ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT HIGH STREET, NASEBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

NBHS14

Work Undertaken For

Francis Jackson Homes

January 2014

Report Compiled by
Liz Murray BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SP 6893 7760
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APS Report No. **16/14**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

Trial trench evaluation was undertaken in advance of a planning application for development on land at the Roma Works, High Street, Naseby, as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area.

Earthworks of medieval character are located to the west of the site and prehistoric and Roman deposits have been recorded during excavations in the vicinity.

The majority of features appear to be those identified in a previous programme of geophysical survey. A single modern brick fragment was retained from a ditch, the other features were devoid of material finds. Many of the features are only datable relative to their relationship with the ridge and furrow present across much of the proposed development area.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

The evaluation was carried out in advance of an application for planning for proposed residential development, at the request of Francis Jackson Homes.

The trial trenching was carried out between the 22nd and 27th January 2014, in accordance with the specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Naseby is located in the county of Northamptonshire, approximately 20km north of Northampton and a similar distance west of Kettering (Figure 1). Occupying an area of approximately 2.0 hectares, the site is located at the southern edge of Naseby village, at the junction of High Street and Cottesbrooke Road, centred on National Grid Reference SP 6893 7760 (Figure 2).

Nearby soils are of the Denchworth and Beccles 3 Associations, both clayey soils, with the former developed on Jurassic and Cretaceous Clay and the latter on Chalky boulder clay till (Hodge *et. al*. 1984)

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies at the southern edge of Naseby village, in an area known as Nutcote, a former hamlet now subsumed within Naseby.

Earthworks identified in the fields to the west of the site are thought to represent the former boundaries and structures associated with medieval tofts and closes and also hollow ways and house platforms associated with Nutcote hamlet.

To the north, at Brookfield, excavations identified a ditch dating to the Romano-British period, and an enclosure of late Saxon date.

In fields to the south and east of the development cropmarks identified on aerial photographs are interpreted as prehistoric enclosures and ditches.

Previous investigation on the site of the former Westaways Garage to the immediate west of the site, identified only

post-medieval deposits (Mellor 2012)

Geophysical survey of the site identified extant ridge and furrow earthworks on the site and a number of other anomalies which may be of archaeological origin (Malone 2013).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to determine the type, spatial arrangement, date, function, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological features present within the site, to establish the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area, and to establish how any archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Trial trenching was used to determine the location, nature and density of archaeological features present on the site.

A total of eight trenches were excavated across the site, targeting either geophysical survey anomalies or areas considered to be of archaeological potential. Seven of the trenches measured 30m x 1.6m and one 15m x 1.6m.

The trenches were stripped of overburden under archaeological supervision by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

The exposed surfaces of the trench were cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled using colour digital and black and white print formats. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1.

The locations of the trenches were surveyed using a Thales Z-Max GPS. Raw satellite data is calibrated via the OS NET service resulting in extremely accurate readings. The calibrated data was logged in the field to a mobile device running Fast Survey and subsequently processed in the office by n4ce data processing software which is used to produce customised CAD files.

5. RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figures 3&4, Plate 1)

The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was a naturally formed layer of loose sandstone pebbles in a matrix of light brown sandy silt (103). This was cut by a linear ditch 1m wide x 0.27m deep [104] filled with a loose mixture of angular sandstone pebbles in a mid grey sandy silt matrix (105) (Fig 7, Sec 1). The ditch does not disturb the ridge and furrow also present in the trench and therefore pre-dates it.

Overlying the ditch was a soft light brown silt subsoil, 0.2m thick (102) and a 0.45m thick topsoil (101) of soft mid brown silt.

Trench 2 (Figures 3&4, Plates 2&3)

Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m to a natural deposit of light orangey brown clayey silt and gravel (203). Cutting the natural was a southeast to northwest

aligned, 1.45m wide x 0.65m deep, linear feature [204] with steep convex sides and a flat base (Fig 7, Sec 2). The primary fill of (205) comprised a 0.65m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt. Overlying this was 0.28m of light greyish brown silt (206) which formed the upper fill of the feature. A 0.15m thick subsoil (202) and 0.25m of topsoil (201) were recorded across the trench.

Trench 3 (Figures 3&5, Plates 4&5)

A ditch [304] cutting the natural light yellowish brown gravelly clay (305) was recorded towards the south end of Trench 3 (Fig 8, Sec 7). This feature was northwest-southeast aligned, with steep sides and a rounded base, 1.93m wide x 0.57m deep. A friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (304) with frequent gravel formed the only fill of the ditch. As with the previous trenches, the fill was sealed by a mid brown clayey silt subsoil (302), 0.29m thick

Trench 4 (Figures 3&5, Plates 6-9)

The earliest deposit observed in Trench 4 was the light brown clay natural (403). Several features were noted to be cutting this layer. At the eastern at the end of the trench were two parallel northwest-southeast aligned linear cuts. Ditch [404] was 1.85m wide and at least 0.45m deep (Fig 7, Sec 4) and filled with a mid brown clayey silt with frequent angular pebbles (405). Adjacent and to the west was a narrow gully [406], 0.3m wide x 0.3m deep filled with amid brown clayey silt (407).

Immediately to the west were a further two parallel cuts on a northeast-southwest alignment. Linear ditch cut [417] was up to 1.55m wide x 0.64m deep and filled by a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent mineralised flecks (416) (Fig 8, Sec 8). Adjacent to the west was ditch [420] up to 2.15m in width and 0.78m deep with very steep sides and a concave base. The primary fill of the ditch was a 0.26m thick mid-light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent mineralised flecks (409). Sealing this was a mid dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions (418).

It is possible that these 4 ditches cross or connect just to the north of Trench 4.

Further to the west in the trench was another feature pre-dating the ridge and furrow, a northwest – southeast aligned ditch [409], 0.8m wide x 0.6m deep (Fig 8 Sec 6). The ditch had steeply convex sides and a flat base and was filled with a firm mid brown clay sand silt with frequent angular pebbles (410).

Cutting this ditch and the subsoil was a modern ditch [411], 1.2m wide x 0.5m deep. It was filled with a mid brown clayey silt (412) containing red brick chunks. The feature was cut through the subsoil and appeared to be machine-excavated.

The mid brown silt subsoil (402) sealed all the other features in the trench. In places there was a distinct mineralised layer that formed a variation in the subsoil (408, 415). The subsoil was overlaid by a soft mid greyish brown silt topsoil (401).

Trench 5 (Figures 3&6, Plates 10&11)

Trench 5 was excavated to the natural deposits of mid brownish yellow clay with frequent pebble inclusions (507). Overlying the natural was a layer of soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt (506), up to 0.2m thick, likely to be a remnant of the ridge and furrow present on the site. This layer was cut by a large ditch [502], 1.7m wide x 0.7m deep, with relatively steep sides and a gently concave base (Fig 7 Sec 5).

The primary fill of the ditch was a soft mid greyish brown sandy silt (505) up to 0.2m thick, probably caused by the weathering of the ditch cut. Overlying this was a

further fill of dark greyish brown humic sandy silt (504), 0.36m thick, caused by natural backfilling of the ditch. Sealing these layers was a further fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones (503), 0.13m thick.

Immediately overlying the ditch was 0.17m thick layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (501).

Trench 6 (Figure 3, Plates 12&13)

There were no archaeological features present in Trench 6. Recorded deposits comprised light yellowish brown clay natural deposits. The trench was excavated to (603), overlain by 0.39m of a mid brown clayey silt subsoil and a loose dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (601) 0.12m thick.

Trench 7 (Figure 3, Plates 14&15)

Trench 7 was located in a raised area of the proposed development site and this appears to be reflected in the sequence of deposits observed in the trench section. The natural deposits of light yellowish brown silty clay (705) were overlain by 0.29m of mid brown clayey silt subsoil (704). The former topsoil layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt (703), was covered by a recent levelling layer of brick and stone rubble (702), in turn sealed by a new topsoil layer dark greyish brown clayey silt (701). No archaeological features were observed in the trench.

Trench 8 (Figures 3&6, Plates 16&17)

The natural deposit of light yellowish brown silty clay (805) in Trench 8 was cut by a gully, 0.64m wide x 0.27m deep, with a V-shaped section [804]. This feature was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (803).

