Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Kelmarsh Wind Farm

Northamptonshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

June and August 2009

Simon Carlyle

September 2009

Report 09/113

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QUALITY CONTROL

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(Front cover: Commencing excavation of Trench 12, facing west)

OASIS report form

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Kelmarsh Wind Farm, Northamptonshire, Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
Short description	Two Late Iron Age sites, previously identified by geophysical survey, were located on the lower slopes above the floodplain of the River Ise. The first may have been a farmstead, comprising a small, roughly square enclosure and adjoining ring ditch, situated next to a possible droveway; the second was a larger, irregular enclosure that may have been used to hold livestock. With the exception of remnant medieval furrows and a 19th-century field boundary ditch, no other archaeological features were encountered in the trial trenches.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment , geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2009), metal detector survey	
Current land use	Arable	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	-	
Significant finds	Iron Age pottery	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Kelmarsh	
OS Easting & Northing	4721 2787	
Area	c 1ha (turbine bases only)	
Height OD	133m-157m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council	
Project Design originator	Robert Johns (Entec)	
Director/Supervisor	Simon Carlyle (NA)	
Project Manager	Anthony Maull (NA)	
Sponsor or funding body	E.ON Climate and Renewables	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	22/6/09	
End date	14/8/09	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	NA store	Pottery, animal bone (1 small box)
Paper	NA store	Site records and photographs (1small archive box)
Digital	NA store	Photographs, digital report copies
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Kelmarsh Wind Farm, Northamptonshire, Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
Serial title & volume	09/113	
Author(s)	Simon Carlyle	
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KELMARSH WIND FARM
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JUNE AND AUGUST 2009

Abstract

In June and August 2009, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on farmland belonging to the Kelmarsh Hall Trust, to the south of the A14 between the villages of Kelmarsh and Haselbech, Northamptonshire. Two Late Iron Age sites, previously identified by geophysical survey, were located on the lower slopes above the floodplain of the River Ise. The first may have been a farmstead, comprising a small, roughly square enclosure and adjoining ring ditch, situated next to a possible droveway; the second was a larger, irregular enclosure that may have been used to hold livestock. With the exception of remnant medieval furrows and a 19th-century field boundary ditch, no other archaeological features were encountered in the trial trenches.

1 INTRODUCTION

In June and August 2009, Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on farmland belonging to the Kelmarsh Hall Trust. The farmland, which has been identified by E.ON Climate and Renewables (E.ON) as a viable site for the placement of seven wind turbines, lies to the south of the A14 between the villages of Kelmarsh and Haselbech, Northamptonshire (site centred on NGR: SP 721 787; Fig 1). The work was commissioned by Entec UK Ltd (Entec), acting on behalf of E.ON.

The trial trenching forms part of a scheme of archaeological evaluation, comprising desk-based assessment and metal detector and geophysical surveys, the results of which will be incorporated into an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The planning policy background for the scheme is outlined in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG 16) and *Policy 41* of the *Energy and Development Supplementary Planning Document*.

The project objectives, as outlined in the *Outline Scheme for Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation* prepared by Entec (2009), were to:

- determine the location, extent, character, date, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the development, in order to identify the need for any further mitigation measures,

- and test the reliability of the geophysical survey results for use as a basis for initial decisions on mitigation.

The work was carried out in accordance with the *Outline Scheme for Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation* (Entec 2009), with reference to the tender documentation supplied by Entec, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 1994, revised 2008). This report, which has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in English Heritage's document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006), details the results of the trial trench evaluation.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

The proposed locations for the seven turbines are in six arable fields belonging to the Kelmarsh Hall Estate, to the south-west of Kelmarsh village, Northamptonshire (Fig 2). They lie on either side of the valley of the River Ise, to the south of the A14 and to the north of the Haselbech Road. The ground is undulating, with a general slope to the south-south-east on the north side of the valley, and to the north-north-west on the opposing side. Ground level lies between 157m aOD on the high ground in the vicinity of Turbine 2 and 133m aOD at the edge of the floodplain near Turbine 6. At this point in its course the River Ise flows east-north-east and the river and its tributaries are deeply incised.

The underlying solid geology comprises Jurassic clays, mudstones, limestones and sandstones of the Upper Lias and Inferior Oolite Groups, overlain by drift deposits of glacial till (BGS 1987). On the high ground to the north of the River Ise the soils belong to the Banbury (544) Soil Association, consisting of well-drained brashy fine and coarse loamy or loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoil. On the lower slopes and on the floodplain of the Ise valley the soils belong to the Denchworth (712b) Soil Association, comprising slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

A desk-based assessment carried out by Entec as part of the forthcoming EIA established that the site of the proposed wind farm lay within an area of archaeological potential, with evidence for human activity and settlement in the area dating from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area is largely confined to the occasional discovery of worked flint in the ploughsoil. The majority of the archaeological sites that have been identified date to the Iron Age and Roman periods, many of which have been located through the examination of cropmarks shown on aerial photographs (Fig 2). Some of these remains were investigated during the construction of the A14 dual carriageway and the extent and definition of a number of these sites were further enhanced by the

geophysical survey commissioned as part of this project, which also identified two previously unknown sites (Sabin and Donaldson 2009).

