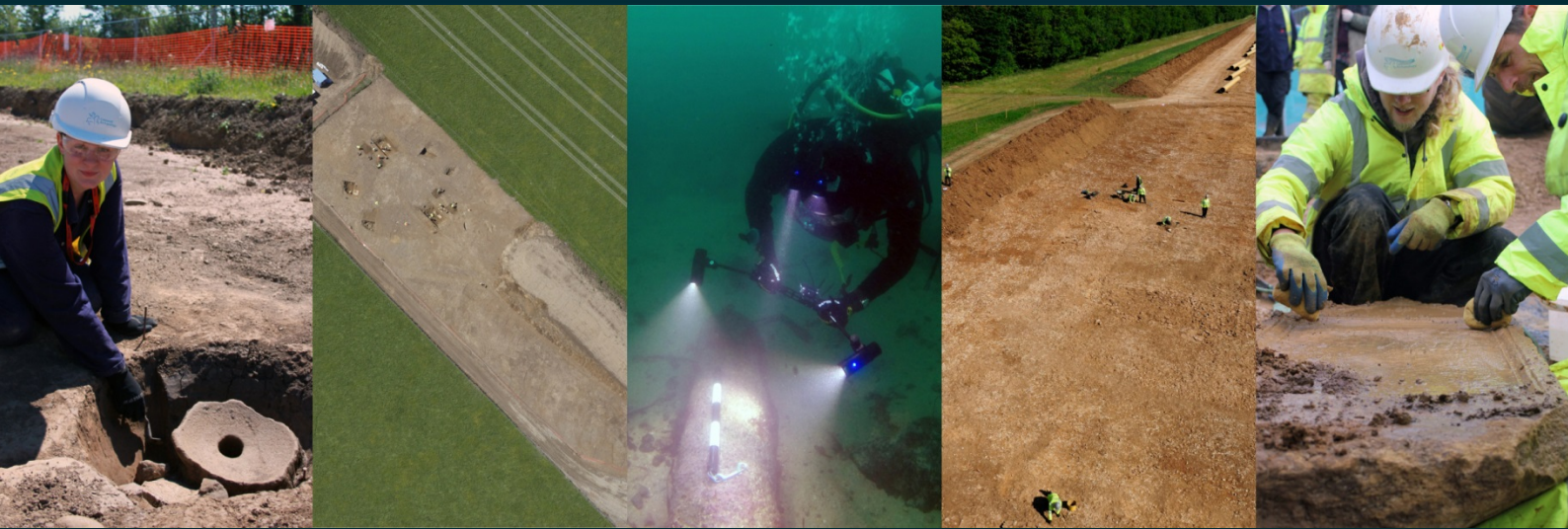


Apex Park Phase 4
Daventry
Northamptonshire
Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Heritage part of RPS

on behalf of
Prologis UK

CA Project: 661166
CA Report: 18422

August 2018



Apex Park Phase 4 Daventry Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 661166
CA Report: 18422



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	17/08/18	BHH	JN	DRAFT	INTERNAL REVIEW	SRJ

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Apex Park (Phase 4)
Location:	Daventry, Northamptonshire
NGR:	455718 264652
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	13 to 16 August 2018
Location of Archive:	There is currently no archaeological archive depository able to accept material from this part of the county. Provision will therefore be made for retaining the project archive until such time as a suitable depository is available and arrangements have been made for the transfer of the archive
Site Code:	APD 18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2018 at Apex Park (Phase 4), Daventry, Northamptonshire. The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application to Daventry District Council for the industrial development of the site. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of nine trenches.

Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location within an area containing known prehistoric features and finds. Previous archaeological evaluation to the immediate south-west of the site revealed the remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age and early medieval features, including a ring ditch of Middle Bronze Age date. A previous geophysical survey of the site identified a number of anomalies including an oval-shaped anomaly indicative of a prehistoric funerary monument.

The results of the evaluation confirmed the results of a geophysical survey. The evaluation identified archaeological remains concentrated within the southern part of the site, with a single ditch located in the northernmost field. Although the majority of these features remain undated artefactually, the majority of the features can be attributed to one of three broad periods; the Bronze Age, medieval or modern periods.

The earliest features identified were curvilinear ditches located within the south-western part of the site (Trench 9). These corresponded to an anomaly identified through geophysical survey, which appeared to represent a ring ditch with an internal measurement of 18m in

length and 14m in width. A Number of flint flakes broadly attributable late Neolithic or Bronze Age were recovered from the fill of this feature, which probably represents the partial remains of a funerary monument of Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

The presence of plough furrows of a probable medieval date, identified across the majority of the southern part of the site by the geophysical survey, were confirmed by the results of the evaluation

An undated pit was also recorded.

Identified modern features comprised two ditches depicted on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1813.