Sealing the gully was 0.39m of a mid brown clayey silt subsoil (802) and 0.12m of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (801).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits recorded in the trenches were the naturally formed deposits of clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions. This was cut by features in all but Trenches 6 and 7. The lack of dateable material from fills means that the majority of features can only be dated by their relationship with the ridge and furrow present across much of the site.

The ditch present in Trench 1 was identified during geophysical survey and is likely to be an enclosure ditch. The fact that the cut does not disturb the ridge and furrow means that it pre-dates it and is therefore likely to be medieval or earlier. However, no dateable artefacts were recovered from this ditch during the evaluation. The ditch in Trench 2 is likely to be the same feature, based on the results of the geophysical survey.

The large ditch encountered in Trench 3 was also identified during the geophysical survey and appears to be a former boundary ditch pre-dating the ridge and furrow on the site.

The ditches observed in the eastern end of Trench 4 appear to possibly cut or converge to the north of the trench which could provide further dating evidence, and may suggest that they form an enclosure boundary.

Although the ditch in Trench 5 contained no datable material, it truncates the ridge and furrow and is therefore later in date, most likely post-medieval.

Subsoil was observed in all but Trench 5, where the layer immediately below the topsoil was interpreted as the remnants of ridge and furrow. A raised area in the southwest of the site was the result of modern tipping on the site.

7. CONCLUSION

Trial trenching was undertaken on land at Roma Works, High Street, Naseby as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area. Known archaeological remains in the vicinity included earthworks of medieval character and prehistoric and Roman deposits discovered in nearby excavations.

Ditches present in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were identified during the geophysical survey undertaken in advance of the trenching (Figs. 2 and 9). The morphology of these features as represented on this survey suggest that they relate to a parts of field systems or enclosures. As the evaluation demonstrated these pre-date the extant ridge and furrow extant at the site these are therefore associated with a pre-medieval system of land division. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from these ditches during the evaluation. This suggests that the features not located in an area close to settlement and are likely to be of agricultural function.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Paul Johnson who commissioned this investigation on behalf of Francis Jackson Homes. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

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Site staff: Chris Moulis, Jonathon Smith
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Liz Murray
Post-excavation analysis: Liz Murray

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Listers Geotechnical Consultants, 2010, *Ground Investigation: Westaway Garage, Cottesbrook Road, Naseby, Northamptonshire,* Unpublished Listers Geotechnical Consultants Report No. **10-08-011**

Malone, SJ, 2013 *Land at High Street, Naseby, Northamptonshire: Geophysical Survey* Unpublished APS Report No. **136/13**

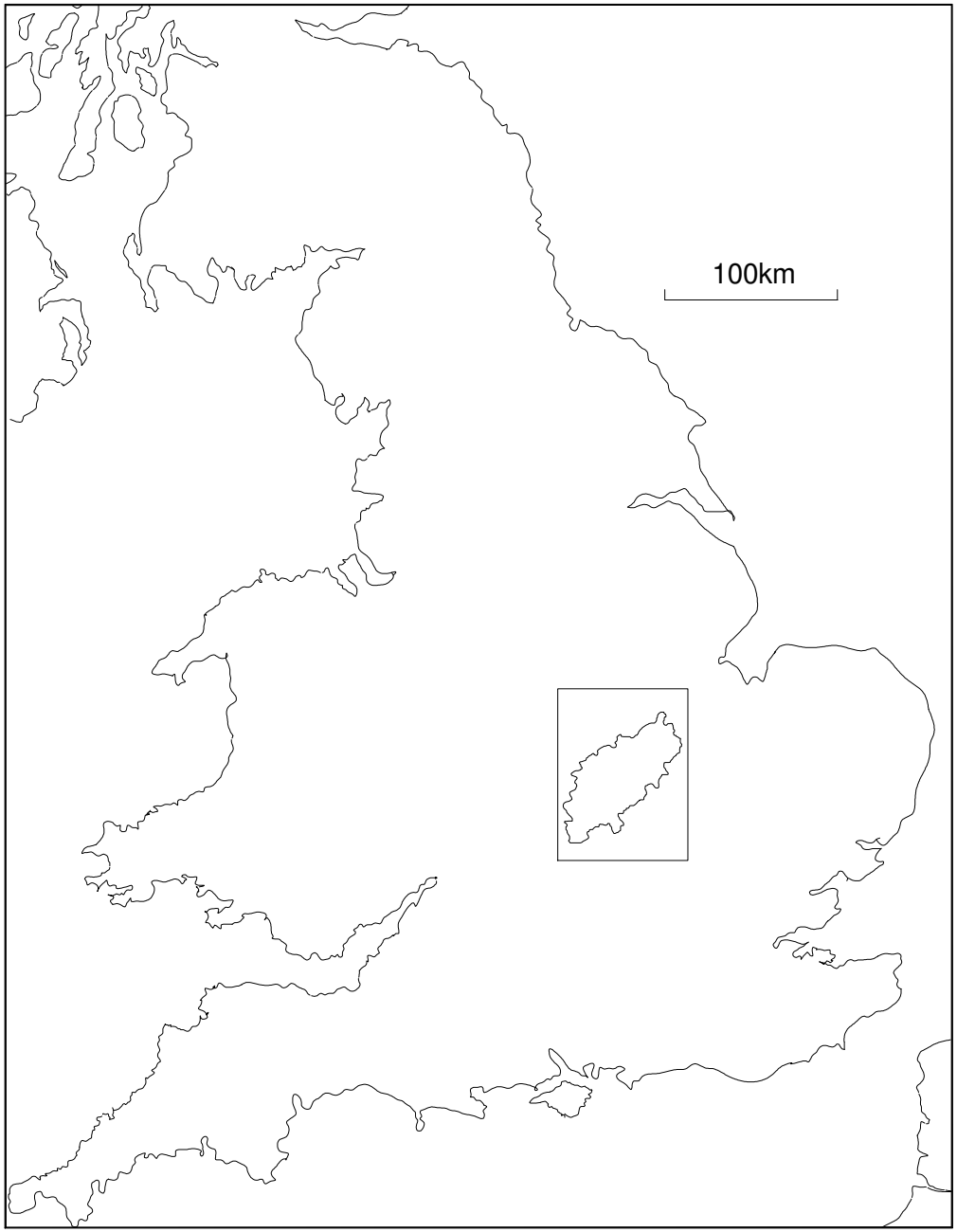
Mellor, V, 2012 *An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Cottesbrooke Road, Naseby, Northamptonshire* Unpublished APS Report No. **27/12**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists (formerly Institute of Field Archaeologists)

