Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND AT MONKSMOOR FARM
DAVENTRY
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

on behalf of the

Capel House Property Trust Ltd

Alastair J Hancock BSc PgDip

May 2006

ASC: 712/DMF/8

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REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION

Site Data

ASC project code:	DMF	*ASC Project No:*	712
County:	Northamptonshire		
Village/Town:	Daventry		
Civil Parish:	Daventry		
NGR (to 6 figs):	SP 581 645 (centre)		
Present use:	Agricultural		
Planning proposal:	*c*.1000 new dwellings		
Local Planning Authority:	Northamptonshire County Council		
Date of fieldwork:	March 2006		
Client:	Capel House Property Trust Ltd c/o Kember Loudon Williams Ltd Ridgers Barn Bunny Lane Eridge Tunbridge Wells Kent TN3 9HA		
Contact name:	Bob Meek		
Telephone		*Fax:*	

Internal Quality Check

Primary Author:	A. J. Hancock	*Date:*	2nd May 2006
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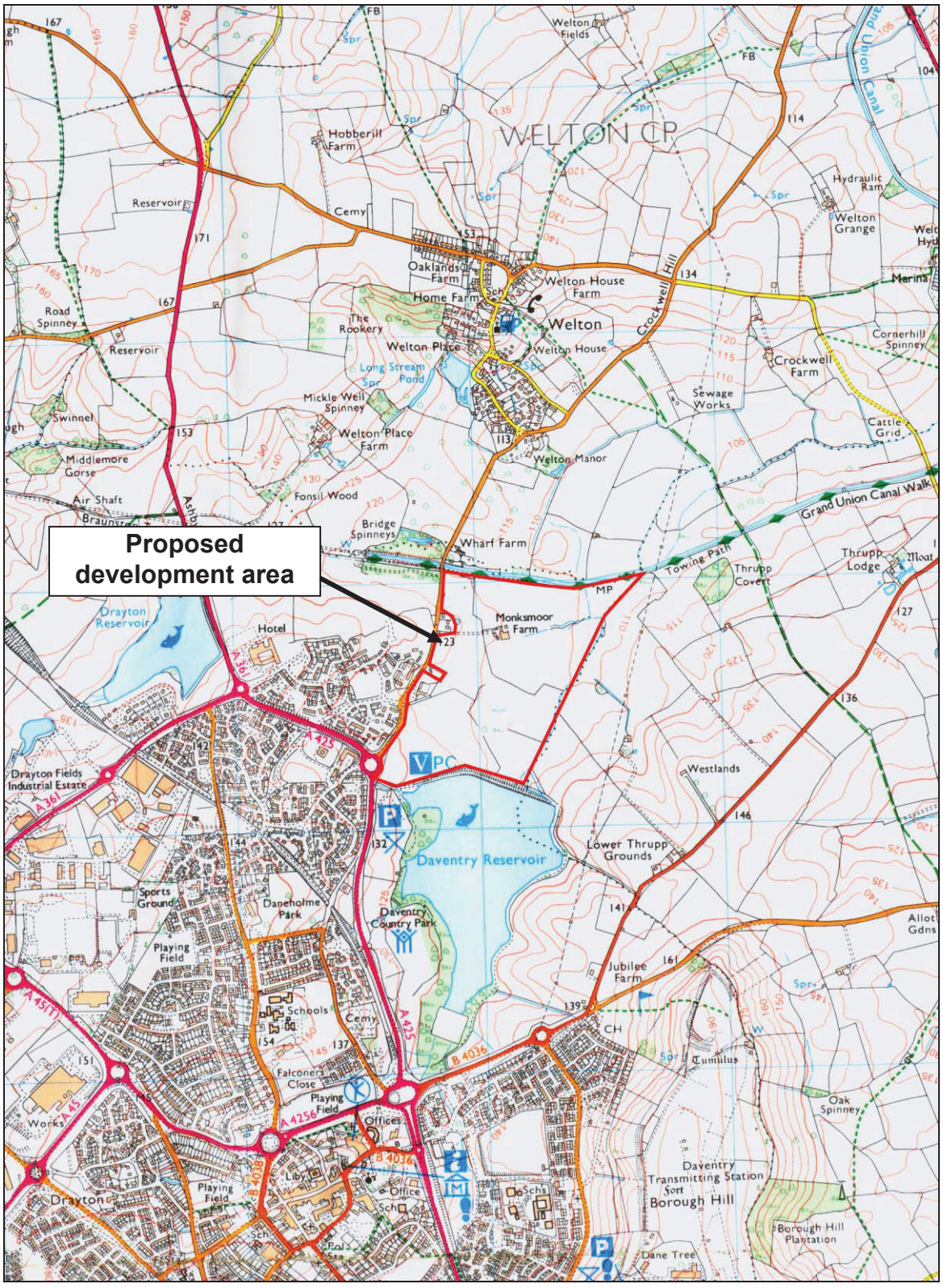

Figure 1: General location *(scale 1:25,000)*

Summary

In March 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a limited programme of evaluation trenching to investigate the archaeological significance of sub-circular ditches identified by geophysical survey at land northeast of Daventry, Northamptonshire.

The targeted geophysical anomalies proved to be ditches, penannular gullies and a pit containing Iron Age pot sherds. Two ditches appear to bound areas used as stock enclosures. Other shallower penannular gullies probably define the locations of at least three roundhouses. The gullies show evidence of recutting and suggest at least three phases of activity at this site. Recovered pot sherds indicate that early / mid Iron Age settlement features are present.

A small number of shallow gully/ditch features that were not evident in the geophysical survey data were also revealed. The date and archaeological origin of these features is uncertain as they had clean sandy fills that did not contain archaeological finds.

1. Introduction

1.1 As part of pre-planning assessment ASC Ltd was commissioned by *Kember Loudon Williams Ltd,* on behalf of *Capel House Property Trust Ltd (CHT)*, to carry out a limited programme of archaeological evaluation trenching over subsurface features identified by geophysical survey (Hancock 2005a). The subsurface features were located immediately northwest of the extant buildings of Monksmoor Farm , centred at SP 458062 264849, (Fig 2) in a 49 hectare parcel of arable land on which housing development is proposed. The proposal area is northeast of Daventry, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 581 645, site centre: Fig. 1). The weather was cold but otherwise fine during the fieldwork, which commenced on the 22nd March 2006 and was completed on the 27th March.

1.2 ***Reason for Work***

In line with guidance contained in the document PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning* (DOE, 1991) and as part of a program of Environmental Impact Assessment leading to production of an Environmental Statement, *CHT* have commissioned archaeological investigations by *ASC* designed to determine the presence and characterise the extent of any archaeological remains that may be affected by proposed development plans. The features located by geophysical survey northwest of Monksmoor Farm would be adversely impacted by the proposed development and a programme of trial trenching was requested to determine their archaeological significance and, if necessary, enable preparation of a mitigation strategy. The work was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (742/DMF/6).

1.3 ***Previous Archaeological Work***

ASC has previously completed an archaeological desk-based assessment (Rouse and Hunn 2005), geophysical survey (Hancock 2005a), fieldwalking (Hancock 2005b Hancock 2006a) and evaluation trenching (Hancock 2006) over targets located in Block 14 of the geophysical survey. The results of these investigations are summarised in Section 3 of this document.

1.4 ***Setting***

1.4.1 *Location and Description*

The whole of the proposal site encompasses an area of *ca*.49 hectares and is situated south of the village of Welton, which is located to the north east of the town of Daventry. Daventry Reservoir bounds the proposal area at the south and the Grand Union Canal defines its northern extent. The eastern side of the site is delimited by a canalised stream which acts as the outflow of the reservoir and also defines the Norton Civil Parish boundary. The B5385 Welton Lane and part of the A425 forms the western edge of the survey area. The site is internally divided into separate fields by a number of hedgerows. The location of the evaluation trenching opened during this phase of work is shown in Figure 2.

1.4.2 *Existing Buildings and Access*

Main access to the site is via an un-metalled track off Welton Lane. The buildings of Monksmoor Farm are situated at the end of this track, *c*.250m from the western boundary and *c*.100m from the northern boundary of the proposal area.

1.4.3 *Planning Constraints*

The site does not lie within a conservation area although the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area may encroach its northern boundary. The site does not fall within an area designated by *Daventry District Council* as an Area of Archaeological Significance. There are no listed buildings present on the site and no scheduled monuments are located within the proposal site or the immediate surrounding area.

1.4.4 *Geology and Topography*

The soils of the site are mainly of the Wickham 2 Association (Soil Survey, 1983, 711f), described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey, fine silty over clayey and clayey soils. The underlying geology consists of drift over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay or mudstone. Soils of the Oxpasture Association (Soil Survey, 1983, 572h) exist at the south of the site and are described as fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable sub-soils and slight seasonal waterlogging. The underlying geology in this area consists of drift over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shale. The site topography gently undulates, although a general trend of western higher ground descending to a lower eastern floodplain is evident.

