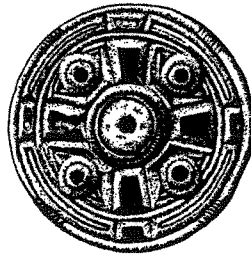


ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD OFFICE
FULBOURN COMMUNITY CENTRE
HAGGIS GAP, FULBOURN
CAMBRIDGE CB1 5HD Tel: 881614
(Fax)



Archaeological Field Unit

Land at Buckton Fields, Boughton, Northamptonshire: An Archaeological Desk-Top Study

Aileen Connor

1999

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. N013

*Commissioned by Chapman Warren Consultants on behalf of
Martin Grant Homes (UK) Ltd and Northamptonshire County Council*

**Land at Buckton Fields, Boughton, Northamptonshire:
An Archaeological Desk-Top Study**

Aileen Connor BA, AIFA

November 1999

Edited by William Wall BA
Illustrated by Jon Cane BA

With Contributions by
Roger Palmer MA (Cantab), MIFA and Chris Cox MA, MIFA,
David Hall FSA, Peter Masters BA, HND, PIFA



Report No. N 013

©Archaeological Field Unit
Cambridgeshire County Council
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn
Cambridgeshire CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946

Arch.Field.Unit@libraries.camcnty.gov.uk
<http://www.camcnty.gov.uk/library/afu/index.htm>

Summary

This desktop study represents the first stage of an archaeological evaluation designed to assess the archaeological potential of 48 hectares of rolling agricultural land known as Buckton Fields in the parish of Boughton in Northamptonshire in advance of a proposed housing development. In this first stage of evaluation, a series of non-intrusive techniques were used, including documentary study, aerial photographic assessment, fieldwalking and geophysical survey. Physical access was, however, unavailable for approximately half of the total development area. Therefore, whilst documentary study and air photographic work were carried out for the whole 48ha, fieldwalking and geophysical survey were only applied to half of it. Fieldwalking was further limited by the fact that only one of the three fields where access was available was still being ploughed. These limitations on fieldwalking were compensated for by undertaking a detailed geophysical survey of a 50% sample of the accessible area.

A number of potential archaeological sites were revealed within the development area. In field 1, at its north-western corner, possible archaeological features were clustered along the eastern boundary of the field. Dating was inconclusive, although a small number of flint flakes and Roman pottery sherds collected in the vicinity of the features suggest possible prehistoric and Roman activity. In field 2, at the north-east corner, archaeological features dating to World War II were identified; there were also a number of features which may be earlier in date. These features appear to represent ring-ditches, pits and enclosures. No dating evidence was collected from any of these features. The Northamptonshire sites and monuments record suggested that there was another ring-ditch in the north-eastern part of the field, but this was not confirmed. An area in the north-western corner of field 2 was shown to have been disturbed by quarrying, and the geophysical survey suggested that there were two other areas of modern disturbance. Field 3 lay to the south of field 2. No archaeological features were detected in it, although they may have been masked by modern disturbance. Air photo studies revealed archaeological features in the southerly part of the area without access, including a possible trackway and a possible ring-ditch.

One of the aims of this study was to suggest target areas for the next stage of evaluation which will involve intrusive trial-trenching. It is suggested that evaluation trenches should be placed across areas of crop-marks and geophysical anomalies, and that the lithic scatter in field 2 should also be evaluated. The possible ring-ditch in the north-east of field 2 should also be investigated. Since non-intrusive surveys such as those used so far for this study do not show a complete picture of past landscapes it is suggested that apparently blank areas are also investigated by trial-trenching. The quarried area in field 2 and the areas of modern disturbance indicated by the geophysical survey, however, are probably not worthy of further investigation.

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**LAND AT BUCKTON FIELDS, BOUGHTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESKTOP STUDY
(SP 743 650)**

1 INTRODUCTION

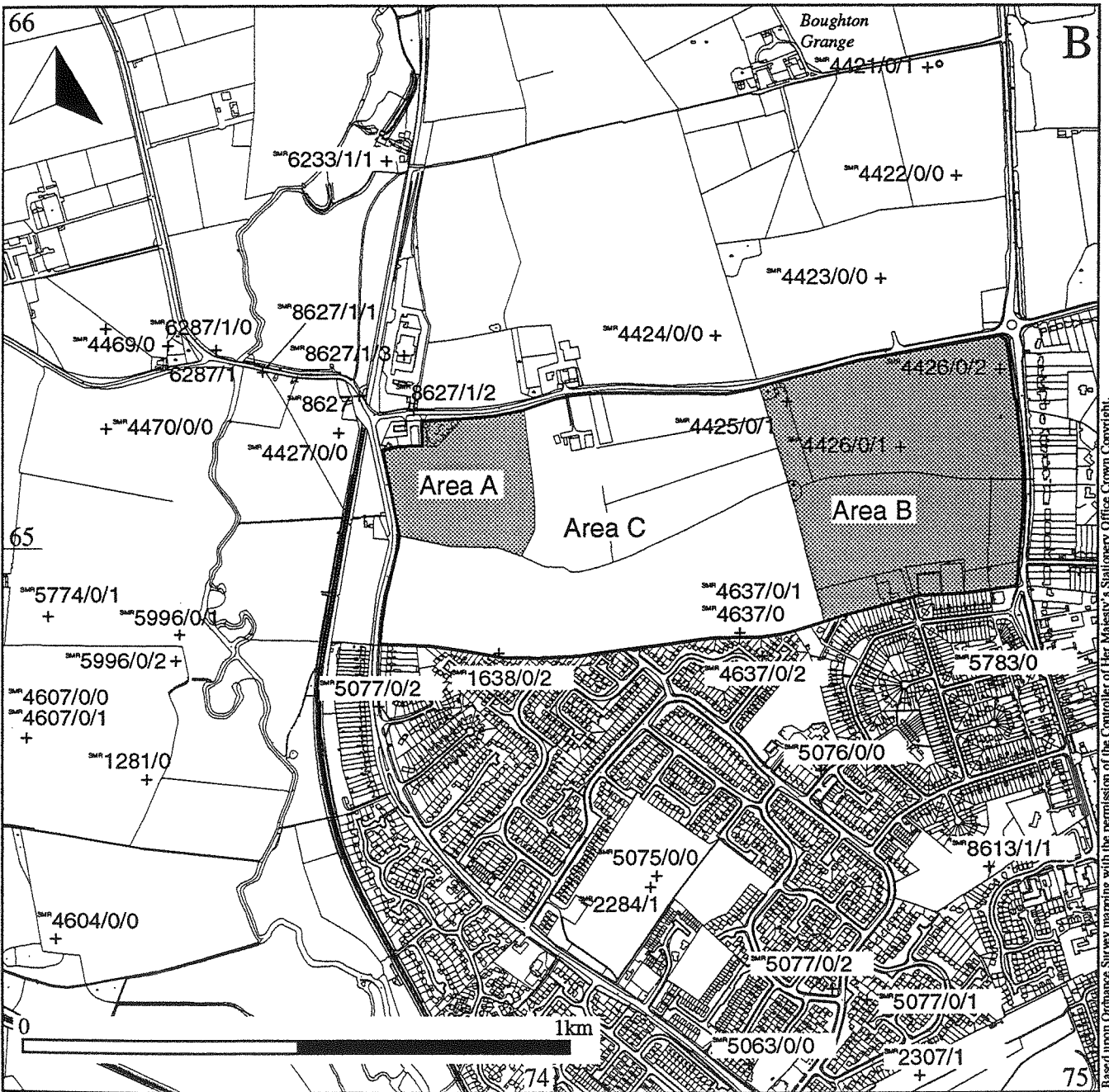
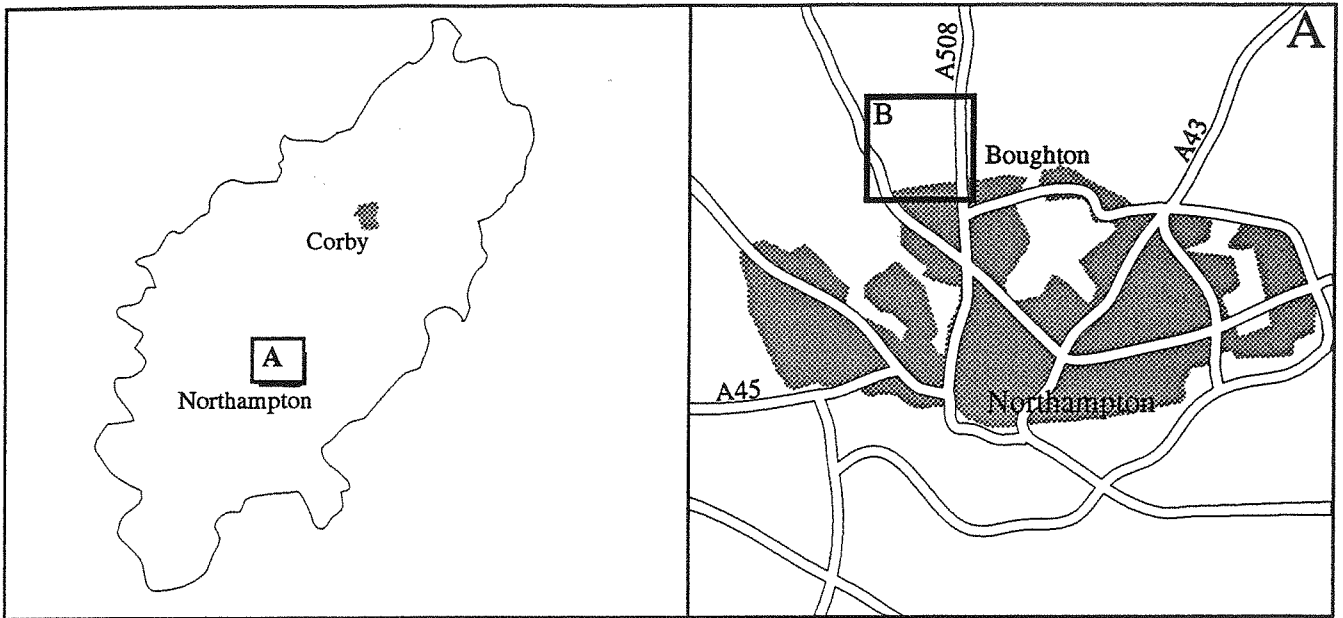
- 1.1 This desktop study was commissioned by Chapman Warren on behalf of Martin Grant Homes and Northamptonshire County Council in order to assess the archaeological potential of an area of land known as Buckton Fields in the parish of Boughton in Northamptonshire (fig.1). This study is required as part of the planning process (PA DA98/0020) concerning the possible development of the site. The study has been carried out in accordance with a specification drawn up by W. Wall in response to a Brief provided by Northamptonshire Heritage.
- 1.2 The area under consideration is shown within the heavy line on figure 1. Currently, approximately half of the area is unavailable to non-intrusive surveys which require site access. The shaded areas marked on figure 1 are accessible, the unshaded area is currently inaccessible.
- 1.3 The current land use on the site is agricultural. The current cropping regime includes areas of wheat, oilseed rape, pasture and set aside.

