



**C**ommunity  
**L**andscape  
**A**rchaeology  
**S**urvey  
**P**roject

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# CLASP

**Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project**

Registered Charity number 1111667

**Fourteenth Annual Report**

**Year ending - 31 August 2018**

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**Community Landscape Archaeology Survey Project**

**Fourteenth Annual Report**

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## **Report of the Chair of Trustees**

The past year has seen its highs both technically and organisational. There are however underlying issues that cause me concern for the future. Hopefully you have seen the Autumn Newsletter where I reflect on these concerns, so ably itemised by our colleague Rob Close for the September Trustees Meeting. I will not therefore repeat these concerns here except to say that, if you want CLASP to thrive, please look at the Newsletter, understand and do whatever you can to ensure we move forward with at least the same success as we have to date.

Our attempts to find a permanent 'home' for CLASP, including an archive store for our physical artefacts, have remained as frustrating as ever. Earlier in the year we had hoped we might achieve at least an interim store in Daventry through a mix of Daventry District Council and Northamptonshire County Council. This appears however to have 'fallen on stony ground' as a result of the local government situation both economically and the proposed restructuring. The possibility of a home at Norton Church has also evaporated through various reasons, primarily the proposed closing of the church by the Diocese and the high financial cost. We are also in the situation that we are now being charged a small rent to place our existing store on land at Nether Heyford. As an eventuality we have identified a site at Barby where we could store the existing container for no charge but this would incur significant costs to physically move it between sites.

Another major issue that we have been confronted with during the past year has been the implementation of the new GDPR; we have however been in the fortunate position that we have been expertly supported by our Trustee, Salma Pervez, who, from her professional knowledge has identified and implemented exactly what we needed to do to remain within the Law.

Training is an issue that we must ensure remains in the forefront of activity during the forthcoming year. Salma and our member Neil Turner have prepared a paper on this topic, and I am keen to see this actively progressed during the next year. One aspect that your Trustees wish to implement as soon as possible is a formal training and support package for new members. Another area that we do need to ensure more of our members are competent with is the preparation of maps and associated incorporation of our digital databases.

I must also thank Rob Close again for steering the Digital Archive Working Group. Hopefully by the time this work is completed we will have a first class system to ensure that our digital records are protected for those that follow us. Whilst covering the areas of technology it is important that I once more give my

thanks to Jeremy Cooper for his ongoing support with acting as our webmaster. Hopefully with a recent offer of help we will be able to reinvigorate our Facebook page – watch out for more information on this during the forthcoming weeks.

It is perhaps also appropriate that I give thanks to another stalwart who has supported us over the years, that is Tony Johns for his editorship of the CLASP Newsletter. Not only is he excellent at the actual editing, publishing and distribution functions but his persistent expediting of recalcitrant correspondents is beyond 'the pale'.

It has given me great satisfaction to hear the regard given externally to the successful liaison and working arrangements that we have between our 'archaeologists' and metal detecting members. This has been a positive philosophy since day one of our precursor, The Whitehall Roman Villa Project. Without detectorists that site would never have been identified and subsequently CLASP born. This was ably reflected in the article, co-ordinated by Tony Kesten, published in the National Grid 'Gridline' magazine - thanks to Tony for this. Again at the time of writing I am hoping that the CLASP model for this relationship between the disciplines will be reflected in some work, both academic and informative that is being undertaken nationally.

I have endeavoured to keep the Strategy Document in the forefront and not to allow it to slip below the horizon, to this effect I have had the template for the Trustee's Agendas to be formatted on the Document. It is important that this is seen as a living document that must be reviewed and updated as an ongoing process.

On the archaeological front, whilst I will not enter into technical discussion I must highlight one project that bodes well for the future. This is the joint work with MOLA to survey and interpret the major hill-fort on Borough Hill at Daventry. Undertaking joint projects, both formal and informal, with our partners in archaeology both commercial and academic is important if community archaeology generally is to remain a strength in the archaeological world. Whilst mentioning archaeology, I must as always give my thanks to our Archaeological Director Stephen Young for his work to ensure our technical standards are to the highest; we must all however become competent to ensure that we can accept delegated functions from him to enable him to get on with his core role of research, archaeological management and reports.

Thanks must also be given to Angela Evans for the custody of our funds and preparation of accounts, both periodic and annual. Her supervision and comment have been wise. Additionally I must also thank Sandra Deacon for her

work looking after the Minutes and co-ordinating our human resources. Last but not least I must also thank Marcus Lewis for his outstanding local knowledge and contacts in the Daventry and Norton areas that are of significant assistance with our work in the Bannaventa area.

All in all a busy and perhaps thought provoking year, which could perhaps be defining for the future of CLASP as your Trustees have considered and identified both the positives and hazards that face us into future. Bluntly, we must not outstrip our resources. On that note I will leave you with one passing thought – 'new members – new funding'.