In the medieval period the area was largely under a system of ridge and furrow cultivation and a plan of Haselbech of 1598 shows the site divided into three large open fields. This system was probably maintained in the post-medieval period, until the area was enclosed in the 19th century. With increasing mechanisation, the earthworks associated with ridge and furrow cultivation were levelled in the 20th century.

Due to the proximity of the English Civil War battlefield site of Naseby, which lies *c* 1.2km to the north-west of the development area, a systematic metal detecting survey of the north-west part of the site was commissioned by Entec, through The Battlefields Trust. The aim of the survey was to determine if the area of conflict extended into the site, but no evidence for this was encountered by the survey.

3 METHODOLOGY

A total of fourteen trenches (350 linear metres, 630m^2) were excavated, with two trenches located in each of the seven locations selected for the proposed wind turbines. The trenches were marked out prior to excavation, using Leica System 1200 GPS, and were positioned in accordance with the trench location plan provided by Entec, as approved by Northamptonshire County Council's Archaeological Advisor (NCCAA). The trenches were excavated using a 360^o wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All overburden was stripped under archaeological supervision, with the topsoil and subsoil, the latter stored on groundsheets, stacked separately and adjacent to the trenches. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the top of the archaeological deposits, to the limits of safe working practice 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 Entec (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. 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 or 1:20). Levels, which were related to Ordnance Datum, were taken on the trenches at appropriate points, on section datum and 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 and ecofacts 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. Samples were taken for flotation from dateable contexts with the potential for the recovery of charcoal and carbonised plant remains, 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.

4 TRIAL TRENCH RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The first phase of the evaluation comprised the excavation of eight trial trenches (Trenches 1 to 6 and 13 to 14), located in the areas designated for Turbines 1, 2, 3 and 7. The second phase completed the trenching programme, with the excavation of Trenches 7-12 in the locations of Turbines 4-6. All of the trenches were 25m long and 1.8m wide, with the exception of Trenches 7 and 8, which were 30m and 20m long respectively (Fig 2). With the exception of Trenches 2, 7 and 8, in which features of late Iron Age date were identified, no significant archaeological remains were encountered and the geophysical anomalies detected in the other trenches were shown to be of natural origin or to relate to modern land drainage systems. A contexts and features summary, giving the depths of archaeological remains or the natural substrate below ground level, is provided in the Appendix.

Due to the extreme hardness of the subsoil, which tended to machine off in large slabs, it was not possible to identify the medieval furrows identified by the geophysical survey, although in places variations in the thickness of the subsoil indicated their presence.

4.2 Trial trench results

General

The natural substrate in all fourteen trenches was glacial till (Boulder Clay). In general, this occurred as light to mid brownish- or bluish-grey slightly silty clay with light yellowish-brown mottles, containing moderate to frequent chalk and flint pebbles and occasional fossil shells. In Trenches 3 and 4, which were positioned on a relatively steep slope, there were wide bands of mid to dark greyish-blue clay. In Trenches 1 and 2, which were located at the edge of the floodplain of the River Ise, the natural substrate at the southern (downslope) end of the trenches was mid brownish-orange clayey silt.

The subsoil, which was between 0.2m and 0.4m thick, had a blocky structure and consisted of mid brown clayey silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. The lower part of the subsoil horizon had moderate to frequent chalk and flint

pebbles, whilst upper part had only occasional flint pebbles, the difference probably being due to the leaching of calcareous inclusions by rainwater. In Trenches 1, 2, 13 and 14, which were positioned on lower slopes, the subsoil was thicker due to the input of hill-wash (colluvium). The ploughsoil, which was approximately 0.3m thick, was mid to dark brown organic clayey silt.

Turbine 1, Trenches 1 and 2

Trench 1 was aligned roughly north to south and was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly that crossed the eastern half of the survey area from west-north-west to east-south-east. This feature was not identified in the trench as it was probably cut into the subsoil, directly beneath the ploughsoil, and was not visible in section; its linearity and uniformity of width suggests that it is a modern feature.

The natural substrate (103) was Boulder Clay, although at the southern end of the trench (downslope), at the edge of the floodplain of the River Ise, this was interleaved with mid brownish-orange clayey silt, an alluvial deposit that dates to the early Holocene. Up to 0.7m of colluvium (hillwash) had accumulated over these deposits at the base of the slope.

