

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
LONG FURLONG FARM
CATESBY ROAD
HELLIDON
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

NGR: SP 5362 5733

on behalf of A.D. Haigh Farms



Calli Rouse BA AIFA

April 2013

ASC: 1597/HLF/2



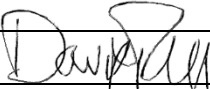
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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	HLF	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1597
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-144552	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Northamptonshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Hellidon		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Catesby		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 5362 5733		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.30sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Farmland		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Erection of a 250kw wind turbine		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Daventry District Council		
<i>Planning application ref:</i>	DA/2012/0854		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	25/03/2013		
<i>Client:</i>	A.D. Haigh Farms Long Furlong Farms Catesby Daventry Northants NN11 6LW		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Alistair Haigh		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	19/04/2013
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	19 April 2013

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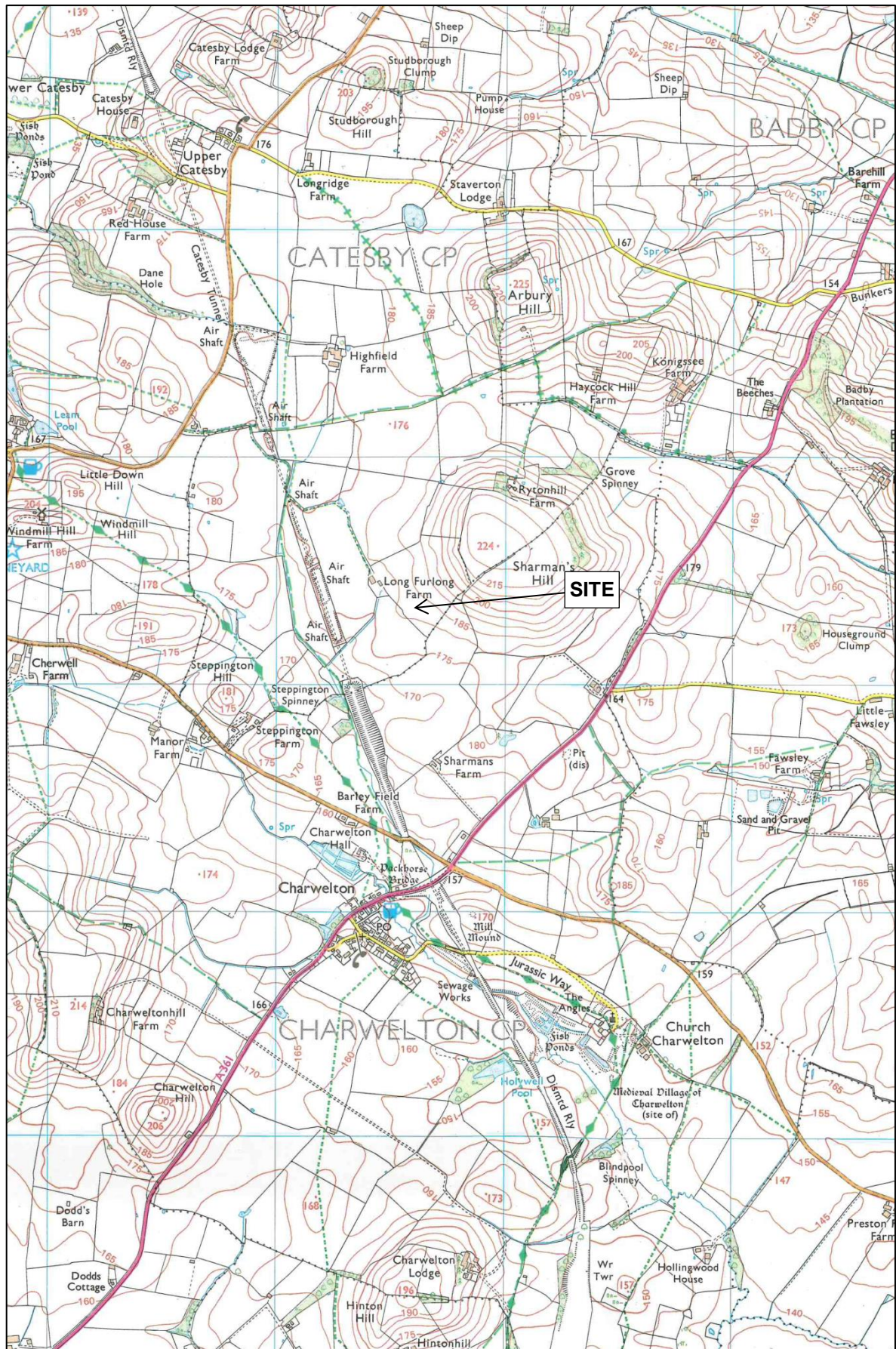


