



Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench evaluation
at Rushden Hospital, Northamptonshire

October 2009



Anne Foard-Colby

November 2009

Report 09/165

Northamptonshire Archaeology

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at Rushden Hospital	
In October 2009, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land at Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire. The remains of a possible Iron Age enclosure ditches and possible Roman ring ditch were present. Substantial earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and a furlong boundary were also present as archaeological features within the trenches.		
Project type	Archaeological trial trenching	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Geophysical survey	
Current Land use	Parkland	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/period	Iron Age ditches, Roman ring ditch and pit, medieval ridge & furrow	
Significant finds	Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Rushden Hospital, Wymington Rd, Rushden, Northamptonshire	
Study area	c3.90ha	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 95890 65930	
Height OD	80mOD - 90mOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Advisor	
Project Design originator	Ove Arup and Partners Ltd	
Director/Supervisor	Anne Foard-Colby	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	Northamptonshire Health Care NHS Foundation Trust	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	26 October 2009	
End date	30 October 2009	
ARCHIVES		
	Location	Content
Physical	Northamptonshire Archaeology	1 archive box of site documents, 1 archive box of flint, pottery and animal bone
Paper	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Digital	Northamptonshire Archaeology	1 CD of digital images, report and mapping files
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at Rushden Hospital, Northamptonshire	
Serial title & volume	09/165	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
AT RUSHDEN HOSPITAL
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
OCTOBER 2009**

Abstract

In October 2009, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land at Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire. The remains of an Iron Age ditch and possible Roman ring ditch and enclosure ditches were present. Substantial earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and a furlong boundary identified on the open field map of Rushden, were also present as archaeological features within the trench.

1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological evaluation trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) in October 2009, on land at Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire (Fig 1, NGR SP 95890 65930).

The work was undertaken in order to inform a planning application for the construction of proposed new hospital buildings. The evaluation met the requirements of a specification issued by Ove Arup & Partners Ltd, October 2009 (OA 2009), acting on behalf of Northamptonshire Health Care NHS Foundation Trust, following a brief by the Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Advisor, September 2009 (NCC 2009).

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine whether archaeological remains survived within the proposed development area and to characterise any related remains.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

Rushden is located approximately 7.5km to the south-east of Wellingborough, and between the A45 to the north-west and the A6 to the east. The River Nene lies to the north-west of Rushden. The proposed development site is situated to the south of Rushden town centre, within the precincts of Rushden Hospital, to the east of Wymington Road (Fig 1).

The site occupies c3.90ha of hospital grounds, consisting of grass with individually planted trees, on a generally flat plateau, sloping gently to the west, between c80 and 90m AOD. It is bounded to the north by the hospital buildings, to the east by housing, and to the south by a school.

The underlying geology comprises Boulder Clay overlying Great Oolite Limestone (BGS 1989).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The site is located in the grounds of Rushden Hospital, which is situated close to the historic core of Rushden, a medieval village. The layout of the medieval village consisted of the church at the centre between two 'ends', north and south. The site

lies to the south of the south end, within one of the great fields known as Long Field. Between 1400 and 1755 the furlong in which the site lies was known as Croftes, meaning land near village crofts (gardens). The field was an old enclosure and the east furlong boundary shown on the open fields map (Hall & Harding 1985) may be the furlong boundary existing as an earthwork on the site (Fig 2).

The oldest of the present buildings on the site is the former Rushden House, built in 1871. This began life as a private dwelling, set in extensive gardens. It was subsequently employed as a prisoner of war camp (known locally as Ploughman's Camp) for German prisoners towards the end of the First World War, between 1918 and 1919. They lived in the coach house and stables and worked on the land. Approval for the development of the present hospital site began in 1920, when plans were drawn up for the building of Rushden Sanatorium for the treatment of consumption (RDHS 2009).

To the north-east is Rushden Hall, a Park which contains earthworks of unknown date, though probably predating the park (NHER: MNN104047).

A geophysical survey was undertaken prior to the trial trenching (Walford 2009). The survey area was observed to contain substantial ridge and furrow earthworks, which produced clear magnetic anomalies. Other anomalies could be attributed to various modern features, including a tennis court.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The general aims of the trial trenching were:

- to establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation on the development site
- to recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region
- to recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

4 METHODOLOGY

Sixteen trenches, each 20m long by 2m wide, were set out prior to excavation, using Leica System 1200 GPS, and were positioned in accordance with the trench location plans provided by Arup, as approved by Northamptonshire County Council's Archaeological Advisor (NCCAA). The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All overburden was stripped under archaeological supervision, with the topsoil and subsoil stacked separately and adjacent to the trenches. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the top of the archaeological deposits or to the natural substrate where no archaeology was encountered.

Archaeological excavation and recording followed the guidelines outlined in the NA Archaeological Fieldwork Manual (2003) and complied with the specification prepared by Arup (2009) and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 1994, revised 2008).