D.F. Hayward MBE  
Chair of Trustees

September 2018

## **The View from the Archaeological Director**

The main direction and focus of our field work over this last year remains linked to the landscape characterisation study of our locality. Our activities have encompassed further enhancement of the CLASP geophysical surveys associated with the Roman Posting Station of Bannaventa on Watling Street, the collaborative investigation with MOLA, Northampton on the Iron Age hillfort and Roman site on Borough Hill Daventry and fieldwork concerned with the exploration of the deserted medieval township of Thrupp and the associated landscape. CLASP volunteers have been able to be involved in several field work opportunities. These activities have entailed further excavation and geophysical survey. Last autumn we also continued our archaeological exploration and excavation of the Post Roman 5<sup>th</sup> century and Anglo-Saxon late 6<sup>th</sup>/early 7<sup>th</sup> century AD inhumation cemeteries at Whitehall Farm, Nether Heyford.

During this year further success has also been achieved on the Post-Excavation front with the near completion of the digital translation of the Whitehall Farm excavation plans/sections and the progress made in applying Meta data to the photographic archive for recording and interpretation purposes. The Branson's Lane Report has been positively reviewed and published. This summer's programme of fieldwork was altered slightly for a variety of cogent reasons and this has meant that the anticipated excavation on the Post Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Whitehall Farm has been postponed until next year when I am sure circumstances will be more conducive to further fieldwork.

Last Autumn's return to the known cemetery site at Whitehall Farm discovered further burials. Making use of a mechanical digger we were able to open a sizable trench at the north end of the cemetery. The trench did not look promising at first sight but thanks to our metal detecting colleagues another shield boss burial was located adjacent to two similar inhumations excavated over the last two years. This existence and depth of the interment demonstrated two important things: that other burials potentially could still be found and that the level of deposition into the natural geology between graves varied. The latter point led us to the realization that there may be more graves to discover lower down in the sub soil than we had previously excavated. Therefore a deeper small hand dug trial trench was excavated along the alignment of the initial trial trench across the site and a further three individuals were almost instantaneously discovered.

A total of four extended inhumations were excavated or observed relating to both known periods of burial at the site in the 5<sup>th</sup> and late 6<sup>th</sup>/early

7<sup>th</sup> century AD. Amongst the interments other than the male with the shield boss were a stone capped/lined grave of a man and another skeleton of a woman and adolescent. This brings the number of complete and partial skeletons recovered from the cemetery to a total of seventeen individuals. The entire assemblage constitutes thirteen burials associated with the 5<sup>th</sup> century (420-480AD), a further three interments of late 6<sup>th</sup>/early 7<sup>th</sup> century (580-650 AD) date and one of the late 7<sup>th</sup> early 8<sup>th</sup> century (680AD 730 AD). This year's fieldwork implying that the current known graves are only a fraction of the original number of burials included in the cemetery.

However we have recorded enough burials to be able to begin to construct an archaeological profile of the cemetery interments to assist with interpretation of the site. Individual observable elements displayed by each grave leave us with a discernible archaeological profile to underpin quantitative and qualitative assessments of the data. The findings of those graves associated with the 5<sup>th</sup> century phase of the cemetery display and share the following characteristics. Namely all of the burials are extended inhumations which appear from other sites around the country to be a typical trait of interments for this period. All the graves are roughly aligned east/west and these can be divided into two different groups. One group of skeletons lie with the skulls at the west end of the grave and are buried without grave goods. The other set with their skulls at the east end of the grave contain grave goods. This is a very interesting distinction and highlights the complexity of burial practice at that time.

The adult males are exclusively interred in stone lined and capped graves uniformly with the head at the east end. However, the female burials are less elaborately buried although carefully placed, lying on their sides within the grave possibly wrapped in close fitting shrouds. Remains of linen textile associated with a brooch might support this hypothesis but equally could imply access to a range of material other than wool thought to be the staple for clothing of the period. The care and attention afforded the process no less evident than in the male burials with the female interments just being executed in a different way and according to another set of values or rituals. Interestingly the female burials have a mixed depositional distribution with the heads at both the west and east end of the grave with the usual mixture of grave and non-grave goods. Overall interment appears to be in family groupings as the distribution of men, woman, adolescents and infants displays a reasonably consistent pattern across the cemetery ruling out gender specific selection within the burial area during this period. Those burials that contain grave goods reflect the inclusion of gender specific objects. This is most apparent in the

distribution of weapons and brooches but is highlighted even more with the occasional inclusion of glass bead jewellery and in one case a two-pronged roasting fork.

The general distribution of graves implies the placing of burials in ordered ranks within the cemetery space with the range of ritual approaches evident in the material recovered indicating keen distinctions in burial practice at the site based on gender, age & belief. Head position and the inclusion or not of grave goods is very significant and could be interpreted as reflecting a diverse religious world view. The east/west alignment of interment mirroring the amalgamation of a local possibly Late Roman Christian tradition with incoming religious affectations indicative of the *'foderati'* or treaty troops brought into the area in the Post Roman era. Planned scientific work centered on Isotopic analysis of ribs and teeth should give some indication of racial mobility and origin as well as diet to help clarify these particular issues.