Trench 2 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was positioned to target the eastern corner of a probable prehistoric enclosure, a ring ditch and a line of pits detected by the geophysical survey. The enclosure measures approximately 20m square and the ring ditch, which forms part of the eastern side of the enclosure, has a diameter of *c* 8-10m (Fig 2).

At the southern end of the trench there was an intersection between a curvilinear ditch, 207, which extended beyond the excavated area to the west, and a small gully which extended to the south-east (Fig 3). The intersection is probably the junction between the eastern side of the square enclosure and the northern edge of the smaller, sub-oval ring ditch, as shown on the geophysical survey plot.

The ditch, 207, was approximately 1.4m wide and 0.75m deep and had very steep, concave sides and a flat base (Fig 3, Section 1). The primary fill (206) was light greyish-brown silty clay, up to 0.18m thick. The overlying deposit, comprising mid yellowish-brown silty clay (205), formed the main fill of the ditch and was up to 0.33m thick. This contained occasional charcoal and chalk pebbles, sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone. The upper fill, which was up to 0.36m thick, was light brownish-grey slightly sandy silty clay (204).

The gully, 209, which cut ditch 207, was 0.52m wide and 0.22m deep and had steep concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with light brown slightly sandy silty clay (208) and contained occasional chalk pebbles and sherds of late Iron Age pottery.

The probable pit alignment expected at the northern end of the trench was not encountered, suggesting that the trench lay in a gap between two pits.

Turbine 2, Trenches 3 and 4
Situated on a gradual, south-west facing slope, overlooking a small tributary stream of the River Ise, Trenches 3 and 4 were aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east respectively. The proposed site of the turbine was in an area where geophysical survey had shown no significant archaeological remains and this was borne out by excavation. A broad band of sterile, blue-grey clay, which crossed the intersection of the two trenches, is probably an infilled sub-glacial stream channel.

Turbine 3, Trenches 5 and 6
Located on high, level ground overlooking the Ise valley to the south, at *c* 153m aOD, Trenches 5 and 6 were aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east respectively. No archaeological features were encountered in the trenches and the amorphous anomalies shown on the geophysical survey plot were demonstrated by excavation to be related to natural variations in the glacial till.

Turbine 4, Trenches 7 and 8
Trenches 7 and 8 were located on sloping ground that dipped fairly steeply to the west and north-west, towards a small stream that formed the western boundary of the field and flowed northwards to reach its confluence with the River Ise in the north-west corner of the field. A spring lay near the base of the slope at the edge of the floodplain of the river. The trenches were positioned to target a possible enclosure and a line of postholes shown on the geophysical survey plot of the turbine area (Fig 2).

Near the centre of Trench 7 there were two small, parallel, partly intercutting ditches, 707 and 710 (Fig 4, Section 5). The earlier of the two ditches, 710, was 0.74m wide and 0.31m deep and had moderately steep concave sides and a gently concave base. The basal fill, (709), was yellowish-brown clay with occasional pebbles, up to 0.22m thick, and the upper fill, (708), was mid to dark brown silty clay, up to 0.08m thick. A few fragmentary sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the upper fill. The later ditch, 707, which cut the southern edge of ditch 710, was 0.68m wide and 0.28m deep and had a V-shaped profile with a narrow concave base. It was filled with mid brown silty clay, (706). Appreciable narrowing of the ditches suggests that they terminate just to the west of the trench. The only other feature in the trench was an irregular, C-shaped feature, 705, probably created by a tree throw, which was up to 2.2m long and 0.42m deep. The possible enclosure ditch and line of postholes detected by the geophysical survey were not encountered; they probably lie just beyond the limits of the trench.

Passing across the centre of Trench 8, on a north-west to south-east alignment, was a wide yet relatively shallow ditch, 805, which corresponded with the enclosure ditch identified by geophysical survey (Fig 4, Section 6). The ditch, which contained several abraded sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, was 2.0m wide and 0.37m deep and was filled with mid to light brownish-yellow clay, (804).

Turbine 5, Trenches 9 and 10
Trenches 9 and 10 were situated *c* 130m to the north of the River Ise, on the south-west facing slope of a natural, shallow, linear depression in the valley side. The geophysical survey had identified a prehistoric or Roman field boundary ditch to the east of the proposed turbine site; no archaeological features were encountered in either trench, demonstrating that the ditch terminates to the east of Trench 11. The amorphous anomaly shown on the geophysical survey plot was a deposit of sandy clay, sandy silt and gravel that probably accumulated in the dip of the hollow under periglacial conditions.