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



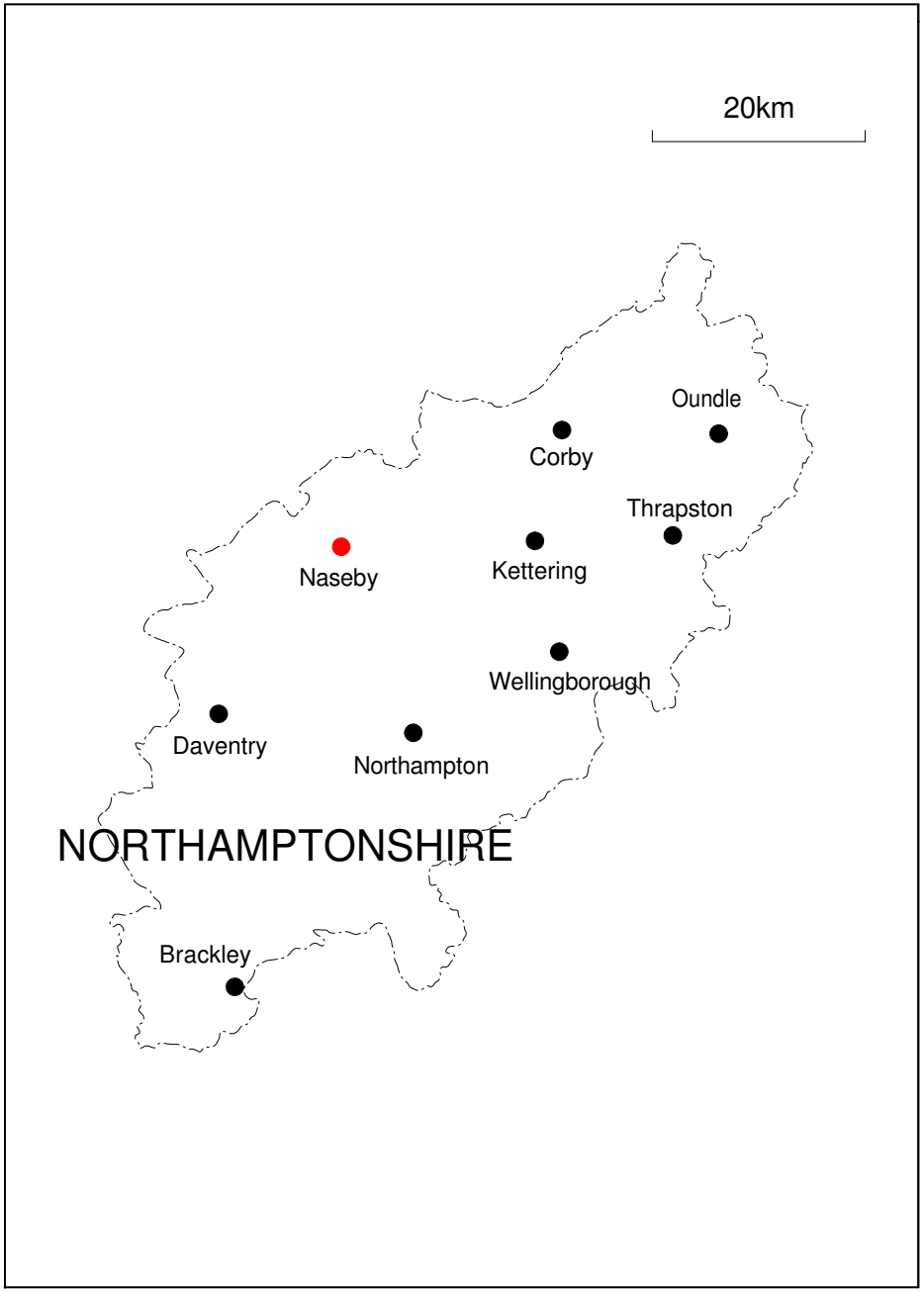
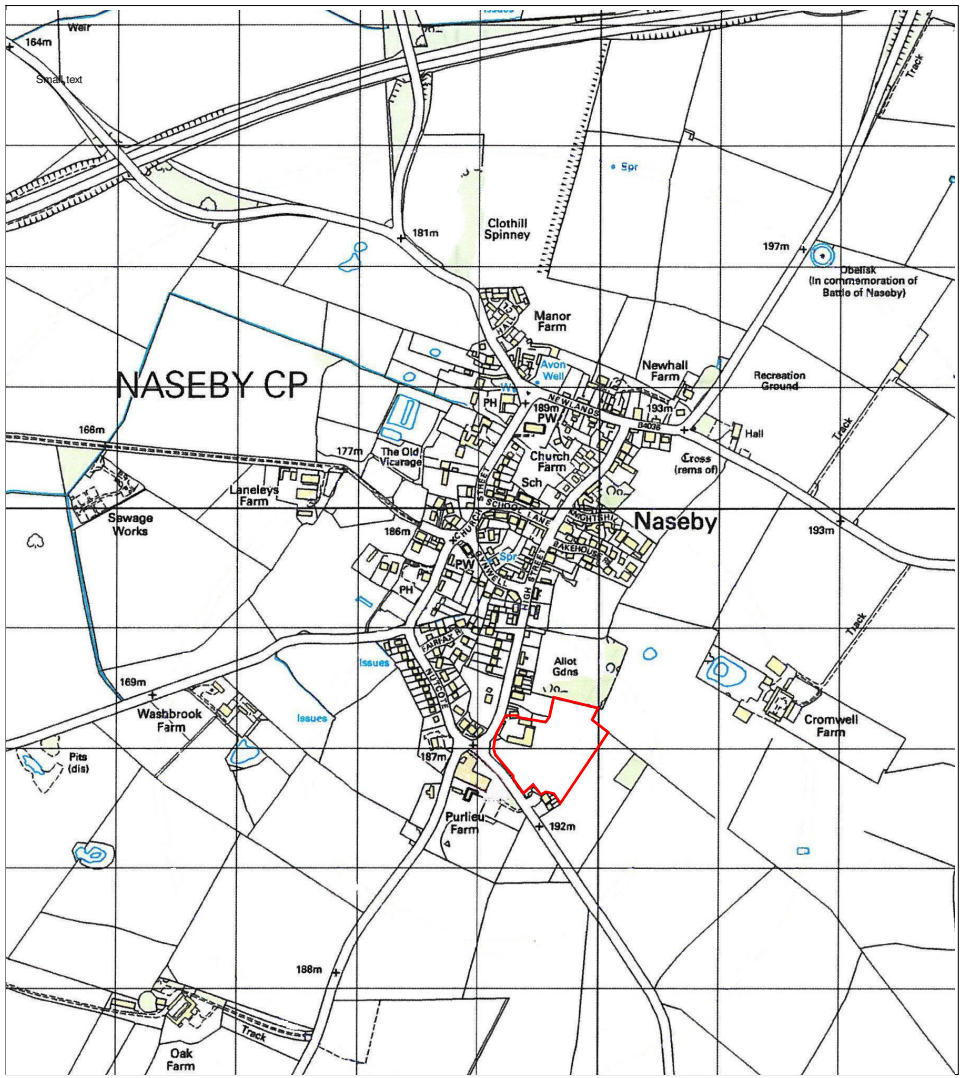
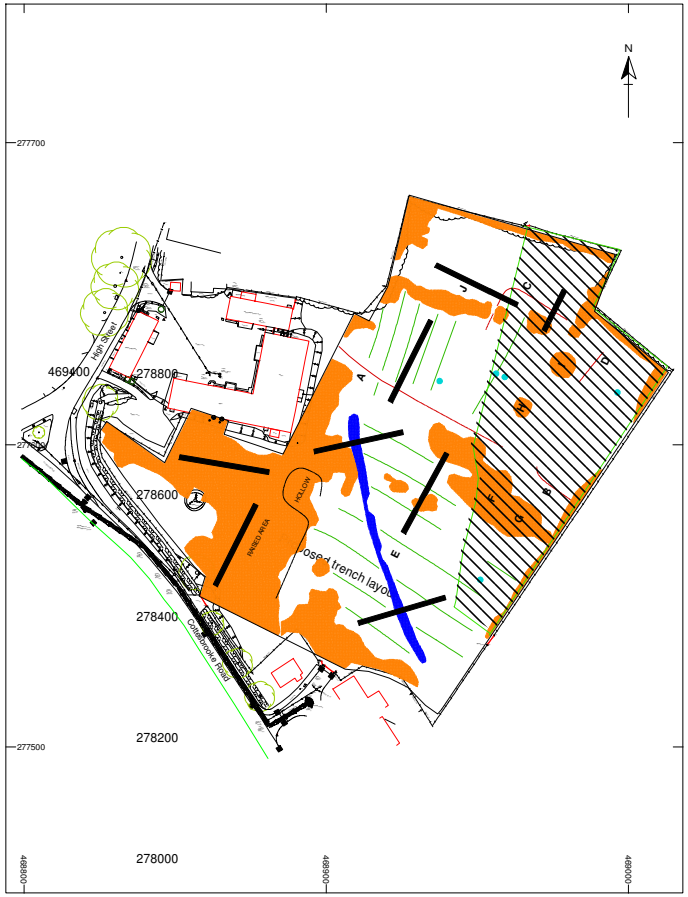


Figure 1 General location map



SP

0 500m



0 100m

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Scale: NTS	Drawn by: PCF | Report No: /04