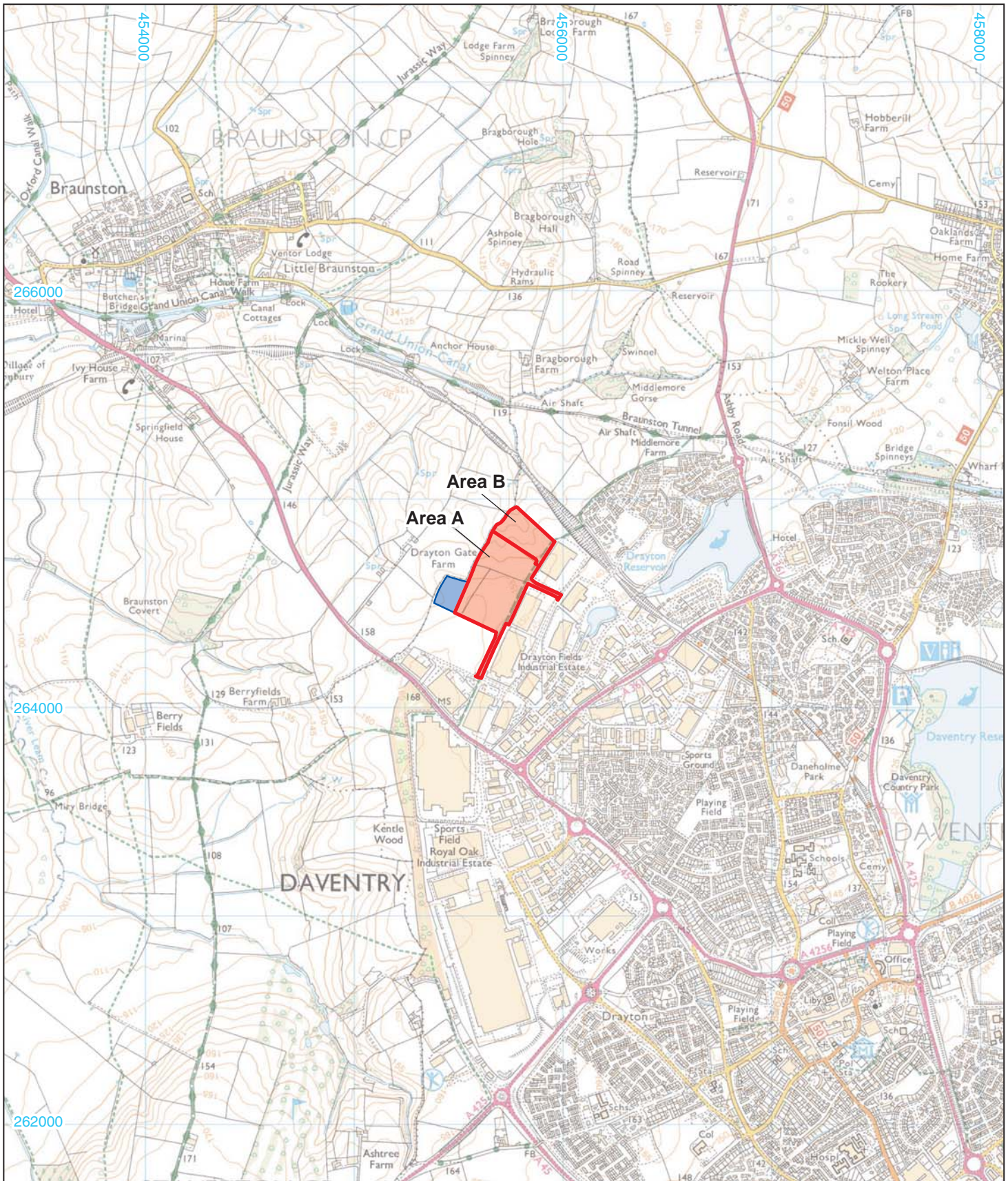
1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Apex Park (Phase 4) (centred at NGR: 455718 264652 Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Heritage part of RPS on behalf of Prologis UK.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application to Daventry District Council (DDC; the local planning authority) for the industrial development of the site.
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation, which comprised the excavation of nine trial trenches (Fig. 1), was defined during discussions between CgMs Heritage part of RPS and Liz Mordue, Northamptonshire County Council's Assistant Archaeological Advisor, (NCCAAA; the archaeological advisor to DDC).
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation (CA 2018) and approved by Liz Mordue, NCCAAA. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Liz Mordue, including a site visit on the 15 August 2018.

The site

- 1.5 The proposed development site is approximately 14.9ha in area, situated to the immediate north-west of Daventry. It comprises parts of three pasture fields and is bounded to the north by arable land, to the east and south by industrial units belonging to Drayton Fields Industrial Estate and to the west by further arable fields. The site lies at approximately 162m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-west, sloping downwards to c. 137m aOD in the north-west.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Dyrham Formation siltstone and mudstone of the Jurassic Period, overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of Oadby Member diamicton (BGS 2018).





- Site boundary
- Amenity area



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PROJECT TITLE
 Apex Park Phase 4, Daventry
 Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/08/2018	
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Site, looking north-east



Site, looking west



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PROJECT TITLE

**Apex Park Phase 4, Daventry
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FIGURE TITLE

Site

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FIGURE NO.

