



**Northamptonshire  
County Council**

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## Northamptonshire Archaeology

Walkover Archaeological Earthwork Survey at

Callan's Lane Wood

Lincolnshire

February 2006



Carol Simmonds

April 2006

Report 06/53

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**Northamptonshire Archaeology**

2 Bolton House  
Wootton Hall Park  
Northampton NN4 8BE

w. [www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk)

t. 01604 700493/4

f. 01604 702822

e. [sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk](mailto:sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk)



**STAFF**

Project Manager      Anthony Maull Cert. Arch.  
Fieldwork              Mark Patenall  
                                 Carol Simmonds BA  
                                 Tim Upton-Smith BA & PGDip  
Text                      Carol Simmonds  
Illustrations          Carol Simmonds

**QUALITY CONTROL**

	Print name	Signed	Date
Verified by	Anthony Maull		
Checked by	Adam Yates		
Approved by	Andy Chapman		

Acknowledgements  
Mark Bennet at Lincolnshire SMR

**OASIS REPORT FORM**

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Callans LaneWood	
Short description	<i>Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by the Forestry Commission to carry out a walkover survey in Callan's Lane Wood, Lincolnshire. During the survey, accessibility to areas of woodland and flora coverage was assessed. The features noted included the line of a Roman Road, called King Street; a moated enclosure; a rectangular bank and ditch enclosure approximately 30m by 30m, and a series of woodland earthworks and drainage ditches.</i>	
Project type	Walkover Earthwork survey	
Site status		
Previous work		
Current Land use	Woodland	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Moated site, enclosure and woodland earthworks	
Significant finds		
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Lincolnshire	
Site address	Callan's Lane Wood, nr Kirkby Underwood, Lincolnshire	
Study area		
OS Easting & Northing	506,000; 326,000	
Height OD	60m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator		
Project Design originator		
Director/Supervisor	Carol Simmonds Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Anthony Maull Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Forestry Commission	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	13/2/2006	
End date	23/2/2006	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content
Physical		
Paper	LCNCC:2006.48	1 archive box
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report		
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER EARTHWORK SURVEY**  
**AT CALLAN'S LANE WOOD**  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**  
**FEBRUARY 2006**

*Abstract*

*Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by the Forestry Commission to carry out a walkover survey in Callan's Lane Wood, Lincolnshire. During the survey, accessibility to areas of woodland and flora coverage was assessed. The features noted included the line of a Roman Road, called King Street; a moated enclosure; a rectangular bank and ditch enclosure approximately 30m by 30m, and a series of woodland earthworks and drainage ditches.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by the Forestry Commission to undertake a walkover survey at Callan's Lane Wood, Lincolnshire (Fig 1 and 2: centred on NGR 506,000 326,000). The site is situated between the villages of Kirkby Underwood, Bulby and Hanthorpe, in the south western corner of Lincolnshire. The elevation is at an average height of 60m OD.

The forest area is split into four woods including Thorny Wood, Pasture Wood and Scullar Wood (Fig 3). The geology of the area is a chalky till, where clays and loams overlay clay.

**2 OBJECTIVES**

The overall objective, as defined by the Forestry Commission, is to aid and inform the Commission's long term management of Northamptonshire Forest District woodlands through a programme of rapid documentary research and field survey. This will include the identification of location, extent, nature, importance and management requirements of visible archaeological and historic remains. The counties of Northamptonshire, Rutland and Lincolnshire all come under the umbrella of Northamptonshire Forest District.

**3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

A previous archaeological walkover survey was undertaken in 2001 and identified a number of potential archaeological features. These included the line of King Street (a Roman Road linking Water Newton, to Bourne and joining Ermine Street near the Roman Town of Ancaster); medieval ridge and furrow and a medieval to post-medieval moated enclosure.

During the reporting stage a search of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and National Monuments Record (NMR) data for the woodland area and its environs was undertaken (Fig 2). This indicated a broad range of activity from prehistoric times until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Sites and Monuments Records (SMR)

Four sites were identified using the Lincolnshire SMR service, these included:-

**33097- MLI33097**, NGR 507,040 325,280: King Street, (Roman Road which runs from Water Newton *Durobrivae* to Bourne, and then north-west to rejoin Ermine Street at Ancaster). It is present as a broad bank with slight traces of King Street, following the western woodland boundary.

**34355- MLI134355**, NGR 506,400 326,000: Callan's Lane, Pasture, Thorny and Scullar Wood. An area of woodland which is considered to be ancient. Defined by a series of banks and ditches, including a bank running along the boundaries of Scullar Wood

**35267- MLI80057**, NGR 506,320 325,290: Moated site in Scullar Wood. A medieval to post-medieval (1066-1900AD) earthwork, consisting of a bank and ditch with an inner bank. During the initial visits, a possible causeway to the south-west, in addition to possible internal features, were noted. A separate earthwork linear about 10m to the north of the moated site was noted which ran for at least 200m.

**35462-MLI82370**, NGR 506,990 325,610: Ridge and furrow in Thorny Wood. Identified as part of a medieval field system (1066 to 1539 AD) and as medieval ridge and furrow (1066 to 1539 AD).

National Monuments Records (NMR)

NMR data was collected using the online Arts and Humanities Data Service (Archaeology Data Service) for an area 5km by 5km around Callan's Lane Wood (Fig 2).

**348379-** Medieval church of St Mary and All Saints, Kirkby Underwood.

**348382-** Find spot of Neolithic polished stone axe.

**348385-** Woodgrange, a medieval grange documented in a charter, with earthwork features, now levelled.

**348389-** Possible occupation site known from finds.

**348414-** Bulby Hall, medieval moat thought to mark site of a Hall.

**1038389-** Prehistoric or Roman enclosure and field system seen as cropmarks.

**1038390-** Prehistoric or Roman boundary ditch seen as cropmarks.

**1038393-** Roman Road, part of King Street, seen in early aerial photographs and cropmarks. A discontinuous linear bank flanked by two outer ditches, 1720m in length.

**1038484-** A possible stretch of a Roman Road, King Street. It is visible as a cropmark.

**1038485-** Medieval or post-medieval boundaries seen as cropmarks.

**1038486-** A potential medieval quarry, boundaries and ridgeway seen as earthworks.

**1038487-** Probable medieval ridge and furrow.

**1038488**- Probable medieval settlement seen as earthworks.

**1038496**- Roman Road, King Street, seen as a cropmark.

**1143353**- Post-war Radio Station, still in use.

#### **4 METHODOLOGY**

The survey was undertaken in February 2006 to allow for optimum visibility of the woodland landscape. Surveying conditions were generally good, although there were areas of impaired visibility due to heavy undergrowth or impassable ground.

The walkover survey methodology followed the general technique developed for the Salcey Forest Survey & other woodland surveys in Northamptonshire, Peterborough and Milton Keynes forests (Hall 1996 and 2001).

Each section of the woodland, as defined by present ridings, paths or woodland management areas, was walked in transects of approximately 50m intervals. Earthworks and other features were sketch plotted and located onto a series of base maps, with an indication as to preservation and condition. Where earthworks were identified the full outline was measured and plotted.

A qualitative record of the tree and vegetation cover of each section was made indicated by colour shading the ground visibility. This indicated where the undergrowth was so thick that walking was impossible, and also recording 'good', 'fair' and 'poor' categories (Fig 4).

Overall photographs of each woodland area and potential feature were taken using a digital camera from a variety of directions. A record of photographs taken was entered on a cross-referenced index sheet.

#### **5 WALKOVER SURVEY RESULTS**

A woodland boundary defined by a bank and ditch, encloses much of the site area except on the western edge of Pasture wood adjacent to areas *f SY/-/WEM/~ 37/-/37/~* and *e AH/MB/OK 30/20/20* (Fig 5; Plate 1). In places, the ditch had been recut to aid drainage, especially where woodland drainage ditches feed into it.