2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development site comprises 48 hectares of rolling agricultural land. The site varies in height from a low of 67.4m OD in the north-west corner to 114.9m OD in the south-east corner, a difference of over 46m. There is a pond in the centre of the east end of field 2, and evidence of quarrying along its north-west edge; there are derelict farm buildings along the northern boundary of field 3 (fig. 2).
- 2.2 The natural geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as Northampton Sand with Ironstone, together with smaller areas of Upper Lias Clay and Lower Estuarine Series deposits (British Geological Survey, England and Wales, Sheet No. 185, 1980 edition).
- 2.3 The proposed development lies on a generally west facing slope to the east of a tributary of the River Nene.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 In accordance with the requirements of Northamptonshire Heritage a number of non-intrusive surveys were carried out on the study area. Aerial Photograph Assessment was carried out by Rog Palmer (Appendix A), Geophysical Survey



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Figure 1 Location map showing development area (heavy line) and area currently available for survey (shaded)

was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Appendix B), Fieldwalking was carried out by David Hall (Appendix C).

- 3.2 David Hall carried out a survey of the historic maps in the Northamptonshire Record Office (NRO) and conducted an assessment of the historical importance of the hedgerows (Appendix D). The Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record and relevant secondary sources were consulted by Aileen Connor (Appendix E).
- 3.3 Utility Companies have been consulted for information regarding location of services (Appendix F).

4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT (R. Palmer Appendix A)

- 4.1 The assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of 55 hectares centred on SP 743 650 in order to identify and map accurately archaeological and natural features at a scale of 1:2500.
- 4.2 One archaeological feature, a double ditched trackway, was identified within the assessment area.
- 4.3 Four sites were indicated as of possible, but unlikely, archaeological origin.
- 4.4 The location of a Second World War defensive site has been identified and mapped at SP7465 6517 this confirms SMR4426/0/1.
- 4.5 SMR4426/0/2 is listed as a possible second ring-ditch at SP 7480 6530. The aerial photo survey did not locate any such feature and it is therefore probable that this SMR reference is an incorrect and confused reference to the Second World War defensive site listed at SMR4426/0/1.
- 4.6 The area to the south-east of the proposed development area contains a number of cropmarks now under modern housing development. The aerial photo survey showed that only one questionable linear ditch which may be recent came within 150m of the proposed development area, the remaining cropmarks (SMR5075/0/0) were centred much further to the south.

5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (Northamptonshire Archaeology Appendix B)

- 5.1 The detailed geophysical survey comprised a 50% sample of the available fields (areas A and B on figure 1, fields 1, 2 and 3 on figure 2).
- 5.2 Field 1: Nine groups of anomalies were located by the survey. The greatest density of probable archaeological features is located at the eastern end of the field and includes possible sub-rectangular and circular enclosure ditches, possible ring-ditches, pits and other fragmentary ditches.

5.3 Field 2: Eleven groups of anomalies were located by the survey. The greatest density of possible archaeological features is located at the north-west end of the field. The anomalies are interpreted as possible pits, enclosure ditches and ring-ditches. One of the ring-ditches is coincident with a circular feature identified from aerial photographs as a World War II installation. Two areas of modern disturbance were also identified in Field 2.

5.4 Field 3: No anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified in this field.

6 FIELD WALKING (David Hall, Appendix C)

6.1 Field 1, and the northern end of field 2 were walked, the remainder of field 2 and field 3 being both unsuitable for walking as the crops were too high.

6.2 Field 1: A thin scatter of flints likely to be Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in date was found. The scatter was too sparse to be representative of settlement. A very small scatter of Roman sherds may indicate a nearby Roman site, possibly to the east or south and outside the area available for study at this time. The only other finds were medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds consistent with manuring.

6.3 Field 2: Although only one transect was available to walk, this produced a number of flints which may be termed a 'lithic scatter' and may represent a significant concentration of flints, although the sample was too small to be certain.

7 HISTORICAL SURVEY (David Hall)

7.1 Open fields

The site lies in the western part of Boughton parish and was all open-field until enclosure in 1756. No ridge and furrow strips relating to these fields survives. In a modern ploughed landscape, the headlands of open-field agriculture survive as linear banks of soil (Hall 1982), sometimes obscured by hedges. In the case of Boughton some soil banks are of uncertain origin, as all the hedges were embanked at the enclosure. Banks that derive from open fields occur at the E and W extremities of the site. In the centre, the existing natural valleys are more likely to be boundaries than the nearby banked hedge.

8 PROTECTED HEDGEROWS (David Hall, Appendix D)

8.1 The report concludes that there are no protected hedgerows within the boundaries of the site.

9 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

- 9.1 There are three main entries listed within the proposed development site.
- 9.2 SMR4426/0, (4426/0/1 and 4426/0/2) identifies the presence of a World War II defensive site. SMR4426/0/1 identifies the presence of a ring-ditch relating to an anti-aircraft battery. The aerial photographic survey carried out for the present study (appendix A) has confirmed this to be accurate. The geophysical survey has identified two possible ring-ditches (H and J in field 2, Appendix B fig. 5) in close proximity to that identified by the aerial photographic survey. The signals identifying these features were not consistent with modern features, however (Peter Masters pers. comm.), and may relate to two entirely separate and much earlier features.
- 9.3 SMR4426/0/2 identifies a second ring-ditch some distance to the north-east of SMR4426/0/1. This ring-ditch has not been identified by the aerial photographic resurvey commissioned for this project, and the SMR entry for 4426/0/2 notes that this may be a confused entry for 4426/0/1. Geophysical survey also failed to identify any such feature. Present evidence would therefore imply that this record relates to an inaccurate identification of the World War II site identified by SMR4426/0/1.
- 9.4 SMR4425/0/1 relates to a Romano-British well containing pottery and preserved leather, found in 1936. Unfortunately there are three different locations for this find, only one of which places it within the confines of the proposed development site. The RCHM Inventory of Historical Monuments vol.3 places the find at SP 7445 6525 which is within the proposed development site boundaries. A second reference to the site in Volume 4 (RCHM) places it approximately 2000m to the north in the parish of Pitsford at SP742672. The two references both state that the find was located south of Boughton Grange, therefore the second reference is clearly incorrect. The original O.S card drawn from Northampton Museum has yet a third location at SP7450 6575. This grid reference is not listed on the SMR, but is referred to as doubtful. This doubt seems to have arisen from conflicting reports from a local farmer who did not remember the find to have been located at the grid reference listed on the original O.S card. The RCHM Vol. 3 entry states that the site has now been quarried away and this is consistent with the grid-reference for that entry; there are, however, a number of quarried areas in the vicinity so it may never be possible to verify the correct location for this find.
- 9.5 SMR 4637/0 relates to parallel linear ditches identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The aerial photographic survey (appendix A) has confirmed the presence of the ditches within the proposed development site (SMR 4637/0/1) and shown them to continue to the west. The ditches may mark a trackway of unknown date. The ditches may have continued east beneath the modern housing development (SMR4637/0/2) but this is unconfirmed by the aerial photographic survey (appendix A).