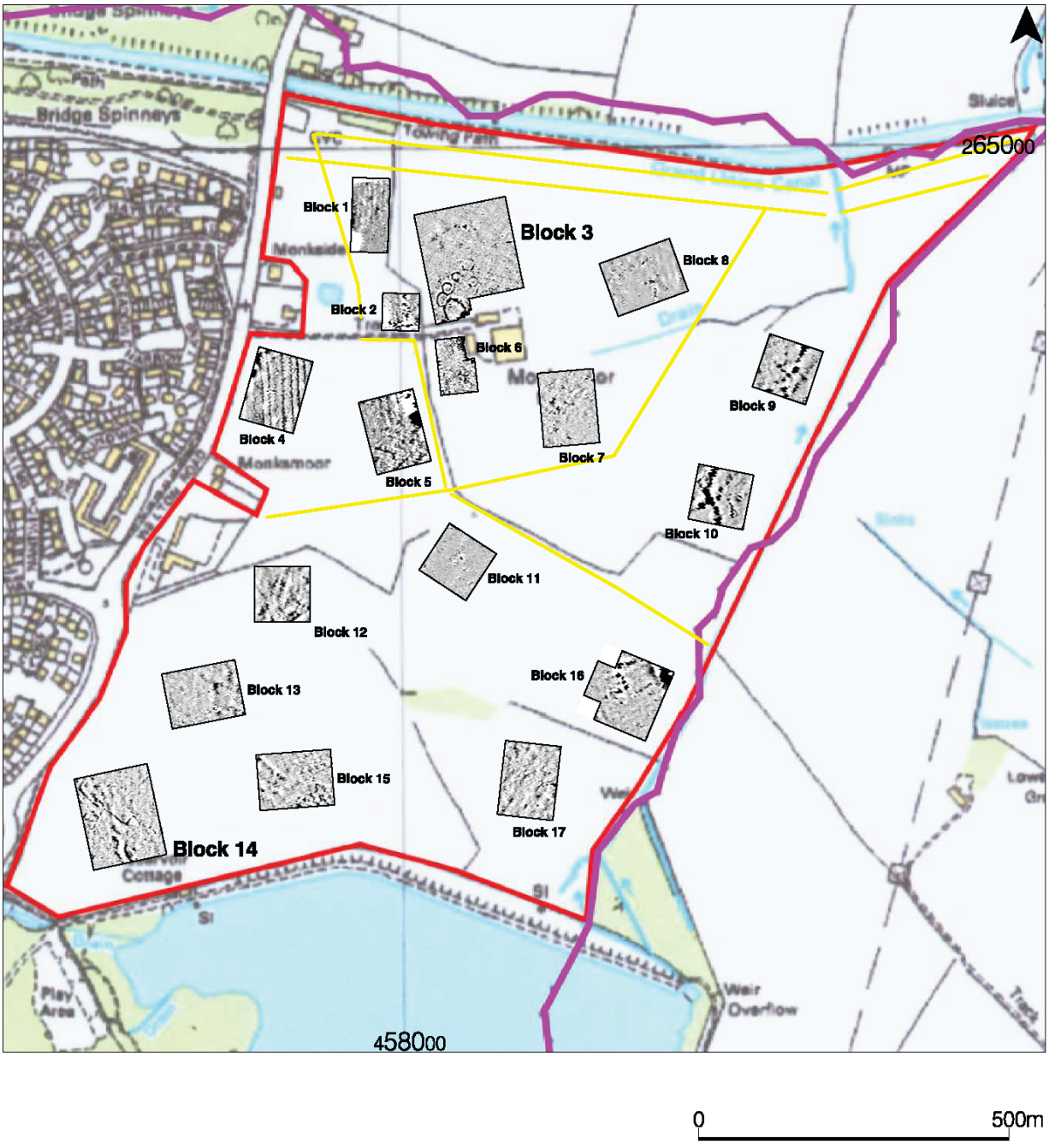

Figure 2: Location of geophysical survey blocks

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

The aims of the evaluation were

- To establish the cause of the geophysical anomalies identified in geophysical survey Block 3.
- To confirm the nature of any surviving features and their date(s) of creation/deposition
- To provide sufficient information on surviving features to enable a proper assessment of the implications of future development proposals on the archaeological resource and to enable informed decisions to be made on its future management and/or effective mitigation of development impact

2.2 *Requirements*

The work was carried out according to Sections 3 and 4 of the project design (Hancock 2006b), respectively covering field methodology and finds processing.

2.3 *Methods*

The methods adopted were:

Trial Trenching

- Excavation of six trial trenches (2 x 30m, 4 x 40m) targeting magnetic anomalies identified in geophysical survey Block 3 (Fig 2).

ASC's general methodology for the above is described in detail in Sections 3.3 *et seq* of the project design.

2.4 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the *Project Design*, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a). It also conformed to Northamptonshire County Council's *Policy and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork Projects in Northamptonshire,* to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; EH 1995), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual.*

2.4 *Constraints*

No constraints were identified by the project design and none were encountered during the fieldwork.

2.5 *Monitoring*

Northamptonshire Historic Environment Team *(HET)* were notified of the commencement and completion of works on site. One monitoring visit was made by Myk Flitcroft of the HET.

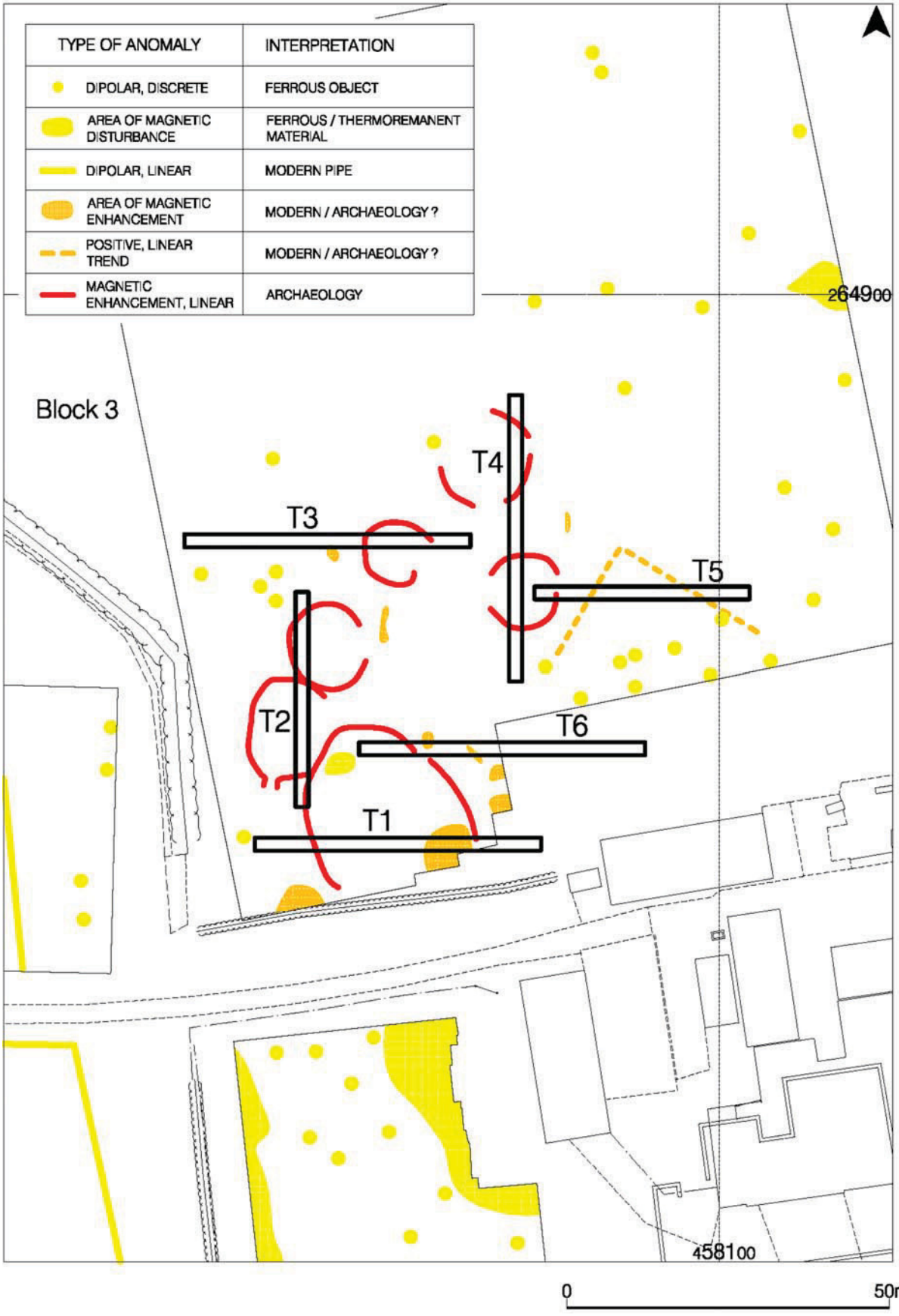

Figure 3: Location of trenches targeting geophysical anomalies

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The study area lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest and the site has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The following sections summarise the findings of ASC's archaeological desk-based assessment (Rouse and Hunn 2005), geophysical survey (Hancock 2005a), fieldwalking surveys (Hancock 2005b, Hancock 2006a) and evaluation trenching targeting features identified in geophysical survey Block 14 (Hancock 2006).

3.1 *Early Prehistoric (before 600BC)*

Early prehistoric remains were not known from the proposal site or its immediate environs prior to ASC's investigations. The fieldwalking survey has identified a light scatter of flint artefacts on and around a grassy knoll located to the east of the farm buildings. It is likely that the concentration indicates ephemeral prehistoric activity although the presence of a nodule of burnt flint, a type of artefact often associated with occupation sites, could suggest more intensive use of this favourable topographic location.

3.2 *Iron Age (600BC-AD43)*

Iron Age remains had not been recovered from the proposal area prior to ASC's work. An Iron Age hillfort known as *Borough Hill* (RCHM, 1981, **3**, fig 54) is located *c*.1.5km to the south east of the site. Ditches identified in geophysical survey Block 3 were targeted by the phase of work detailed in this report and the majority of the pot sherds recovered from the excavated features were early /mid Iron Age.

3.3 *Romano-British (AD43-c.450)*

3.3.1 In the surrounding area structural RB remains are known at *Borough Hill* (*ibid*). A farmstead of this period has been excavated (Wilson 2004), and other features of this date recorded (ASC Ltd forthcoming) near Middlemore Farm, *c*.1.5km west of the site.