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During March 2013 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Long Furlong Farm, Catesby Road, Hellidon, Northamptonshire, in order to inform proposals for the construction of a wind turbine. A single trench was excavated and a single adult human cremation burial of late Iron Age or early Roman date was present at the south east end of the trench. No other archaeological features or artefacts were present.

1. Introduction

1.1 In March 2013 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Long Furlong Farm, Catesby Road, Hellidon, Northamptonshire. The project was commissioned by *A.D. Haigh Farms*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2013), and approved by *Northamptonshire County Council*, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Daventry District Council*. The relevant planning application reference is DA/2012/0854.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), in order to inform proposals for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the parish of Catesby, in the administrative district of Daventry, Northamptonshire (Fig. 1). It lies in a rural location, to the east of the village of Hellidon, southeast of the principal buildings of Long Furlong Farm and is centred on NGR SP 5362 5733 (Fig. 1).

It is located in an open field, surrounded by farmland. Access to the site is from Long Furlong Farm (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area belong to the Denchworth Association, which are characterised as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils. Some fine loamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging and some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Landslips and associated irregular terrain locally (Soil Survey 1983, 712b). The underlying geology comprises Jurassic Marlstone Rock (BGS, Sheet 184). The site lies at an elevation of *c.*180m AOD.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the construction of a wind turbine (Fig. 2).