Trenches containing archaeological remains were cleaned by hand, sufficient to define the features (Figs 2 and 3). Each feature or deposit was given a unique number consisting of the trench number and an individual context number (e.g. 1302, Trench 13, context 2). The details of each context were recorded on pro-forma sheets. The trenches were planned (scale 1:50) and section drawings were made at an appropriate scale (1:10). Levels, which were related to Ordnance Datum, were taken on the

trenches at appropriate points, on section datum on all major features. Trench locations were related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. A photographic record was made of the excavation, using both 35mm colour transparency and black and white negative films, supplemented by images taken using a digital camera.

Artefacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (Watkinson and Neal 1998). The spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not retained. A sample was taken for flotation from a ring ditch in Trench 8 by request of the NCC Archaeological Advisor, in accordance with EH guidelines (2002).

All procedures complied with Northamptonshire County Council Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at Work Guidelines. The guidelines of the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) will be followed in the preparation of the archive.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of sixteen trial trenches (Trenches 1 to 16), located across the grounds of the hospital. All of the trenches were 20m long and 2.0m wide, however Trenches 11, 14 and 16 were found to have a BT cable crossing them and were subsequently altered to protect the cable. The south end of Trench 2 was moved 2m to the west to avoid a tree stump. A contexts and features summary, giving the depths of archaeological remains or the natural substrate below ground level, is provided in Appendix 1.

Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation identified by the geophysical survey was observed as earthworks and its presence noted in the trenches.

The fieldwork was monitored by Lesley-Anne Mather, Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council.

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The natural substrate in all sixteen trenches was glacial till (Boulder Clay). Generally this occurred as light to mid grey-brown slightly silty clay with light orange-brown sandy clay patches. The clay contained moderate to frequent chalk pebbles, cobbles and occasional fossil shells.

The subsoil, which was between 0.10m and 0.35m thick, consisted of mid orange-brown silty clay with flint and chalk pebbles. The ploughsoil, which was approximately 0.3m thick, was mid to dark grey-brown clayey loam. The trenches cut through ridge and furrow earthworks, explaining the difference in thickness of the soils covering the natural substrate.

The evaluation recorded a ring ditch, five probable Iron Age/Roman ditches, a pit and two postholes, and a medieval ditch in trenches 7, 8, 10, 14, 15 and 16 (Figs 2 and 3). No features of archaeological significance were encountered in the remaining trenches.

5.1 Trench 7

Trench 7 was orientated north to south. In the southern half of the trench, three parallel ditches [705], [711] and [713] respectively, were aligned north-west to south-east and approximately 2.4m apart (Figs 2 and 3).

Ditch [705] was V-shaped, 1.00m wide, 0.52m deep (Fig 5). Its fill (704) was dark orange-grey silty clay with chalk pebbles and contained a sherd of probable Iron Age pottery, flint and animal bone.

Ditch [711] had a U-shaped profile and was 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig 6). Its fill (710) was similar to that of ditch [705]; there were no finds present.

Ditch [713] had a V-shaped profile, 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig 4, Section 6). Fill (712) consisted of dark orange-grey silty clay with few pebbles and contained a flint flake.

A possible posthole [715] was partially visible on the east side, with the remainder extending beyond the limits of the trench (Fig 3). The sides gently sloping, it measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Fill (714) was light orange-grey silty clay with occasional pebbles.

Ditch [709] aligned north-east to south-west had a U-shaped profile and was 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep (Figs 3 and 4, Section 4). Its fill (708) consisted of light orange-grey silty clay with infrequent chalk pebbles and animal bone. Re-cut [707] was of a similar shape and measured 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill (706) of the re-cut was mid orange-grey silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles. Ditches [709] and [707] cut the earlier ditch [705]. These ditches are the medieval furlong boundary seen in Trenches 10, 14 and 16.

5.2 Trench 8

Trench 8 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained two ditches, a possible pit and a posthole (Figs 2 and 3). A curvilinear ditch [805] [809], was present in the centre of the trench (Fig 4, Section 10 and cover photograph). It had a U-shaped profile and was between 0.50 and 0.85m wide and 0.22 to 0.29m deep. Its fills (804) and (808) respectively comprised mid to dark brown-black silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks. A small fragment of animal bone was recovered from fill (808). Within the ring-ditch was a possible pit [811] which had a shallow U-shaped profile and was 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep at the narrow west end. Its fill (809) comprised mid to dark-brown-black and dull orange patches of silty clay, together with burnt clay lumps, charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles.

Immediately to the north of the curvilinear ditch was a possible posthole [814], oval-shaped and measuring 0.80m long and 0.40m wide (Fig 3). Fill (813) was mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles.

At the north end of the trench was ditch [807], aligned east to west, with a steep U-shaped profile, 0.78m wide and 0.40m deep (Figs 3 and 4, Section 11, back cover photograph). Its fill (806) was mid to dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pebbles and a sherd of possible Roman pottery.