3.3.2 Romano-British (RB) remains had not been recovered from the proposal area prior to ASC's work. However, the geophysical survey identified anomalies indicating the presence of cut and infilled features at the southwest of the proposal site (Fig 2. Block 14). Evaluation trenches targeting these features revealed ditches and pits containing Romano-British pottery (Hancock 2006).

3.3.3 The fieldwalking surveys (Hancock 2005b and 2006a) recovered a total of only five RB pot sherds. The small number of pot sherds suggests that the area was subject to non intensive agricultural use. However, results of the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching suggest that the fieldwalking has not provided a reliable indication of the archaeological potential of this period.

3.4 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

Saxon remains are not known from the site although Daventry was extant at the time of the Domesday Survey and was valued at £3.

3.5 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

3.5.1 The name '*Monksmoor'* is said to have originated from the monks of Daventry Priory, who owned the site during this period, with the '*moor'* suffix being added in reference to the quality of the land (Gover *et al*, 1975, 20).

3.5.2 The site lay within open fields to the north east of the medieval centre of Daventry and extensive traces of subsequently denuded ridge and furrow have been recorded (Brown, 1991, fig. 16). Parallel north-south aligned linear geophysical anomalies attest the presence of ploughed out remnants of this open field system in the proposal area (Fig 2. Blocks1 and 4).

3.5.3 Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during fieldwalking. The low density of pottery suggests that the ridge and furrow in the proposal area was located some distance away from the focus of settlement and common village fields, and was not manured with material collected in and around dwellings. Alternatively it may have been cultivated as part of the demesne system (Jones, 2004).

3.5.4 The *Daventry Extensive Urban Survey* records the existence of a windmill and watermill at locations now subsumed by Daventry Reservoir (Ballinger *et al*, 1999, 3.1.2.5).

3.6 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

3.6.1 The site remained in agricultural use throughout the post medieval period and was inclosed in 1803. The Grand Junction Canal was constructed by William Jessop between 1793 and 1815 and forms the northern boundary of the site. An area of anomalous magnetic background was noted adjacent to the canal during the geophysical survey and a distinct difference in the character of the soils of this area was observed during fieldwalking. It is suggested that these observations may suggest dumping of material dredged from the canal. The stretch of the canal within the desk based study area includes the Braunston Tunnel, opened in June 1796 (Faulkner 1993, 95).

3.6.2 Daventry Reservoir was opened in 1804 and its dam forms the southern boundary of the site. It was built to supplement the two existing reservoirs in the area; Braunston Reservoir and Drayton, or Daventry Old, Reservoir (*ibid*). It could originally hold 362,000,000 gallons when full and has an area of almost 100 acres (*ibid*).

3.6.3 Farm buildings were in existence on site by the time the first Ordnance survey map was published in the 1880s. This map also shows the existence of a rifle range in the two central fields that run parallel to the eastern boundary of the site.

3.6.4 Quantities of post-medieval brick, tile and pottery were recovered during the fieldwalking survey. The presence of these artefacts results from manuring and other agricultural practices.

3.7 *Modern (1900-present)*

3.7.1 The second edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1901 and little had changed in the layout of the site. The rifle range was no longer labelled and a sand pit had been cut into one of the central fields.

3.7.2 OS mapping from 1927 reveals that site layout had remained largely unchanged. A hydraulic ram was constructed to the west of the farm buildings and the sand pit first recorded on the 1901 map had expanded slightly. A hedgerow was removed approximately halfway up the western boundary of the site.

3.7.3 The existing access track is not present on the 1952 Ordnance Survey mapping and must therefore be a recent addition to the farm. The sand pit and hydraulic ram were still present at this time.

Modern Ordnance Survey mapping shows that many field boundaries where removed during the second half of the 20th century. The sand pit was no longer in existence and the hydraulic ram had been removed, leaving a drain in its place.

Four pipelines cross the northern half of the site. Strong magnetic anomalies caused by these modern subsurface features were noted during geophysical survey.

Modern brick, tile and pottery comprised the bulk of finds recovered during the fieldwalking survey. The abundance of these artefacts results from modern agricultural practice and imported backfill of pipe trenches.

3.8 *Comment*

The summarised evidence illustrates that the proposal area contains late prehistoric archaeological features. The majority of the pot sherds recovered from the hut circles and stock enclosures identified by geophysical survey Block 3 date to the mid Iron Age, a small number of sherds may date to the early Iron Age. Other features located at the southwest of the survey area by geophysical survey Block 14 contained RB pottery and confirm that Romano-British archaeology is present. Agricultural use during the medieval and post medieval periods suggests that archaeological potential for these periods will be low.

4. Results

4.1 *General*

Two 30m x 1.6m and four 40m x 1.6m trial trenches targeted magnetic anomalies present in geophysical survey Block 3, which was located northwest of the extant buildings of Monksmoor Farm (Fig 2). The trenches were machine excavated to the natural strata or the level of archaeological features under close archaeological supervision. The trenches were laid out using a GPS accurate to 3m. Their locations were subsequently tied in with a total station and vary slightly from those proposed in the project design (Fig 3). The evaluation findings are summarised below. Detailed descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix 1 and detailed descriptions of the finds are provided in Appendix 5. A plan of the relative positions of the features is shown in Figure 4 and location of sections excavated across them in Figure 5. Drawings of the sections across the features are shown in Figures 6, 7, and 8.

4.2. *Trench 1*

The trench was aligned east-west and 40m long x 1.6m wide. It targeted a large sub-circular enclosure ditch identified at the south of geophysical survey Block 3.

A dark greyish brown loamy topsoil and a mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil were machine stripped revealing heterogeneous mid orangeish brown clayey sand / yellow plastic clay natural deposits.

A southwest-northeast orientated electric cable was cut into the natural in the eastern half of the trench. The electric cable overlay a north-south aligned deposit (105) probably constituting the upper fill of the eastern part of the enclosure ditch. A feature with a similar fill (104) to deposit (105) was partially visible running parallel along the southern edge of the trench. A *c.*4m wide spread of material (103) similar to (105) was also present where the western part of the enclosure ditch was expected. The width of this feature was greater than anticipated and hand excavation was discounted.

Machine excavation of deposit (103) was undertaken after agreement by the *HET*. Mechanical removal of this material was discontinued when the basal fills (107, 109) of two curvilinear ditches and two discrete features (106, 108) were exposed. The basal fill (107) of the westernmost of the ditches was hand excavated revealing the v shaped cut [110] of a broad curving ditch *c.*3m wide and *c.*1.3m deep. The curvature of ditch [110] suggests that feature (104), which was partially visible along the southern edge of the trench, may be a continuation of it. The other features noted in Trench 1 were not excavated although the similarity of their fills suggests that they are archaeological features.

Archaeological finds were not recovered from the surface of the unexcavated features or the fill of the section excavated across the enclosure ditch.

4.3 *Trench 2*

The trench was aligned north-south and 30m long x 1.6m wide. It targeted the southern enclosure ditch examined in Trench 1, an adjoining enclosure ditch and a penannular gully.

A dark greyish brown loamy topsoil and a mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil were machine stripped revealing heterogeneous mid orangeish brown clayey sand / yellow plastic clay natural deposits.

The upper fill (231) of the southwest-northeast aligned section of the *c.*4m wide enclosure ditch [232] was exposed in the southern half of Trench 2 and was left unexcavated due to its width and possible depth. A relatively modern WSW-ENE orientated linear field drain, filled with sub-angular limestone clasts was cut into the top fill of the enclosure ditch (also present in Trench 6). Another WSW-ENE aligned fired clay field drain crossed the trench immediately north of enclosure ditch [232].

A southwest-northeast aligned *c.*1m wide ditch [204] was located 0.2m south of enclosure ditch [232]; an unretouched waste flint flake was recovered from its fill. Two shallow post/stake holes were located north of enclosure ditch [232]; finds were not recovered from the fills of these features.

The terminal end of the targeted *c.*1m wide adjoining enclosure ditch [221] was exposed. Excavation showed that it was cut on its northern side by a *c.*0.9m wide penannular gully [214]. The stratigraphy of enclosure ditch [221] suggested that it had been recut [216] once, and also indicated that this redefinition of the enclosure ditch was truncated by a later recut [211] of penannular gully [214]. Seven small and abraded sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill (209) of recut [211] of penannular gully [214].

The expected return of the penannular gully [226] was present at the northern end of the trench where it cut an earlier pit [230]. Eight sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill (225) of penannular gully [226].

A large centrally placed stone, unabraded sherds of an ovoid jar with applied strap shaped lugs and sherds of early/mid Iron Age scored ware pottery were recovered from fill (228) of pit [230]. The fabric of the ovoid jar could suggest a late Bronze Age date although it is closer in form to middle Iron Age vessels with countersunk handles (see Appendix 5). The recovered sherds of early/mid Iron Age pottery and the unworn condition of the ovoid jar suggest that it was discarded or deliberately placed in the pit during the mid Iron Age. A limited amount (1.5g) of undiagnostic calcined bone was present in a thin deposit of burnt material underlying the largest fragment of the ovoid jar.

A post/stake hole [222] was located within the area delimited by the two exposed sections of the penannular gully [214, 226]. Finds were not recovered from the fill of this shallow feature. An east-west aligned manganese stained sandy deposit (233) was also present at the centre of the penannular gully. This deposit was not investigated and its is unclear whether it had an archaeological or geological origin.

4.4 *Trench 3*

The trench was aligned east-west and 40m long x 1.6m wide. It targeted a penannular gully identified by the geophysical survey.

A dark greyish brown loamy topsoil and a mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil were machine stripped revealing heterogeneous mid orangeish brown clayey sand / yellow plastic clay natural deposits.

