



Northamptonshire
County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation of land near
Baumber, Lincolnshire

October 2008

Lcncc:2008.137



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October 2008

Report 08/141

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation of Land near Baumber, Lincolnshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Sixteen trenches were excavated by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land near Baumber, Lincolnshire, on behalf of CgMs Consulting. A small number of features including remnants of medieval ridge and furrow, two post-medieval ditches, one post-medieval pit and four undated shallow gullies were uncovered. Based on historic maps the two ditches were part of the enclosure act of 1759, this date coincides with the pottery recovered from the pit.	
Project type	Evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (CgMs 2008a) Unpublished client report	
Current Land use	Under crop and stubble fields	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Unknown	
Significant finds	Post medieval pottery	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Lincolnshire	
Site address	Barsley to Whispington Road, Baumber, Lincolnshire	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	Approximately 4ha (the area of the wind turbine bases only)	
OS Easting & Northing	TF 2100 7300	
Height OD	24-38 OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Design originator	CgMs Consulting	
Director/Supervisor	Paul Kajewski, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Tony Walsh, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Enertrag UK	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	1 September 2008	
End date	10 September 2008	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Pottery, Antler
Paper		Context file and site registers 4 plan sheets and 1 section sheet
Digital		PDF of report and illustrations.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Evaluation of Land near Baumber, Lincolnshire	
Serial title & volume	08/141	
Author(s)	Paul Kajewski	
Page numbers	16	
Date	September 2008	

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
OF LAND NEAR BAUMBER,
LINCOLNSHIRE,
SEPTEMBER 2008

ABSTRACT

Sixteen trenches were excavated by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land near Baumber, Lincolnshire, on behalf of CgMs Consulting. A small number of features including remnants of medieval ridge and furrow, two post-medieval ditches, one post-medieval pit and four undated shallow gullies were uncovered. Based on historic maps the two ditches were part of the enclosure act of 1759, this date coincides with the pottery recovered from the pit.

1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological investigation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology in September of 2008 on land located on the Barsley to Whispington Road, Baumber, Lincolnshire TF 2100 7300 (Fig 1).

The fieldwork was designed to meet the requirements of the Specification issued by CgMs (CgMs 2008b) in response to a planning application for a proposed Wind Farm. The site archive was issued the accession code LCNCC:2008.137 by the City and County Museum of Lincolnshire.

Previous work relating to this land has included a desk based assessment (CgMs 2008a) which concluded the site had a medium to high potential for archaeological remains.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

The site covers seven fields located to the southwest of the village of Baumber within a radius of 1.053km centred at TF 2100 7300 (Fig 1). Land use is mixed farmland, predominately arable with small fields of grazing pasture. The site lies between 39m and 26m OD sloping gently down from the north to the south. The site is situated south of the Lincolnshire Wolds which is characterised by a chalk, gravels and alluvium (Lincolnshire

Wildlife Trust 2008). The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone of the Kimmeridge Clay formation, overlain by tills of the Middle Pleistocene era, overlain by deep, fine loamy and clayey soils of the Cannamore association (CgMs 2008a).

2.2 Archaeological background

The archaeological background of the area was described in detail in the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2008a) and is summarised in the specification for archaeological evaluation prepared by CgMs (CgMs 2008b), from which the following is extracted.

A number of possible prehistoric sites, both enclosures and barrows, have been identified through aerial photographs as cropmarks (HER 43649) in the area but only one actual prehistoric find, a stone axe-hammer, (HER 40292) has been identified from the village of Baumber almost 2 km away from the nearest proposed turbine. The crop marks are all approximately 1km away from the turbine locations.

There is known Roman activity near Baumber, a Roman settlement at Horncastle approximately 9km from the site, a Roman lead coffin (HER 40295) was found in the Baumber churchyard, and artefact scatter, comprising pottery and coins, (HER 40291) was found near the village. Crop marks (HER 42941, 40293 and HER 46698) indicate that a Roman fort, villa complex and track way (respectively) are located no closer than 1km from the proposed turbine locations.

Evidence for early medieval activity and occupation comes from the mention of the surrounding villages of Baumber, Minting and Wispington in the Domesday Book, and reinforced by one Saxon pottery find (HER 40210). Baumber parish during the medieval period possessed an open field system and is still demonstrated by still prominent ridge and furrow field centred on TF 520,790 373,090 (observed during the evaluation), these fields were enclosed soon after the signing of the enclosure act in 1759. A number of the boundaries set up after the enclosure acts have been removed, as shown by the differences between the 1891 and 1983 Ordinance Survey maps and borne out through conversations with the land owner.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The main aim of the evaluation as outlined in the brief are to determine:

- Determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present

- Determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence
- Determine or confirm the approximate spread of any remains
- Determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains
- Determine the degree of complexity of the stratigraphy present
- Determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present
- Determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence in the forms in which such evidence may be present.

3.2 Methodology

The sixteen evaluation trenches were located by SMG grade GPS (Leica System 1200). Two 40m x 1.6m trenches were arranged in a cross shape centred on each of the positions of the eight turbines. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by a JCB excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, operating under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation proceeded as far as the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizons, whereupon excavation continued by hand. All potential archaeological features were investigated.

Standard Northamptonshire Archaeology recording procedures were employed (NA 2003). All works were conducted in accordance with the *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001) and the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1985, revised 2000) and *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991).

4 RESULTS

4.1 General stratigraphic sequence

The general chalk, clay and till natural geology of the site was sealed below a layer of dark brown sandy loam topsoil with a significant degree of organic material. In some of the lower lying areas a lighter brown subsoil separated the topsoil and natural substrate. The topsoil and subsoil together constituted an average overburden approximately 650mm deep, the average topsoil thickness was 400mm. The archaeological features found within the trenches were cut into the natural geology and sealed by the subsoil and topsoil, with one exception a pit in Trench 5 was cut through the subsoil.

4.2 Archaeological features

Sixteen trenches were excavated in total with eight revealing archaeology 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 15. Figs 3, 4 and 5 show a representative sample of the uncovered archaeology. Most trenches revealed remnant furrows, Trenches 5, 6, 7 were the only trenches not to contain any archaeology. The main exposed features within the trenches listed above are discussed below, for a full context list and soil description see Appendix 1.

Trench 1 and 2

Trench 1 was aligned north-west to south-east and Trench 2 was aligned north-east to south-west. Natural geology was present at approximately 0.37m and was white chalk clay with bands of orange-brown sandy clay (Fig 3).

At the north-western end of Trench 1 was a small gully [104], aligned east-west and was 0.51m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig 8 Section 3). This gully also appeared in Trench 2 [204]. This gully had a U-shaped profile and a rounded base. The fill (103) was a medium brown sandy loam with flints, there were no finds. At the south-east end of Trench 1 was a ditch [108] aligned north-south, and was 1m wide with an approximate depth of 0.38m, it had a V-shaped profile, the base was not fully excavated due to a functioning ceramic field drain found near its base. The fill (107) was a brown grey sandy loam. There were no artefacts found within this ditch. A furrow [106] was present at the southeast extremity of Trench 1 aligned north-west to south-east and was 1.2m wide and 0.05m deep. The ditch and furrow also appear in Trench 2 with the ditch cutting the furrow (Fig 3 section 15). The above features were sealed by the topsoil which was 0.25m-0.47 thick throughout the trench.