Turbine 6, Trenches 11 and 12
The site of Turbine 6 lies on a gentle north-west facing slope, just above the edge of the floodplain of the River Ise. There were no archaeological remains in Trench 11 and the short, curvilinear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey plot at the northern end of the trench probably relates to modern plough disturbance.

At the western end of Trench 12 (Fig 4) there was a modern field boundary ditch, 1207, which is shown on the recent Ordnance Survey map of the area (OS 2006). The ditch, which was aligned north-west to south-east and measured approximately 2m wide and 0.74m deep, had three fills and had been deliberately backfilled. The cap of a shotgun cartridge (not retained) was recovered from the primary fill, indicating its modern date.

Turbine 7, Trenches 13 and 14
The proposed site of Turbine 7 was in a natural depression in the valley slope, with the ground dropping away to the north, towards a small pond at the northern edge of the field. There were no archaeological remains in Trenches 13 and 14 and the only features were modern land drains, including a large drain taking surface water from Haselbech Road to the pond. A significant depth of colluvium, up to 0.6m thick, had accumulated in the base of the depression.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 **Prehistoric pottery** by Andy Chapman

Seven contexts produced very small amounts of pottery from hand-built vessels probably dating to the late Iron Age. The assemblage has a total weight of only 97g, comprising 16 sherds and numerous small crumbs. Ignoring the crumbs, the average sherd weight is 4.3g, which is low even for an Iron Age assemblage.

A majority of the sherds are in a fabric containing dense, coarse crushed shell, although the single rim sherd contains sparse finely–crushed shell. In addition, a number of sherds are in a sandy fabric containing small pellets of grog. The

sherds typically have a grey core and either grey or orange-brown surfaces, with the lighter colour occurring on the sandy fabric.

The material comprises plain body sherds with the exception of a single rim sherd. This is from a small, thin-walled bowl with a simple upright rounded rim.

The majority of the material has come from Trench 2. The largest group, twelve sherds (plus crumbs), weighing 47g, came from the fills (204, 205 and 206) of ditch 207, while three sherds, weighing 17g, came from the fill (208) of a gully 209, with a further sherd from the fill (212) of gully 213, the continuation of gully 209. In addition there are small collections of crumbs of similar material from single contexts in Trench 7, fill (708) of ditch 709, and Trench 8, fill (804) of ditch 805.

This small group offers few diagnostic features. However, the general character of the sherds indicates a broad Iron Age date, while the presence of a fabric containing grog suggests that a late Iron Age date, 1st century BC into early 1st century AD, is most likely.

6 FAUNAL AND FLORAL REMAINS

6.1 **Animal bone** by Matilda Holmes

This very small assemblage of ten fragments (18g) is too small to warrant full analysis, although it contains fragments, including two teeth and a metapodial, from sheep/goat (Table 1). All of the material was recovered from the fills of a Late Iron Age enclosure ditch, 207, and gully, 209 in Trench 2. Preservation was fair, with more eroded fragments coming from contexts 204 and 208. Burnt bone was recovered from contexts 205 and 208, and some from context 205 had been gnawed. The small size of the assemblage precludes any attempt at interpreting the settlement's economy and animal husbandry practices.

Table 1: Fragment representation (NISP) all contexts

Species	**Context**		
	Ditch 207		Gully 209
	204	205*	208
Sheep/ goat	1	1	1
Unidentified medium mammal		6	1
Total	**1**	**7**	**2**

* including fragments from soil sample

6.2 Environmental evidence by Simon Carlyle

Introduction

A soil sample (30 litres) was taken from the secondary fill, 205, of a Late Iron Age enclosure ditch, 207, in Trench 2. The material recovered from the sample was assessed to determine the nature, presence and level of preservation of ecofacts. The potential contribution to the understanding of the site along with any future sampling strategies was considered.

Methodology

The sample was processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 250 micron flot sieve and 500 micron mesh. The resulting flots were dried, quantified and examined under a microscope (10x and 20x magnifications).

Results

A small amount of charcoal (20< fragments) and a fragment of a charred seed was recovered from the sample. The majority of the assemblage was too comminuted to allow further identification, although further analysis may allow the identification of several of the larger pieces of charcoal. Although the fragment size was generally small (2mm<), preservation was good and there was little or no sediment coating associated with successive phases of wetting and drying out.

Conclusions

The fills of the Late Iron Age ditches in Trenches 2, 7 and 8 were generally very clayey, with the bulk of the material being derived from the weathering of the ditch sides, and had little potential for the recovery of ecofacts. The few flecks of charcoal in these ditches were wind-blown, background scatter. The only exception to this was the secondary fill of ditch 207, which contained appreciable quantities of well-preserved charcoal, suggestive of domestic/agricultural activity associated with the enclosure and ring ditch identified in the area of Turbine 1.

