

5 CONCLUSION

No archaeological features were observed during the excavations for the two new dwellings despite the potential for surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. Residual finds within the topsoil included modern bricks, pottery and glass.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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NA 2011 Archaeological Fieldwork Manual, Northamptonshire Archaeology

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RCHME 1982 An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Northampton Volume iV

WEBSITES

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Landis 2012 http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes Cranfield University National Soils Resources Institute

Northamptonshire Archaeology a service of Northamptonshire County Council

8 August 2012



Northamptonshire County Council

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