

Archaeological Evaluation  
at Moulton College  
Holcot Site,  
Moulton,  
Northamptonshire



**Archaeological  
Evaluation Report**



April 2013

**Client: Mott MacDonald on behalf of  
Moulton College**

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**Archaeological Evaluation at Moulton College Holcot Site, Moulton,  
Northamptonshire**

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## Table of Contents

<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	7
1.2 Geology and topography.....	7
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	7
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	9
<b>2 Aims and Methodology.....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Aims.....	11
2.2 Methodology.....	11
<b>3 Results.....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	12
3.2 Trench 1.....	12
3.3 Trench 2.....	12
3.4 Trench 3.....	12
3.5 Trench 4.....	13
<b>4 Discussion and Conclusions.....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 Overview.....	14
4.2 Significance.....	15
4.3 Recommendations.....	15
<b>Appendix A. Finds Reports.....</b>	<b>16</b>
A.1 Pottery.....	16
<b>Appendix B. Environmental Reports.....</b>	<b>17</b>
B.1 Environmental samples.....	17
<b>Appendix C. Bibliography .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Appendix D. OASIS Report Form .....</b>	<b>20</b>

### List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map with development area outlined red, trenches overlaying cropmark features and HER entries
- Fig. 2 Archaeological trenches and modern landscaping, taken from contour survey (supplied by Mott MacDonald)
- Fig. 3 Trench 1 (plan, sections and plate)
- Fig. 4 Trenches 2, 3 and 4 (sections and plates)

### List of Tables

- Table 1 Saxon and medieval NHER records listed in the DBA (Sugrue 2013)
- Table 2 Context list
- Table 3 Pottery
- Table 4 Environmental samples

### List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 1 looking north
- Plate 2 Trench 2 looking north
- Plate 3 Trench 3 looking east
- Plate 4 Trench 4 looking south

## Summary

*On 8th April 2013 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation at Moulton College Holcot Site, Moulton, Northamptonshire in advance of development of student residences, related access roads and car parking.*

*The evaluation found three ditches in the northernmost trench, but no features were found in the three other trenches. Shallow archaeological remains may only survive within the northern part of the proposed development area as recent landscaping work for allotments etc. may have truncated any features or deposits on the southern and eastern sides.*

*In the northern trench, two of the three ditches contained small assemblages of Late Saxon/early medieval pottery. Small to moderate quantities of charred grain from bulk environmental samples suggest that waste from settlement activity lay within the vicinity. Two of the ditches within this trench have been recorded as linear cropmarks heading towards Castle Hill less than 100m to the north, a site known for its medieval manor. Other cropmarks suggest the area had contained a sub-rectangular enclosure and other linear ditches. Collectively the evidence suggests the Castle Hill/ Moulton College Holcot site may represent a Late Saxon and/or early medieval settlement covering an area c.200m by c.150m. This is similar size to other comparative nearby excavated settlements of this period in Northamptonshire. The evidence from the development area itself suggests that there is potential for truncation of any extant remains in the east and south.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Moulton College Holcot Site, Moulton, Northamptonshire in advance of proposed student accommodation and associated roads and car parking (Fig. 1). The proposed work was detailed in the site specification prepared by OA East (Atkins 2013). The programme of archaeological evaluation through trial trenching was required to assess the potential archaeological impact ahead of the planning application.
- 1.1.2 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by NCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found when the proposed planning application is submitted.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Northamptonshire County Council as appropriate and when possible

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is directly to the west of a tributary of the River Nene (Fig. 1). The underlying geology of the site is Northampton Sand (Ironstone ferruginous and sandy limestones) that overlies Upper Lias (mainly mudstones with thin layers of limestones and shales at the base) (British Geological Survey (BGS)1974).
- 1.2.2 Much of the site lies on fairly flat ground with a slight fall in height from 103.7mOD at the northern side to 101m near the southern. At the extreme eastern area of the site there is a moderate to steep fall from 101mOD to 97mOD towards the tributary which is at 93mOD. These general heights do not take into account that the central part appears to have been landscaped as there is a clear rectangular area where the ground has been flattened to create a less steep area for allotments and pens (Fig. 2).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 An Archaeological desk based assessment has been undertaken by the clients agents Mott MacDonald and sections from it have been used within this report (Sugrue 2013). The evaluation found there was activity within the site in the Late Saxon and/or early medieval periods. As a consequence the section below has concentrated on these periods.