The remains of a furrow were located at the south-west end of the trench and aligned north-east to south-west, and contained two sherds of shell tempered medieval pottery.

5.3 Trench 10

Trench 10 was orientated north to south (Figs 2 and 3). Within the trench, north-west to south-east aligned ditches [1005] and [1007] were a continuation of ditches [707] and [709] in trench 7. Ditch [1007] was U-shaped and measured 0.70m wide and 0.33m deep. Its fill (1006) consisted of mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles, charcoal flecks and animal bone. It was cut by ditch [1005], a re-cut of the ditch and was 0.70m wide and 0.44m deep. Its fill (1004) comprised mid to dark grey-black silty clay with occasional small chalk and ironstone pebbles and contained a single sherd of Cistercian ware.

5.4 Trench 14 (not illustrated)

Trench 14 was orientated north to south (Fig 2). At the far south-east corner of the trench a small part of ditch [1405] was observed. This was a continuation of the re-cut ditches seen in Trenches 7, 10 and 16.

5.5 Trench 15

Trench 15 was orientated north to south and contained a ditch [1505] and a furrow (Figs 2 and 3). At the south end of the trench ditch [1505] was aligned north-east to south-west, with a U-shaped profile and measured 1.04m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig 4, Section 2). Fill (1504) comprised mid to dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks.

5.6 Trench 16

Orientated east to west, and split into two to avoid a BT cable, Trench 16 contained a pit [1605], and ditch [1607] which was the same ditch as in Trenches 7, 10 & 14 (Figs 2 and 3). Pit [1605] at the west end of the trench was 0.85m wide. Fill (1604) was mid orange-grey silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles and contained four sherds of medieval Potterspury ware. Ditch [1607] was aligned north-east to south-west, 0.95m wide. Fill (1606) comprised dark grey-brown silty clay with some chalk pebbles.

Two undated postholes with stone packing to the west of ditch [1607] may have been modern (Fig 3). Posthole [1609] was 0.54m in diameter; fill (1608) was dark grey-brown silty clay with limestone post packing. Posthole [1611] was 0.70m diameter; fill (610) was dark black-brown silty clay with limestone post packing. Five postholes in an east to west alignment along the centre of the trench were the remains of a modern fenceline and retained remnants of wooden, rectangular shaped posts.

6 THE FINDS

The trenches and spoil were scanned by metal detector and a small number of metal artefacts were observed but not retained. The finds included, a small metal button stamped 'BEST RING EDGE', a utility clothing button dated late 19th to early 20th century, a spend .303 cartridge case dated 1942, a small, solid, round boot button and four iron nails.

6.1 The flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

In total four pieces of worked flint were recovered as residual finds from the topsoil (601), subsoil (502) and the fills (704) and (712) of two probable Roman ditches [705] and [713] respectively (Table 1). The flints comprised of four flakes, of which two were broken. Post-depositional edge damage consisted of occasional nicks to substantial crushing of the edges. The raw material was a vitreous flint of light to dark greyish brown colour. The cortex present on three artefacts was light to mid brown coloured. Three of the flakes were squat with broad striking platforms; one flake had a cortical striking platform. The worked flints are not directly dateable but their technological characteristics suggest a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

Table 1: Summary of worked flint

Trench	Context	Object	Portion	Material	Cortex	Comments
5	502 subsoil	Flake	Whole	Vitreous light greyish brown	Light brown	Squat flake, broad cortical striking platform
6	601 topsoil	Flake	Whole	Vitreous dark grey brown	Mid brown	Proximal end damaged abraded, post-depositional edge damage
7	704 ditch	Flake	Proximal	Vitreous mid greyish brown		Distal break is old and patinated, post-depositional edge damage
7	712 ditch	Flake	Proximal	Vitreous mid greyish brown	Light brown	Squat flake, broad cortical striking platform, post-depositional edge damage

6.2 The pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 16 sherds with a total weight of 122g. It comprised mainly medieval wares, although a small assemblage of Romano-British material was present, along with a single sherd which is likely to be of Iron Age date. The medieval material indicates that there was probably activity at the site throughout the period, although most of the pottery dates to the earlier medieval period (12th – 14th centuries)

The medieval pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F330: *Shelly Coarseware*, AD1100-1400. 8 sherds, 95g

F329: *Potterspury Ware*, AD1275-1600. 2 sherds, 14g

F404: *Cistercian ware*, AD1470-1700. 1 sherd, 1g

F1000: Misc. 19th century wares. 1 sherd, 4g

In addition, three sherds (4g) of somewhat abraded Romano-British pottery occurred, along with a single small sherd (4g) of ?Iron Age material. The latter was in a slightly sandy fabric with sparse fine shell up to c2mm. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in

Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem.