Figure 2: Site location and trench layout

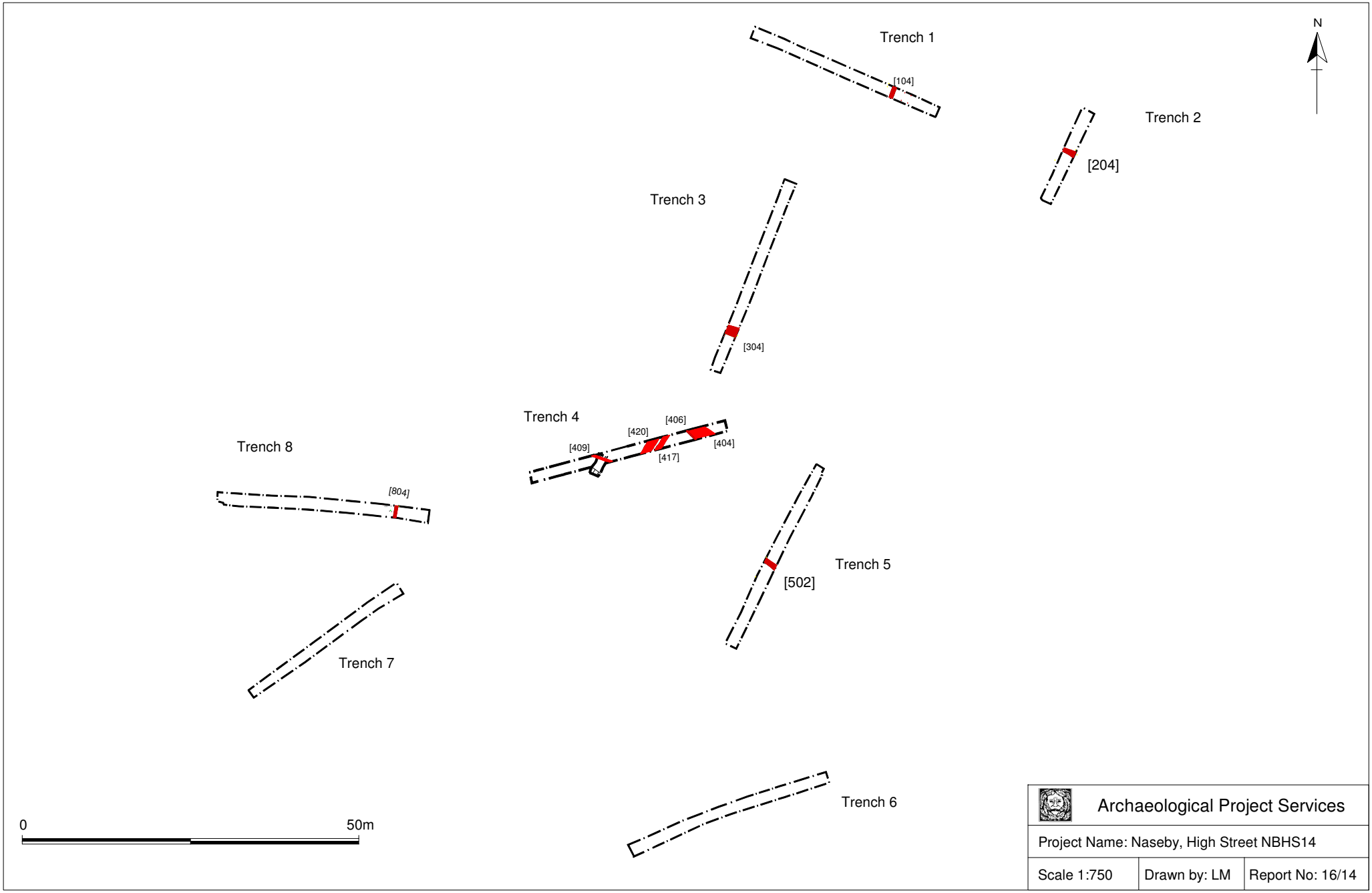


Figure 3: Trench plan

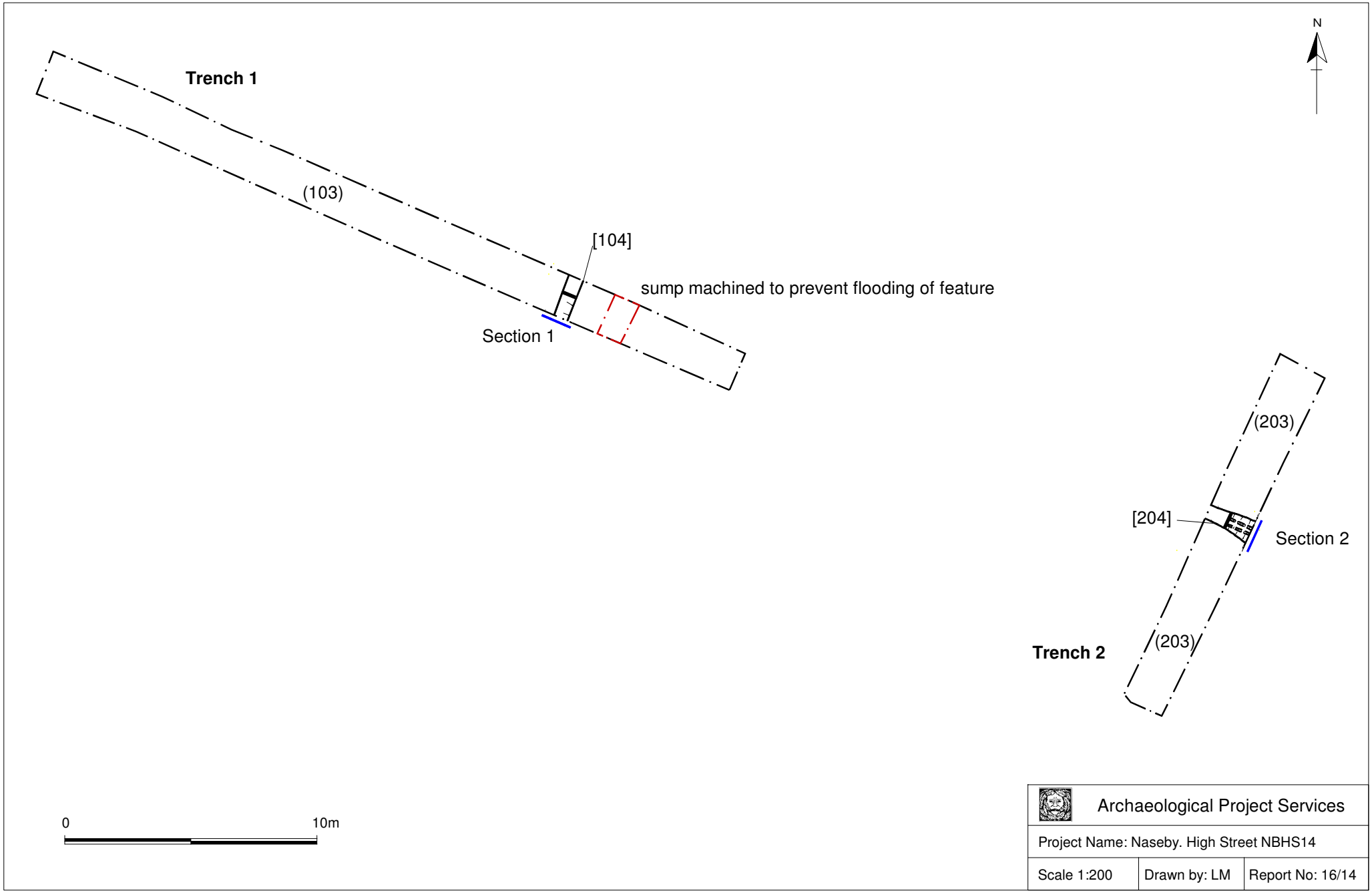