Figure 2 Plan showing results of aerial photographic, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys

- 9.6 SMR 1160/1/0 relates to antiquities found on the site of the castle at Northampton and quotes grid reference SP7485 6500, placing it within the boundaries of the proposed development area. This grid reference is clearly incorrect.

10 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

10.1 Prehistoric

The potential for finding remains of Mesolithic date have been identified as moderate, whilst the potential for finding remains of Neolithic to Bronze Age date have been identified as high in the Brief supplied by Northamptonshire Heritage.

Evidence for extensive prehistoric activity has been found in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Less than 1 km to the west of the development site Neolithic and Bronze Age sites have been identified by cropmarks, fieldwalking and excavation (SMR4605 SP 729 646 and SMR4606 SP 72705 64655), and a hoard of polished stone axes (SMR4606/0/3). Within 1 kilometer to the south of the proposed development site evidence for prehistoric activity has been found including worked flints and a leaf shaped arrowhead (SMR5063/0/0 and SMR5077/0/2). Little more than 0.5 kilometers to the north of the site are possible Bronze Age Round barrow earthworks (SMR) and several other apparently isolated Neolithic or Bronze Age Barrows have been recorded in the Pitsford and Boughton areas. Mesolithic flints have been recorded at Chapel Brampton and Duston in Northampton. A nationally important Neolithic causewayed camp is located approximately 2 kms to the south-west at Dallington Heath.

Within area C of the proposed development site, aerial photographic survey has identified a possible circular ditched enclosure which may be prehistoric in date. A possible lithic scatter has been identified along the northern edge of field 2, and a small number of Neolithic or Bronze Age flints were recovered from field 1. Although the latter were thought to be too sparse to represent settlement on their own, there is some correlation between them and the presence of anomalies picked up by geophysical survey which may represent evidence for prehistoric occupation.

10.2 Iron Age - Roman

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age or Roman periods has been identified as moderate to high in the Brief provided by Northamptonshire Heritage.

Iron Age and Roman remains have been recorded from several sites in the vicinity of the proposed development (SMR5077/0/2, SMR1638/0/2). An extensive cropmark site to the west of the site and on the opposite side of the River Valley (SMR4605) has evidence for Iron Age remains. The two parallel ditches which are recorded within the development area may also date to this period (SMR4637), and it is thought possible that a triple ditch system

(SMR4427/0/0) located to the west may continue into the proposed development site.

A Roman well may have been discovered within the boundaries of the proposed development site (SMR4425/0/1), unfortunately the grid reference given may be incorrect. Its possible location in the north-west corner of field 2 is within an area which has now been quarried away. Fieldwalking along a strip close to the possible findspot did not identify any finds of Roman date. Fieldwalking in Field 1 has identified a small scatter of Romano-British pottery sherds which, although infrequent, may indicate a Roman site within the proposed development area.

10.3 Saxon and Medieval

Remains dating to the Saxon or Medieval periods have been identified as having moderate or low potential in the Northamptonshire Heritage Brief.

No early or middle Saxon sites are known within the development area or in the immediate vicinity. The development area is, however, situated adjacent to the A508, known to the north as the "portway" which is thought to have been a main road into the centre of Northampton in Late Saxon times. It is thought possible that the road had its origins in a route between the royal "palace" in Northampton and the monastery at Brixworth in the Middle Saxon period.

The site is thought to have lain within open fields in the medieval period, and there is no additional evidence to dispute this.

10.4 Post-Medieval and modern

Remains dating to the post-medieval or modern periods have been identified as having moderate potential by the Northamptonshire Heritage Brief.

The site was open fields until they were enclosed in 1756. There is no evidence to suggest that any of the current hedges predate enclosure. Although there are a number of buildings of archaeological interest in the vicinity of the proposed development area (eg. a water mill to the north-west, SMR6233/1/1), there are none within the site itself.

There is evidence for World War II defensive works within the proposed development area in Field 2 (SMR4426/0/1) and just to the north-west of the proposed development area (SMR8627/1/1, SMR8627/1/2) there were World War II road blocks. An aerial photograph of the site taken in 1945 (appendix A) shows that the defences with ancillary buildings and trackways covered a large area of field 2.

Aerial photographs have identified cropmarks of a searchlight battery, but there are also a number of other linear cropmarks which may be associated with these defensive features. Geophysical survey has also shown anomalies within the vicinity of the cropmark which may or may not be associated with it.

A comparison of the geophysical survey with aerial photograph evidence shows that anomaly J in Field 2 closely coincides with the circular feature on aerial photographs interpreted as a Second World War installation. No other cropmarks coincided with the geophysical survey, although a linear feature was noted to the north-east in Field 2 running parallel with and to the north of linear anomalies A, C, G and L. These may be boundary ditches, the comment from aerial photo interpretation was to treat them as suspect due to the close alignment with the modern road, however, there is no suggestion of field

divisions from the historic map sources (Hall) and these ditches may, therefore represent more ancient boundaries

11 Conclusions

This study has shown that there are a number of potential archaeological sites within the study area.

11.1 Field 1

Possible archaeological features are clustered along the eastern boundary of this field. Dating is inconclusive, although a small number of flint flakes and Roman pottery sherds collected in the vicinity of the features suggest possible prehistoric and Roman activity.

11.2 Field 2

Archaeological features dating to World War II have been identified in this field but there are also a number of features which may be earlier in date. These features appear to represent ring-ditches, pits and enclosures. No dating evidence has been collected from the vicinity of these features. The sites and monuments record suggests that there is another ring-ditch in the north-east of the field; this, however, has not been confirmed by this study.

11.3 Field 3

No archaeological features have been detected in this field, however, this may be due to the large amounts of modern disturbances which may be masking archaeological features.

11.4 Area C

This area was not available for site inspection, however, archaeological features have been noted in the most southerly field including a possible trackway and a possible ring-ditch.

11.5 Evaluation trenches

It is suggested that evaluation trenches should be placed across areas of crop-marks and geophysical anomalies, and that the lithic scatter in field 2 should also be evaluated. The possible ring-ditch in the north-east of field 2 should also be targetted. Since non-intrusive surveys such as those used for this study do not show a complete picture of past landscapes it is suggested that those apparently blank areas are also investigated by intrusive trenching. It is suggested that it will not be necessary to investigate the quarried area or areas of modern disturbance indicated by the geophysical survey.

Appendix A Aerial photographic Assessment

Rog Palmer MA MIFA with Chris Cox MA MIFA

SUMMARY

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 55 hectares (centred SP743650) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and natural features. One archaeological feature, a double ditched trackway, was identified within the assessment area. Four sites were indicated as of possible, but unlikely, archaeological origin. The location of a Second World War defensive site has been identified and mapped. Photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500.

INTRODUCTION

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 55 hectares (centred SP743650) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. Mapping was to be at 1:2500.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface archaeological features – including ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripe cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Natural deposits can cause similar differences in crops and appear as colour changes in bare winter soils. The most informative photographs examined for this assessment were of fields under crop and thus differences in tone (or colour) or changes in crop growth were sought by the photo interpreter. Deeper soil advances cereal growth and paths of former water courses can be identified in this way: in this area, confirmation was provided by stereoscopic viewing which showed the major watercourses to be in hollowed ground. The edges and extents of such features tend to vary from year to year with the amount of ground moisture content. Mapping of former watercourses for this assessment indicates their approximate former extents. Smaller patches of deeper soil, or differences in soil content, have not been shown.

The most informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from specialist reconnaissance. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual product of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Unfortunately these vertical surveys are not necessarily flown at times of year that are best to record the crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and adjusted to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Library of Air Photographs (NLAP), Swindon. Additional photographs were examined at Northamptonshire County Council (NCC). Photographs included those resulting from specialist archaeological reconnaissance and routine vertical surveys.

Photo interpretation was begun on the Cambridge and Northamptonshire photographs by Rog Palmer. The information mapped was then compared against photographs at NLAP by Chris Cox (APS, Swindon) and amended as appropriate. Final compilation and drawing was by Rog Palmer.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Base maps

OS digital data were provided by the client and provided the majority of control information for rectification of the interpreted features.

Additional maps at 1:10560, were provided by David Hall.

Photo interpretation and mapping

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (1.5x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Interpretations were marked on overlays to individual prints following procedures described by Palmer and Cox (1993). All rectification was computer assisted and carried out using AERIAL 4.2 software (Haigh 1993).

AERIAL computes values for mismatch of control point placement between the photograph and map. In all rectifications prepared for this assessment these were less than $\pm 2.0\text{m}$. Rectified and plotted output was combined to form the basis of the finished digital plan that accompanies this assessment and has been reduced to 1:5000 to illustrate this report.

COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the area to comprise Jurassic and Cretaceous ironstone (series 544) with perhaps a narrow band of clay (series 712b) flanking the river valley beyond the western edge of the assessment area.

Archaeological and possible archaeological features

Only one feature was identified within the assessment area that is likely to be of archaeological origin, and that is the double ditched trackway visible discontinuously between SP74026492 and SP74456486.