The medieval material was all in fairly good condition and the sherds reasonably large. The assemblage is dominated by shelly wares (fabric F330) which is typical of sites in the area, and suggests that there was activity at the site more or less throughout the medieval period. The shelly assemblage included a small number of rimsherds, all from jars or bowls. This is typical of assemblages from the earlier medieval period. The absence of Lyveden/Stanion wares of the 13th – 14th centuries is a little unusual, although this may simply be due to the vagaries of archaeological sampling rather than an hiatus in activity at the site. Further work at the site would clarify this.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	IA		RB		F330		F329		F404		F1000		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
101							1	5					M13thC
202					2	26							12C
702			1	1							1	4	19thC
704	1	4											IA?
806			1	2									RB?
812					2	22							12thC
1004									1	1			L15thC
1401					1	2							12thC
1402			1	1	3	45							12thC
1604							1	9					M13thC
Total	1	4	3	4	8	95	2	14	1	1	1	4	

6.3 The animal bone by Karen Deighton

A total of 352g of animal bone was recovered by hand from three contexts during the course of excavation. Preservation was moderate and varied with context. Fragmentation was heavy in fill (808) of ring ditch [809] and fill (1006) of ditch [1007]; however, an almost complete long bone was recovered from fill (706) of ditch [707]. Bone surface abrasion was heavy and probably explains the apparent absence of evidence for canid gnawing and butchery.

Identifiable bone is as follows: a horse (*Equus*) femur with fused distal epiphysis from fill (706) and a cattle (*Bos*) second mandibular molar from fill (808). The tooth exhibited wear on the occlusal surfaces of cusps. No identifiable bone was observed from fill (1006).

Unfortunately the paucity of bone precludes any statement on the animal economy of the site, beyond the observation that horse and cattle were exploited there.

6.4 The environmental evidence by Karen Deighton

A 10-litre sample was collected by hand from fill (810) within pit [811] during the course of trial trenching. This material was processed in a modified siraf fitted with a 250micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flot was dried and examined with the aid of a microscope (10x magnification). The residue was passed through a series of stack sieves (3.4mm, 1mm, 0.5mm) and scanned for artefacts and ecofacts.

Only five heavily comminuted indeterminate charcoal fragments were observed in the flot. Approximately 10-20 fragments of burned clay were recovered from the course residue.

7 DISCUSSION

The excavation has demonstrated the survival of archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods within the development area.

A series of features of Iron Age and Roman date, comprising the only significant remains on the site were present within the southern part of the development area. A curvilinear ditch present in trench 8 probably represents the remains of a ring ditch, other features included probable enclosure ditches. The paucity of artefactual material

indicated either a general low level of activity or that these features lie on the periphery of a more extensive settlement beyond the site boundaries.

Other medieval remains are related to agricultural practices, with the exception of a pit in Trench 16.

The furlong boundary present as an earthwork and observed as a feature within trenches 7, 10, 14 and 16 has been identified on the open fields map of Rushden and shows the site to lie within part of an old enclosure called Croftes (Hall and Harding 1985).