The Roman Road King Street which was aligned through Thorny Wood from the south-east and along the western perimeter of Callan's Lane Wood, was identified as a woodland track way flanked by avenues of trees (Fig 2, 5; plate2).

A network of roads and rides divide the wood and these are listed where pertinent. Associated drainage ditches can also be seen alongside roads, rides and tracks.

Results are listed according to Forestry Commission woodland management areas and sub areas to enable ease of reference, eg *b LC/BE/AH/~5656/40/~* (Fig 3). They are listed in full as a heading for any archaeological features, but thereon after they are abbreviated to their first two phrases. Where necessary an assessment of ground visibility was undertaken, the results of which listed in the text under the relevant management division (Fig 4).

## 5.1 Callan's Lane Wood (Figs 3, 4, 5 & 6)

*B LC/BE/AH/~ 56/56/40/~*

The visibility was predominantly fair with the occasional area of heavy undergrowth, especially towards the western boundary. The tree cover is mainly deciduous and there is evidence of deliberate planting in the form of tree lines. The Roman Road is present on the western boundary and is visible as a straight, linear low bank flanked on the east by a line of deciduous bushes. Apart from these two indicators there were no other visible upstanding signs of a road, however, fragments of limestone on the surface of the wood in addition to spreads in the adjacent field may indicate its ploughed out alignment. The western edge is demarked by the woodland boundary ditch which in this area is fairly shallow.

The other notable feature in this management zone is the presence of woodland drainage ditches aligned roughly north-west to south-east.

*C LC/LC/AH/~ 59/56/40/~*

This area was not surveyed due to the presence of heavy undergrowth.

*A DF/MB/-/~ 60/39/-/~; D AH/MB/ON/~ 38/38/38/~ & A DF/MB/BE/~ 61/51/61/~*

The visibility in this segment of the woodland was predominantly good, with some areas being fair and others such as *d AH/MB/ON* being impossible to walk due to the presence of heavy undergrowth.

The extensive network of woodland drainage ditches, noted above, continued into the area.

There are other potential archaeological features including a broad, substantial ditch which is aligned north to south (feature 1). It is possible that this is part of an enclosure or field system that predates the woodland.

*B BE/~ 39/~; B & C AH/OK/BE 39/20/39*

This area of woodland has predominately fair visibility with occasional patches of heavy undergrowth, especially adjacent to the main central woodland road.

The extensive woodland drainage ditch network as noted previously continued, with ditches aligned west to east. With the exception of the woodland perimeter ditch, no other archaeological features were seen.

*D NS 85*

This area was not surveyed due to heavy vegetation and closely planted evergreen.

*A MB 2005*

This area was not surveyed due to a fenced area and heavy undergrowth.

*E DF/MB/AH/~ 58/30/58/~*

The ground visibility within this part of the woodland was fair with some evidence of deliberate tree planting.



The woodland drainage ditch network extended into this area; with many of the ditches feeding into each other.

*D BI/MB 2005/2005*

This area was not surveyed due to a fenced area and heavy undergrowth.

*C AH/DF/OK/~ 30/58/20/~ & B BE/DF/XB/~ 58/58/30/~*

The ground for this area was predominantly fair to good in *b BE/DF/XB*. The woodland drainage ditch network continues; usually there are no associated banks.

However, there are other features of interest. In *c AH/DF/OK* there are two parallel broad ditches aligned east to west, about 50m long and 6m wide (features 2 & 3). It is possible that these are part of an earlier field system. There is also a probable coppice bank and ditch aligned east to west (feature 4).

A probable coppice bank and ditch visible towards the eastern perimeter (feature 5). It is approximately 30m long by 7m wide and is orientated west to east. At approximately 20m from the boundary it curves round to the north and joins up with the perimeter woodland boundary. The fact that it has a defined rounded bank makes it anomalous when compared to the other ditch features in the area. It could be that one of the ditches follows and truncates the line of this coppice boundary.

A ditch aligned parallel to the track divided *c AH/DF/OK* from *b BE/DF/XB* (feature 6). It is aligned east to west and curves round to the south approximately 100m from the road. It is visible for about 15m in *b BE/DF/XB*, after which it is no longer seen, due in part to probable truncation by later features. It measures approximately 5m wide and could also be seen in the southern part of *a DF/MB/BE*. This could be an example of an earlier enclosure or field system.

## 5.2 Pasture Wood (Figs 3, 4, 5 & 7)

*F SY/-/WEM/~ 37/-/37/~*

Ground visibility in this area was good with deciduous trees and bushes, overhanging a grass woodland surface.

An enclosure was found consisting of a bank, ditch enclosing a rectangular area measuring approximately 35m by 35m extending the south into the adjacent field, in which no further earthworks were visible on the surface of the field (feature 7). Within the enclosure, a broad 15m by 5m ditch is aligned north-west to south-east, possibly an internal feature. There is no surface indication of date or of any other internal features (Plates 3 & 4).

*E AH/MB/OK 30/20/30*

Ground visibility was good with deciduous trees and bushes, though the ground was wet and boggy in places.

A bank and ditch was located along the western boundary and led off to the south east reflecting the line of the wood (feature 8). As it reached the track it swung round to the east and continued through *b WH/AH* & *a DF/MB* to the central road.

*B WH/AH/MB/~ 61/30/61/~*

Ground visibility was good with evergreen trees overhanging a clean surface devoid of grass or undergrowth. An area measuring approximately 50m by 50m in the north-eastern corner of the area was fenced off for game, restricting access. There is a broad shallow valley aligned north-west to south-east through the area with a narrow, dry drainage ditch along its base.

*A DF/MB/-/~ 61/61/-/~*

Ground visibility was good with planting being mainly deciduous with the occasional evergreens (firs).

A woodland track on the northern boundary turned to divide *a DF/MB* from *b WH/AH*. For most of its length it is clear and passable, however as it turned south it was only noticeable as a gap in the tree line. There is also another woodland track aligned east to west towards the main central road. It disappears about 30m from the road, where the base map shows another north to south track that was not visible.

A network of drainage ditches was observed in the north eastern corner of the area. They are sinuous in plan and appear to have been cut to reflect the alignment of tree planting. In places they hold water, and they feed into a drainage ditch associated with the main central road through the wood.

*D LC/MB/OK/~ 59/-/20/~*

Ground cover was fair but the tree planting was dense with lines of sight being poor.

A network of drainage ditches was observed, some of which continued through from adjacent areas such as *a DF/MB/-/~*.

There is a probable woodland coppice bank and ditch, parallel to the drainage ditch aligned with the track (feature 9). This is 25m long, after which it was no longer visible, and 6m wide.

*C DF/MB/OK/~ 60/40/20/~*

Ground cover was good for the northern 70m and then became impossible due to heavy undergrowth. A network of drainage ditches was recorded in the western part of the area.

*A AH/WH/OK 40/62/20*

Ground cover was fair with mixed deciduous and evergreen tree cover; with a grass woodland surface and some undergrowth.

There is a north-west to south-east aligned ditch which feeds into a woodland enclosure ditch to the north-west.

*D RC/WH/MB/~ 63/63/40/~*

Ground cover was fair with predominantly evergreen tree cover. The ground became wetter and boggy towards the ride to the east.

A drainage ditch network is recorded with two parallel east to west aligned ditches which turns towards the north-east and continue into area *c DF/MB/WH*.

A north to south aligned track is present at about 20m from the western edge of the

wood and survives for a distance of 120m from the southern boundary of the area.