2

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background to this site has been presented in a *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Built Heritage Statement* (CgMs 2018). A geophysical survey of the site has also been undertaken (Walford 2015) and the neighbouring site, Apex Park Phase 3, has been the subject of archaeological evaluation (MOLA 2015). The following section is summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric (Pre AD 43)

2.2 A Middle Bronze Age segmented enclosure, was identified to the immediate west of the site. Approximately 300m to the south-west of this segmented enclosure, a Late Bronze Age polygonal enclosure, of likely agricultural function, was identified. Further evidence for the continued occupation of the area into the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age is seen with the identification of a large recti-linear enclosure north-east of the site. Directly to the west of the polygonal enclosure a broadly north/south alignment of 40 pits was identified stretching for over 115m.

2.3 A Middle Iron Age settlement containing ring ditches, roundhouses, four-post buildings, shelters and a possible hayrick with associated pits and ditches was identified c. 50m from the south-western corner of the site. The settlement, which lasted for up to 200 years, revealed evidence of grain processing on site.

2.4 The geophysical survey has identified a circular anomaly in the southern part of the site. This may represent a prehistoric round barrow of likely Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

Early medieval (AD 410 to 1066) and medieval (1066 – 1539)

2.5 A potential sunken featured building (SFB) of probable early medieval date was identified to the immediate south-west of the site.

2.6 East/west orientated ridge and furrow has been identified to the immediate south of the site. The geophysical survey identified anomalies possibly representing agricultural ditches as well as anomalies indicative of ridge and furrow ploughing, particularly within the southern portion of the site, indicating that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Daventry during the medieval period.

Post-medieval and modern (1540 – present)

- 2.7 It is likely that the site remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. Fence lines containing 19th to 20th-century pottery were identified to the immediate south-west of the site, also a well related to a former farmyard visible on the 1885 Ordnance Survey Map of the site.

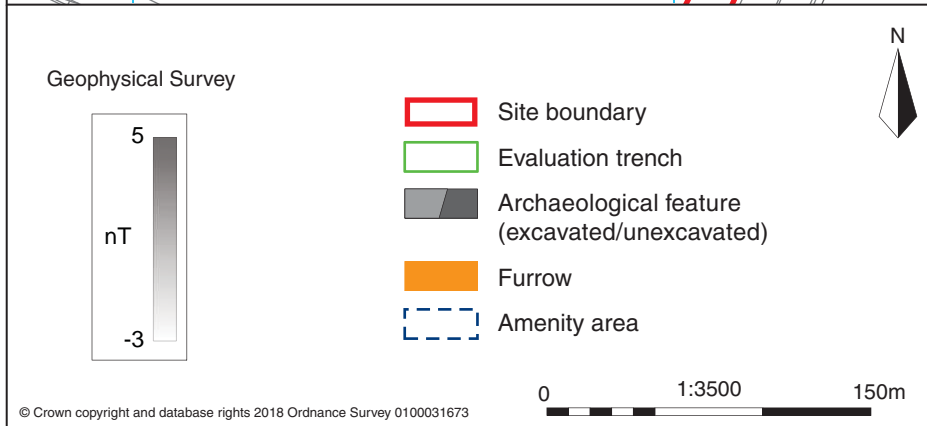
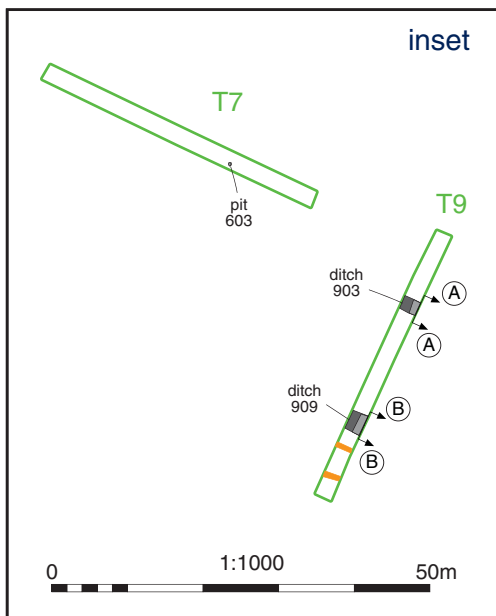
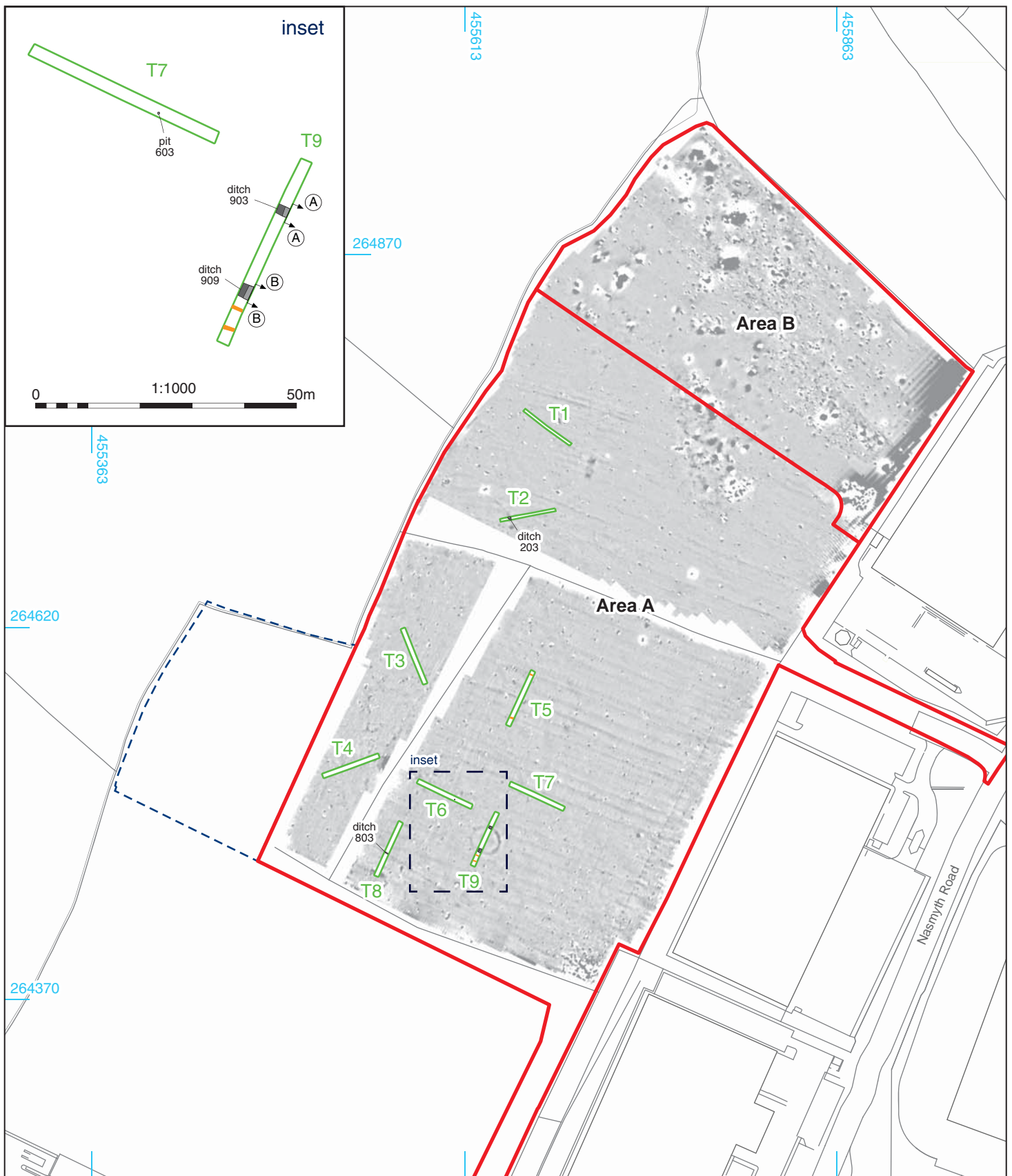
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Northamptonshire County Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 3.2 During the course of the fieldwork the results were assessed and, where relevant, reference was made to the regional research objectives outlined in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and to the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework Wiki Initiative at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/> so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of nine trenches, each measuring 40m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown in the attached plan (Fig. 3). The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.