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

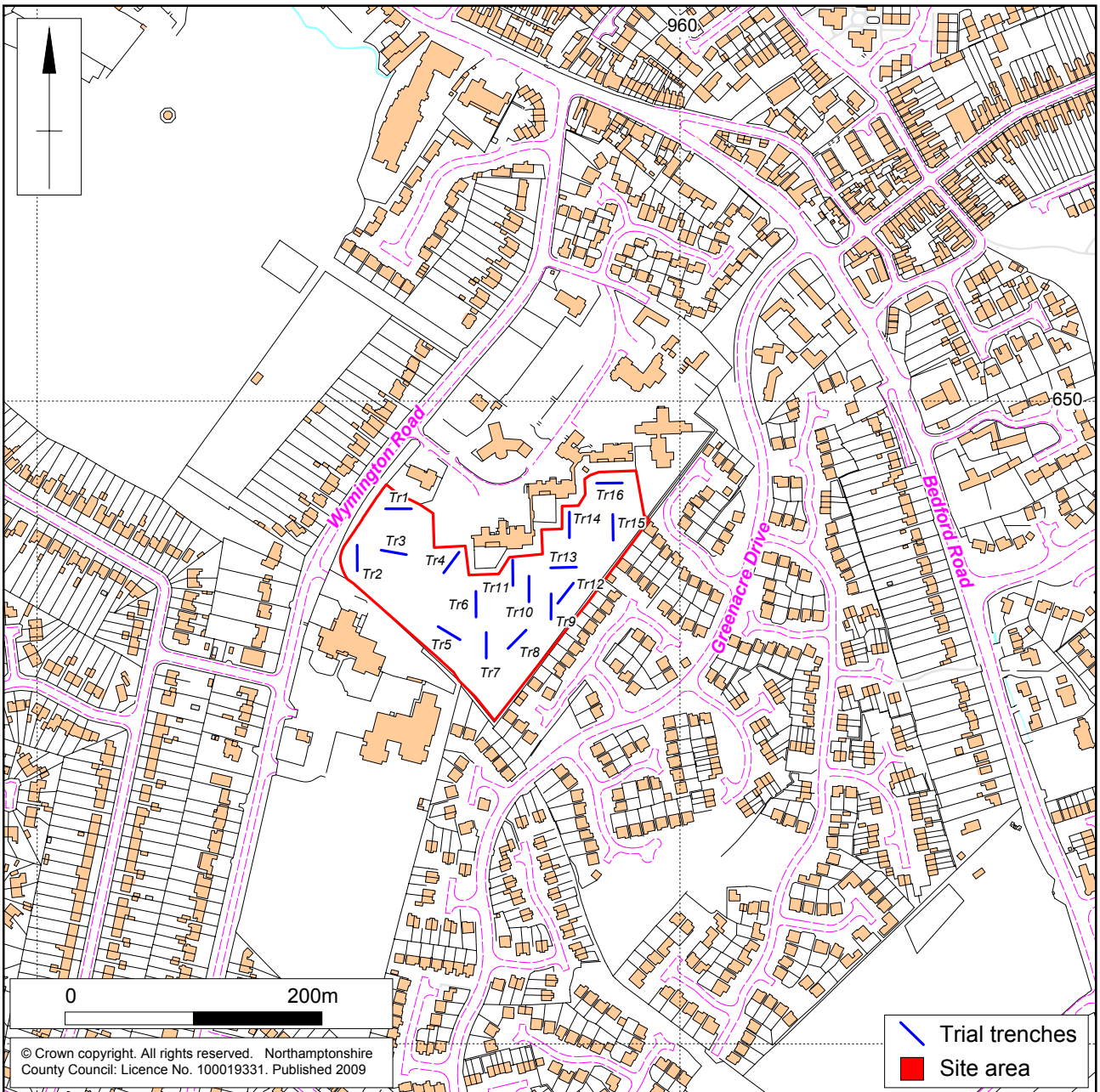
Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions /thickness (m)	Artefact type
1	101	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.22 - 0.27m thick	1 medieval pottery sherd,
	102	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.20 - 0.23m thick	
	103	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
2	201	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.20 - 0.26m thick	
	202	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.10 - 0.20m thick	2 medieval pottery sherd
	203	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
3	301	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.23m thick	
	302	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.13 - 0.23m thick	
	303	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
4	401	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.17 - 0.28m thick	
	402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.20 - 0.25m thick	
	403	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
5	501	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.20m thick	
	502	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.30m thick	flint flake
	503	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
6	601	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.24 - 0.30m thick	
	602	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.16 - 0.35m thick	
	603	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
7	701	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.10 - 0.15m thick	
	702	Natural	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.10m thick	1 medieval pottery sherd
	703	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
	704	Fill of [705]	Dark orange grey clay with chalk pebbles	1m wide, 0.52m deep	Iron Age pottery sherd, flint flake
	705	Cut	Cut of ditch		
	706	Fill of [707]	Light orange grey clay with chalk pebbles	0.80m wide, 0.25m deep	Animal bone
	707	Cut	Re cut of [709]		
	708	Fill of [709]	Light orange grey clay with chalk pebbles	1.10m wide, 0.30m deep	
	709	Cut	Cut of ditch		
	710	Fill of [711]	Dark orange grey clay	0.70m wide, 0.20m deep	
	711	Cut	Cut of ditch		
	712	Fill of [713]	Dark orange grey clay	0.90m wide, 0.45m deep	Flint flake
	713	Cut	Cut of ditch		
	714	Fill of [715]	Light orange grey clay	0.65m diameter, 0.12m deep	

RUSHDEN HOSPITAL

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions /thickness (m)	Artefact type
8	715	Cut	Cut of posthole		
	801	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.29 – 0.35m thick	
	802	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.14 – 0.20m thick	
	803	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
	804	Fill of [805]	Mid-dark brown/black silty clay with chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.50m wide, 0.22m deep	
	805	Cut	Cut of ring ditch (south end)		
	806	Fill of [807]	Mid-dark brown/black silty clay with chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.78m wide, 0.40m deep	?Roman pottery sherd
	807	Cut	Cut of ditch		
	808	Fill of [809]	Mid-dark brown/black silty clay with chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.85m wide, 0.29m deep	Animal bone
	809	Cut	Cut of ring ditch (north end)		
	810	Burnt fill of [811]	Mix of mid-dark brown/black & dull orange with burnt lumps of clay		
	811	Cut	Cut of pit		
	812	Fill	Fill of furrow		3 medieval pottery sherds
	813	Fill of [814]	Mid grey brown silty clay with chalk pebbles		
814	Cut	Cut of posthole			
9	901	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.21m thick	
	902	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.14 – 0.21m thick	
	903	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
10	1001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.30 – 0.36m thick	
	1002	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.16 – 0.20m thick	
	1003	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
	1004	Fill of [1005]	Mid-dark grey black silty clay with occasional chalk and ironstone pebbles		1 Cistercian ware sherd
	1005	Cut	Cut of ditch		
	1006	Fill of [1007]	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks		Animal bone
	1007	Cut	Cut of ditch		
11	1101	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.30m thick	
	1102	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.18 - 0.28m thick	
	1103	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
12	1201	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.26 – 0.35m thick	
	1202	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.15 – 0.20m thick	
	1203	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
13	1301	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.23 – 0.30m thick	
	1302	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.17 – 0.20m thick	
	1303	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		