#### ***Cropmarks and records within the proposed site and the Castle Hill area***

- 1.3.2 In the proposed development area the RCHM survey recorded no cropmarks although six cropmark areas were seen in other parts of the Moulton parish (RCHM 1979, 110-111). Later, the National Mapping Programme project in Northamptonshire took place and identified cropmarks within the site (Fig. 1). These cropmarks, over a 150m<sup>2</sup> area were not particularly clear but suggest a large sub-rectangular enclosure lying partly within the western area of the site and linear features to the northern and eastern sides. In the northern area two linear cropmarks ran in a north-east to south-west direction, linking to Castle Hill c.100m to the north of the site. The cropmarks indicated archaeological remains potentially relating to multiple phases of activity on the site with



the form of the cropmarks suggesting a settlement of Iron Age and/or Roman date as well as some possible medieval remains (Sugrue 2013).

- 1.3.3 Castle Hill itself contains cropmarks recorded by both RCHM (1979, fig. 103; later given the number MM134) and the National Mapping Programme (Fig. 1). The latter suggested these represented a possible prehistoric enclosure and medieval castle (MM101). Other finds/interventions in this area include: an unstratified prehistoric find (MM66; PAS MNN146381); an undated feature (MM50); undated stone walls (MM51); and observations at Castle Hill (MM165) and Moulton College playing fields (MM116).
- 1.3.4 Bridges in his early eighteenth century study and collation of historical data for the Northamptonshire parishes (published 70 years afterwards), stated that foundations of buildings had been dug up at Castle Hill and that there were traces of a moat (1791, 417). The Victoria County History (Salzman 1937) records a description of Castle Hill, “to the right of the road leading to Holcot, and parallel with New Fox Court and Hog Hole Spinney, is the artificial elevation known as Castle Hill, which may have been the site of Fitz John’s manor, for foundations of the buildings have been dug up and the remains of the moat are apparent.”

### **Archaeological and documentary evidence**

#### *Prehistoric and Roman*

- 1.3.5 No prehistoric or Roman remains were found in the evaluation and therefore other relatively nearby settlement remains of these periods (c.500m to the west and 100m to the east, on the other side of the brook; Fig. 1) are not recorded here.

#### *Saxon and medieval*

- 1.3.6 The Saxon and medieval records are very thin for the parish especially for the earlier period. The first documentary reference is Multune in the 1076 Geld Roll (Glover *et al* 1975, 134). This derives from Mule Farm *v. tun.* and is Old English in origin (*ibid*, 134). Glover *et al* record that for Northamptonshire places with *v. tun* derivative is common with around 100 such examples recorded.
- 1.3.7 The Domesday Book notes Alric as holding Moulton in Edward The Confessor's time (Thorn and Thorn 1979). Moulton village is situated c.0.5km to the south-east of the site and although its church (St Peter and St Paul) only has architecture dating from the Norman period there is a Saxon cross in the churchyard which could suggest earlier origins. The desk-based assessment recorded six Saxon records within the parish although not all were within the 1km search area around the site (Table 1; Sugrue 2013, fig. 1). Within a 1km search area of the site the DBA recorded possible Saxon activity c.500m to the east of the site (Sugrue 2013, MM 79 and MM 80). Outside the area of the DBA, the Northamptonshire HER lists Saxon records at MM 42, MM 45, MM 56 and MM 103.

MM41	Unstratified medieval and post medieval finds	FS	MNN101258
MM42	Unstratified late Saxon to post medieval finds	FS	MNN103505
MM45	Possible Saxon/ medieval building remains	MON	MNN24448
MM46	Medieval/post medieval dam	MON	MNN24450
MM52	Unstratified Medieval finds	FS	MNN25256
MM56	Saxon and medieval finds	MON	MNN32641

MM58	Possible remains of manorial buildings & moat	MON	MNN32714
MM69	Unstratified medieval finds, unlocated	PAS	MNN151251
MM72	Unstratified medieval/ post medieval finds	PAS	MNN151531
MM73	Unstratified medieval and post medieval finds	PAS	MNN153165
MM75	Unstratified medieval/ post medieval finds	PAS	MNN153446
MM79	Unstratified Saxon find	MON	MNN160579
MM80	Possible site of Saxon activity	MON	MNN160580
MM101	Possible castle site (or prehistoric settlement)	MON	MNN6480
MM103	Possible site of late Saxon to post medieval activity	MON	MNN160624

Table 1: *Saxon and medieval NHER records listed in the DBA (Sugrue 2013)*

- 1.3.8 The Domesday book (1086) recorded a main manor with three under-tenants, a secondary manor and another more minor landholding (Thorn and Thorn 1979; Salzman 1937). The different records could also be suggesting at least two, perhaps three or more different occupation areas in the parish by 1086?
- 1.3.9 In 1086 the chief manor was held of the Countess Judith and formed part of the honor of Huntingdon. There were three under-tenants listed on this main manor. In the reign of Richard I, Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, acquired the manor and this then passed to John Fitz John (VCH 1937).
- 1.3.10 The secondary manor in 1086 was held by Robert of Bucy and became amalgamated with Moulton Manor under John Fitz John. King William was a minor landowner in Moulton, which was presumably part of his manor located to the south within Kingsthorpe parish.