An unexpected, shallow, *c.*0.4m wide, north–south aligned gully [304] was discovered in the western half of the trench and two sherds of early Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill. The *c.*1.2m wide penannular gully [306] was present at the expected location and three internal features were visible branching off it.

The position of the slot excavated across the penannular gully did not enable characterization of its relationship with the internal features. A recut of the penannular gully was not visible in either section and slight alteration of the route of the gully as a consequence of its redefinition and reuse seems an improbable explanation for the presence of any of the internal features.

A north-south aligned feature [310] with a manganese stained sandy fill (309) similar to (233) was present at the western end of the penannular gully. Artefacts were not recovered from a slot excavated across its fill and it is unclear whether this gully had an archaeological or geological origin.

An unretouched waste flint flake was recovered from the surface of one of the internal features (307) and a sherd of Iron Age pottery was collected from the surface of another (308). Finds were not recovered from the fill of the penannular gully [306].

4.5 *Trench 4*

The trench was aligned north-south and 40m long x 1.6m wide. It targeted intermittent geophysical anomalies that suggested the location of two penannular gullies.

A dark greyish brown loamy topsoil and a mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil were machine stripped revealing heterogeneous mid orangeish brown clayey sand / yellow plastic clay natural deposits. Archaeological features were present at the expected locations.

Two sections were excavated across the possible penannular gully located at the north of the trench. The northerly section revealed the terminal end of a *c.*0.8m wide ditch [404] and a sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill. The southern section revealed two parallel linear, southwest-northeast aligned, shallow gullies [406, 408] overlying a deep *c.*1m wide sand filled channel [410] which undercut the natural clay and could be geomorphological. The different character of the excavated sections may suggest that they are different features rather than parts of a single penannular gully.

Two patches of manganese stained clayey sand were present next to the southern boundary of channel [410]. The sandy deposits were not investigated and it is unclear whether they had an archaeological or geological origin.

The sections [414, 416] excavated across the suggested southern penannular gully illustrated that both possessed a slight curvature, were of similar depth and width, and contained very similar fills. The character of the features suggests that they may form part of a penannular gully. A sherd of early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill (415) of ditch [416]..

The terminal end of an unexpected shallow gully [412] was exposed *c.*2m south of [410]. Its fill was analogous to those of the other archaeological features and its alignment suggests that it may join with [410].

4.6 *Trench 5*

The trench was aligned east-west and 30m long x 1.6m wide. It was placed to test a tentatively identified geophysical anomaly that suggested the presence of a shallow feature orientated southwest-northeast returning northwest-southeast.

A dark greyish brown loamy topsoil and a mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil were machine stripped revealing heterogeneous mid orangeish brown clayey sand / yellow plastic clay natural deposit.

Three features, [504], (505) and [507], were present at the western end of the trench. Finds were not recovered from their light grey inorganic sandy fills and their archaeological origin is uncertain. A shallow southwest-northeast aligned *c.*0.3m wide gully [509] was located toward the centre of the trench and contained a fill (508) similar to that of many of the excavated archaeological features. A spread of light grey sand (510) was evident at the eastern end of the trench, it had an amorphous shape and appeared quite thin with patches of natural showing in many places.

Two of the light grey sand filled features, (505) and [507], could match the position of the targeted geophysical anomaly. The sandy nature of their fills and their weak magnetic enhancement may indicate that they have a geological origin.

Archaeological finds were not recovered from any of the features in this trench.

4.7 *Trench 6*

The trench was aligned east-west and was 40m long x 1.6m wide. It targeted the large ditch of the southern enclosure; two tentatively identified discrete features and continueded eastward beyond the limit of geophysical survey Block 3.

The large enclosure ditch was present at the western end of the trench and was left unexcavated due to its width and possible depth. A flint end scraper and three sherds of Iron Age pottery were collected from the surface of the fill (603) of this ditch. The modern limestone filled field drain present in Trench 2 continued into Trench 6.

It overlay the fill of the enclosure ditch and ran southwest-northeast across the western half of the trench.

Four features in the eastern half of Trench 6 [605, 609] and (610, 611) contained light grey sandy fills similar to those of four features present in Trench 5. Three of these features [605, 609, 612] were investigated and proved very shallow, *c.*0.03m. A tentatively identified flint core and two possible waste flakes were recovered from the base of the most westerly [605].

A shallow linear gully [607] containing a brownish grey silty fill similar to that of archaeological features excavated in other trenches was present in the eastern half of the trench. Finds were not recovered from the fill of this feature.