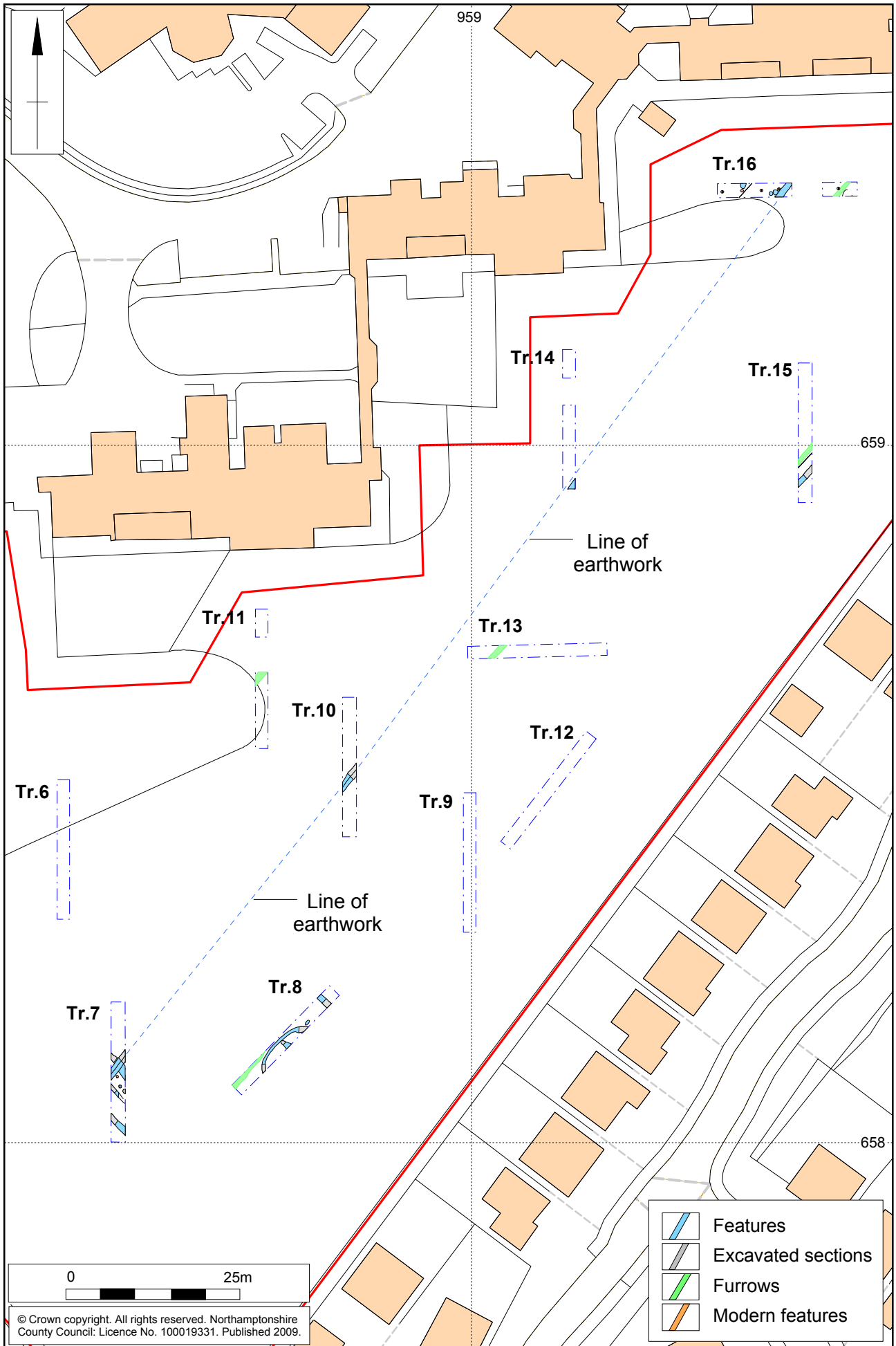
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Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions /thickness (m)	Artefact type
14	1401	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.20 – 0.27m thick	1 medieval pottery sherd
	1402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.18m thick	6 medieval pottery sherds
	1403	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
15	1501	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.28m thick	
	1502	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.16 – 0.24m thick	
	1503	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
	1504	Fill of [1505]	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks		
	1505	Cut	Cut of ditch		
16	1601	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.20 – 0.35m thick	
	1602	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey loam with gravel and chalk pebbles	0.24 – 0.30m thick	
	1603	Natural	Natural Light grey brown clay with gravel and chalk pebbles		
	1604	Fill of [1605]	Mid-orange grey silty clay with occasional chalk pebbles		1 Potterspury sherd
	1605	Cut	Cut of pit/ditch		
	1606	Fill of [1607]	Dark grey brown silty clay with some chalk pebbles		
	1607	Cut	Cut of ditch		