#### **Cartographic data**

- 1.3.11 The earliest map the DBA consulted was the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map, 1884 (Sugrue 2013, figure 3.1; not illustrated). The Holcot site was within the land around Moulton Grounds farmstead. It shows that the field boundaries of the late 19th century are, unsurprisingly, still respected by modern field boundaries. Apart from the farm buildings which today form part of the college, there are no additional structures or features represented. To the south of the farm the land on the south facing slope was an orchard.
- 1.3.12 The data from historic maps has shown the development of the farmstead Moulton Grounds in the late 19th Century into Home Farm in the mid 20th Century and finally Moulton College in the 21st Century. These developments have led to the organic growth of the farmstead with additional buildings and different stages of land use including orchards in adjoining fields and in the field to the south of the college. The developments through the 20th century have not led to any significant direct impact onto the site and it is not until the most recent developments discussed in the DBA site survey that intrusive works appear to have affected potential archaeological survival of the site.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Moulton College for funding the work, Mike Putman for logistical help and Elliott Furminger and James Sugrue of Mott MacDonald. Liz Mordue monitored the work on behalf of Northamptonshire County Council. Richard Mortimer managed the project and edited the report. Specialist reports and comments were given

by Chris Faine, Rachel Fosberry and Dr Paul Spoerry. Stuart Ladd survey the site and Lucy Offord produced the illustrations. The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Atkins and Rob Wiseman.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 In the event that archaeological remains are present the evaluation will seek to consider appropriate methodologies and suitable resourcing levels for excavation.
- 2.1.3 The Specification stated the results of the evaluation will be considered in the light of the current regional research objectives (Knight, D; Vyner, B; Allen, C 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* - University of Nottingham/York Archaeological Trust).

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The site is currently used by Moulton College for allotments and animal pens which has restricted the area available for investigation. It was therefore agreed with Lesley-Ann Mather (Northamptonshire CC) to undertake a limited archaeological evaluation at this stage. A plan of the proposed trenching strategy was accepted by Lesley-Ann. Three of the four trenches overlay possible sub-rectangular enclosure or the linear cropmarks. Trench 1 was moved slightly to avoid a geo-technical borehole which had been capped.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Start Ladd using Leica GPS system with Smartnet. As only one trench had three relatively shallow ditches these were planned using this equipment.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. All three ditches uncovered in Trench 1 were completely excavated to achieve maximum artefact retrieval. Trench sections were recorded at 1:10. Digital and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 Two bulk environmental samples, each of 10 litres were taken from two of the ditches within the evaluation.
- 2.2.6 The evaluation took place in dry, cold and overcast conditions.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The site context list is included as (Table 2). The trenches are described in numerical order below:

### 3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was 16m long and 1.6m wide and was aligned north-west to south-east (Figs. 1 and 2; Plate 1). It was located over cropmarks which were recorded as running north-east to south-west within the area.

3.2.2 Three ditches were recorded (**3**, **5** and **8**) cutting the natural Northampton sand and iron stone. None of the ditches were intercutting, they were about 2m apart, had slightly different profiles. Two of the ditches ran on approximately the same alignment. It is likely the three ditches represented at least two if not three different phases of activity.

3.2.3 Ditch **3** was aligned roughly east to west. It was 1.3m wide and 0.40m deep with moderately sloping sides and a slightly rounded base (Fig. 3, S.1). It was filled with a mid brown silty sand (4) with ironstone inclusions. A single rim sherd from a developed St Neots ware bowl (10g) was recovered from this fill, dating to the 11th or 12th centuries (Spoerry pers. comm.). A 10 litre soil sample (1) produced a small to moderate collection of charred grains including wheat, barley, rye and oats (see Fosberry Appendix B.1).

3.2.4 Parallel to ditch **3**, two metres to the north-west, was shallow undated ditch **5**. It was 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep (Fig. 3, S.2). It was filled by a mid brown silty sand with contained an adult cattle humerus (Chris Faine pers. comm.).

3.2.5 Ditch **8** lay a further 2m to the north-west and was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 1.5m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 3, S.3). It had a mixed backfilling of light brown sandy silt patches and yellow natural sand. The small assemblage of seven pottery sherds (42g) was assessed by Dr Paul Spoerry (See Appendix A.1) and consisted of a degraded, hand-made Mid-Late Saxon sherd (8g) possibly Maxey Ware, a possible St Neots type sherd (10th-12th centuries; 10g) and five Developed St Neots ware sherds (11th or 12th centuries AD; total 24g). The latter included an inturned bowl rim from and base sherd. There was also a single sheep tooth. A 10 litre soil sample (2) produced a few charred grains.