Amongst those individuals associated with the late 6<sup>th</sup>/early 7<sup>th</sup> century AD element of the cemetery are three extended inhumations. These extended inhumations are aligned roughly north/south in complete opposition to the earlier burials. The burials contain only adult males with grave goods and are laid on their back with their heads at the southern end of the interment. Interestingly the grave cuts lack any stone lining or capping as observed in the 5<sup>th</sup> century burials. In fact there is no evidence of wooden coffins or even shrouds. The grave goods are exclusively weapon related with a sword, spears and shield bosses being retrieved. These extended inhumations are also aligned in a head to toe formation pointing towards the crouch burial which because of its individualistic alignment and the interment of a sword probably occupies a position of status within the burial ground. The characteristic features of these graves suggest that they are pagan and probably represent the earliest penetration of Mercian immigrants following the demise of the last British lowland kingdom after the battle of Bedford in 571AD.

The differences in burial practice between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> century cemeteries also highlight the diverse religious beliefs circulating around society as well as pointing out changes in fashion in the deposition of the dead during the Dark Ages. Our extended 6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> century AD inhumations respect the position of earlier burials and do not impinge on any of these graves. This is significant for two reasons. First, it implies that the earlier cemetery was still visible or marked out in some way, meriting deference from those interring these later individuals. Quite a mind-blowing thought when one realizes that potentially this happened nearly a hundred years after the earlier cemetery ceased to be used. Secondly the orderly deposition of those bodies already



excavated could mean that other burials of the same date exist on the site at lower levels in areas not yet excavated between the lines of initial test pits.

The following is in part a resume of facts but includes a further statement of some new lines of enquiry with regard to the Whitehall Farm cemeteries. The recovery of the partial and complete skeletal remains of 17 individuals have enabled us to postulate ever more detailed interment approaches towards burial. It is noteworthy that all the intact burials from the different chronological assemblages are individually interred with no examples of multiple occupancy of graves, prone burials or deviant overtones to deposition evident amongst the different assemblages. This implies a very careful, considered and consistent approach to burial at each stage of activity at the burial site. This contextual meaning is difficult to interpret as many other comparable cemeteries contain examples of these more exotic burial practices. Only total excavation of the entire distribution of burials will probably elucidate and explain this approach at the site.

I am now quite sure that the current skeletal assemblage doesn't represent the full extent of interments within the cemeteries and that several more skeletons are awaiting location and excavation which would mean a significant increase in the final total for the different phases of use and will provide a stronger statistical bases in the final interpretation.

Re-examination, particularly of the semi crouched sword burial, appears to suggest and support a three-phase subdivision of activity across the cemetery. Each phase reflects different forms of deposition that exhibit unique characteristics associated with the burial process. This burial in particular no longer appears to be associated with the late 6<sup>th</sup> early 7<sup>th</sup> century north/south aligned burials but to belong to a latter phase of deposition where interments are no longer cognisant of earlier burials.

The earliest burials which form the largest group on the site are currently composed of 13 individuals and includes men, woman, adolescents and babies. The overall grave distribution appears to indicate discrete family groupings as opposed to individual segregation by gender or age. A universal feature is that they are all roughly aligned east/west and appear to be laid out in ordered ranks adjacent the boundary ditch of a trackway on the north-west side of the cemetery. All the skeletons are extended inhumations, with male skeletons laid on their backs and the females in a mixture of back and side positions.

This assemblage can also be further divided into those with and those without grave goods. Strikingly those containing grave goods have their heads positioned at the east end of the of the grave whilst those without grave goods

have their heads at the west end. The latter female skeletons are always laid on their backs, the former on their sides. This is a striking intentional act that belies a rational approach to individual deposition, most likely related to deeply entrenched beliefs.

These characteristic depositional interment features could be interpreted as evidence of a different burial rite indicative of either purely Christian or a mixed burial tradition reflecting a more pagan emphasis. Those female skeletons with no grave goods, lying on the backs with the head in the west end of the grave are Christian whilst those with grave goods lying on their side with the head positioned at the east end of the grave more likely to be reflecting pagan sympathies. It could also be hinting at an ethnic diversity or cultural tradition, at least amongst the women in the population represented within the cemetery. Continuity of population, ethnic integration or ethnic cleansing are difficult things to observe in archaeology and therefore are of immense importance to study when the opportunity is afforded.

The Carbon-dating we already have implies an interment range in this earliest phase of the cemeteries use centred between 420 - 480AD which is supported by the dates ascribed to the grave goods. These burials correspond nicely with the timber phase hall construction over the site of the Roman villa by the mid 5th century AD which was destroyed by fire by the mid-6th century AD. The individuals buried in the cemetery are the people who would have lived in this building.

