



Community
Landscape
Archaeology
Survey
Project

CLASP

Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project

Registered Charity number 1111667

Thirteenth Annual Report

Year ending - 31 August 2017

CLASP

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Report of the Chair of Trustees

My Report for the past year must, on a personal level, be tinged by the passing of our colleague Gren Hatton. I will not dwell on this as I believe all that can be said was detailed in full in the last Newsletter. However as a mark of respect for the valued work he did for CLASP the format of the cover of the Annual Report has been changed to reflect the 'house style' developed by Gren. Please use this house style on any communication that emanates from CLASP.

It is also perhaps correct of me to mention here, again, Gren's work in leading our contribution regarding the hill-forts of Northamptonshire for the Atlas of Hill-forts of Britain and Ireland Project. I attended the final conference of the Project at Edinburgh University in June and it was pleasing to hear recognition of CLASP's work from the platform. I also attended the Vice Chancellor of Oxford University's Awards for Public Engagement with Science to see Professor Gary Lock receive the award for the Atlas project. I know Gren really wanted to be at both but sadly his illness prevented his attendance. Please visit and explore the Atlas at: - <https://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk/>

Turning to more happy matters it is my duty to welcome two new Trustees, in alphabetical order Jim Aveling and Marcus Lewis, both of whom will bring different and welcome skills and experience to your Trustees. May I also welcome all the new members to CLASP who have joined over the past twelve months. If you have not already done so, I urge you to join the CLASP mailing group, Claspweb. I will return to this later.

As a direct outcome of last year's Archaeology Day I am pleased to say that one benefit has been the development of partnership working with two commercial archaeological bodies that have charitable status, Cotswold Archaeology and MOLA. This working has taken various forms from expert pottery reporting and other technical advice from Cotswold to joint field projects. The current example of this is our joint non-intrusive project with MOLA investigating Borough Hill at Daventry. We are keen to enhance this joint working both with the current partners and others that may be forthcoming.

In addition to working with these partners we are pleased to say that we have supported a local charity, Towcester Youth Club by carrying out a small planning excavation for them on a proposed extension to their premises in Bransons Lane in Towcester town, our first urban excavation and very much a 'multi-period' site. Technical mention of this will be made by others. At the time of writing we are investigating the possibility of assisting another charity, The Woodland Trust with a small project at Everdon Stubbs.

CLASP's own work has been principally focussed on Bannaventa and its hinterland, primarily Thrupp with a mixture of intrusive and non-intrusive investigation. One thing I shall not forget was the extreme cold we encountered at Thrupp, and also Bransons Lane, during the winter! We have had frustrations at Bannaventa with landowners' permission and delays in getting formal authority to allow us to work in the Scheduled Area.

Hopefully a lot of the future work in this area will be in co-ordination with the major proposed development to the east of Daventry and the realignment of the road at the A5 and B4036 junction. This development will provide a significant opportunity for CLASP to reveal the Bannaventa story.

We have still not resolved the question of a future home and archive for CLASP. This is something we must achieve to provide us with a base for our future and a storage facility for our recovered artefacts. CLASP has unsuccessfully investigated several options and there are others that we await further information on. We do however still need other suggestions, barns, outbuildings, industrial units even a palace if we can have it at a peppercorn rent!

Another event that was successful for CLASP was our participation with display stands and child's mosaic making activity at the event in Campbell Park, Milton Keynes. This was to celebrate the first fifty years of that city. Our display attracted many visitors of all types including some with significant archaeological experience, hopefully a few will become new members. It is perhaps appropriate for me to thank Milton Keynes Heritage Association for a generous donation to facilitate printing of more copies of some of our case studies.

Our case studies, a series of pamphlets produced by Gren, provide a résumé of various CLASP projects that are aimed at a wide audience. A bid for funding more of these is currently under consideration by Northamptonshire Community Foundation. If successful it is intended to produce some printed holders to contain full sets of our case studies and present them to local libraries, schools and similar community sites.

Returning to Claspweb, I have been concerned with the lack of involvement from our wider membership on our emailing group. It does seem that only a very few of us actively use it and even then only for posting links and notices. To be successful it is important that more of the membership use it to stimulate debate and discussion, ask questions and distribute information. When new members join, if they have agreed, their email details are forwarded by the Membership Secretary to the Webmaster who will contact you, explain

the system and invite you to join. I would urge all members to join, if you have any problems please email me at:-

chair_trustees@claspweb.org.uk

To be involved is the only way for CLASP to succeed, if you think we should be doing something in CLASP or conversely if you have a problem with something we do, then again do not hesitate to contact me on the same email address.

