



**Bullymore's Lodge Farm
Grafton Road
Brigstock
Northamptonshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

The background of the cover is a faded, light blue photograph of an archaeological site. In the foreground, two workers wearing high-visibility jackets and hard hats are visible; one is holding a clipboard and the other is holding a surveying instrument. In the background, there are several large, rectangular structures, possibly part of an excavation or a farm. A large, faint silhouette of a horse is overlaid on the left side of the image.

for
CgMs Consulting
acting on behalf of
Geddington Farms

CA Project: 660362
CA Report: 14526

October 2014

Bulymore's Lodge Farm
Grafton Road
Brigstock
Northamptonshire

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. RESULTS	5
3. DISCUSSION.....	10
4. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	10
5. REFERENCES.....	11
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	12
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	15
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM	17

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan, 1:25,000
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features, 1:400
- Fig. 3 Trench 1, looking west
- Fig. 4 Trench 1: sections and photographs
- Fig. 5 Trench 1: section and photograph
- Fig. 6 Trench 2, looking south
- Fig. 7 Palaeochannel 203, looking west
- Fig. 8 Trench 3, looking south
- Fig. 9 General view across the site, looking south-east



SUMMARY

Project Name:	Bullymore's Lodge Farm
Location:	Grafton Road, Brigstock, Northamptonshire
NGR:	SP 9297 8361
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	14-16 October 2014
Location of Archive:	Northamptonshire Archaeological Research Centre (NARC)
Site Code:	BUL14

In October 2014, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Grafton Road, Brigstock, Northamptonshire. The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Geddington Farms, in support of a planning application for the construction of a wind turbine on the site.

The evaluation demonstrated that the cropmarks previously identified within the site were the remains of a Romano-British settlement enclosure, dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The Roman features cut the silt deposits at the edge of a former stream course that was encountered in the dip of the small valley in which the site is located. From map evidence it is known that the stream flowed through the field until at least the early 19th century; it has since been diverted into an underground conduit at the eastern edge of the adjacent field. A small assemblage of Roman pottery was collected from the site and the recovery of charred wheat grains and glume bases from the enclosure ditch indicate that crop processing was being undertaken nearby.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Grafton Road, Brigstock, Northamptonshire (site centred at NGR: SP 9297 8361 Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (CgMs) in support of a planning application for the construction of a wind turbine on the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation, the scope of which was agreed following consultation between CgMs and Liz Mordue, Northamptonshire County Council's Assistant Archaeological Advisor (NCCAAA), was preceded by a *Historic Environment Assessment* prepared by CgMs (2014). The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches in the positions shown in Figure 2.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2014) and approved by Liz Mordue. The fieldwork also abided by the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009) and the English Heritage procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). The fieldwork was monitored by Liz Mordue, with a site visit being made on 15 October 2014.

The site

- 1.4 The site of the proposed wind turbine is located approximately 2.0km to the south-west of the village of Brigstock and c. 6.5km to the south-east of Corby town centre. It is situated in the south-west corner of an arable field at Bullymore's Lodge Farm, approximately 600m to the south-west of the farm buildings.
- 1.5 The proposed turbine site is situated on an east-facing slope, at approximately 78m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), near the head of a small tributary valley that opens out into the valley of Harper's Brook to the east.
- 1.6 The solid geology of the site comprises Jurassic limestone and mudstone of the Wellingborough Limestone Member, with an outcrop of the Rutland Mudstone

Formation to the east (BGS 2014). These are overlain by extensive superficial glacial deposits of diamicton (Oadby Member).

Archaeological background

- 1.7 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the *Historic Environment Assessment* prepared by CgMs (2014). In brief, this concluded that there were no known designated heritage assets within the site or within the 1km radius study area, although the site may impact on a non-designated heritage asset, a possible enclosure identified from aerial photographs (MNN118118). Other non-designated heritage assets were identified in the surrounding area, mostly dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods. The route of a Roman road, from Leicester to Godmanchester, passes within 1km of the site.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 The objectives of the evaluation, as outlined in the WSI (CA 2014), were to:
- Confirm the presence or absence of the presumed medieval enclosure, shown as a cropmark on aerial photographs, within the development area;
 - Establish the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
 - Determine the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site through the assessment of bulk soil samples taken from any suitable archaeological deposits;
 - The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.
- 1.9 In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The results of the evaluation will assist NCCAAA in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development, so that a suitable mitigation strategy can be devised if significant archaeological remains are encountered, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.10 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The original trenching scheme comprised two 30m trenches in a T-shaped arrangement, targeting the base of the turbine and the crane platform; to determine the south-eastwards extent of the archaeological remains revealed in these trenches, an additional 20m trench was excavated, with the agreement of CgMs and NCCAAA.
- 1.11 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment. Trenches were excavated by a JCB-type 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 geological substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where potential archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013).
- 1.11 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* (2003). Four deposits worthy of environmental sampling were encountered.
- 1.12 Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the physical and paper archive will be deposited with the proposed Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC), once this facility is provided. Until such time, it will be stored in CA's archive room at Milton Keynes. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS

Summary

- 2.1 The evaluation demonstrated that the cropmarks previously identified within the site (CgMs 2014) were the remains of a Romano-British enclosure, dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The Roman features cut the silt deposits at the edge of a former

stream course (palaeochannel) that was encountered in the dip of the small valley in which the site is located. From map evidence it is known that the stream flowed through the field until at least the early 19th century; it has since been diverted into an underground conduit at the eastern edge of the adjacent field. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and features are to be found in Appendix A.