Figure 4: Trenches 1&2

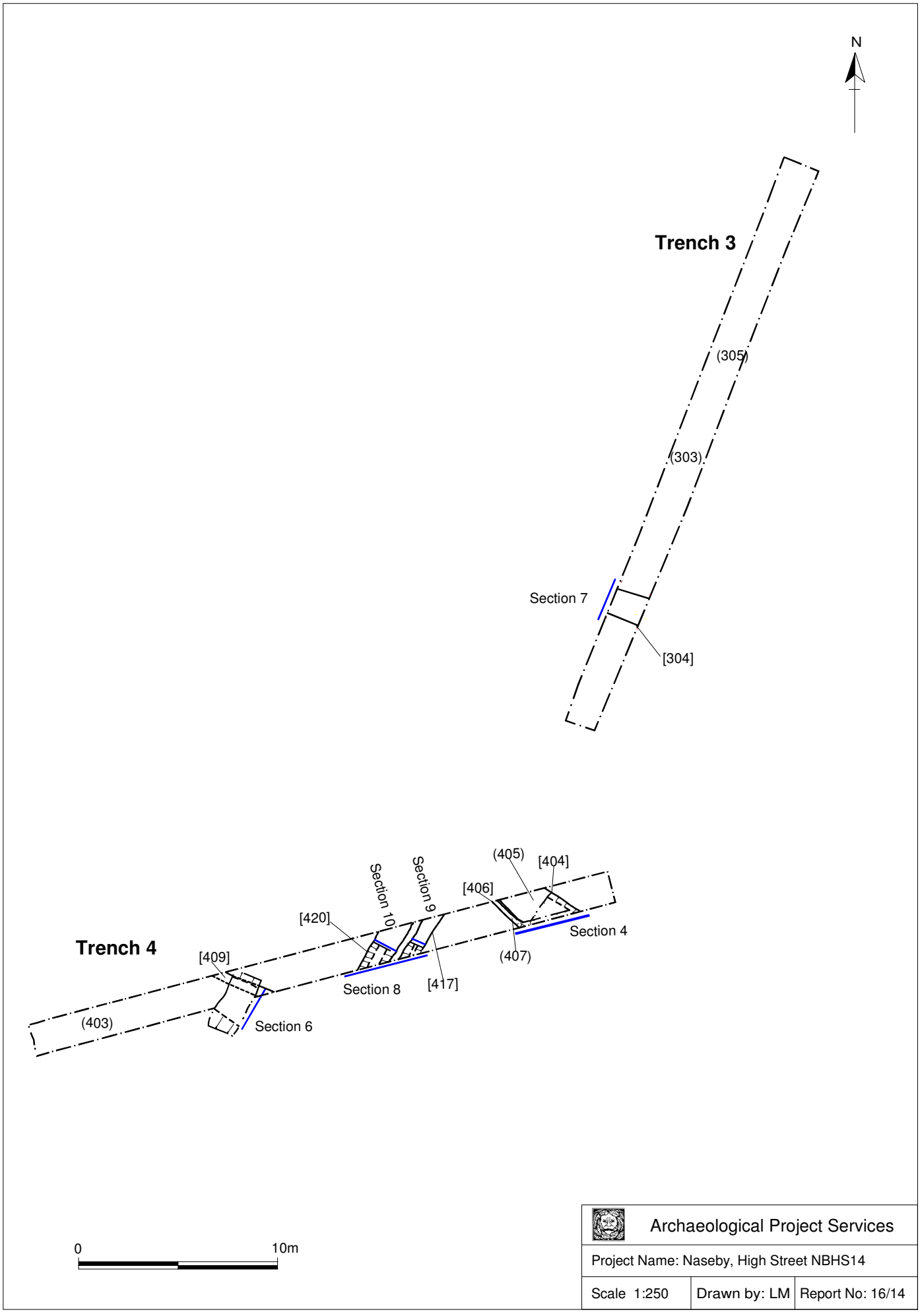


Figure 5: Trenches 3 & 4

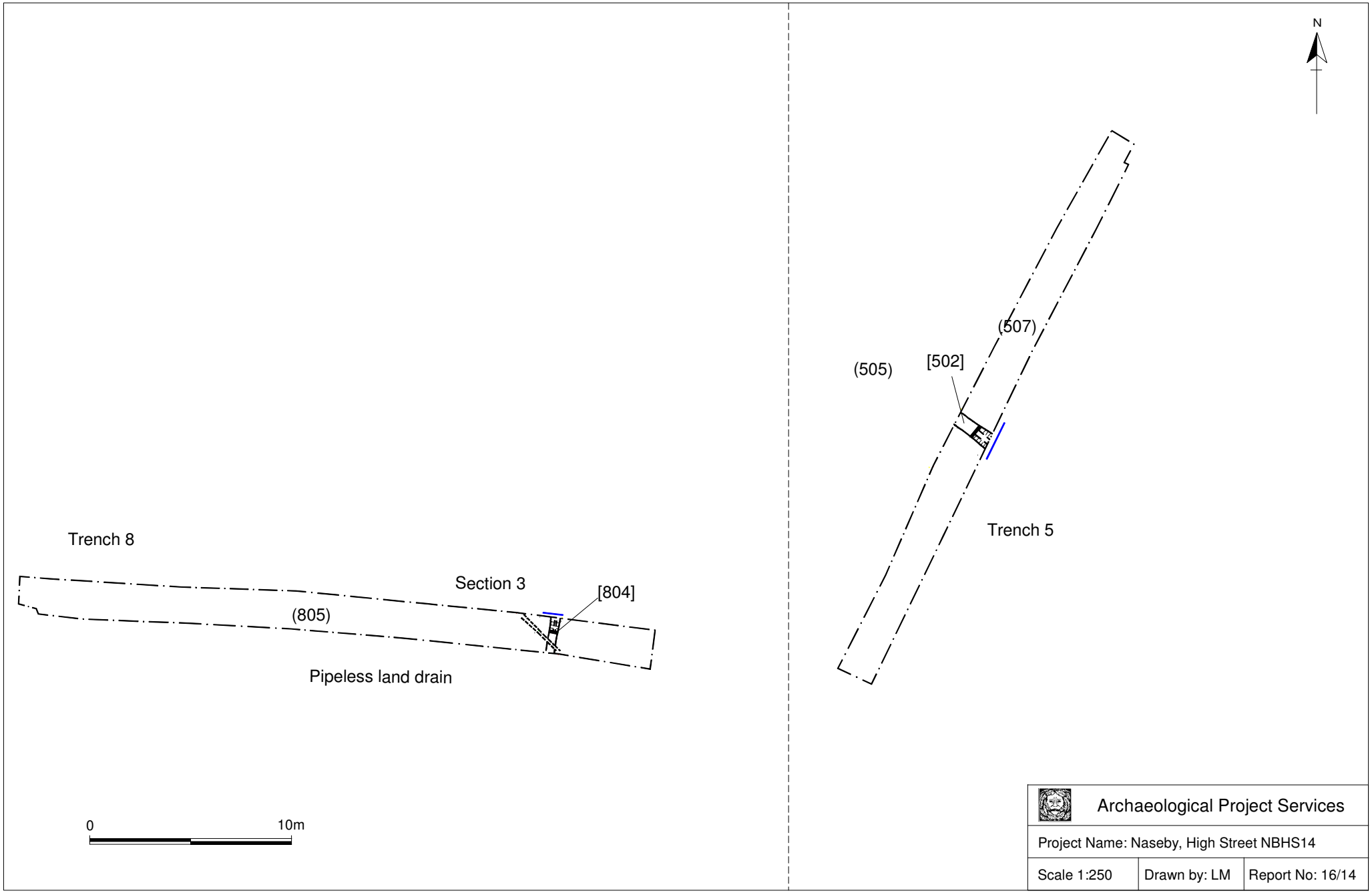


Figure 6: Trenches 5 & 8