The best interpretation of the armed male burials of this group is still that they represent the remains of *'foderati'* settled on a Post Roman estate with their associated kinship groupings. The Christian female burials might represent additions to the group from local surviving Sub-Roman communities implying a level of integration. Hopefully some of the scientific work will finally cast some light on these possibilities. A further unique aspect of these burials was that the adult males were buried in stone lined and stone capped graves with the heads positioned at the west end whilst the women and children are never treated in this elaborate way. This differential approach to interment plus the inclusion of appropriate cultural objects based on the sex of the individual involved highlights the gender specific character of the burial rites and perhaps hints at the relative social standing of the men and women within their culture. In any case, the archaeological evidence implicitly points to cultural choices and value judgements even if we don't fully understand them.

The second phase of burials are a small group of distinctive graves which lie immediately to the south of the 5th century burials. Each grave is aligned

north/south and contains a extended male inhumations lying on his back. The heads of the three individuals are positioned at the south end of the grave but none of these graves are stone lined or stone capped as with the 5th century burials.

The distribution of these graves also appears to respect the other earlier interments and indicates a clear linear layout pattern. These burials are also characterised by the inclusion of grave goods, namely shield bosses and spears. The shield bosses are quite intricate three-piece constructions implying a specialist workshop origin rather than homemade production and indicate a late 6th to early 7th century date of manufacture and hence date of deposition. These burials are almost certainly pagan and probably represent the earliest Mercian penetration into the locality, particularly as the kingdom of Mercia was still pagan until the mid-6th century and the area is known to have formed part of Outer Mercia by the 8th century AD indicating an expansion into our area. However, it doesn't appear these individuals are battle casualties, but the fact these skeletons are exclusively male and have spears and shields is indicative of a militaristic grouping. Interestingly we have a squatter phase on the old villa site subsequent to the Post Roman activity that is associated with a pottery dated between 450 and 850 AD which could be associated with these migrants. Obviously, we need carbon dates etc for these skeletons to confirm and support our interpretation.

Our final distinguishable burial tradition is the semi-crouched sword burial which is unique amongst the entire assemblage. Aligned east/west it cuts through a grave probably dating to the 5th century AD with its carbon date implying no easily recognisable link with the late 6th/early 7th century burials either as previously thought. The head at the west end of the grave implies Christianity but the inclusion of a sword and knife although reflecting the status of the grave obscures the overall meaning of the burial rites involved. Interestingly, X rays show the sword is pattern welded with a steel edge on one side, making an effective weapon if not of the best quality. This at least demonstrates that the sword was a real weapon and isn't an iron blade substitute. The burial may have been a 'one off' and probably should be taken as the last interment on the cemetery site. It also has strong parallels with another sword burial found near Wollaston further down-stream along the River Nene the particulars of which could help enhance our understanding of this type of burial rite.

The continuation of the geophysical survey at Bannaventa has demonstrated and reinforced our general understanding that the core of the settlement lying outside of the walled or bank and ditched area of the site

reflects ribbon development aligned along Watling Street which keeps to the higher contours of the promontory. Outside of the inland field systems little is discernible in the wider landscape. The alignment of the road between Bannaventa and Roman Duston is evident as are the locations of probable stone quarries utilised during that period. Unfortunately expansion of the geophysical survey further east is curtailed by the main line railway between London and Birmingham and the carriageway of the M1 motorway.

The geophysics team under the supervision of Fred Kay have also been involved in surveying the golf course element of the very large Iron Age Hillfort at Borough Hill, Daventry. In particular the area containing a building dating back to the Roman period initially partially excavated by Baker in 1823 and more fully recorded by Botfield in 1854. CLASP's exploration of this northern end of the multivallate hill fort has enabled us to relocate the remains of the building excavated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and to identify a series of enclosures the largest of which could be a '*Temenos*' or sacred area and a possible 'ceremonial' trackway across the top of the summit to an opening in the banks and ditches in the NE of the hill fort. In the past the Roman building has been interpreted as part of a 'villa' complex but the geophysical survey might indicate a more religious rationale for its positioning on the top of a hill fort. There are examples elsewhere in Roman Britain namely at Lydney in South Wales and Maiden Castle, Dorset where this is exactly the case. This is reinforced by the fact that a series of tumuli of the Roman period are known from elsewhere in the hill fort which are unusual features to be associated with villa farmhouses and might more realistically be seen as part of the ritual use of the site.

Subsequently, the main direction of CLASP field work over the summer was focused on a series of trial trenches investigating geophysical anomalies located from field surveys on two sites in the parish of Norton. The first is associated with the exploration of a complex of enclosures located in the northern area of hinterland of the Roman Posting Station of Bannaventa lying to the west of the Long Buckby Crossroads on Watling Street, the A5. Our intention is to characterise and profile the potential ditched enclosure features and archaeological remains connected to this part of the site, establish the link between these features and the small town, and if possible provide a chronology of their development and use.