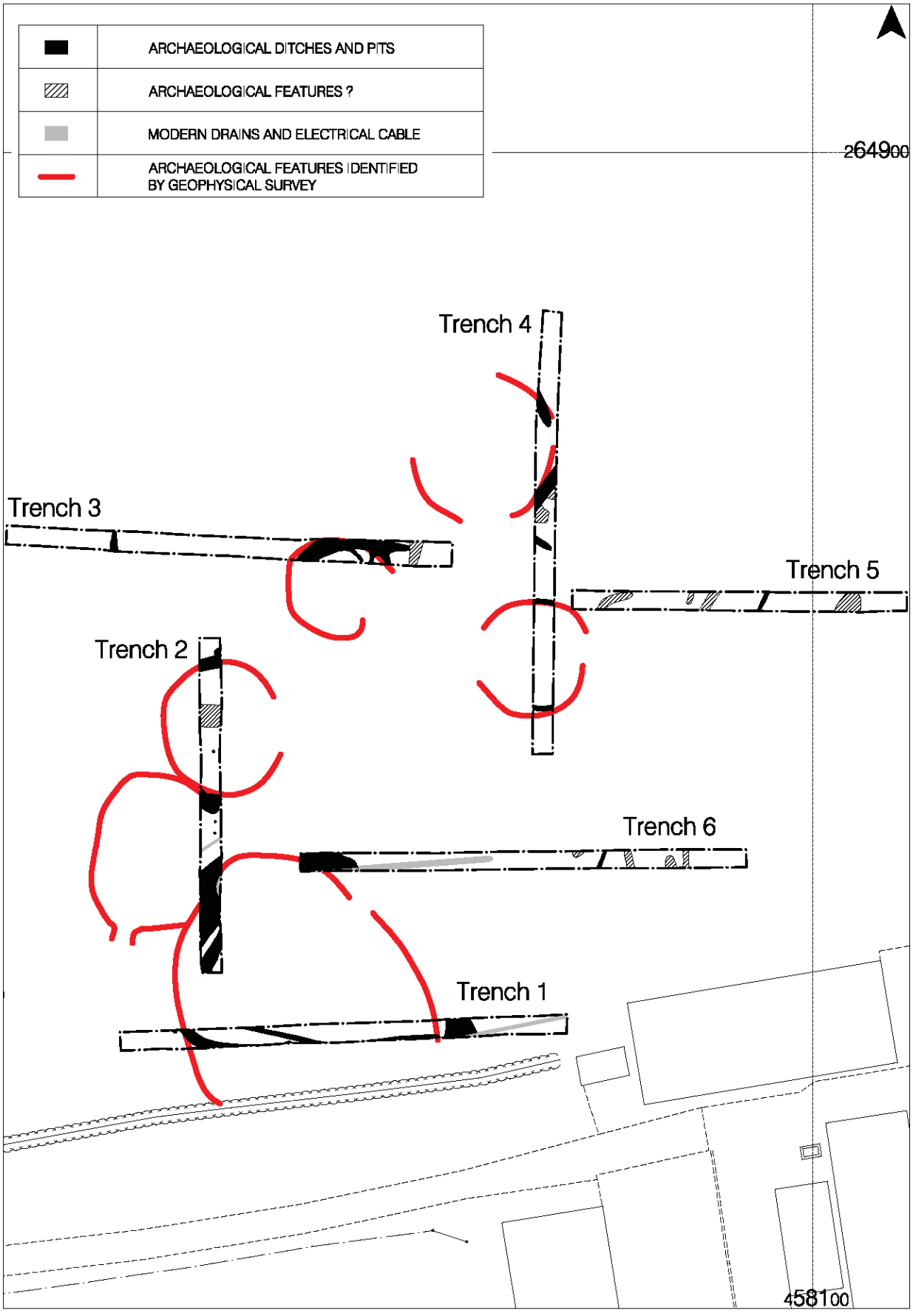

Figure 4: Location of features

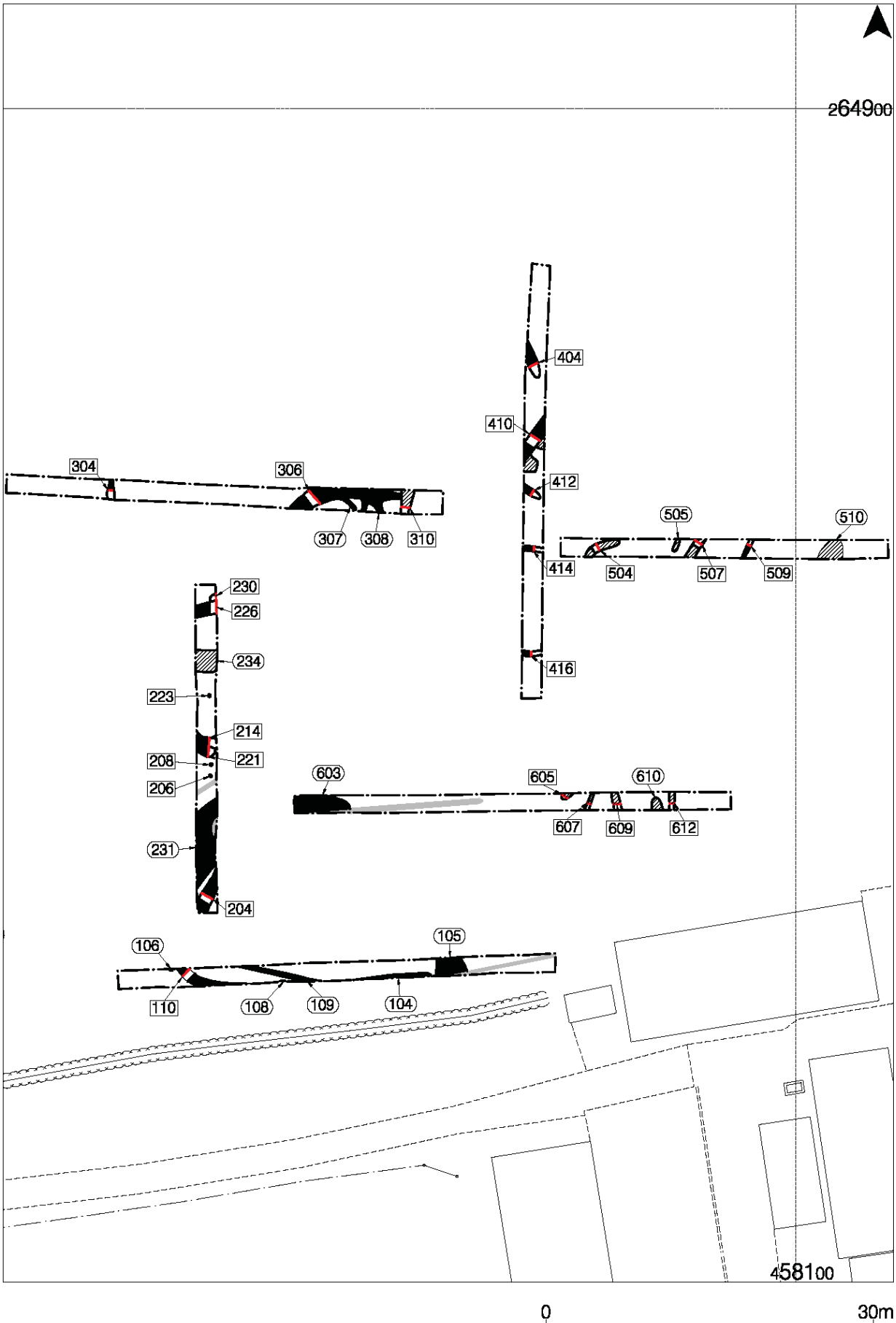

Figure 5: Location of excavated sections

Plate 1: Basal fills of enclosure ditch [110] and ditch (109), facing E

Plate 2: Section through basal fill of enclosure ditch [110], facing NE

Plate 3: Trench 2 with ditches [204] and [232] in foreground, facing N

Plate 4: Ditch [204], facing NE

Plate 5: Terminal end of enclosure ditch [221] and penannular gully [214], facing W

Plate 6: Pit [230] and penannular gully [226], facing E

Plate 7: Stone with potsherds to left and right in fill of pit [230], facing E

Plate 8: Penannular gully [306] and three internal features, facing NE

Plate 9: Penannular gully [306], facing NE

Plate 10: Gully [310], facing N

Plate 11: Terminal end of ditch [404], facing NW

Plate 12: Gullies [406, 408] overlying [410], facing NE

Plate 13: Gully [412], facing NW

Plate 14: Penannular gully [414], facing W

Plate 15: Penannular gully [416], facing W

Plate 16: Ditch / Natural [504], facing NE

Plate 17: Ditch / Natural [507], facing NNE

Plate 18: Gully [509], facing SSW

Plate 19: Trench 6 with fill (603) of enclosure ditch in foreground, facing E

Plate 20: Gully / Natural [609], facing N

Plate 21: Gully [607], facing NE

Plate 22: Gully [605], facing NE

Plate 23: Stone filled field drain, facing NE

Plate 24: Section through the field drain, facing NE

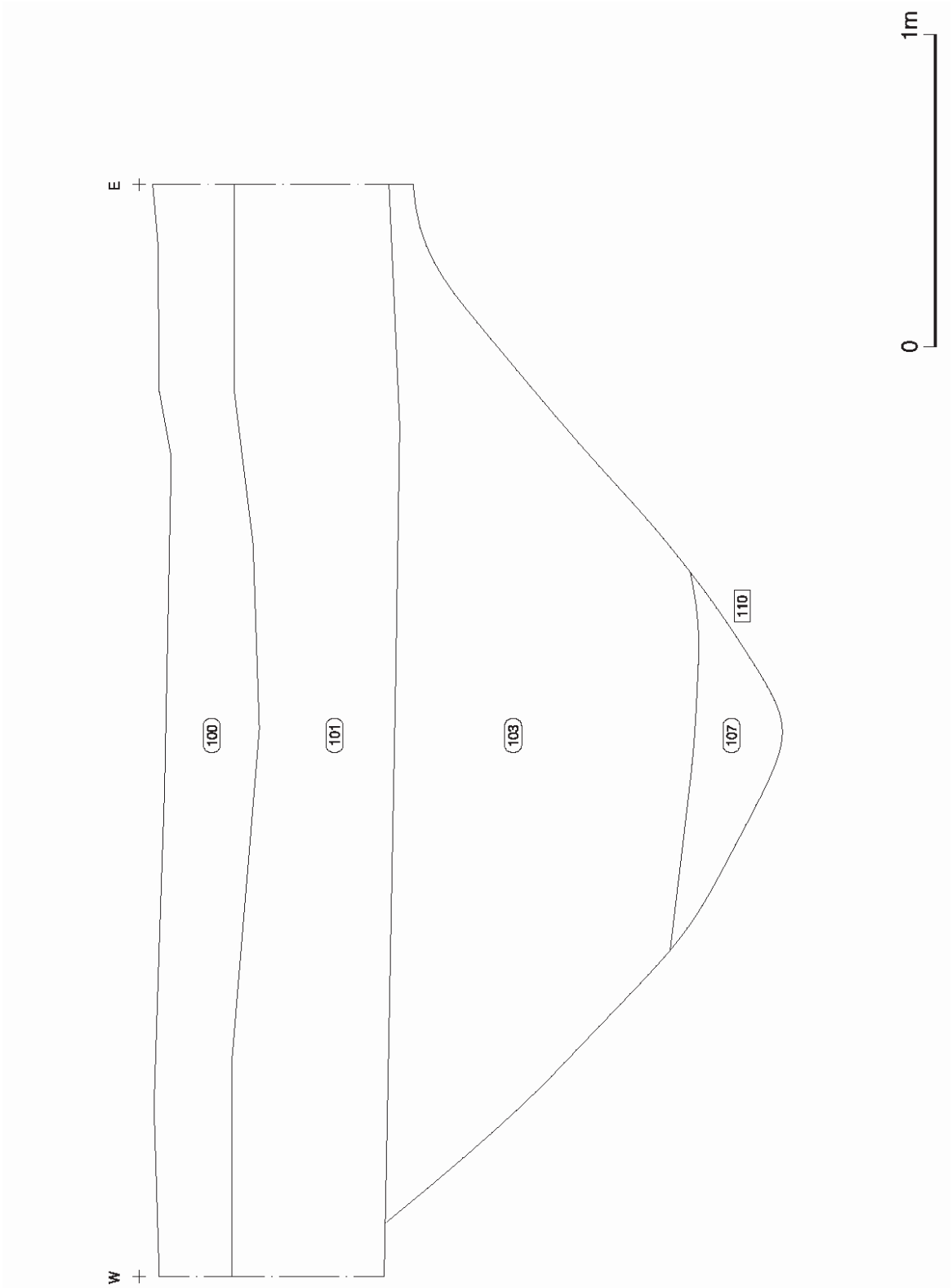

Figure 6: Section through enclosure ditch [110]