*C DF/MB/WH/~ 62/40/62/~ & B DF/MB/-/~ 59/59/-/~*

A series of drainage ditches associated with the roads and rides were plotted in addition to other woodland drainage ditches, some with plastic pipes to aid water flow. Some of the latter examples are sinuous and appear to reflect the tree planting line (Plate 5).

Along the southern edge, a woodland track follows the edge of the wood, with the perimeter boundary bank and ditch alongside.

### 5.3 Scullar wood (Figs 3, 4, 5 & 8)

*B OK/RC/NS/~ 53/53/53/~*

Ground visibility was mostly poor with areas impossible to walk owing to thick undergrowth and brambles. Tree coverage was mainly a mix of deciduous and evergreen.

The boundary of Scullar Wood and Pasture Wood is defined by a ditch aligned east to west. At its western extremity it diverges from the line of the woodland management area, continuing straight to the western boundary.

A disused ride follows the boundary of *b OK/RC* and *c OK/AH* and can be seen as a clearly defined line of trees running north-east to south-west. However, on the ground, thick undergrowth prevented access.

*C OK/AH 53/53*

Ground visibility was mostly poor with some areas impossible to walk owing to a thick cover of undergrowth and brambles. Good areas of visibility included the eastern fringes and around the area of the moated enclosure. Tree coverage was mainly a mix of deciduous and evergreen with evidence of planting lines in the south-western corner.

#### **Moated enclosure** (Fig 8, feature 11; Plates 6 & 7)

The moated enclosure had been identified in the survey undertaken by APS in 2001 and is recorded in the SMR database. It is located in the south-western corner of the wood and consists of a ditch and internal bank enclosing an area of 43.80m north to south by 47.50m east to west. No discernable internal earthworks or features were noted. In parts, the earthworks were disturbed by animal activity and there was evidence in the southern ditch of early to mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century waste disposal, including glass and ceramic bottles. The south eastern corner is truncated by a later drainage ditch feeding into the outer boundary.

There are no visible earthworks in the agricultural fields to the south and west.

The linear feature listed in the SMR was not identified, probably due to the thick nature of the undergrowth.

There were also signs of previous vehicular access with wheel ruts scarring the woodland ground.

### 5.4 Thorny wood (Figs 3, 4, 5 & 9)

*B DF/MB/-/~ 59/59/-/~; J OK/AH/MB/~ 89/89/20/~ & F RC/DF/AH/~ 57/57/73/~*

The tree cover in the listed areas was fairly light, with the ground obscured in places by log piles, and fallen trees. The area *f RC/DF/AH* was wet and boggy in places.

A coppice enclosure bank and ditch, orientated south-west to north-east was identified, with dimensions of 30m long by 11m wide. The ditch is shallow and indistinct, whereas the bank is rounded and more substantial (plate 8).

The drainage ditch network continued although it is not as extensive as in the western half of *b DF/MB*. A substantial water-filled ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, truncates the probable coppice and ditch for approximately 30m. It then separates from the coppice enclosure and appears to turn into the stream that demarks the boundary between *h RC/DF/MB* and *e RC/DF/AH* (plate 9).

*G BI/MB 2005/2005; I & I MB 58*

This area was not surveyed as it was fenced off.

*B OK/MB/DF/~ 58/58/58/~; F CP/SP 64/65; E GF/MB/~ 61/40/-; C RC/LC 58/58 & D AH/BE/DF 45/58/58*

The ground and tree cover was variable throughout this area. Areas which were not surveyed due to either the presence of heavy undergrowth or fallen trees comprised the south-western corner of *d AH/BE/* and along the northern boundary of *b OK/MB/*. Tree cover was predominantly deciduous with the occasional evergreen in *b OK/MB* and *f CP/SP*.

A network of parallel linear low banks, each about 4m and wide aligned north-west to south-east were identified. These were interpreted in the earlier survey as potential pre-woodland furrows, aligned with the Roman Road, King Street.

Several tracks were located on plan and were rutted mostly.

The network of woodland drainage ditches continued.

*A OK/AH/DF/~ 20/30/61/~; H RC/DF/MB/~ 62/62/62/~; E RC/DF/AH/~ 62/62/62/~ & A*

The ground and tree cover was predominantly fair although much of area 'a' was covered by heavy undergrowth.

The stream cut is a deep water holding feature that feeds into the outer perimeter ditch. It marks the border between *h RC/DF/MB* and *e RC/DF/AH*. The network of woodland drainage ditches continued.

There were two parallel, linear hollows, each one aligned north-east to south-west in *a OK/AH/DF* (features 13 & 14). They are about 50m long by 3m wide and appear as shallow, well silted ditches or natural drainage hollows.

Two parallel ditches aligned north-west to south-east were recorded (features 15 & 16). The south-westerly ditch is approximately 43m long by 7m wide, the other ditch is 30m long and 4m wide. They could be examples of early field systems either relating to the Roman Road or to the ridge and furrow identified in *f CP/SP* etc.

*A RC/AH/BE/~ 61/30/61/~*

The ground was boggy in places, with general fair visibility. Within the area there are

two ponds, each one averaging 10m by 20m in size. They may originally have been natural hollows which have filled up with water from the wet ground within the area. An area is set aside with wire fencing for game, it was therefore inaccessible.

A ditch was noted and is probably a continuation of one of the examples in *e RC/DF/AH* (feature 17). It was 70m long and 6m wide.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The walkover survey at Callan's Lane Wood achieved a relative chronology for the area, mainly through looking at the cutting and truncation of earthworks by later features. No absolute dating was possible.

The full research potential of the survey could be achieved if a thorough archive search was undertaken to ascertain its potential status as Ancient Woodland. In particular how it relates to the Domesday Survey and the post Norman landscape.

The line of King Street is described in the SMR data as a partially upstanding feature and can be seen to have formed a major landscape element. It is currently used as a track or pathway along the edge of the woodland. However, it is of potentially national importance in the consideration of Britain's Roman Road network, and potential settlement and landscape usage in its vicinity. It can be recommended that a more detailed survey of this feature or excavation could be undertaken. Therefore any information that can be obtained regarding its nature would be beneficial.

The presence of the moated site listed in the SMR was confirmed and its general preservation was excellent despite animal activity, tree root disturbance and modern dumping. It is recommended that a full detailed earthwork survey should be carried out. The additional features noted in the SMR also need to be investigated more completely, in particular the potential causeway, and the north to south aligned linear feature which could not be fully surveyed owing to heavy undergrowth. The date and characterisation of the earthwork could be ascertained through excavation, with the recovery of datable artefacts, or by its morphology. With regards to importance, if it is a medieval moated site it certainly of local and could be of regional importance. Further investigation could lead to an understanding of pre woodland or woodland land management. It could indicate the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century colonisation of the woodland landscape through assarting to create farmland (Maull & Chapman 2005, 120; Le Patourel & Roberts, 1978, 50). Its location in the south western corner of the woodland could indicate an association with Elsthorpe Grange.

The presence of ridge and furrow was confirmed, defined by a series of linear banks aligned parallel to the western boundary and the line of King Street. This could indicate that the Roman Road was still used as a thoroughfare with medieval cultivation respecting its alignment. The preservation of the ridge and furrow is by and large good, despite the fact that some examples may represent where flora activity has affected the surface.

The woodland boundaries, in particular the perimeter boundary, as well as the example defining Scullar Wood, vary in condition. In places the outer ditch had been re-cut and is presently used as a drain which the woodland ditches feed into. The bank therefore may have been altered to match this later activity indicating more than one phase of use. The outer woodland boundary would benefit from a basic recording of nature and size. Where applicable, a selection of trial archaeological trenches and environmental

sampling may be undertaken to clarify usage over time and any palaeo-environmental data.