- 2.2 The geological substrate was mixed, chalk-flecked grey and yellow clay, with patches of poorly-sorted gravel (diamicton). Subsoil was present in all three trenches and comprised mid-brown clayey silt, between 0.22m and 0.40m thick. Topsoil thickness ranged from 0.20m to 0.45m thick.

Trench 1

- 2.3 Trench 1, which was 30m long and aligned east to west, targeted the centre of the proposed turbine base. A complex of Romano-British ditches was encountered in the eastern half of the trench.
- 2.4 Passing through the centre of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment and roughly corresponding with the cropmark in this area were ditches 102 and 118. The earlier ditch, 102, which measured 1.0m wide by 0.65m deep and had a V-shaped profile, was filled with a sequence of deposits from which was recovered sherds of mid 1st to 2nd-century pottery. Charred cereal grain and glume bases were recovered from one of its fills, suggesting that crop processing was being undertaken nearby. The south-western edge of the ditch was cut by parallel ditch 118, which was 1.5m wide and in excess of 0.7m deep (base not attained); the sides of this ditch were very steep, suggesting that it may be in excess of 1.2m deep. The upper fill contained sherds of mid to late 1st-century pottery and fragments of animal bone. It is likely that one or both of the ditches continue into Trench 3 (ditch 311).
- 2.5 On a similar alignment and to the east of ditches 102 and 118 was ditch 122. This measured 2.5m wide by 0.45m deep and had a shallower profile with a flat base. It was filled with a sequence of deposits, one of which contained sherds of early to mid 1st-century pottery. The ditch probably continues to the south-east, into Trench 3 (ditch 313). Cutting the eastern edge of ditch 122 was an oval pit, 128, which measured 1.3m long by 0.9m wide by 0.44m deep. The pit contained no artefactual dating evidence but it was sealed by subsoil, suggesting that it is likely to be contemporary with the Romano-British settlement.

2.6 Towards the eastern end of the trench was ditch 104, which was aligned north to south and measured 2.7m wide by 0.22m deep. Its fill contained sherds of mid 1st to 2nd-century pottery and fragments of animal bone. The western edge of the ditch cut pit/tree throw 112.

2.7 At the eastern end of the trench was the terminal of a small, shallow ditch, 106, the edge of an east to west aligned ditch, 108, and a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 110. The latter probably continues to the south-east, into Trench 3 (ditch 307). These ditches were not excavated but they were sealed by subsoil, suggesting that they are contemporary with the Romano-British settlement.

Trench 2

2.8 Trench 2, which was 30m long and aligned north to south, was positioned to investigate the area of the proposed turbine's crane pad. The most significant feature was the silted-up and backfilled course of a former stream (palaeochannel), 103. It was over 10m wide and occupied the low ground in the base of the small valley in which the proposed turbine site is located. A machine-dug sondage was excavated through the channel fills to a depth of c. 2m, revealing a thick deposit of homogenous, mineralised brown clayey silt, 207 sealed by a buried topsoil and subsoil. The latest course of the channel, 217, appears to have been backfilled with clay and limestone rubble (206 and 205 respectively).

2.9 Bordering the southern edge of the palaeochannel were several ephemeral features, probably the remains of a former hedgerow/field boundary.

Trench 3

2.10 Trench 3, which was 20m long and aligned north to south, was positioned to investigate the south-eastwards extent of the archaeological remains revealed in Trench 1. The course of the former stream encountered in Trench 2 was found to continue through this area and several of the ditches investigated in Trench 1 continued into the trench, cutting through the silty channel deposits (see Trench 1 for possible correlations).

2.11 The backfilled course of the former stream recorded in Trench 2 (217) was identified at the southern end of the trench, 315. Here, it was in excess of 2.5m wide and its fill contained a fragment of modern drain pipe.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

The finds by Jacky Somerville

- 2.12 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery and ceramic building material. Roman fabric codes given in the text in parenthesis are based on the Northamptonshire pottery type series, as summarised in Perrin (2006).

Pottery: Late Prehistoric/Early Roman

- 2.13 Ditch fill 314 produced four unfeathered, joining bodysherds in a handmade, grog-tempered fabric. A date in the Late Iron Age or 1st century AD is suggested on the basis of fabric and firing characteristics.
- 2.14 A total of nine sherds in a fine, grog-and-quartz tempered, wheelthrown fabric was recorded in four deposits. Included were four rimsherds from a 'Belgic' type carinated bowl with multiple cordons. All of this pottery appears to have derived from a single vessel and is dateable to the mid 1st century AD. This vessel compares to elaborately cordoned vessels known from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional period in the region (Thompson 1982, 357–61, Forms E1-2).
- 2.15 A total of six bodysherds in a grog-tempered fabric (Fabric A) from three deposits, and a single unfeathered bodysherd in a grog-and-sand tempered fabric from ditch fill 105, appear to be redeposited, occurring in 1st to 2nd century dated deposits. A rimsherd in the grog-tempered fabric from ditch fill 127 was probably from a bowl, featuring a slightly beaded rim.