Two hundred metres west of this (at SP73806496) is a small area best described as 'disturbed'. This was recorded on only one date as a patch of irregular growth in crop which is likely to reflect varied depths of soil below. This may indicate sub-surface archaeological features, but is more likely due to some other cause. Between this patch and the end of the trackway (at c.SP749649) are two straight linear features, aligned north-south, which probably indicate the presence of former (and 'recent') field divisions. The arc of a circle mapped at SP73976482 was probably caused by a turning vehicle.

Towards the north-east corner of the assessment area is a linear feature. This may be archaeological but its near-alignment to the modern boundary makes it suspect and it may be a more recent field division.

Given the clarity with which natural features have been recorded in this area (and also the small group of enclosures some 200m south) it seems probable that mapped record is representative of the sub-surface archaeological features within the area – or, at least, within those fields in which the natural has been visible (see below). The height exaggeration seen under stereoscopic examination of vertical photographs suggests there to be very few desirable places within the area for locating permanent occupation, with cut ditches and pits – but this may be an over-emphasis of relatively gentle topography.

A small group of enclosures, photographed to the south, was mapped (using 1:10560 control) to check whether it was likely to extend into the assessment area. The focus of the enclosures is over 300m south, centred SP742644, and one questionable linear ditch (probably recent) extends

to within about 150m of the assessment area. These features, now below modern housing, have not been included in the accompanying map.

Beyond the assessment area, in a small band of land centred SP737655, were earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation which probably indicate the extent of arable fields before landuse changed to meadow in the river valley. These strips survived as earthworks in 1990, the last date they were recorded.

Second World War features

The ring ditch, shown in blue on the map at SP74646519, remains from Second World War defences. Its ditch now affects crop growth in the same manner as do archaeological ditches and, but for the immediate post-war vertical photographs, this feature would have been classified as 'archaeological'. The illustration opposite shows the feature and its ancillary buildings and tracks, for which some evidence may be identified during field investigation.



Extract from a xerox copy of vertical photograph 106G/UK/775: 6022 (7 September 1945). NLAP: Crown copyright.

Non-archaeological features

The area appears dominated by what have been mapped as former watercourses flowing from east to west. These have shaped the modern land but are likely to considerably pre-date any human activity in the area. Their inclusion on the map is intended to help interpretation during field evaluation. The main courses appear to be fed by many smaller runnels flowing directly down slope from the higher ground.

Some photographs show very vague hints of what may be periglacial activity in the form of polygonal cracks, but the visible evidence has been too slight to allow further definition. This note is to warn of the possibility that there may be another level of subsoil disturbance which becomes visible when topsoil has been removed.

Land use

All fields within the assessment area have been in some kind of arable use for most of their photographed history. Two fields in the north-west of the area have been relatively uninformative: that centred SP738651, which could be partly clay covered (see soils, above); and its neighbour, centred SP740651, which has often been managed as a series of differently cropped strips. The remaining land has shown variously clear to slight sub-surface effects on the crops.

Aerial photographs examined

Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

Oblique photographs

SP742645 ZV 17-18 7 July 1959

Vertical photographs

RC8-FH 263-265 7 June 1983 1:10000

Source: National Library of Air Photographs (cover search 19539899)

Specialist collection¹

SP7464/7 15 July 1983
SP7465/2/29-30 7 June 1974
SP7465/3 6 July 1984
SP7456/4-5 26 May 1980

Vertical collection

106G/UK/719: 4029-4034 26 August 1945 1:12000
106G/UK/775: 6019-6025 7 September 1945 1:3500
106G/UK/775: 6037-6039 7 September 1945 1:3500
106G/UK/775: 6072-6074 7 September 1945 1:3500
CPE/UK/1994: 2248-2250 13 April 1947 1:9800
CPE/UK/1994: 4252-4254 13 April 1947 1:9800
CPE/UK/2334: 5005-5010 30 September 1947 1:4800
CPE/UK/2546: 4068-4070 26 March 1948 1:10000
CPE/UK/2546: 4231-4233 26 March 1948 1:10000
541/341: 4105-4106 15 August 1949 1:10000
541/611: 3005-3007 11 October 1950 1:10000
82/758: 15-17 8 April 1953 1:5200
82/758: 43-46 8 April 1953 1:5200
58/1122: 18-22 11 May 1953 1:5000
58/1122: 40-44 11 May 1953 1:5000
F21.542/97: 1-2 15 December 1954 1:10200
F21.542/97: 18-19 15 December 1954 1:10200
OS/56T4: 39-40 20 April 1956 1:4800
OS/56T4: 71-73 20 April 1956 1:4800
OS/56T18: 66-67 31 May 1956 1:4800
OS/56T18: 88 31 May 1956 1:4800
1F21.543/2409: 117-118 16 September 1963 1:10000
FSL/6565: 1939 25 October 1965 1:10000
FSL/6565: 1941 25 October 1965 1:10000

¹ Only prints additional to those held at Northampton are listed.

Source: Northamptonshire County Council

(relevant) Oblique photographs

SP738649	7364/021-023	11 July 1994
SP744649	7464/002	15 July 1983
	7464/003-004	31 July 1979
	7464/006	6 July 1984
	7464/017	18 July 1984
SP743654	7465/014	undated
SP748653	7465/001-005	17 June 1974
SP746652	7465/019-020	10 July 1979
	7465/021, 023	17 June 1974
	7465/025	6 July 1984

Vertical photographs

FSL/13489-13490	October 1971	1:12000
FSL/13543-13544	October 1971	1:12000
JAS/3690: 128-131	27 May 1990	1:10000

Most informative photographs

Archaeological features

NCC 7464/002, 017
NCC 7465/020, 025

South of area mapped: CUCAP: ZV 18

WW2 feature

106G/UK/775: 6022
58/1122: 44
NCC 7465/25

Natural

JAS/3690: 130
NCC 7364/021
NCC 7464/002, 017
NCC 7465/020, 025,

REFERENCES

Haigh, J.G.B., 1993. A new issue of AERIAL – Version 4.20. *AARGnews* 7, 22-25.

Palmer, R. and Cox, C., 1993. *Uses of aerial photography in archaeological evaluations. IFA Technical Paper* 12.

SSEW, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: sheet 4: Eastern England (1:250,000)*. Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden.

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Appendix B Geophysical Survey

Northamptonshire Archaeology

ABSTRACT

Detailed geophysical survey of 50% of the development area produced some significant results which indicate surviving archaeological remains. These consist of enclosure ditches, ring ditches and pits. Their date and nature at this stage are unknown.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit commissioned a detailed geophysical survey on land at Buckton Fields, Boughton, Northampton. The site lies to the north of the Whitehills area of Northampton situated between Welford Road (A5199) to the west, Harborough Road North to the east and Brampton Lane to the north (Fig. 1; centred on NGR SP 742651).
- 1.2 A magnetometer survey was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology, between August and September 1999, in order to define and characterise any archaeological features.
- 1.3 The survey comprised a 50% sample of the available area, covering approximately 12ha and conformed to a project design laid out in a brief provided by Northamptonshire Heritage during March 1999.

2. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 Fields 1 and 2 are currently under arable cultivation, field 3 is set-aside. The site lies on an undulating west-facing slope of the Upper Nene Valley. Field 1 slopes from east to west with a slight plateau towards the south-east corner. Field 2 is fairly flat except its easternmost side where there is a gentle slope to the west. Towards the centre of the east end of the field is a pond encircled by trees while to its south is a fairly steep rise to a plateau. Field 3 undulates from east to west with derelict remains of farm buildings half-way along its northern boundary (Fig 1).
- 2.2 The natural geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as Northampton Sand with Ironstone, together with smaller areas of Upper Lias Clay and Lower Estuarine Series deposits (British Geological Survey, England and Wales, Sheet No. 185, 1980 edition).

3. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 3.1 The geophysical survey comprised a 50% sample over three fields covering approximately 12ha. Fields 1 to 3 were divided into transects 40m wide and

spaced 40m apart and were configured in order to provide an even coverage of the survey area.

Technique

- 3.2 The survey was carried out using two Geoscan Research FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometers. A total of 268 grids, each 20m x 20m (11ha), were surveyed, in order to detect any archaeological features. The remaining parts of the survey were not examined due to modern disturbances. Parallel traverses were made from north to south at walking pace, with individual readings taken at 0.25m intervals using a sample trigger for the rapid recording of data. The sensor alignment or balance was checked upon the completion of each grid square and tilt error was maintained below $\pm 2nT$ per ± 20 degrees.
- 3.3 All data was downloaded in the field into a Toshiba lap-top computer using Geoplot 2.01, and was analysed using Geoplot 3 for windows (Beta version). Low magnetism is represented as white and high magnetism as black in the resultant plots (Figs 2-5). The data were processed using zero mean functions to correct the unevenness of the plots and in order to give a smoother graphical appearance.
- 3.4 The data were also despiked, thereby reducing extreme readings sometimes caused by stray iron fragments and spurious effects due to the inherent magnetism of soils.