Trench 3 and 4

Trench 3 was aligned north-west to south-east and Trench 4 was aligned north-east to south-west. Natural geology was present at approximately 0.35m and was white chalk clay with bands of orange-brown sandy clay (Fig 2).

At the north-western end of Trench 3 there was a small gully [312], aligned east west and was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. This gully had a U-shaped profile. The fill (311) was medium brown sandy loam with flints, there were no finds. This gully did not appear in Trench 4. Trenches 3 and 4 also contained a series of furrows on a north-south alignment. The features within these trenches were cut into the natural geology and sealed by the topsoil. The above feature was sealed by the topsoil which was 0.25m-0.47 thick throughout the trench.

Trench 5 and 6

Trench 5 was aligned north-west to south-east and Trench 6 was aligned north-east to south-west. Natural geology was present at approximately 0.70m and was orange brown sandy clay with bands of white chalk clay (Fig 4).

At the south-eastern extremity of Trench 5 there was a pit [506] 1.30m wide and 0.55m deep. This pit had near vertical sides and a curved base (Fig 8 section 11). The earliest fill (504) was a dark grey-brown sandy silt with small amounts of flint gravel and produced two sherds of 18th/19th century pottery, above this was (505) brown-grey silty sandy loam with small amounts of flint gravel. The upper fill (507), was a mid brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel. The pit was cut through the subsoil which was consistently 0.15m-0.18m thick. Topsoil sealed the pit and the subsoil and was 0.40m-0.50 thick throughout the trench. This was the only feature found within trenches 5 and 6.

Trench 7 and 8

Trench 7 was aligned north-west to south-east and Trench 8 was aligned north-east to south-west. Natural geology was present at approximately 0.47m and was orange brown sandy clay with patches of white chalk clay.

In the middle of Trench 7 there was a tree throw [706] 1.55m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sloping sides and an irregular base, it contained three fills (703), (704) and (705).

Cutting across both trenches on a north-south alignment was a small gully [804], which was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig 8 section 8) and had a U-shaped profile. The fill (803) was medium brown sandy loam with flint sand chalk flecks, there were no finds.

At the south-west end of Trench 8 was a ditch [813] it was approximately 2.7m wide and 0.58m deep and contained six fills. The upper fills were all different shades of orange brown sandy clay. The lower fills contained a higher proportion of clay (Fig 8 section 12). This ditch did not appear in Trench 7. A tree throw [816] cut ditch [803], it contained two fills (814) and (815) and was approximately 1m wide and 0.20m deep. All features in the two trenches were cut into the natural geology and sealed by the topsoil.

Trench 15 and 16

Trench 15 was aligned north-west to south-east and Trench 16 was aligned north-east to south-west. Natural geology was present at approximately 0.35m and was orange brown sandy clay with bands of white chalk clay (Fig 2).

No archaeology was uncovered in Trench 15.

At the north-east end of Trench 16 there was a small gully [1604], aligned east west, which was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep. This gully had a wide U-shaped profile. The fill (1603) was a medium brown sandy loam with flint sand chalk flecks, there were no finds. This ditch did not appear in Trench 15. These two trenches also contained a series of furrows on an east-west alignment.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Pottery

The pit in Trench 5 produced two undiagnostic body sherds of pottery from context (504), the pottery is a coarse-ware dating from the 17th to 18th century (T Hylton *pers comm.*).

5.2 Antler by Karen Deighton

Two fragments of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) antler (weight = 219g) were from context (504) during the course of excavation. A large fragment of crown with the burr still attached displayed fresh damage sustained during excavation along with evidence for the removal of a tine. The presence of the burr suggests that antler was collected after shedding rather than obtained through hunting. A second smaller shattered (during excavation) piece appeared to be from a tine.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL SOIL SAMPLES by Karen Deighton

Six samples were collected by hand during the course of trial trenching. These were assessed to determine the presence, nature and preservation of ecofacts, as well as informing on any future sampling strategies.

6.1 Method

All samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 250 micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots were dried and sorted using a microscope (magnification at 10x). Any ecofacts were identified where possible which the aid of atlases, Gloer and Meier-Brook (2003) and Kerney and Cameron (1994) were used to identify the snails and molluscs, with Schoch *et al* (1988) used to identify the botanical macro remains. The author's small reference collection was also used to aid with seed identification.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 Preservation

Preservation was by charring for plant remains. The frequency of fragmentation and abrasion was low for all ecofacts.

6.2.2 The taxa present

Table 1: Ecofacts by sample and context

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cut/fill	813/807	813/808	813/809	813/810	813/811	813/812
Feature	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	Ditch	ditch
Volume(l)	10	10	20	10	10	10
Cereal			1			
Wild/weed seed	6				1	
Charcoal*	2	+	+		+	
Molluscs	182	200	26	8	15	2
Ostracods	+	+				
Bivalves	+	+		+		

* Key to number of charcoal fragments, bivalves and ostracods: + = present, 1=2-10, 2=10-20

Snail taxa included the terrestrial taxa *Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella*, *Pupilla muscorum*. The freshwater taxa *Planorbis*, *Bithynia* and *Lymnaea* were observed in (807), (808), (809), (811).

Fat Hen (*Chenopodium Album*) was the only identifiable weed taxa observed and is most abundant in the upper ditch fill. Charcoal was unfortunately too fragmentary for identification to be attempted.

6.3 Discussion

The low frequency of charred seed suggests the material present is background; material washed or blown into the feature from activities taking place elsewhere. The snails suggest moist conditions with some standing water at certain points in the life of the ditch. It is interesting to note that water taxa were absent from the lowest ditch fill and that the frequency of molluscs decreases sharply in the lower fills. This could suggest that infilling was more rapid during the early stages, than in later stages.

7 DISCUSSION

No prehistoric or Roman archaeology was found in any of the trenches. Remnants of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was found in all but three trenches most likely

associated with Baumber's and the surrounding villages' open field system that was enclosed soon after 1759.

Ditches in trenches 1 and 2 matches one of the enclose boundaries on the 1891 Ordinance Survey map (Fig 6). A ceramic field drain in the base of the ditch would indicate that it was backfilled in one event after the drain was placed in prior to the two fields being joined together; discussions with the land owner also confirmed this. The small undated gully that appears in both Trench 1 and 2 is perpendicular to the field boundary ditch mentioned above and would probably be a field drain connecting to it.

The pit located in Trench 5 that contains 18th/19th century pottery is off a similar age to the act of enclosure and could possibly be a rubbish pit associated with the work being carried out across the fields at that time.

The ditch and gully in Trench 8 are located within an old field known as Vyner's Gorse, a fox covert (Fig 7). The ditch and gully could represent an internal division of this covert for woodland management and a parallel drain respectively. Their presence inside a wooded covert explains the tree throw cutting the ditch in Trench 8 and the tree throw located in Trench 7.