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PROJECT TITLE
Apex Park Phase 4, Daventry Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	661166	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/08/2018		
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A4	1:3500 & 1:1000		3

- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. A single sample was taken and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. There is currently no depository accepting archives from archaeological sites in this region of Northamptonshire, however, the archive will be deposited at the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC) when this facility opens. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 7. Furrows were located within Trenches 5 and 9.
- 5.3 The results of the fieldwork showed a good correlation with the preceding geophysical survey which identified, linear, curvilinear and oval anomalies as well anomalies indicative of former agricultural practices.

General stratigraphy

- 5.4 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified across the site. The natural substrate, which comprised sandy clay, was revealed at an average depth of between 0.35m and 0.6m below present ground level (bpgl). At the south-eastern end of Trench 1, a layer of colluvium (103) directly overlay the natural substrate. Sealing this deposit (103) or the natural substrate where it was not present was a layer of subsoil comprising varying combinations of orange brown sandy silts, measuring between 0.12m and 0.3m thick. The subsoil was in turn overlain by topsoil, which compromised orange brown and red brown sandy silt up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 2

- 5.5 Ditch 203 was located at the north-western end of Trench 2. It measured 2m wide and 0.4m deep with irregular sides and base. No finds were recovered from its single, naturally formed, mid red brown silty clay fill (204).
- 5.6 Ditch 203 corresponds with an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and broadly coincides with a boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1813.



Plate 1, ditch 203, looking north (1m scale)

Trenches 5 & 9

- 5.7 Furrows running on a broadly north-west/south-east alignment were recorded in Trenches 5 and 9. These furrows, as revealed, were relatively uniform, measuring between 1.75m and 2m in width and where excavated averaged c. 0.15m deep. Their wide spacing at c. 5 to 6m apart and their reversed-S form, as revealed by the geophysical survey, suggests that they are probably medieval in date. No finds were recovered from the silted and backfilled fills of these furrows, which likely represent the ploughed-out remnants of a medieval ridge and furrow agricultural field system.