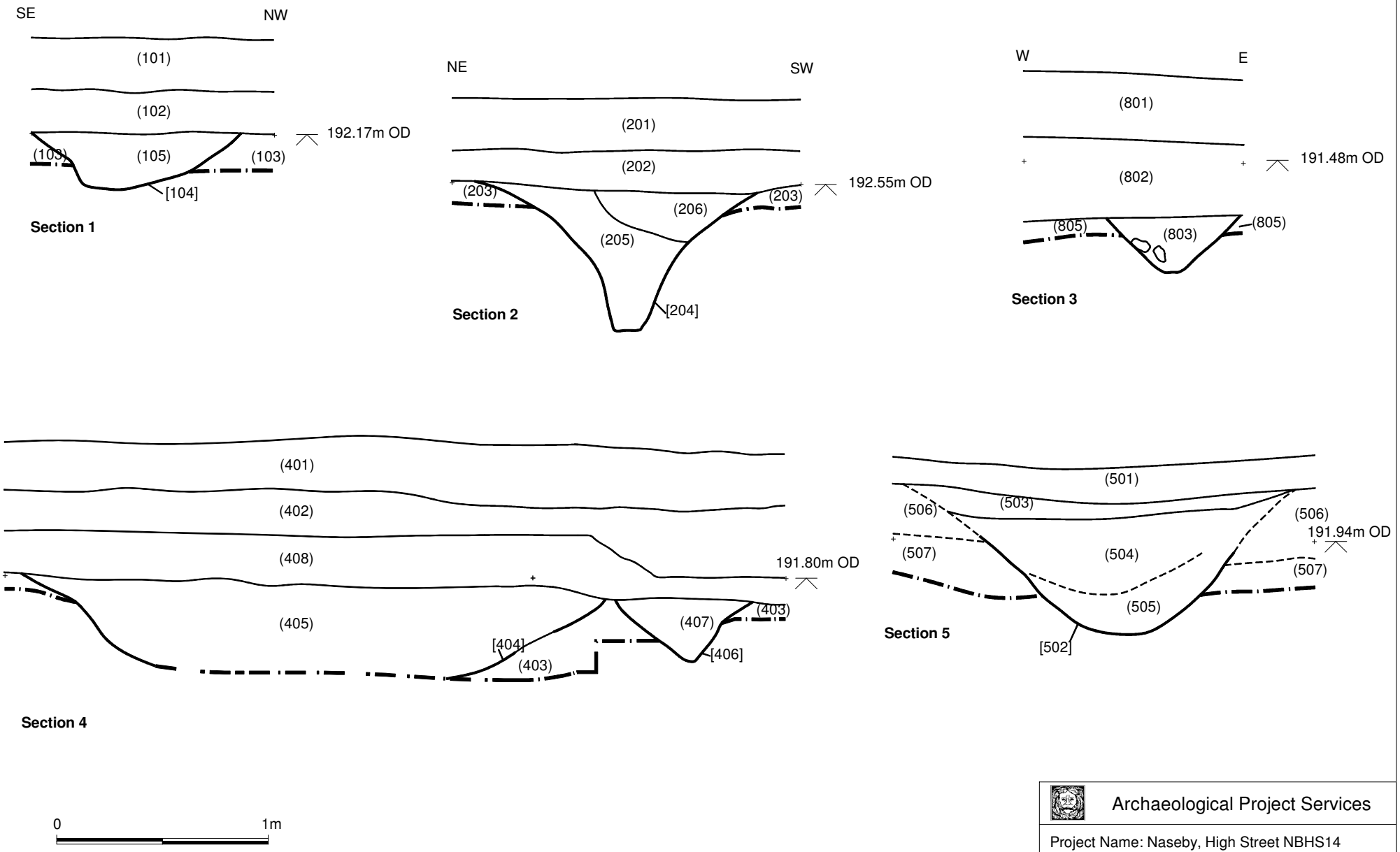


Figure 7: Sections 1 - 5

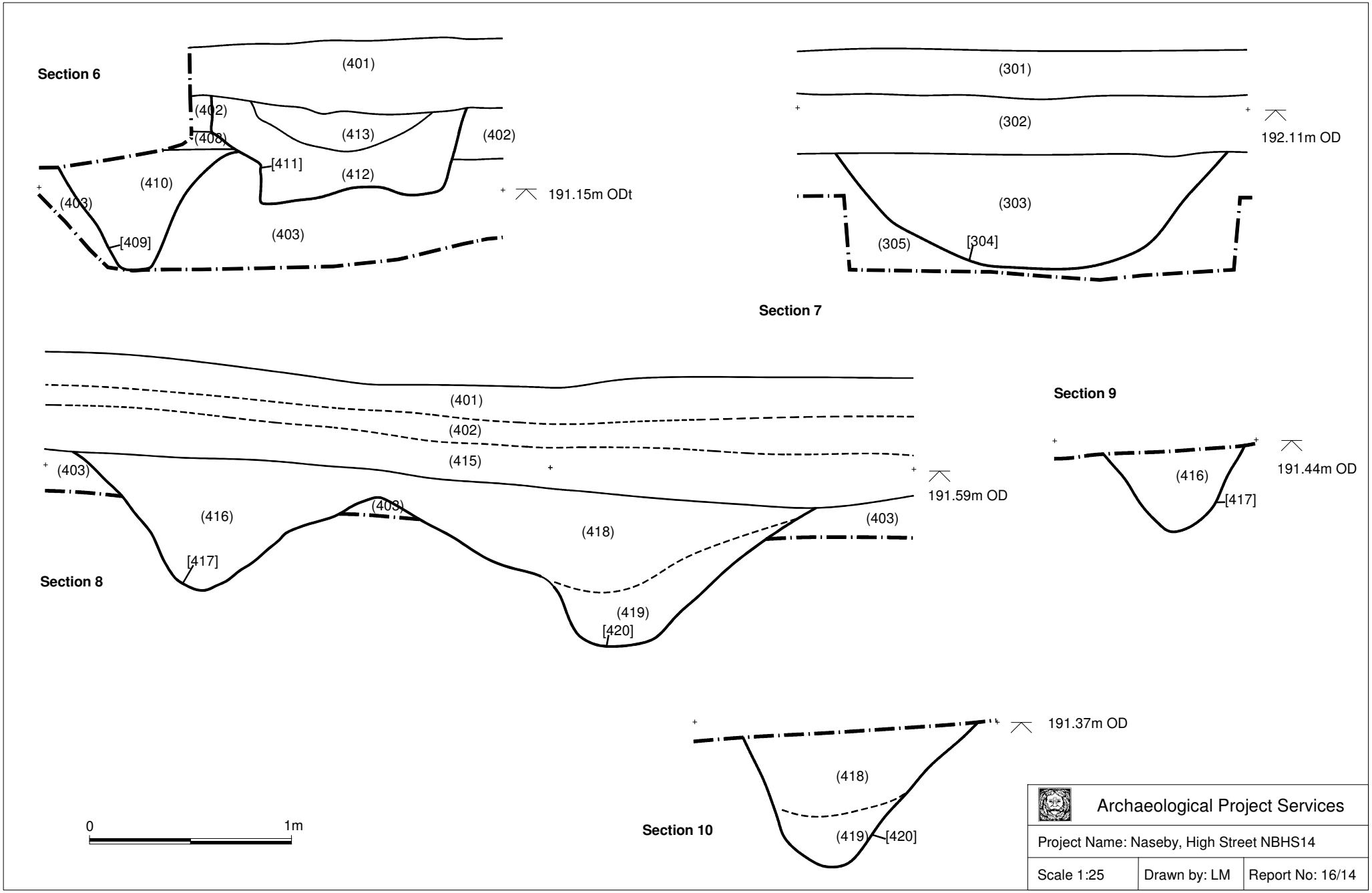
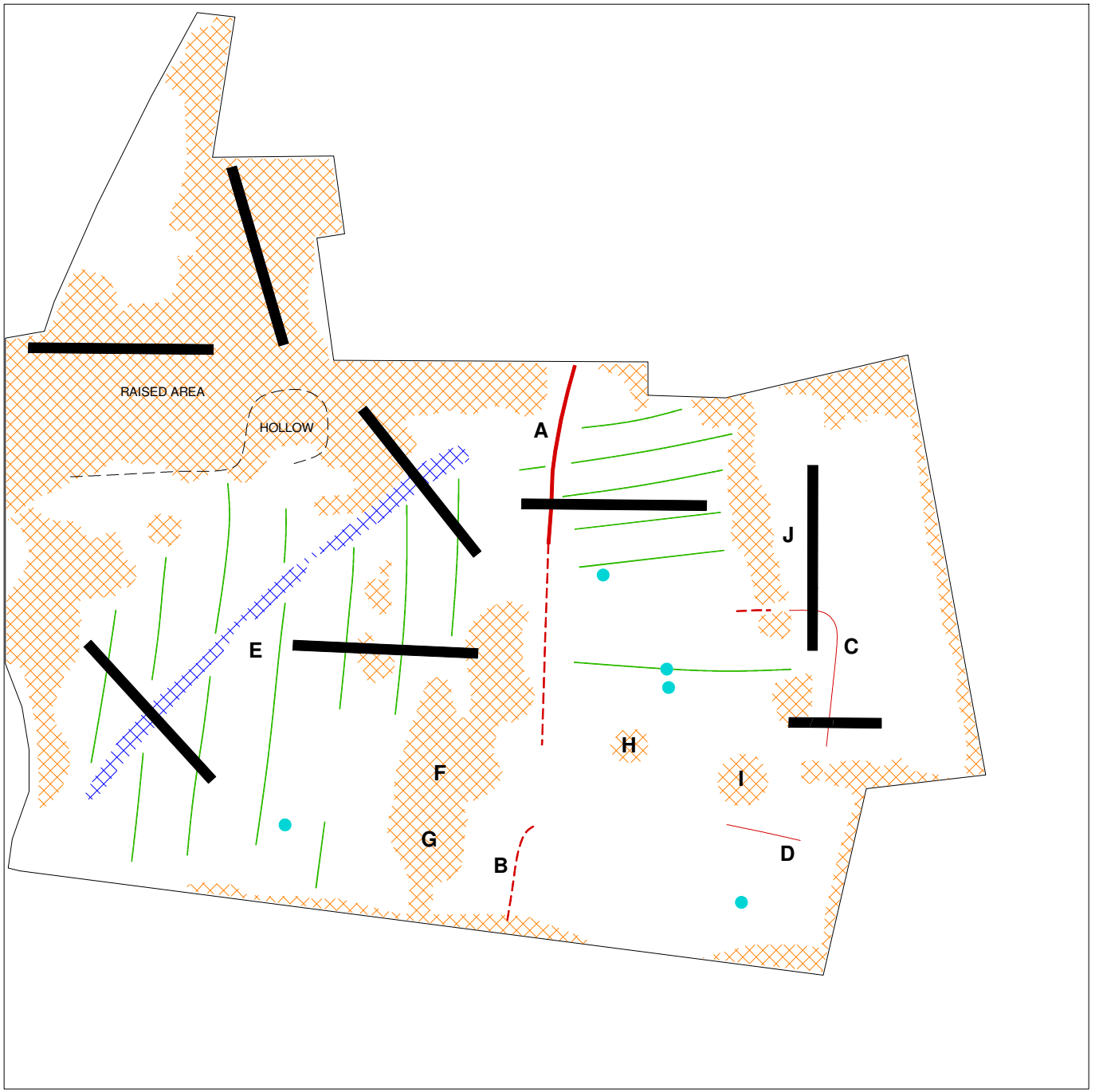