Roman

- 2.16 Pottery of broadly Roman date includes: a total of eight unfeathered bodysherds of greyware (Fabrics C and C15) from three deposits; five unfeathered bodysherds in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric (Fabric C18) from three deposits; and a single bodysherd in a shell-tempered fabric (Fabric B), which featured external rilling, from ditch fill 121.

Ceramic building material

- 2.17 A single fragment of modern drainpipe was recovered from modern feature fill 316.



Faunal remains by Andy Clarke

- 2.18 A total of six fragments (146g) of animal bone were recovered from site. The remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) were identified in association with Roman period artefacts in ditches 104 and 118, represented by both meat-rich and meat-poor skeletal elements. However, due to the small amount of bone recovered, no interpretative inference can be made beyond confirming the presence on site of these two species.
- 2.19 Modern ditch 315 also produced a single fragment of sheep/goat limb bone.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence by Sarah Cobain

- 2.20 Three environmental samples (48 litres of soil) were retrieved from three deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial, agricultural or domestic activity. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA *Technical Manual No. 2*; CA 2003). The results are presented in Appendix B, Tables 3 and 4.

Romano-British

- 2.21 Sample 1 was recovered from fill 105 within ditch 104 and sample 2 was retrieved from fill 126 within ditch 122. Neither sample contained any plant macrofossil material and only contained a small amount of poorly preserved charcoal. The charcoal from fill 105 could not be identified and that from fill 126 was identified as oak (*Quercus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). The paucity and poor preservation of these remains suggests this material is residual resulting from wind-blown hearth debris.
- 2.22 Context 103 (sample 4) sampled from ditch 102 contained a small assemblage of charred cereal grain identified as spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) together with a small number of spelt and emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta/Triticum dicoccum*) glume bases. Charcoal was moderately abundant and consisted of oak, ash and cherry (*Prunus*) species. This material is indicative of a dump of hearth waste associated with crop processing and suggests this activity was taking place nearby.



3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation demonstrated that the cropmarks previously identified from aerial photographs of the site (CgMs 2014) were the remains of a Romano-British enclosure. Topographically, the settlement is situated on a ridge of ground to the north of a small stream that now runs in a conduit beneath the surface of the field. The remains comprised the southern arm of the enclosure ditch and a complex of ditches and pits to the north (upslope). Pottery recovered from the site predominately dates to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD, although several sherds of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/early Roman transition period were also noted. Charred wheat grains and glume bases were recovered from the fill of the enclosure ditch, suggesting that crop processing was being undertaken nearby, with the waste being burnt and disposed of in the ditch.
- 3.2 The Romano-British features cut the silt deposits at the edge the former stream course, indicating that the stream bed had largely silted-up by the Roman period, However, it is known from map evidence that the stream continued to flow through the field until at least the early 19th century, as it is shown on maps of 1728 and 1817 (CgMs 2014, figs. 2 and 3); it has since been diverted into an underground conduit at the eastern edge of the adjacent field and re-emerges in the vicinity of Hillside Farm. The backfilled course of the former stream was recorded in two of the evaluation trenches; the location of the conduit was not determined.
- 3.3 Other than a former hedgerow/field boundary, no archaeological features were encountered to the south of the former stream and within the area designated for the proposed wind turbine.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Mordue, assisted by Dan Riley. The report was written by Jeremy Mordue, with contributions from Jacky Somerville and Sarah Cobain, and the illustrations were prepared by Dan Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Jeremy Mordue and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2014 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 8 October 2014