3.2.6 The northern half of the trench contained a subsoil layer (2) which sealed ditch **8**. It was up to 0.2m thick and comprised a sterile mid brownish grey silty sand. Overlying the subsoil on the northern side and the natural in the south there was a 0.42m thick topsoil layer which was a mid greyish brown silty sand.

### 3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 was 23m long and aligned north to south in the centre of the site. It was located crossing cropmarks which were recorded as running on a north-south alignment (Fig. 2). No archaeological features were recorded and natural ironstone was exposed across the trench (Fig. 4; Plate 2).

### 3.4 Trench 3

3.4.1 Trench 3 was 12m long and aligned east-west directly to the south of Trench 2. It was located crossing cropmarks which were recorded as running north-south across the

area. No archaeological features were recorded and natural ironstone was exposed across the trench (Fig. 4; Plate 3).

### 3.5 Trench 4

3.5.1 Trench 4 was 9.4m long and aligned north-south in the southern part of the site. No archaeological features were found and natural ironstone was exposed across the trench (Fig. 4; Plate 4).

<b>Context</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
1		All	layer	topsoil		0.4-0.42m	modern
2	1		layer	subsoil		up to 0.2m	medieval +
3	3	1	cut	ditch	1.3m	0.40m	11th-12th century
4	3	1	fill	ditch			11th-12th century
5	5	1	cut	ditch	0.6m	0.11m	?early medieval
6	5	1	fill	ditch			?early medieval
7	8	1	fill	ditch			11th-12th century
8	8	1	cut	ditch	1.5m	0.28m	11th-12th century

Table 2: *Context list*

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 The evaluation largely targeted cropmarks which, while not mapped when the 1979 RCHM volume was published, were recorded subsequently as part of the National Mapping Programme (Figs. 1 and 2). Some of the cropmarks may relate to the ditches recorded in Trench 1: they sit in roughly the same location and run in a similar direction. These cropmarks were parallel, aligned northeast to southwest and were plotted for over 100m, heading towards the Castle Hill complex, a known medieval manor location (Bridges 1791, 417; Salzman 1937) to the north of the site. A further shallow ditch in Trench 1 did not register as a cropmark.
- 4.1.2 Two of the ditch fills are dated by small pottery assemblages to the 11th to early 12th centuries. Also recovered was a single piece of hand made pottery, possibly Middle Saxon Maxey ware. The small to moderate quantities of charred grain within these features indicates a general background level of occupation debris within the development area, and suggest proximity to an occupation area (see Fosberry Appendix B.1). It seems likely that Castle Hill and the development area form part of a single Late Saxon and/or early medieval settlement, its date tying in with other settlements recorded nearby. A major fieldwalking survey around the present town of Raunds found dispersed Early/Middle Saxon farmsteads within the parish were either abandoned at the creation of new nucleated settlements in the Middle or Late Saxon period or were absorbed into new larger settlements (Parry 2006).
- 4.1.3 The three ditches in Trench 1 were not substantial features (maximum 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep) and it is possible that they had not been seen as cropmarks in the 1970s due to their relative small size. Cropmark features recorded to the south of Trench 1, but not found in the evaluation, may have been removed by subsequent landscaping work across the area - Figure 2 shows a large sub-rectangular area landscaped for recent allotments etc. Trenches 2 and 3 lay within this landscaped area and no archaeological remains were recorded, whereas Trench 1 lay to the north of the affected area.
- 4.1.4 Documentary evidence from the Domesday survey (1086) and archaeological evidence for Moulton shows that the parish is likely to have held at least three separate settlements in the Late Saxon and early medieval periods (see Sections 1.3.8-1.3.10 above). The main settlement was presumably that now within Moulton Village itself with the church of St Peter and St Paul and its Saxon cross. The Castle Hill/Moulton College Holcot site may represent the settlement of the lesser manors or one of the under-tenants of the main manor recorded in 1086. A third suggested, contemporary settlement site, with remains of possible manorial buildings and a moat, lies c.500m further to the north-east of the site (NHER MM52 and MM58).
- 4.1.5 The cropmarks within the area, and those at Castle Hill, form a coherent sub-rectangular enclosure system covering an area c.200m by 150m. The area covered is similar to other nearby Late Saxon and medieval settlements such as West Cotton in the Raunds parish, c.20km to the north-east of Moulton. West Cotton was a planned settlement in the Late Saxon period, roughly sub-rectangular in size (c.170m by 150m) with its layout comprising regular sub-rectangular plots adjacent to roads and the Cotton Brook (Chapman 2010, figs. 4.1 and 4.2). The Late Saxon Furnells and Burystead manors in Raunds parish also contained sub-square and sub-rectangular plots constructed in this period (Audouy and Chapman 2009, fig. 5.15 and fig. 5.74).