Trench 6

- 5.8 Located towards the centre of Trench 6 was pit 603. It measured 0.4m in width and 0.07m deep. No finds were recovered from its single mid-brownish grey clay sand fill (604), which contained occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.9 The presence of this feature was not predicted by the geophysical survey.



Plate 2, pit 603, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Trench 8

- 5.10 Located towards the centre of Trench 8 was north-west/south-east orientated ditch 803. It measured 0.88m wide and 0.43m deep with a curved base with moderately straight sides. No dateable material was recovered from its single clay sand fill (804), which was formed as the result of natural silting.

- 5.11 Ditch 803 corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and broadly coincides with a boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1813.

Trench 9 (Fig.4)

- 5.12 Ditches 903 and 909 were located centrally within Trench 9 and correspond with an oval enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. This feature measured 18m in length and 14m in width enclosing an area of c. 200m². Ditch 903 measured 1.6m wide and 0.64m deep with moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill (906), from which no finds were recovered, comprised yellow brown silty clay, derived from natural slumping. This was overlain by a thin grey brown clay silt layer (905), from which no finds were recovered. It measured 0.05m in thickness and contained occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular pebbles. This was in turn sealed by brown red clay silt fill 904, which contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery, as well as fired clay and nine flint flakes and chips. A bulk soil sample (Sample 1) taken from fill 904 contained small quantities of charcoal and a small quantity of weed seeds.
- 5.13 Ditch 909, measured 2.84m wide and 0.8m deep with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The initial fill (910) comprised yellow brown sandy clay, possibly derived from erosion of mound material and collapse of the unstable sides. This was in turn overlain by purple grey sandy silt fill 911, deposited by natural silting. No finds were recovered from these two fills (910 and 911). Fill 911 was overlain by deposit 912 which contained a single flint flake of late prehistoric date. It is possible that this upper fill (912) is actually the fill of an overlying furrow, although this could not be fully determined within the confines of the evaluation trench. As such the flint is likely residual within this context.
- 5.14 Located towards the south-western end of Trench 9 were furrows 913 and 915. These were orientated north-west/south-east and correlated with anomalies depicted on the geophysical survey. They measured c. 1m wide and were spaced approximately 3.5m apart.



Trench 9, looking south-west (1m scales)

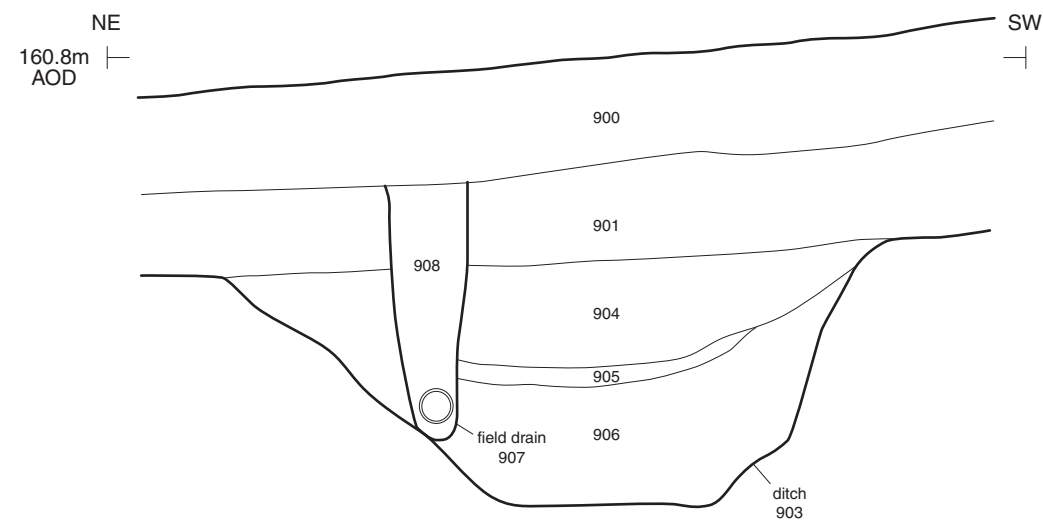


Ditch 903, looking south-east (1m scale)