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Date
Trench 1							
100	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown clay loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable			0.45	
101	Subsoil		Mid-brown clay silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable			0.30	
102	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Steep sides, v-shaped profile. Same as 311.	>1.80	0.97	0.65	MC1-C2
103	Fill	102	Top fill of ditch. Dark reddish grey silt-clay, rare small sub-rounded stones, friable.			0.28	
104	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch. Shallow profile, stepped to west, irregular to east, flat base.	>1.80	2.70	0.22	MC1-C2
105	Fill	104	Dark greyish brown clay-silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks, friable			0.22	
106	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch terminus. Shallow profile.	>1.10	0.72	0.05	RB
107	Fill	106	Fill of ditch. Mid-greyish brown clay-silt, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones, friable.			0.05	
108	Ditch		Cut of east-west ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 305	>1.60	>0.42		RB
109	Fill	108	Fill of ditch. Mid greyish brown clay-silt, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones, friable.				
110	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch. Unexcavated.	>1.80	>1.55		RB
111	Fill	110	Fill of ditch. Mid-greyish brown clay-silt, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones, friable.				
112	Pit		Cut of pit. Irregular concave profile.	2.90	>0.90	0.32	RB
113	Fill	112	Upper fill of pit. Dark grey-brown clay-silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable.			0.10	
114	Fill	112	Lower fill of pit. Mid-greyish yellow sandy clay, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones, friable.			0.22	
115	Fill	102	Middle fill of ditch. Mid reddish brown silt with frequent small sub-angular gravelly stones, loose.			0.03	
116	Fill	102	Middle fill of ditch. Mid-reddish brown silt-clay, rare small limestone fragments, firm.			0.20	
117	Fill	102	Bottom fill of ditch. Mid-yellowish brown clay, occasional-moderate small limestone fragments, firm.			0.20	
118	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Steep sides. Not bottomed. Same as 311.	>6.0	1.50	>0.70	MC1-LC1
119	Fill	118	Lowest recorded fill of ditch. Light brownish yellow clay, occasional-moderate chalk flecks.			>0.43	
120	Fill	118	Middle fill of ditch. Light yellowish brown silt-clay, occasional chalk flecks and gravel.			0.38	
121	Fill	118	Top fill of ditch. Dark reddish grey clay-silt, rare gravel stones, friable.			0.40	
122	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Steep sides and flat base. Same as 313.	>3.50	2.50	0.45	EC1-MC1
123	Fill	122	Bottom fill of ditch. Light yellow clay, occasional small gravel stones, firm.			0.03	
124	Fill	122	Lower fill of ditch. Light yellowish grey silt clay, no inclusions, firm.			0.10	
125	Fill	122	Edge fill of ditch. Light bluish grey silt clay, occasional charcoal flecks, firm.			0.14	
126	Fill	122	Bulk fill of ditch. Mid greyish brown silt clay, rare small sub-angular stones, firm.			0.28	
127	Fill	122	Upper fill of ditch. Light yellowish brown clay silt, rare small sub-angular stones, firm.			0.20	
128	Pit		Cut of sub-circular pit. Steep sides, concave base.	1.30	0.90	0.44	RB

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Date
129	Fill	128	Fill of pit. Mid greyish brown silt clay, no inclusions, firm.			0.44	
130	Feature		Cut of unknown feature located between 102 and 122.	>1.0	0.25	0.44	
131	Fill	130	Fill of unknown feature. Mixed chalky yellow clay.			0.44	
132	Geology		Variable mixed yellow brown orange and grey sandy clay with gravels and chalk.				
Trench 2							
200	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown clay loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable			0.29	
201	Subsoil		Mid orange brown clay silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable.			0.22	
202	Geology		Variable mixed yellow brown orange and grey sandy clay with gravels and chalk.				
203	Palaeo-channel		Cut of natural linear feature. Not bottomed. Same as 309	>1.80	10.0	>2.0	
204	Fill	203	Upper fill of palaeochannel. Mid brown clay silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, firm.			0.19	
205	Fill	217	Fill of modern feature. Dark brownish grey silt clay, with frequent small-medium limestone chunks.				
206	Fill	217	Fill of modern feature. Mid-yellow clay, no inclusions, firm.			0.05	
207	Fill	203	Fill of palaeochannel. Mid grey-brown silt-clay, highly mineralised, firm.			>1.0	
208	Fill	203	Fill of palaeochannel. Dark brownish grey clay-silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable.			0.31	
209	Pit?		Cut of sub-circular pit, shallow profile.	0.85	>0.65	0.05	
210	Fill	209	Fill of pit. Mid brownish grey sandy clay-silt, occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones, friable.			0.05	
211	Pit?		Cut of sub-circular pit, shallow profile.	1.0	>0.65	0.05	
212	Fill	211	Fill of pit. Mid brownish grey sandy clay silt, occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks, friable.			0.05	
213	Ditch?		Cut of east-west ditch, asymmetrical v-shaped profile.	>1.80	1.20	0.18	Undated
214	Fill	213	Fill of ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt, occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.			0.18	
215	Ditch?		Cut of east-west gully. Vertical sides and flat base.	>1.40	0.32	0.12	Undated
216	Fill	215	Fill of gully. Mid brown clay-silt, occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks and lumps.			0.12	
217	Backfilled channel		Cut of east-west linear feature. Unexcavated. Same as 315	>1.80	3.0	-	Modern
Trench 3							
300	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown clay-loam, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable.			0.33	
301	Subsoil		Mid brown clay-silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, friable.			0.40	
302	Geology		Mid brownish orange sandy clay with pockets of gravel and yellow clay.				
303	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 307?	>0.50	0.75		RB
304	Fill	303	Fill of ditch. Mid grey-brown clay silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks and manganese flecks.				
305	Ditch		Cut of east-west ditch. Unexcavated.	>2.0	2.0		RB
306	Fill	305	Fill of ditch. Mid grey-brown clay silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks and manganese flecks.				
307	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 303?	>2.5	1.30		RB