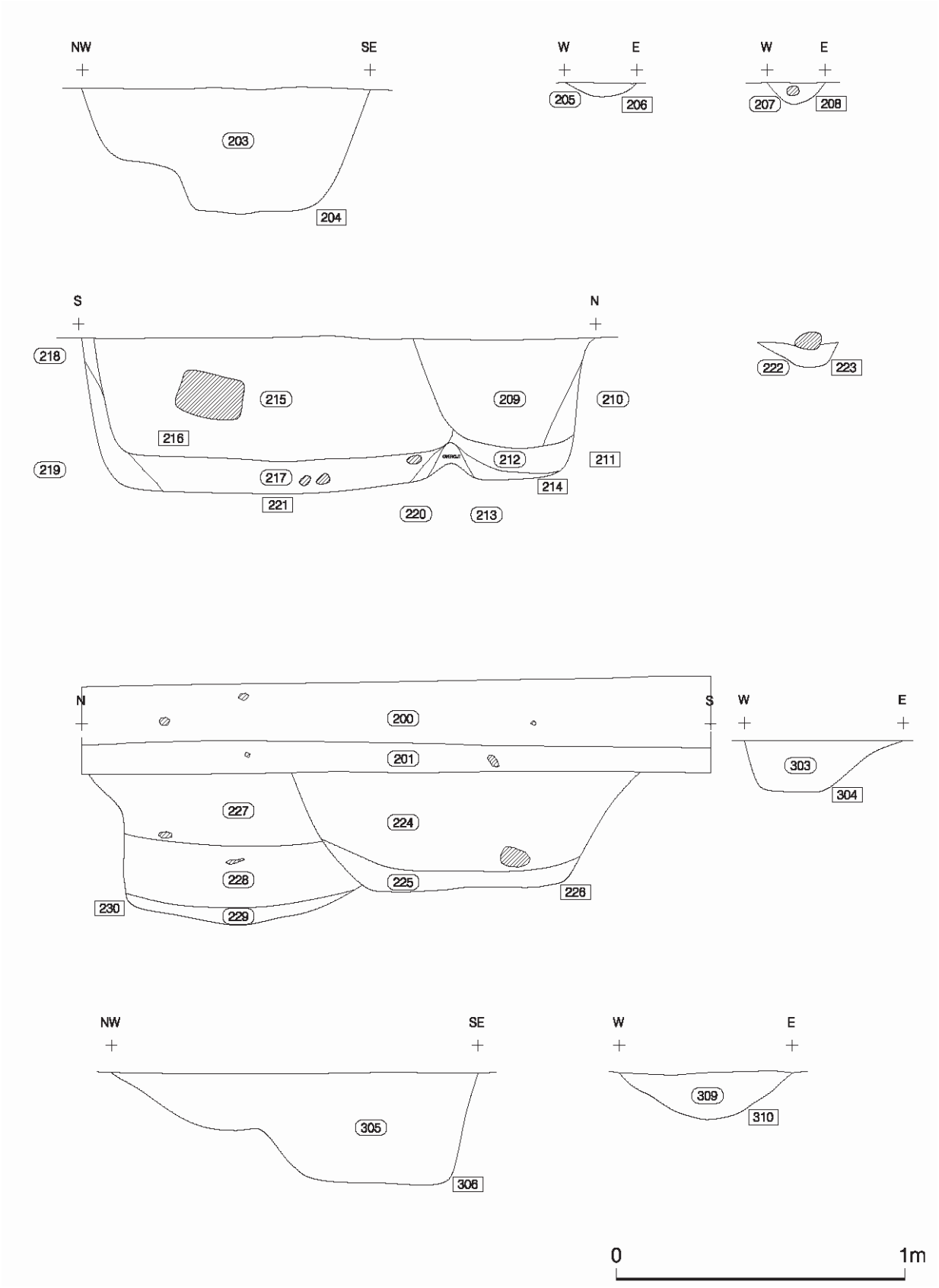

Figure 7: Sections through features in Trenches 2 and 3

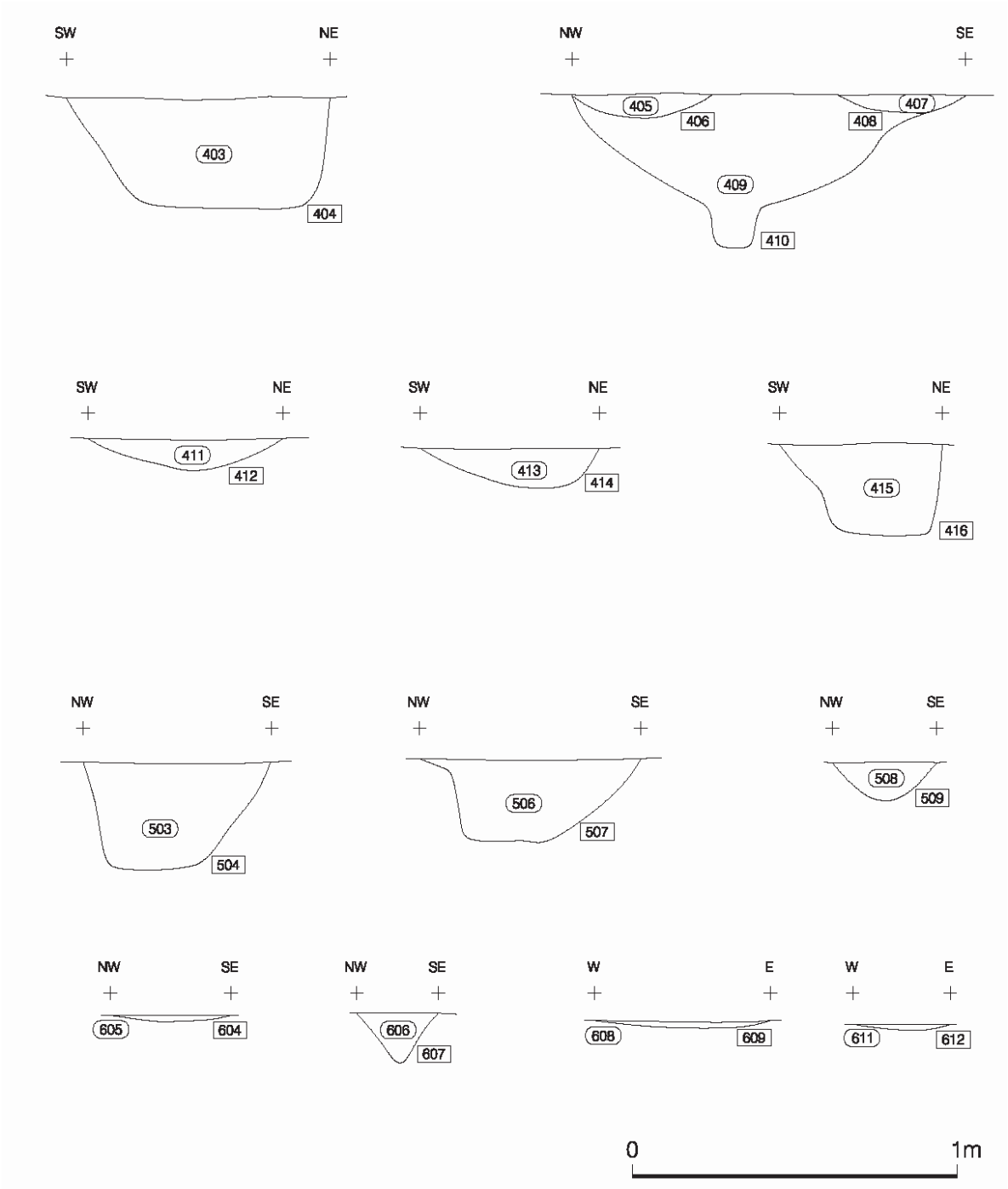

Figure 8: Sections through features in Trenches 4 and 5

5. Conclusions

5.1 The evaluation has confirmed that the targeted geophysical anomalies are archaeological ditches and penannular gullies. A small number of shallow archaeological gullies and postholes which were not identified by the geophysical survey were also revealed.

5.2 At least three phases of activity are suggested by recuts of penannular gully [214], ditch [221], and penannular gully [226] which cuts an earlier pit [230]. The geophysical survey and results of the evaluation indicate that the ditches and gullies define the location of a settlement comprising two stock enclosures and at least three roundhouses.

5.3 Analysis of pot sherds recovered from the fills of excavated features suggests a mid Iron Age date for much of the settlement activity although a fragmented ovoid jar made from a similar fabric to that of late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pit [230]. The form of the jar is more consistent with a mid Iron Age date and recovery of other mid Iron Age pot sherds from the same fill (228) of the pit suggests that the jar was made during this period. The presence of flint artefacts and early Iron Age pot sherds in the fills of some of the archaeological features (*e.g.* 303, 415) could suggest continuity of settlement from the early Iron Age.

5.4 Three sheep teeth were recovered from the fill (208) of recut [211] of ditch [214] and a small amount (1.5g) of calcined bone from a fill (228) of pit [230]. Animal bone was not recovered from any of the other excavated fills. This type of domestic refuse is often abundant within the fills of settlement ditches, gullies and pits and its absence may suggest that the soils are acidic and have adversely affected its preservation.

5.5 Two spreads of brown manganese stained sand were located adjacent to the southern side of ditch [410], features (234) and [310] contained similar sandy fills. Finds were not recovered from a section excavated across [310] and the evaluation has not definitively determined whether the minerogenic fills of these features are archaeological or natural deposits.

5.6 Tentatively identified flint artefacts were recovered from the fill (604) of one of a number of shallow, light grey sand filled features revealed in trenches 5 and 6. The geophysical survey failed to identify these features, which suggests that their fills do not possess significant magnetic enhancement caused by human activity. The clean minerogenic fills, tentative identification of the struck flint and the absence of enhanced magnetic susceptibility suggests that these features may have a natural geomorphological origin.

5.7 The geophysical survey and evaluation trenching may not have defined the full spatial extent of Iron Age activity. A small number of targets at the north of survey Block 3 could identify the locations of archaeological features but were not investigated during the evaluation in order to minimise damage to a germinating crop. Results of the evaluation showed that some of the excavated archaeological features were shallow but easily identifiable by their magnetic response and it is thus

unlikely that deep ditches and pits are present in the magnetically quiet north and east of the survey block

5.8 The archaeological features would be adversely impacted by the proposed development and a strategy to mitigate the impact of any groundworks on the archaeology should be prepared as part of the planning process.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to *Kember Loudon Williams Ltd* for commissioning the evaluation trenching on behalf of *Capel House Property Trust Ltd* and for providing digital topographic mapping of the survey area. Thanks are due to the tenant farmer Mr Evans for his assistance and his son James Evans who operated the excavating plant. Myk Flitcroft of Northamptonshire Historic Environment Team is also acknowledged for his assistance and site monitoring visit.

Fieldwork was carried out by A. Hancock BSc PgDip, T. Hawtin BA MSc PIFA and M. Cuthbert BA. This report was prepared by Alastair Hancock and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Project Design
2. Initial Report
3. Clients site plans
4. Site records
5. Finds
6. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be retained by ASC at their Milton Keynes office until such time as a suitable repository becomes available in Northamptonshire.