The other area of interest was concerned with the continued exploration of the deserted medieval township of Thrupp and the associated landscape features, near Norton, Northamptonshire. Two trial trenching excavations are planned, the first to the south of the B4036 in an area between and adjacent to an earlier excavation of medieval tenements and a large apsidal fronted building.

which may have been the location of a chapel associated with the 'township' of Thrupp; the second trial trench excavation is situated to the north of the B4036 opposite the one previously described.

The initial excavation rationale was to expose and investigate any structures as well as explore the known site of the apsidal building and any other features identified through geophysical survey. It was also hoped to enhance our understanding of the chronological development of this part of the deserted medieval village. This initial fieldwork has been completed and will be reported on here, whereas the work on the second trial trench will not be completed until after this report has been written and therefore that will be reported on in the next issue.

In the case of the enclosure complex, several findings have emerged, some of which are potentially quite illuminating whilst others are more intriguing if not frustrating. The anomalies observed during the geophysical survey indicated the existence of a large rectangular enclosure with its longest side aligned north-south. This feature appeared to contain internal partitioning in the form of ditches or drainage gullies and the potential for a domestic structure. The enclosure is like several others in the vicinity of Bannaventa and could be interpreted as evidence of a mixed farming economy. However, what is not clear is when these features were being utilised. The geophysical survey of the wider site indicates a variety of field systems and enclosures servicing the development of the Posting Station but it would be foolish to interpret them as a contemporary single stage event in operation throughout the prehistoric and Roman period. Neither have we as yet confirmed whether these satellite sites are independent settlements or form part of the local agricultural infrastructure operated by people from the larger settlement.

The trial trench revealed two archaeological conundrums, first that geophysical anomalies, although strongly suggestive when analysed on computer, may not have the same physical impact in the ground. Secondly these anomalies can be extremely ephemeral in the subsoil and make archaeological recognition very difficult. This was the case here and although the matrix or fill of the ditches could be intermittently observed, their overall layout and profile could not be obtained. Archaeologically frustrating as this was, the team were able to find and uncover a surface within the 'ditched' enclosure. Interpretation of this surface, although difficult, does offer a hypothetical viewpoint of what was going on here that can potentially be extrapolated to explain chronologically other similar features in the vicinity of Bannaventa. At least this would provide a possible scenario with which to examine other similar characteristic elements contained in the wider landscape.

The metallised area appeared to constitute a substantial exterior surface within the enclosure and could be dated on the evidence of the pottery sherds to the Late Iron Age or possibly Pre-Conquest period. Interestingly, should this dating evidence be typical of these distinctive enclosures, it could have ramifications for our interpretation of the earliest development of the landscape that later evolved into the Roman Posting Station. At least these findings supply a potential chronological anchor against which the results of future fieldwork can be arrayed. Subsequent confirmation of these findings at other similar sites will then begin to inform our understanding of the general development of the hinterland agricultural landscape.

Besides the Late Iron Age pottery sherds, a fragment of iron slag was recovered from the metallised surface, which implies iron working within the vicinity as observed elsewhere in the wider locality. Metal detecting of the surrounding environment of the trial trenches also produced three Roman coins: a 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD coin of the emperor Carausius and two heavily worn 4<sup>th</sup> century AD examples. A hammered silver short cross penny of Henry III was also recovered, but all of these coins only indicate ongoing activity across the broader field in subsequent periods of time.

The trial trench at Thrupp Grounds to the south of the B4036 was a little more revealing in terms of the archaeology observed but perhaps just as enigmatic as the previous fieldwork in the information it revealed to us about the deserted medieval township of Thrupp. Our trial trench revealed extensive rubble deposits presumably from the demolition of the medieval cottages undertaken by Daventry Priory in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century AD, which were particularly evident at the western end. The rubble was evidently systematically spread across the external surfaces of the 'tofts' and a trackway, as could be seen by the deposition of the material. Interestingly the metallised spread at the eastern end lacked the density and depth of rubble apparent elsewhere and appeared to be more heavily robbed out and eroded.

No structures were located in the trial trench but the trackway previously observed in an earlier excavation further to the west was relocated and the cambered surface cleared. The trackway was metallised and was quite wide with the ability to take two carts at once, operating in different directions. This, with what we already know from other work indicates a regular layout and well organised settlement with a level of village infrastructure in excess of the needs of a community without market rights or facilities. Most disappointingly no trace was found of the overall plan of the large structure known to be associated with the wider area around the east end of the trial trench.