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Date
308	Fill	307	Fill of ditch. Mid grey-brown clay silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks and manganese flecks.				
309	Palaeo-channel		Cut of natural linear feature. Unexcavated. Same as 203	>1.80	10.0		
310	Fill	309	Fill of palaeochannel. Mid grey-brown clay silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional manganese flecks.				
311	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 102 and 118.	>2.25	2.40		RB
312	Fill	311	Fill of ditch. Dark brownish grey clay-silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks, friable.				
313	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 122.	>2.5	2.5		RB
314	Fill	313	Fill of ditch. Mid grey-brown clay silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks and manganese flecks.				
315	Backfilled channel		Cut of east-west linear feature. Unexcavated. Same as 217.	>1.80	2.5		Modern
316	Fill	315	Fill of modern feature. Mid orange brown clay silt.				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
103	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: fine grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	11	67	MC1
105	Roman pottery: greyware; grog-tempered fabric; grog-and-quartz tempered fabric; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	8	91	MC1-C2
116	Roman pottery: greyware; fine, grog-and-quartz tempered fabric; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	7	41	MC1-C2
117	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: fine grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	1	21	MC1
121	Roman pottery: greyware; fine, grog-and-quartz tempered fabric; grog-tempered fabric; shell-tempered fabric	7	51	MC1-LC1
127	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	4	32	EC1-MC1
314	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	4	6	LIA-C1
316	Modern ceramic building material: drainpipe	2	219	Modern

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	Cattle (Bos)	Sheep/goat Ovicaprid	LM	Total	Weight (g)
Roman						
104	105	1	1	1	3	47
118	121	3	-	-	3	99
Subtotal		4	1	1	6	146
Modern						
315	316	-	1	-	1	32
Total		4	2	1	7	
Weight		105	57	16	178	

LM= large sized mammal;

Table 3: Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number		105	126	103
Feature number		104	122	102
Sample number (SS)		1	2	4
Flot volume (ml)		2	12	6
Sample volume processed (l)		16	16	16
Soil remaining (l)		0	0	0
Period		RB	UD/RB	RB
Plant macrofossil preservation		N/A	N/A	Moderate
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name	
E	Poaceae	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat grain	
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat glume base	++
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i> / <i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base	++

Table 4: Charcoal identifications

Context number		105	126	103
Feature number		104	122	102
Sample number (SS)		1	2	4
Flot volume (ml)		2	12	6
Sample volume processed (l)		16	16	16
Soil remaining (l)		0	0	0
Period		RB	UD/RB	RB
Charcoal quantity		++	++++	++++
Charcoal preservation		Poor	Poor	Moderate
Family	Species	Common Name		
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak		3 3
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash		7 6
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries		1
		Indeterminate		6
Total		0	10	10

Key

E = Economic species

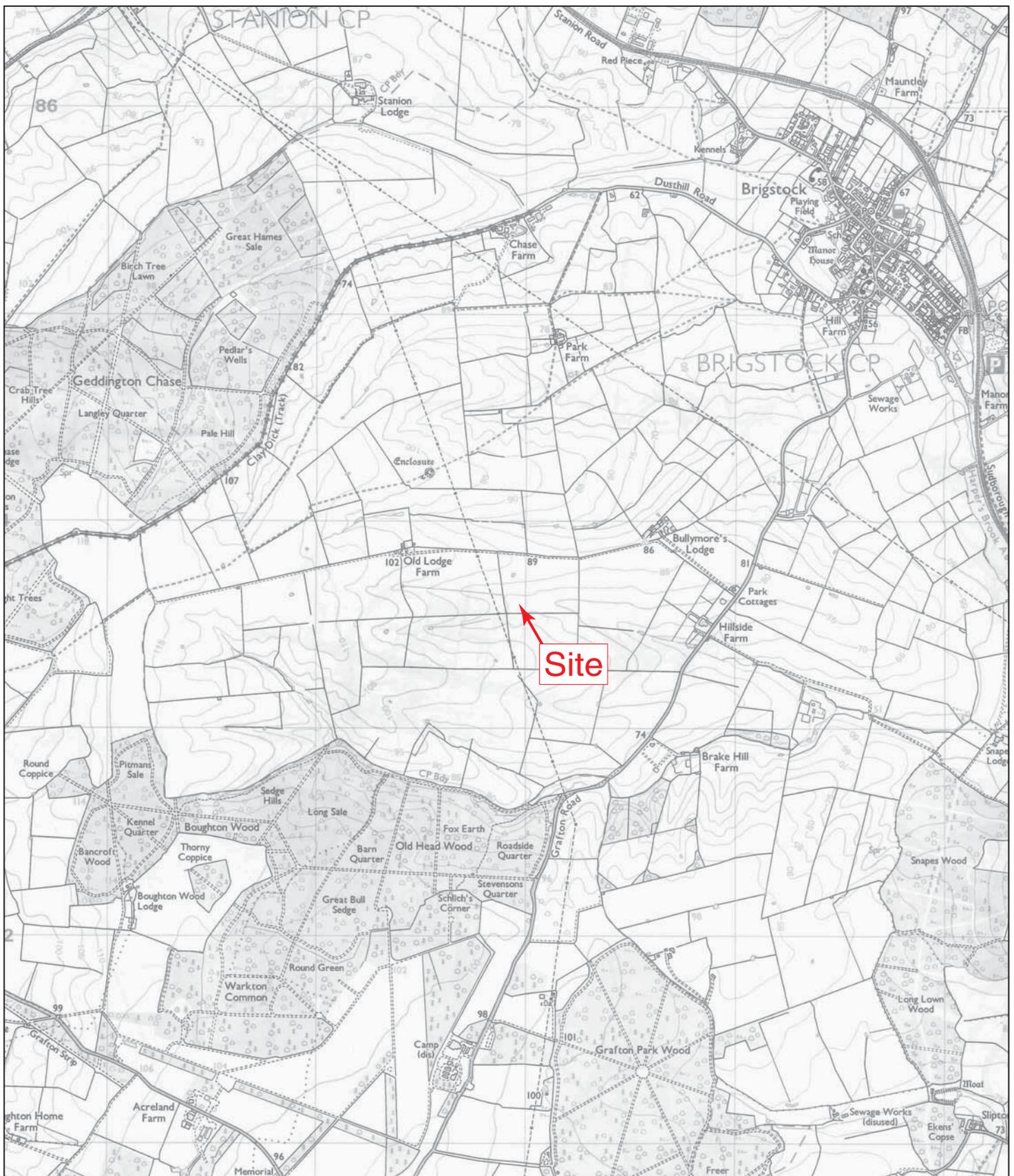
+ = 1–4 fragments; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