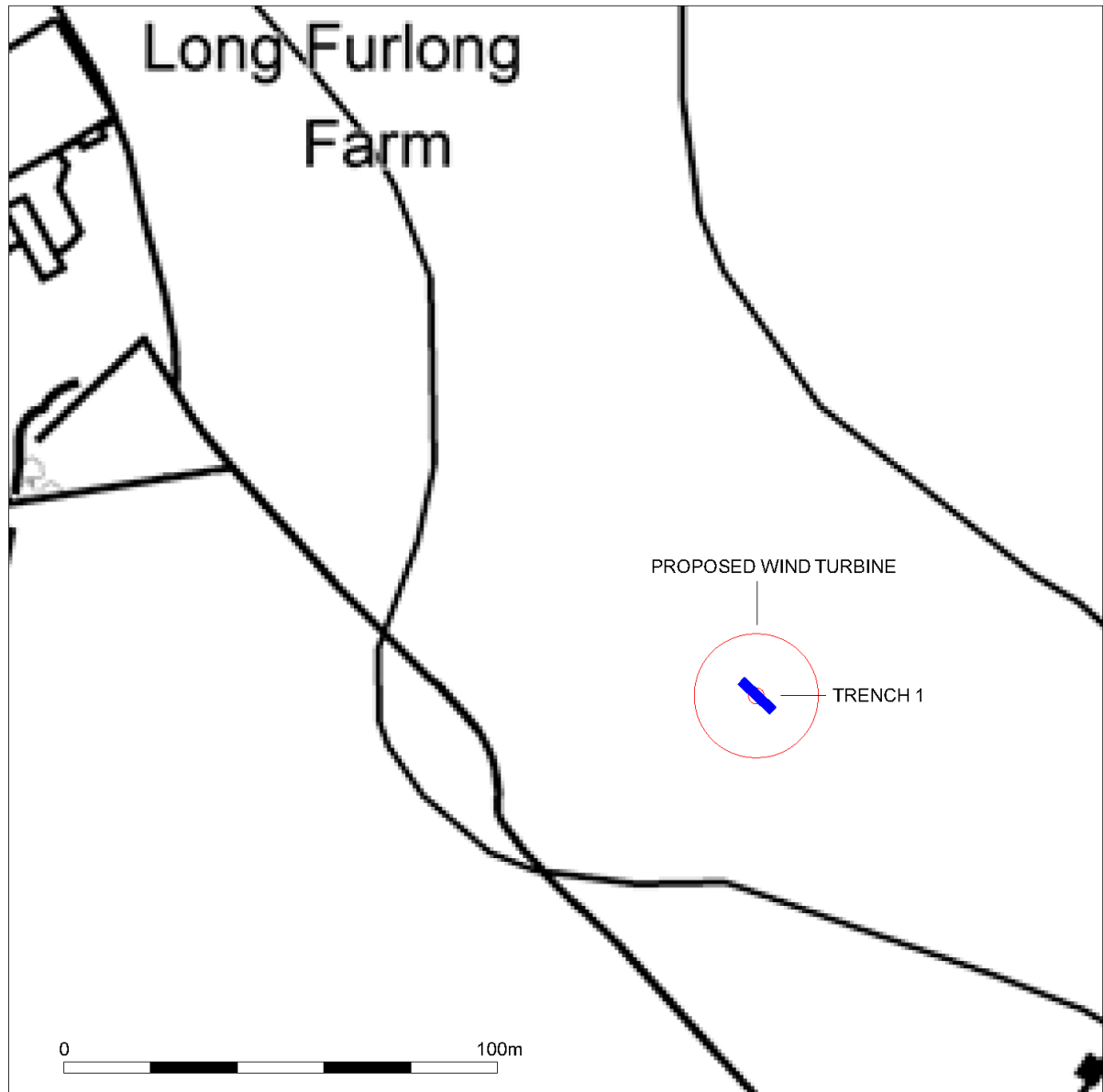


Figure 2: Site plan showing trench location (*scale as shown*)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design, the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present
- To determine the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2009), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the project design, which proposed:

- A single trial trench measuring 10m x 1.8m excavated on an east-west alignment across the footprint of the proposed turbine.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from the Northamptonshire *Historic Environment Record* (HER) and other readily available sources, including ASC's own library.

3.2 ***Prehistoric*** (before 600BC-AD43)

The development site is located c.0.8km to the southeast of a prehistoric route known as the *Jurassic Way* (HER 195). Thought to have been more of a 'corridor' for traffic rather than a single trackway, it dates from the Early Bronze Age and may have its origins in the Neolithic period. Located close to the line of the *Jurassic Way* are several prehistoric funerary sites (HER 382, 566).

Sharman's Hill is a prominent area of high ground, located northeast of the development site. It appears to have been utilised during the prehistoric periods, as the remains of a possible settlement are known from cropmarks c.0.4km up the slope of the hill from the development site (HER 5716). Notable features include a possible penannular enclosure in the northeast part of the site (HER 5716/0/24), a sub-rectangular enclosure in the northwest part (HER 5716/0/1), and a possible domestic enclosure containing a roundhouse in the centre (HER 5716/0/16, 5716/0/18). No fieldwork has been carried out, but the site has the potential to inform regional research agendas notably, how settlement morphology and functions have varied regionally and over time and the evolution and development of enclosed settlements (Knight, Vyner & Allen 2012).

3.3 ***Roman*** (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period the development site was probably away from the main centres of settlement and communications and this area of Northamptonshire is not currently well understood during the Roman period (Taylor & Flitcroft 2004). The HER does not record any instances of Roman activity within the vicinity of the development site. The area is likely to have fallen within the *civitas* of the *Catuvellauni* with its capital at *Verulamium* (St Albans).

3.4 ***Saxon and Medieval*** (c.450-1500)

Little is known of the development of the Hellidon area during the Saxon period but an estate charter of this period describes a unit of land enclosing the nearby parishes of Badby, Newnham, Dodford and Everdon (HER 8075).

Located approximately 1km to the south of the development site is the shrunken medieval village of Upper Charwelton (HER 384). Recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086 (Williams & Martin 2002), by 1491 the village had been completely depopulated. Deserted Medieval Villages (DMVs) are also known to the north of the development site at Upper Catesby, Lower Catesby and Newbold. The history of these DMVs as individual settlements is not well understood but they were also included in

the Domesday Survey (*ibid*) in 1086. All three settlements had become deserted by the early 15th century (RCHM 1981).

There is little other evidence for the development of the area during this period, but large areas of ridge and furrow cultivation strips have been recorded in the fields surrounding the development site (HER 9874).

3.5 ***Post-Medieval – Modern (1500- present)***

Old Furlong Farmhouse dates to the early 18th century, and is a Grade II Listed Building (HER 9876) and is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1884).