1:5000

Site Location Fig 1



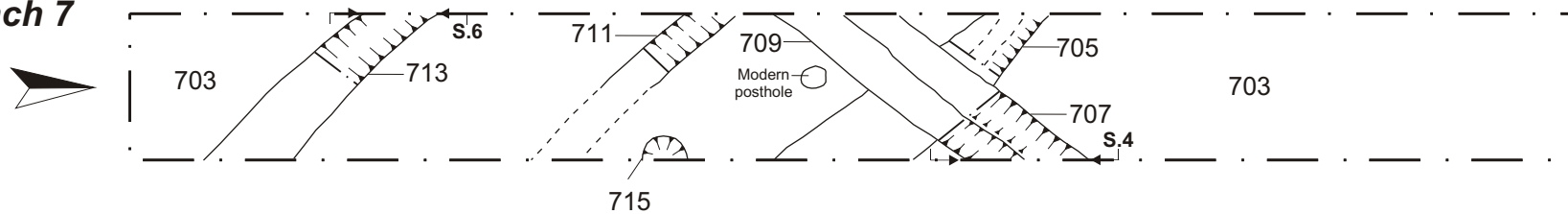
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Trench locations , trenches 1 - 5 Fig 2

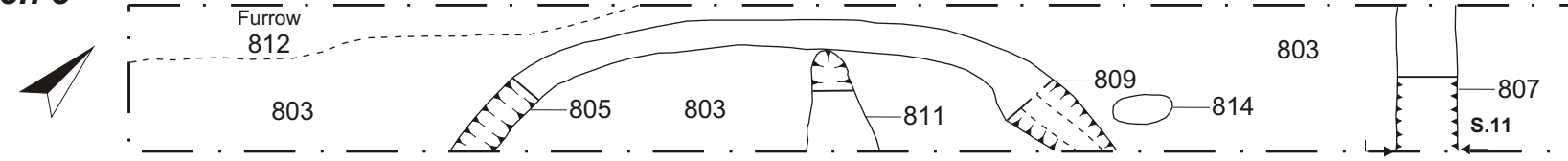
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Plans of trenches 7, 8, 10, 15 and 16 Fig 3

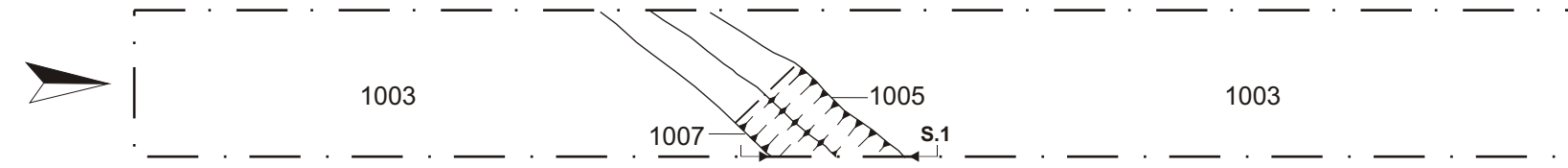
Trench 7



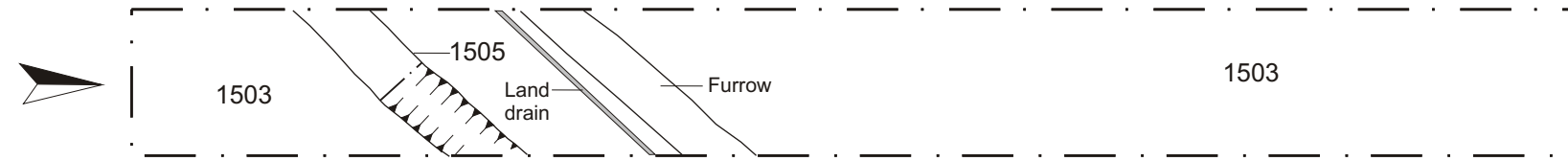
Trench 8



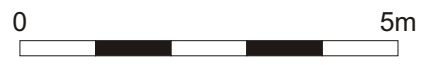
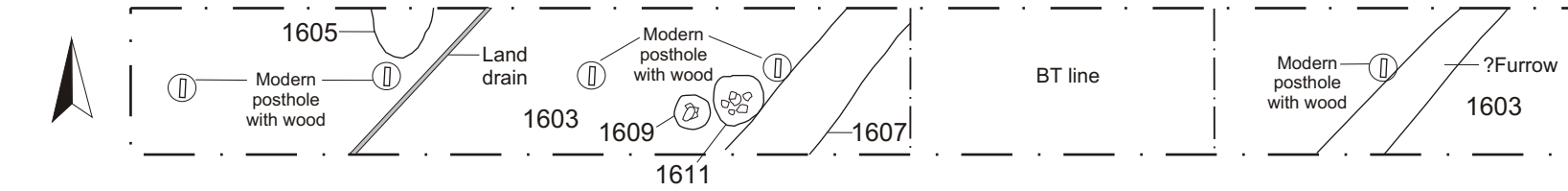
Trench 10