Finds from the excavation, although enigmatic, do provide clues as to activity on the site. In particular the recovery of a bronze shroud pin and possibly fragments of jumbled reinterred human bone hint that the eastern area of the trial trench may indeed be connected to a possible chapel burial or burials. One thing to keep in mind here is that the chapel survived the demolition of the village and could have been demolished and robbed more thoroughly after it became defunct in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, which is what we maybe observing in the archaeological material from the excavation. Meanwhile the recovery of a medieval horse shoe immediately below the debris level could be interpreted as slight but supporting evidence of the muscle power required in the systematic spreading of the rubble debris from the medieval cottages by agents of Daventry Priory to forestall any return of the previous occupants.

One other feature was observed towards the centre of the trial trench, which upon excavation turned out to be a ditch that had been noted during the previous geophysical survey. It was neither deep or wide and reflected the ephemeral state of many of the ditches encountered this year. No dating evidence was recovered but the feature is probably to be interpreted as a 'toft' boundary.

Hopefully the interpretative value of CLASP fieldwork will become more evident as all the disparate strands of research are brought together and we progress our understanding of the historical story of our locality.

Stephen Young

August 2018

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 2018

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
B/f from 31.03.17 Bank	12,623.19	Insurance	448.88
Pd not on Statement	-1,171.07	Harpole spend	287.72
Cash in Hand	0.00	Magnetometer expenses	22.95
	<u>11,452.12</u>	Website & Leaflets	328.43
Harpole Parish Council **		Committee Room Hire	0.00
History Societies	80.00	Affiliation Fees	93.50
Other Donations	111.88	AGM Costs	35.00
Membership Donations	620.00	Marketing Funds/Leaflets	1,380.00
Norton Donation **	700.00	Global mapper	0.00
Income from AGM	151.13	Office Equipment	101.39
Marketing Funds/Leaflets	1,940.00	First Aid course	45.00
Magnetometry Donations	0.00	Pinpoint Probe	102.50
Barby Hill Arch Project **	608.90	Incidentals	38.00
Total Receipts	<u>4,211.91</u>	Total Expenditure	<u>2,879.37</u>
		Bank Statement	12,827.30
	<u>15,664.03</u>	Cash in Hand	6.36
		Paid not yet on Statement	-49.00
			<u>15,664.03</u>
At the year end then, the Harpole balance **		£1,812.28	
Norton Donation **		£700.00	
Barby Hill Arch'logy Project **		£608.90	
Print Crowd Func ****		£307.72	
Roman Research Trust		£2,500.00	
Lottery Heritage Fund		£1,429.13	
Money raised by ourselves		£141.40	
GPS		£287.29	
Marketing Funds ****		£740.00	
Neither Heyford Donation *****		£250.00	
Money raised by Magnetometer		£3,985.73	
Archaeology Day ****		£22.21	
Thus usable funds		<u>£12,784.66</u>	

Please note that the 3 items marked \*\* are for specific purposes and not general use.

Please note that items marked \*\*\*\* will be collated together this current financial year to be used for our publication/printing



Community Landscape Archaeology Project    Accounts   up to 2017/2018    Charity No. 1111667

06/04/2018

Income

Expenditure

		<u>Grand</u>								
		<u>Total</u>								
		<u>To Date</u>	<u>Arch'y</u>	<u>This</u>	<u>Year</u>		<u>This Year</u>	<u>Grand</u>		
			<u>Day</u>	<u>Harpole PC</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Ordinary</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Balance</u>	
					<u>Donations</u>			<u>To Date</u>		
To							To			
31.03.18	Harpole Heritage	11,100.00					31.03.18	Harpole Heritage	287.72	1,812.28
31.03.18	Heritage Lottery Fund	24,281.00					31.03.18	Lottery Heritage Fund	89.40	1,429.13
31.03.18	Roman Research Trust	6,000.00					31.03.18	Roman Research Trust	3,500.00	2,500.00
31.03.18	Barby Hill Arch Project	608.90			608.90		31.03.18	Barby Hill Arch Project		608.90
31.03.18	Ordinary	24,882.21				905.29	31.03.18	Ordinary	1,122.25	141.40
	Magnetometer	4,425.00						Magnetometer	439.27	3,985.73
	GPS	1,000.00						GPS	712.71	287.29
	Marketing	3,041.00				1,690.00		Marketing	1,380.00	740.00
	Nether Heyford Donation	250.00						Nether Heyford Donation		250.00
	NN Past/ Norton Church	700.00			700.00			NN Past/Norton Church		700.00
	Print Fund	307.72				307.72		Print Fund		307.72
31.03.18	Archaeology Day	1,250.00						Archaeology Day	1,227.79	22.21
		77,845.83	0.00	0.00	1,308.90	2,903.01		2,879.37	65,061.17	12,784.66
										77,845.83
Adjustments to		06/04/2018								

Community Landscape Archaeology Project    Accounts   up to 2017/2018    Charity No. 1111667