7 DISCUSSION

The trial trench evaluation demonstrated that there was a high correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the presence of features, and that the interpretation of the geophysical results was accurate in identifying features of archaeological interest. It also confirmed that the areas selected for the majority of the turbines contained no archaeological remains.

Significant archaeological remains were encountered in two areas, in Trenches 2, 7 and 8. These related to two Late Iron Age sites, previously identified by geophysical survey, which were situated on the lower slopes above the floodplain of the River Ise. The first may have been a small farmstead, comprising a small, roughly square enclosure and adjoining ring ditch, situated next to a possible droveway; the second was a larger, irregular enclosure that may have been used to hold livestock. A small assemblage of pottery and animal bone was recovered from excavated features. With the exception of remnant medieval furrows and a 19th-century field boundary ditch, no other archaeological features were encountered in the trial trenches.

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Maps

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Northamptonshire Archaeology
A service of Northamptonshire County Council 4th September 2009

(amended 12th January 2010)

APPENDIX Summary of contexts and features

The following summary lists the archaeological contexts and features identified in each trench, their date (if known), depth below ground level and associated finds.

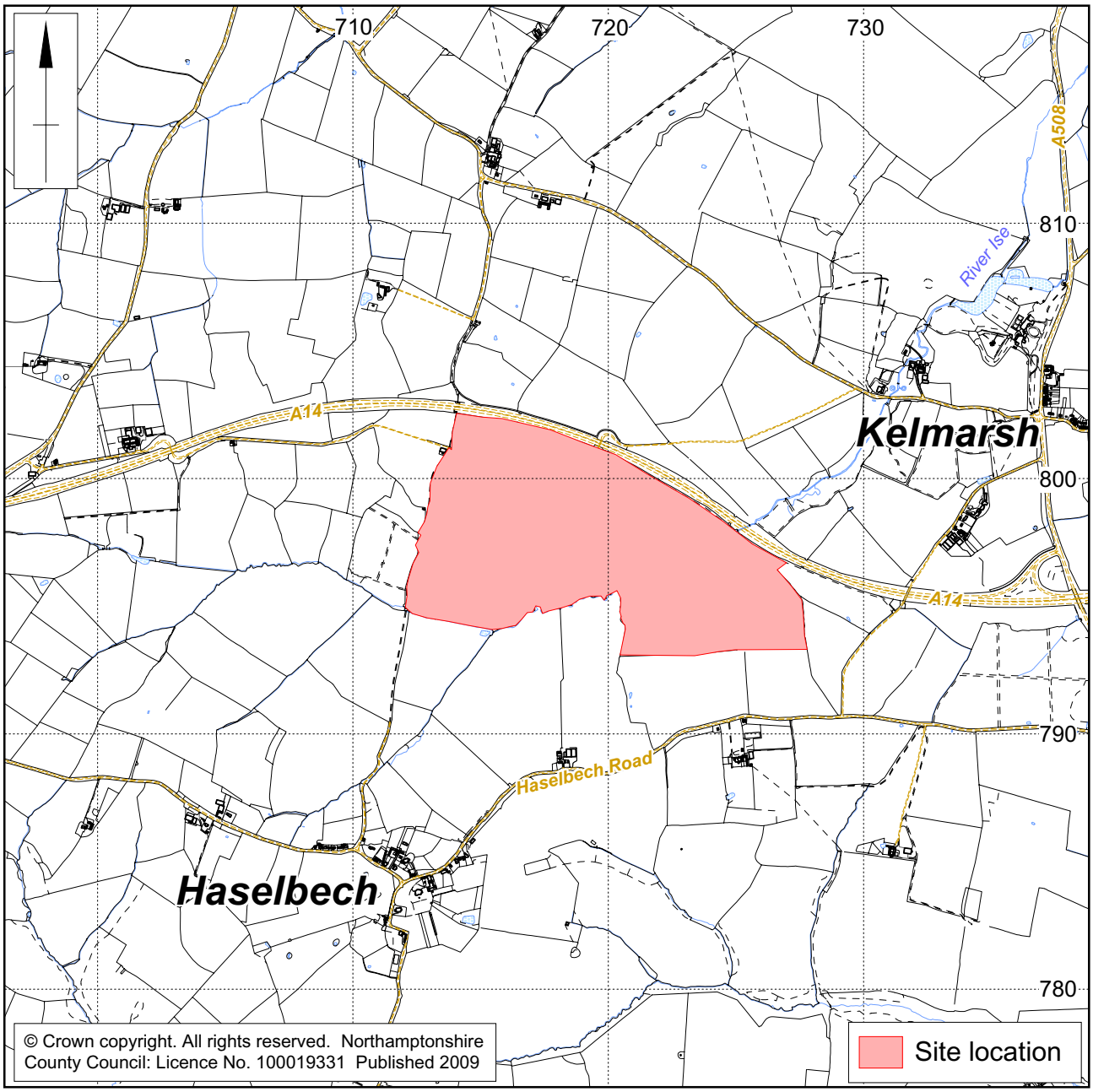
Abbreviations

B animal bone; P pottery; LIA Late Iron Age

Turbine no.	Trench no.	Context no.	Feature type	Date of feature	Depth [1] (m)	Finds
1	1	101	Plough soil		0.64-1.42	-
		102	Subsoil/colluvium			-
		103	Natural substrate			-
	2	201	Plough soil		0.78-0.93	-
		202	Subsoil/colluvium			-
		203	Natural substrate			-
		204	Fill of [207]			P B
		205	Fill of [207]			P B
		206	Fill of [207]			P
		[207]	Enclosure ditch	LIA		-
		208	Fill of [207]			P B
		[209]	Ditch	LIA		-
		210	Fill of [207]			-
		[211]	Enclosure ditch	LIA		-
		212	Fill of [207]			P
		[213]	Ditch	LIA		-
2	3	301	Plough soil		0.58-0.68	-
		302	Subsoil			-
		303	Natural substrate			-
	4	401	Plough soil		0.56-0.62	-
		402	Subsoil			-
		403	Natural substrate			-
3	5	501	Plough soil		0.65-0.74	-
		502	Subsoil			-
		503	Natural substrate			-
	6	601	Plough soil		0.57-0.68	-
		602	Subsoil			-
		603	Natural substrate			-
4	7	701	Plough soil		0.20-0.40	-
		702	Subsoil			-
		703	Natural substrate			-
		704	Fill of [705]			-
		[705]	Tree throw	Undated		-
		706	Fill of [707]			P
		[707]	Ditch	LIA		-
		708	Fill of [710]			P
		709	Fill of [710]			-
		[710]	Ditch	LIA		-
	8	801	Plough soil		0.44-0.52	-
		802	Subsoil			-
		803	Natural substrate			-
		804	Fill of [805]			P
		[805]	Enclosure ditch	LIA		-
5	9	901	Plough soil		0.56-0.62	-
		902	Subsoil			-
		903	Colluvium			-
		904	Natural substrate			
	10	1001	Plough soil		0.47-0.57	-
		1002	Subsoil			-
		1003	Colluvium			-
		1004	Natural substrate			
6	11	1101	Plough soil		0.39-0.44	-
		1102	Subsoil			-