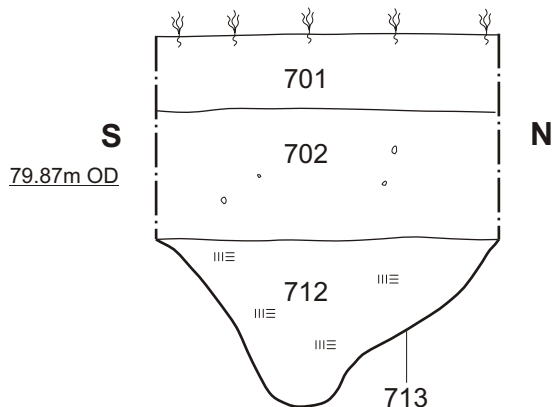
Trench 15



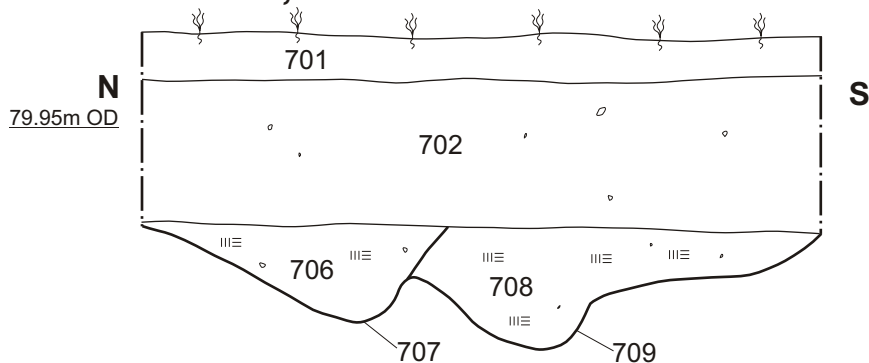
Trench 16



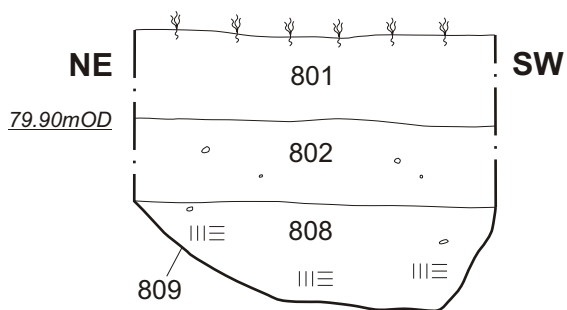
Trench 7, Section 6



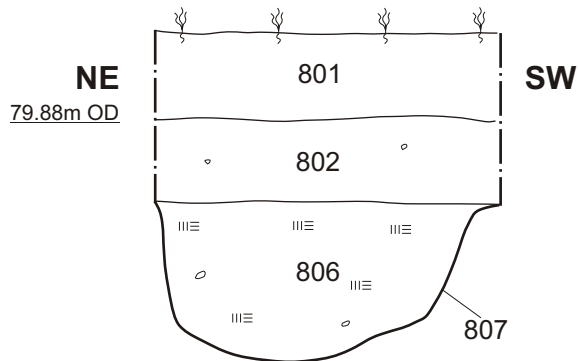
Trench 7, Section 4



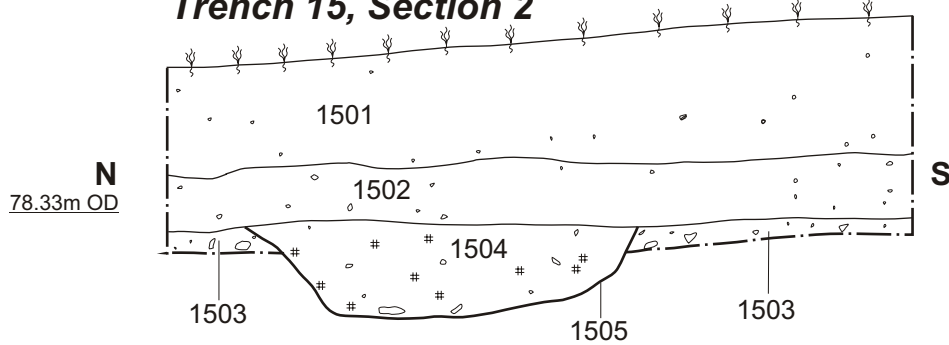
Section 10



Trench 8, Section 11



Trench 15, Section 2



Sections 2, 4, 6, 10 and 11 Fig 4



Trench 7, ditch [705], looking south-east

Fig 5



Trench 7, ditch [711], looking north-west

Fig 6



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