06/04/2018

Income

Expenditure

		<u>Grand</u> <u>Total</u> <u>To Date</u>	[	<u>This</u> <u>Year</u> <u>Harpole PC</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Donations</u>	]			<u>This Year</u>	<u>Grand</u> <u>Total</u> <u>To Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>
To			<u>Arch'y</u> <u>Day</u>			<u>Ordinary</u>	To				
31.03.18	Harpole Heritage	11,100.00					31.03.18	Harpole Heritage	287.72	9,287.72	1,812.28
31.03.18	Heritage LotteryFund	24,281.00					31.03.18	Lottery Heritage Fund	89.40	22,851.87	1,429.13
31.03.18	Roman Research Trust	6,000.00					31.03.18	Roman Research Trust		3,500.00	2,500.00
31.03.18	Barby Hill Arch Project	608.90			608.90		31.03.18	Barby Hill Arch Project			608.90
31.03.18	Ordinary	33,598.21				2,595.29	31.03.18	Ordinary	2502.25	28,193.79	5,404.42
31.03.18	NN Past/Norton Church	700.00			700.00		31.03.18	NN Past/Norton Church			700.00
31.03.18	Archaeology Day	1,250.00					31.03.18	Archaeology Day		1,227.79	22.21
31.03.18	Print Fund	307.72				307.72	31.03.18	Print Fund			307.72
		77,845.83	0.00	0.00	1,308.90	2,903.01			2,879.37	65,061.17	12,784.66
											77,845.83

Adjustments to    06/04/2018

Income

		Total	Arch'ogy Day	Harpole PC	History Societies	Other Donations	M'ship Donation	M't'king	Other	Mag'meter Profit	£
10.04.17	Bank Statement	12,623.19									12,623.19
10.04.17	Banked not yet on statement										0.00
10.04.17	Paid not on statement	-1,171.07									-1,171.07
10.04.17	Cash in hand										0.00
18.04.17	NN Past for Norton Church only	700.00							700.00		700.00
27.04.17	D P O'Neil	10.00					10.00				10.00
26.06.17	Sarah Atherton csh	10.00					10.00				10.00
26.06.17	J David Morgan	20.00				10.00	10.00				20.00
04.07.17	Milton Keynes Heritage Association	690.00						690.00			690.00
19.08.17	P J Hodge/JA Pyle/N Martin/T Wykes	40.00					40.00				40.00
19.08.17	Harpole Heritage/Flore Heritage Society	50.00			50.00						50.00
27.09.17	P Duck/R S Downie	20.00					20.00				20.00
27.09.17	J Johns/J Smith/F Kay/ A & C Evans cash	50.00					50.00				50.00
30.09.17	Ms A Caruso	10.00					10.00				10.00
28.09.17	A Evans in lieu of old £10 notes £60 chq										0.00
03.10.17	A & P Watson/GA Boreham/C Close chq	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.17	R Close/ME MacIntosh/G Bovingdon & G Brown chq	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.17	J Rintoul & D Farmer/ chq	40.00					40.00				40.00
05.10.17	A Evans in lieu of old £10 notes & £1 coins £85 chq										0.00
03.10.17	Income ex AGM Refreshments cash	45.13							45.13		45.13
03.10.17	Income ex AGM Raffle cash	99.00							99.00		99.00
03.10.17	Re AGM Extra Donations cash	7.00							7.00		7.00
07.10.17	C J Evans £50 to reduce cash in hand										0.00
03.10.17	J Baxter/G Biddle/C Brown/H Calow cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.17	R Conlon/D Cottrell/S Deacon/A Harrison cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.17	D Hayward cash	20.00				10.00	10.00				20.00
03.10.17	T Kesten/C Mawby/M Donald/S Young cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.17	N Adams/N Thornton/R Thornton/ S Pervez cash	40.00					40.00				40.00
03.10.17	J Hibbert	15.00				5.00	10.00				15.00
03.10.17	J Golcher	10.00					10.00				10.00
20.10.17	T Saxby cash	10.00					10.00				10.00
20.10.17	L Allen/M Boxer/N Garnett	32.00				2.00	30.00				32.00
06.10.17	Northants Community foundation	1,000.00						1,000.00			1,000.00
09.11.17	Weedon Bec History Society	30.00			30.00						30.00
09.11.17	MPT Lewis/C J Brown	20.00					20.00				20.00
09.11.17	A & G Calvert/I Graham	30.00					30.00				30.00
05.12.17	Towcester History Fair/Talk S Young	12.16				12.16					12.16
08.12.17	A R Grat/Mr K R Wogan	20.00					20.00				20.00
15.01.18	Neil Turner cash	20.00				10.00	10.00				20.00
19.01.18	K Wescombe cash	10.00					10.00				10.00
19.01.18	JMA Hefford	10.00					10.00				10.00
16.02.18	Mr I Nicolas	10.00					10.00				10.00
22.02.18	Barby Hill Archaeological Project	608.90							608.90		608.90
16.03.18	P M Knight	15.00				5.00	10.00				15.00
20.03.18	Donation to Printing Fund	57.72				57.72					57.72
29.03.18	Case studies	250.00						250.00			
		15,664.03	0.00	0.00	80.00	111.88	620.00	1,940.00	1,460.03	0.00	15,414.03
										4,211.91	