Located c.0.3km to the west of the development site is the line of the *Great Central Railway* (HER 408). Opened in 1899, it linked London with Leicester and the north of England and closed in 1966. Connected to this was a standard gauge tramway, connecting ironstone quarries in the area (HER 8381). Immediately to the east of the *Great Central Railway*, c.0.3km from the development site, are the remains of a possible World War I military training site and practice trenches (HER 7614). A second similar site has been identified on Sharman's Hill (HER 8122) to the east.

4 Results

4.1 *General Stratigraphy*

The evaluation comprised the excavation of a single trench across the footprint of the proposed turbine (Plate 1). It measured 10m x 2.2m, and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. The ploughsoil (100) comprised mid brown clay with occasional small pebbles and was c.0.25m deep. It overlay the natural stratum which comprised orangey beige clay (101).

4.2 *Cremation [103]*

A subcircular area of burnt bone [103] was located at the south east end of the trench (Plate 2). It was c.0.3m in diameter, had a maximum depth of c.0.07m, and an irregular base. It was filled with dark grey clay (102), with frequent inclusions of pebbles, charcoal and burnt human bone (102). The material was initially half sectioned, in order to obtain its profile and the deposit was then fully excavated. No finds were recovered from within fill (102).

Specialist examination (Appendix 4) indicates a single, possibly adult, cremation. Most of the cremation was cream-white/grey-white in colour, suggesting a high temperature pyre was used. The weight of the cremated remains indicates only a token of the burial was revealed. The burial did not contain any artefacts. Radiocarbon dating of the bone (Appendix 5) produced a date of 1900±30 BP, calibrated (2 Sigma) to AD30-40, and to AD50-140 (95% probability), suggesting a late Iron Age or Early Roman date.