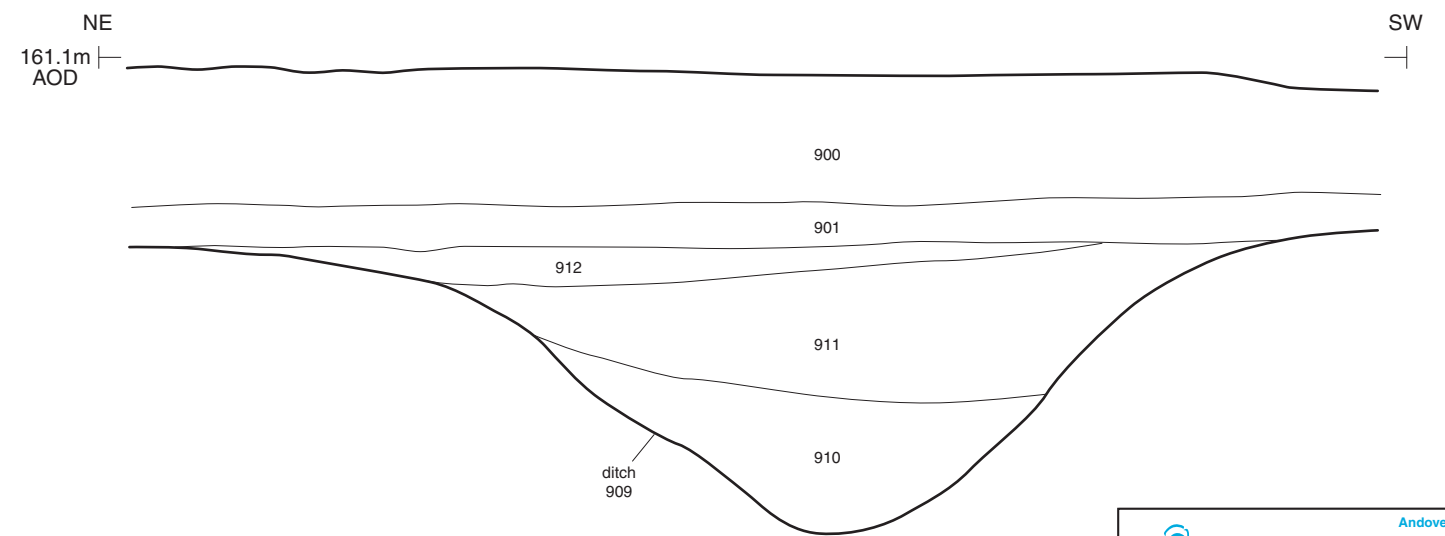


Ditch 909, looking south-east (1m scale)

Section AA



Section BB




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PROJECT TITLE
**Apex Park Phase 4, Daventry
 Northamptonshire**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 9: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A3	1:20	

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was recorded from two deposits, comprising the fills of two ditches (903 and 909). The material was recovered by hand and from a single sample (Sample 1).
- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (2016).
- 6.3 One heavily abraded sherd (7g) of grog-tempered pottery with organic voids was recovered during the evaluation. This can be dated to the Late Iron Age. The sherd is recorded from deposit 904, the fill of ditch 903, and has no distinguishing features or decoration.
- 6.4 Three fragments (54g) of fired clay are recorded from deposit 904. One fragment (49g) is a piece of kiln furniture; possibly a pedestal. The fragment has one flat surface and a perpendicular rounded surface. It has been subjected to high temperatures on one half and is partially vitrified. Its colour ranges from reddish orange to a pinkish red where vitrified. The fragment is made in a sandy fabric with large voids. Two smaller refitting fragments are made in an orange and brown sandy fabric with some organic voids and are in moderate condition. One fragment may have an indentation mark although it is too small to say definitively.
- 6.5 A total of 10 flint fragments (35g) are recorded from two deposits. Five chips are recorded from Sample 1, which was recovered from deposit 904. Three chips are in a grey brown glassy flint, one is in a red flint and one is a chert chip. These chips may represent the debitage from flint working although they do not exhibit any distinguishing features and it is not possible to say for certain. One core rejuvenation flake is recorded from deposit 904. It exhibits signs of edge damage and splintering; there is, however, no evidence of patination and the flake most likely dates to the Bronze Age due to the knapping techniques noted on the fragment. These include fine extraction marks with the use of a soft hammer at the front and a pronounced bulb at the back, although broken, produced by a strike from a hard hammer. Four

flakes are also recorded from deposit 904; all show signs of edge damage and splintering although they do not exhibit any distinguishing features; it is possible that these are accidental strikes as a result of plough action. One flake (3g) is recorded from deposit 912, the fill of ditch 909. The flake has a splintered and partly broken bulb and shows signs of edge damage. There is a steep hinge fracture along one edge. This flake can be dated to the late prehistoric period. These six flakes are all in a grey brown glassy flint.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 A 40l bulk soil sample was taken from Trench 9 and a 20l sub-sample of this was processed to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. A further aim of taking the sample was to ascertain whether the recovered environmental evidence might provide an indication of the date of the deposit. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.2 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix C: Table 2, following nomenclature of Stace (1997).

Trench 9

- 7.3 The upper fill (904; Sample 1) within Bronze Age ditch 903 contained small quantities of charcoal greater than 2mm. Due to the poor preservation of the charcoal further identification was not possible. A small quantity of weed seeds including those of oraches (*Atriplex sp.*) was recovered from within Sample 1.



8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The results of the evaluation correlated well with the preceding geophysical survey, which identified a number of anomalies representing archaeological features comprising a circular enclosure, linear anomalies and ridge and furrow. The archaeological features were concentrated in the southern central portion of the site, with a single ditch recorded in the northernmost field. The majority of these features remain undated artefactually, however, the majority of the features can be attributed to one of three broad periods; the Bronze Age, medieval or modern periods. The identified evidence for prehistoric activity may represent the continuation of activity identified to the south in a preceding excavation (MOLA 2015) which identified activity from the Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age, as well as medieval and later findings.