The parish of Baumber was enclosed soon after 1759 (LCC 2008) creating hedged field systems. The boundary ditch in trenches 1 and 2 and the internal management division ditch uncovered in Trench 8 and their associated drainage gullies would be no older that the 1759 enclosure act that created the new field system.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Section No.	Sample No.	Finds	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	(101)	Topsoil	Greyish Black sandy loam with flint and chalk pieces s and high root activity (same as (201))	-	-	-	-	0.25-0.47m
	(102)	Natural	Grey-white chalk clay with bands of orange-brown sandy clay (same as (202))	-	-	-	-	0.1m
	(103)	Fill	Fill of [104], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel (same as (203))	-	-	-	0.51m	0.25m
	[104]	Cut	Cut of linear gully, U-shaped profile (same as [204])	3	-	-	0.51m	0.25m
	(105)	Fill	Fill of [106], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel (same as (205))	3	-	-	1.2m	0.04m
	[106]	Cut	Cut of furrow, shallow sloping sides and a curved base (same as [206])	-	-	-	1.2m	0.04m
	(107)	Fill	Fill of [108], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel, contains modern ceramic field drain (same as (207))	-	-	-	1.0m	0.38m
	[108]	Cut	Cut of linear gully, V-shaped profile, base not excavated fully as not to disturb functioning field drain (same as [208])	-	-	-	1.0m	0.38m
2	(201)	Topsoil	Greyish Black sandy loam with flint and chalk pieces s and high root activity (same as (101))	15	-	-	-	0.25-0.47m
	(202)	Natural	Grey-white chalk clay with bands of orange-brown sandy clay (same as (102))	-	-	-	-	0.1m
	(203)	Fill	Fill of [104], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel (same as (103))	-	-	-	0.51m	0.25m
	[204]	Cut	Cut of linear gully, U-shaped profile (same as [104])	-	-	-	0.51m	0.25m
	(205)	Fill	Fill of [206], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel (same as (105))	15	-	-	1.2m	0.04m
	[206]	Cut	Cut of furrow, shallow sloping sides and a curved base (same as [106])	15	-	-	1.2m	0.04m

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Section No.	Sample No.	Findings	Width (m)	Depth (m)
	(207)	Fill	Fill of [208], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel, contains modern ceramic field drain (same as (107))	15	-	-	1.0m	0.38m
	[208]	Cut	Cut of linear gully, V-shaped profile, base not excavated fully as not to disturb functioning field drain (same as [108])	15	-	-	1.0m	0.38m
N.B. Trench 2 contained two unexcavated furrows located at the south west end on a north west - south east alignment, on Fig 3								
3	(301)	Topsoil	Greyish Black sandy loam with flint and chalk pieces and high root activity (same as (401))	-	-	-	-	0.32-0.48m
	(302)	Natural	Grey-white chalk clay with bands of orange-brown sandy clay (same as (402))	-	-	-	-	0.10m
	(303)	Fill	Fill of [304], Grey brown sandy loam, with intermixed white clay pieces, contains modern ceramic field drain	-	-	-	0.22m	0.18m
	[304]	Cut	Cut of straight sided linear cut of modern field drain with flat base	-	-	-	0.22m	0.18m
	(305)	Fill	Fill of [306], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel (same as (407))	-	-	-	3.70m	0.15m
	[306]	Cut	Cut of furrow, shallow sloping sides with a curved base (same as [408])	-	-	-	3.70m	0.15m
	(307)	Fill	Fill of [308], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel (same as (409))	-	-	-	2.47m	0.20m
	[308]	Cut	Cut of furrow, shallow sloping sides with a curved base (same as [410])	-	-	-	2.47m	0.20m
	(309)	Fill	Fill of [310], Grey brown sandy loam, with intermixed white clay pieces, contains modern ceramic field drain	-	-	-	0.50m	0.20m
	[310]	Cut	Cut of linear with steep sides, base not excavated fully as not to disturb functioning field drain	-	-	-	0.50m	0.20m
	(311)	Fill	Fill of [312], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel	-	-	-	0.70m	0.30m
	[312]	Cut	Cut of linear gully, U-shaped profile	-	-	-	0.70m	0.30m

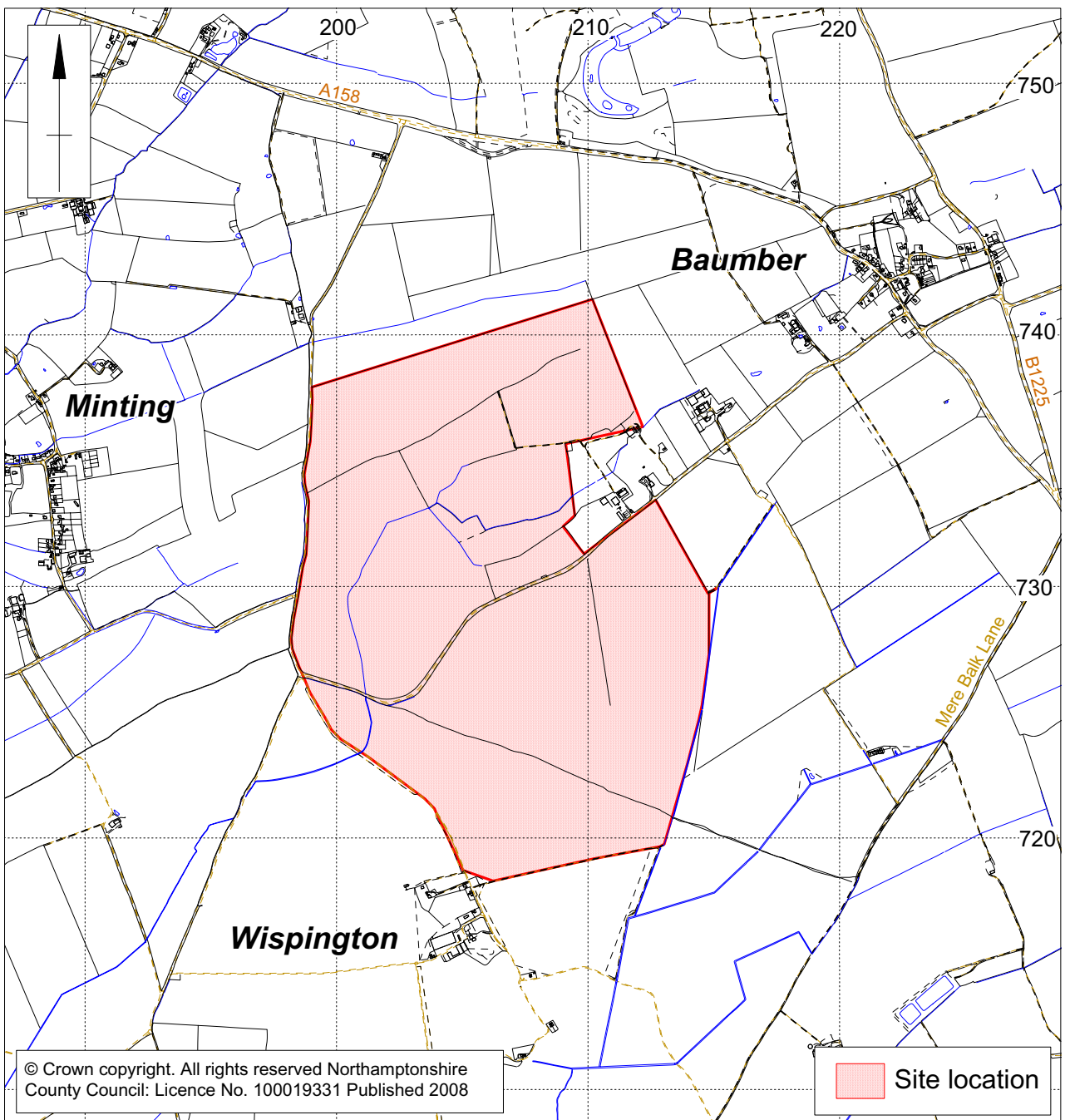
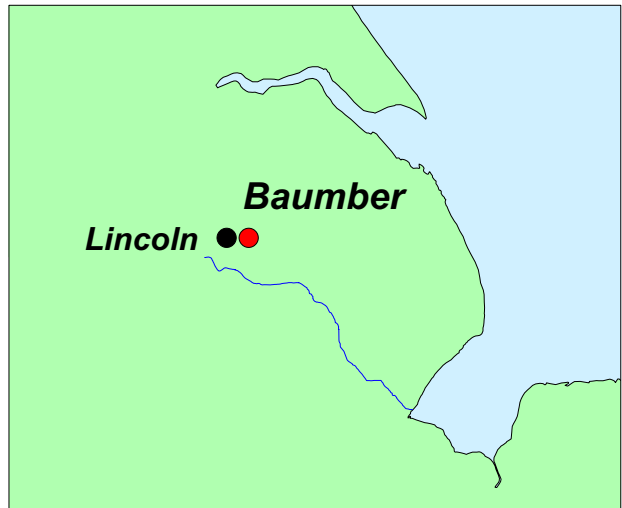
Trench	Context	Type	Description	Section No.	Sample No.	Findings	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4	(401)	Topsoil	Greyish Black sandy loam with flint and chalk pieces s and high root activity (same as (401))	-	-	-	-	0.32-0.48m
	(402)	Natural	Grey-white chalk clay with bands of orange-brown sandy clay (same as (302))	-	-	-	-	-
	(403)	Fill	Fill of [404], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel and modern ceramic field drain (405)	-	-	-	3.60m	0.26m
	[404]	Cut	Cut of furrow, shallow sloping sides with a curved base	-	-	-	3.60m	0.26m
	(405)	Fill	Fill of [406], Grey brown sandy loam, with intermixed white clay pieces, contains modern ceramic field drain	-	-	-	0.20m	0.26m
	[406]	Cut	Cut of linear with steep sides, base not excavated fully as not to disturb functioning field drain	-	-	-	0.20m	0.26m
	(407)	Fill	Fill of [306], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel (same as (305) unexcavated)	-	-	-	3.70m	0.15m
	[408]	Cut	Cut of furrow, shallow sloping sides with a curved base (same as [306] unexcavated)	-	-	-	3.70m	0.15m
	(409)	Fill	Fill of [410], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel (same as (307) unexcavated)	-	-	-	2.47m	0.20m
	[410]	Cut	Cut of furrow, shallow sloping sides with a curved base (same as [308] unexcavated)	-	-	-	2.47m	0.20m
5	(501)	Topsoil	Greyish Black sandy loam with flint and chalk pieces s and high root activity (same as (601))	-	-	-	-	0.40 - 0.50m
	(502)	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam occasional angular flint pieces (same as 602))	-	-	-	-	0.15 - 0.18m
	(503)	Natural	Grey-white chalk clay with bands of orange-brown sandy clay (same as (603))	-	-	-	-	0.16m
	(504)	Fill	Fill of [506], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel	11	-	Post-med pottery, antler	0.80m	0.30m
	(505)	Fill	Fill of [506], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel	11	-	-	0.40m	0.25m