Analysis and Interpretation of Results

- 3.5 The magnetometer results indicated the presence of significant anomalies shown in the resultant plots, denoting boundary ditches, ring ditches, and pits (Figs 2-6). The information of individual readings is represented as enhanced data. The plotting parameters are -2 (shown as white) to +3 standard deviates (shown as black) with a contrast factor of 2.
- 3.6 Field 1 (Figs 2 and 3)
 - 3.6.1 Transect 1 was located parallel to the Welford Road. A single linear anomaly (A) at the southern end of the transect indicates the remains of a possible boundary ditch. No other significant anomalies were detected.
 - 3.6.2 Transect 2, 40m east of and parallel to transect 1, shows a curvilinear anomaly (B) denoting a ditch.
 - 3.6.3 Transect 3 produced some significant anomalies in the southern half of the resultant plot. Anomaly (C) indicates part of a sub-rectangular feature possibly denoting an enclosure ditch. In its south-west angle is part of a concentric anomaly (D) which may represent the ploughed out remains of a ring ditch. To the south and west of the enclosure are a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies (E) indicating fragmentary remains of ditches. Also there are three individual anomalies to the west of anomaly (C) denoting the remains of possible pits. To the north of these remains there appears to be a further group

of anomalies (F) that could represent an oval enclosure although the pattern suggest that a geological origin is more likely.

3.6.4 Transect 4 adjacent to the eastern hedge boundary of the field indicated features which extend into the field to the east. At approximately 60m along the transect from the N a linear anomaly (G), orientated east to west, denotes a probable boundary ditch. Further south part of a sub-circular anomaly (H) can be seen in the resultant plot denoting the presence of a possible ring ditch. Towards the far end of the transect a single linear anomaly (J) running diagonally across the plot denotes a possible enclosure ditch.

3.7 Field 2 (Figs 4 and 5)

3.7.1 Field 2 is located in the angle to the south of Brampton Lane and Harborough Road North (A508). A narrow piece of land at the west side of field 2 contains a piggery. This was not surveyed due to its overgrown state and scattered farm machinery as the closeness of such obstacles would have caused much magnetic interference. As a result the transect configuration was altered to compensate for this.

3.7.2 No significant anomalies were detected in transects 5 and 6.

3.7.3 Transect 1 shows some significant anomalies. A linear anomaly (A) at the centre of the plot which may represent a possible ditch which aligns with those detected in transects 2, 3, and 4. At the southern end of the transect, two rectilinear anomalies (B) can be seen and may indicate probable enclosure ditches.

3.7.4 Transect 2 revealed linear anomalies (C) aligned north-west to south-east which may indicate the remains of ditches. These have been truncated by areas of modern disturbance (D). Further south, a circular arrangement of individual anomalies (E) can be clearly seen and could denote pits. These occur inside a rectilinear anomaly (F) shown in the plot as fragmented ditch alignments. No other significant anomalies are apparent.

3.7.5 Transect 3 showed a number of anomalies in the southern half of the survey area. At approximately 110m from the N end are two linear anomalies (G) aligned east to west denoting possible former field boundaries or plough/crop lines. Immediately south of the linear features are two curvilinear anomalies (H), possibly indicating the remains of former ring ditches, one of which is magnetically stronger than the other. Adjacent to ring ditch (J) is an anomaly (K) probably denoting fragmentary remains of a rectangular enclosure. the plot.

3.7.6 Transect 4 produced a single linear anomaly (L) which aligns with anomalies A, C, and G indicating a possible boundary ditch, extends across the field.

3.8 Field 3 (Fig 6)

3.8.1 Field 3 is located immediately south of field 2 and north of the Whitehills housing estate and west of Harborough Road North (A508). The only anomalies represent modern disturbances. No significant anomalies of an archaeological nature were found.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Fields 1 and 2 revealed some archaeological remains perhaps representing part of a settlement and its attendant fields. Their date at this stage, remains unknown. Field 3 produced no significant anomalies due to its present state.

Project Manager: Christopher Burgess, MIFA

Geophysics Survey: Peter Masters, BA HND PIFA and Erlend Hindmarch, BSc

Text: Peter Masters

Illustrations: Peter Masters

Northamptonshire Archaeology
27th september 1999

SCHEDULE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig.1 - Location map of site