Plate 1: General view, looking north west, 2x 1m scale



Plate 2: Section through Cremation [103], looking south east, 0.2m scale

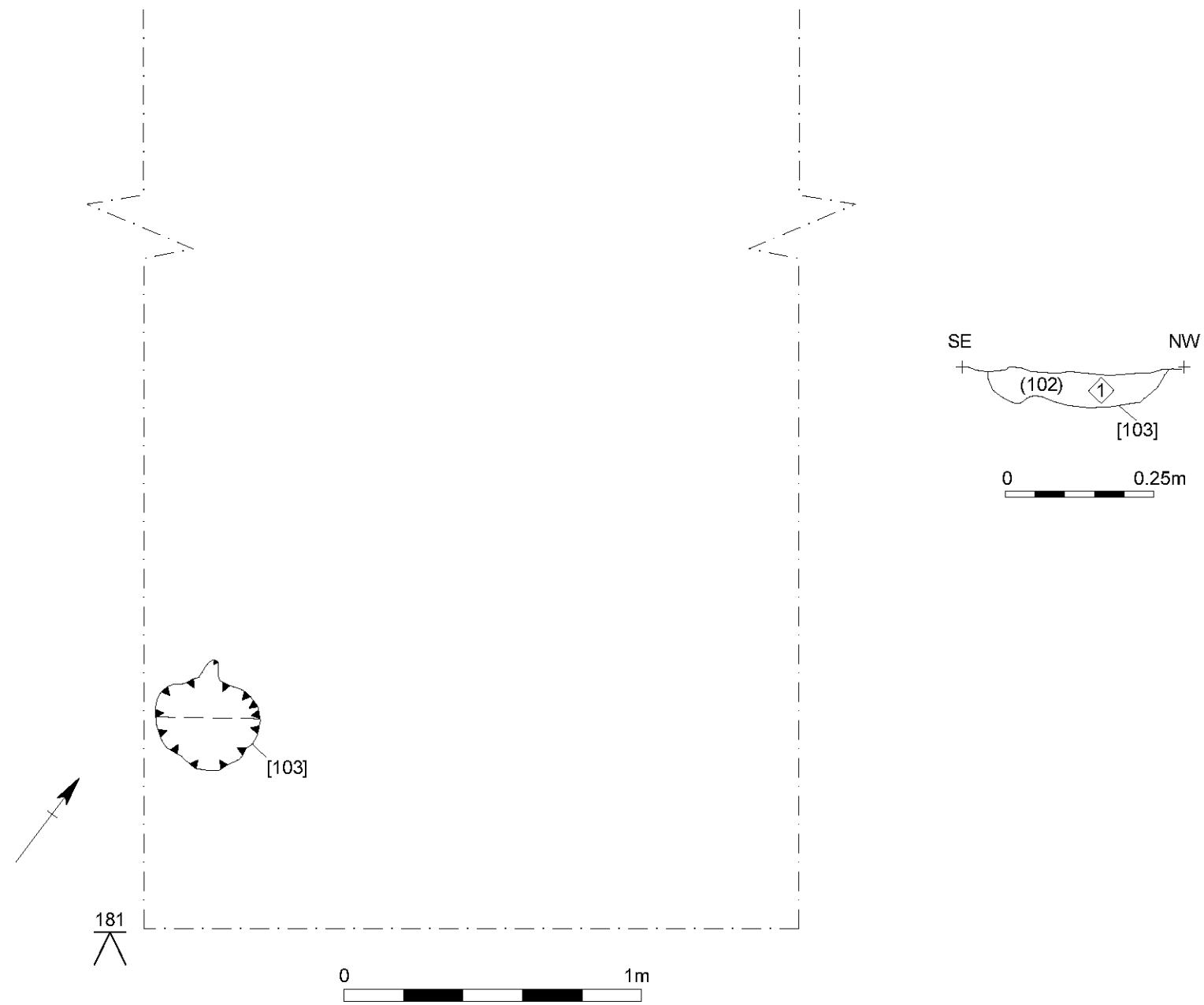


Figure 3: Plan and section of cremation [103] (*scales as shown*)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The trench was located within a ploughed field, and this was reflected in the lack of clear topsoil recorded within the trench section. It seems likely this has been removed following many years of being subjected to ploughing. This could also indicate that some archaeological features may have been truncated by such activity.
- 5.2 The cremation [103] was situated at the south east end of the trench. Specialist examination (Appendix 4) indicates a single, possibly adult, cremation. Most of the cremation was cream-white/grey-white in colour, suggesting a high temperature pyre was used. The weight of the cremated remains indicates only a token of the burial was revealed. The burial did not contain any artefacts. Radiocarbon dating of the bone (Appendix 5) produced a date of 1900±30 BP, calibrated (2 Sigma) to AD30-40, and to AD50-140 (95% probability), suggesting a late Iron Age or Early Roman date.
- 5.3 A number of prehistoric funerary sites have been recorded close to the line of the *Jurassic Way* (HER 382, 566; above section 3.2) but the presence of a single cremation within the trial trench does not allow major conclusions to be drawn. It may be related to the settlement on Sharman's Hill and there is the potential for the presence of further burials elsewhere in the area.
- 5.4 No other archaeological features or artefacts were present in the evaluation trench and the potential for remains of the Roman and later periods was not realised.
- 5.5 *Confidence Rating*
The evaluation was carried out in snowy but clear conditions, and full co-operation was received from all parties involved. As a result, a high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *A.D. Haigh Farms* and the writer is grateful to Ali Haigh for his assistance. Access to the Historic Environment Recorded was provided by Katherine Daws. Liz Mordue of *Northamptonshire County Council* acted as curatorial monitor on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by David Fell MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Calli Rouse BA PIFA and Ralph Brown BA. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by David Fell.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Sample records
9. Site record drawings
10. List of photographs
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. Original specialist reports and supporting information
13. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited will be stored by ASC until an appropriate repository is available in Northamptonshire.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2010 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA (various dates) Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments 2011, Watching Briefs 2008, Evaluations 2009, Excavations 2008, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings 2008, Finds 2009*).

Mordue E, 2013 *Brief for a programme of Archaeological Investigation of Land at Long Furlong Farm, Catesby Road, Hellidon (Charwelton Parish), Northamptonshire* Planning Department. Northamptonshire County Council

Rouse, C 2013 *Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation at Long Furlong Farm, Catesby Road, Hellidon, Northamptonshire* ASC/1597/HLF/1

Secondary Sources

BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.

Knight, D Vyner, B & Allen, C 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust


RCHM 1981 *An Inventory of Archaeological Sites in North-West Northamptonshire* London

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Taylor, J & Flitcroft, M 2004 'The Roman Period' in Tingle, M (ed.) *The Archaeology of Northamptonshire* . Northamptonshire Archaeological Society

Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. (eds) 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* London: Penguin.