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Section No.	Sample No.	Findings	Width (m)	Depth (m)
	[506]	Cut	Cut of pit, near vertical sides with a curved base	11	-	-	1.2m	0.55m
	(507)	Fill	Fill of [506], grey-brown sandy loam, small amount of flint gravel	11	-	-	1.2m	0.30m
N.B. Trench 5 contained an unexcavated exposed modern field drain on a north east - south west alignment.								
6	(601)	Topsoil	Greyish Black sandy loam with flint and chalk pieces with high root activity (same as (501))	-	-	-	-	0.40 - 0.50m
	(602)	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy loam occasional angular flint pieces (same as (502))	-	-	-	-	0.15 - 0.18m
	(603)	Natural	Grey-white chalk clay with bands of orange-brown sandy clay (same as (503))	-	-	-	-	0.16m
N.B. Trench 6 contained an unexcavated exposed modern field drain on a north - south alignment.								
7	(701)	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with high root activity (same as (801))	-	-	-	-	0.44m - 0.50m
	(702)	Natural	Orange grey sandy clay small patches of white chalk clay (same as (802))	-	-	-	-	0.15m
	(703)	Fill	Fill of [706], Grey sandy clay with chalk pieces	-	-	-	1.5m	0.23
	(704)	Fill	Fill of [706] Grey clay lens	-	-	-	0.15m	0.18m
	(705)	Fill	Fill of [706] dark grey brown sandy loam with small flint gravel pieces	-	-	-	1.70m	0.22
	[706]	Cut	Cut of tree throw, irregular sloping sides and irregular base.	-	-	-	1.70m	0.55m
	(707)	Fill	Fill of [708], brown grey with orange mottling (same as (803) unexcavated)	-	-	-	-	-
	[708]	Cut	Cut of linear gully (same as [804] unexcavated)	-	-	-	-	-
8	(801)	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy loam with high root activity (same as (701))	9	-	-	-	0.44m - 0.50m
	(802)	Natural	Orange grey sandy clay small patches of white chalk clay (same as (702))	-	-	-	-	0.05m
	(803)	Fill	Fill of [804], brown grey with orange mottling (same as (707))	8	-	-	0.55m	0.15m

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Section No.	Sample No.	Finds	Width (m)	Depth (m)
	[804]	Cut	Cut of linear gully with wide U-shape profile (same as [708])	8	-	-	0.55m	0.15m
	(805)	Fill	Fill of [806], brown grey sandy loam occasional flecks of charcoal and small angular flint pieces	9	-	-	3.9m	0.32m
	[806]	Cut	Cut of furrow, shallow sloping sides with a curved base	9	-	-	3.9m	0.32m
	(807)	Fill	Fill of [813], light grey silt - sand	12	1	-	1.25m	0.05m
	(808)	Fill	Fill of [813], light grey gravelly clay	12	2	-	1.10m	0.12m
	(809)	Fill	Fill of [813], mid grey sandy silt with occasional angular stones	12	3	-	1.90m	0.25m
	(810)	Fill	Fill of [813], dark grey – brown sandy silt, occasional small angular stones	12	4	-	2.30m	0.15m
	(811)	Fill	Fill of [813], light brown - yellow sandy silt	12	5	-	0.70m	0.05m
	(812)	Fill	Fill of [813], orange brown sandy silt, both small and medium angular gravel	12	6	-	0.55m	0.25m
	[813]	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, V-shaped profile with rounded base	12	-	-	2.55m	0.60m
	(814)	Fill	Fill of [816], dark grey brown sandy loam	12	-	-	0.68m	0.15m
	(815)	Fill	Fill of [816], light brown sandy loam	12	-	-	0.30m	0.15m
	[816]	Cut	Cut of tree throw, not fully exposed in the trench, steep sides unknown base profile	12	-	-	1.00m approx.	0.22m
9	(901)	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam, with high root activity	-	-	-	-	0.30 – 0.40m
	(902)	Natural	White grey chalk clay with bands of orange sandy clay.	-	-	-	-	0.10m
N.B. Trench nine contained two furrows on a north – south alignment, with an average width of 2.5m and depths of 0.19m. Two modern ceramic field drains were also present one on a north south alignment and the other on a north east – south west alignment.								
10	(1001)	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam, with high root activity	-	-	-	-	0.30 – 0.40m
	(1002)	Natural	White grey chalk clay with bands of orange sandy clay.	-	-	-	-	0.10m