Dave Hayward MBE

September 2017

Report of the Chair of the Organising Committee.

In the year to August 2017 the Committee met five times. Focus has been on reviewing and agreeing project priorities and ensuring effective resourcing.

Key Roles and Responsibilities: Key roles relating to both fieldwork and backroom activities have been reviewed to ensure there is cover for each role.

Completion and publication of Reports: The Archaeological Director briefed the Committee about progress in writing-up previous research and a priority list was proposed, with target dates set for completion. This will be monitored by the Committee on an ongoing-basis.

Sign-off of projects: Given the amount of work required to complete existing projects, the Committee has to ensure all new projects are important and can be properly resourced. The Committee received and signed-off research proposals relating to field work at Bransons Lane and Bannaventa, covering matters such as the purpose of the research, risk assessment and resourcing. The Committee was also briefed on and supported the MK50 Anniversary.

Sign-off of Policies: It was agreed that ahead of all research we should agree with the landlord that the work can be published. We will only, exceptionally, take on research where there is no consent, where this helps us complete the research jigsaw and with the prior agreement of the Organising Committee.

Creation of a secure and open Digital archive: A naming system has been devised by a project working group to ensure that in the future our files will be accessible electronically. We are also starting to mirror all the files on physical hard drives to guard against the risk of the files being damaged.

Communication: The Committee reviewed its current diverse means of communicating its activities to the membership. We are keen to hear from Members how any of these might be improved.

Future Focus: Focus in the coming year will be on continuing to ensure that there is cover in all key roles and that training plans are in place to help existing members take on new responsibilities skills or acquire new ones. We are also keen to attract new members.

Rob Close

Report of the Archaeological Director

CLASP has been very active throughout the year and engaged on several fieldwork projects concerned with already well established as well as new initiatives. Our public profile as an archaeological charity is growing as is the need for our services. Fortunately more people are becoming interested in becoming volunteers and we will need to encourage this to ensure the survival of the charity. It is imperative that we continue to attract new people if we are to maintain our capacity to undertake fieldwork and Post Excavation work and engage with the relevant archaeological agendas. The CLASP age demographic demonstrates an increasing reliance on our older members in key positions whose skills and experience they are keen to pass onto the next generation. Our ability to manage this generation change is as important as finding a long term home for the archive from which we can conduct CLASP business. We have also continued to produce field reports and increase the number of popular pamphlets to disseminate our findings to an ever wider audience.

CLASP has sustained its effort on two ongoing and longstanding initiatives. The geophysical survey of Bannaventa and the surrounding hinterland has continued with a large tract of landscape having now been explored. The scale and range of the findings offers opportunities to view the geophysical data in new and exciting ways. This is significantly enhancing our understanding of the layout of the site and the relationship between the different elements of the settlement. Again as last year CLASP volunteers have also continued to undertake Post-excavation work on preparing and analysing the assemblages and field record on the Whitehall Farm Roman Villa Research Excavation. The post-excavation activities revolve around the digitisation of plans and sections for utilisation and interpretation in the GIS programme MapInfo, an essential tool in the visualisation of the archaeological record, and the archiving of the photographic record. CLASP volunteers also continue to develop their practical skills with the geophysical equipment and it is our intention to build on this capability within CLASP for members to gain the ability and confidence to write certain elements of the interpretative reports.

CLASP volunteers have also had the opportunity to work on three very different types of archaeological project. The first consisted of exploratory fieldwork on the deserted medieval village of Thrupp near Norton, Northamptonshire. Excavations included trial trenching to the north of the B4036 adjacent to the area of tenements excavated last year on the south side of the road, and trial trenching on a possible 'moated' enclosure to the west of the deserted township.

A second excavation gave volunteers a chance to take part in a small scale open area urban excavation at Branston Lane, Towcester. This was the first time that CLASP volunteers have been exposed to the issues and complexities of excavation in an urban environment. The experience demonstrates the differing range of archaeological and methodological priorities associated with urban as opposed to other field work areas, whether these are characterised as rural in nature, commercial, research or community based.

Meanwhile the third project saw the continuation of the search for more interments in the 5th and 6th century cemeteries at Whitehall Farm. An archaeological exercise which is just as challenging in a methodological way as it is with interpretation. Each initiative demonstrating in their own way the diversity of experience on offer to volunteers, the level of competence of our practitioners and the usefulness of community based archaeology in understanding and recording our shared heritage. All three initiatives were well supported and resulted in significant advances in the interpretation of the sites.

During late November and early December 2016 initial exploratory work was carried out within a small wooded copse to the west of the deserted township of Thrupp, on the site of a possible medieval moat. Two trial trenches were excavated across the northern ditch and associated bank of this feature which lies immediately to the east of Thrupp Lodge. The potential importance of the site lies in its proximity and relationship to the deserted medieval village, as well as in providing an archaeological background to the role of these features within the wider landscape during the middle ages. Therefore it was imperative that we ascertain whether this ditch was indeed part of a moat and consequently could be assigned a medieval date. If we could confirm both of these possibilities the overall character of Thrupp and the integration of the different elements of the settlement will be better understood.

The location of a moat adjacent to the heart of the medieval village was of particular interest because it would cast light on the existence of either the locus of a potential manor site, or more likely the position of a medieval grange known to have been constructed somewhere in the locality by Daventry Priory in the 13th century AD.

The excavation trench revealed a ditch with a width of 5m and depth of 1.5m possibly surmounted on the internal edge by a stone foundation for a bank, thus confirming the possibility of the existence at the very least of a partial or complete ditched enclosure within the confines of the current wooded copse, although whether it could be described as a moat is still open to question. The sides of the ditch were not clay lined and water retention for a wet moat would

have been limited. Residual pottery recovered from the fill and surfaces of the ditch might suggest a medieval origin between the 13th and 15th century but this was unlikely. However the feature had been cut through in the Victorian period by a drain along the entire length of the base of the ditch, most likely to improve the drainage of the area immediately to the east of the lodge. A very fine clay pipe bowl of the mid 19th century featuring a Red hand of Ulster design was retrieved from this feature. The find could imply seasonal employment of itinerant workers on the farm at that date. We cannot discount at this stage that the Victorian use of the feature might even indicate the rationale for constructing the 'medieval' ditch. Only further work on the western side of the moat will, later this year, enable us to come to a supportable conclusion as to the complex's proper function.

Further work on the trial trenches in the late spring appears to definitively contradict the accepted interpretation of the site as a medieval moat. Our excavation demonstrates that the ditch was more likely to be a Victorian drainage ditch constructed to assist in the evacuation of ground water from the farm buildings at Thrupp Lodge which we believe was subject to periodic flooding. The ditch may also have marked the boundary of a Victorian orchard as evident on early maps of the site. This interpretation has subsequently been confirmed by more detailed fieldwork and reassessment of the geophysical survey data along the neighbouring field boundary which shows that the medieval road way aligned from west to east in Six Acre field actually originally ran across what was allegedly the southern ditch of the moat whose existence at that date can now be seen as incorrect. This southern part of the site now appears to be remains of a 20th century pond relating to later redevelopment of the Victorian gardens and orchards.

This interpretation also helps explain the problematic spatial relationship between the moat and the focus of the deserted medieval township of Thrupp further to the east. One might have expected a closer integration between a potential secular focus to the site and the general layout of the settlement. The lack of any evidence for any medieval domestic activity from the test pits within the supposed medieval 'moated' enclosure is also indicative of a Victorian orchard area rather than the location of a medieval manor site. In fact the few medieval sherds retrieved from the area would be best described as residual rather than stratigraphically significant. However on a contradictory note a cursory investigation of the ruin revealed the foundations of an earlier building beneath the current ruin on a slightly different alignment. The date and character of the structure are as yet unknown but it is possible the earlier structure was an outlying tenement of the medieval township. Only further

work will resolve this development.

In the summer we returned to Thrupp Farm to explore the extent and layout of any potential medieval tenements to the north of the B4036 and to the west of the Farm itself adjacent to the area of buildings and road way excavated last year on the other side of the road. A 35m trial trench was excavated parallel to the road to ascertain the north-eastern extent of the medieval township. Recently the area has been planted with trees to provide a woodland barrier to the southern approach to the farm and the opportunity for further research in the future will be restricted as the trees mature. Therefore it was imperative to undertake the field work if we were to understand the development and character of the wider site.

Only two features of archaeological significance were observed during the excavation. The first was a ditch which had also been detected and identified during our geophysical survey of the field and a stone foundation for a boundary wall for an animal enclosure or medieval garden plot. Interestingly metal detecting of the trench and spoil heap revealed three Roman coins and a Dolphin Brooch. Two of the coins are 3rd or 4th century whilst the other is probably 2nd century and had been pierced to be used as a pendant. Their significance is difficult to interpret and may not be related to any activity during the Roman period.

In relation to the features observed in the trial trench it is evident that the row of tenements excavated last year to the SW, on the opposite side of the B4036, do not continue this far to the NE. Although the geophysical survey indicates extensive archaeological activity in the area this was mostly likely to have been agriculturally based related rather than domestic. Therefore the focus of the township was probably more constricted than previously believed and situated further to the W and SW.

In late January we were able to undertake a small scale urban excavation at Bransons Lane, Towcester covering an area of about 5sq.metres. A planned extension to the building immediately next door to the site meant that the building plot would need to be archaeologically examined before re-development went ahead. The rationale for undertaking the field work was therefore two-fold: to re-examine an earlier unpublished and incomplete excavation of 1986 of part of the site and to record any undisturbed archaeology which had not been previously recorded ahead of the development. The location of Bransons Lane is thought to be of importance in understanding the story of Towcester because the survival or absence of earlier structural and material evidence on the site, although a small area, will inform the debate and

help determine the extent and nature of urban development to the south of the town centre during the Roman and medieval periods.

The excavation initially located the surfaces and trench associated with the earlier dig and went on to uncover the foundations of a building along the frontage of Branson Lane whose rear wall is still extant. In addition the remains of two toilets cut into the foundations of that structure were excavated the later one probably of mid to late 19th date appeared to be connected to the sewer system whilst the other earlier one possibly from the early 19th century was a filled in earth closet. The sealed context in this toilet contained a diagnostically datable assemblage of pottery which included a regency porcelain milk or cream jug with a moulded head spout.

Although we have not had the opportunity to examine the assemblages in great detail an initial examination of the finds associated with these features and contexts indicate at least three periods of activity starting in the mid to late 18th century and continuing into the early 20th. Indeed the majority of the archaeological information from the site implies that what we discovered is a typical example of small town provincial urban development originating in the Georgian period on a virgin site which subsequently was subject to demolition and redevelopment during the Victorian and modern era.

Most importantly no evidence of features or structures were observed under the Georgian and Victorian structures although residual amounts of pottery from the Roman, Medieval and 17th date were recovered from the site. All of the pottery from these periods appeared to be residual and no related features were observed or found. However underneath the Georgian foundations and on top of the natural deposits was a layer of loamy alluvial material that contained almost the entire collection of Roman and Medieval sherds. The deposit probably represents periodic inundation of the site by flood water during the Roman and Medieval era when the area was most likely a low lying swamp. This would account for the lack of evidence for habitation for both periods and should be taken as a good indication of the lack of urban expansion this far south along Watling Street in those early periods of activity.

The Post Excavation process of the excavation at Bransons Lane, Towcester enabled us to gain a glimpse of the utilization of yards and outbuildings in Georgian and Victorian Towcester. It also enabled us to start to have an appreciation of the material lifestyle and experience of the local inhabitants but probably due to the limited extent of the site available for exploration failed to conclusively prove one way or the other that the area was part of an extra mural suburb outside the southern defences of Lactodurum. A

potential building, mosaic tesserae and pottery including a Spanish amphora handle bearing the stamp PVBLIVS IVLIVS CRISPVS were noted as being recorded at 65/69 Watling Street immediately to the SE of Bransons Lane site late last century. However the existence of extra-mural occupation this far south within the vicinity of the excavation site was thought to be problematic and remained unverified hence the need to explore through excavation the chronological spread of material from the Bransons Lane site.

The Roman pottery assemblage from Bransons Lane indicated activity in the wider general area covering the period from the 1st to 4th centuries AD. Unfortunately the sherds were not associated with any features or structures and appeared to be deposited from inundation or flooding which has always characterised this area into the modern era. The assemblage over a 100 sherds included in excess of twenty fabrics, both fine and coarse wares, but the fragments were individual unrelated pieces and were not abraded suggesting a quick and undisturbed depositional process conducive to a deposit derived from flooding. Therefore it is unlikely that a continuous ribbon of urban development emanating from the south gate of Lactodurum stretched along Watling Street to this area of Towcester although individual developments like that noted at 65/69 Watling Street may have existed.

The exhaustive geophysical survey of the Roman Posting Station of Bannaventa has now begun to undertake field work to the east of the road. The anomalies detected are extremely helpful in understanding not only the immediate area in the eastern part of the settlement but it also helps explain other elements of the site in its entirety. The new geophysical survey evidence is clear, unambiguous and arguably the most far reaching in its scope and meaning for interpreting the site than any of the work previously recorded at Bannaventa. The area under investigation lies to the north of the known walled town and has in the past been interpreted as probably being an area of extra mural development beyond the defended core of the Posting Station.

It is now very clear that the late walled settlement is far smaller than the overall size of the site as originally conceived. The origin of the perimeter bank and ditch are most likely to be found in the early Post Conquest period between the late 1st to early 2nd century AD but only excavation in the future will confirm this hypothesis. So far the principal discovery has been the detection of the large ditch and bank construction that is considerably larger in scale than the defences of the later walled area. This feature is probably best interpreted as the boundary perimeter of a far more extensive settlement which would indicate that the site was originally developed as a planned town. The later Posting Station would have been a late expression of the rationale for

Bannaventa whereas the earlier larger site could have developed elements of a planned town of a size commensurate with that believed to exist at Lactodurum (Towcester). Interestingly the shape of these earlier defences at Bannaventa mirror that associated with Towcester and perhaps are indicative of a more cohesive plan for such settlements along Watling Street under the early empire. Used in conjunction with the less obvious evidence of Lidar and earlier geophysical evidence one can postulate that the bank and ditch surrounded the present scheduled area and most of the promontory upon which the site is located.

Undoubtedly these new findings will enable us to rewrite the development and history of the site. The discovery, if confirmed through excavation, would also allow us to compare Bannaventa with Roman towns and cities explored on the continent. It is well known that their development model displays a tremendous growth in the early empire and drastic entrenchment in the later empire. An initial assessment of other geophysical anomalies indicate that the earlier 'town' could well have had a more structured and organised layout. A gap in ditch and bank suggests a northern gate and the alignment of another substantial road exiting the town to the north, although this may turn out to be an earlier alignment of Watling Street before being moved further west to meet the needs of the later Posting Station.

Various other activities and options have been or are available for CLASP to become involved with, or make use of, to enhance our ability to interpret our findings from the fieldwork. Progress is being made with the bone assemblage from the Whitehall Roman Villa. The hare bones are now part of a wider academic study and the wolf jaw is being examined in detail to try and find out whether it is from the continent or was indigenous. You will remember that this could have a significant impact on how archo-zoologists understand of the habitat and role of the wolf within the Roman lowland rural landscape. In addition we now have the capacity to produce 3D flythrough images of our geophysical results which will enhance CLASP's ability to understand and present our data between ourselves and the wider public. We are hopefully going to be involved in the coming months with a joint research project with MOLA on the Iron Age hillfort of Borough Hill, which should offer fieldwork and training opportunities as well as adding new data to our general understanding of the area's archaeological heritage.

Finally we return to explore the 5th and 6th century cemetery at Whitehall in an attempt to locate any remaining graves which have escaped detection and excavation. The site is very difficult to excavate and the graves are not easy to locate. However by using a variety of approaches three more interments and a

partial skeleton were recovered. These remains indicate that the burial area is far more extensive than previously thought and will tell us a great deal about burial practice in our locality at that time. The differences between the east/west and north/south alignments and family group versus exclusively male will need to be resolved.

I think all these different fieldwork options have been great initiatives that have provided a wide range of archaeological opportunities and the chance to show our skills and capabilities. It has enabled individuals to see field work in a different way and for those involved to enhance their archaeological experience. I also believe it has made commercial archaeologists more aware of the value and worth of community archaeological groups like ours in helping to record the heritage resource. I therefore hope there will be opportunities to repeat such collaborations on local sites in the future.

Stephen Young

Report of the Treasurer

Angela Evans

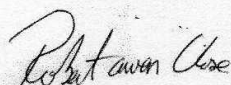
Independent review of CLASP's Report and Accounts for year ended 31/3/2017

The Trustees of CLASP consider that an Audit is not required for the year ending 31/3/2017 and that an independent review is sufficient.

Although I am Chairman of CLASP's Organisation Committee, I am not directly involved in the financial decisions of the Trustees nor involved in any management of the Accounts by the Treasurer. Hence it was deemed that, as for the 2015 and 2016 Accounts, I able to conduct an independent review.

I am not a member of a recognised accounting body but I do have considerable experience in financial management.

I have reviewed all receipts relating to donations and to expenditures and reconciled them all to the bank account, implied cash book and creditors account. I have raised some questions and made some suggestions, all of which have been responded to. In my view the Accounts accurately represent the receipts provided to me.



Robert Close OBE
BA, MSc, ACIB

5th Sep 2017

Community Landscape Archaeology Project Accounts up to 2016/2017 Charity No. 1111667

26/06/2017

Income

Expenditure

		<u>Grand</u>							<u>Grand</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>[This Year]</u>						<u>Total</u>	
		<u>To Date</u>	<u>Arch'y</u>	<u>Harpole PC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Ordinary</u>			<u>To Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
			<u>Day</u>		<u>Donations</u>				<u>This Year</u>	
To							To			
31.03.17	Harpole Heritage	11,100.00					31.03.17	Harpole Heritage	9,000.00	2,100.00
31.03.17	Heritage Lottery Fund	24,281.00					31.03.17	Lottery Heritage Fund	1134.95	1,518.53
31.03.17	Roman Research Trust	6,000.00					31.03.17	Roman Research Trust	3,500.00	2,500.00
31.03.17	Ordinary	31,002.92				1,437.57	31.03.17	Ordinary	1793.37	5,311.38
31.03.17	Archaeology Day	1,250.00	1,250.00				31.03.17	Archaeology Day	1227.79	22.21
		73,633.92	1,250.00	0.00	0.00	1,437.57		4,156.11	62,181.80	11,452.12
										73,633.92

Adjustments to 26/06/2017

Community Landscape Archaeology Project Accounts up to 2016/2017 Charity No. 1111667

26/06/2017

Income

Expenditure

		<u>Grand</u>							<u>Grand</u>	
		<u>Total</u>							<u>Total</u>	
		<u>To Date</u>	<u>Arch'y</u>	<u>This Year</u>					<u>To Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
			<u>Day</u>	<u>Harpole PC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Ordinary</u>			<u>This Year</u>	
					<u>Donations</u>					
To							To			
31.03.17	Harpole Heritage	11,100.00					31.03.17	Harpole Heritage	9,000.00	2,100.00
31.03.17	Heritage Lottery Fund	24,281.00					31.03.17	Lottery Heritage Fund	1,134.95	1,518.53
31.03.17	Roman Research Trust	6,000.00					31.03.17	Roman Research Trust	3,500.00	2,500.00
31.03.17	Ordinary	23,976.92				706.87	31.03.17	Ordinary	1,142.17	358.36
	Magnetometer	4,425.00						Magnetometer	439.27	3,985.73
	GPS	1,000.00						GPS	420.20	287.29
	Marketing	1,351.00				731.00		Marketing	231.00	430.00
	Nether Heyford Donation	250.00						Nether Heyford Donation		250.00
31.03.17	Archaeology Day	1,250.00	1,250.00					Archaeology Day	1,227.79	22.21
		73,633.92	1,250.00	0.00	0.00	1,437.87			4,156.11	11,452.12
										73,633.92

Adjustments to 26/06/2017

Community Landscape Survey Project 2016/2017 Charity 1111667

26/06/2017

Income

	Total	Archy Day	Harpole PC	Roman Research
b/f Bank Statement	12,963.62			
Paid not on statement	-58.28			
Cash in hand	15.00			

Harpole Heritage

0.00

Lottery Heritage Fund

0.00

Roman Research

0.00

0.00

Expenditure

	Total	Archive Materials	Archy Day	Finds Processing	LP-LP Geophysics Survey	Website/ Leaflets	Travel Expenses	Office Costs	Committee Room Hire
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Harpole Heritage

0.00

Lottery Heritage Fund

S Young Laptop/Software

1,134.95

1,134.95

1,134.95

Roman Research

1,134.95

[illegible]

26/06/2017

Income

		Total	Arch'ogy Day	Harpole PC	History Societies	Other Donations	M'ship Donation	M'tking	Other	Mag'meter Profit	£
10.04.15	Bank Statement	12,963.62									12,963.62
10.04.15	Banked not yet on statement										0.00
10.04.15	Paid not on statement	-58.26									-58.26
10.04.15	Cash in hand	15.00									15.00
24.04.16	Bugbrooke History Group	25.00			25.00						25.00
05.05.16	Nether Heyford Parish Council	250.00						250.00			250.00
02.06.16	Northants Anglo-Scandinavian Society	45.00				45.00					45.00
23.06.16	Prologis UK Ltd	1,000.00	1,000.00								1,000.00
13.06.16	Daventry District Council	250.00	250.00								250.00
01.08.16	Mr Colin Brown cash	10.00					10.00				10.00
01.08.16	Ms Louise Sheppard cash	10.00					10.00				10.00
17.08.16	Harpole Heritage Group	25.00			25.00						25.00
25.08.16	G R Bovingdon & G Brown	20.00					20.00				20.00
26.09.16	Neil Turner	20.00					20.00				20.00
27.09.16	Julia Johns/ AH & CJ Evans csh	30.00					30.00				30.00
07.09.16	Flore Heritage Society	25.00			25.00						25.00
07.09.16	J A Smith	10.00					10.00				10.00
05.10.16	A & P Watson/R Close	30.00					30.00				30.00
05.10.16	P W Duck/M E MacIntosh	20.00					20.00				20.00
05.10.16	Income AGM Raffle	83.00							83.00		83.00
05.10.16	Income AGM Refreshments	33.20							33.20		33.20
05.10.16	J Calderwood/M Lewis/H Calow/D Haywood cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
05.10.16	J & M Aveling/D Cotterell/G Hatton/R Conlon cash	50.00					50.00				50.00
05.10.16	G Boreham/A Harrison/J Baxter/S Deacon cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
05.10.16	Brian Hammond/Chris Hughes cash	20.00					20.00				20.00
20.10.16	T Kesten cash	10.00					10.00				10.00
20.10.16	M I Boxer/LJ Allen	25.00				5.00	20.00				25.00
05.10.16	S Young cash	10.00					10.00				10.00
07.11.16	Chq ex CJ Evans in lieu of AGM cash £150										0.00
10.11.16	Milton Keynes Heritage Assoc	231.00						231.00			231.00
17.11.16	R Downie/ K Wogan	20.00					20.00				20.00
17.11.16	A L Calvert	20.00				10.00	10.00				20.00
26.11.16	JMA Hefford/FN Kay	20.00					20.00				20.00
22.12.16	G E Biddle	10.00					10.00				10.00
21.01.17	Jane Ritoul	25.00				15.00	10.00				25.00
21.01.17	AE Donation	0.67				0.67					0.67
18.02.17	Dr R Ian Graham	10.00					10.00				10.00
27.02.17	WJ & EM Golcher/NR & JA Garnett	20.00					20.00				20.00
28.03.17	Anonymous donation re Towcester case study	250.00						250.00			250.00
		15,608.23	1,250.00	0.00	75.00	75.67	440.00	731.00	116.20	0.00	15,608.23
										2,687.87	

Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project - Accounts 2016/17 Charity No 1111667