Bronze Age (2400 BC to 700 BC)

- 8.2 An oval-shaped anomaly identified by the geophysical survey was investigated through the excavation of Trench 9. Curvilinear ditches 903 and 909, represent partial elements of a ring ditch, which would have had an estimated projected internal length of 18m and an internal width of 14m, enclosing an area of c. 200m². This may have demarcated a barrow mound, the remains of a funerary monument of Neolithic to Bronze Age date. However, no indication of any overlying barrow was identified and no internal features were present.
- 8.3 Flaked flint material found in the fills of ditches 903 and 909, included a core rejuvenation flake, from deposit 904. This is considered to date to the Bronze Age due to the knapping techniques used. Although the remaining artefacts are not closely dateable, flint flake debitage of this type could be of a later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, which fits broadly with the expected date range for this type of monument.
- 8.4 The environmental remains recovered from ditch 903 do not provide any clear indication of the date of this feature, nor do they provide any firm evidence for any specific activities taking place on site.
- 8.5 A segmented ring ditch of probable Middle Bronze Age date has been recorded immediately adjacent to the site (MOLA 2015). It had an internal diameter of c. 20m, with no evidence of an accompanying barrow mound. The ring ditch identified during

the current evaluation, and that located to the immediate south of the current site, fall within the size range of the Bronze Age funerary monuments identified elsewhere within the region (c. 10m to 40m in diameter), including those to the west of the site near Staverton (HER Numbers 418/0/5, 418/0/6 and 418/0/9) and those to the east near Borough Hill (HER Numbers 5960/0/1, 631/0/16 and 631/0/17). As such, it is likely that these features are of a similar date and character. These possible funerary monuments lie within a landscape of potential further buried archaeological remains associated with settlement during the prehistoric periods identified to the south (MOLA 2015).

Late Iron Age (100 BC to 43 AD)

- 8.6 Late Iron Age activity is represented by a single heavily abraded sherd of grog-tempered pottery, recovered from fill 904 of ditch 903. No other finds of possible Iron Age date were identified during the evaluation, although an Iron Age settlement is recorded to the immediate south of the site.

Medieval (1066 to 1539)

- 8.7 The evaluation identified the remains of a ridge and furrow agricultural system. The remains of the open field system, which was evident as furrows in Trenches 5 and 9, indicate that the area was most-likely used as arable land during the medieval period. A medieval date for the earthworks is suggested by the spacing of the selions (individual strips) and the reversed S-shaped curve evident in their alignment (Taylor 1975, 82; Rackham 1986, 167-9) as seen in the geophysical survey. In the late 18th century these open fields were enclosed and were largely turned over to arable production, creating the field system still to be seen today. The absence of identifiable medieval furrows within the majority of the trenches was due to their shallow nature which did not penetrate into the natural clays.

Modern (1800 to present)

- 8.8 The identified modern features within Trenches 2 and 8 relate to agricultural land division. Ditches 203 and 803 broadly correlate with a boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1813, although it is also possible that they may have earlier origins. According to Ordnance Survey mapping this boundary was removed sometime between 1813 and 1885.

Undated

- 8.9 The evaluation also recorded an undated pit (603).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown and Bethany Hardcastle, assisted by Ed Grenier. The report was written by Bethany Hardcastle. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks and Emma Aitkin respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt			0.3
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt			0.16
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional natural flint inclusions and occasional orangish brown coarse sand patches			0.25
1	103	Layer		Colluvium	Mid yellowish grey firm sandy silt			0.26



Plate 3, Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt			0.32
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt			0.22
2	202	Layer		Natural	Dark orangish brown sandy clay with occasional natural flint inclusions			0.2
2	203	Cut		Cut of ditch	Slightly irregular linear, irregular profile, east/west orientating	>1.8	2	0.4
2	204	Fill	203	Fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	>1.8	2	0.4



Plate 4, Trench 2, looking west (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions			0.3
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt			0.14
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional natural flint inclusions and yellowish coarse sand patches			0.28



Plate 5, Trench 3, looking south-west (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small pebble inclusions			0.30
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt			0.14
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish/orangish brown sandy clay with occasional natural flint inclusions and dark reddish sandy clay patches			0.28



Plate 6, Trench 4, looking west (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt			0.27
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangish brown sandy silt			0.28
5	502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional natural flint inclusions			0.28
5	503	Cut		Cut of furrow	Linear, north-west/south-east orientating, unexcavated	>1.8	1.06	
5	504	Fill	503	Fill of furrow	Light reddish brown sandy clay with occasional small pebble inclusions	>1.8	1.06	
5	505	Cut		Cut of furrow	Linear, north-west/south-east orientating, machine excavated	>1.8	1	0.15
5	506	Fill	505	Fill of furrow	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional small pebble inclusions	>1.8	1	0.15
5	507	Cut		Cut of furrow	Linear, north-west/south-east orientating, machine excavated	>1.8	1.05	0.14
5	508	Fill	507	Fill of furrow	Light reddish brown sandy clay with occasional small pebble inclusions	>1.8	1.05	0.14
5	509	Cut		Cut of furrow	Linear, north-west/south-east orientating, unexcavated	>1.8	0.9	
5	510	Fill	509	Fill of furrow	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional small pebble inclusions	>1.8	0.9	