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10m	Width	2.2m	Depth	0.25m
	Levels					
	Trench top NW			181m OD		
	Trench base NW			180.75m OD		
	Trench top SE			181m OD		
	Trench base SE			180.75m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	SP 453610 257342		SE	SP 45317 257335	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation of footprint of proposed development			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
100	Layer	Mid brown clay with occasional small pebble inclusions - Ploughsoil		2200+	250	-
102	Fill	Dark grey clay, with frequent inclusions of pebbles, charcoal and burnt human bone - Cremation		300	70	250
103	Cut					
101	Layer	Orangey beige clay – Natural stratum		2200+	-	250

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Long Furlong Farm, Catesby Road, Hellidon, Northants			SITE NO/CODE:1597/HLF
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	x	x	General trench shot, looking north west, 2x 1m scales
2	x	x	Section through cremation [103], looking south east, 0.2m scale
3	x	x	Post excavation shot of cremation [103], looking south west, 0.2m scale
4	x	x	Cremation [103] location, looking north west, 0.2m scale
5		x	General trench shot, looking south east, 2x 1m scales
6		x	Site shot, looking north east
7		x	Site shot, looking north east
8		x	Site shot, looking north east
9		x	Site shot, looking north east
10		x	Site shot, looking north east
11		x	Site shot, looking north east
12		x	Site shot, looking south west
13		x	Site shot, looking south west
14		x	Site shot, looking west
15		x	Site shot, looking west
16		x	Site shot, looking west

Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
(102)			TBC	TBC					

Appendix 4: Cremation Report

Carina Summerfield-Hill

Methodology

A single unurned cremation burial was excavated at Long Furlong Farm, Hellidon, Northamptonshire. The cremation was initially sieved and sorted. Recording was carried out in accordance with current guidelines (McKinley & Roberts 1993; McKinley 2000; 2004). The total weight of the cremation was established in grams after which the cremations passed through 2mm, 5mm and 10mm sieves. Each fraction was then weighed and calculated as a percentage of the total bone present. Identifiable fragments were divided into body area. Colour variation of burnt bone was also described and related to temperature (Table 1) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was ascertained by calculating the number of repeated skeletal elements or parts.

Results

The cremated remains were highly fragmented and weighted 132g plus <10g bone residue. The majority of fragments were cream/white in colour and reached full oxidation (600+ degrees) with traces of dark and light grey colouration suggesting between c.300<600 degrees.

The remains indicate one individual, possibly an adult as a number of vertebra fragments were identified that appeared to be fully fused. The age and sex could not be accurately established and no pathology or age related changes could be found.

The remains contained evidence of significant quantities of charcoal, with no evidence of pyre debits i.e. fuel ash, fuel ash slag, burnt flint or burnt clay, pyre goods or animal bone.

Table 1: Cremated Material

Fragment Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	Colour	Temp (C)	Additional Notes
>2mm	64g	c.50%	100% Mixed	c.300-600+	Fragments of single tooth roots and unidentifiable frags Maximum fragment length: 13mm
>5mm	61g	c.47%	<1% Dark grey-white 40% Light grey-White 60% Cream/white	c.300<600 600+	Fragments of cranium, left zygomatic bone, long bones, rib, phalanges, fully fused vertebra (cervical?), single tooth roots and unidentifiable frags Maximum fragment length: 26mm
>10mm	3g	c.3%	100% Cream/white	600+	Fragments of cranium and long bones Maximum fragment length: 25mm

Discussion

The results indicate a single possibly adult cremation with no dateable evidence. The majority of the cremation was cream-white/grey-white in colour suggesting a high temperature pyre was used. The fragmentation of the individual indicates the highest percentage derived from the >2mm fraction with 50%, followed by the >5mm fraction of 47% and the >10mm fraction with

3%. This indicates a high fragmentation level that has influenced the lack of identifiable elements being present.

The weight of the cremated remains indicates only a token of the burial was revealed. Recent experiments indicate that the weight of bone from an adult cremation weighs between 1000-3600g (McKinley 2000, 24). Small weight may be due to poor preservation, truncation from ploughing or machining.

The likelihood of encountering further cremations in the vicinity is plausible.

References

McKinley, J & Roberts, C 1993 Excavation and Post-Ex Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains. *Institute of Field Archaeology Technical Paper 13*, Birmingham, Institute of Field Archaeology.

McKinley, J 2000 *The analysis of Cremated Bone*. Taken from *Human Osteology in Archaeological Forensic Science* (eds M Cox and S Mays p. 403-421). London.