26/06/2017

Expenditure															
		Total	Arch'ogy	Finds	LP-LP	Mag'ter	Committee Office	Affiliation	Harpole						
			Day	Processing	Geophys	Website/	Travel	Room Hire	Equipment	Marketing	Fees	Other			
					Survey	Leaflets	Expense								
10.05.16	Krishna Enterprises Ltd banners etc	231.00								231.00					231.00
30.05.16	CBA	39.00									39.00				39.00
17.05.16	NH Village hall	5.00						5.00							5.00
22.07.16	Baptist Room Hire 2 meetings	30.00						30.00							30.00
22.07.16	Nether Heyford Village Hall meeting	5.00						5.00							5.00
22.07.16	S Young -Staples flip chart	10.79										10.79			10.79
01.08.16	Icon Operations	840.00	840.00												840.00
24.08.16	F Kay re Postage re RM15 pd cash	14.00			14.00										14.00
25.08.16	G W Hatton re Arch'ogy Day - display	31.48	31.48												31.48
27.09.16	Jeremy Cooper/Oliomedia	356.31	356.31												356.31
27.09.16	A Johns Sept Newsletter	14.78				14.78									14.78
03.10.16	Nether Heyford Village Hall	9.00						9.00							9.00
05.10.16	Harpole Bowls Club cash	35.00						35.00							35.00
12.10.16	S Young Hard drives cash	89.98		89.98											89.98
18.11.16	Milton Keynes Heritage Assoc	10.00									10.00				10.00
17.01.17	Fred Kay Surveyors Tapes	38.11			38.11										38.11
17.01.17	R Close Computer Sticks- archiving	13.99							13.99						13.99
26.01.17	S Young Currys hard drive- archiving	49.99							49.99						49.99
14.02.17	Northants CC re Bransons Lane	56.30										56.30			56.30
14.02.17	D Hayward re Bransons Lane	26.00										26.00			26.00
14.02.17	A Johns re Newsletter	16.18				16.18									16.18
01.03.17	Blue Marble Geographics-mapper s'ware	609.63							609.63						609.63
21.03.17	Export & General Ins Svcs Ltd	420.20										420.20			420.20
21.03.17	G Biddle re Scanning for Branson Lane BL	33.30										33.30			33.30
28.03.17	Federal Express re Blue Marbles duty	28.12							28.12						28.12
31.03.17	S Young Keys Norton V Hall/Church	8.00										8.00			8.00
31.03.17	S Young New Laptop + Office software	1,134.95							1,134.95						1,134.95
		4,156.11	1,227.79	89.98	52.11	30.96	0.00	84.00	1,836.68	231.00	49.00	554.59	0.00		4,156.11
* Latest Bank Statement		12,623.19													
* Banked not yet on Statement		0.00													
* Paid Not on Statement		-1,171.07													
* Cash in Hand		0.00													
		15,608.23													
					Actual funds 11,452.12		This Year								
							Profit/Loss			-1,468.24					

CLASP

CAPITAL ITEMS 2016/17

Items of No Residual Value

Donated item	Total Station Theodolite	25 yrs old	nrv
Donated item	Resistivity RM16	25 yrs old	nrv
Donated item	Level	25 yrs old	nrv
Donated item	Tripods	25 yrs old	nrv

Purchase Price

Purchased

		<u>£</u>	
09.03.07	Projector	598.88	nrv
10.03.07	Computer	399.15	nrv
28.02.07	PA System	85.10	nrv
10.09.14	GPS	249.95	nrv

Items Still of Value

Value 16/17

			<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
28.01.11	Magnetometer	10% Dep p.a.	7,576.00	3,717.40
11.11.15	Container	10% Dep p.a.	1,990.00	1,592.00
01.03.17	Global Mapper	10% Dep p.a.	526.67	474.00
30.03.17	Laptop	20% Dep p.a.	828.00	745.20
				<u>6,528.60</u>

CLASP Treasurer's Report AGM 2016/17

As usual I have tried to make the Accounts summary self explanatory.

Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project

Receipts & Expenditure Account for Year Ending 31 March 2017

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
B/f from 31.03.16 Bank	12,963.62		
Pd not on Statement	-58.26		
Cash in Harid	15.00		
	<u>12,920.36</u>	Insurance	420.20
Harpole Parish Council		Harpole spend	
History Societies	75.00	Finds Processing/Bannavent	206.07
Other Donations	75.67	Website & Leaflets	30.96
Membership Donations	440.00	Committee Room Hire	49.00
Bank Interest	0.00	Affiliation Fees	49.00
Income from AGM	116.20	AGM Costs	35.00
Marketing Funds/Leaflets	731.00	Marketing Funds/Leaflets	231.00
Magnetometry Donations	0.00	Global mapper	637.75
Archaeology Day	1,250.00	Archaeology Day	1,227.79
		New Laptop	1,134.95
		Bransons Lane	115.60
Total Receipts	<u>2,687.87</u>	Incidentals	18.79
		Total Expenditure	<u>4,156.11</u>
		Bank Statement	12,623.19
		Cash in Hand	
		Paid not yet on Statement	-1,171.07
	<u>15,608.23</u>		<u>15,608.23</u>

At the year end then, the Harpole balance	£2,100.00
Roman Research Trust	£2,500.00
Lottery Heritage Fund	£1,518.53
Money raised by ourselves	£358.38
GPS	£287.29
Marketing Funds	£430.00
Nether Heyford Donation	£250.00
Money raised by Magnetometer	£3,985.73
Archaeology Day	<u>£22.21</u>
Thus usable funds	<u>£11,452.12</u>