## 06/04/2018

20

## 06/04/2018

Expenditure[illegible]

06/04/18

## Income

	Total	Arch'y Day	Harpole PC	Roman Research
Ordinary				
D P O'Neil	10.00			
Sarah Atherton csh	10.00			
J David Morgan	20.00			
Milton Keynes Heritage Association	690.00			
PJ Hodge/J A Pyle/N Martin/T Wykes	40.00			
Harpole Heritage/Flore Heritage Society	50.00			
P Duck/RS Downie	20.00			
J Johns/J Smith/F Kay/ A & C Evans cash	50.00			
A Evans in lieu of old £10 Notes £60				
A Caruso	10.00			
A Evans in lieu of old notes £60 chq				
A & P Watson/G A Boreham/ C Close chq	40.00			
R Close/ME Macintosh/G Bovindon& G Brown	40.00			
J Rintoul & DFarmer chq	40.00			
A Evans in lieu of old £10 notes £1coins £85				
Income ex AGM Refreshments cash	45.13			
Income ex AGM Raffle cash	99.00			
Re AGM extra donations cash	7.00			
C J Evans to reduce cash in hand £50				
J Baxter/ G Biddle/C Brown/H Calow	40.00			
R Conlon/D Cottrell/S Deacon/A Harrison csh	40.00			
D Hayward	20.00			
T Kesten/C Mawby/M Donald/S Young csh	40.00			
N Adams/N Thornton/R Thornton/S Pervz csh	40.00			
J Hibbert cash	15.00			
J Golcher cash	10.00			
T Saxby cash	10.00			
L Allen/M Boxer/N Garnett	32.00			
Northants C C	1,000.00			
Weedon Bec History Society	30.00			
MPT Lewis/CJ Brown/I Graham/A & G Calvert	50.00			
Towcester History Fair/Talk S Young	12.16			
A R Gray/ K R Wogan	20.00			
Neil Turner cash	20.00			
K Wescombe cash/JMA Hefford	20.00			
Mr I Nicolas	10.00			
PM Knight	15.00			
Donation re Printing Fund	57.72			
Case study donations	250.00			

2,903.01

15,664.03

15,664.03

Adjustments to 06/04/2018

## Expenditure

	Total	Archive Materials	Arch'y Day	Finds Processing	LP-LP Geophys Survey	Website/ Leaflets	Travel Expenses	Office Costs	Committee Room Hire	Marketing	Other	Harpole	Affiliation Fees
Ordinary													
Council for Brit Archaeology S Mids	9.50											9.50	
Oliomedia/ J Cooper	33.56					33.56							
Council for Brit Archaeology	39.00											39.00	
Steers Printing/Krishna Enterprises	1,380.00					1,380.00							
F Kay/Batteies	22.95						22.95						
Oliomedia/J Cooper	100.57					100.57							
Oliomedia/J Cooper	59.94					59.94							
A G Johns	18.07					18.07							
N Garnett Red Cross First Aid Cours	45.00											45.00	
Harpole Bowls Club AGM Room	35.00								35.00				
Joan Allen Pro Find Pinpoint Probe	102.50											102.50	
DNA Hosting/D Attwell	98.26					98.26							
MKHA	10.00											10.00	
S Young gifts cash	38.00											38.00	
A G Johns March 18 Newsletter	16.03					16.03							
S Deacon re Scanning	89.40							89.40					
R Close re Maplin lead	11.99							11.99					
Export & General Insurance Svs Ltd	446.88										446.88		
Northants Heritage Forum	35.00												35.00
	2,591.65												
	2,591.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,706.43	0.00	124.34	35.00	0.00	681.38	0.00	35.00
	2,879.37												
Bank Statement	12,827.30												
Banked not on Statement													
Paid not on Statement	-49.00												
Cash in Hand	6.36												
	15,664.03					12,784.66		This Year Profit /Loss		1,332.54			

## CLASP

### CAPITAL ITEMS 2017/18

#### 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 17/18

			<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
28.01.11	Magnetometer	10% Dep p.a.	7,576.00	3,345.70
11.11.15	Container	10% Dep p.a.	1,990.00	1,432.80
01.03.17	Global Mapper	10% Dep p.a.	526.67	426.60
30.03.17	Laptop	20% Dep p.a.	828.00	592.20
				<u>5,797.30</u>

### CLASP Financial Account

This year 17/18 the financial account has been checked and agreed by a retired chartered accountant

Mr Norman Dunkley  
78 Furnace Lane  
Nether Heyford.

Angela Evans