Figure 8: Sections 6 - 10



N

0 50m

positive linear anomaly
negative area anomaly
negative linear anomaly
ferrous response
magnetic disturbance

Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Naseby High Street (NBHS14)

Scale 1:1000	Drawn by: DT	Report No: 16/14

Figure 9 Geophysical Survey Interpretative plot

Plates

Plate 1: Trench 1, general view

Plate 2: Trench 2, general view

Plate 3: Section of Trench 2, showing cut [204], facing southeast

Plate 4: Trench 3, general view

Plate 5: Ditch [304], facing northwest

Plate 6: Trench 4, general view

Plate 7: Ditches [404] & [406], looking south

Plate 8: Ditch [409], looking southeast

Plate 9: Ditches [417] & [420], looking east-northeast

Plate 10: Trench 5, general view

Plate 11: Ditch [502], looking southeast

Plate 12: Trench 6, general view

Plate 13: Trench 6 representative section

Plate 14: Trench 7, general view

Plate 15: Trench 7 representative section

Plate 16: Trench 8, general view

Plate 17: Gully [804], facing north

APPENDIX 1

LAND AT THE ROMA WORKS, HIGH STREET, NASEBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR

FRANCIS JACKSON HOMES

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
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14TH JANUARY 2014

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation in advance of development of land at the Roman Works, High Street, Naseby, Northants.*

1.2 *The site lies on the south eastern edge of Naseby village, within an area containing medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. To the south is the site of the medieval village of Nutcote but this has now been subsumed within the post medieval outskirts of Naseby village.*

1.3 *The archaeological advisor for Northamptonshire County Council has written a brief containing a requirement for archaeological evaluation in response to a consultation regarding the archaeological impact of proposed development at the site.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the evaluation of land at the Roman site, High Street, Naseby, Northants.

2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:

2.1.2 Overview

2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting

2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.1.5 List of specialists

2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Naseby is located in the county of Northamptonshire, approximately 20km north of Northampton and a similar distance east of Kettering. Occupying an area of approximately 2.0 hectares, the proposed development is located at the southeastern edge of Naseby village, fronting on to High Street to the northwest and Cottesbrooke Road to the southeast and centred on National Grid Reference SP689775.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A pre-application enquiry regarding the appropriate level of archaeological assessment required to support a proposed application for development at the site was made to the County Archaeological Advisor (CAA) of Northamptonshire County Council.

4.2 A brief supplied by the County Archaeological Advisor outlined a requirement for a programme of archaeological works for archaeological evaluation of the site comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching.

4.3 The geophysical survey was undertaken during November of 2013.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies on fairly level ground at approximately 190m AOD. Nearby soils are of the Denchworth and Beccles 3 Associations, both clayey soils, with the former developed on Jurassic and Cretaceuous Clay and the latter on Chalky boulder clay till (Hodge et. al. 1984)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The site lies at the southern edge of Naseby village, in an area known as Nutcote, a former hamlet now subsumed within Naseby.

6.2 Earthworks identified in the fields to the west of the site are thought to represent the former boundaries and structures associated with medieval tofts and closes and also hollow ways and house platforms associated with Nutcote hamlet.

6.3 To the north at Brookfield excavations identified a ditch dating to the Romano-British period, and an enclosure of late Saxon date. In fields to the south and east of the development cropmarks identified on aerial photographs are interpreted as prehistoric enclosures and ditches.

6.4 Archaeological evaluation of the former Westaways Garage on Cottesbrooke Road located immediately to the west identified only post-medieval deposits (Mellor, 2012)

6.5 Geophysical survey of the site undertaken in November 2013 identified extant ridge and furrow earthworks at the site and recorded a number of anomalies which may be of archaeological origin. Some of the anomalies may represent features pre-dating the ridge abd furrow (Malone, 2013). These will be targeted as part of the trial trenching.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING AND MONITORING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of seven thirty metre and one 15 metre long trench, all 1.6 metres wide. These will be located as shown on Figure 1.

8.2 General Considerations

8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Northamptonshire County Council archaeological advisor. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique

record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

9.2 Deposits with the potential to provide environmental information will be bulk sampled. If possible these should be from a range of feature types distributed across the site and from well preserved and dated contexts.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial

trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994),

and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

11.2 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Two copies of the report (one hard copy and one digital) will be submitted to the Assistant Archaeological Advisor. After approval, the report will be passed to the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record to act as a permanent record of the investigation. Two copies of the final report will be sent to the client.

13 PUBLICATION

13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist

Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Barbara Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required. APS is currently operating an IFA workplace bursary employing a Alex Beeby who may undertake the work mentored by the named specialist.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Irving, independent specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Irving, independent pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.

17.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 1 experienced archaeological technician. The archaeological works are programmed to take 5 days.

17.3 Post-excavation report production is expected to take up to 2 working weeks. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

17.4 Contingency

17.4.1 Contingencies for the processing and analysis of 2 waterlogged bulk environmental samples and the processing and analysis of artefacts in excess of 50 items.

17.4.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor of Northamptonshire County Council.

18 INSURANCES

18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation*.