The newly identified enclosure in Pasture Wood is of unknown date and function. Much of it is well preserved and it would benefit from a full detailed earthwork survey. Aerial photography of an adjoining field to the west may, in the right conditions, reveal whether the earthwork continues as a potential negative feature. With regards to the date, and characterisation of this feature, it is possible further documentary research and archaeological excavation of the bank and ditch (depending on the recovery of datable artefacts) may be sufficient.

The system of broad ditches identified in Callan's Wood would benefit from further work, including work to rationalise the nature and extent of it, as it may define an earlier landscape possibly relating to the Roman Road or to medieval activity.

Of the coppice enclosures, it is by and large, unclear as to what age they are, due in part to the way they have been truncated by later activity. This presents a difficulty when trying to assign a measure of importance. The coppice enclosure in the western part of Pasture wood is perhaps the best preserved and may warrant further study. The fact that it dissipates as it nears the boundary is enigmatic. It could continue into the adjacent western field, in which case it may represent a different form of enclosure. Where the earthwork no longer visible south of the enclosure in Pasture Wood, an examination of existing aerial photographs may help.

The drainage ditch network within the survey area was quite extensive. It has almost certainly truncated and disrupted the line of King Street in Pasture Wood. Some of the ditches held water and showed signs of recent maintenance in the form of plastic pipes. They respect the tree line and post date the establishment of the woodland. They represent a later stage of woodland management and, as a consequence, have local significance. When the ditches follow lines of potential earlier woodland coppice boundaries they may have a greater importance.

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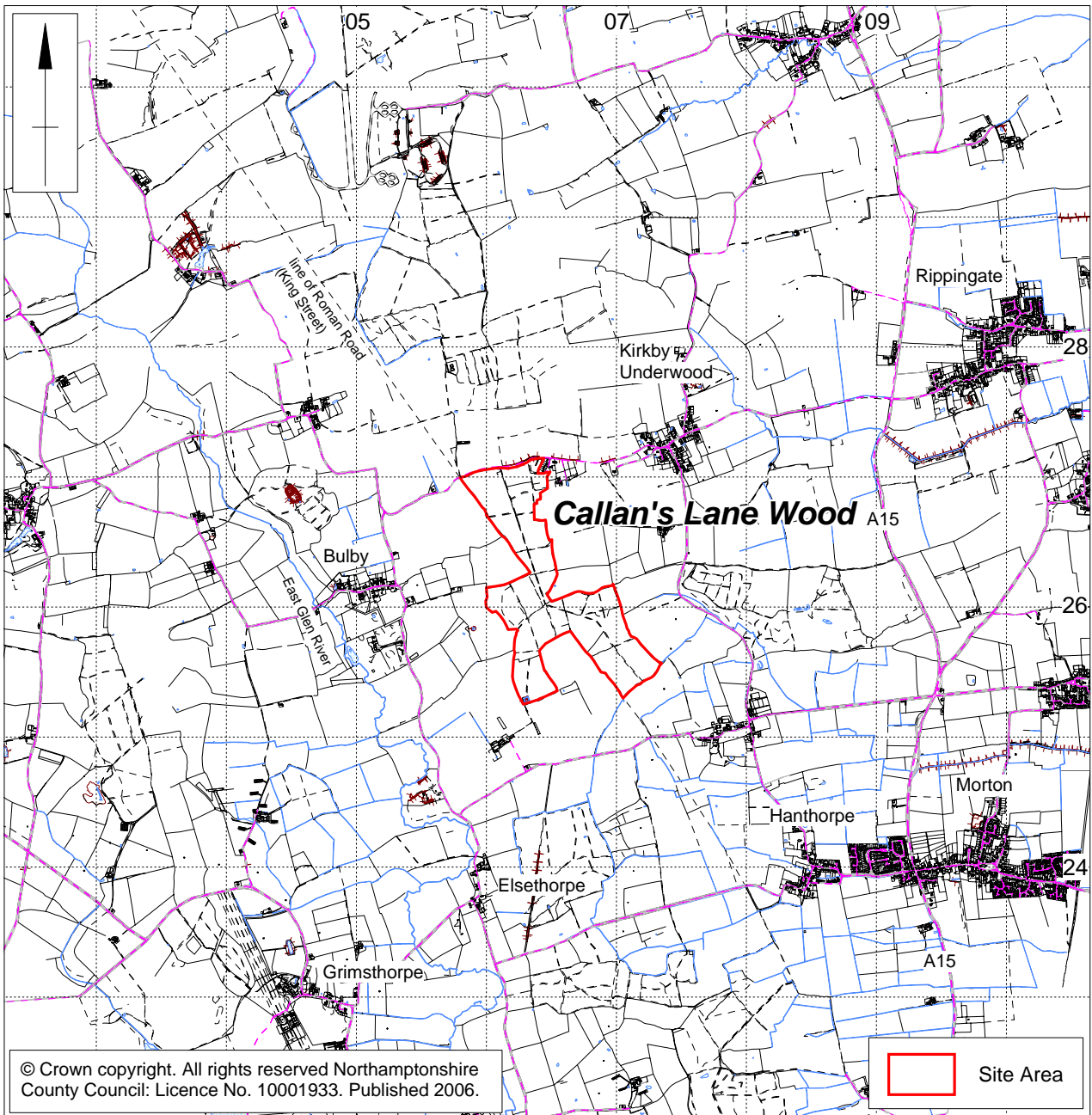
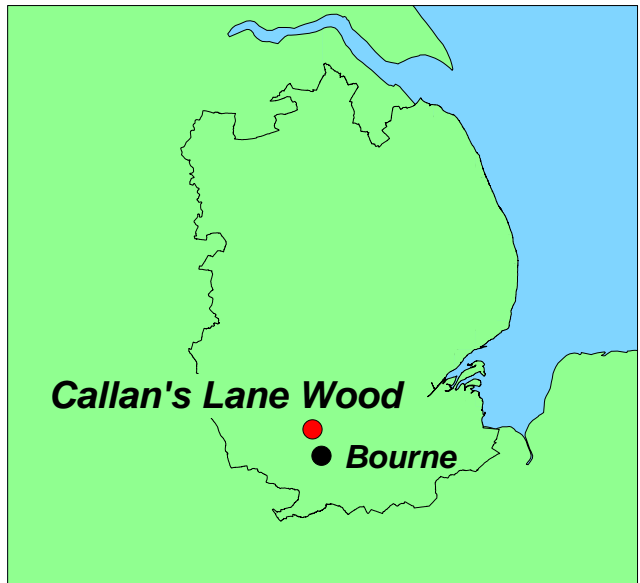
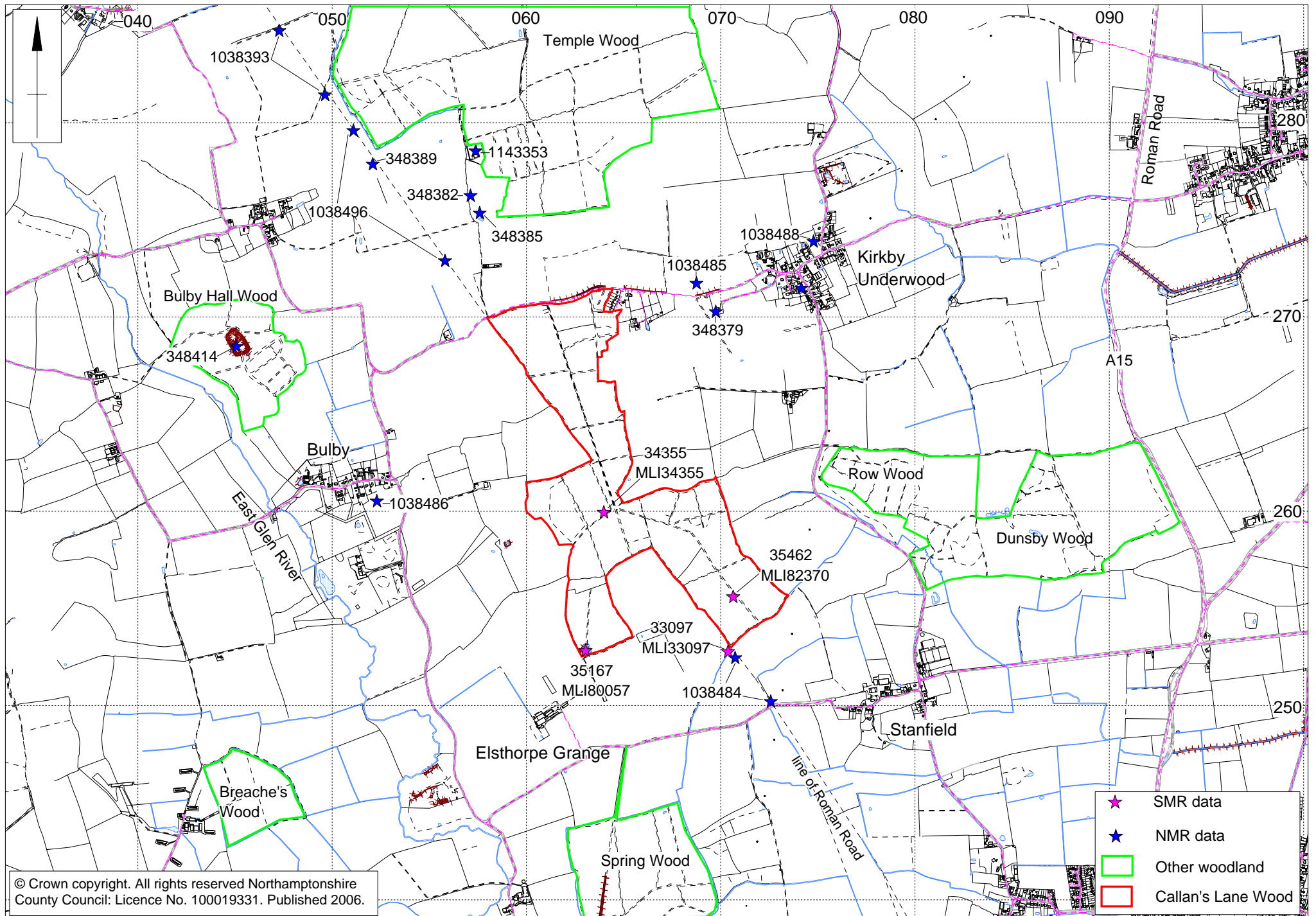


Fig 1: Location

1:50,000

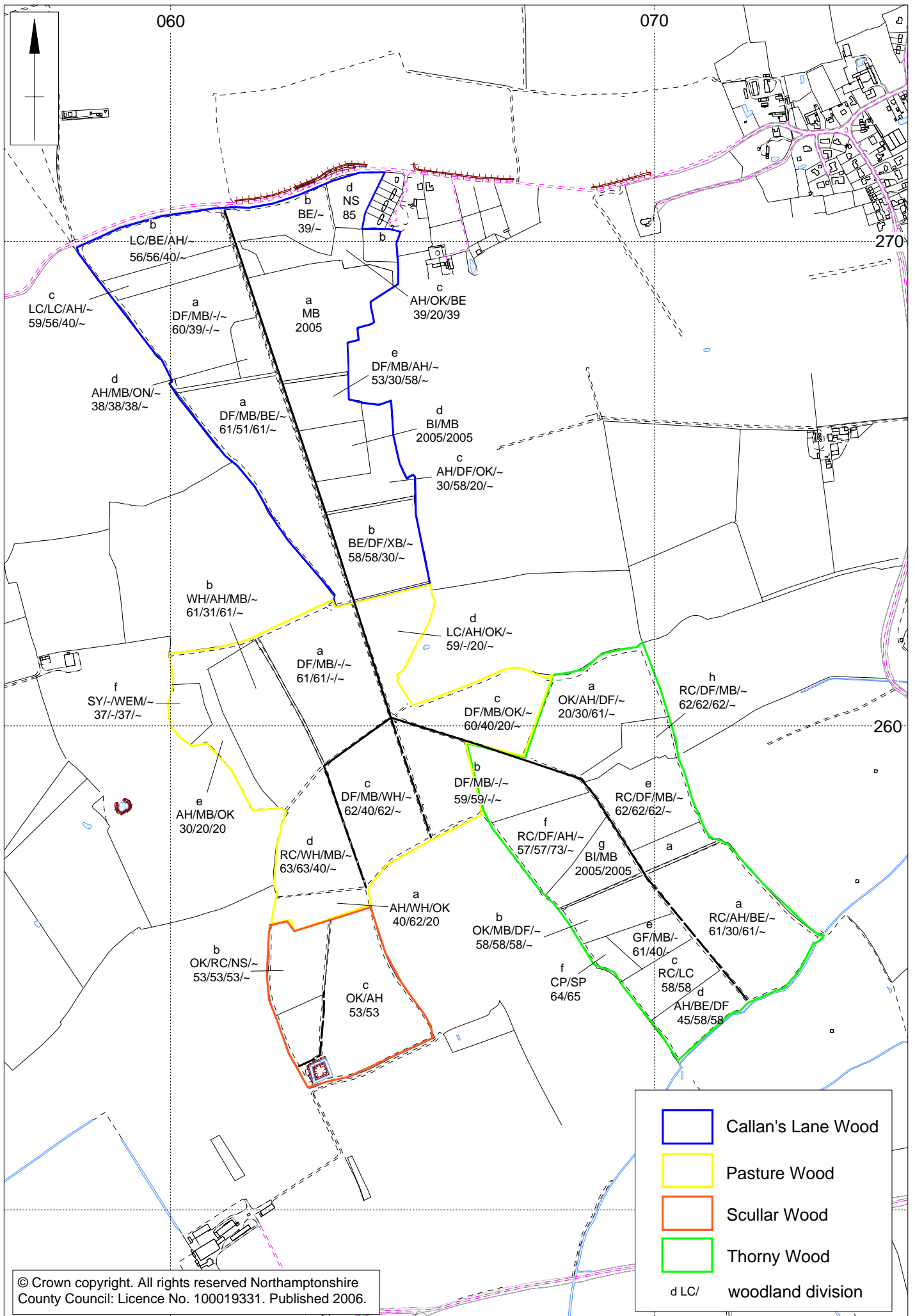




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Fig 2: SMR and NMR data

Scale 1:25,000



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Fig 3: Management areas

1:10,000

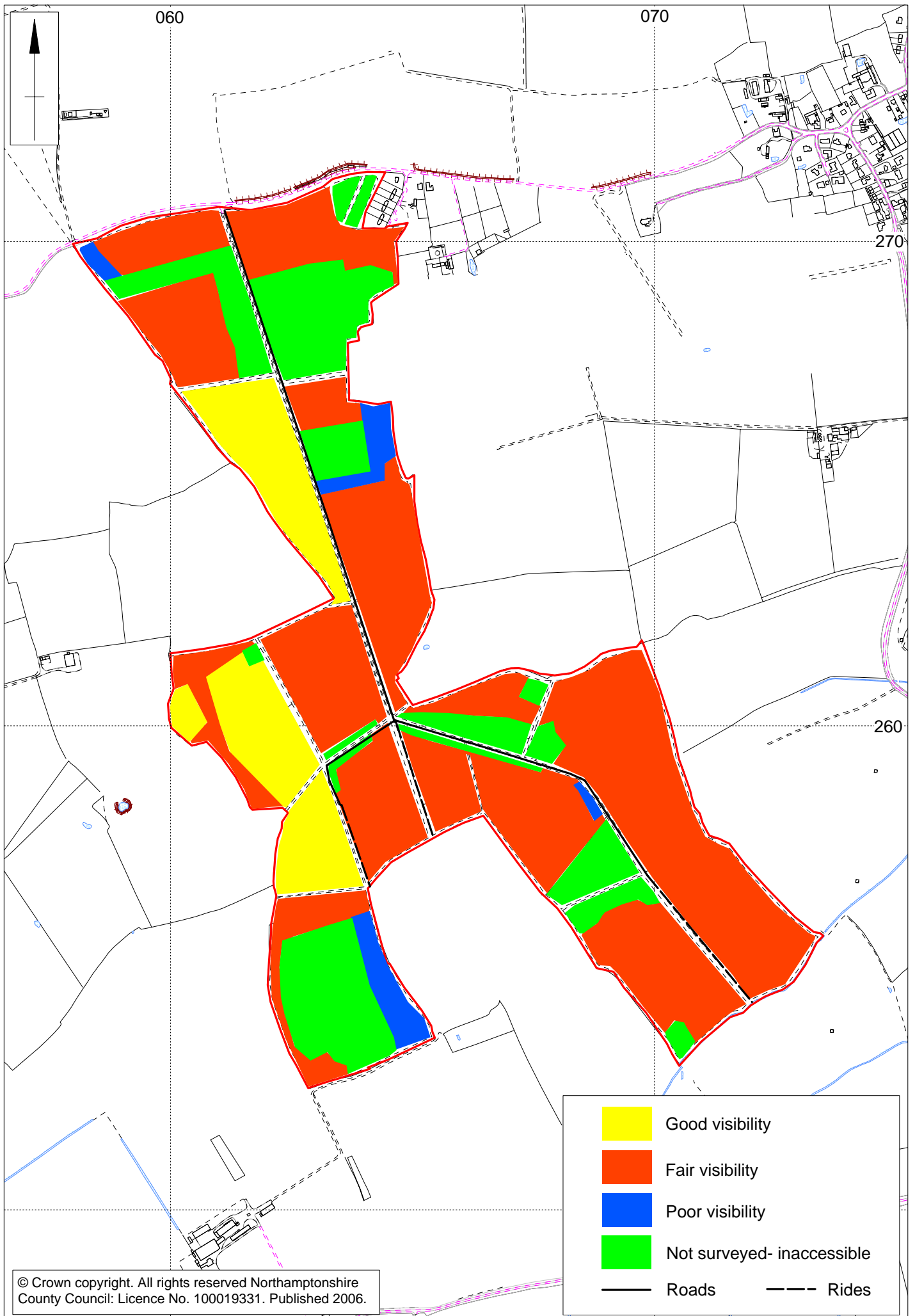
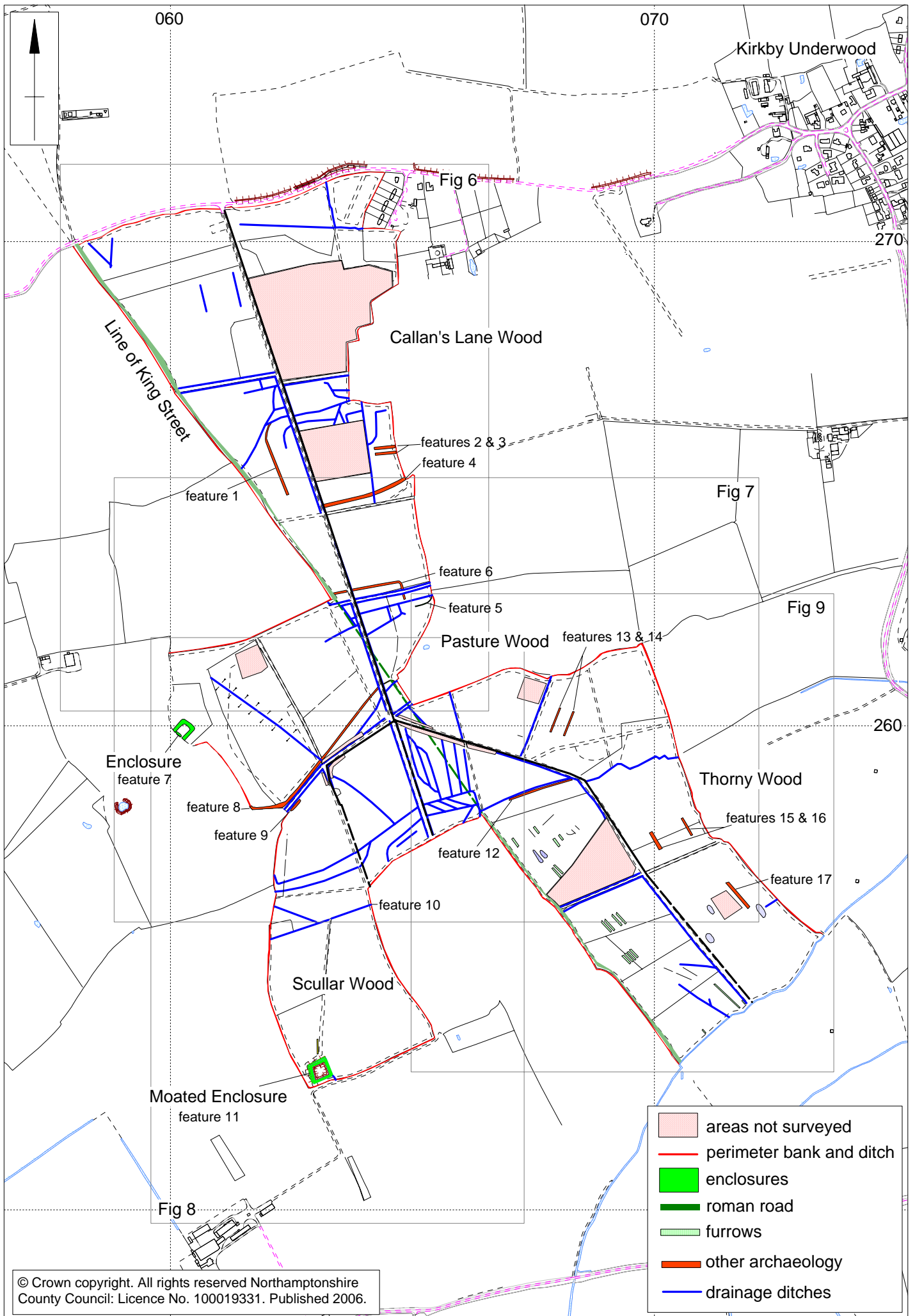


Fig 4: Accessibility and Visibility

1:10,000



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Fig 5: Archaeology

1:10,000

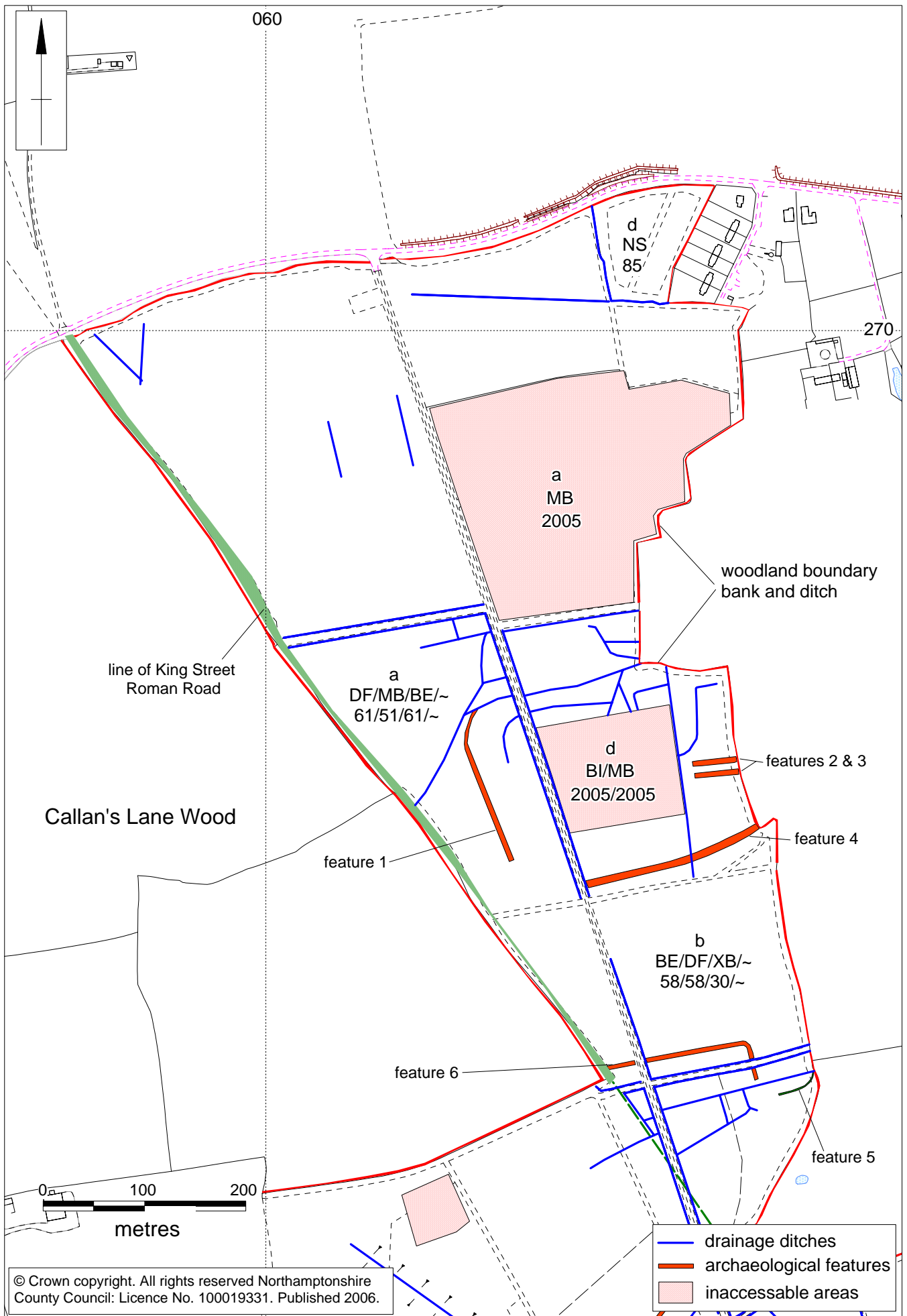
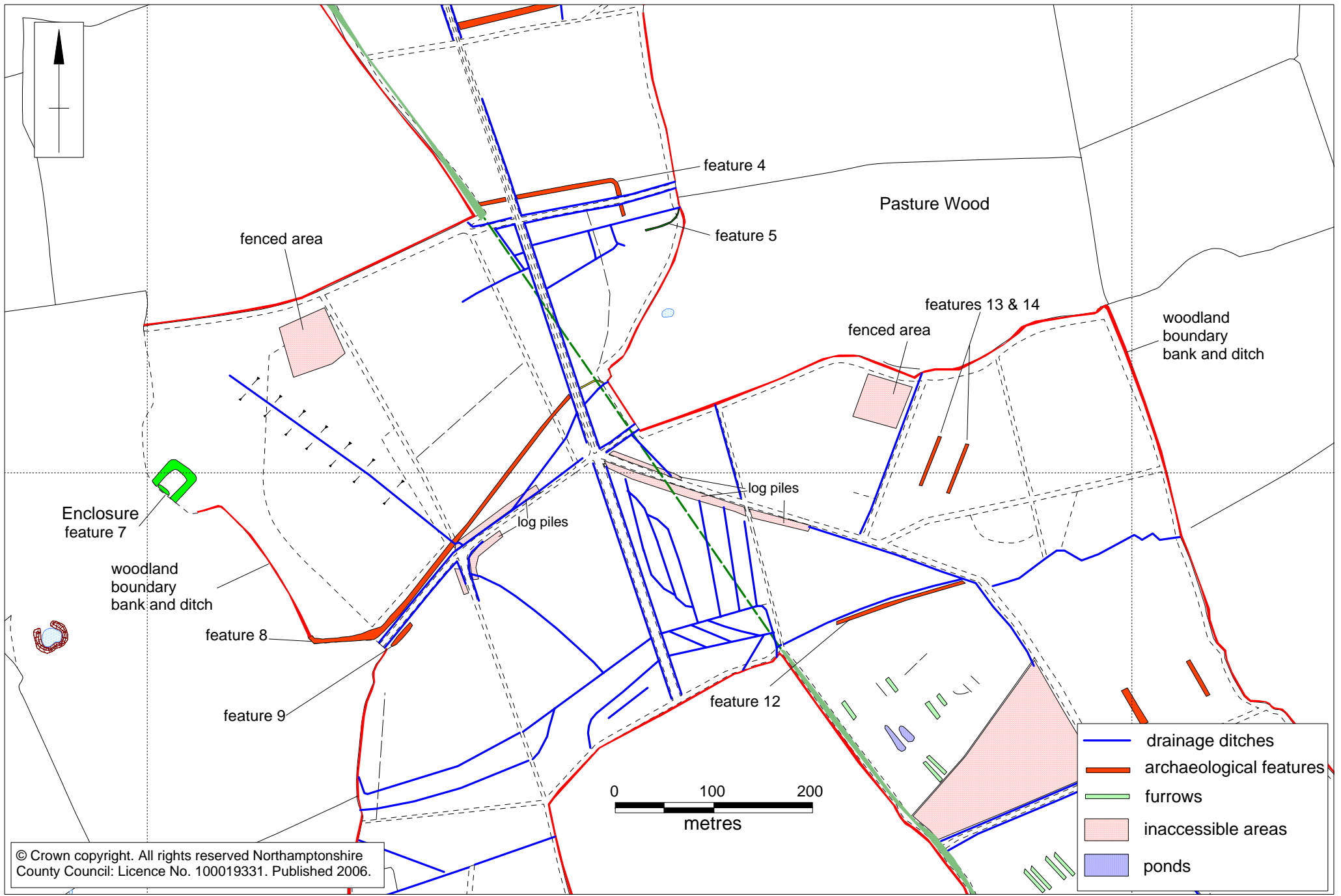


Fig 6: Detail of Callan's Lane Wood

1:5,000



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Fig 7: Detail of Pasture Wood

1:5,000

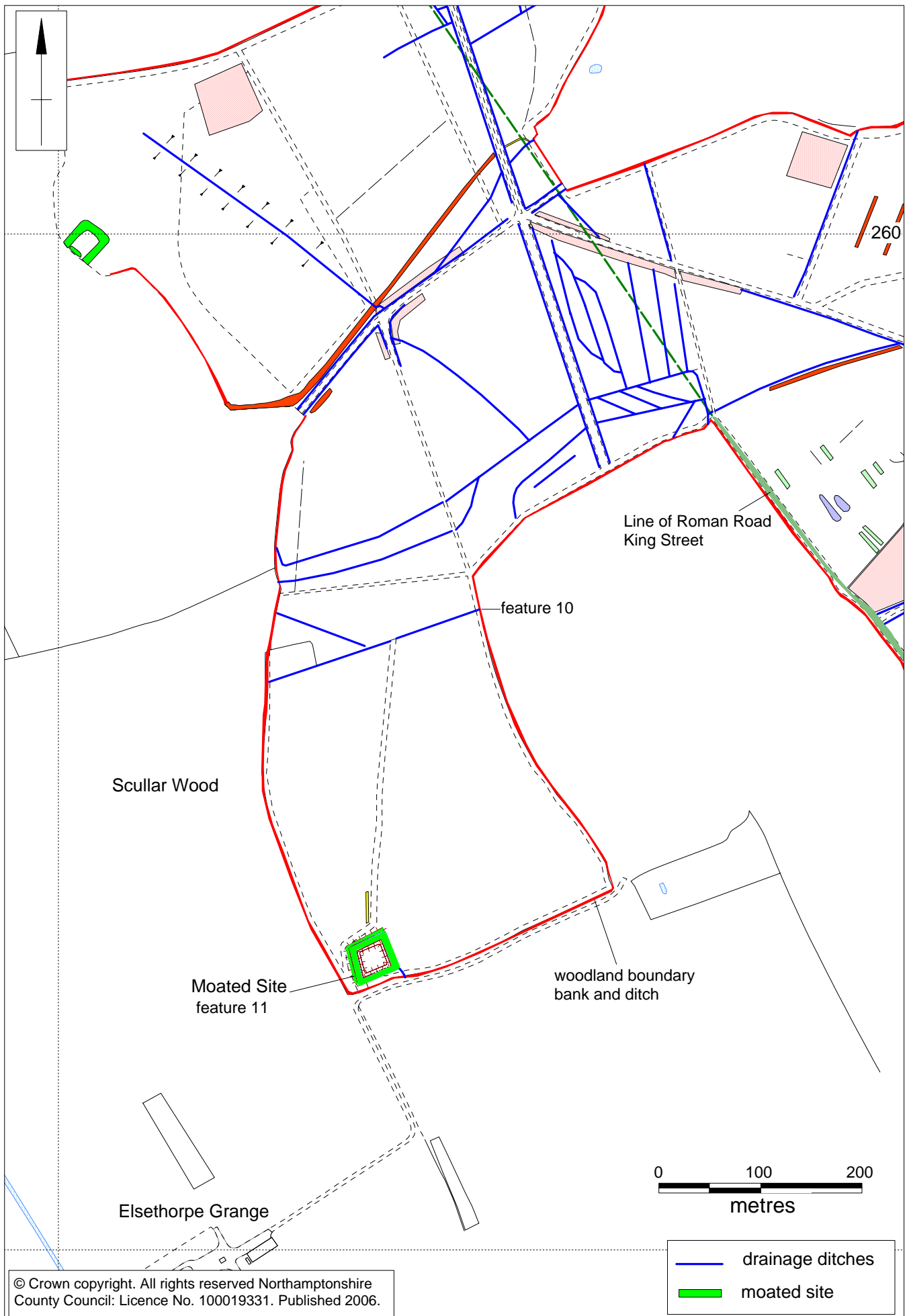


Fig 8: Detail of Scullar Wood

1:5,000

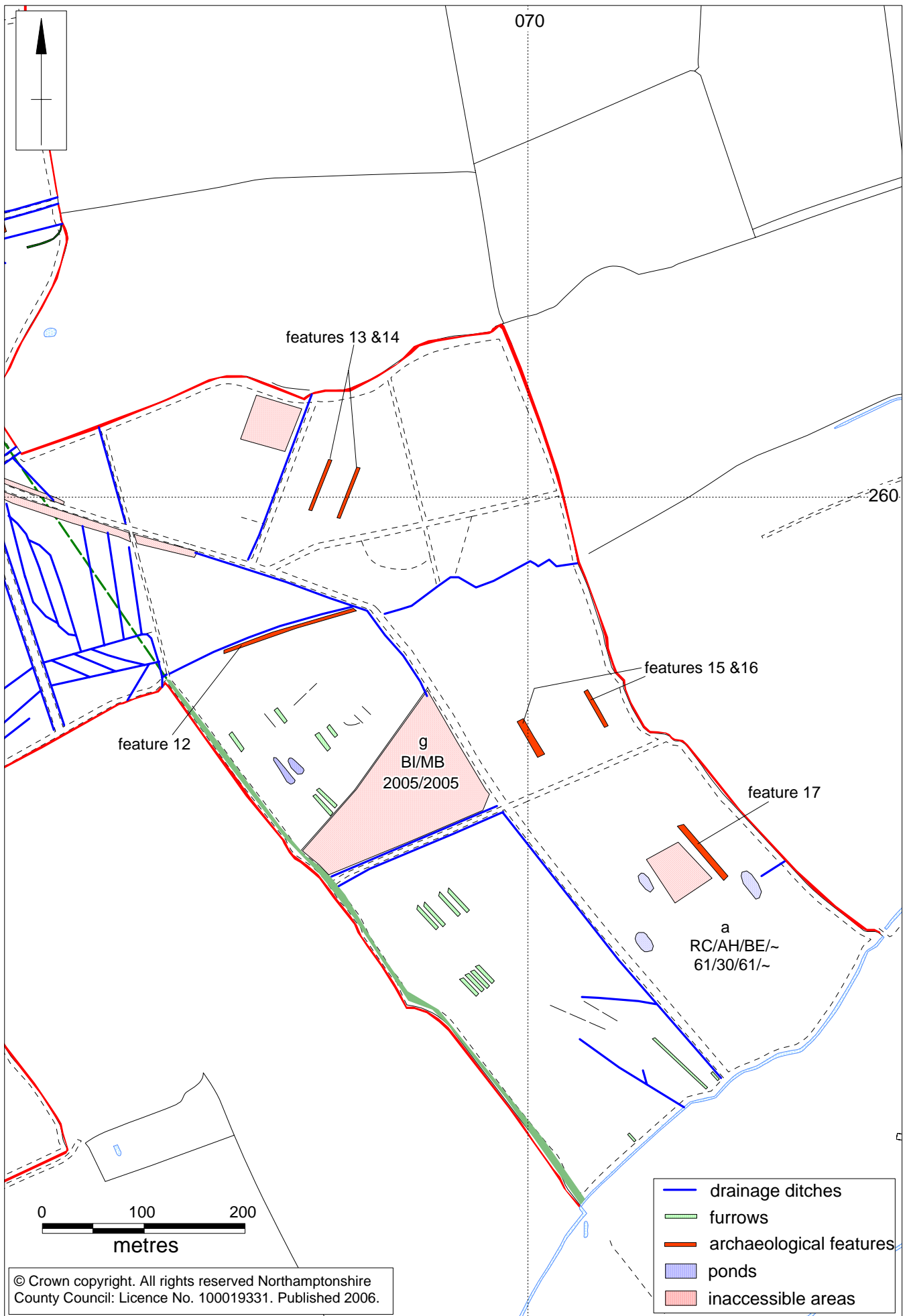


Fig 9: Detail of Thorny Wood

1:5,000





Plate 1: Perimeter woodland boundary in Scullar Wood, looking west



Plate 2: Roman Road, King Street, in Thorny Wood, looking north-west



Plate 3: Enclosure in Pasture Wood, looking south-west



Plate 4: Enclosure in Pasture Wood, northern ditch looking north-west into field



Plate 5: Drainage Ditch with plastic pipe in Pasture Wood



Plate 6: Moated Enclosure in Scullar Wood, north western corner, looking south



Plate 7: Moated Enclosure in Scullar Wood, northern ditch, looking west



Plate 8: Probable coppice bank and ditch in Thorny Wood, looking east



Plate 9: Water bearing drainage ditch in Thorny Wood, looking south-west