- 4.1.6 The end date for the postulated Castle Hill/Moulton College Holcot site settlement is uncertain but is likely to be mid 14th or 15th century, as in this period there was a national trend towards the desertion of minor parish settlements (Chapman 2010, 245). A major cause given by Chapman was the social and economic reorganisation that followed in the wake of the Black Death (*ibid*, 245).

## 4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The evaluation has recorded ditches that may form part of a larger Late Saxon/early Medieval settlement site. It is likely that features within the southern and central/eastern areas of the development site have been truncated to varying degrees by relatively recent landscaping work.
- 4.2.2 The site has helped in addressing two Regional Research Agenda aims (Knight *et al* 2012, 94):
- 1) Section 7.2 point 2), "How can we shed further light upon the origin and development of dispersed hamlets and farms in champion and pastoral areas."
  - 2) Section 7.3 point 2, "How did the medieval manor and manorial estates develop from the Anglo-Saxon period and what was its impact on the Danelaw?"

## 4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.



## APPENDIX A. FINDS REPORTS

### A.1 Pottery

*By Dr Paul Spoerry*

#### **Results**

A.1.1 A small collection of eight pottery sherds (52g) was recovered from the evaluation. The pottery has been given its common name and its type numbers as defined by the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS):

? Maxey Ware. 1 sherd (8g). Fabric 97 (Northampton Maxey Type Ware (S3))

? St Neots Ware. 1 sherd (10g). Fabric 100. (St Neots Type Ware (T (1)) AD 900-1100)

St Neots Ware. 6 sherds (34g). Fabric 200. (St Neots Type Ware (T (2)) AD 1000-1100)

A.1.2 The collection included two inturned bowl rims from developed St Neots wares (contexts 4 and 7) and a base sherd in the same fabric (context 7).

Context	Fabric 97	Fabric 100	Fabric 200
4			1/ (10g)
7	? 1/ (8g)	? 1/(10g)	5 / (24g)

Table 3: *Pottery*

#### **Discussion**

A.1.3 The recovery of Late Saxon/early medieval pottery from ditches **3** and **8** are likely to signify occupation of this date within the vicinity.

## APPENDIX B. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### B.1 Environmental samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

#### **Introduction**

- B.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from ditch fills (4 and 7) during the evaluation phase of Moulton College, Holcot Site, Northamptonshire. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

#### **Methodology**

- B.1.2 The total volume (up to ten litres) of each of the selected samples were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present.
- B.1.3 The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

#### **Quantification**

- B.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

#### **Results**

Sample No.	Ctxt No.	Cut No.	Contents
1	4	3	Charred cereals; (Triticum sp. #, Avena sp. ##, Hordeum vulgare #, Secale cereale #, charred seeds; Polygonum aviculare #, Fallopia convolvulus #, Anthemis cotula #, Charcoal +
2	7	8	Charred cereals; (Triticum sp. #, Avena sp. #, Secale cereale #, charred seeds; Polygonum aviculare #, Fallopia convolvulus #, Charcoal +

Table 4: *Environmental samples*

- B.1.5 Both samples produced small flots (less than 20ml) that contain a moderate density of plant remains preserved by carbonization. Charred cereal grains predominate and include bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). No chaff elements are present. Charred weed seeds are less frequent and include knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), black-bindweed (*Fallopia conovulus*) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*).

### ***Discussion***

- B.1.6 The recovery of charred plant remains, in particular cereal grains, from the two ditch fills indicates their proximity to quantities of domestic waste. The presence of all of the four cereal types is significant; wheat and rye were commonly used for grinding into flour for bread whereas barley and oats were often used for animal fodder although they were also consumed in soups, stews and porridge.
- B.1.7 The weed seeds recovered are of plant species that are commonly found growing amongst crops and were probably harvested along with the cereals. Stinking mayweed is a noteworthy plant as it inhabits heavy clay soils.

### ***Statement of potential***

- B.1.8 The charred plant remains recovered from the evaluation of this site indicate the presence of human occupation in the area. If further excavation is planned, additional samples should be taken to as the samples assessed show that there is the potential for the recovery of evidence of the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence economy during the late Saxon/ early medieval period.

## APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-148477"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="Late Saxon/early medieval ditches at Moulton College Holcot Site, Moulton, Northamptonshire"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="08-04-2012"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="08-04-2012"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>	

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XNNMCH13"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="Pre-Application"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text" value="N/A"/>

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Voluntary/self-interest"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Urban Residential"/>

### Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text" value="?ditches"/>	<input type="text" value="Early Medieval 410 to 1066"/>	<input type="text" value="?pottery + animal bo"/>	<input type="text" value="Early Medieval 410 to 1066"/>
<input type="text" value="?ditches"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>	<input type="text" value="?pottery + animal bo"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

### Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Northamptonshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	<input type="text" value="Daventry District"/>	<input type="text" value="Moulton College Holcott Site,&lt;br/&gt;Moulton College&lt;br/&gt;Off Pitsford Rd&lt;br/&gt;Moulton&lt;br/&gt;Northampton"/>	
Parish	<input type="text" value="Moulton"/>		
HER	<input type="text" value="Northamptonshire"/>		
Study Area	<input type="text" value="9,785m squared"/>	National Grid Reference	<input type="text" value="SP 77963 66815"/>

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	N/A
Project Design Originator	Rob Atkins, OA East
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer, OA East
Supervisor	Rob Atkins, OA East

### Project Archives

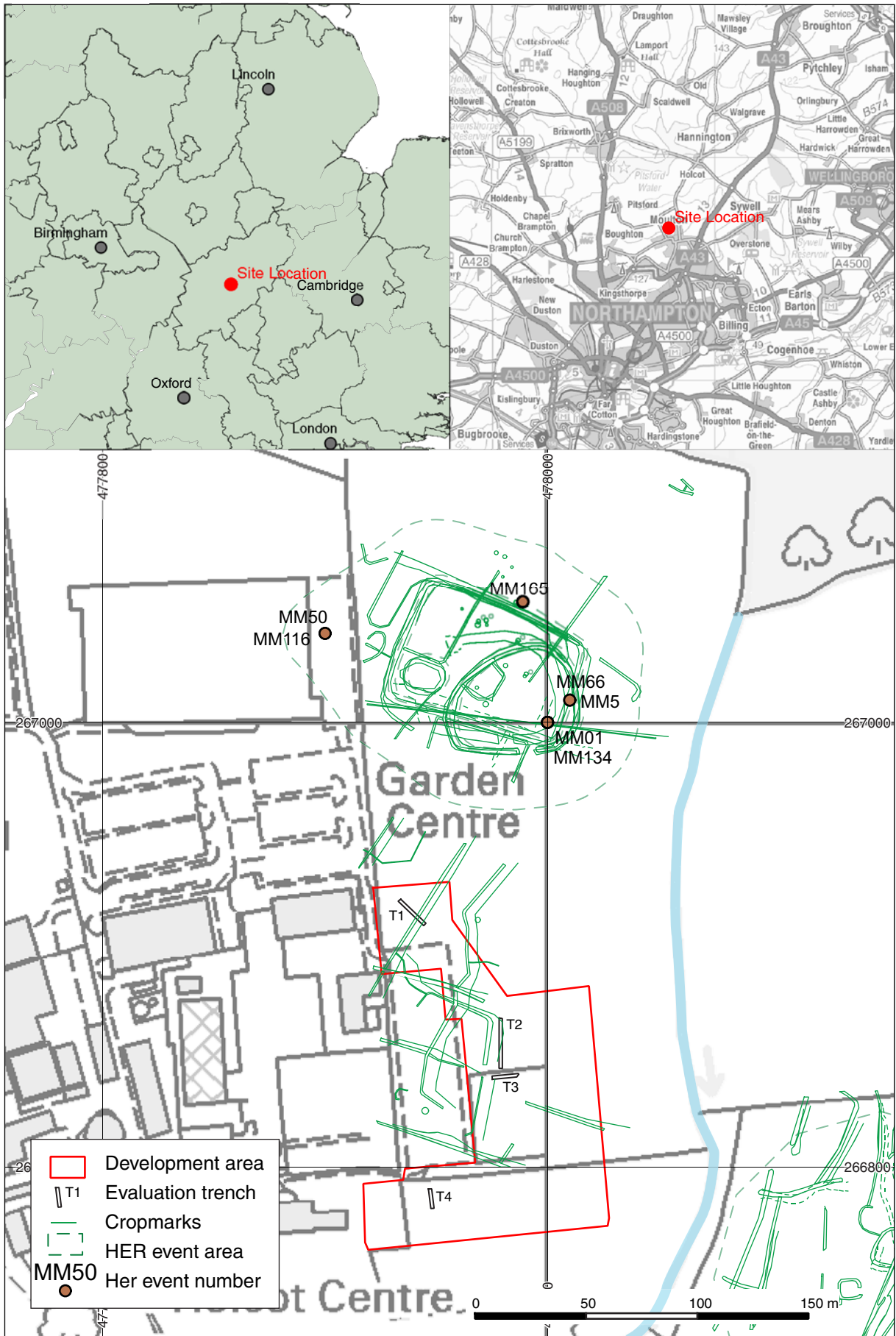
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
XNNMCH13	XNNMCH13	XNNMCH13

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Digital Media	Paper Media
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

**Notes:**



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Figure 1: Site location showing with development area outlined red, trenches overlaying cropmark features and HER entries