RB = Romano-British

UD/RB = Undated but finds from associated contexts recorded as Romano-British

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Brigstock, Northamptonshire	
Short description	The evaluation demonstrated that the cropmarks previously identified within the site were the remains of a Romano-British settlement enclosure, dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The Roman features cut the silt deposits at the edge of a former stream course that was encountered in the dip of the small valley in which the site is located. From map evidence it is known that the stream flowed through the field until at least the early 19th century; it has since been diverted into an underground conduit at the eastern edge of the adjacent field. A small assemblage of Roman pottery was collected from the site and the recovery of charred wheat grains and glume bases from the enclosure ditch indicate that crop processing was being undertaken nearby.	
Project dates	14-16 October 2014	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Assessment (CgMs 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type	Roman rural settlement	
Significant finds	Roman pottery and animal bone	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Grafton Road, Brigstock, Northamptonshire	
Study area	0.25ha.	
Site co-ordinates	SP 7633 6442	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA)	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle (CA)	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Mordue (CA)	
PROJECT ARCHIVE		
	Accession no: n/a	Content
Physical	Northamptonshire	Pottery, animal bone
Paper	Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC)	Site records
Digital	Northamptonshire HER	Report, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2014 <i>Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Grafton Road, Brigstock, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA Report 14526		



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PROJECT TITLE

Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Grafton Road, Brigstock, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan



Reproduced from the 2010 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

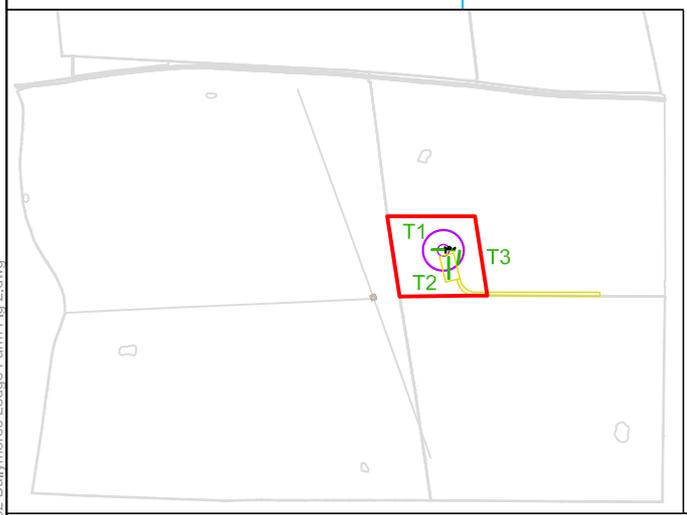
PROJECT NO. 660362 DATE 31-10-2014
 DRAWN BY DJB REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