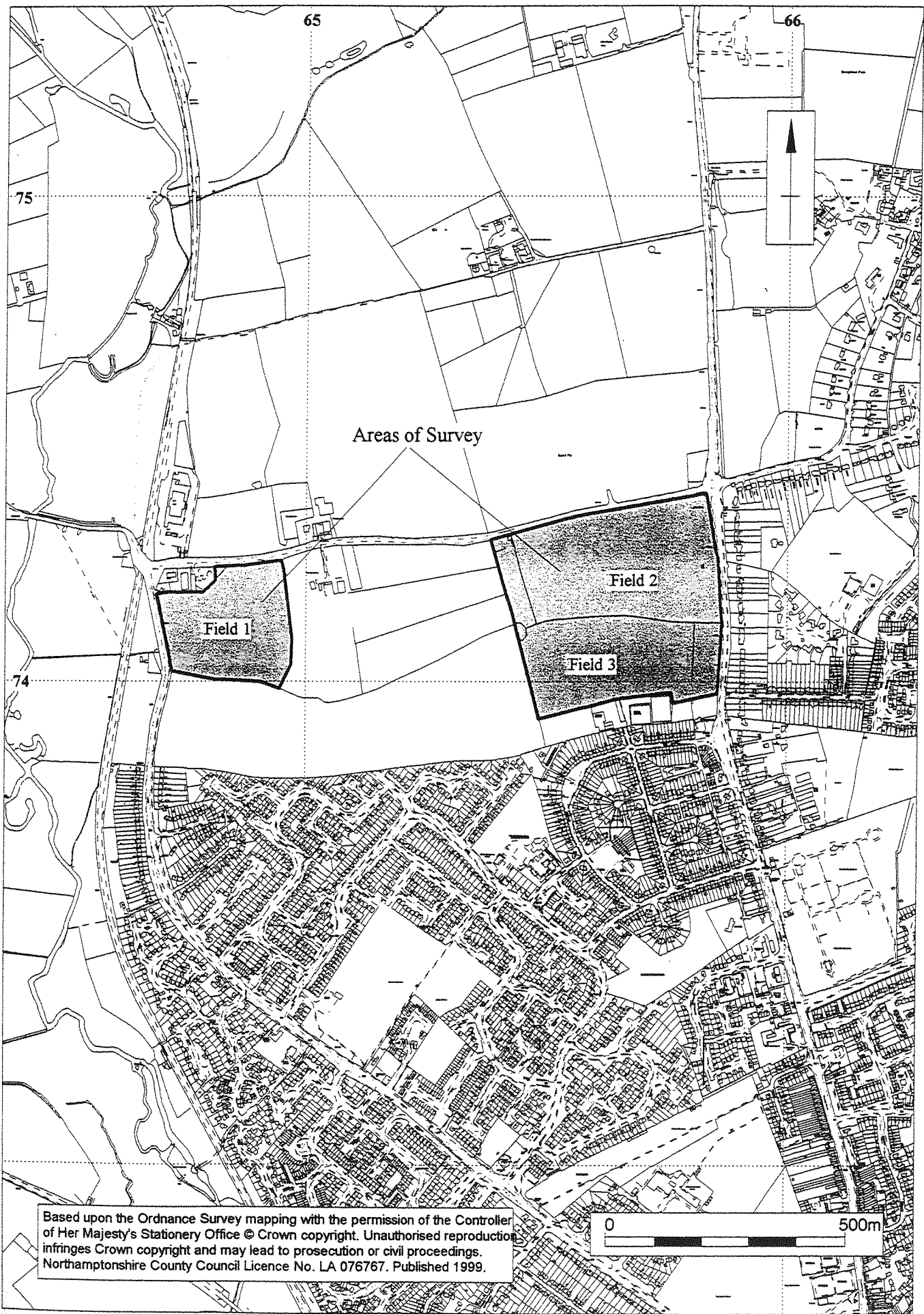
Fig. 2 - Grey scale plots of field 1

Fig. 3 - Interpretation, field 1

Fig. 4 - Grey scale plots of field 2

Fig. 5 - Interpretation, scale: 1:1250

Fig. 6 - Grey scale plots of field 3,



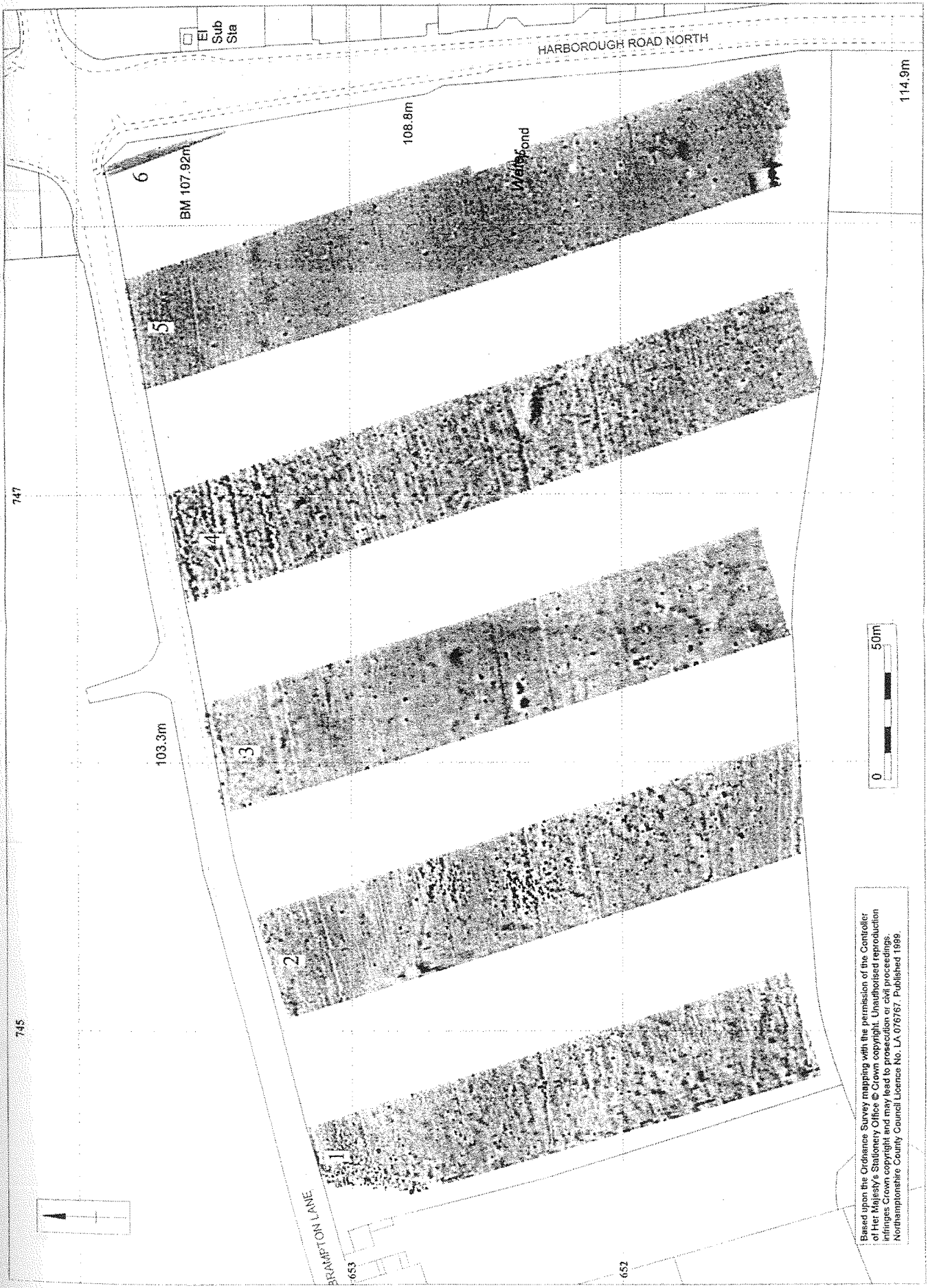
Appendix B: Geophysical survey. *Figure 1: Location map of site*



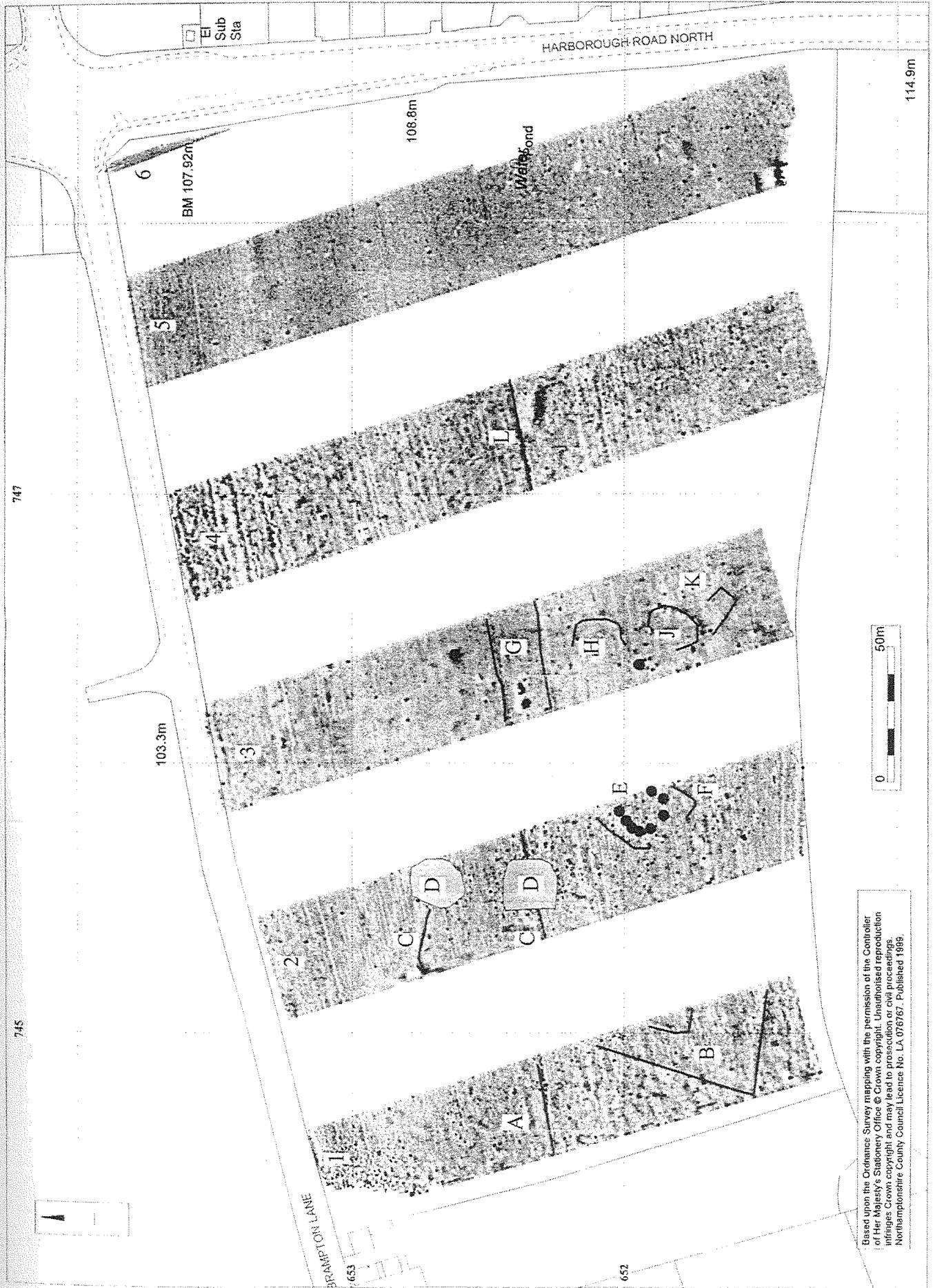
Appendix B: Geophysical survey. *Figure 2: Grey scale plots of field 1*



Appendix B: Geophysical survey. *Figure 3*: Field 1, interpretation



Appendix B: Geophysical survey. Figure 4: Grey scale plots of field 2



Appendix B: Geophysical survey. Figure 5: Field 2, interpretation

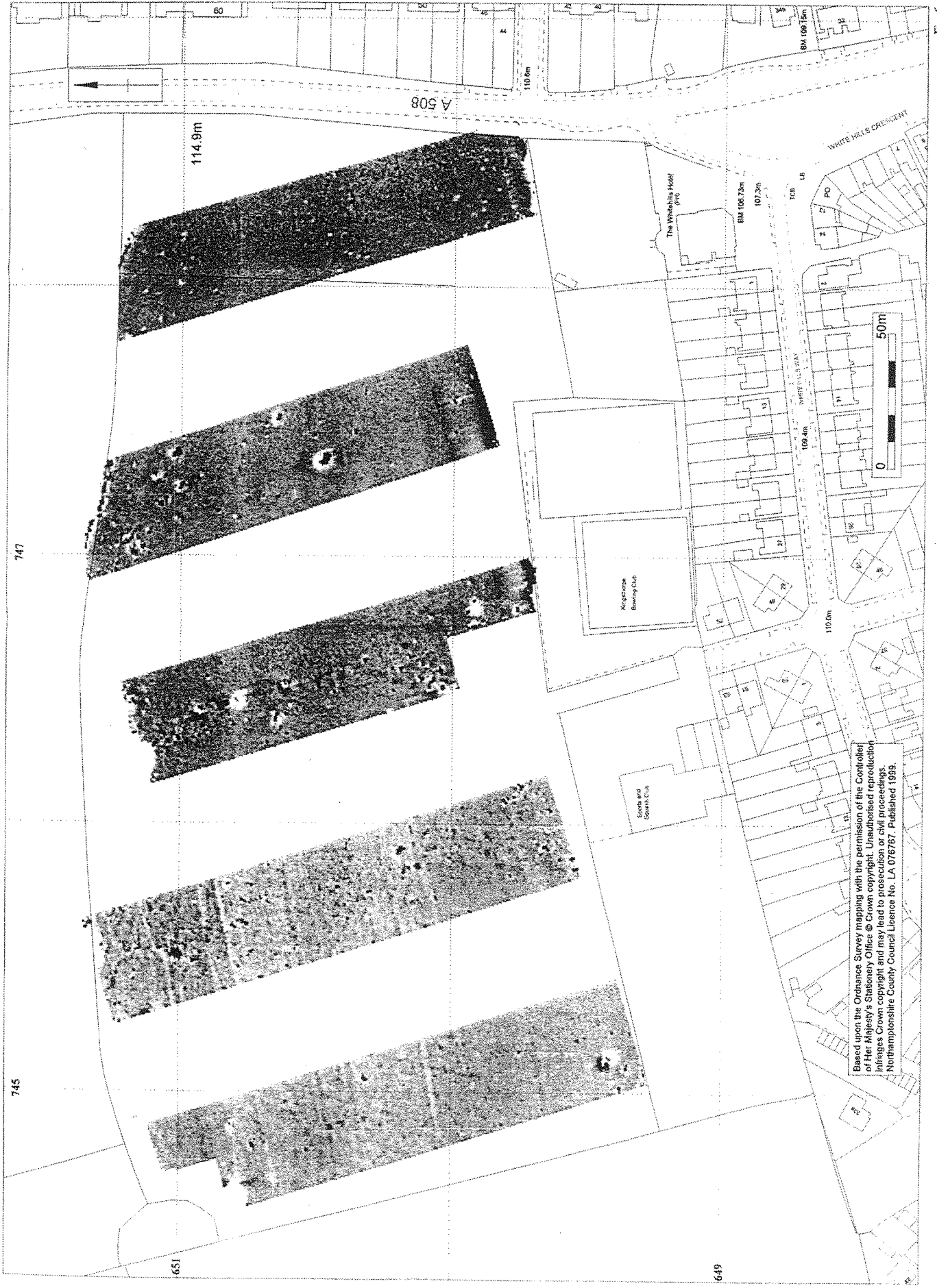


Fig. 6

Appendix B: Geophysical survey. Figure 6: Grey scale plots of field 3

Appendix C Archaeological Fieldwalking

David Hall

Site ground condition

Little of the area was in suitable condition for fieldwork, which requires weathered plough or a thin growth of crops. Only the field at the NW and a narrow strip at the NE could be examined, as described below. The remainder of the site was abandoned stubble and grassland, or was covered with crops in an advanced state of growth (14th and 24th March 1999).

Fieldwork results

The site contains no archaeological earthworks other than the furlong boundaries already described and two small areas of stone quarrying either side of the pig farm next to the present road. Recovery of artefacts was limited and is described below for each of the visible areas.

Field 1, centred SP 7385 6515

Ground and light conditions

The field was planted with autumn sown oats, which on 14th March 1999 was moderately well advanced in growth, with plant leaves touching in places. Because of the wet winter, weed growth was substantial and no recent spraying had been possible. It was therefore impossible to observe the ground satisfactorily. However, the earlier spraying tractor tracks, spaced at 18.75m were almost bare and adequately weathered. Normally these would be avoided because artefacts would be pressed into the soil by recent usage.

The tractor tracks were aligned E-W in 11 rows, the last at the S being very short where it ran into the headland. There was slight curvature in the centre of the field. Both wheelmarks together add up to about 0.6m viewing width. The surrounding headland was 95m wide, and, because of overlapping planting and multiple machine turning marks, was not in very good viewing condition. A small strip (0.2m wide) was left bare at the extreme edge around the whole field.

Light conditions were bright sunshine initially, necessitating viewing of the rows from the sunward side; lighting improved as a slight cover of thin cloud developed.

The wheelmark transects, spaced at 18.75m were the only possible samples to take. Although not as requested in the brief, the transect width is quite adequate to assess the presence or absence of archaeological artefacts. No

further follow-up with grid collection is possible this season, and from the results discussed below, further work is unlikely to produce much more information.

Results

The field slopes down to the west. The higher ground consists of stony and rather sandy soil of the Northampton Sand and Ironstone series. The bottom, western third has more clayey soil that balls when damp. There are no earthworks apart from a medieval furlong boundary at the SW, represented by a linear bank of soil. It lies on a knoll that is partly natural.

There is a thin scatter of post-medieval pottery, mostly 19th century, that was not collected. Older artefacts of pottery and flint are plotted on Fig 2 and listed in Table 1. The transects were numbered W1-W11 north to south. There was a thin scatter of flints of various dates. Of likely Neolithic date is W7-1 and W10-2. Other flints are very rough and likely to be of Early Bronze Age date. The concentration was typical of background activity during the prehistoric period on light soils in the region, and does not indicate that there was any settlement or other industrial activity.

The 4 Roman sherds recovered at the SW of the field do not lie in sufficient concentration to indicate much activity. However, as the background of Roman sherds in the region is normally zero, they suggest there is a Roman site somewhere in the fairly immediate vicinity, to the E or S.

The few medieval sherds are consistent with manuring as part of open-field agriculture.

Field 2 at the NE of the site, centred SP 747 653

The area as a whole has been abandoned to agriculture, apart from a small pig farm. The only visible part was a ploughed strip 12.75m wide at the N (made to dissuade occupation by caravans). The soil is sandy at the E, becoming more stony with ironstone towards the west. The western 106m were quarried away. The strip was in good weathered condition, free of weeds. A single transect was walked along the centre under good diffuse light conditions. Apart from post-medieval sherds concentrated at the east, the only finds were flints.

The total found, at 10 flints in a 250m length of 2m width pick-up, averages one flint in 50 square metres, so approaching a density to qualify as a 'lithic scatter'. Flint no. 2 was a fire-cracked fragment, flint no. 4 is probably natural, the remainder are all rough, unpatinated flakes of Bronze Age date, no. 5 having retouching. Additionally 2 more flints were recovered from outside the transect line, one a patinated blade (probably Neolithic) with later retouching. Without more land being ploughed and searched it is impossible to say whether there is a significant concentration of flints.

Two cropmarks occur in the eastern area. The circular one deriving from a 1940's searchlight has no surface remains in the scrub. The linear cropmark running east-west, corresponds closely with a landuse change from stubble to scrub and may be a modern field division. A boundary in this position is marked on the OS SP 76NW, 1:10,560 map, dated 1958. The linear track-like cropmark in the south-centre of the site lies on land not available for inspection. The geological cropmarks plotted from aerial photographs are caused by linear gullies, clearly visible on the ground, and are of glacial or older geological origin.

Conclusions

The site has been adequately sampled at the NW, where no further action is required. The remainder remains unassessed; from the soil type and topography there is potential for prehistoric and Saxon activity, as is known from the nearby parish of Brixworth lying in a similar situation to Boughton (Hall and Martin 1979, Martin & Hall 1980)

Bibliography and Abbreviations

NRO Northamptonshire Record Office

Hall, D. 1989. *Medieval Fields*, Shire Publications.

Hall, D. and Martin, P. 1979. 'Brixworth, Northamptonshire, an Intensive Archaeological Survey', *J. British Archaeol. Assoc.* 122, 1-6.

Martin, P. and Hall, D. 1980. 'Brixworth, Northamptonshire, New Evidence for early Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture', *Beds. Archaeol. .J.* 14, 5-14.

Table 1. List of finds from the NW area

W1-1	flint flake:
W1-2	firecracked flint fragment.
W2	no finds
W3	no finds
W4-1	flint flake with some reworking:
W4-2	small flake.
W5-1	flint flake::
W5-2	flint flake with some reworking
W5-3	rim of 13th century bowl.
W6-1	sherd, 13th century
W6-2	patinated flint flake
W6-3	sherd, 13th century
W6-4	patinated flint flake
W6-5	rough flint core;
W6-6	flint flake with serration.
W7-1	Slightly patinated flint blade (Neolithic) with later reworking::

W7-2	RB grey ware
W7-3	RB grey ware
W7-4	unpatinated flake.
W8-1	worked thin flat flake, almost like a late leaf-shaped arrowhead.
W9-1	flint flake;
W9-2	Fire-cracked flint flake;
W9-3	RB sherd.
W10-1	13th century sherd
W10-2	flint blade fragment with slight patination
W10-3	RB sherd
W11-1	1 RB sherd

Appendix D Cartographic Record and Protected Hedgerows

David Hall

No open-field map is known to survive, although a small part of the site is shown on an estate map of 1720 (NRO Map 4531). No field details are given. A few topographical names for the area are given in the enclosure award (NRO, Enclosure Award, Boughton 39P/19), and some of these can be identified in earlier documents, such as the 1684 glebe terriers that refer to Barrow Field and a *Iey* in South Heath and a rood in Jackmakers Ferns.

The open fields were enclosed and the modern hedged landscape formed in 1756, pursuant to a private act of enclosure. No map survives, but a plan can be reconstructed from the descriptions of the new properties given in the Award of 1756. Later maps at the Northamptonshire Record Office show particular farms and have no relevance to the present site.

The current legislation on hedgerows protects hedges that pre-date Parliamentary Enclosure Acts (Hedgerows Regulations 1997). Reconstruction of the plan of the western part of Boughton shows that all the landscape was previously open (ie without hedges) from the neighbouring Pitsford parish boundary (north) to the Kingsthorpe boundary (south). The only exception is a small area of old enclosure associated with a mill, lying outside of and to the NW of the present site.