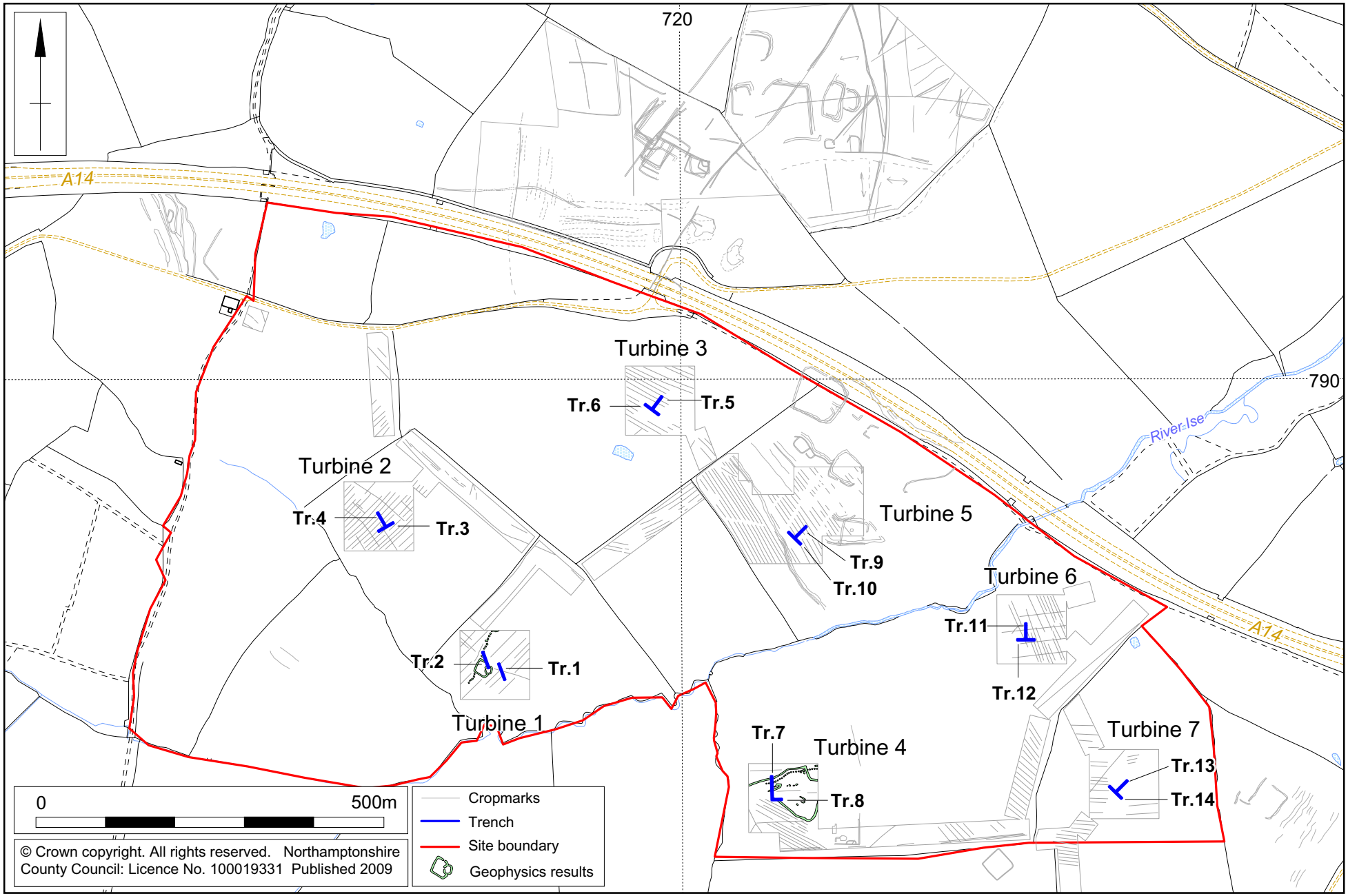
Turbine no.	Trench no.	Context no.	Feature type	Date of feature	Depth [1] (m)	Finds
		1103	Natural substrate			-
	12	1201	Plough soil		0.37-0.43	-
		1202	Subsoil			-
		1203	Natural substrate			-
		1204	Fill of [805]			-
		1205	Fill of [805]			-
		1206	Fill of [805]			-
		[1207]	Field ditch	19th C		-
7	13	1301	Plough soil		0.70-0.98	-
		1302	Subsoil/colluvium			-
		1303	Natural substrate			-
	14	1401	Plough soil		0.75-1.05	-
		1402	Subsoil/colluvium			-
		1403	Natural substrate			-

[1] Depth of archaeological features, or natural substrate where no archaeology present, below ground level