Appendix 5: Radiocarbon Dating

BETA	BETA ANALYTIC INC.	4985 S.W. 74 COURT MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA 33155 PH: 305-667-5167 FAX: 305-663-0964 beta@radiocarbon.com
DR. M.A. TAMERS and MR. D.G. HOOD		

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Dr. David Fell

Report Date: 5/9/2013

Archaeological Services and Consultancy LTD

Material Received: 4/30/2013

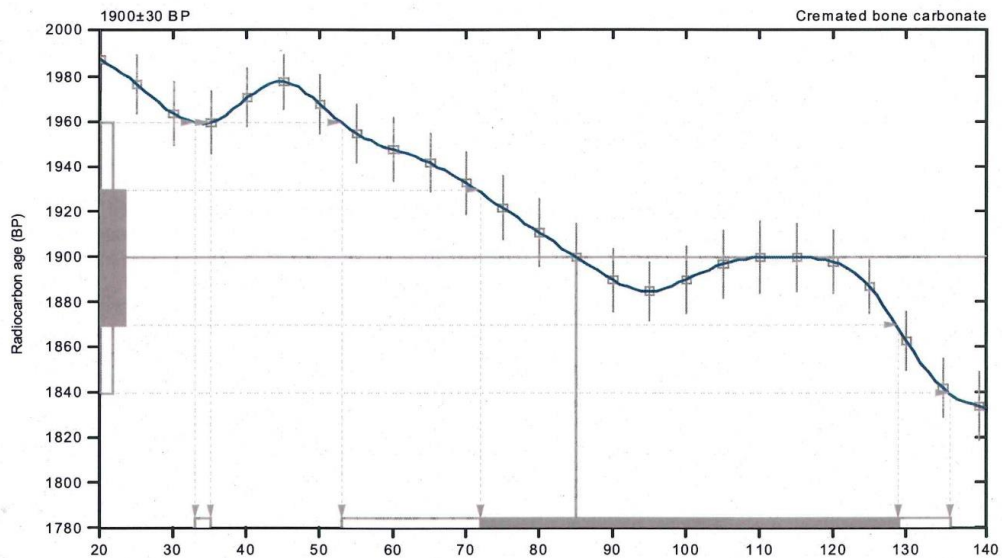
Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	13C/12C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 347901 SAMPLE : 1597HLF/347620 Supplement ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (cremated bone carbonate): bone carbonate extraction 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 30 to 40 (Cal BP 1920 to 1920) AND Cal AD 50 to 140 (Cal BP 1900 to 1810)	1890 +/- 30 BP	-24.4 o/oo	1900 +/- 30 BP

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-24.4;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-347901
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1900±30 BP
2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 30 to 40 (Cal BP 1920 to 1920) and Cal AD 50 to 140 (Cal BP 1900 to 1810) (95% probability)

Intercept data
Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal AD 80 (Cal BP 1860)
1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 70 to 130 (Cal BP 1880 to 1820) (68% probability)



References:

- Database used*
INTCAL09
- References to INTCAL09 database*
Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):137-189, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27:168-192
- Mathematics used for calibration scenario*
A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

Appendix 6: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Long Furlong Fm, Catesby Rd, Hellidon	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-144552
Short Description:	During March 2013 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Long Furlong Farm, Catesby Road, Hellidon, Northamptonshire, in order to inform proposals for the construction of a wind turbine. A single trench was excavated and a human cremation burial was present at the south east end of the trench. No other archaeological features or artefacts were present. The cremation will be the subject of a specialist report and a sample of the bone has been submitted for radiocarbon dating.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	no	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	none
Current land use:	Farmland	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	-	Monument period:	-
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Cremation,		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Northamptonshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 5362 5733
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Long Furlong Farm, Catesby Road, Hellidon, Northants		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	30sqm	Height OD: (metres)	180
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	L. Mordue	Project design originator:	C. Rouse
Project Manager:	D. Fell	Director/Supervisor:	D. Fell
Sponsor / funding body:	A.D. Haigh Farms		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	25/03/2013	End date:	25/03/2013
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/A	Cremation	
Paper:		Archive Box	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Long Furlong Farm, Catesby Road, Hellidon, Northants		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1597/HLF/2		
Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
Page nos	1-17	Date:	19/04/2013