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Malone, S., 2013 Land at High Street, Naseby, Northamptonshire - Geophysical Survey. Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No. **136/13**

Mellor, V., 20120 Archaeological Evaluation on land at Cottesbrooke Road, Naseby, Northamptonshire (NCBR12) Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No. **37/12**

Specification: Version 1, 14 January 2013

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Soft mid brown silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
102	1	Soft light brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
103	1	Loose mixture of 70% angular yellow sandstone pebbles in a light brown sandy silt matrix, at least 0.15m thick	Natural
104	1	Linear cut, at least 1.6m in length x 1m wide x 0.27m deep, irregular sides and a flat base, NW-SE aligned	Enclosure ditch, medieval or earlier
105	1	Loose, mid grey sandy silt and black angular sandstone pebbles, 0.27m thick	Fill of [104]

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
201	2	Soft, mid greyish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
202	2	Soft light brown silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
203	2	Soft, light orange clayey silt with frequent angular gravel and moderate rounded cobbles, 0.1m thick	Natural
204	2	Linear cut, at least 1.6m long x 1.45m wide x 0.65m deep with steep convex sides and a flat base, SE-NW aligned	Enclosure ditch medieval or earlier
205	2	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with black angular gravel with frequent rounded cobbles, 0.65m thick	Fill of 204
206	2	Firm, light greyish brown silt, occasional black angular sandstone and occasional rounded pebbles, 0.28m thick	Upper fill of ditch 204

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
301	3	Loose dark greyish brown, clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
302	3	Friable mid brown, clayey silt, 0.29m thick	Subsoil
303	3	Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt, small to medium angular to rounded stones, 0.57m thick	Fill of 304
304	3	Linear cut, at least 1.6m long x 1.93m wide x 0.57m deep, with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a rounded base, NW-SE aligned	Cut of probable former field boundary ditch
305	3	Fairly firm light yellowish brown clay with frequent gravel	Natural

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
401	4	Soft mid greyish brown, silt, occasional rounded pebbles, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
402	4	Soft, mid brown, silt with frequent angular pebbles, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
403	4	Firm, light brown clay with frequent angular and rounded	Natural

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
		pebbles	
404	4	Linear cut, at least 1.6m in length x 1.85m wide x at least 0.45m deep (too deep to safely excavate), NW-SE aligned	Wide ditch
405	4	Firm, mid brown, clayey silt, with frequent angular pebbles, at least 0.45m thick	Fill of ditch 404
406	4	Linear cut, at least 1.6m in length x 0.3m wide x 0.3m deep, scooped sides with a gradual break of slope, NW-SE	Cut of gully
407	4	Firm, mid brown, clayey silt, frequent angular pebbles, 0.3m thick	Fill of gully 406
408	4	Soft, mid greyish brown, clayey silt, with moderate angular pebbles, 0.25m thick, diffuse interface with (402)	A buried soil or possible mineral layer within the subsoil
409	4	Linear cut, at least 1.6m in length x 0.8m wide x 0.6m deep, steeply convex sides and a flat base, NW – SE aligned	Cut of ditch – unknown function
410	4	Firm, mid brown, clay, sand and silt, frequent angular pebbles, 0.6m thick	Fill of ditch 409
411	4	Linear cut, at least 1.6m in length x 1.2m wide x 0.5m deep, uneven sides – one steeped the other scooped with a sharp break of slope to a flat base, NW-SE aligned	Modern ditch cut
412	4	Soft, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional angular pebbles and occasional ceramic building material (CBM), 0.25m thick	Fill of modern ditch [411]
413	4	Soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles, 0.25m thick, blends into (412)	Fill of ditch [411]
414	4	Soft, mid orangey brown, sandy clay with occasional angular pebbles, 0.3m thick	Modern dump of re-deposited natural
415	4	Soft, mid reddish brown with frequent very dark reddish grey staining, sandy silt, frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stones, 0.23m thick	Layer – variation in subsoil
416	4	Moderately firm, mid – dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent very dark mineralised flecking, frequent sub-rounded and rounded stones, 0.65m thick	Fill of ditch 417
417	4	Linear cut, up to 1.55m wide x 0.64m deep, very steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base, NNE – SSW aligned	Ditch cut – undated but pre-dating ridge and furrow
418	4	Moderately firm, mid dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent very dark mineralised flecking, frequent sub-rounded and rounded stones, 0.49m thick x 2.15m wide	Fill of ditch [420]
419	4	Firm, mid – light greyish brown sandy silt, frequent very dark grey mineralised flecking, frequent small sub-rounded and rounded stones and cobbles, 0.26m thick x 0.65m wide	Fill of ditch [420]
420	4	Linear cut, up to 2.15m wide x up to 0.78m deep, very steep sides and a concave base, roughly NNE – SSW aligned	Ditch cut – undated although probably pre-dating the ridge and furrow

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
501	5	Quite soft, dark greyish brown, humic sandy silt, moderate pebbles, 0.17m thick	Topsoil
502	5	Linear cut, at least 1.5m in length x 1.7m wide x 0.7m deep, quite steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a gently concave base	Ditch cut
503	5	Quite soft, mid reddish brown, sandy silt, frequent small stones and pebbles, up to 0.13m thick x 1.8m wide	Fill in top of ditch [502]
504	5	Soft, dark greyish brown, humic sandy silt, moderately small stones and pebbles, 0.36m thick	Fill of ditch [502]
505	5	Soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, moderate small pebbles, up to 0.2m thick	Fill of ditch [502]
506	5	Soft, mid reddish brown, sandy silt with moderate pebbles, 0.23m - 0.35m thick	Layer, probably natural in origins but forms the bulk of the R+F ridges
507	5	Firm, mid brownish yellow clayey silt, with patches of sandy silt, frequent pebbles and small cobbles,	Natural deposit

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
601	6	Loose, dark greyish brown, clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Topsoil
602	6	Friable, mid brown clayey silt, 0.39m thick	Subsoil
603	6	Stiff, light yellowish brown clay	Natural

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
701	7	Loose, dark greyish brown, clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
702	7	Loose brown and dark grey, brick and stone rubble mixed with topsoil, 0.2m thick	Recent levelling layer
703	7	Compacted dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Buried former topsoil
704	7	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.29m thick	Subsoil
705	7	Stiff, light yellowish brown silty clay	Natural

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
801	8	Loose, dark greyish brown, clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Topsoil
802	8	Friable, mid brown clayey silt, 0.39m thick	Subsoil
803	8	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of [804]
804	8	Cut of gully, 0.64m wide x at least 1.6m long x 0.27m deep, V-shaped section	Cut of gully
805	8	Stiff, light yellowish brown clay	Natural

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A single of ceramic building material, weighing 335 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was viewed and weighed. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1 below.

Condition
There is a single section of brick. The piece is not overly abraded.

Results
Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
4	412	BRK	Brick	OX/R/OX; fine; Fe; Fine mica	1	335	65mm deep; handmade	19th

Provenance
The brick was recovered from ditch [411] in Trench 4.

Range
There is a single fragment from a handmade brick. The piece is from a typical, brightly oxidised 19th century type.

Potential
There is no potential of further work. The brick fragment is suitable to be discarded.

Summary
A single fragment of brick, of 19th century date, was recovered during the evaluation.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
412	19th	Based on a single brick fragment

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <http://www.tegula.freeserve.co.uk/acbmg/CBMGDE3.htm >

Archaeological Project Services

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g*. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded**.**
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

34	Context records
6	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
4	Daily record sheet
16	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

There is currently no archive repository for the area of the investigation. The archive will be held at the offices of APS until permanent deposition of the archive in an appropriate store can be arranged.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	NBHS14
OASIS ID:	archaeol1-171317

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-171317

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at the Roma Works, Naseby, Northamptonshire
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation was undertaken in advance of a planning application for development on land at the Roma Works, High Street ,Naseby as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area. Earthworks of medieval character are located to the west of the site and prehistoric and Roman deposits have been recorded during excavations in the vicinity. The majority of features appear to be those identified in a previous programme of geophysical survey. A single modern brick fragment was retained from a ditch, the other features were devoid of material finds. Many of the features are only datable relative to their relationship with the ridge and furrow present across much of the proposed development area
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2014 End: 27-01-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NBHS14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DAVENTRY NASEBY Roma Works
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 6893 7760 52.3916973589 -0.986953705993 52 23 30 N 000 59 13 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 191.10m Max: 191.95m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Northants County Council
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Mark Peachey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Northampton Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Project Services
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Northampton Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation at High Steet, Naseby, Northamptonshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Murray, L.
Other bibliographic details	16/14
Date	2014

Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Project Servcies
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Entered on	12 February 2014

OASIS: