



Community
Landscape
Archaeology
Survey
Project

Archaeological Investigations
Proposals for Woodland Management
Everdon Wood and Everdon Stubbs
Everdon and Farthingstone Parishes
Daventry
Northamptonshire

GR: 604566
Northamptonshire County UID -[ENN109188](#)
CLASP Field Proposal 003



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with thanks to Jim Aveling and Norman Garnett

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Summary

This report relates to a request from the Woodland Trust to undertake work at Everdon Wood and Everdon Stubbs. It must be viewed as supplementary to the full archaeological report prepared by Angela Simco for the Trust in 2002 .

Currently the Trust intends to enhance the current public car parking area and to provide access for vehicles to undertake a programme of woodland management. Following discussion by the Trust with the Northamptonshire Archaeological Advisor it was required that an earthwork survey must be carried out prior to any management work commencing.

This work forms two distinct proposals. The first is the construction of the new entrance and the initial section of the associated trackway. The second proposal is the woodland management itself and its impact on various archaeological features across the whole wooded area.

It is noted that the original report recommended that if access for management vehicles was to be provided then it should not destroy the edges of the quarry profiles. This objective has been maintained as far as possible.

Desk-top research for this report has revealed, at the northern tip of the woods, an important, probably prehistoric, earthwork. This will be discussed in depth later together with the location of further stretches of similar earthworks, probably associated, in the wider area around Everdon Stubbs and Castle Dykes. Additionally evidence has been obtained to better understand the eastern structure of the current woods and the existence of an earlier wood, in Weedon parish, to the east.

It is proposed that the report is divided into two volumes; the first, this submission, to cover the general detail and specifically the construction of the new entrance and initial length of trackway. The second as a supplement to the first to cover the archaeological implications and proposed mitigation of the woodland management programme.

1.0 Introduction

Both Everdon Stubbs in Farthingstone parish and Everdon Wood in Everdon Parish are co-terminus areas of ancient medieval woodland with a history of coppicing, albeit with, in places, underlying earlier phases of ridge and furrow style agriculture. The area known as the Stubbs is more to the south whilst the Wood is in Everdon parish, a third parish, Weedon Bec, adjoins both making a point where the three parishes are in confluence; the relevance of this will be discussed in greater detail in the supplemental report. Both of these wooded areas are in the ownership of the Woodland Trust (the Trust) but are open to popular public access. The principal point of access to the woods for the public is at GR: 604566 where there is a small car parking area adjacent to the Everdon to Farthingstone unclassified road. There is footpath access to the wood at this point but, as elsewhere, no vehicular access. This car park sits immediately adjacent to a small early but undated quarry that would have been accessed by cart from the roadway. Looking at the exposed material in the banks of this quarry it would appear that the object of the quarrying would have been to extract 'hardcore' type of stone, probably for road construction.

Apart from the erosion caused by the footfall of contemporary visitors it does appear that other than natural erosion and the effects of tree roots there has been little change to the features within both woods for many years. Admittedly the quarrying, referred to in Simco¹ and specifically in the area of the proposed entrance, has destroyed any earlier features in that immediate area.

There is a need however for the Trust to carry out some woodland management both for the safety of the public and over-all well-being of the site. To achieve this the Trust will need to provide access for management vehicles. Currently it is envisaged that this access point will be either at or near the public car-park. It is the intention though that proposed entry will be sited so as to cause minimum interference with both the natural and archaeological environments in the affected areas. This will be discussed later in this report when the archaeological considerations are discussed in greater depth.

The geological and topographical details are specified in Simco². The OD ranges from about 120m in the area of Everdon Wood to in excess of 152m in Everdon Stubbs to the south.

2 The Woodland Trust Management Proposals

The Woodland Trust are putting forward two proposals for work within the current areas of Everdon Stubbs and Everdon Wood, these are dealt with separately, the second being consequential to the first.

Proposal One

The creation of a new entrance to the woods from the current car parking area situated on the Everdon to Farthingstone road at GR(4)604(2)566. This entrance will be strictly for the use of vehicles, equipment and staff of the Woodland Trust and their contractors. When not in use it will be secured against use by the general public.

It does appear that there are two archaeological features that will be affected by this proposal, the first is the probably 18th - 19th century quarry, (F32 in Simco³), the second is the probably late medieval trackway, an early course of the Everdon to Farthingstone road.(F25 in Simco⁴) To facilitate the selection of a route for the proposed trackway that will cause least damage to these archaeological features CLASP has undertaken an earthworks height survey of the area of F32. This is attached as Appendix 4 to this report. Following a discussion with the Woodland Trust a preferred route for the

¹ Simco pp 60 Appendix 8 this report)

² ibid para 1.1 pp 31

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

entrance has been agreed that will cause minimum damage to both the archaeology and the ecology in this area. This is indicated on Appendix 4 together with the course of F25. As it appears that the new entrance and service road will cut F25 it is suggested that an archaeological investigation is made within the area of the crossing to establish whether any indications of this track can be located.

In addition to this latter survey a series of photographs of the quarry, F32, have been taken and some are appended as Appendix 5, descriptive titles are included with each photograph.

Proposal two

When the access is obtained the Woodland Trust intend to undertake a programme of management through out the overall woods. Simco ably provides advice for this exigency⁵ and from the perspective of the author there is no reason to disregard that advice. These recommendations advise a structured management plan to conserve the archaeological features. An initial field visit to the site has only considered the first proposal in depth. It is therefore advised that a further field survey is undertaken to agree a programme to satisfy Simco's recommendations relating to woodland management. A supplemental paper to this current report will then be prepared and submitted for approval. Once agreed the second proposal, the management work, could then proceed.

3 General Archaeological and Historical Issues

A comprehensive 'desk-top' archaeological assessment of the site was carried out in 2002 by Angela Simco on behalf of the Trust⁶. As the majority of this report is still appropriate for today it has been agreed that for the purposes of informing the current report then the 2002 report will be relied upon as a base document and the research undertaken then not repeated. The Simco report is provided as Appendix 8 to this report, some new information will however be discussed and included where appropriate.

The quarry subject to this report is clearly indicated in Simco as feature F32⁷ coloured in grey-pink. Also illustrated on this map as feature F25, is a hollow-way on a roughly north to south alignment. This latter feature cuts earlier ridge and furrow structure but itself being cut by the quarrying activities.

It is very difficult to provide a precise dating sequence for the historical life of these woods as apart from the documentary evidence and Simco's own physical surveys it appears that no other archaeological intervention has occurred, either intrusive or non-intrusive. The significant levels of ridge and furrow across the whole site have undoubtedly made the identification of earlier archaeological landscape features more difficult, if not impossible, unless circumstantial evidence is considered. This ridge and furrow does indicate that the parts of the wood covered by this feature could not have been woodland in early to probably middle medieval times.

The Atlas of Northamptonshire⁸ published since Angela Simco's report illustrates the probable agriculture landscape of the locality at c1300AD⁹ and again at c1770¹⁰ (appendices 1 & 2) respectively). This does tend to both corroborate and also enhance her report¹¹. The earlier map portrays the ridge and furrow on a similar but not exact pattern as shown in Simco and confined to what was then known as Snorscomb(e) Wood, in the then township

⁵ ibid pp various

⁶ ibid pp 60 (Appendix 8 this report)

⁷ ibid

⁸ Partida, Hall and Foard, Map 53m

⁹ ibid Map M53

¹⁰ ibid Map EM53

¹¹ Simco pp 60

area of Snorscomb(e). As will be seen in Simco¹² there are today small areas of open field pasture in the more north - easterly parts of 'Everdon Wood' (the former Snorscomb(e) wood, this is discussed later. Appendix 1 illustrates Everdon Stubbs in circa C13th as open field pasture, explaining why there is no 'ridge and furrow' in that area, possibly because of the nature of the geology. Conversely however the area in Weedon parish immediately to the north – east of both the modern Everdon Stubbs and Everdon Wood combined, constituted a significant area of woodland, apparently known as Weedon Wood. This latter feature was of a similar size to the modern wooded area. The map EM53 in the Atlas, Appendix 2, illustrates this feature as still being extant but with both Everdon Stu(i)bbs and Snorscomb(e) Wood having been created.

It has been noted that there are what appears to be eroded linear earth-works, probably multi – vallate, to both the east and west of the northern tip of Everdon wood. These are illustrated but not reported in Simco as Appendix 3¹³ to this report. From other observations+ and ongoing research it seems possible that these may be part of a far larger network of similar earth-work features in various locations locally. That section of the earthworks to the immediate east of Everdon Wood would have been overlain by the medieval woodland in Weedon parish referred to above, thereby causing significant damage to them. The section of these earth-works to the west and that within the confines of Everdon Wood have been subjected to agriculture for many years prior to the creation of the current woods. A visual 'field' examination by the author looking for evidence of these earth-works within the Wood today did not reveal any evidence of them remaining today. The area internal to the Wood would probably not be appropriate for geophysical survey. These recently located sections of earth-works significantly extend those previously reported.^{14 15}

There is however a short stretch of similar earthworks that are still visible in the parish of Stowe Nine Churches about 2.5km to the east from the centre of Everdon Stubbs. A trench section was cut through these works back in 1972 that failed to provide any dating evidence but did illustrate that the works had been palisaded with large post holes in the ditches. The same trench was re-cut and slightly enlarged in 2001, again this did not provide dating evidence but it did reveal a single piece of early Neolithic worked flint sealed by a bank.¹⁶ In this same area are various prehistoric linear pit alignments and other early features including enclosures, probable barrows and field systems denoted by crop-marks.¹⁷ These are also alluded to in Section 3 of Simco. Work is currently being undertaken as an ongoing desk-top research programme seeking to better understand the pre Romano – British archaeological landscape in this area, this will be reported on in due course. This latter work seems to indicate that this early activity came relatively close to the east side of Weedon Wood, there is also evidence of similar activity to the west of Everdon towards Charwelton. If similar features did exist under the area to be affected by these proposals (specifically the second) as Simco suggests, it seems feasible that any features may well have been damaged by centuries of agricultural, forestry, and quarrying activity together with modern visitor footfall; this does not mean however that, where appropriate, targeted investigation should not take place. With this evidence of significant prehistoric activity, including major linear earthworks, in the wider area of Everdon Wood it does seem to preclude any woodland being on the site after early deforestation, probably either Neolithic or early Bronze Age,

¹² ibid

¹³ Simco pp 60 (Appendix 8 this report)

¹⁴ Pickering

¹⁵ Appendix 7

¹⁶ Tingle, M 2001

¹⁷ Deegan & Foard Sections 6 & 7 various

until the later medieval period. This later date for reforestation is indicated by Appendices 1 & 2 to this report.

Further evidence as to the historical significance of this area can also be seen in the references in both the AS Charters for Stowe¹⁸ and also the combined charter for Badby, Dodford, Everdon and Newnham which make reference to the roadway that runs on an east to west alignment from the direction of Preston Capes and further west, towards Stowe and east.¹⁹ These documents describe this as 'The Great Way or Street'. Again, with others, the author has considered but not as yet reported on this route and formed a view that this is the alignment of an extremely early strategic route forming part of a network of routes that linked the south-west to the north-east. The alignment would have passed immediately to the south of Everdon Stubbs and the hill-fort at Castle Dykes.

The western perimeter of the previously mentioned Weedon Wood seems to probably follow the course of Feature 2 in Simco²⁰ which would explain why the ridge and furrow to the west of these does not continue to the east of Features 23 & 24. Looking at Appendices 1 & 2 to this report²¹ it does perhaps provide an explanation as to the course of these features and their antiquity as their course was defined by the boundary of Weedon Wood and not that of the Everdon 'Woods'. This is perhaps further illustrated by the route of the current footpath (Simco F41) that is straighter and slightly to the east of (Simco) F2 – at what stage did this become the parish boundary if the boundary of Weedon Wood was originally to the west? The origins and subsequent history of this wood are not currently known which does not permit us to define the earliest date for these tracks, however they are probably the earliest in Everdon Wood/ Stubbs. The comment re '*re tree stumps*' in this area made in the relevant AS Charter poses an interesting question whether there had been some form of woodland management on the Weedon Wood in the 10th C.²²

The author notes from Ordnance Survey Maps²³ that one point of origin of these routes (F23, 24 & 41), to the south – east, is in the immediate area of Castle Dykes Hill-fort. To the north-west however this same features seem to lead through Little Everdon and onwards to the north - west making a convenient connection between Castle Dykes and the hill-fort on Borough Hill, Daventry.

In addition to the previously mentioned prehistoric features the probably early - middle Iron Age hill – fort Castle Dykes and its adjacent Norman Motte and Bailey at Castle Yard are the two principal archaeological features locally and were probably significant features in the wider prehistoric and medieval landscapes, they will not however be directly affected by the current proposals.

4. Mitigation

Mitigation must be justified by the various archaeological research strategies and agendas. For the purpose of these proposals the author has considered both Historic England national and East Midlands regional agendas/ strategies, the relevant parts being included in Appendix 6. With both of these documents only specific aspects are relevant to the current study, this is particularly so with the regional document. The broad archaeological span covering this wider area, from the early Neolithic through to the Early - Modern, albeit that there appears to be an apparent lack of activity during the Romano-British period, has necessitated the inclusion of significant material from the regional document.

Proposal 1

¹⁸ Brown, Key, Orr and Woodfield pp 136

¹⁹ Brown, Key & Orr pp157 Item 25 et seq.

²⁰ Ibid Table 1 pp 20

²¹ Se Fns 3 & 4 above

²² Brown, Key & Orr pp156 Item 22

²³ OS 1:50000 map Sheet 152

The proposed new service track follows the course of a route that the general public has used for many years to access Everdon Wood. This route crosses the course of (Simco) F25 it is therefore anticipated that, at this point this feature, which would only be ephemeral, would undoubtedly have been significantly impaired by the footfall. It is therefore considered that the appropriate mitigation would be by way of a watching brief. This brief must observe for evidence of dating, structure and purpose of F25, additionally any evidence of how it informs the wider historical landscape.

If anything definitive is identified during this brief it will hopefully, perhaps only peripherally, inform the following criteria from the East Midlands Strategy.²⁴

Objective 8A Agenda 8.4.4

Objective 8E Agenda 8.4.5

Proposal 2

As outlined previously the programme of woodland management and its effect on the heritage and archaeological history of both Everdon Stubbs and Everdon Wood requires definition and archaeological investigation before management work commences. A significant blueprint for any investigation is specified in Simco.²⁵ It is therefore proposed that a joint survey by CLASP and the Woodland Trust is undertaken to define exactly what work is to be carried out by the Trust. Once that is completed a supplement to this paper will be submitted defining proposed archaeological investigation based on Simco together with other, recently obtained, information held by CLASP. The discussion on meeting the various Agendas will be included at that stage.

5. Reporting

It is proposed that the final report resulting from the mitigation for both proposals will be submitted as a joint report. It is suggested that the current report and its supplement, together with the final report of the archaeological investigations, be submitted jointly to the ADS as a combined document for eventual archiving.

The Woodland Trust have kindly indicated that they will make a donation to CLASP when this work is completed. It is suggested that CLASP will utilise this donation for the printing of a 'case study' to report on the archaeological heritage of Everdon Stubbs and its wider area. This latter document, which will be one of a series published by CLASP, can then, in conjunction with any initiatives by the Trust, be utilised to inform the wider public of this heritage. This course of action would serve both The Historic England Research Agenda²⁶ and also CLASP's charitable objective to educate the public in matters archaeological.

²⁴ Appendix 7 pp 12 & 13

²⁵ Simco pp various

²⁶ Appendix 7 pp 2 to this report

Standards and Working Arrangements for Proposal One

This work will be overseen by Mr. D. F. Hayward MBE for CLASP.

Standards

The proposed work must be completed to standards commonly adopted by the wider archaeological community. Nationally the governing standards are those of CifA, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. For the purpose of this specific proposal the relevant CifA standard is their 'Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief', this guidance will be adopted and respected for the purpose of the this proposal. Locally the Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standards will be adopted.

- Project Identification

This Project, commissioned by the Woodland Trust, falls under the classification of work outlined in sub-paragraph 'd' on page five of the CifA Standard for Watching Briefs, being a project not related to a specific planning application but minor works relating to a management entrance and initial element of a service track. The requirement for archaeological consideration was identified following discussions between the Woodland Trust and the Northamptonshire County Planning Archaeologist with comment from CLASP. It has been agreed that an archaeological watching brief would be appropriate.

- CifA Standards and Codes

Whilst CLASP is not a member of CifA for the purpose of this project CLASP will abide by the CifA Standard for Watching Briefs. If significant archaeology is located then it will be necessary to consider other appropriate CifA standards.

- Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standards

A Northamptonshire HER UID number has been adopted for this project and is shown on the front cover of this report. Additionally it will be included on all archived material both physical and documentary, including photographs. Any finds will be processed and archived in accordance with these standards. CLASP will retain any finds in its store until the Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive becomes available. In addition any final report will also conform to the requirements of the Northamptonshire Standards.

- National and Regional Archaeological and Historical Research Agendas and Strategies

These are discussed in depth in Appendix 6 to this report.

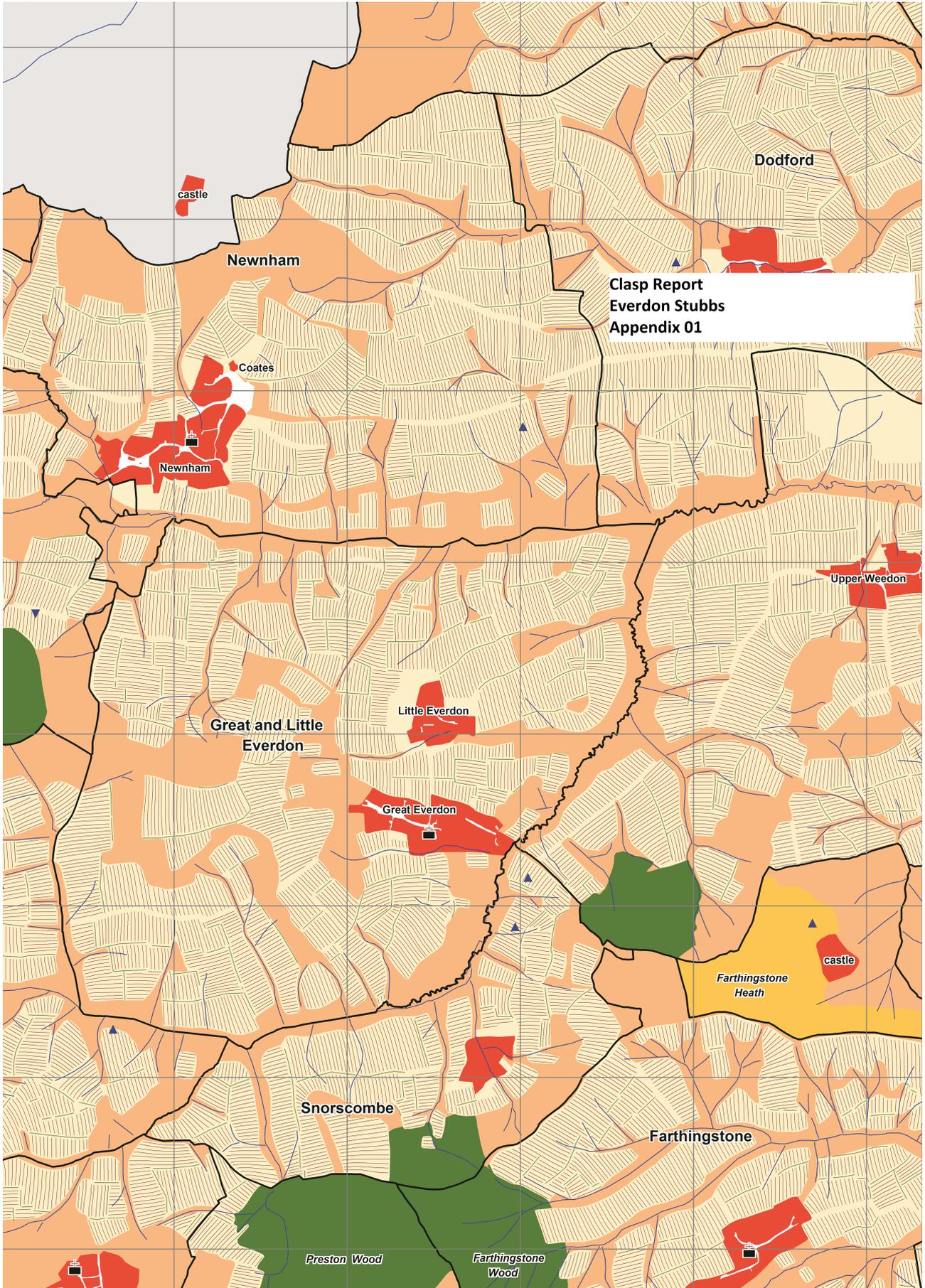
Health and Safety.

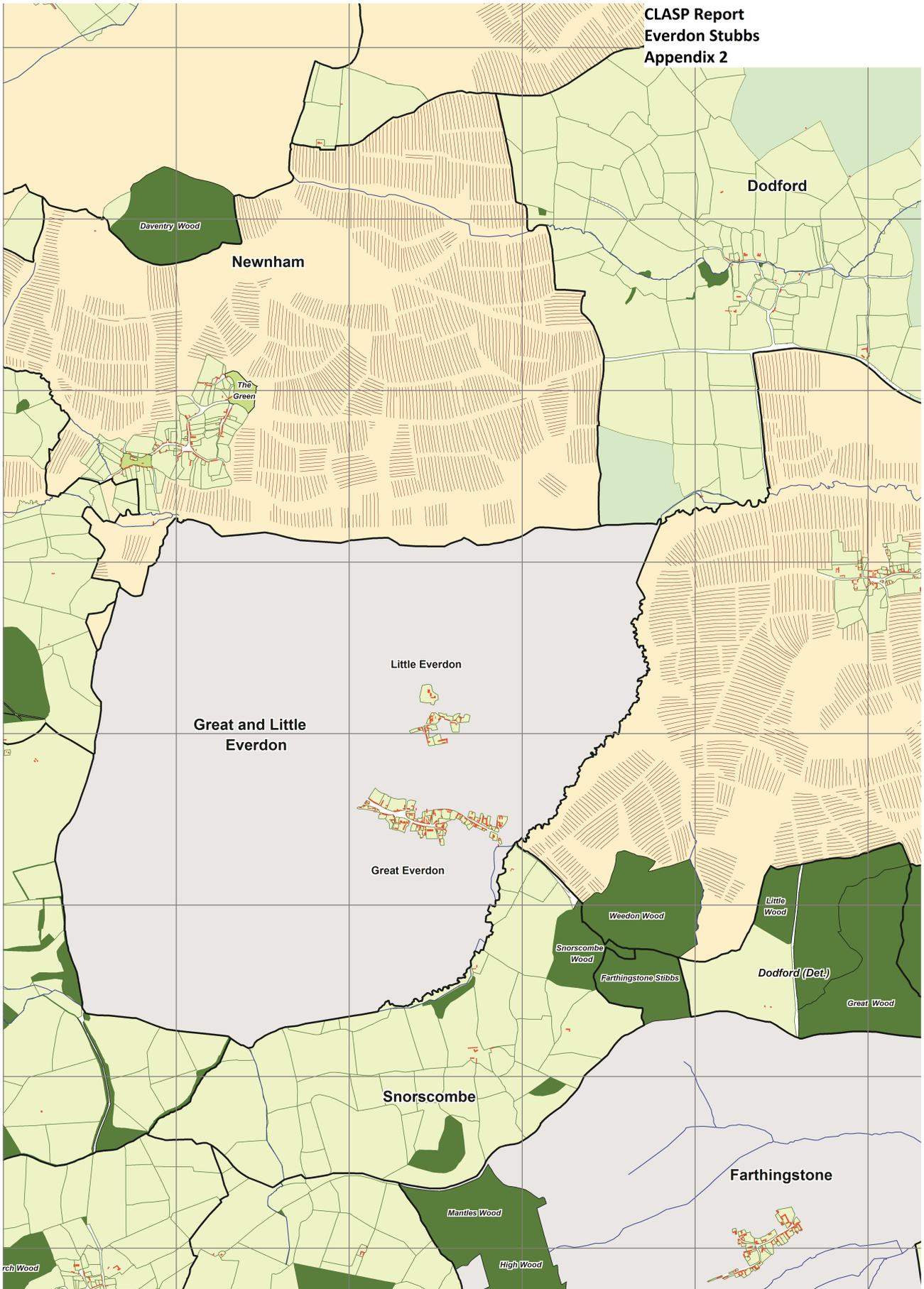
All CLASP volunteers on site must be aware that there will be active excavating machinery present. To that effect hard hats, high visibility jackets and steel tipped footwear will be utilised.

If the CLASP volunteers identify any potential archaeological features during the construction work they must, by way of a pre-agreed signal, request that excavation stops and machinery stops working. They may then approach the potential archaeology and investigate what is observed.

Action if Archaeology is located.

If unexpected archaeology is located work by the contractors must be requested to stop immediately and the client informed. Depending upon the nature and significance of the archaeology the CLASP Archaeological Director should be asked for advice, where appropriate the County Planning Archaeological Advisor must be informed.







Tips of yellow lines
indicate visible
parameters prehistoric
ditch & bank linear
feature

Figure 5

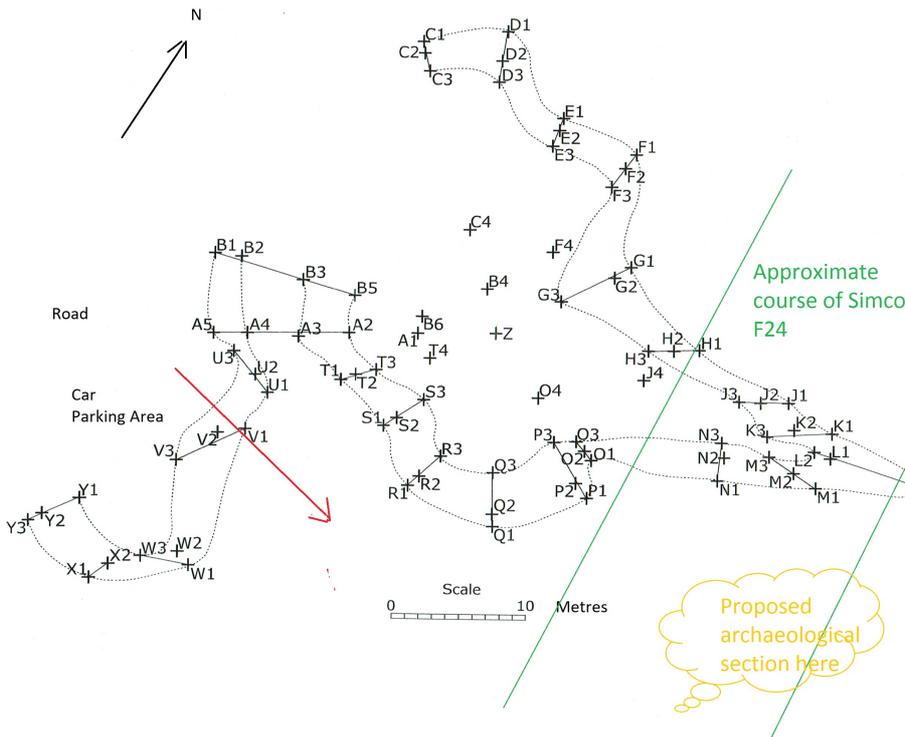
Everdon Stubbs.

	Scale: 1:5000
	Author: EPO
	Date: 8/05/2002
	Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital data © Crown Copyright, AL559385

Everdon Stubbs

21 November 2017

CLASP Report
Everdon Stubbs
Appendix 4



Levels

(Temporary Datum of 100.00 Metres)

A1	99.90	J1	102.06	S1	101.40
A2	100.10	J2	101.25	S2	100.88
A3	100.78	J3	100.41	S3	100.05
A4	100.03	J4	100.01		
A5	99.69			T1	100.96
		K1	102.32	T2	100.56
B1	99.59	K2	101.21	T3	100.16
B2	99.78	K3	100.62	T4	99.97
B3	100.66				
B4	100.30	L3	102.15	U1	101.25
B5	99.91	L1	101.65	U2	100.72
B6	99.88	L2	101.39	U3	99.80
C1	99.66	M1	102.59	V1	101.34
C2	99.30	M2	101.66	V2	100.84
C3	98.96	M3	100.97	V3	100.35
C4	99.52				
		N1	102.30	W1	101.96
D1	99.91	N2	101.22	W2	101.17
D2	99.31	N3	100.58	W3	100.45
D3	99.09				
		O1	101.65	X1	101.63
E1	100.27	O2	101.08	X2	100.96
E2	99.95	O3	100.56		
E3	99.56	O4	100.20	Y1	101.41
				Y2	100.79
F1	100.35	P1	101.85	Y3	100.05
F2	99.72	P2	101.21	Z	100.00
F3	99.24	P3	100.37		
F4	99.80				
		Q1	102.04	Road	99.71
G1	100.81	Q2	101.32		
G2	100.25	Q3	100.31		
G3	100.00				
		R1	101.57		
H1	101.55	R2	101.03		
H2	100.70	R3	100.37		
H3	99.96				



Looking from the higher ground towards the; proposed new entrance and the road.



A view from the central area of the quarry looking towards the south-south-east. The proposed track would approach from the road which is out of the picture to the right. The highest central area to the top left is where the proposed track would cross F24 before heading into the principal wooded area, this is where the suggested archaeological excavation would be.



Looking from the road towards, roughly, the east across the central area of F32. The small area of 'sky' on the 'horizon' to the extreme left is in the vicinity of F41 and F42²⁷, the 'heathen burial' and Anglo-Saxon enclosure respectively. The proposed new trackway will run on higher, natural ground, out of picture to the right. This therefore demonstrates how the majority of F32 will be unaffected by these proposals.



View of the car parking area looking south the proposed entrance being to the left. The new track, having left the quarried area of the car park across the already eroded quarry bank (as graded to allow vehicular access) to the 'natural' higher level beyond.

²⁷ Simco pp 23

National and Regional Archaeological Strategies

It is important that any archaeological investigation is justified and not just a 'wild card'. To provide a framework for this justification there are a series of Agendas and Strategies, both national and regional, in addition to some thematic strategies. Extracts from the relevant strategies/ agendas to support the archaeological mitigation to cover both of the work proposals submitted by the Woodland Trust are provided below.

Historic England Research Agenda 2017

Rural Landscapes

✎ How can we use and communicate enhanced understanding of our rural historic environment to encourage communities to engage more actively with the character of their rural places and landscapes?

Archaeology of the deeper past

Research questions that will help our mission include:

✎ What is the grand narrative of the first 99% of human habitation of what is now England?

✎ What new settlement or monument types are being discovered through survey or field investigation, and what should be there but has not yet been identified?

✎ How can the sector ensure better co-ordination of our understanding to aid in the conservation and management of an irreplaceable resource?

✎ How can we better investigate, understand and apply existing statutory protection to more challenging types of monument, such as those lacking defined structures or only surviving as ephemeral evidence, and which are most vulnerable?

✎ How can we improve public understanding of the archaeology of the prehistoric, Roman and early medieval periods in a way that inspires a modern audience, and helps its protection and management?

East Midlands Heritage

An updated research agenda and strategy for the historic environment of the East Midlands

The complete Strategy/ Agenda for the relevant eras are inserted but without the associated notes, these can be obtained from the original document which is a free download at <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/.../east-midlands-heritage/em-updated-research-...>

The eras included are justified from archaeological evidence discovered from the local landscape, these are discussed in paragraph of the main body of this report.

The inclusion of this wide spectrum of eras will cover mitigation resulting from both work proposals.

NEOLITHIC AND EARLY TO MIDDLE BRONZE AGE (c.4000–c.1150 cal BC): RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Updated Research Agenda Research Objectives	3.1 Dating				3.2 Continuity of hunter-gatherer traditions				3.3 Introduction, character and development of agriculture				3.4 Exploitation of landscape zones			3.5 Settlement patterns				3.6 Ceremonial and burial monuments				3.7 Riverine monuments and ritual foci			3.8 Neolithic and Bronze Age societies			3.9 Raw material resources and exchange			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
3A Compile database of scientific dates and extend Bayesian modelling	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•					•	•		•				•	•								
3B Assess the fieldwalking resource			•		•	•			•				•		•		•	•					•				•						
3C Develop fieldwalking strategies and guidelines for landscape zones					•	•						•	•		•				•				•										
3D Assess the regional air photographic and lidar resource												•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•		•	•	•							
3E Target sites with Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic organic remains	•				•		•		•	•	•		•	•	•																		
3F Identify monument complexes and prioritise for curatorial action															•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•							
3G Conduct additional investigations of earlier Neolithic funerary traditions				•				•							•					•	•	•					•	•	•				
3H Recover and analyse human remains	•			•				•	•														•	•	•	•							
3I Investigate the development and intensification of agriculture					•				•	•	•		•						•														
3J Foster relevant artefact studies		•																									•	•		•	•	•	•

6.3 NEOLITHIC AND EARLY TO MIDDLE BRONZE AGE (c.4000–c.1150 cal BC): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

3.1 Dating

1. How may radiocarbon and other scientific dating methods be applied most effectively to refining the period's imprecise chronological framework?
2. How can we date more precisely the various regional styles of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age pottery?
3. Can we further refine lithic artefact chronologies within the region?
4. Can we define more precisely the chronology of the major monument classes (causewayed enclosures, barrows and cairns etc), and how might this have varied spatially?

3.2 Continuity of hunter-gatherer traditions

1. To what extent may hunter-gatherer subsistence traditions have continued into the Neolithic?
2. Can we discern continuities or discontinuities in the distributions of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic lithic scatters?
3. How may environmental sampling strategies assist in elucidating the transition from later Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic economies?
4. What light is thrown by isotope analysis on dietary change in the Neolithic?

3.3 Introduction, character and development of agriculture

1. When was the transition from nomadic to semi-sedentary and sedentary communities and to what extent did this vary in different landscapes?
2. Can we clarify the range of new crops, regional variations in the introduction of species such as spelt wheat, the relative importance of cultivated and gathered food and changes in diet?
3. What was the balance between domesticated animals and cultivated crops and how might this have varied within the region and over time?
4. When did the first field and boundary systems develop, how did this vary regionally and what processes may underlie their development?

3.4 Exploitation of different landscape zones

1. How may the region's remarkable variety of upland, lowland and coastal landscapes be surveyed in ways that would permit recognition of significant intra-regional variations in land use?
2. Can we identify locations with a high potential for elucidating variations in arable, pasture and woodland cover between ecological zones (e.g. palaeochannels; upland peats)?
3. Can we further refine our knowledge of the selective use of particular landscapes for ritual, agriculture and other activities?

3.5 Settlement patterns

1. How may we characterise more effectively the frequently ephemeral structural traces that might relate to settlement activity?

2. Can we obtain a clearer understanding of temporal and spatial variability in the duration of settlement activity?
3. How might settlement morphology and functions have varied regionally and over time, and in particular when, where and why may the first enclosed settlements have developed?
4. What may analyses of surface lithic scatters teach us about developing settlement patterns in the region?

3.6 Ceremonial and burial monuments

1. Why may monument complexes have developed, why were some short-lived and others of longer duration, and why do these incorporate such a wide variety of monument types?
2. Why were some monument types, such as causewayed enclosures, long cairns and henges, constructed in some areas but not others?
3. What roles may henges, causewayed enclosures, cursuses and other monument classes have performed in contemporary society?
4. To what extent can we relate monument types to particular artefact suites, and can such information usefully inform fieldwork strategies?

3.7 Riverine monuments and ritual foci

1. When did burnt mounds develop, what functions may they have performed and how might they relate to contemporary settlements?
2. What ceremonial or ritual roles may rivers or other watery locations have performed and how may this have varied regionally and over time?
3. How significant were river-crossing or confluence zones as foci for monument complexes?

3.8 Neolithic and Bronze Age societies

1. Can we identify intra-regional variations in the character of sites and artefacts and what might these signify in social or economic terms?
2. How far can studies of burials, grave goods, house and barrow/cairn structures contribute to studies of status variations within and between communities?
3. How far may DNA or isotope analyses of human bone shed light upon population mobility and in particular the Beaker phenomenon?

3.9 Raw material resources and exchange networks

1. Can we locate flint, chert, igneous rock and other lithic raw material sources and identify exchange networks (e.g. Group XX Charnwood axes)?
2. How far may petrographic and other scientific analyses contribute to our understanding of systems of ceramic production and distribution?
3. How far may studies of grave goods from barrows and other burial monuments contribute to studies of trade and exchange within and beyond the region?
4. How can we further refine our understanding of the production and distribution of copper, bronze and gold items?

LATE BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE (c.1150 cal BC–AD43): RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Updated Research Agenda Research Objectives	4.1 Dating		4.2 Site visibility, prospection & landscape exploration			4.3 LBA & EIA settlements			4.4 MIA settlements			4.5 LIA settlements			4.6 Field systems & major linear boundaries			4.7 Ritual & structured deposition & religion			4.8 The agricultural economy and landscape				4.9 Finds, craft, industry & exchange			4.10 Social relations & society		
	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3			
4A Compile audit of radiocarbon, dendrochronological and other scientific dates	•	•				•																						•		
4B Refine ceramic chronology by additional radiocarbon dating and typological analyses	•	•				•																						•		
4C Characterise the LBA-EIA settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability			•	•	•	•	•	•							•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	
4D Assess the regional resource of hillforts and analogous sites				•				•	•	•													•		•					
4E Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies											•	•	•	•										•	•					
4F Investigate intra-regional variations in development of fields and linear boundaries				•											•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•		
4G Study the production, distribution and use of artefacts																							•	•	•	•		•		
4H Characterise placed deposits and sites of shrines or temples																	•	•	•											
4I Prospect for Iron Age settlement in upland areas of the Peak District			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•												•					•	•		
4J Investigate settlement and environmental resource of the Witham Valley						•											•	•		•	•	•	•					•		

6.4 LATE BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE (c.1150 cal BC-AD 43): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

4.1 Dating

1. How can we maximise the potential of scientific dating methods as tools for refining the regional chronological framework for the first millennium BC?
2. How can we refine further the ceramic chronology for the first millennium BC?

4.2 Site visibility, prospection and landscape exploration

1. What mechanisms may underlie intra-regional variations in site densities?
2. May the density and/or spatial extent of settlements of particular types and periods and within particular landscape zones be underestimated?
3. How can we expand our knowledge of first millennium BC activity in areas with a poor record of settlement (e.g. upland valleys of the Derbyshire Peak)?

4.3 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements (c.1000 – 450 BC)

1. Why are sites of this period comparatively rare in the archaeological record?
2. What can we deduce about the morphology, spatial extent and functions of settlements, and in particular the processes underlying the development in some areas of enclosed occupation or activity foci?
3. How many hillforts might have developed during this period and what functions may they have performed?

4.4 Middle Iron Age settlements (c.450 – 100 BC)

1. Why were settlements increasingly enclosed during this period and to what extent may the progress of enclosure have varied regionally?
2. What were the functions of hillforts and analogous enclosed sites dating from this period, and how were these related to each other and to other settlements?
3. How and why did 'village' or 'ladder' settlements develop?

4.5 Late Iron Age settlements (c.100 BC – AD 50)

1. Why did large nucleated settlements emerge in areas such as Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and can we clarify further their character and functions?
2. How are the nucleated settlements related to one another and to other settlements of the period? In particular, is there evidence for a developing settlement hierarchy?
3. How may nucleated and other settlements have developed in the Roman period?

4.6 Field systems and major linear boundaries

1. Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?

2. What were the economic, social or political roles of the pit alignments and linear ditch systems that characterised many areas of the East Midlands?
3. What may we deduce from studies of linear boundaries with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape?

4.7 Ritual and structured deposition and religion

1. What is the nature of structured deposits in this region and may sub-regional patterns or trends be discerned?
2. What roles may wet and other natural locations have performed and how might these have changed over time?
3. How may studies of boundaries within, around and between settlements contribute to analysis of structured deposits?

4.8 The agricultural economy and landscape

1. Can we chart more closely the processes of woodland clearance and agricultural intensification, their impact upon alluviation and colluviation, and variations between different areas?
2. How may diet and land-use have varied over time and between different ecological zones? Can we identify specialist pastoral zones and elucidate coastal resource exploitation strategies?
3. How may agricultural changes have impacted upon settlement patterns? Can the relationship between sedentary and mobile economies be clarified, and how did this vary spatially and over time?
4. What was the impact of climate change upon farming practices, especially in upland areas such as the Derbyshire Peak?

4.9 Finds, craft, industry and exchange

1. How can we add to our existing knowledge of industries and crafts in this region, particularly the extraction and smelting of iron and lead, salt production and quern manufacture?
2. How can we ensure adequate analysis and publication of artefacts, particularly those recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme?
3. What can we determine from artefact studies about trade and exchange and the role of coinage?

4.10 Social relations and society

1. What social and economic roles may open and enclosed sites have performed, and may the progression in some areas from open to enclosed settlements imply the development of less mobile societies?
2. What may further analyses of burials and of settlement architecture and morphology contribute to studies of social and political organisation?
3. How can we better understand the nature of the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age and the socio-political changes of the later Iron Age.

EARLY MEDIEVAL (c. AD 410–1066): RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Updated Research Agenda Research Objectives	6.1 Demography and the identification of political and social groups							6.2 Ritual and belief						6.3 Roads and rivers				6.4 Rural settlement patterns					6.5 Towns, central places and burhs				6.6 Industry, trade and emergence of monetary economy						6.7 Agricultural economy and rural landscape				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5
6A Elucidate the chronology and demography of Roman to Anglo-Saxon transition period	•	•	•	•				•		•																											
6B Assess the landscape settings of Anglo-Saxon burial sites			•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•																								
6C Review the evidence for developing settlement hierarchies																																					
6D Investigate Anglo-Scandinavian settlement by reference to stone sculpture																																					
6E Undertake further research on Anglo-Saxon and Viking urban development				•	•							•																									
6F Identify cultural boundaries in the Early Medieval period							•																														
6G Elucidate development of the parochial system							•																														
6H Assess the evidence for extractive industries in late Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods																																					
6I Review the nature and distribution of Anglo-Saxon imported goods							•	•		•																											
6J Update and expand East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project																																					

6.6 EARLY MEDIEVAL (c. AD 410–1066): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

6.1 Demography and the identification of political and social groups

1. What may be deduced about changes in diet, mortality and other demographic variables from osteological studies of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, and how might this have varied spatially and over time?
2. What was the relationship between indigenous and Germanic populations, and how may this have varied spatially and over time?
3. How may studies of sites yielding late Roman metalwork elucidate further the relationship between indigenous and Germanic populations?
4. How far may studies of dress be advanced by analyses of inhumations, and how may dress accessories reflect social or political groupings?
5. How can we refine our understanding of the chronology and process of Scandinavian immigration during the ninth and tenth centuries?
6. What may we deduce from Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian sculpture about ethnic and religious affiliations?
7. Can we identify social/political boundaries (e.g. surviving linear earthworks and natural barriers) and/or estate centres?

6.2 Ritual and belief

1. Can we shed further light upon burial practices in areas north and west of the Trent?
2. Can 'sub-Roman' or 'British' cemeteries and cemeteries dating from the late seventh to ninth centuries be identified?
3. Can we characterise more precisely Anglo-Saxon and Viking cemeteries and identify temporal or spatial variability in funerary traditions?
4. How may 'princely' barrow burials relate to flat cemeteries and settlements, and what were the preferred landscape settings?
5. What was the relationship between pagan temples and other contemporary or later sites?
6. How can we enhance further our understanding of the development of pre-Viking churches, cathedrals and monasteries?

6.3 Roads and rivers: transport routes and cultural boundaries

1. To what extent were Roman roads used and maintained from the fifth century, and may some have acted as social or political boundaries?
2. Can we identify re-used or newly developed unmetalled routeways (e.g. by the identification of metalled fords or bridges)?
3. What roles may rivers have played as corridors for the movement of goods and people, and how might these have varied over time?
4. To what extent may rivers such as the Trent or Witham have served as major political and social boundaries during the Anglo-Saxon period?

6.4 Rural settlement patterns

1. What impact may Germanic and Scandinavian immigration have had upon rural settlement patterns, and how may place-name evidence contribute to studies of settlement evolution?
2. Can we elucidate the pattern of early medieval settlement north and west of the Trent?

3. Can spatial and temporal variations in the morphology, functions and status of settlements be defined more precisely?
4. What factors may underlie the progression from dispersed to nucleated settlement and the growth of settlement hierarchies?
5. May settlement have retreated from areas of heavier soils in some areas (e.g. Leicestershire and Northamptonshire)?

6.5 Inland Towns, 'central places' and burhs

1. How may Anglo-Saxon and British communities have utilised late Roman towns and their immediate environs?
2. Can we identify middle Anglo-Saxon defensive works, including new foundations and refurbishments of Roman walled towns?
3. What was the impact of the Danish occupation upon urban development and what were the differences between Danish and non-Danish burhs and other urban settlements?
4. How did Nottingham develop during the Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods?

6.6 Industry, trade and the emergence of a monetary economy

1. Can we identify centres of seventh- and eighth-century cross-channel and North Sea trade and/or riverside trading centres?
2. To what extent may differences in the quantity and quality of imported goods correlate with status variations between sites, and how may analyses of exotic imports in cemeteries assist this study?
3. Can we elucidate the production and distribution of Early Medieval salt and glass, and in particular establish the date of the Lindsey salt-hills?
4. How may the adoption of coinage reflect or have stimulated socio-economic changes and how far may its use have varied regionally?
5. How may we enhance our understanding of the lead industry, the extraction and smelting of iron ore and the environmental impact of these activities?
6. Can additional fabric analyses clarify further the production and distribution of Anglo-Saxon pottery, particularly that produced in Charnwood Forest.

6.7 The agricultural economy and rural landscape

1. Is there evidence for new crops and other agricultural changes during the Roman/Saxon transition?
2. Is there evidence for a hiatus in cultivation in the mid-sixth century and for later arable expansion?
3. How early may crop rotation and the open-field system have developed, and how may this relate to other agricultural innovations such as mouldboard ploughs, water meadows and land-drainage?
4. How may animal husbandry practices have developed and how were wild food resources such as fish and wild fowl utilised?
5. To what extent did woodland regenerate in the post-Roman period and how were woodlands used and managed?

6.7 HIGH MEDIEVAL (1066–1485): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

7.1 Urbanism

1. How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman Conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas?
2. Can we define more closely the industrial and trading activities associated with towns and the nature and extent of urban influence upon the countryside?
3. How may we enhance our understanding of the chronology, functions and morphology of caves, and in particular the outstanding subterranean resource of medieval Nottingham?
4. Can we shed further light upon the commercial role of fairs, markets, ports and other trading centres (notably Boston)?

7.2 Rural settlement

1. How can we elucidate further the development of nucleated villages, and in particular the contribution of the Danelaw to changes in village morphology?
2. How can we shed further light upon the origin and development of dispersed hamlets and farms in champion and pastoral areas?
3. How can we improve our understanding of the form, evolution and functions of buildings within rural settlements and establish the extent of surviving medieval fabrics?
4. Can we clarify further the processes of settlement desertion and shrinkage, especially within zones of dispersed settlement?

7.3 Manors and manorial estates

1. How can the classification of moated and non-moated manorial sites be improved?
2. How did the medieval manor and manorial estates develop from the Anglo-Saxon period, and what was the impact of the Danelaw?
3. Can we improve our knowledge and classification of moated sites in the region, and how can environmental data add to our knowledge?
4. What standing buildings are present on moated sites and what functions may associated features found during survey have performed?
5. How did manor buildings develop over time, how may architectural styles have varied, and what can we learn about traditional constructional skills and designs?

7.4 Castles, military sites and country houses

1. How can studies of the region's buildings contribute to an understanding of castle origins, and can we identify local typologies of castles and country houses?
2. What was the date and function of currently undated minor motte and bailey castles?
3. How many castle sites have been lost within the region?
4. Was there continuity of location between castles and country houses, and are earlier structures concealed in later buildings?

5. What local resources were used for building and maintenance and what was the environmental context and economic impact of these buildings?
6. How should battlefield sites be further investigated?

7.5 Religion

1. Can we identify additional pre-Conquest church, minster and monastic sites and elucidate the development of later monastic settlement (particularly the regionally important Gilbertine and Templar orders)?
2. Can we discern significant differences in the planning, economy and landscape impact of the different monastic orders (e.g. Witham Valley)?
3. Can we elucidate further the development of hospitals and colleges?
4. Can we shed further light upon the distribution and development of early churches or chapels and the origins and growth of the parish system?
5. How can we refine our understanding of local and regional architectural styles, including sculptured stonework, decorations and monuments?
6. What may we deduce from scientific analyses of cemetery populations about changes in diet, mortality and other demographic variables, both within the region and between social groups?

7.6 Industry and trade

1. How and where was post-Conquest pottery manufactured and distributed, and what communication systems were employed?
2. By what means were the extractive mineral industries controlled or organised by royal, monastic or lay lords?
3. Can we identify, investigate and date sites associated with the region's key extractive industries (especially iron, coal, lead and alabaster), the production and distribution of cloth and leather-work, and freshwater or marine fishing?
4. Can we develop a typological classification of buildings associated with medieval industrial and commercial activities and can we identify sub-regional and chronological patterning?

The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy

1. Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?
2. Can we establish the character and extent of the field systems of non-champion landscapes (e.g. upland Derbyshire)?
3. What can we deduce about changes in woodland management and animal or crop husbandry (including new crops, crop rotation, field systems, more intensive cultivation of clay soils and larger animals, particularly sheep)?
4. What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in urban, rural and coastal communities?
5. What may fish bones and other environmental data contribute to studies of the exploitation and distribution of freshwater and marine fish?
6. How best may we enhance study of the origins and development of early land reclamation and drainage, particularly in Lincolnshire?

POST-MEDIEVAL (1485-1750): RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Updated Research Agenda Research Objectives	8.1 Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings						8.2 Country houses and gardens					8.3 Agricultural landscapes and economy				8.4 Rural settlement patterns and building traditions					8.5 Industry and communications						8.6 Ecclesiastical buildings, estates and burials				8.7 Battlefields and fortifications			8.8 Material culture					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	
8A Identify and research the landless urban and rural poor		●			●											●				●																			
8B Further research the morphology and use of caves	●					●															●																		
8C Establish a typology of regional building traditions					●											●	●	●		●		●																	
8D Investigate developments in estate and garden design and their landscape contexts							●	●	●	●	●																												
8E Identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries												●	●	●	●		●			●													●						
8F Research the development of industry and its impact upon landscape and settlement morphology																				●	●	●	●	●	●	●													
8G Study post-Dissolution re-use of monastic structures and continuity of monastic estates																										●													
8H Investigate graveyards and other burial sites																													●		●								
8I Develop further the study of ceramic assemblages										●																							●	●	●	●	●		
8J Investigate Civil War defences, siege works and battlefields																													●	●	●								

6.8 POST-MEDIEVAL (1485–1750): UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

8.1. Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings

1. Can we elucidate the roles of towns as social, administrative, industrial and commercial centres, their integration within regional marketing systems and their relationship to communication routes?
2. How were towns organised and planned, and how did population growth impact upon their internal spatial organisation?
3. What was the impact of religion, urban government, civic pride and class structures upon town planning and architecture (e.g. public buildings such as town halls or prisons and water management structures)?
4. What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?
5. Can we recognise the emergence of the poorer classes in the developing suburbs?
6. How can we advance studies of building plans and standing remains, especially where hidden inside later buildings, and of caves and cellars?

8.2 Landscapes of display: country houses and gardens

1. Can we elucidate further the use of social space in buildings and across the landscape, the manipulation of vistas and the integration of gardens with the wider landscape?
2. How were garden designs influenced by changing fashions and by a familiarity with Continental garden styles?
3. What horticultural methods, planting schemes and water management methods were employed by garden planners?
4. How are tenants and servants reflected in the surviving material culture?
5. Can we establish regional typologies of parklands, parkland structures and the villages and cottages associated with estates?

8.3 Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy

1. How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?
2. How did water management and land drainage change the landscape during this period?
3. What changes and improvements occurred in animal husbandry and the use of animals (e.g. new breeds, traction and traded animal products)?
4. What garden plants and crops were grown in the countryside and urban market gardens, and what new types were introduced?

8.4 Rural settlement patterns and building traditions

1. Can we enhance our understanding of the houses of the rural poor?
2. Can we develop as an aid to academic study and conservation management a regional typology of farmhouses, barns and other rural vernacular buildings?
3. Can we discern intra-regional or temporal variations in the pattern of rural vernacular architecture?

4. What was the impact of industrialisation upon established settlement patterns and the rural landscape, and how did this vary regionally?
5. How did the diet, living conditions and status of rural and urban communities compare?

8.5 Industry and communications

1. Can we elucidate the organisation of the workplace, gender differences at work and the development of industrial processes (especially the nationally important lead, coal and tanning industries)?
2. Can we shed further light upon the developing technology of the regionally important early stoneware potteries?
3. Can we identify domestic buildings adapted for the textile industry?
4. How were transport infrastructures improved and how was this related to the developing urban and market hierarchy?
5. What may be learned of the material culture of industrial workers?
6. What can we deduce from factory/non-factory production data about the changing economy (especially patterns of marketing and consumption)?

8.6 Ecclesiastical structures, estates and burials

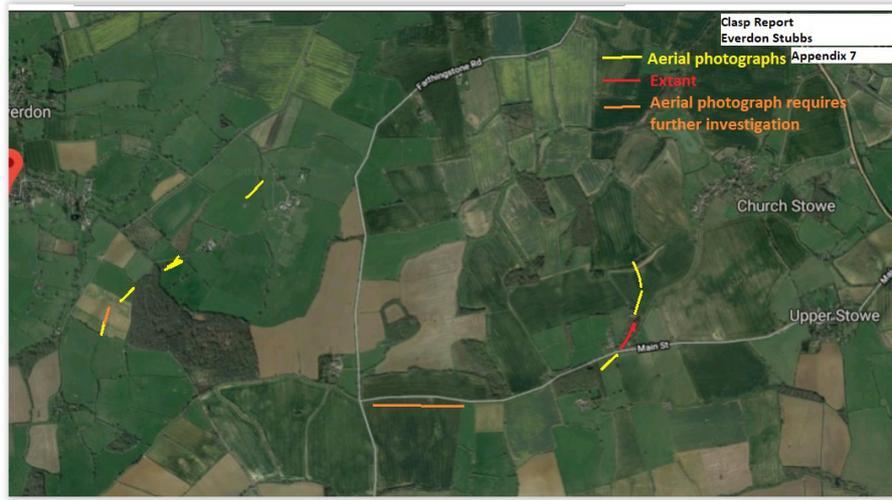
1. What was the impact of the Reformation upon ecclesiastical buildings and monastic estates?
2. Can a typology of church-related and non-Anglican buildings be devised?
3. How can we ensure appropriate recording of churches and chapels, graveyards, artefacts of burial and remembrance and human remains (with their major potential for elucidating diet, health and demography)?
4. Can we devise a typology to record and classify more effectively the interiors of ecclesiastical buildings, their decoration and monuments?

8.7 Battlefields and fortifications

1. How best can we record and study battlefield sites, particularly of the Civil War period (e.g. Naseby)?
2. How can we refine our knowledge of Civil War defences and siege works?
3. What was the impact of the Civil War upon urban development (notably the demolition of suburbs, as at Leicester, and post-siege development)?

8.8 Material culture

1. How was pottery distributed across the region and can we identify competition between regional potteries?
2. Can we establish a dated type series for ceramics (building in particular upon unpublished urban pit and well groups)?
3. Can we identify the changing material culture of the urban and rural poor, the emerging middle classes and the aristocracy?
4. Were there different patterns of consumption between town and countryside and between different agricultural regions?
5. What may be deduced about the symbolic use of material culture (e.g. in social competition)?



**EVERDON STUBBS and EVERDON WOOD
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

**Archaeological survey
2002**

**Angela Simco
for
The Woodland Trust**

May 2002

Northamptonshire
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NN 29366

**Everdon Stubbs and Everdon Wood, Buckinghamshire
Archaeological survey, 2001**

SUMMARY

Everdon Stubbs and Everdon Wood form a continuous block of woodland lying across the boundary of Farthingstone and Everdon parishes, Northamptonshire. The boundary, still visible as earthworks, was first recorded in a 10th-century charter. Everdon Wood and part of Everdon Stubbs show evidence of having been under arable cultivation during the middle ages. The rest of Everdon Stubbs contains a series of wood banks, cut by a later substantial hollow way. This report presents the results of documentary research and archaeological field survey, commissioned by the Woodland Trust to inform future management and presentation of the wood.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Everdon Stubbs and Everdon Wood are contiguous woods lying across the boundary between Everdon and Farthingstone parishes in south-west Northamptonshire, 7 km SSE of Daventry. The woodland is situated on the crest of a SW-NE ridge formed by an outcrop of Northampton Sand (part of the Inferior Oolite series of the Jurassic period). As the ground slopes down to the north-west, the Northamptonshire Sand gives way to the clays of the Upper and Middle Lias; these are cut by the valley of the Everdon Brook, which runs north to join the River Nene.
- 1.2 Everdon Wood lies within the area of Snorscombe hamlet, now part of Everdon parish. Everdon Stubbs is in Farthingstone parish.
- 1.3 The Anglo-Saxon placenames of the immediate vicinity reflect its varied topography and historic landscape. Everdon ('wild boar hill') demonstrates that woodland (the wild boar's natural habitat) was fairly extensive at that period; the 'dun' (rounded hill) element of the placename probably refers to Everdon Hill, west of the modern village. The 'combe' (valley) of Snorscombe is typical of the small valleys in the side of the ridge on which Everdon Stubbs and Everdon Wood lie, formed by the headwaters of springs which rise at the junction between the Northamptonshire Sand and the impervious Lias clay. Farthingstone parish to the south-east is centred on the headwaters of another Nene tributary; its name, 'the farm of Faerthegn' (an Anglo-Scandinavian personal name), is a reminder of the land's agricultural potential and use (Steane, 1974, 72; Glover, Mawer and Stenton, 1933, 21-22).

2. HISTORICAL METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 Existing archaeological information referring to Everdon Stubbs, Everdon Wood and the surrounding area was checked in the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Northamptonshire County Council.
- 2.2 Historic maps were consulted in the original in Northamptonshire County Record Office, and the relevant (though sparse) map evidence transcribed on to the Ordnance Survey 6 inch:1 mile Second Edition base. The placename index in the Record Office was checked, and detailed wood accounts in the Thornton collection consulted in the original.

3. PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN CONTEXT

- 3.1 The presence of early prehistoric occupation in the area is indicated by casual finds such as a neolithic axehead from Farthingstone parish (SMR 1569). Bronze Age ring ditches (ploughed-out burial mounds) have been recorded as cropmarks on higher ground south-west of Farthingstone village (SMR 5742, SP 603 541); a circular cropmark immediately east of Everdon Stubbs (SMR 5296, SP 611 564) may also be a ring ditch.
- 3.2 The ridge on which the woodland lies was the centre of much activity in the later prehistoric and Roman periods. The Stowe-Preston Capes road which runs approximately north-east/south-west along the ridge-top is the modern successor to a route which has almost certainly been in use since later prehistory (though not necessarily on the same line). An Iron Age settlement focus is represented by the roughly rectangular univallate hillfort straddling the ridge to the east (SMR 783, SP 617 563), and a scatter of smaller enclosures (probably farmsteads) along the ridge has been identified by aerial photography (SMR 4832, SP 618 563, east of the hillfort; SMR 784, SP 619 562 and SMR 804, SP 617 562, south of the hillfort; SMR 808, SP 614 566, east of Everdon Stubbs; SMR 801, SP 605 559, south-west of Everdon Stubbs; SMR 5738, SP 590 555, south-west of Snorscombe).
- 3.3 Further separate lengths of ditches (SMR 1440, SP 599 555; SMR 800, SP 601 556; SMR 803, SP 615 610; SMR 786, SP 615 569) and two pit alignments (SMR 1459, SP 614 560; SMR 5297, SP 611 562) may mark broader land divisions between farmsteads or other tenurial units.
- 3.4 Little in the way of direct dating evidence has been recorded from these features. Roman finds said to have come from 'Castle Dykes' (SMR 775) probably derive from the area of the hillfort. The morphology of the cropmark enclosures is typical of settlement originating in the Iron Age and continuing throughout the Roman occupation. No features or finds of this period have been reported within the boundaries of the woodland, and none were identified during recent fieldwork. However, the distribution of recorded cropmarks (at approximately

0.5km intervals) gives a high probability of Iron Age or Roman features existing within the woodland area, particularly on the high plateau within Everdon Stubbs.

4. ANGLO-SAXON ESTATE BOUNDARY

- 4.1 The earliest written evidence for the area is a charter of AD 944, recording the grant of an estate comprising Badby, Dodford and Everdon to Bishop Aelfric by King Edmund (Glover, Mawer and Stenton, 1933, 10-12; Brown, Key and Orr, 1977, 155-157). The boundaries of the estate are described in detail, in a clockwise direction; the section relating to Everdon Stubbs and Everdon Wood ran

‘... along the Blythe until the stone bridge, east from the bridge along the dyke to the heathen burial (*haethenan byrgels*), from the burial north along the tree stumps (*wyrtruman*) until the end of the hedge (or enclosure, *haga*) by the boundary of the men of Weedon, thence along the boundaries to the post on the east side of the clearing, from the post south to the street, along the street to the furrow that runs south to the great street at the source of the spring at the Snorscomb boundary, west along the street to the ash ...’ (translation from Brown *et al*)

- 4.2 The features marking the beginning and end of this section can be clearly identified. The ‘stone bridge’ was at SP 5996 5736, where the Everdon-Farthingstone road crosses the ‘Blythe’ (the brook which runs north-east to join the River Nene west of Weedon Bec). The great street is the Stowe-Preston Capes road, already noted above as of ancient origin. The details between these points are more difficult to fix precisely.
- 4.3 The ‘dyke’ east from the bridge follows the modern road until it reaches the north end of Everdon Wood, where the line is continued by an ancient right of way now marked by a footpath along the north wood boundary. At the end of the wood, the parish and estate boundary has been almost obliterated where it crosses two pasture fields, but its line can still be seen as a slight notch on the skyline on the slope of the hill ahead. It is along this next stretch of the boundary that the heathen burial was located. This must have been a visible feature in the 10th century, presumably marked by a mound; if visibility was a significant factor in the location of the burial, then the prominent knoll immediately to the right (south-west) of the boundary line, at SP 6039 5691, would be a strong candidate. It can be easily picked out on the aerial photograph reproduced in Figure 5. This identification is however by no means conclusive.
- 4.4 The next section, ‘from the burial north along the tree stumps’, seems to suggest that the surveyors temporarily lost their sense of direction (unless ‘north’ is simply a scribal error). However, the previous line, described as ‘east’, is actually south-east, so it is understandable for the leftward curve of the boundary as it rejoins the north edge of Everdon Wood to be registered as a change in orientation: the change from south-east to east has in effect been recorded as from

east to north. Weedon is the adjacent parish along this length, and 'until the end of the hedge (or enclosure, *haga*) by the boundary of the men of Weedon' brings us to the north-east corner of the enclosure which forms a tongue of Everdon parish protruding into Farthingstone parish.

- 4.5 From this point, the phrase 'along the boundaries' probably refers to the east and south sides of this enclosure, and suggests they were well-defined physical boundaries which needed no other means of identification. The 'post on the east side of the clearing' would then equate with the south-west corner of the enclosure, with the clearing lying in what is now Everdon Wood.
- 4.6 The interpretation of the next part of the description differs between Glover *et al* and Brown *et al*. The former assume that 'south to the street' takes the boundary immediately to the Stowe-Preston Capes road, but do not adequately account for the section 'along the street to the furrow that runs south to the great street at the source of the spring at the Snorscomb boundary.' The latter take the 'street' to be the Farthingstone-Everdon road and the 'great street' to be the Stowe-Preston Capes road. The weakness of this second interpretation is that the present road through Everdon Wood is not actually an ancient line (it cuts diagonally through ridge and furrow); and the line of the boundary after it diverges from the road runs across the flat ridge-top and could in no way be described as a 'furrow' at this point.
- 4.7 These difficulties can be resolved if a different line for the 'street' is postulated, diverging from the 'great street' east of Everdon Stubbs and coinciding with the western part of the south boundary of the Stubbs (Figure 1). Along the southern boundary of Everdon Wood there is still a slight hollow way, and the line is shown continuing to the west as a lane on the 1816 map of Snorscome (Figure 2). The 'furrow' would then be the short length of north-south boundary at the south-west corner of Everdon Stubbs, where it is beginning to drop down into the head of a valley running towards Farthingstone. It meets the 'great street' at the corner of the land of Snorscombe.
- 4.8 The charter description gives no further information as to the reason for the unusual character of the boundary between Everdon and Farthingstone parishes. An irregularity of this type normally indicates an area or feature of particular value that was respected when parish boundaries were confirmed in about the 8th century, but no memory of its purpose seems to have endured to the 10th century when the charter was composed. The presence of a heathen burial may be relevant: pagan Saxon burials were frequently sited on existing boundaries, and those responsible for this particular burial may have been drawn to a location which was already of some importance, either ritual or political. Alternatively, the burial itself may have been the only visible survivor of what had been a larger complex of features of pagan ritual and funerary significance for the people of Everdon; hence, the importance to them of retaining possession of the small pocket of land when the boundaries were formalised. The answer to these questions may lie in the sub-surface archaeology.

5. MEDIEVAL AND LATER HISTORY

5.1 Snorscomb (Everdon Wood)

- 5.1.1 The area now covered by Everdon Wood was historically part of the township of Snorscomb, a block of land (about 260 hectares) in the south-east of the parish of Everdon. At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, it was assessed at 2 virgates ($\frac{1}{2}$ hide) and held by the Count of Moretain (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates in hand, with the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate sub-let to Alric). In total, there was land for 2 ploughs, 2 serfs and 2 villeins, and 3 acres of underwood (Thorn, 1979). This Domesday assessment suggests a high proportion of arable land, with only a small area of regenerating woodland.
- 5.1.2 Snorscomb was in the hands of the Lovell family in the 13th and 14th centuries, and came to the Catesby family in the 15th century. The estate was bought in 1531 by Richard Knightley of Fawsley, who was prosecuted over the enclosure of 200 acres and the depopulation of nine houses (Allison, Beresford and Hurst, 1966, 46). Enclosure would remove any common grazing rights over the land involved, but does not necessarily mean that the whole of the area enclosed was under arable cultivation up to that date.
- 5.1.3 The remains of the depopulated settlement are centred round Snorscomb Farm (SMR 494, SP 597 561), while extensive earthworks survive at the site of Snorscomb Mill, 500m to the north (SMR 7323, SP 596 565).
- 5.1.4 In 1791, Snorscomb was described as 'a hamlet of five houses, including a mill ... reputed to have been formerly a more considerable village. There are in it two hills, and a wood called Henwood, with a Coppice [Everdon Wood] which adjoins to Wedon' (Whalley, 1791, 61).
- 5.1.5 An 1816 plan of Sir Charles Knightley's Snorscomb Manor (Northants RO: T 205) was used in 1839 as the map for the Tithe Award (see Figure 2). Everdon Wood is named 'Snorscomb Wood' and is listed as containing just under 32 acres. Adjacent land on the hill slopes to the south was arable, while the lower ground to the west of the wood was under pasture. The road through the wood is on the present line, and is described as 'Carriage Road from Farthingstone to Everdon'.

5.2 Farthingstone (Everdon Stubbs)

- 5.2.1 At Domesday, the Count of Mortain also held Farthingstone, which amounted to 4 hides (including 3 virgates sub-let to Alvred). There was a wood four furlongs in length by three in breadth (*VCH* 1, 326a, 327b; Thorn, 1979). While this measurement cannot be equated precisely with statutory furlongs of 220 yards (201m), an approximate correlation would give an area of 120 acres (48.5 hectares). There is no way of identifying for certain whether the present Everdon Stubbs was part of this Domesday woodland. The name, first recorded in the early 17th century, refers to the presence of stumps from cutting or coppicing and

demonstrates that it had been mature woodland at least for some time previously. Its position, on a ridge of high ground on the parish boundary, would be a typical medieval woodland location.

- 5.2.2 The tenorial history of Farthingstone parish is extremely complex (the documentary references have been assembled in Whalley, 1791, 62-63). While there was some continuity of the main overlordship of the manor, there was considerable subdivision in the tenancies, and much exchange of small portions of land. Some references to woodland have been identified. In 1295-96, John de Patteshull held of Henry de Bray one messuage (house site) and one virgate of land worth 6s a year and a wood which brought in 6s 8d (Whalley, 1791, 62). (The de Bray family held a share in the lordship of the manor in the late 13th and early 14th century.)
- 5.2.3 A dispute over the ownership 'Farthingstone Wood' is recorded in 16th legal documents (PRO: C 1/1020/36-38, C 1/1269/46-49), referring to a gift of the wood by Richard Knightley (see under Snorscomb, above). Presumably this is the wood known by the 18th century as Knightley's Wood (SP 600 546). In the same century (recorded in documents of 1509-10 and 1531-32) John Mauntel held some small possessions of the prior of St Andrew's Northampton, including a 10 acre wood called Mauntell's Wood (Whalley, 1791, 62).
- 5.2.4 By the early 17th century, the Thornton family of Brockhall had acquired land in Farthingstone parish, including the Stubbs and Mantles Wood. Detailed accounts of the management of these woods survive, and are discussed in the next section.
- 5.2.5 At the time of the enclosure of Farthingstone parish in 1752 (Northants RO: Inc 9), several parcels of woodland were owned by three individuals, Charles Shuckburgh (lord of the manor), Thomas Thornton and Anne Hopkins. Some woods were still subject to rights of common, whereby 'the owners and proprietors of lands lying in the ... common fields ... had a right or privilege of common and to depasture their cattle [livestock] in over and upon the said Woods and Wood Grounds ... at certain times in the year'; the woods are listed as 'Hardingstone Bauk, Old Coppice, High Wood, Little Henwood, Bear Hill otherwise Mantles Heath, Wilkins's Old Wood, Knightleys Wood and Hopkins's Wood.' Under the award, common rights were extinguished in return for compensation paid by the woods' owners. The absence of Everdon Stubbs from this list indicates that it had no surviving common rights by this time. Its existence is however recorded under the description of an allotment of common field land to Charles Shuckburgh, which was 'bounded ... on part of the north by an Inclosed Estate in Farthingstone ... of Thomas Thornton Esq called the Stubbs otherwise Farthingstone Stubbs ...'
- 5.2.6 The importance of the woodlands as a part of the Thornton estate is reflected in the preparation of a map in 1758 (Northants R O: Map 575), showing 'Stubbs Wood', Knightleys Wood and the two contiguous woods, Mantles Heath Wood and The Old Wood. Stubbs Wood shows internal divisions which roughly correspond to the banks and ditches which still survive, though the surveyor has

not recorded them in the correct position (compare Figures 2 and 4). 'Weedon Roade' runs east-west within the north edge of the wood.

- 5.2.7 The map attached to the 1845 Tithe Award for Farthingstone shows no internal features for Everdon Stubbs. It is recorded in the Award as 'Farthingston Stibbs, 42a 1r 2p', owned and occupied by Thomas Reeve Thornton.

6. 17th-CENTURY MANAGEMENT OF EVERDON STUBBS

- 6.1 The Thornton collection in the Northamptonshire County Record Office contains detailed accounts of the management of Everdon Stubbs and Mantles Heath Wood during the 17th century, which, together with a few property deeds, give considerable insight into the character of the woods and their management. A 1607 lease of 'the pasturage in Stubbes or Storking Close at Farthingstone' (Northants RO: Th 427, catalogue entry) almost certainly refers to a defined area of wood pasture within the boundaries of the wood itself. The wording here suggests that the names were interchangeable, but in other documents, Stubbs and Stockings appear to be differentiated. For example, in a 16th century investigation into the location of 'Stubbes' and 'Stokkyns' the majority of witnesses say that it lies within, and owes tithe to, Farthingstone parish (Northants RO: Th 741, catalogue entry). A (probably 18th century) terrier (Northants RO: Th 739) describes 'The Stubbs' as 'part of a coppice wood.'
- 6.2 The wood accounts cover both the Stubbs and Mantells Heath, and the entries are not always differentiated. It is therefore not possible to reconstruct the exact turnover of income and expenditure, or the quantities of timber and wood produced from Everdon Stubbs on its own. However, the accounts do give a fascinating insight into 17th century woodland management (see Appendix for selected detailed extracts).
- 6.3 The commonest source of income recorded in the accounts is the sale of faggots, in large quantities. The sale of a total of 1460 'underwood faggots in the Close' realised £10 13s 7d in 1637 (Th 716/1). The type of wood from which the faggots were made is usually specified; underwood, wood, furze, crabtree, thorn, lop wood, rotten wood, offal wood are all mentioned. Some entries are even more specific: 'rotton wood fagiots made of boughs broken in the snow' (Th 716/24); 'faggotts made of the old hedge in Stubbs, 1671' (Th 720).
- 6.4 There are few references to the sale of timber, although occasional payments for tree-felling suggest that some mature trees were harvested. An account dated 25 Sept 1679 (Th 729) lists receipts 'for hardwood and ringes'; the 'ringes' could be either a stack of felled wood or a row of cut brushwood (Wright, 1905). The account itemises 'pacel of wood ... pacel of hard wood ... pacel of smal sticles ... dead tree ... pacel of poplar ... on [one] sticke'.

- 6.5 Some income was derived from grazing rents. Payment was received in 1646 for allowing 'cattell unto Stubbs' (Th 716/16), while in Jan 1671/2 John Muscott paid 4s 6d 'for a sow & 2 pigs for Mast' (Th 720).
- 6.6 Most of the expenditure covered the payment of labourers for routine maintenance work and the preparation of materials for sale. Tasks included: felling dead trees, poles, underwood and thorn; cutting and lopping wood; making, laying and mending hedges; making and mending gates; cutting, scouring and weeding ditches; 'posting and rayling', gathering up 'offal wood', loading trees (for transport) and digging up trees. Considerable work went into the preparation of bark for sale (for use in tanning). In May 1669, 24 workmen were paid for a total of 159 days work, at the rate of 8d or 9d a day, for piling up 'fourteen score yardes of Barke', which was sold for a profit of £5 15s (Th 743).
- 6.7 Some more specific entries give information relevant to the physical structure of the wood and its component features, and to the activities involved in its management. Internal sub-divisions are suggested by references to 'the Close' and 'the Copse'. 'Stubbs Lane' is mentioned, but the sale of 'Tenn parcells of small wood in the Lane' (Th 721) indicates that it gave its name to a compartment of the wood, presumably at the north end where a substantial hollow way still exists on the line of the Weedon Road shown on the map of 1758 (Figure 2). The maintenance of this road may be indicated in the '40 fagiots made out the cart way in Stubbes' (Th 716/33) and in the payment made in 1668/9 for 'setting a gatepost in Stubbs lane' (Th 717). The topographical implications of the payment in the same year for 'carrying wood out of the lane to the Hedge' are not clear; perhaps 'the Hedge' was the outermost boundary of the Stubbs, to which the wood for sale had to be transported. The 1670 account of 'moneys made of the wood that grow on Stubbs Dike' may refer to the cutting of wood on the boundary bank and ditch (Th 719). One entry for 'hey makin' (Th 733, 1683) may indicate an open area of wood pasture, though it possibly refers to Mantles Wood.
- 6.8 Two 'waterings' are recorded, one described as the 'uppermost watering' (Th 716/16, 1647; 19, 1649); these were probably ponds or waterholes. Entries from 1674 (Th 721) for 'diging a New poole & Cleanseing of the Old poole' and 'for walling of the poole' may refer to similar features. 'Digging of stones' in the same account could have provided material for the walling, perhaps from the quarry pits recorded in the south-west corner of the wood. 'Stubbs Barn' was regularly thatched and repaired (Th 716/18, 717) and ironwork for the 'barne dawe' was purchased in 1671/2 (Th 720). Payment of 1s 8d for 'makeing and Mending of Loges [lodges] etc' (Th 721) suggests temporary shelters erected for the use of the woodmen; in the same year, 3 days were spent digging a saw pit, while another was filled in. The three asses gelded in 1670 (Th 719) are representative of the animal power that was utilised in the carriage and haulage of wood and timber. The 'dragons Blood' bought for 2d in 1670 and 1674 (Th 719, 721) may be a type of drug, presumably used for veterinary purposes (Wright, 1900).

- 6.9 The accounts paint a detailed picture of an profitable 17th-century commercial enterprise. Everdon Stubbs was managed as a coppice woodland, producing huge quantities of underwood, mostly in the form of faggots, and a small amount of timber. It was a place of sometimes intensive activity, very different from the character of the wood today.

7. FIELD CONDITIONS & SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 Archaeological survey of Everdon Stubbs/Everdon Wood was undertaken in March 2002. All accessible parts of the wood were walked, including the perimeter and the modern paths. Each compartment was traversed mostly in parallel transects approximately 50m apart.
- 7.2 Visibility throughout was fair, with occasional pockets of bracken and denser undergrowth. These were mostly small and localised, and consistent coverage of the wood was achieved. No visibility plan is therefore appended.
- 7.3 Location of features was identified by a combination of systematic pacing and compass bearings, making use of the mapped network of paths to provide fixed points. It became evident during the course of fieldwork that some of the paths were not accurately plotted in relation to fixed features on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 base. Inaccuracies have been corrected where possible from fixed external features. However, in the central part of the wood archaeological features have been recorded in their relative position to the paths as shown, from which they can be located on the ground.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

8.1 Prehistoric and Roman

- 8.1.1 No prehistoric or Roman evidence was identified within the wood during fieldwork. The density and character of cropmarks on the surrounding ridge-top indicates extensive clearance for agriculture, and the existence of early occupation in the woodland area cannot be ruled out.

8.2 Anglo-Saxon

- 8.2.1 The information provided by the charter of AD 944 (see Section 4) shows an organised landscape by the 10th century. It was predominantly wooded, as the reference to 'the post at the east of the clearing' makes clear. However, the use of a 'heathen burial' site as a landmark, indicating that it was reasonably visible centuries after the adoption of Christianity, suggests that at least some of the area was free of woodland. As discussed in paragraph 4.8, the irregular layout of the Everdon parish boundary implies an importance attached to the block of land around which the boundary was drawn, and perhaps therefore a distinctive land-use.

- 8.2.2 The boundary described in the charter can be matched with the modern parish boundary, which is marked throughout by banks and/or ditches (features 1, 3, 4 and 5 on Figure 4). The visible earthworks are unlikely to be of Anglo-Saxon construction; rather, they are the result of centuries of boundary maintenance, though possibly with Anglo-Saxon work at their core in places. The west and south-west boundaries of Everdon Stubbs (5) are of typical medieval woodbank form.
- 8.2.3 The right of way which still runs along the northern section of the charter boundary continues the line of the road from Everdon and may be of ancient origin. East of Everdon Stubbs, it probably followed the Farthingstone-Weedon boundary as it curves northward along a spur of the ridge, although a branch which is now the modern line bears ESE past Heath Farm.
- 8.3 Medieval
- 8.3.1 Ridge and furrow is present throughout most of Everdon Wood (16-18). Where the topography allows, it is in the form of regular parallel ridges, about 8m broad. In the north-eastern part of Everdon Wood, where the land is at its steepest, the ridges curve diagonally up the slope, forming terraces in places. The process of clearance for agriculture appears to have begun by the 10th century (when there was a clearing in this area). The end of cultivation may have occurred in the later 14th century, when the population slump which followed the poor harvests and plague of the mid-14th century caused much marginal arable land to be abandoned.
- 8.3.2 Slighter ridge and furrow in the western part of Everdon Stubbs (19) indicates that this area was temporarily cleared of woodland at some point. The rectangular enclosure in the north-west of Everdon Stubbs (20) is aligned with the north edge of the ridge and furrow, and may represent the site of agricultural buildings or a farmstead associated with this period of use. The parallel furrows or silted ditches further south (21) do not define cultivation ridges; they may derive from a drainage scheme prior to reforestation.
- 8.3.3 The eastern part of Everdon Stubbs forms a compact block of ancient woodland defined by wood banks. In its earliest form this was outlined by a bank and ditch to the north (8), set slightly south of the parish boundary with Weedon. The bank and ditch turned south along the west side of the block as a bank (9) which is now visible only as a low broad ridge. This in turn probably joined the short length of north-south bank (5) on the parish boundary. The eastern boundary of the block survives as a ditch (7) with traces of a bank to the east; this arrangement would be unusual for an external wood boundary, and suggests that the medieval wood may have extended further to the east than the present.
- 8.4 Roads and tracks
- 8.4.1 Historic evidence, physical remains and the local topography all point to there being three ancient broad axes of communication in the immediate area of

Everdon Stubbs/Everdon Wood. The ridgeway now marked by the Stowe-Preston Capes road forms the south boundary of Everdon Stubbs, while a further ridge-top route along the Farthingstone-Weedon boundary ran along the north edge of Everdon Stubbs before heading downhill to join the Weedon-Everdon Anglo-Saxon boundary and then the modern road to Everdon.

- 8.4.2 A third route has been suggested above (paragraph 4.7), diverging from the main ridgeway along what is now the south-western boundary of Everdon Stubbs and the south boundary of Everdon Wood (Figure 1). The diagonal road through Everdon Wood must post-date the ridge and furrow. While this area was under the plough, through traffic would have had either to run along its south boundary, where there is a clear hollow way (15), or to skirt along the western side of the parish boundary bank (5). A possible hollow way (26) shows signs of having originally taken the latter line.
- 8.4.3 At an unknown date, but after the medieval core of Everdon Stubbs had been defined by its northern and western banks, the route along the north boundary was shifted southwards, to form the massive hollow way which was mapped as 'Weedon Road' in 1758 (Figure 2). This clearly cuts diagonally across the north end of the wood enclosure, and has remoulded the south boundary of the tongue of Everdon parish. The re-alignment may have been caused by the incorporation of a strip of Everdon parish into what are now the pasture fields to the north of Everdon Wood, blocking off the through route. The irregular boundary here appears on the 1816 map of Snorscomb (Figure 2), and is likely to be considerably earlier. It is defined on the ground by ditch of average proportions (2), and there are no associated features to shed light on its origin. Possibly the adjacent landowner in Weedon accumulated by exchange a few strips of common field land on the Everdon side of the boundary, in order to incorporate them into the larger area of enclosed pasture to the north.
- 8.4.4 West of the Farthingstone/Everdon boundary, the Weedon road hollow way does not continue on the same scale, but its line curves round and down the slope of the hill as a slighter hollow (23). It is not clear from the walkover survey whether this line marks the north-east boundary of the ridge and furrow or cuts across earlier ridges. Similarly other hollows to the north-east (24), while apparently worn by traffic, may have originated as agricultural terraces.
- 8.4.5 Once the ridge and furrow in the Everdon Wood area was no longer in use, traffic between Farthingstone and Everdon began to follow a more direct diagonal route down the hillside. The hollow way (26), which appears originally to have run parallel with the parish boundary bank, turned to curve north-westwards. A further hollow (25) runs parallel with it to the west, both of the hollows cutting across earlier ridge and furrow. Further north, the approximate line towards Everdon coincides with the alignment of the ridge and furrow; stretches of deep furrows in this area (eg 27) may be agricultural in origin, enhanced by re-use as trackways.

8.4.6 Eventually (sometime before the map of 1816) the line of the Farthingstone-Everdon road became fixed on its present line. As it runs over the brow of the hill, it is in a 2m deep hollow, suggesting long-established use.

8.5 Everdon Stubbs, wood banks and other features

8.5.1 The west and south-west boundaries of Everdon Stubbs are defined by a classic wood bank with external ditch (5). Remains of a similar bank (8) define the north edge and former west edge (9) of the woodland core. The establishment of the Weedon road across the north end of the wood resulted in a slight adjustment of its internal divisions.

8.5.2 The north-south bank (9), which continues from the line of the bank (8) north of the hollow way, appears to have been replaced slightly further west by a new bank and ditch (10), aligned on the east end of the tongue of Everdon parish (4). A parallel bank and ditch (12) runs from the south edge of the wood as far north as the hollow way but not beyond it; it almost certainly therefore postdates the hollow way. A diagonal bank (13) survives as a broad low ridge. It may pre-date bank 12, as the ditch of the latter cuts through it; or it may simply not have been maintained for so long. The Thornton map of 1758 (Figure 2) shows a schematic representation of these banks (although in the wrong place), which suggests they were still in use as compartment boundaries at this date.

8.5.3 One of the existing wood paths (22) runs south of the hollow way, and is itself hollowed though much less substantial. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition of 1902, and may have developed as a pedestrian route when the earlier road went out of use.

8.5.4 Few of the features referred to in the 17th century accounts for Everdon Stubbs can be specifically identified. Two quarries in the south-west corner of the wood (39 and 40) may be the location of 'digging for stone' (see Appendix: Th 721). The sites of the barn, lodges and pools have not been identified. The enclosure in the north-west corner (20) may possibly have been used as a base for woodland management operations, but its remote location perhaps counts against this.

8.6 Everdon Wood, boundaries and quarries

8.6.1 A bank (14) defines the north and west sides of Everdon Wood, with a slighter bank and internal hollow way (15) along the south side. The west boundary postdates the ridge and furrow, as ridges have been recorded by aerial photography continuing to the west (Figure 5). The bank continues south along an adjacent field boundary.

8.6.2 At the north end of Everdon Wood, the bank continues for a few metres east of the modern road, ending at the north-south hollow way (23). The strip of wood north of the bank and east of the road may be later regeneration, with the hollow forming the eastern edge of a triangle of 'green' where the road emerges from the wood.

8.4.6 Eventually (sometime before the map of 1816) the line of the Farthingstone-Everdon road became fixed on its present line. As it runs over the brow of the hill, it is in a 2m deep hollow, suggesting long-established use.

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8.5.1 The west and south-west boundaries of Everdon Stubbs are defined by a classic wood bank with external ditch (5). Remains of a similar bank (8) define the north edge and former west edge (9) of the woodland core. The establishment of the Weedon road across the north end of the wood resulted in a slight adjustment of its internal divisions.

8.5.2 The north-south bank (9), which continues from the line of the bank (8) north of the hollow way, appears to have been replaced slightly further west by a new bank and ditch (10), aligned on the east end of the tongue of Everdon parish (4). A parallel bank and ditch (12) runs from the south edge of the wood as far north as the hollow way but not beyond it; it almost certainly therefore postdates the hollow way. A diagonal bank (13) survives as a broad low ridge. It may pre-date bank 12, as the ditch of the latter cuts through it; or it may simply not have been maintained for so long. The Thornton map of 1758 (Figure 2) shows a schematic representation of these banks (although in the wrong place), which suggests they were still in use as compartment boundaries at this date.

8.5.3 One of the existing wood paths (22) runs south of the hollow way, and is itself hollowed though much less substantial. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition of 1902, and may have developed as a pedestrian route when the earlier road went out of use.

8.5.4 Few of the features referred to in the 17th century accounts for Everdon Stubbs can be specifically identified. Two quarries in the south-west corner of the wood (39 and 40) may be the location of 'digging for stone' (see Appendix: Th 721). The sites of the barn, lodges and pools have not been identified. The enclosure in the north-west corner (20) may possibly have been used as a base for woodland management operations, but its remote location perhaps counts against this.

8.6 Everdon Wood, boundaries and quarries

8.6.1 A bank (14) defines the north and west sides of Everdon Wood, with a slighter bank and internal hollow way (15) along the south side. The west boundary postdates the ridge and furrow, as ridges have been recorded by aerial photography continuing to the west (Figure 5). The bank continues south along an adjacent field boundary.

8.6.2 At the north end of Everdon Wood, the bank continues for a few metres east of the modern road, ending at the north-south hollow way (23). The strip of wood north of the bank and east of the road may be later regeneration, with the hollow forming the eastern edge of a triangle of 'green' where the road emerges from the wood.

- 8.6.3 Apart from the ridge and furrow, one of the most distinct characteristics of Everdon Wood is the extent of quarrying (features 29 to 38). The material sought was ironstone from the Northampton Sand deposit on the top of the hill. The location of most of the quarries, adjacent to and accessed from the modern road, suggests that much of the stone was being used to maintain the road as it cut into the slope of the hill. The road itself would also have provided an accessible route for transport of stone away for other purposes.

9. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Assessment of importance

- 9.1.1 The individual features listed in the database (Table 1) have been assessed as to their archaeological importance, under the following categories:

Minor interest	A feature of artificial origin, but of no particular importance in its own right, or for elucidating the history of the wood
Local	Of interest in elucidating an aspect of the history of the wood, but not of wider significance
Regional	A good example of its type, and of merit in demonstrating an aspect of woodland archaeology, though would possibly not qualify for statutory protection
National	Potentially of considerable importance, and worth considering for statutory protection

- 9.1.2 The main archaeological value of Everdon Stubbs/Everdon Wood lies in the range of its components, and the historical narrative which it offers. The Anglo-Saxon boundary (1, 3-5) and its known (41) and postulated (42) associated features is potentially of national importance. Its significance would be enhanced by identification of the 'heathen burial' site, clarification of the function of the tongue of Everdon parish, and investigation of the date and sequence of the surviving earthwork on the boundary line.

- 9.1.3 Aspects of the medieval landscape are represented by the ridge and furrow in Everdon Wood (16, 18) and in the western part of Everdon Stubbs with its associated enclosure (19, 20), and by the wood banks in the central core of Everdon Stubbs (8, 9, 11-13).

- 9.1.4 The wood also has excellent potential as a resource for explaining the principles of landscape archaeology to visitors. Two areas are worth particular attention: the sequence of ridge and furrow, meandering tracks, modern road and quarries in Everdon Wood; and the impact of the substantial hollow way (10) on pre-existing boundaries.

9.2 Management objectives

9.2.1 The suggestions listed in Table 1 for the management of individual features have been made in the light of three broad principles:

- Avoid active damage by forestry operations, primarily by careful routing of machinery and extraction lines
- Maintain stable native woodland cover where this already exists, and is not causing specific damage. (Wood banks and coppice boundaries have traditionally supported some tree cover, and it may therefore historically inappropriate to remove it)
- Clear undergrowth so as to enhance visibility of significant features to the public

9.2.2 The archaeological features are on the whole in a stable condition, and low key maintenance of the woodland is unlikely to prejudice this. There is localised erosion through visitor use, but it is not a substantial threat. Pathways across linear features represent only minimal damage as a percentage of the whole feature (eg where east-west paths cross the north-south parish boundary bank), and probably will not cause the loss of significant archaeological information. There would be a serious problem, however, if erosion were to develop at the junction of important features, such as that of the hollow way, Anglo-Saxon boundary and wood banks (4, 8-11 at SP 6066 5669), as the below-ground constructional sequence is vital for eventually understanding their relationships.

9.2.3 Access for machinery should be carefully controlled to avoid damage to archaeological features. No part of Everdon Stubbs can be reached without crossing wood banks. The best approach would be to make use of existing eroded access or crossing points, with temporary additional ground protection, and to control the movement of machinery when ground conditions are poor.

9.2.4 The northern part of Everdon Stubbs is particularly difficult to access. There should be no movement of machinery across the line of the hollow way (10). Maintenance of the triangle of land to the north of the hollow way may therefore need to be limited to those tasks which can be undertaken by hand.

9.2.5 In Everdon Wood, the main principle to adhere to is that machinery access should run with the grain of the ridge and furrow, not across it, and only along pre-determined routes. The northern part east of the road is particularly complex, and the design of access routes in this area may require measured archaeological survey. Quarry edges should be avoided in all areas.

9.3 Recommendations for further work

9.3.1 The ridge and furrow to the north end of Everdon Wood, east of the road, is particularly complex. Its layout has been strongly influenced by the steepness of

the slope, and it appears to have been disturbed by later trackways curving down from the hilltop. The irregular topography and lack of accurate fixed points on the base plan have meant that some of the features in this area have been recorded only schematically. More precise measured survey would be desirable to enhance the information (particularly the plan) for public presentation. Such survey would be essential if the woodland management programme were to require extensive machine access.

9.3.2 Further research could enhance understanding of the Anglo-Saxon boundary and its associated features. Geophysical survey of the open area within the tongue of Everdon parish would help to clarify whether buried archaeological features are present, though the iron content of the Northamptonshire Sand might rule out a magnetometer survey. Ideally, the area of Everdon parish outside the wood boundary should be included, if access could be obtained, in the hope of shedding light on the possible location of the burial site.

9.3.3 The date of origin and structural sequence of the boundary earthworks could only be explored further through selected excavation. While this might add considerably to the information available for an interpretative scheme, it should only be considered if adequately resourced and as part of an academically based research project.

No	Name	Grid Ref	Description	Importance	Management recommendations
1	Anglo-Saxon boundary (NW section)	SP 6031 5706 - SP 6051 5680	NE-facing scarp adjacent to footpath along N boundary of Everdon wood. Line of boundary crosses pasture fields to SE as terrace in hillside	Regional/ national	Most of this length is outside Woodland Trust ownership. Maintain boundary & footpath along N edge of Everdon Wood
2	NE boundary of Everdon Wood	SP 6035 5702 - SP 6051 5680	Where wood boundary diverges from parish boundary, most northerly section forms E-facing scarp, up to 2m, coinciding with E edge of hollow way/terrace 24. Central section is slight ditch, increasing to S to 4 x 0.25m. S section is substantial ditch, up to 5 x 1m	Local	Note: in several places the present wood boundary has moved outside the earthwork features. Maintain as existing. Avoid machinery damage
3	Anglo-Saxon boundary (N of enclosure).	SP 6051 5680 - SP 6065 5675	Ditch, up to 4 x 1m. Parallel ditch to SW along north-western end	Regional/ national	Keep undergrowth down to maintain visibility
4	Anglo-Saxon boundary (E of enclosure)	SP 6065 5675 - SP 6086 5670	Ditch, 4 x 1.25m. Slight bank on W side towards S edge, which turns W to become N bank of hollow way 10	Regional/ national	Keep clear of undergrowth
5	Anglo-Saxon boundary (W & SW of Everdon Stubbs)	SP 6048 5676 - SP 6070 5632	Substantial bank with ditch (4 x 1m) to W runs S from W end of hollow way 10, continuous from it. Berm W of ditch separates ditch from ridge and furrow to W, increasing to 6m wide towards road. At road, bank = 5m wide, ditch = 3m. Along road, ditch is almost filled. After diverges E from road, bank increases to 5 x 0.75. Turns S to run down into head of S-facing valley; ditch increases to c.5m wide.	Regional/ national	Maintain woodland cover, but keep undergrowth down. Avoid machinery damage. If access necessary, use already eroded access points, with temporary protection
6	S boundary, Everdon Stubbs	SP 6070 5632 - SP 6098 5635	Original line of bank cuts off present SW corner of wood, as 5 x 0.25m bank with slight external ditch. Changes to S-facing 1.5m scarp further E, enhancing natural slope. Scarp diminishes & disappears; ditch more prominent. Towards SE corner of wood, slight inner bank (5 x 0.25) resumes, ditch = 5 x 1.25(N edge)/0.5(S edge).	Local/regional	Avoid machinery damage
7	E boundary, Everdon Stubbs	SP 6098 5635 - SP 6090 5669	4 x 1m ditch. Slight outer bank, 5m wide, cut into by plough. Ditch increases to 6 x 0.5m as it runs N. Runs into hollow way at N end, though junction obscured by modern paths.	Regional	Maintain woodland cover. Clear undergrowth where visibility hindered. Avoid machinery damage. At S end, where ditch coincides with wood boundary, ploughing should ideally be kept from encroaching further on external bank [outside WT control]
8	N boundary, Everdon Stubbs	SP 6090 5669 - SP 6055 5675	4 x 1m ditch on wood edge. Parallel bank or scarp to S (with slight external ditch), forming double boundary. At junction with E end of enclosure, ditch on wood edge runs into ditch 3. Bank & other ditch turn S to run parallel with E edge of enclosure until cut by hollow way 10. Line of bank continues as low ridge 9, S of hollow way.	Regional	Maintain as existing
9	N-S ridge, Everdon Stubbs	SP 6067 5669 - SP 6071 5643	Low broad ridge up to 9m wide, running parallel to & E of bank 10. Continues line of bank 8 from N of hollow way 10. Gradually disappears towards S end. Probably former wood bank	Regional	Maintain woodland cover where existing. Keep undergrowth down. Avoid machinery damage

Table 1: Database of recorded features

EVERDON STUBBS and EVERDON WOOD, Northamptonshire
Archaeological survey, 2002

No	Name	Grid Ref	Description	Importance	Management recommendations
10	Hollow way, 'Weedon Road'	SP 6091 5669 - SP 6049 5676	Enters NE corner of Everdon Stubbs at existing gateway (c.1.5m hollow), but immediately inside wood is obscured by modern paths. Becomes more pronounced to W, increasing to 6m wide, with 3m wide banks to N & S. Where it coincides with Anglo-Saxon boundary along S side of enclosure, increases to 8m wide x 1.75m deep. At W end, S edge turns S as bank & ditch 5, though line is continued after a gap by hollow way 23 through Everdon Wood. N side continues as 4 x 0.75m ditch for c.10m, finishes in butt end. N bank peters out.	Regional/ national	Maintain as existing. Keep undergrowth down. Avoid machinery access across line of earthworks
11	N-S bank (W), Everdon Stubbs	SP 6066 5668 - SP 6070 5640	Bank runs at right angles S from S bank of hollow way 10, continuing line of 4. Ditch to W is blocked by hollow way bank. Bank 5m, ditch 4m, height difference up to 1m. At S end bank joins main parish boundary bank 5	Regional	Maintain as existing. Keep undergrowth down. Monitor erosion along footpath to W, which coincides with ditch; reroute further W if necessary
12	N-S bank (E), Everdon Stubbs	SP 6077 5672 - SP 6084 5633	Bank runs at right angles S from S bank of hollow way 10. Ditch to W is blocked by hollow way bank. Bank more prominent than ditch at N end. Towards S, as line runs down over brow of hill, bank becomes pronounced W-facing scarp, turning to E & ending just before S wood boundary. Ditch continues to meet wood boundary ditch.	Regional	Maintain as existing. Keep undergrowth down. Monitor erosion along footpath to W, which coincides with ditch; reroute further W if necessary
13	E-W bank, Everdon Stubbs	SP 6094 5653 - SP 6071 5642	Broad ridge 11 x 0.5m begins just inside E boundary ditch 7. Becomes slighter to W but just traceable as far as N-S bank 11. Cut by ditch of N-S bank 12, though ditch rises slightly up & over bank, indicating later date for N-S bank	Regional	Maintain as existing. Keep undergrowth down. Avoid machinery damage
14	Wood bank, NW & W of Everdon Wood	SP 6031 5697 - SP 6014 5668	At N end, begins just E of modern road, at N-S hollow 23. Continues along N & W sides of wood (except where cut by drain 17). 5 x 0.75m, with 3m internal ditch (or hollow way?). At SW corner, bank cut by field access, then continues S along field boundary, former road line (1816 map)	Regional	Maintain woodland cover. Keep undergrowth down
15	S boundary, Everdon Wood	SP 6014 5657 - SP 6042 5652	Slight external bank, 3 x 0.5m. 3m terrace to N, becomes 5 x 1.5m hollow way as climbs hill towards E, slighter again at top of hill	Regional	Maintain woodland cover. Keep undergrowth down, particularly along line of hollow way
16	Ridge and furrow, Everdon Wood (W of road)	SP 6026 5666 (centre)	Parallel ridges throughout most of wood. Most substantial on top of hill (8 x 0.5m), possibly interrupted by steep scarp slope of hill. Angle appears to change slightly to run parallel with S boundary of wood. Disappears towards N end of wood. Fragment of furlong at different angle appears from aerial photograph to enter NW corner of wood, but not identified on the ground	Regional	Maintain as existing. If machinery access needed, run along the grain of the ridge & furrow, not across it
17	Drain, N end of Everdon Wood	SP 6023 5680 - SP 6020 5692	2m wide, beginning c.30m inside wood, Cuts wood bank & continues to NW as field boundary. Slightly meandering. Probably formed N boundary of angled block of ridge & furrow shown on aerial photograph	Local	None

No	Name	Grid Ref	Description	Importance	Management recommendations
18	Ridge and furrow, Everdon Wood (E of road)	SP 6037 5677 (centre)	Very clear on top of hill around car park & to S. Appears to continue line of ridge & furrow W of road, though cut by various tracks (25, 26) and quarry 32. E end of ridges separated from boundary bank 5 by berm towards S end; runs up close to boundary ditch further N. N area of R & F more complex; curves diagonally down steep scarp slope; many deep furrows (possibly deepened by later use as trackways). No clear traces NE of hollow way 23	Regional	Maintain as existing. If machinery access needed, use existing eroded routes as far as possible; otherwise, run along the grain of the ridge & furrow, not across it. Measured survey necessary to define exact layout of ridge & furrow and trackways
19	Ridge and furrow, NW of Everdon Stubbs	SP 6056 5667 (centre)	A few 7m ridges, running between bank 5 & bank 10; N edge defined by enclosure 20. S edge unclear; possible signs of N-S ridges, but too faint to record. Same alignment as R & F 18 in Everdon Wood to W	Local	Maintain as existing. Avoid machinery damage
20	Enclosure, NW corner of Everdon Stubbs	SP 6051 5672	Roughly rectangular enclosure approx 50 x 45m set in corner of bank 5 & hollow way 10. Defined by slight ditch with higher scarp on inner side, stopping at back of banks to W & N. S edge continues to E as most northerly furrow of ridge & furrow 19. No internal features visible. Possible farmstead site associated with arable phase?	Regional	Maintain woodland cover. Keep undergrowth down to enhance visibility & avoid further disturbance to possible buried internal features. Avoid machinery damage
21	?Drainage system, Everdon Stubbs	SP 6055 5653 (centre)	A series of very silted parallel ditches, surviving to c.4 x 0.25m. c.12m apart, no ridges in between. Possibly drainage system prior to a replanting scheme. Shown schematically on plan.	Minor	Avoid machinery damage
22	E-W track, N end of Everdon Stubbs	SP 6089 5669 - SP 6047 5670	Hollow way up to 3 x 0.25m, still used as path, though old line diverges from modern line in places. Shown as track on 1901 OS. Approximate line of 'Weedon Road' on 1758 map, but the latter is probably meant to represent the larger hollow way 10. Cuts through banks 5, 9, 11 & 12. W of bank 5, cuts across ridge & furrow, & line disperses	Local	Where modern line of path has diverted from original, consider re-routing back to original line by clearing undergrowth where blocked
23	Hollow way, N end of Everdon Wood	SP 6046 5676 - SP 6032 5703	Continues line of S edge of hollow way 10, though there is now a clear gap between them. Much slighter than 10, 3 x 0.5m. Curves round & down steep slope of hill to N boundary of Everdon Wood. No continuation N is visible as next field has been quarried (29)	Regional	Clear undergrowth to enhance visibility from adjacent paths. Avoid machinery damage. Possibly re-open as path, if clarification of relationship with ridge & furrow indicates late origin
24	?Hollow way/terraces, E of 23	SP 6037 5678 - SP 6035 5702	A series of 2 or more terraces cut into steep slope. Uppermost becomes substantial hollow way as it runs parallel with wood boundary 2. Up to 8m wide, 2m deep on E side (= 2), 0.5 on W. Possibly lynchets in origin, reused and eroded as trackways	Local/regional	Maintain woodland cover. Keep undergrowth down
25	Hollow way, E of modern road	SP 6040 5657 - SP 6032 5673	Diverges from line of modern road at gateway S of car park, possibly cut by quarry 38. Up to 4 x 0.25m. Cut by small quarry 31, though reused as extraction ramp out of N end of quarry. Also cut by quarry 32. Continues N of quarry 32, cutting across line of ridge & furrow; peters out.	Local/regional	Clear undergrowth to enhance visibility. Avoid machinery damage
26	Hollow way, E of 25	SP 6042 5652 - SP 6038 5668	W of main bank. Diverges from line of modern road where S end of bank 5 meets road. Runs parallel with, & 6m W of, bank for c.80m, marking E end of ridge & furrow, then forks. E fork continues parallel with bank for short distance, then disappears. W fork curves left, parallel with 25, cutting across ridge & furrow, until cut by quarry 32. Short length of similar hollow/ditch cuts from W fork across E fork to join boundary ditch 5.	Local/regional	Clear undergrowth to enhance visibility. Avoid machinery damage

No	Name	Grid Ref	Description	Importance	Management recommendations
27	?Hollow way(s), NW of car park, Everdon Wood	SP 6028 5680 - SP 6030 5676	2 deep curving furrows, not clear whether on line of ridge & furrow, or later hollow way(s), possibly continuing line of 25	Local/regional	Avoid machinery damage
28	Modern road through Everdon Wood	SP 6042 5652 - SP 6029 5697	5m carriageway, sunken as it crosses the brow of the hill, up to 2m deep. Ditch on E side, N end, probably marks original road boundary. On present line by 1816.	Local/regional	None
29	Quarry N of Everdon Wood	SP 6036 5704	Substantial drop in ground level at wood edge, indicating field to N has been quarried	Local	[Not in WT ownership]
30	Quarry, adjacent to 23	SP 6035 5677	Small pit, 6m diameter, possibly used to obtain metallurgy for hollow way Z3.	Local	Avoid damage
31	Quarry SE of car park	SP 6039 5663	13 x 8m, up to 1.75m deep. Ramp leads out from N end into hollow way Z5. Probably used to obtain road metallurgy for tracks in use before modern road line.	Local	Manage with 25. Avoid damage.
32	Quarry, car park	SP 6035 5667	Extensive quarrying, cut into slope of hill from road level, rear scarp up to 2m deep.	Local/regional	Clear undergrowth (especially NW corner). Monitor erosion. Consider replacing car park fence with less restrictive barrier to avoid channeling access along one path
33	Quarry, opposite car park	SP 6033 5665	1m deep. Large trees adjacent to road, later than quarry.	Local/regional	Maintain mature trees/stump
34	Quarry W of road, NW of car park	SP 6028 5672	Small pit, 8m diameter	Local	Avoid machinery damage
35	Quarry, E of road, NW of car park	SP 6030 5673	18 x 10m, entered from road level	Local	Avoid machinery damage
36	Quarry, E of road, NW of car park	SP 6031 5671	Semi-circular pit, entered from road level, diameter 8m	Local	Avoid machinery damage
37	Quarry, SE corner of Everdon Wood	SP 6038 5657	Approx 20m x 18m, forming 2 lobes	Local	Avoid machinery damage
38	?Quarry, access gate S of car park	SP 6040 5657	Entrance gate leads into hollowed area, possibly quarry. On level with road, cut into slope.	Local	Avoid machinery damage
39	Quarry, S of Everdon Stubbs	SP 6073 5633	Oval pit, 14 x 7m, 2.5m deep	Local	Avoid machinery damage
40	Quarry, N of 39	SP 6073 5633	15m N-S x 8m, cut into hillside, entered from S at ground level; 3m deep at N end	Local	Avoid machinery damage
41	'Heathen burial' site	c.SP 604 568	Probable pagan Anglo-Saxon burial site, somewhere on Everdon-Wiseldon boundary between SP 60405694 and SP 6057 5676	National (if located)	Any ground disturbance along this section of the boundary should be monitored archaeologically
42	?Anglo-Saxon enclosure (centre)	SP 6057 5674	Rectangular tongue of Everdon parish, defining area of archaeological potential	?National	Maintain as open area. Any proposed ground disturbance should be preceded by archaeological evaluation. Geophysical survey might prove useful in identifying any buried features

APPENDIX: 17th-century woodland accounts

The following information has been selected from detailed accounts in the Thornton collection held in the Northamptonshire County Record Office. Repetitive entries, mostly relating to the sale of faggots (often by the hundreds), have not been transcribed. Significant details have been noted, and one account (Th 721) has been quoted more extensively as an example.

Th 716/1 - 11 November 1637

Underwood faggots in the Close at the [?watering] - 1460 sold for £10 13s 7d
Loose faggots in the Close at the watering - £9 9s 2d

Th 716/2

Payments for ... 'cutting wood & making a hedge, making a gat & pales, mending ditch & hedge at the Copse, scouring a ditch at Farthingstone feeld, for weeding the ditch, for loads of hay'

Th 716/3

'Copse toward Dadford Wood' [sale of faggots]

Th 716/4 - 1 October 1639

'Stubes & Mantels' [sale of faggots]

Th 716/6

[sale of wood faggots & furze faggots]

Th 716/7

lops of trees, payment for making gate
sale of faggots & timber from Stubbes & Martells Heath

Th 716/13

sale of 240 faggots of crabtree & thorn

Th 716/15 - 27 December 1647

'for 3 load of Brakes or Bratches in Stubes'
payment for 'scouring both the waterings'

Th 716/16 – 2 July 1646

sold 'bowed of trees out of Stubbs' & '[?wystments] of Cattell unto Stubbs'
payment for cutting & ditching the hedge at Stubbs

Th 716/17 – 18 August 1647

payment for mending the Stubbs gate

Th 716/18

payments for 'lopping of wood & cutting of hassell, for felling poles in the Copse, for making 300 of loap [lop] wood faggots, for thaking [thatching] of Stubes Barn

Th 716/19 – 27 December 1649

payment for scouring the uppermost watering in Stobes

Th 716/21 – 26 December 1657

'Itm made two hundred and a halfe of wood fagoats in Stubes lane'

Th 716/23

sold furze faggots & thorn faggots at Stubbs
paid for 'falling of nyntees for your owne use'

Th 716/24

sold 'rotton wood fagiots made of boughs broken down in the snow'

Th 716/30 – 23 December 1658

'A note of lop, topps, fures, and brakes and other fagiots, from May day to this day'
payment for 'making of gate'

Th 716/33

'Since my last bill, 1658 ... for 40 fagiots made out the cart way in Stubbes'

Th 716/34 – 1 January 1662

[identifies Thos Burroughs as the person making the accounts, though not all are in the same handwriting]

Th 716/36

'Wood sold in Stubbs Lane for Jn Thornton, 1664 .. 2 heapes ... 40 faggots made of
offall wood on Mantles heath ... brakes'
payments to workmen

Th 717 - 1668/9

Stubbs & Mantles heath etc
payments for faggoting, lopping, felling underwood, crabtree & thorn, hedging &
trenching, for setting a gatepost in Stubbs lane, for gelding the ass, for a hook &
thimble, for felling the dead Spires[?] in the Spinny Copps
details of sales of faggots, offall wood, bushes, brakes, furze,

Th 719 - 7 January 1670/1

'Moneys made of the wood that grow on Stubbs Dike, 1670'
'.. for a pcell of Barke, fagotts'
payments for '2 loade of holme, gelding 3 assess, draggons Blood (2d), felling dead
trees, gathering up the offal wood, repairing the barne, fagotting the rotten wood,
thatching, carrying wood out of the lane to the Hedge, gathering up rotten wood,
dicking [ditching]'

Th 720 - 6 January 1671/2

sold 'Faggotts made of the old hedge in Stubbs 1671'
John Muscott for a sow & 2 piggs for Mast - 4s 6d [with other names totalling a sow,
3 piggs, 10 hoggs]
payment for '3 days posting & Rayling for Ironworke for gate & barne dawe'

Th 721 - 29.3.1674

'For charges in Stubbs [names of workmen have been omitted]:

... for felling of woods 4 dayes in the Lane	2s 8d
... for felling of wood 3 dayes in the Lane	2s 8d
... for mending of one gate	6d
... for makeing and Mending of Loges etc	1s 8d
... for Mending the Hedges 2 dayes	1s 4d
... for felling the trees & diging a saw pitt 3 dayes	2s 0d
... for fagotting the lap of it 2 dayes	1s 4d
... for digging of stones	1s 6d
... for Loping and fagotting in the Riding	1s 4d
... for felling of a tree & fagotting of it	1s 4d
... for filling up of a saw pitt & the holes etc	8d
... for 6 dayes about the poole	4s 0d
... for felling the dead trees & for mending the Barne 2 dayes	1s 4d

EVERDON STUBBS and EVERDON WOOD, Northamptonshire
 Archaeological survey, 2002

... for Loading the trees	2d
... for gathering the rotten woods & Windfall 2 dayes	1s 4d
... for diging a New poole & Cleanseing of the Old poole 11 dayes	7s 4d
... for walling of the poole	1s 10d
... for leying of the hedge & fagotting of the Offfall 23 dayes	15s 4d
... for helping about the hedge 18 dayes	3s 6d
... for helping about the poole 9 dayes	1s 8d
To my selfe for Wages	£2 0s 0d
For dragons Blood	2d
TOTAL	£4 13s 6d

Peid for wood in Stubbs & the Lane:

For a parcell of hard wood & Fagotts	15s 0d
For a small parcell of the same	5s 0d
For Thirty Fagotts	3s 0d
For Fourescore & Tenn Fagotts	9s 6d
For halfe and Hundred of Fagotts	8s 0d
For Thirty Fagotts	3s 0d
For bracks	4s 0d
For Tenn parcells of small wood in the Lane	£2 0s 0d
TOTAL	£4 7s 6d

Th 722 - 1 January 1674/5

'Receites for this yeare 1674
 Brooken wood and brakes in Stubb
 ... wood fagits ... brakes

Layings out for this yeare
 ... for mending two gates in the lane
 ... for a new Locke
 ... for felling the dead trees and sawing out to heapes
 ... for mending hedges in Stubb'

Th 723 - 14 January 1675/6

'... for digging up 13 trees at 8 pens a peccce
 ... for mending too gates
 ... for laping and taking up the ded heg'

Th 724 - 26/27 June 1676

sales of faggots
 payments for 'hedginge lapinge [lopping] & other worke'

Th 725 - 19 February 1676/7

[faggots & faggoting]

Th 726 - 28/29 September 1677

Receipts for wood sold at Stubbs, with detailed schedule of purchasers, amounts & prices, bound into booklet

Total receipts: £32 11s 2d

Total paid out: £7 8s 10½

Th 727 - 3 December 1677

[similar to 726]

Th 728 - 25 September 1678

‘for underwood sold in Stubes...

...a pancel of poplar 16s

...a pancel of salo 10s

...on [one] ringe

...on ring

...2 ringes

[the price paid for 'on ringe' varied between 4s 6d & 8s]

Th 729 - 25 September 1679

Stubes: receipts 'for hardwood and ringes':

‘... pancel of wood

... pancel of hard wood

... pancel of smal stickes

... dead tree

... pancel of poplar

... on sticke’

payment for ‘... making a nu gat and mending the railles’

Th 730 - 28 April 1680

[Stubes & Mantels heath]

Th 731 - 26 November 1680

[Stubes & Mantels Heath]

Th 732 - 8 November 1682

payments for Stubbs & Mantels Heath
'... mending the barne and scoffoling [scaffolding]'

Th 733 - 22 February 1683

Charges in Stubbs ...
'...for cutting the hedge and seting downe too hedges
... for feling the trees and faggoting
...for hey makin '

Th 735 - 3 November 1685

[Stubes & Manttels heath]

Th 736 - 22 November 1686

[Stubes & Mantels Heath]

Th 743 - May 1669

For Stubbs Charges for Pilling of Bark in May 1669
[Total of 24 workmen, 159 days, 8d or 9d a day]
'given to the workmen at severall times - 1s 6d'
Total £5 - 7 - 6

'This is the charge of fourteen score yardes of Barke which as sold for beside the
above charges £5 15s 0d'

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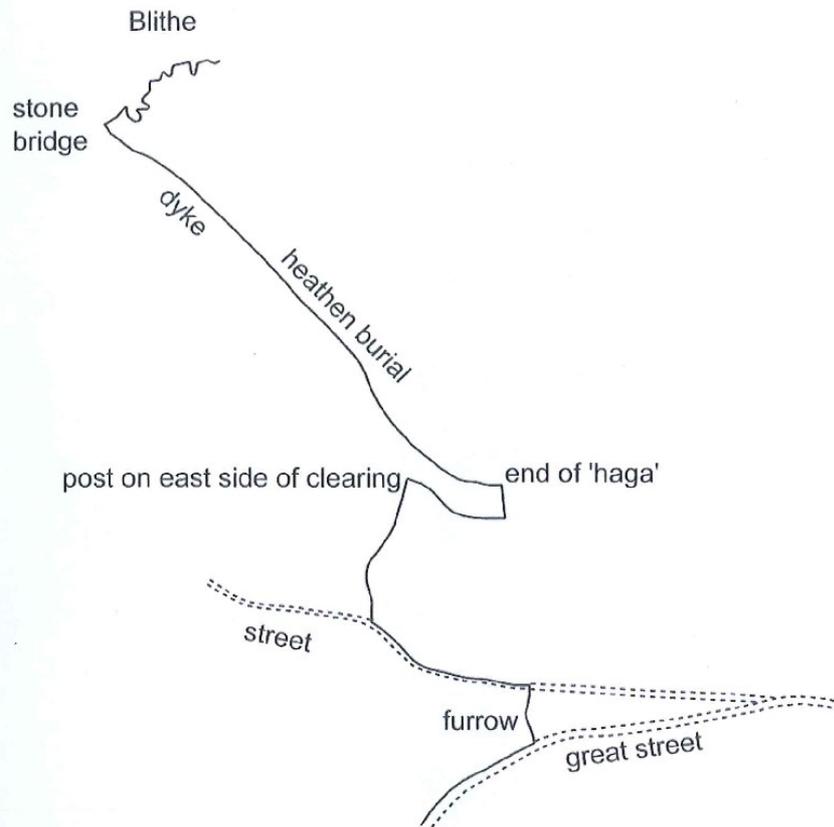


Figure 1: The Anglo-Saxon estate boundary

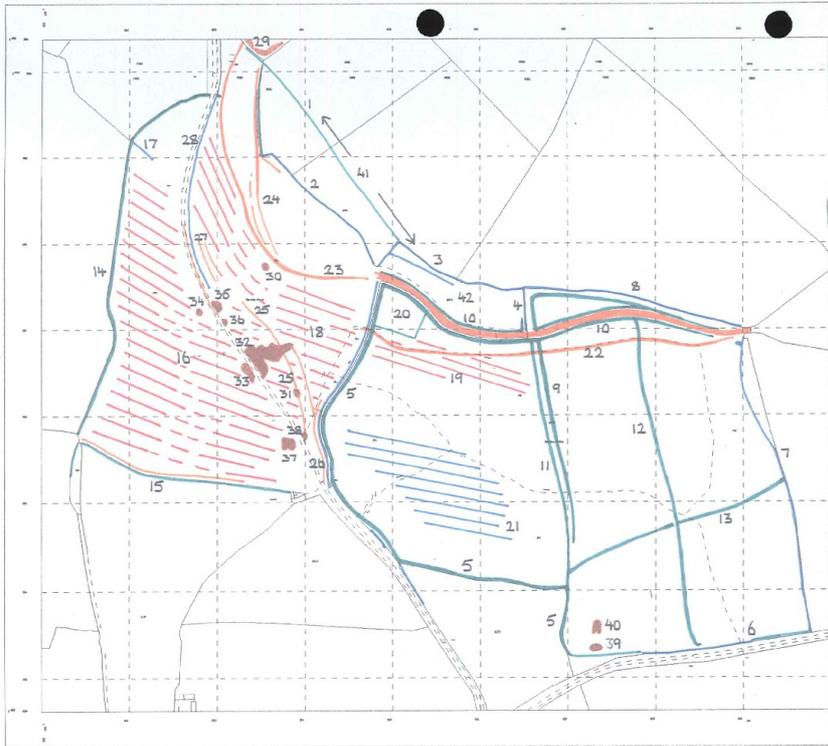


Figure 4
Archaeological features

- Bank or scarp 
- Ditch 
- Hollow way 
- Quarry 
- Ridge and furrow 

Everdon Stubbs.



WOODLAND
TRUST

Scale: 1:5000
Author: EPO
Date: 8/05/2002
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Scale 1:5000
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



Figure 5

Everdon Stubbs.



Scale: 1:5000

Author: EPO

Date: 8/05/2002

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