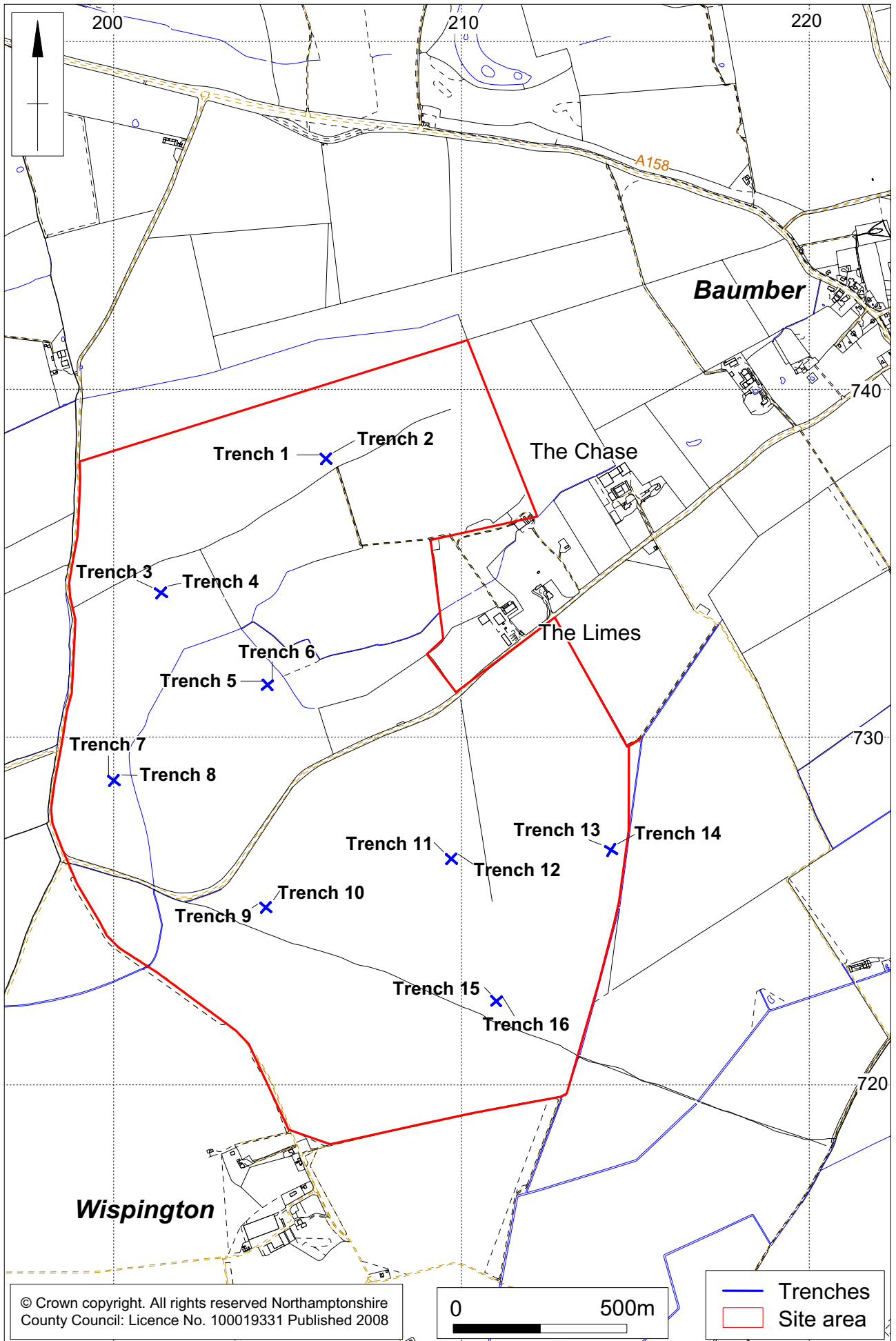
Trench	Context	Type	Description	Section No.	Sample No.	Findings	Width (m)	Depth (m)
N.B. Trench ten contained three furrows on a north – south alignment, with an average width of 2.5m and depths of 0.19m. Two modern ceramic field drains were also present both on a north - south alignment, one within a furrow								
11	(1101)	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam, with high root activity	-	-	-	-	0.30 – 0.40m
	(1102)	Natural	White grey chalk clay with bands of orange sandy clay containing flint cobbles.	-	-	-	-	0.20m
N.B. Trench eleven contained two furrows on a north west– south east alignment, with an average width of 2.6m and depths of 0.18m. One modern ceramic field drain was also present also on a north west– south east alignment.								
12	(1201)	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam, with high root activity	-	-	-	-	0.30 – 0.40m
	(1202)	Natural	White grey chalk clay with bands of orange sandy clay containing flint cobbles.	-	-	-	-	0.20m
N.B. Trench twelve contained two furrows on a north west– south east alignment, with an average width of 2.6m and depths of 0.18m. One modern ceramic field drain was also present also on a north west– south east alignment.								
13	(1301)	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam, with high root activity	-	-	-	-	0.30 – 0.40m
	(1302)	Subsoil	Brown orange sandy loam.	-	-	-	-	0.20m
	(1303)	Natural	Orange sandy clay containing flint cobbles.	-	-	-	-	0.20m
N.B. Trench thirteen contained one furrow on a north – south alignment, with a width of 2.6m and depth of 0.18m. Two modern ceramic field drains were also present also on a north – south alignment.								
14	(1401)	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam, with high root activity	-	-	-	-	0.30 – 0.40m
	(1402)	Subsoil	Brown orange sandy loam.	-	-	-	-	0.20m
	(1403)	Natural	Orange sandy clay containing flint cobbles.	-	-	-	-	0.20m
N.B. Trench fourteen contained a series of modern ceramic field drains.								
15	(1501)	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam, with high root activity	-	-	-	-	0.30 – 0.40m
	(1502)	Natural	White grey chalk clay with bands of orange sandy clay containing flint cobbles.	-	-	-	-	0.20m
N.B. Trench fifteen contained two furrows on a north east – south west alignment, with an average width of 2.8m and depths of 0.12m. One modern ceramic field drains was also present also on a north east – south west alignment.								
16	(1601)	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam, with high root activity	-	-	-	-	0.30 – 0.40m

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Section No.	Sample No.	Finds	Width (m)	Depth (m)
	(1602)	Natural	White grey chalk clay with bands of orange sandy clay containing flint cobbles.	-	-	-	-	0.20m
	(1603)	Fill	Fill of [1604], brown grey with orange mottling	10	-	-	0.50m	0.20m
	[1604]	Cut	Cut of linear gully, wide U-shaped profile	10	-	-	0.50m	0.20m
N.B. Trench sixteen contained four furrows on a north east – south west alignment, with an average width of 2.8m and depths of 0.12m. One modern ceramic field drains was also present on a north west - south east alignment.								



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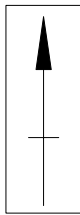
Site location Fig 1



Scale 1:1500

Trench locations Fig 2

Scale 1:2000



Trench 1

Trench 2

206

104

S.3

206

208

S.15

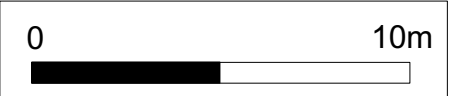
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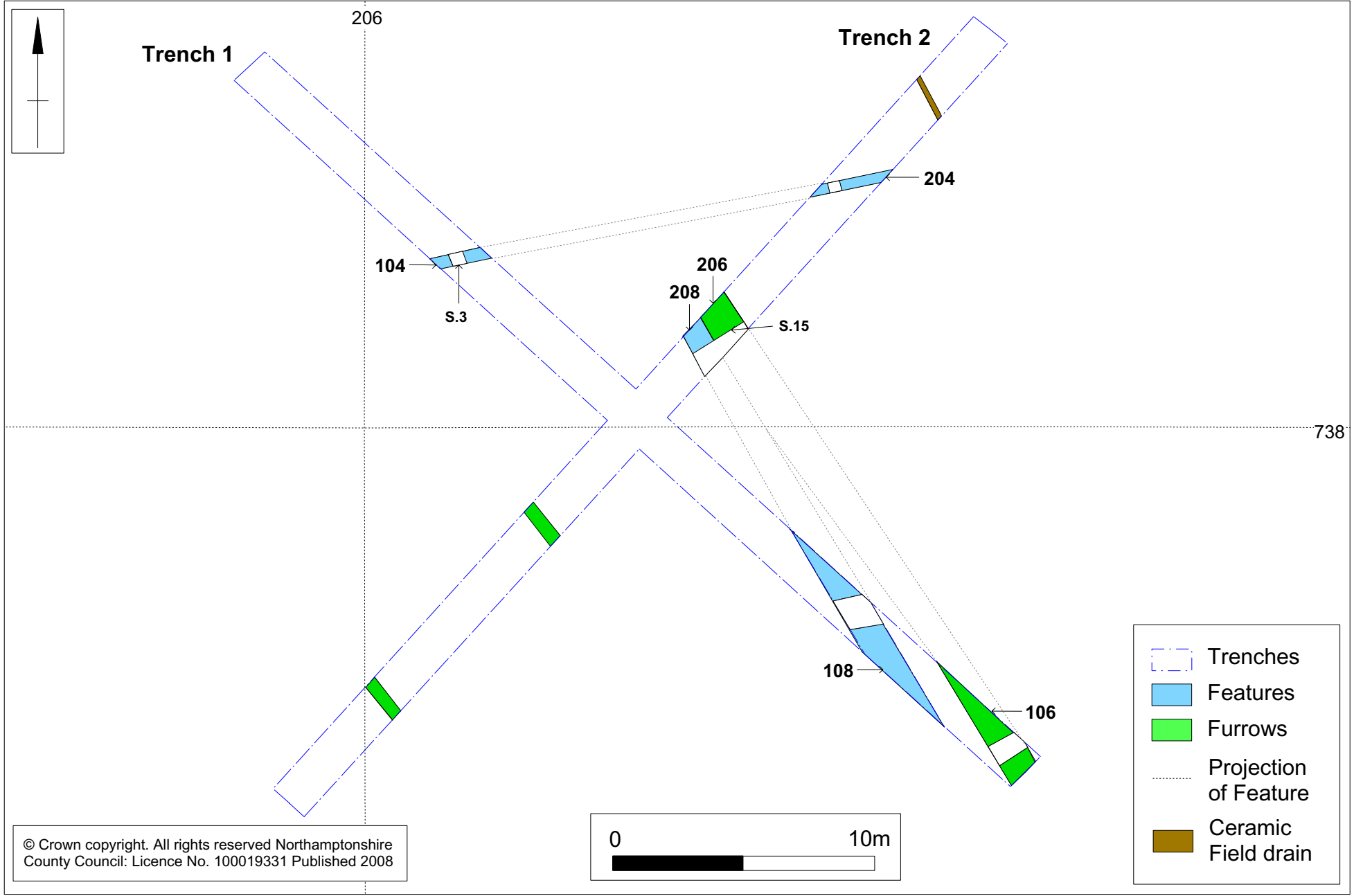
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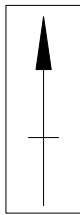


- Trenches
- Features
- Furrows
- Projection of Feature
- Ceramic Field drain

Plan of Trenches 1 & 2 Fig 3



Scale 1:2000



Trench 5

Trench 6

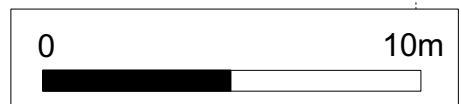
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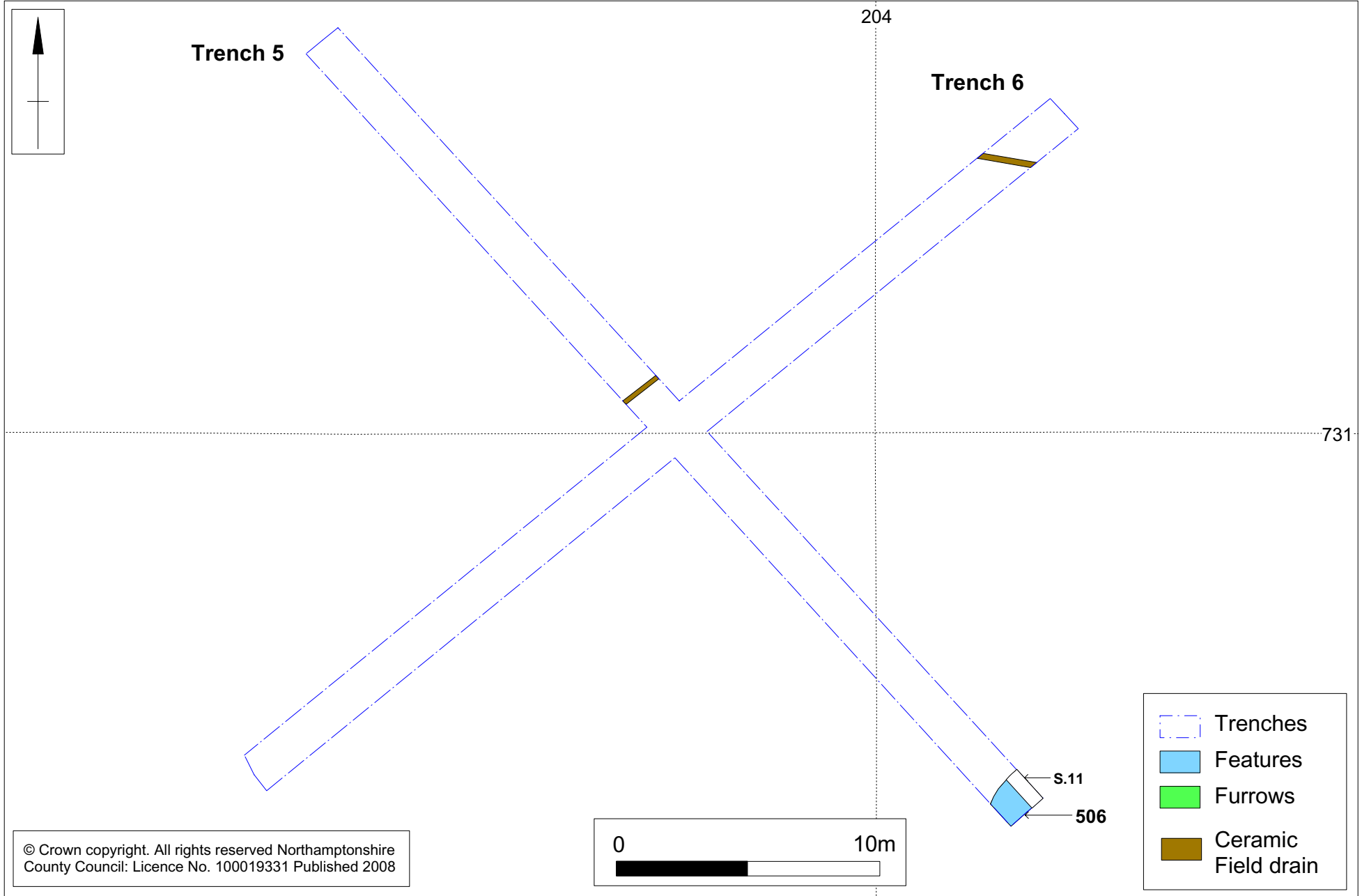
Plan of Trenches 5 & 6

Fig 4

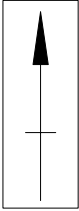
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- Trenches
- Features
- Furrows
- Ceramic Field drain



Scale 1:2000



Trench 7

Trench 8

200

S.9

806

S.8






804

706

S.12

816

813

-  Trenches
-  Features
-  Furrows
-  Projection of Feature
-  Ceramic Field drain

0

10m



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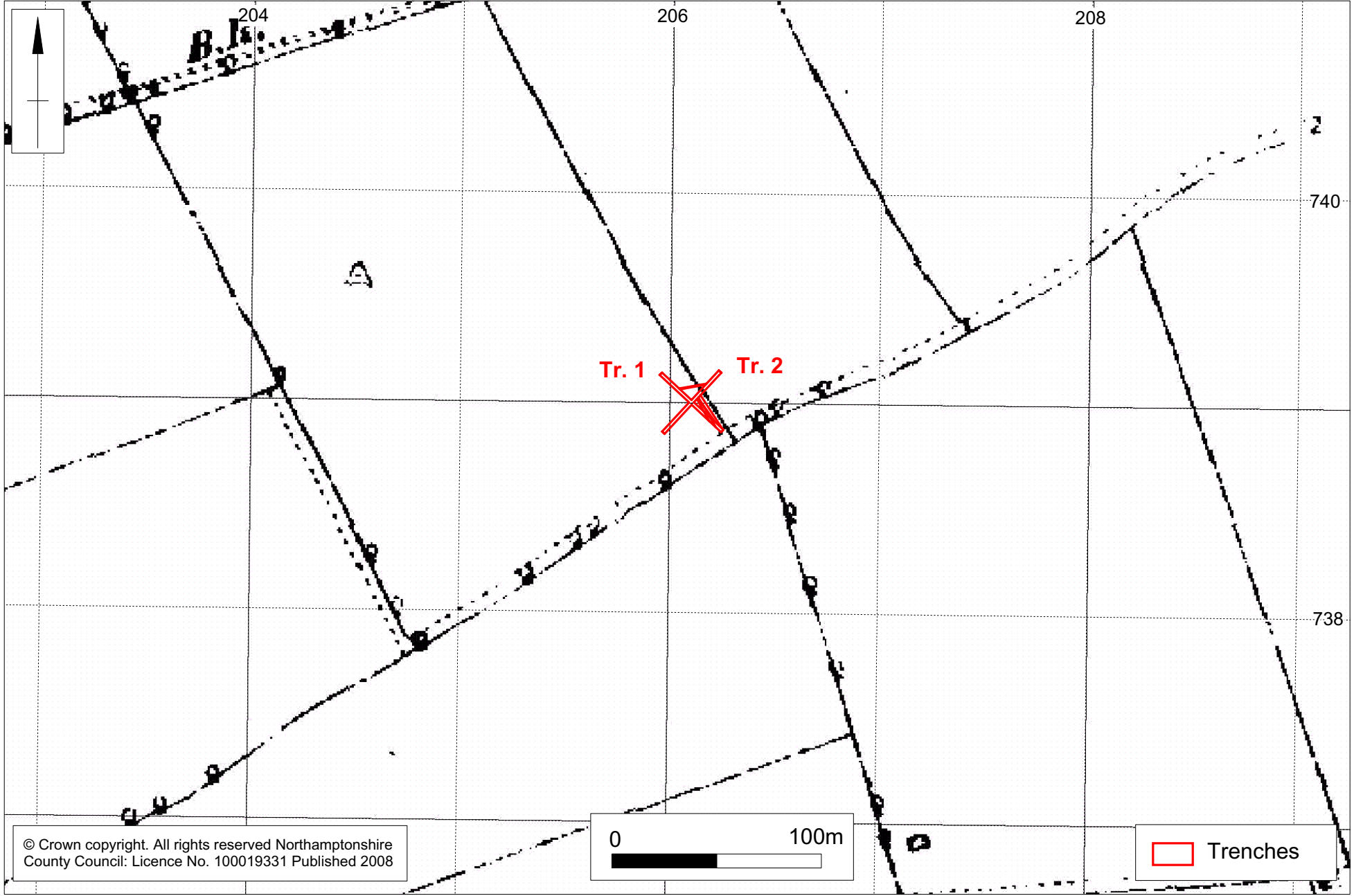
Plan of Trenches 7 & 8

Fig 5

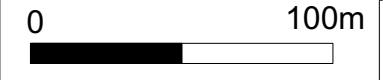
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Plan of Trenches 1 & 2 overlaid on 1891 OS map

Fig 6



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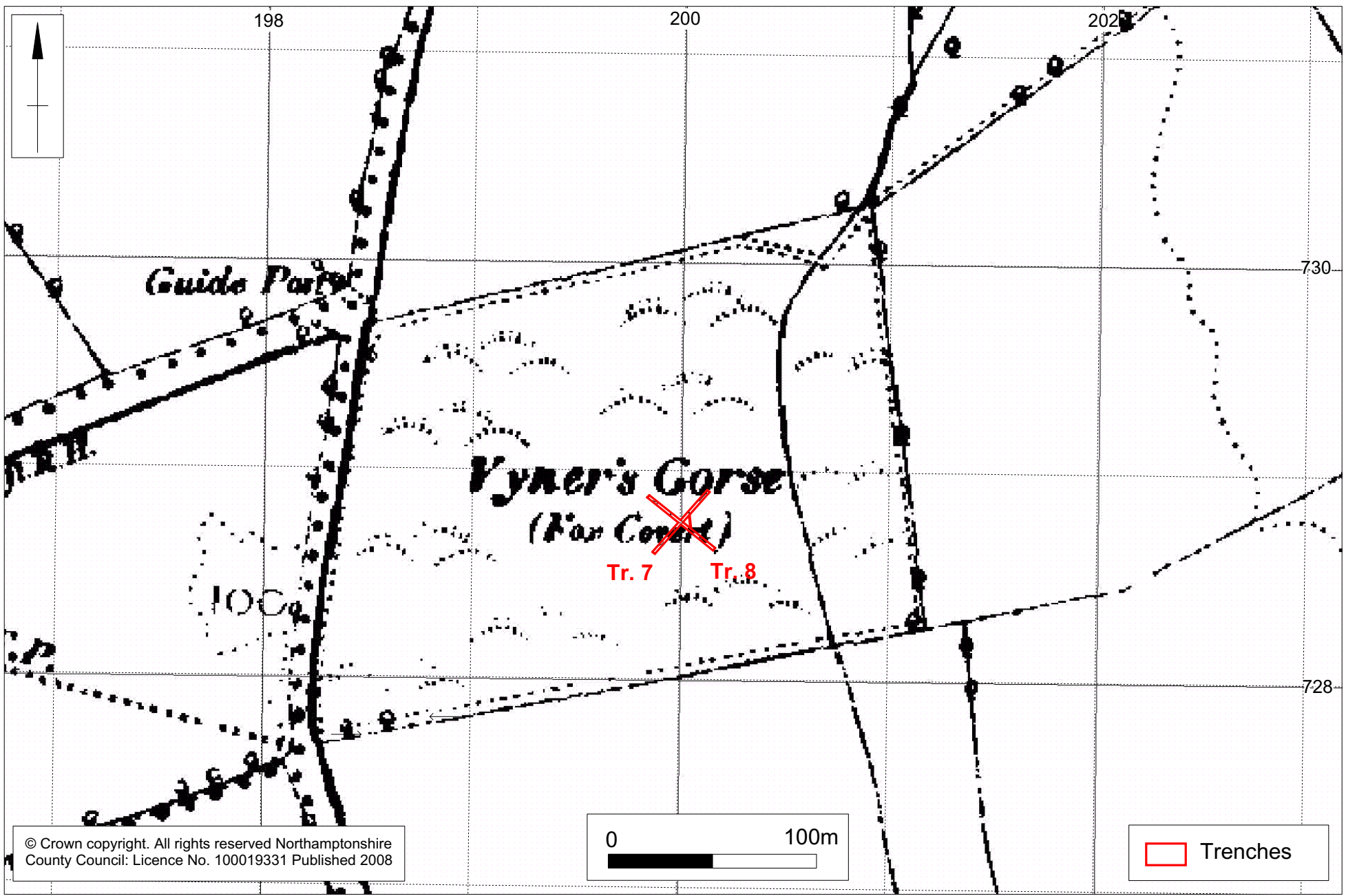


Trenches

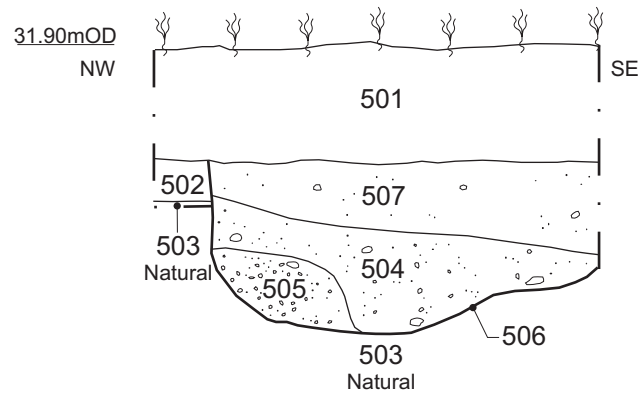
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Plan of Trenches 7 & 8 overlaid on 1891 OS map

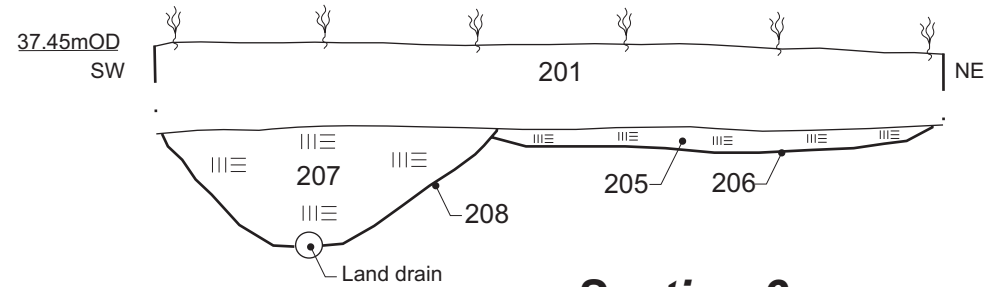
Fig 7



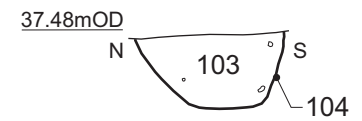
Section 11



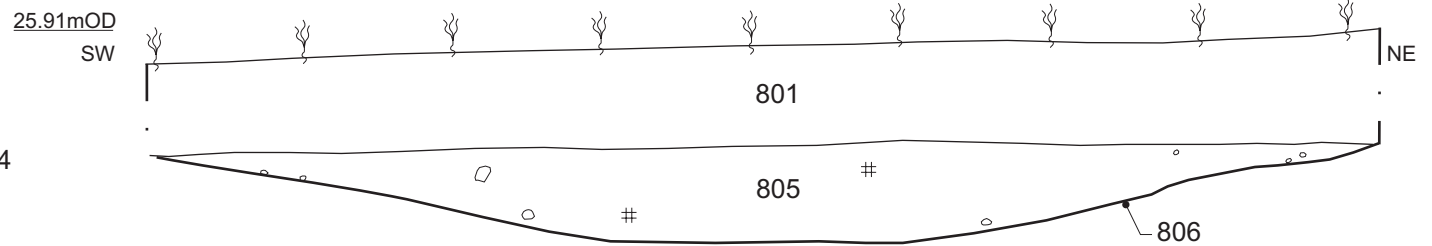
Section 15



Section 3



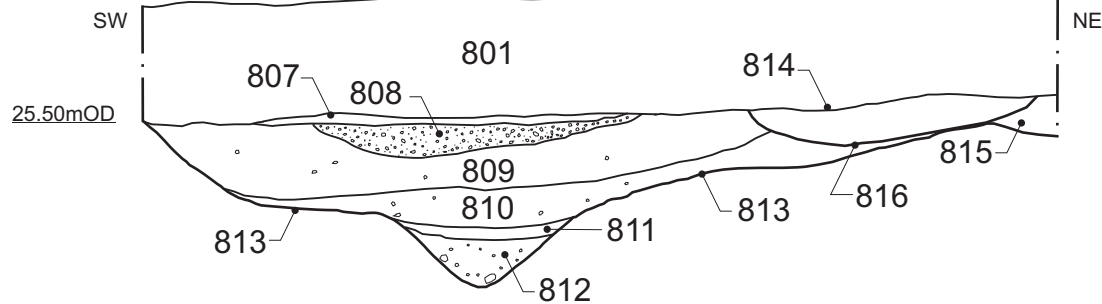
Section 9



Section 8



Section 12



Charcoal



Sections 3,8,9,11,12 and 15 Fig 8