Details of the Enclosure Award are given below. The earl of Strafford had a large plot, 484 acres, stretching from the Pitsford to Kingsthorpe boundaries and to some of Brampton on the west, with the Rev. W. Jackson in the SW corner. Jackson, 177 acres, touched Kingsthorpe on the south, some of Brampton on the West and the small plots of Strafford and J. Robinson on the SW. These last two and that of Anne Isted took in all the remaining ground to Kingsthorpe and Brampton, showing that there was no old enclosure. The

description of the road to Brampton Bridge identifies the approximate position of Jack Furzes (the Jackmakers Ferns of 1684) and Mandell Hole, the latter being the small valley on the northern side of the site. The present site lies mainly in the south of the rectory plot, and its southern boundary is the ancient parish and township boundary with Kingsthorpe.

There are, therefore, no protected hedgerows on the Boughton site.

NRO Boughton enclosure Award
(Enclosure Award, Boughton 39P/19)

Descriptions of allotments and roads on the west.

p 15 Rev W Jackson, rector of Boughton for glebe & for tithes;

I: in Bridge Field 1 77a 0r 29p

bounded N & E by 1st mentioned great allotment of the earl of Strafford in Sallad, Bridge & West Barrow Fields, remainder of N by the earl's paper mill holme in Boughton. NW & W by the brook that parts Boughton fields and Brampton Grounds, small part S by Brainton Bridge, part W by small allotment to earl in Sindry Meadow, part W by allotment to J Robinson in Sindry Meadow, part S by North Field Closes in parish of Kingsthorpe & remainder of S by common & open fields of Kingsthorpe

II: little plot in West Barrow Field containing 8a 0r 5p

bounded E by allotment of Hugh Lovell, NE by road between Boughton and the same allotment on W

side, S end by 1st great allotment to earl Strafford

p. 19 Earl of Strafford.

Great plot in Sallad, Bndge & West Barrow fields, containing 484a 1r 13p

bounded N by said earl's allotment in Pisford. N & NW allotment for Boughton Charity lands in Pisford, NE & NW, earl's allotment in Pisford, part W, small N, part W by a brook that parts Boughton with Brampton Grounds, part W by earl's Mill Holme in Boughton, part S part W by Great Allotment

to W Jackson, part S by Kingsthorpe open fields, part E by allotment to Hugh Lovell, part N, part E.

small allotment to W Jackson, part N & part E by road that goes between the town of Boughton and the said allotment, part W, part N, part E, part SE, part S by a close of the earl's called Bushv Close, another part E by road that leads to Boughton, part N, part E, part S by earl's Park in Boughton, on part NE, part E, remainder W by earl's Park, part S by allotment to Stephen Lamaton, remainder S allotment to Anne Watts, Spinster, remainder of N great allotment of W Hull in Pisford

p. 22 in Bridge Field in Sindry Meadow containing 14a 0p 0r bounded E, NE, N by Great Allotment of W Jackson, W & N by small allotment to Mrs Anne Isted, NW' & W by brook that parts Boughton & Brampton grounds, remainder S by allotment to Sir J Robinson

p.43 Sir John Robinson, plot in late Bridge Field in Sindry Meadow, 14 0 20 bounded E by Great Allotment of W Jackson W & N by small allotment of earl Strafford, W, N, S by brook dividing Brampton Grounds, remainder S & W by Kingsthorpe

p.45 Mrs Anne Isted, in Sindry meadow 2 1 2 bounded N by Brampton Bridge, E & S by small allotment to earl Strafford, NW the Brampton brook

p.33 Hugh Lovell, in West & Middle Barrow fields 71a Or 2 bounded NE by road from Boughton to this plot, NE etc etc, S part N and SE by Kingsthorpe common fields

p.54 present great turnpike roads from Northampton to Market Harborough and to Leicester shall be left 54 ft wide between ditches.

road 40ft from the pound in Boughton by E side of Bushy Close over Coney Hills, across the great turnpike to Market Harborough down Jack furzes through part of the great allotment of earl Strafford, through the allotment of W Jackson by N end of Mandell Hole & down Bridge Leyes to Brampton Bridge [*the road to the N of the site*].

Appendix E SMR Records Within or on the Boundaries of the Study Area

SMR No	Period	Grid ref	Description
Area C			
4637/0/1	Uncertain	SP7430 6490	Ditches
4637/0/2	Uncertain	SP7440 6480	2 parallel ditches, poss continuation of 4637/0/1
9999/0/0	Uncertain	SP7390 6480	Minor Road
1638/0/0	Iron Age	SP7384 6475	2 IA pot sherds found in garden of 109 Sherwood Ave.
5077/0/2	Romano-British	SP7370 6470	RB pot sherds, med pot sherds, quern, prehist flints
4427/0/0	Uncertain	SP736 652	Human Skull fragments
8627	World War II	SP7365 6527	Military installations
Field 1			There are no SMR entries within Field 1
Field 2			
4425/0/1	?Iron Age/Romano-British	SP 7445 6525	RB well & RB pot and leather grid ref doubtful
	?Iron Age	SP 742 672	2 quernstones
4426/0	Uncertain	SP74725 65235	Mid point between 4426/0/1 and 4426/0/2.
4426/0/1	World War II	SP7465 6517	World War II Searchlight Battery, approximately ?75m diameter with an entrance to the north, located by a cropmark on aerial photograph.
4426/0/2	Uncertain	SP7480 6530	Ring ditch, 75ft in diameter, located by a cropmark on aerial photograph. Possible confusion, may be the same as 4426/0/1
Field 3			There are no SMR entries within Field 3
Within 1 km of site			
SP74 64			
4637/0/2	Uncertain	SP 7440 6480	Two parallel ditches, cropmark
2284/1	?Modern	SP 7419 6437	Park
2307/1	Modern	SP 7470 6403	Allotments
4424/0/0	Uncertain		Ditched Trackway Cropmark
5063/0/0	Prehistoric	SP 7437 6405	Finds of prehistoric worked flints, including leaf shaped arrowhead
5075/0/0	Uncertain	SP 742 644	3 hectares of enclosures and linear features
5076/0/0	Uncertain	SP 745 646	Unclassified cropmarks
5077/0/1	Uncertain	SP 746 642	Unclassified cropmarks
5077/0/2	Romano-British	SP 7370 6470	Romano-British finds from building work
5083/0	Medieval	SP 743 640	13th century potsherds
5783/0	?Medieval	SP 74800 64750	North-south ditch
8613/1/1	WWII	SP 7486 6447	Road Block
SP 73 64			
5077/0/2	Romano-British	SP 737 647	Romano-British finds (RCHM gives incorrect location, see SP 74 64)

1638/0/2	Iron-Age	SP 7384 6475	Iron-Age pottery found in the garden of 109 Sherwood Avenue.
5774/0/1	Uncertain	SP 7310 6490	Cropmark ditches and pits
5996/0/1	Modern/post-medieval?	SP 73300 64850	Field system identified by geophysics and trial excavation
5996/0/2			
4607/0/0	Romano-British	SP 7309 6464	Romano-British finds from fieldwalking
4607/0/1	Romano-British	SP 7309 6464	Archaeological Evaluation
1281/0	Uncertain Prehistoric	SP 7325 6460	Settlement evidence found by fieldwalking, trial trenching and cropmarks
4604/0/0	Romano-British, Prhistoric	SP 7310 6430	Surface scatter of Romano-British and prehistoric finds from fieldwalking.
SP73 65			
6233/1/1	Post-Medieval	SP 737 657	Corn grinding water mill
6287/1/0	Post-Medieval	SP 733 654	Mile Post
6287/1	?Medieval-Modern	SP 7340 6537	Road
4469/0	Neolithic-Bronze Age	SP 7320 6540	Large Flint assemblage found by field walking
4470/0/0	Mesolithic	SP 7320 6520	Flints found by field walking
8627/1/1	World War II	SP 7365 6527	Road block adjacent to Boughton level crossing
8627/1/2	World War II	SP 7375 6525	Road block east of Boughton level crossing
8627/1/3	World War II?	SP 7373 6535	Cold store
4427/0/0	Uncertain	SP 73600 65200	Fragments of human skull
SP 74/65			
1160/1/0	?Medieval	SP 7485 6500	Antiquities found on the site of the castle at Northampton. <i>This grid reference can not be correct as it places Northampton Castle within the confines of the planning application area.</i>
4421/0/1	?Bronze Age	SP 7471 6589	Earthwork, possibly a Round Barrow
4422/0/0			
4423/0/0			
4424/0/0			

Appendix F Location of Live Services

Information on live services within the study area has been sought.

GAS: Transco have provided maps showing the location of gas pipes within the area. Gas pipes are shown running along the edge of Harborough Road North, to the west of the site.

WATER: Anglian Water Services Ltd have provided maps showing the location of water mains within the area. Water pipes are shown running along Harborough Road North, Welford Road and within the eastern part of Field 3.

ELECTRICITY: East Midlands Electric have provided maps showing the location of live services. The services appear to be mainly confined to the road edges around the site. The maps indicate that some services may be connected to derelict buildings in the north of field 3.



Cambridgeshire
County Council

Education, Libraries
and Heritage

The Archaeological Field Unit
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap
Fulbourn
Cambridge CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946