1:2500

Site location Fig 1



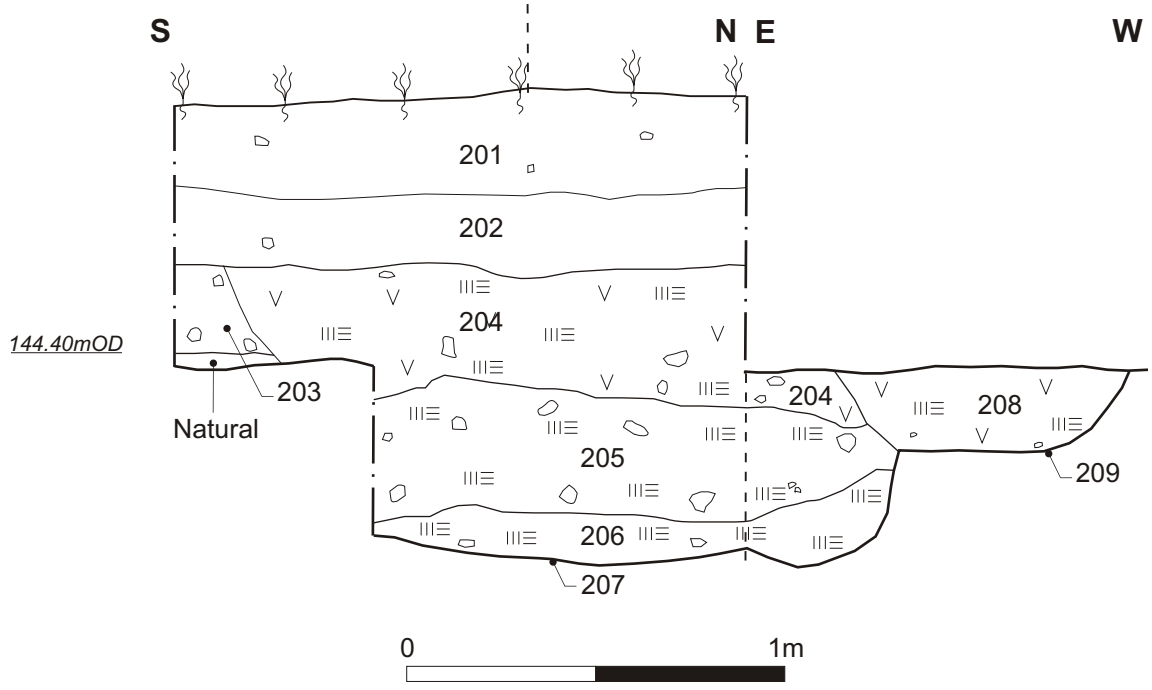
1:750

Trench locations, cropmarks and geophysical survey results

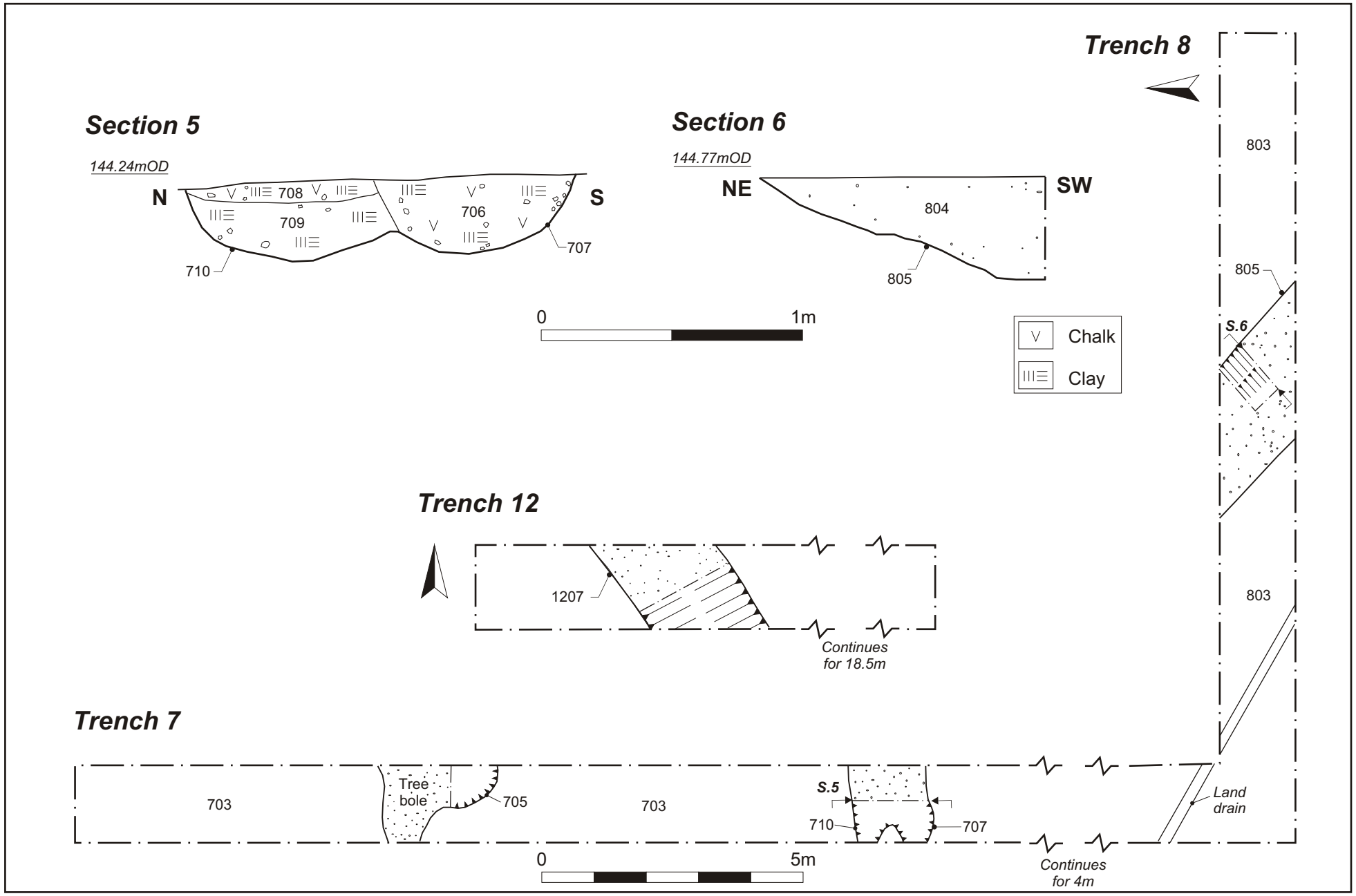
Fig 2

Trench 2

Section 1



Trench 2, plan and section Fig 3



Trenches 7, 8 & 12, plans and sections Fig 4

Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

General view towards Haselbech Road, proposed area for Turbine 2 in foreground

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