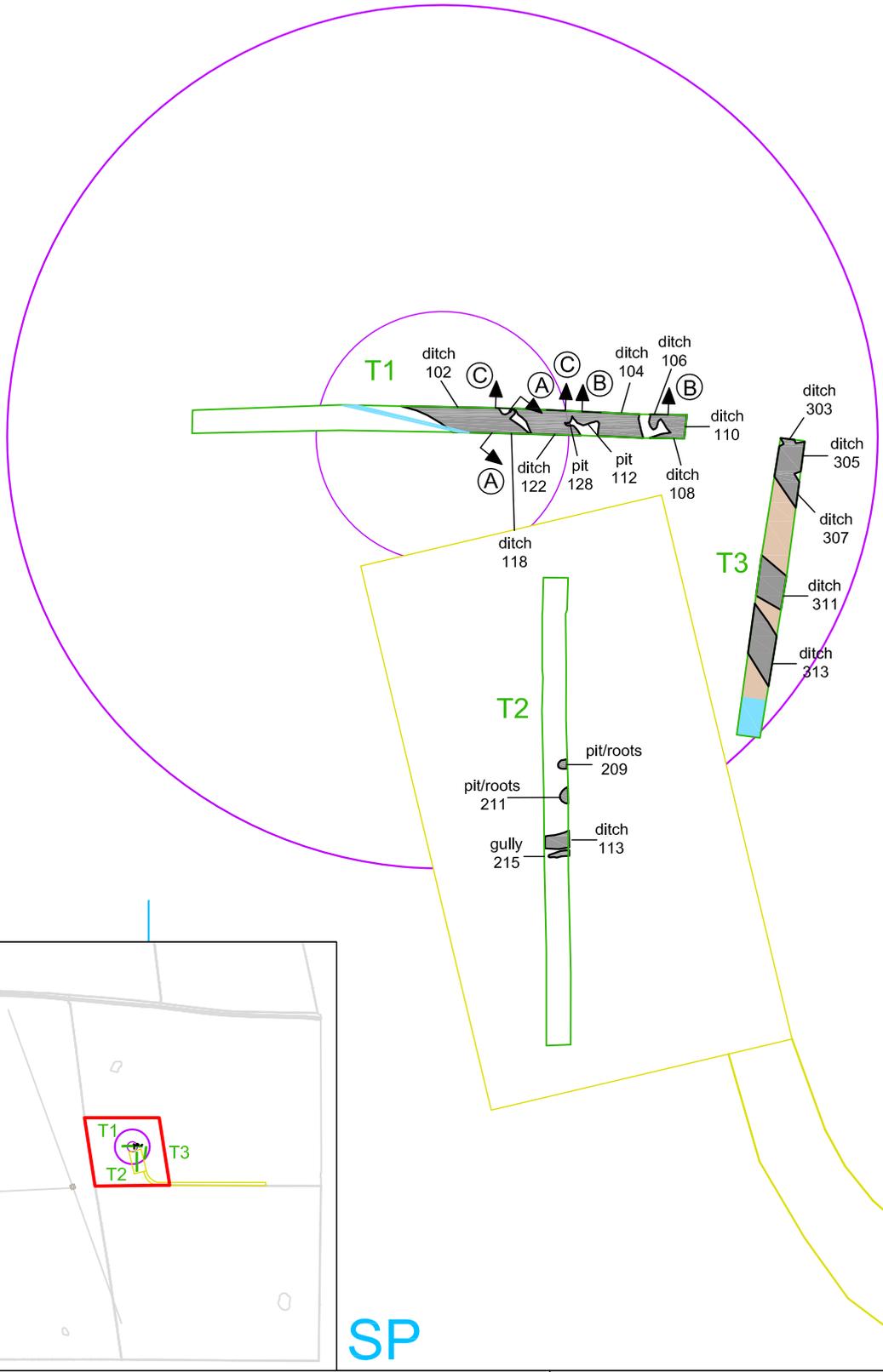
1

9295

8360



SP



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- turbine location
- hard standing/access route
- palaeochannel



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PROJECT TITLE
 Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Grafton Road,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan, showing
 archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	660362	DATE	31-10-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A4	1:400 (Inset 1:10,000)	



C:\Users\daniel.bashford\Desktop\Daily\Work\660362\660362 Bullymores Lodge Farm Fig 2.dwg



3

3 Trench 1, looking west (scales 1m)



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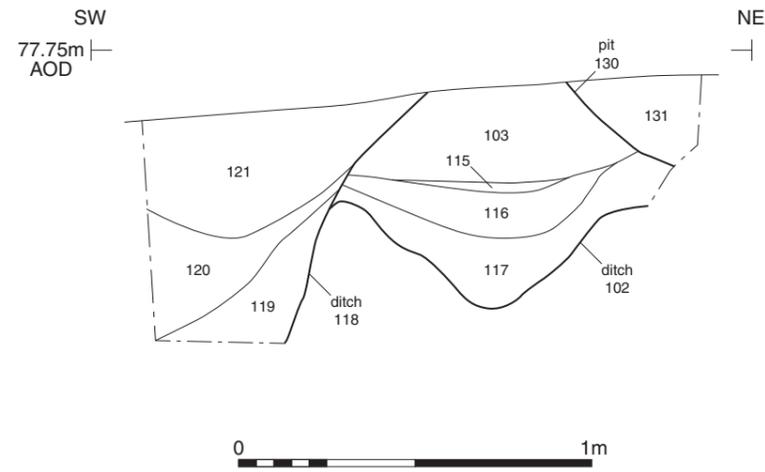
Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Grafton Road,
 Brigstock, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE

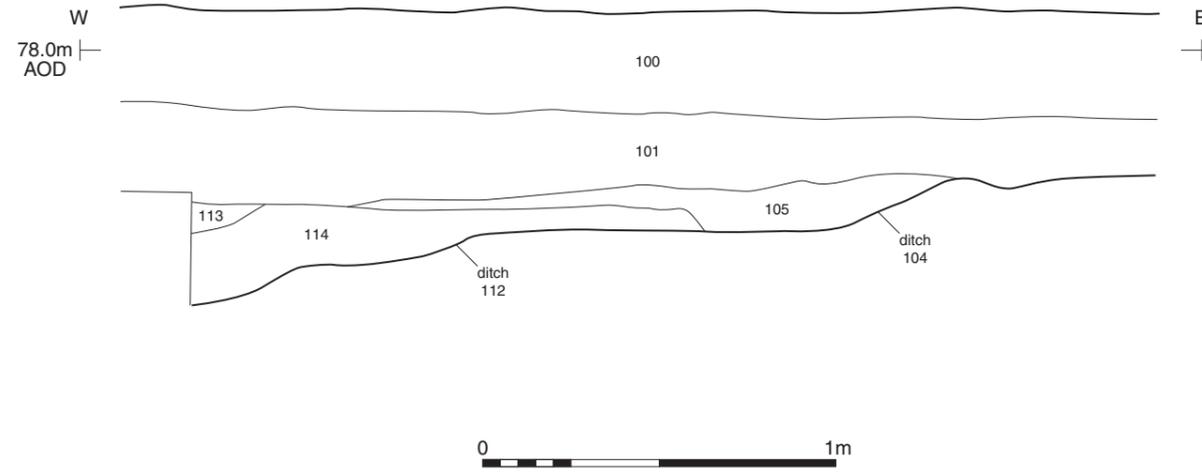
Trench 1: photograph

PROJECT NO.	660362	DATE	31-10-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A4	N/A	

Section AA



Section BB

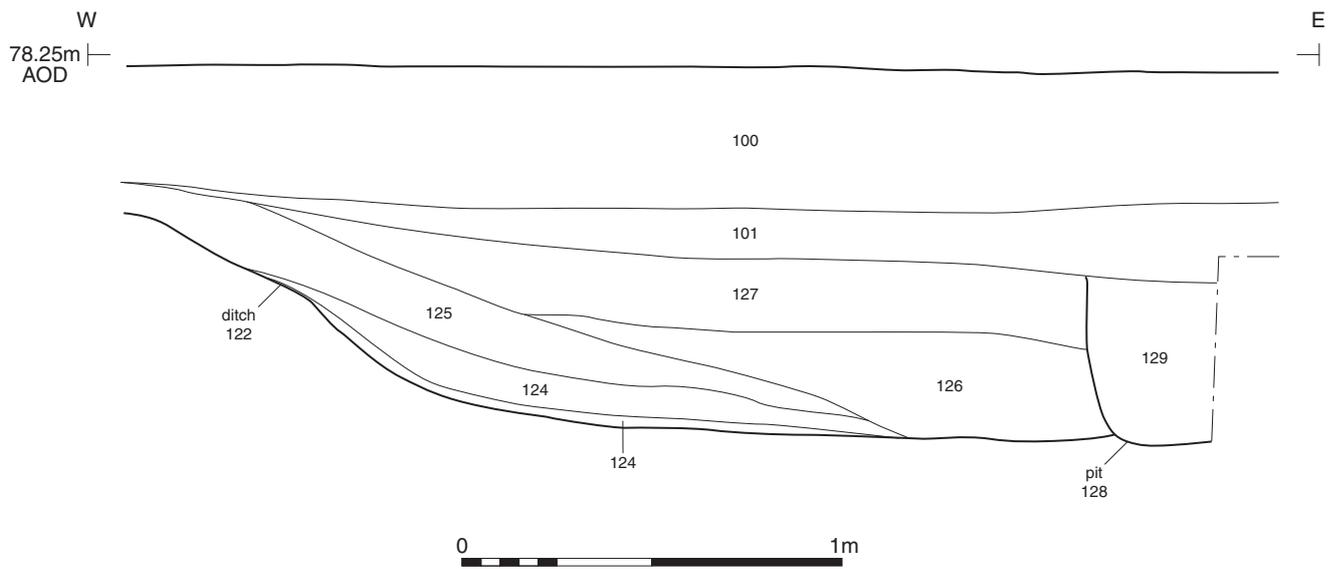


Ditches 102 and pit 118 looking north-west (scale 1m)



Ditch 104 and pit 112 looking north (scale 2m)

Section CC



Ditches 122 and pit 128 looking north (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: section and photograph

PROJECT NO.	660362	DATE	31-10-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	5
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A4	1:20	



6



7

- 6 Trench 2, looking south (scales 1m)
- 7 Palaeochannel 203, looking west (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Bullymore's Lodge Farm, Grafton Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: photographs

PROJECT NO. 660362 DATE 31-10-2014
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FIGURE NO.

6 & 7



8



9

8 Trench 3, looking south (scales 1m)

9 General view across the site looking south-east



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: photographs

PROJECT NO. 660362 DATE 31-10-2014
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 APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

8 & 9