Plate 7, Trench 5, looking north-east (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt			0.28
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt with small sub-rounded stones			0.12
6	602	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of reddish brown sandy lay			0.14
6	603	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid, shallow, concaved. Potentially bioturbation	0.3	0.4	0.07
6	604	Fill	603	Fill of pit	Mid brownish grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal inclusions	0.3	0.4	0.07



Plate 8, Trench 6, looking north-west (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt			0.26
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangish brown sandy silt			0.12
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional natural flint inclusions			0.27



Plate 9, Trench 7, looking north-west (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions			0.28
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brownish orange sandy silt with occasional sub-angular pebble inclusions			0.17
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mottled reddish brown clayey sand with occasional natural flint inclusions and patches of firm greyish brown clay			0.43
8	803	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, sharp break of slope, concaved, north-west/south-east aligned	>1.8	0.88	0.43
8	804	Fill	803	Fill of ditch	Mid orangish grey clayey sand with occasional flint inclusions	>1.8	0.88	0.43



Plate 10, Trench 8, looking south-west (1m scales)

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid orangish brown sandy silt with small sub rounded stone inclusions			0.3
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brownish orange sandy silt			0.3
9	902	Layer		Natural	Dark/mid reddish brown compact silty sand with occasional natural flint inclusions			0.1
9	903	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear in plan, moderately steep sloping sides, north-east/south-west orientating	>1.8	1.6	0.64
9	904	Fill	903	Top fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusion	>1.8	1.6	0.64
9	905	Fill	903	Mid fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions	>1.8	0.75	0.05
9	906	Fill	903	Lower fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	>1.8	1.6	0.38
9	907	Cut		Cut of field drain	Field drain within 903			
9	908	Fill	907	Fill of field drain				
9	909	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, moderately straight sides, north-west/south-east orientating	>1.8	2.84	0.8
9	910	Fill	909	Base fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	>1.8	1.32	0.38
9	911	Fill	909	Mid fill of ditch	Mid purple grey sandy silt	>1.8	2.18	0.38
9	912	Fill	909	Upper fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusion	>1.8	2.3	0.10
9	913	Cut		Cut of furrow	Linear, north-east/south-west orientating, unexcavated	>1.8	1.0	
9	914	Fill	913	Fill of furrow	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	>1.8	1.0	
9	915	Cut		Cut of furrow	Linear, north-east/south-west orientating, unexcavated	>1.8	1.0	
9	916	Fill	915	Fill of furrow	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	>1.8	1.0	



Plate 11, Trench 9, looking north-east (1m scales)

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Sample No.	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
904	LIA Pottery		Grog-tempered fabric	UNSGR1	1	7	LIA
904	Fired clay		Flat surface x1, rounded surface x 1	Sandy/Organic voids	3	54	
904	Flint	1	Chips		4	0.35	
904	Flint		Flakes x 4, Core rejuvenation flake x 1		5	31	
912	Flint		Flake x 1		1	3	LATE PRE

Table 2: Fabric descriptions

Date	Fabric Code*	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Late Prehistoric	UNSGR1	Un sourced grog-tempered fabric with some organic voids	1	7

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 2 Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal	Other
Trench 9 – Bronze Age ditch 903											
903	904	1	20	25	70	-	-	+	<i>Atriplex</i> sp. (+)	++	-

Key

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Apex Park Phase 4, Daventry, Northamptonshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2018 at Apex Park (Phase 4), Daventry, Northamptonshire. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of nine trenches.</p> <p>Previous archaeological evaluation to the immediate south-west of the site revealed the remains of Bronze Age, Iron Age and early medieval features, including a ring ditch of Middle Bronze Age date. Previous geophysical survey of the site identified a number of anomalies including an oval-shaped anomaly indicative of a prehistoric funerary monument.</p> <p>The results of the evaluation confirmed the results of a geophysical survey. The evaluation identified archaeological remains concentrated within the southern part of the site, with a single ditch located in the northernmost field. The majority of the features can be attributed to one of three broad periods; the Bronze Age, medieval or modern periods.</p> <p>The earliest features identified were curvilinear ditches located within the south-western part of the site. These corresponded to an anomaly identified through geophysical survey, which appeared to represent a ring ditch with an internal measurement of 18m in length and 14m in width. A Number of flint flakes broadly attributable late Neolithic or Bronze Age were recovered from the fill of this feature, which probably represents the partial remains of a funerary monument of Neolithic to Bronze Age date.</p> <p>Plough furrows of a probable medieval date, identified across the majority of the southern part of the site by the geophysical survey, were confirmed by the results of the evaluation</p> <p>An undated pit was also recorded.</p> <p>Identified modern features comprised two ditches depicted on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1813.</p>	
Project dates	13 – 16 of August 2018	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Walford 2015) Excavation (MOLA 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Apex Park, Daventry, Northamptonshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	14.9 ha	
Site co-ordinates	455718 264652	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Ralph Brown and Bethany Hardcastle	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	Prehistoric pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	n/a	Flint, CBM, Pottery
Paper	n/a	Context sheets, trench sheets, drawings
Digital	n/a	Photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Apex Park Phase 4, Daventry, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18422		

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