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Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	40	**Width**	1.6	**Depth**	0.8

Levels	
Trench base east	115.4 m OD
Trench top east	116.2 m OD
Trench base west	116.7 m OD
Trench top west	117.5m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
E	458078 264822	**W**	458038 264820
Orientation	E - W		
Reason for Trench	Investigate geophysics anomaly		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
100	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay loam, occasional sub-angular flint and stone inclusions.	-	300	-
101	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, occasional rounded pebble and sub-angular flint inclusions.	-	500	300
102	Natural	Heterogeneous Mid orangeish brown clayey sand / Light yellow plastic clay.			800
103	Fill	Mid reddish/brownish grey sandy silt. Secondary fill of ditch [110].			
104	Fill	Mid reddish/brownish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated ditch fill , same as (103) ?	-	-	
105	Fill	Mid reddish/brownish grey silty sand. Unexcavated ditch fill.			
106	Fill	Mottled grey/orange brown sandy silt. Unexcavated discrete feature (pit ?) west of enclosure ditch [110].			
107	Fill	Mottled grey/orange brown sandy silt. Primary fill of ditch [110].			
108	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Unexcavated discrete feature (pit ?) east of enclosure ditch [110].			
109	Fill	Mottled grey/orange brown silty clay. Unexcavated ditch internal to enclosure ditch [110].			
110	Cut	Cut of large ditch with v shaped profile. Sharp break from surface, moderately sloping sides breaking to v shaped base.			

Trench 2

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	30	**Width**	1.6	**Depth**	0.5

Levels	
Trench base north	117.5 m OD
Trench top north	117.0 m OD
Trench base south	117.0 m OD
Trench top south	117.5 m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
N	458046 264856	**S**	458046 264826
Orientation	N - S		
Reason for Trench	Investigate geophysics anomaly		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
200	Topsoil	= 100	-	300	-
201	Subsoil	= 101	-	240	300
202	Natural	= 102	-	-	540
203	Fill	Mid greyish brown manganese stained sandy silt. Fill of [204].			
204	Cut	Ditch. Sharp break from top to moderately sloping sides with break to steep sides halfway down. Sharp break to flat base. Same as ditch with fill (109) ?			
205	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [206]			
206	Cut	Post/stake hole with shallow concave profile.			
207	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [208].			
208	Cut	Post/stake hole with shallow concave profile.			
209	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [211].			
210	Fill	Mid orangeish brown silty clay. Primary fill of [211].			
211	Cut	Recut of penannular gully [214]. Steep concave profile.			
212	Fill	Mid reddish grey sandy silt. Secondary fill of Penannular gully h [214].			
213	Fill	Light reddish grey silty clay. Primary fill of penannular gully [214].			
214	Cut	Penannular gully. Steep u shaped profile.			
215	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [216]. Similar to (209).			
216	Cut	Possible recut of enclosure ditch [221]. Truncated by penannular gully [211].			
217	Fill	Light brownish grey silty clay. Secondary fill of enclosure ditch [221]. Truncated by [216].			
218	Fill	Light brownish grey silty clay. Same as (217)? Secondary fill of enclosure ditch [221]. Truncated by [216].			
219	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Primary slump of clay into south side of enclosure ditch [221].			
220	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Primary slump of clay into north side of enclosure ditch [221].			
221	Cut	Steep sided u shaped enclosure ditch truncated on northern side by ring ditch [211].			
222	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Large stone in centre – post packing? Fill of [223].			
223	Cut	Post/stake hole with steep conical profile.			
224	Fill	Orange/brown and grey/brown mottled sandy/clay silt. Secondary fill of [226]			
225	Fill	Orange/grey brown silty clay. Primary fill of penannular gully [226].			

226	Cut	Sharp break from surface. Steep sides with sharp break to flat/slightly convex base.			
227	Fill	Mottled orange/grey brown clayey silt. Tertiary fill of pit [230].			
228	Fill	Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Secondary fill of pit [230]. Moderate charcoal, occasional burnt bone and one large stone inclusions, plus fragments of near complete pot.			
229	Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silt. Primary fill of pit [230].			
230	Cut	Pit with steep northern side, southern side truncated by ring ditch [226]. Sides break sharply to a slightly concave base.			
231	Fill	Mid reddish grey sandy/clay silt. Unexcavated fill of large enclosure ditch. Same as (103)?			
232	Cut	Cut of ditch filled with (231). Profile uncertain as remained unexcavated.			
233	Fill	Mid brown manganese stained silty sand. Fill of ditch/natural gully [234].			
234	Cut	Ditch or natural gully. Profile uncertain as remained unexcavated.			

Trench 3

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	40	**Width**	1.6	**Depth**	0.3

Levels	
Trench base east	116.3 m OD
Trench top east	116.6 m OD
Trench base west	117.4 m OD
Trench top west	117.7 m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
E	458068 264864	**W**	458028 264866
Orientation	E - W		
Reason for Trench	Investigate geophysics anomaly		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
300	Topsoil	= 100	-	150	-
301	Subsoil	= 101	-	150	150
302	Natural	= 102	-	-	300
303	Fill	Mid purplish grey sandy silt. Fill of [304].			
304	Cut	Shallow ditch / gully. Sharp break from top, steep western side, gradual breaking to moderate eastern side. Sharp break to flat base.			
305	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional manganese staining. Fill of ring ditch [306].			
306	Cut	Penannular gully. Moderate slope on NW side breaking to steep halfway down. Steep SE side. Sharp break to flat base.			
307	Fill	Unexcavated fill of feature branching internally off penannular gully [306]. Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional manganese staining.			
308	Fill	Unexcavated fill of feature branching internally off penannular gully [306]. Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional manganese staining.			
309	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Moderate manganese staining. Fill of [310].			
310	Cut	Shallow ditch / natural gully. Shallow concave profile.			

Trench 4

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	40	**Width**	1.6	**Depth**	0.4

Levels	
Trench base north	115.9 m OD
Trench top north	116.3 m OD
Trench base south	116.4 m OD
Trench top south	116.7 m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
N	458077 264886	**S**	458075 264846
Orientation		N - S	
Reason for Trench		Investigate geophysics anomaly	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
400	Topsoil	= 100	-	200	-
401	Subsoil	= 101	-	200	200
402	Natural	= 102	-	-	400
403	Fill	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Fill of [404].			
404	Cut	Terminal end of ditch. Sharp break from top with steep/moderately sloping sides breaking sharply to a flat base.			
405	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional manganese staining.			
406	Cut	Shallow concave gully. Parallel with [408]. Overlies deeper feature [410].			
407	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional manganese staining. Fill of [407].			
408	Cut	Shallow concave gully. Parallel with [406]. Overlies deeper feature [410].			
409	Fill	Mid reddish orange silty sand. Fill of [410]. Under cuts natural clay at the base of the feature.			
410	Cut	Ditch/natural gully. Steep concave sides with narrow slot at bottom.			
411	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional manganese staining. Fill of [412].			
412	Cut	Shallow concave profiled gully.			
413	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [414].			
414	Cut	Terminal end of shallow concave profiled penannular gully.			
415	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [416].			
416	Cut	Shallow irregularly profiled penannular gully.			

Trench 5

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	30	**Width**	1.6	**Depth**	0.3

Levels	
Trench base east	115.4 m OD
Trench top east	115.7 m OD
Trench base west	116.2 m OD
Trench top west	116.5m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
E	458108 264860	**W**	458078 264860
Orientation		E - W	
Reason for Trench		Investigate geophysics anomaly	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
500	Topsoil	= 100	-	200	-
501	Subsoil	= 101	-	100	200
502	Natural	= 102	-	-	300
503	Fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand. Fill of [504].			
504	Cut	Shallow ditch/natural gully. Steeply sloping NW side, gradually sloping SE side. Sharp break on NW side to flat base.			
505	Fill	Unexcavated fill at terminal end of shallow ditch/natural gully. Same as (503).			
506	Fill	Same as (503). Fill of [505].			
507	Cut	Shallow ditch/natural gully. Moderate break from surface, irregular steeply/gradually sloping sides with indiscernible break to slightly convex base.			
508	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [509].			
509	Cut	Gully. Shallow concave profile			
510	Deposit	Light brownish grey silty sand. Appeared very thin with patches of natural showing through.			

Trench 6

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	40	**Width**	1.6	**Depth**	0.45

Levels	
Trench base east	115.85 m OD
Trench top east	116.3 m OD
Trench base west	116.85 m OD
Trench top west	117.3 m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
E	458054 264836	**W**	458094 264837
Orientation	E - W		
Reason for Trench	Investigate geophysics anomaly		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)
600	Topsoil	= 100	-	250	-
601	Subsoil	= 101	-	200	250
602	Natural	= 102	-	-	450
603	Fill	Unexcavated fill of large enclosure ditch. Mid reddish/brownish grey sandy silt.			
604	Fill	Light brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [605].			
605	Cut	Fill of terminal end of very shallow slightly concave gully. Uncertain whether archaeological or natural.			
606	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. More clayey towards base. Fill of [607].			
607	Cut	Gully. Steep V shaped profile.			
608	Fill	Light brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [609].			
609	Cut	Shallow archaeological/natural gully. Shallow concave profile.			
610	Fill	Light brownish grey silty sand. Unexcavated terminal end of archaeological/natural gully.			
611	Fill	Light brownish grey silty sand. Fill of [612].			
612	Cut	Archaeological/natural gully. Very shallow concave profile.			