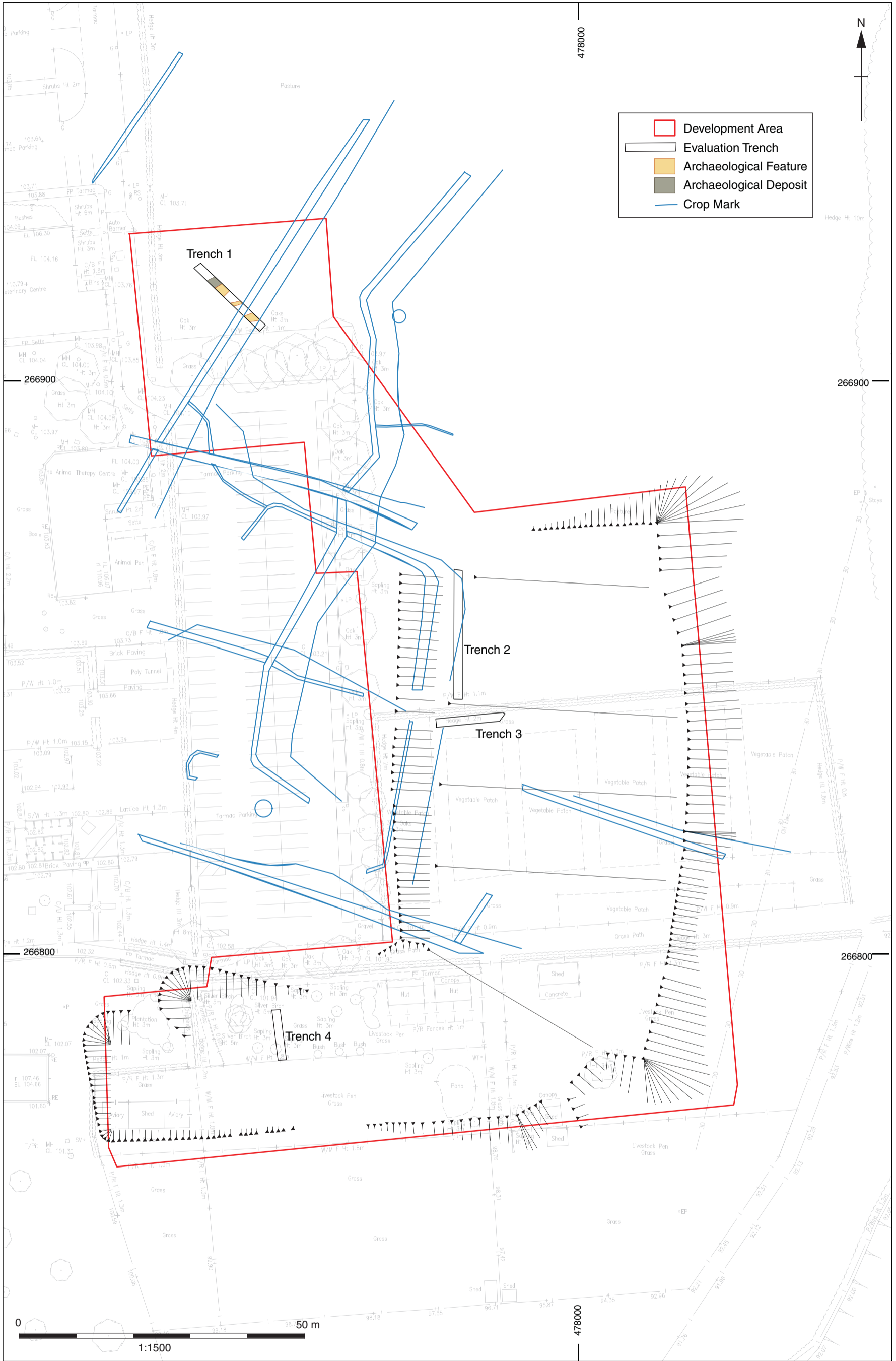


Figure 2: Archaeological trenches and modern landscaping, taken from contour survey (supplied by Mott MacDonald)



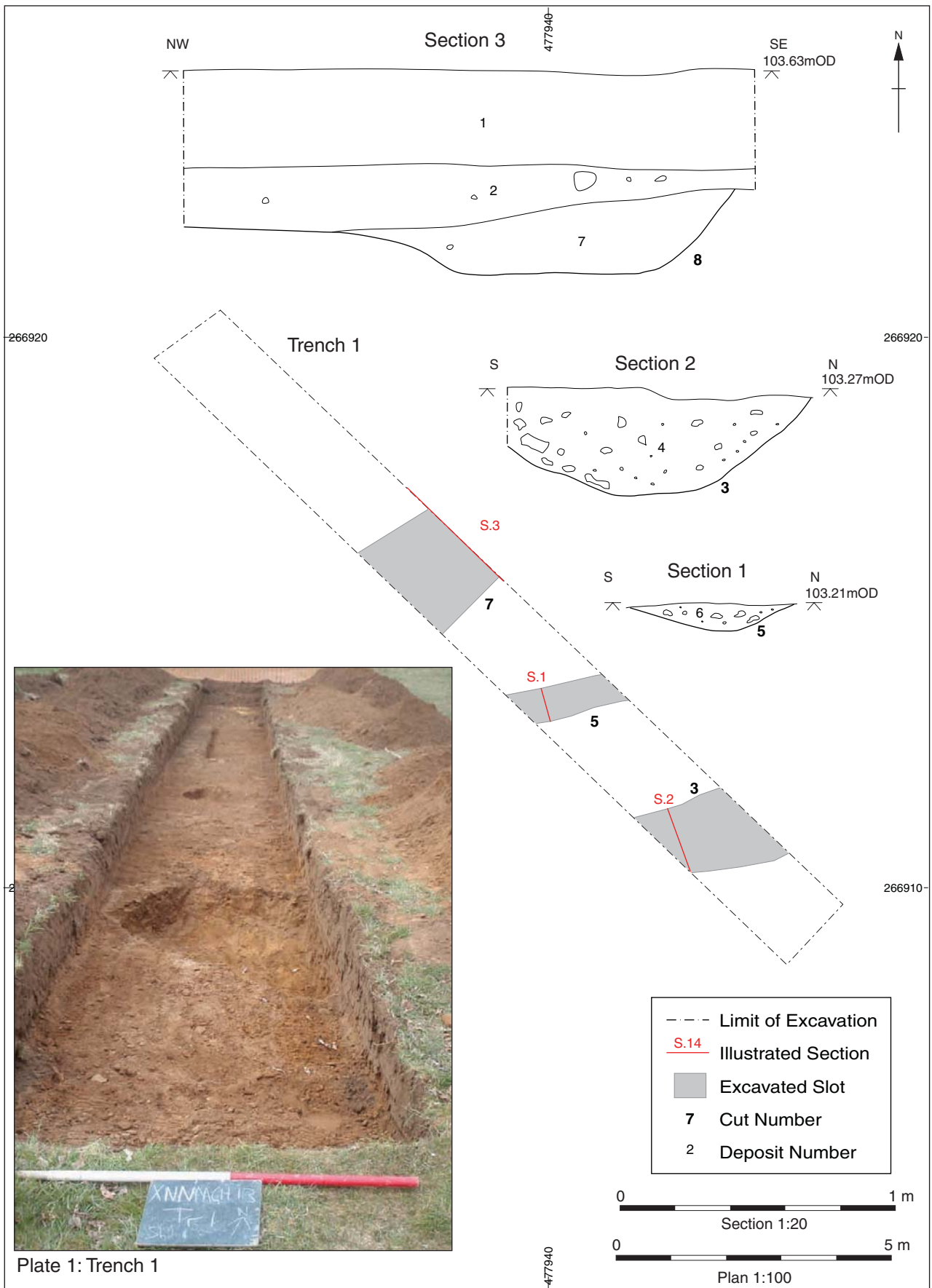
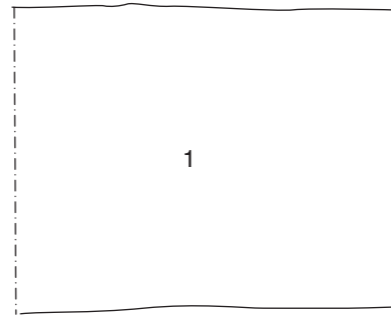


Figure 3. Trench 1 plan and sections. Plate 1



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north

Trench 2  
Section 4



Trench 4  
Section 6

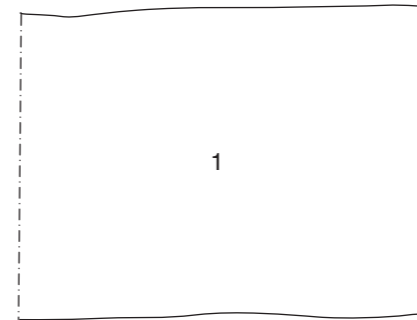


Plate 4: Trench 4, looking south



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking east

Trench 3  
Section 5

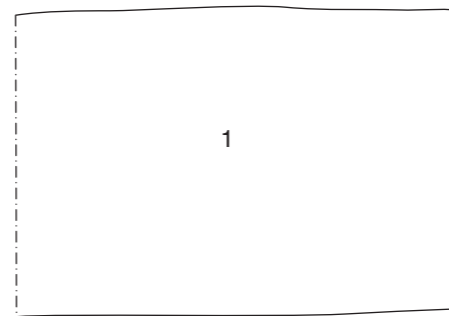


Figure 4: Trenches 2, 3 and 4 (sections and plates)



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