Appendix 2: Evaluation Summary Tables

Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	1	1:50	Plan of features and section locations in Trench 1
1	2	1:50	Plan of features and section locations in Trench 2
1	3	1:50	Plan of features and section locations in Trench 3
1	4	1:50	Plan of features and section locations in Trench 4
1	5	1:50	Plan of features and section locations in Trench 5
1	6	1:50	Plan of features and section locations in Trench 6

Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	1	1:10	203, 204
1	2	1:10	205, 206
1	3	1:10	207, 208
1	4	1:10	209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221
1	5	1:10	222, 223
1	6	1:10	224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230
1	7	1:10	303, 304
1	8	1:10	305, 306
1	9	1:10	309, 310
1	10	1:10	403, 404
1	11	1:10	405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410.
1	12	1:10	411, 412
1	13	1:10	413, 414
1	14	1:10	415, 416
1	15	1:10	503, 504
1	16	1:10	506, 507
1	17	1:10	508, 509
1	18	1:10	604, 605
1	19	1:10	606, 607
1	20	1:10	608, 609
1	21	1:10	611, 612
1	22	1:10	103, 107, 110

Bulk Finds Register

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint	Shell	Stone	Other	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	type	No/Wt(g)
203					1 (1g)				
209	7	15	3 (sheep teeth)	1					
225	11	95							
228	18	494							
303	2	7							
307					1 (1g)				
308	1	3							
403	1	10						Clinker	4 (16g)
415	1	14							
603	3	11			1 (16g)				
604					4 (54g)				

Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
203					1 (1g)				
209	7	15	3 (sheep teeth)	1					
225	11	95							
228	18	494							
303	2	7							
307					1 (1g)				
308	1	3							
403	1	10						Clinker	4 (16g)
415	1	14							
603	3	11			1 (16g) end scraper				
604					4 (54g)				

Appendix 4: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Monksmoor Farm, Daventry				**SITE NO/CODE: 712/DMF**
Shot	B&W	Slide	Digital	Subject
1	✓		✓	General working shot.
2	✓		✓	General working shot.
3	✓		✓	General working shot.
4	✓		✓	ID shot.
5	✓		✓	Ditch [226] and pit [230] facing E.
6	✓		✓	Ditch [226] and pit [230] facing E.
7	✓		✓	Ditch [226] facing E.
8	✓		✓	Pit [230] facing E.
9	✓		✓	Pit [230] facing E.
10	✓		✓	Pit [230] showing pottery and large stone in situ, facing E.
11	✓		✓	Pit [230] showing pottery and large stone in situ.
12	✓		✓	Pit [230] showing close up of pottery in situ.
13	✓		✓	Pit [230] showing close up pottery in situ.
14	✓		✓	Plan shot of Trench 1, facing E.
15	✓		✓	Plan shot of Trench 2, facing S.
16	✓		✓	Plan shot of Trench 3, facing W.
17	✓		✓	Plan shot of features branching off enclosure ditch in Trench 3, facing E.
18	✓		✓	Plan shot of features branching off enclosure ditch in Trench 3, facing E.
19	✓		✓	Plan shot of Trench 4, facing S
20	✓		✓	Plan shot of Trench 5, facing E
21	✓		✓	Plan shot of Trench 6, facing E
22	✓		✓	Section through [204], facing NE.
23	✓		✓	Section through [206], facing N.
24	✓		✓	Section through [208], facing N.
25	✓		✓	Section through [214] and [221], facing W.
26	✓		✓	Section through [222], facing N.
27	✓		✓	Section through [304], facing N.
28	✓		✓	Section through [306], facing NE.
29	✓		✓	Section through [310-, facing N.
30	✓		✓	Section through [404], facing NW.
31	✓		✓	Section through [406], [407] and [410], facing NE.
32	✓		✓	Section through [412], facing W.
33	✓		✓	Section through [414], facing W.
34	✓		✓	Section through [416], facing W.
35	✓		✓	Section through [504], facing NE.
36	✓		✓	Section through [507], facing NE.
37	✓		✓	Section through [509], facing NE.
38	✓		✓	Section through [605], facing NNE
39	✓		✓	Section through [607], facing N.
40	✓		✓	Section through [609], facing N.
41	✓		✓	Section through [612], facing N.
42	✓		✓	Plan shot of stone filled field drain, facing NW.
43	✓		✓	Section through stone filled field drain, facing NW.
43	✓		✓	Section through [110], facing NW.

Appendix 5: Specialist Reports

Later Prehistoric Pottery

by Alistair Barclay

INTRODUCTION

A total of 38 sherds (634 g) of later prehistoric pottery as well as 3 fragments (15 g) of amorphous fired clay were recovered from eight excavated contexts (Table 1). With the exception of pottery from context 228, most of the material was in a worn condition. Featured sherds are rare but include sherds from two fragmentary vessels. With the exception of one vessel that could be of late Bronze Age date, all of the pottery can be placed in the early to middle Iron Age.

FABRICS

A diverse range of fabrics occur. A fragmentary vessel and a number of other sherds appear to contain fine flint grit. Many of the sherds appear to contain natural clay and/or ferruginous pellets (see Jackson 1996-97, 150). Other sherds have a vesicular texture and were probably originally tempered with calcareous material. The flint-tempered fabric is likely to be of later Bronze Age date, while the other fabrics are more likely to be of Iron Age date

FORMS

The most complete vessel (228) is an ovoid jar with applied strap-shaped lugs. This type of vessel occurs in late Bronze Age assemblages (eg Weston Wood and Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton Surrey), although the form is also found in the early and middle Iron Age. Further analysis of the form might resolve its date and it can be stated that it is closer in form to middle Iron Age vessels with countersunk handles. However, the flint-tempered fabric would suggest a pre-Iron Age date. Also from this context are a number of relatively large, refitting sherds from the base of a scored ware jar (see Jackson 1993-4, 67). Scored ware is thought to appear towards the end of the early Iron Age and to continue in use throughout the middle Iron Age. This vessel has a vesicular fabric and may originally have been tempered with either calcareous inclusions or organic matter. The only other featured sherds include a neck fragment (415) from an early Iron Age jar, an out-turned rim (303) also of probable early Iron Age date and some base fragments (contexts 225 and 228).

DISCUSSION

Assuming the pottery belongs to a single ceramic phase then it could belong to the end of the early Iron Age and start of the middle Iron Age (approx. 5th-3rd centuries cal BC). If the ovoid jar is indeed earlier then this vessel and other flint-tempered sherds can be placed in the late Bronze Age. Late Bronze Age vessels of this type tend to occur in Barrett's plain ware assemblages of 10th-9th century cal BC date (see Barrett 1980). This pottery would be of a broadly similar date to a socketed axe published by Curteis (1996-97). Late Bronze Age pottery and early Iron Age pottery as well as early-middle Iron Age pottery has been recorded at Borough Hill, Daventry (Jackson 1993-4 and 1996-97). Nothing further can be said about the fired clay other than it can be an indicator of settlement activity.

Table 1.

Context	Pottery and fired clay		
	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
209	7	15	IA. Small and generally abraded fragments
225	8	95	IA. Five sherds and three fragments of fired clay.
228	18	494	?LBA and EMIA. Lugged jar. Scored ware jar.
303	2	7	EIA. Out-turned rim.
308	1	3	IA.
403	1	10	IA.
415	1	14	EIA. Neck sherd from a shouldered jar
603	3	11	IA
Total	41	649	

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Jackson, D, 1996-97 Further Evaluation at Borough Hill, Daventry, Northants, *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, **27**, 143-164

Jackson, D, 1993-4 The Iron Age Hillfort at Borough Hill, Daventry: excavations in 1983, *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, **25**, 35-46

Curteis, M, 1996-97 The socketed axe (p149-50), in Jackson 1996-97

Appendix 6: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	**Monksmoor Farm, Daventry, Northants**					
Short Description:	Evaluation trenching targeting geophysical anomalies identified by a previous phase of work. Early / mid Iron Age settlement activity revealed – ditches, penannular gullies, post holes and a pit.					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	WB	Strip& Rec	**Trenching**	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		DBA, Geophys, FW	
Current land use:	Arable		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		unknown	
Monument type:	Farmstead ?		Monument period:		Iron Age	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Potsherds – early and mid Iron Age					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Northamptonshire		OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)		SP 458062 264849 (centre)	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Monksmoor Farm, Daventry, Northants					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	49 ha		Height OD: (metres)		*c.* 116 m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	N/a		Project design originator:		A Hancock	
Project Manager:	J Hunn		Director/Supervisor:		A Hancock	
Sponsor / funding body:	Capel House Property Trust Ltd.					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	22/03/06		End date:		27/03/06	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:	ASC Ltd		Pottery			
Paper:	ASC Ltd		Trench Records, context sheets, photograph register, photographs, pottery report, section drawings, report			
Digital:	ASC Ltd		Evaluation report, pottery report, digital photos			
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)						
Title:	Evaluation at Monksmoor Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire					
Serial title & volume:	Unpublished client report					
Author(s):	A. Hancock					
Page nos	1 - 44		Date: 2/05/06			

Appendix 7: SMR Summary Sheet

<table>
<tr><td>SMR Record Number</td><td>Parish
Daventry</td><td>Site Name
Monksmoor Farm, Daventry</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of Fieldwork
22/03/06 – 27/03/06</td><td>Grid ref.
SP 458062 264849 (centre)</td><td>Fieldworker
A. Hancock</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sponsor
Capel House Property Trust Ltd.</td><td colspan="2">Activity
Evaluation trenching targeting geophysical anomalies identified by previous work</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Landowner name/address:
Capel House Property Trust Ltd
c/o Kember Loudon Williams Ltd
Ridgers Barn
Bunny Lane
Eridge
Tunbridge Wells
Kent
TN3 9HA</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Finds location
ASC Ltd</td><td>Finds Destination
N/a</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Records location
ASC Ltd</td><td>Records Destination
N/a</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Finds Quantity
pot sherds</td><td>Records Quantity
1 Box</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Summary of Results

In March 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a limited programme of evaluation trenching to investigate the archaeological significance of sub-circular ditches identified by geophysical survey at land northeast of Daventry, Northamptonshire.

The targeted geophysical anomalies proved to be ditches, penannular gullies and a pit containing Iron Age pot sherds. Two ditches appear to bound areas used as stock enclosures. Other shallower penannular gullies probably define the locations of at least three roundhouses. The gullies show evidence of recutting and suggest at least three phases of activity at this site. Recovered pot sherds indicate that early / mid Iron Age settlement features are present.

A small number of shallow gully/ditch features that were not evident in the geophysical survey data were also revealed. The date and archaeological origin of these features is uncertain as they had clean sandy fills that did not contain definite archaeological finds.</td></tr>
</table>