CLASP

Community Landscape & Archæology Survey Project

NEWSLETTER

Local Heritage initiative

ROMAN RESEARCH TRUST

Website: www.claspweb.org.uk

Charity No 1111667

Autumn 2020, issue 31

From Rob Close, Chairman of the Organising Committee

The Organising Committee managed to meet twice during the COVID19 lock-down (in May and July) using Zoom videoconferencing. Focus was on providing an update on actions relating to finding a new Field Centre and on deciding whether we could continue with the planned excavations at Manshead and the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

Summer Fieldwork

A decision was taken at the May meeting to cancel the excavation at Manshead because it would have been impossible to achieve social distancing. It was hoped that that the project at the Anglo-Saxon cemetery would be able to go ahead. There was then a full discussion in July about this. A number of members were interested in attending but the conclusion from the discussion was that it was prudent to defer until 2021. The Committee then agreed that we would try and identify an activity that could safely take place in September.

A small group of us reviewed a number of suggestions and it was decided that Field Walking was an opportunity for members to meet up on a

See page 3 for Annual General Meeting Calling Notice and other info.

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very socially distanced basis in the open air doing some valuable archaeological work. Steve identified an unexplored area between the canal and Whitehall villa. Norman, Jim, Fred, Steve and I set up the grids on Monday 6th September. Fred and I also took the opportunity to do some geophysics on the area on the Monday and Tuesday.

Around 20 Members attended the Field walking. Steve gave an overview of the site and what to look for. Sandra allocated grids to everyone. Everyone enjoyed the session, blessed by good weather. Jim Aveling took advantage of so many members being together to do the first 6 draws for the 100 Club.

100 Club

The Club started in April but no Draws have been held as we wanted to have a sufficient gathering of members. Hence Jim Aveling who has taken on the role of managing the Draws, (working closely with Angela Evans who maintains the records and manages the banking) made Draws for each of the 6 months April to September.

Field Centre

A new lease has been signed which recognises the fact that the farm is being sold. As previously advised, we have had to agree to a clause that enables the Owners to give us three months notice to leave from anytime from the end of this year. In return the Owners have paid us a lump sum that covers the cost of potentially two moves.

A small group of us – Steve, Norman, Jim, Dave and myself have been very active in searching for a new home. Publicity has included a Radio interview, newspaper articles, writing to all local Parish Councils and all local Estate Agents, contacting the District and County Council, Charitable and other bodies. We still have the possibility of a site at Rugby, which meets all our needs. The only significant and negative items are the distance from where our activity currently is. There are a number of possibilities in the Nether Heyford area and we hope to be in a position to know whether these are via-

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ble by the end of September. A recommendation will then be made to both the Trustees and the Organising Committee.

2020 AGM and Public Meeting

The AGM is going ahead as planned on 21st October but via Zoom videoconferencing so that we observe social distancing. This means that there will not be a public meeting. Steve though will give a presentation using Zoom. If the event is well attended, we considered organising an external speaker for November / early December to present by videoconferencing.

Calling Notice for CLASP Annual General Meeting
The meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 21st starting at 19.30 hrs

Please note that owing to the Covid-19 restrictions, this will be held in the format of a 'Zoom' (on-line) meeting. For those wishing to attend the Zoom link is:

https://us04web.zoom.us/j/72183466487?pwd=eVVQV3BtOExNRjFDMVNLZG5kWFlmUT09

Please 'click' on the above link to attend the meeting. An email will be sent to all 'on-line' members before the meeting to make it easy to access the system.

Subscriptions

Also note that subscriptions (£10) to CLASP are due on September 1st but may be paid by cheque and sent to Julia Johns, Membership Secretary, 7 Eton Close, Weedon, Northants, NN7 4PJ. If paid by cheque, please include the form shown on the back page of this newsletter. If paid by Bank Transfer, please fill up the form as published on the CLASP website with your details and return that form to Julia Johns, 7 Eton Close, Weedon, NN74PJ.

PROVISIONAL Deadline for the Spring 2021 Newsletter will be Sunday, March 14, 2021. All photos please at approx 300 dpi and separate from the text with indications of their positions.
Editor: Tony Johns T: 01327 341729; E: tony@tonyjohns.co.uk

The 2020 AGM will be followed by a presentation by Steve Young will take place using 'Zoom'.

A link to access Zoom will be sent out by email ahead of the meeting. All you need to do to is click on the link at the start of the meeting and then click on the 'unmute' and 'start video' icons. If you do not have a webcam then you can still hear what is being said.

If you are unsure about doing this, you are welcome to access the CLASP website and under Contacts at the top click on the link to me as Chair of the Organising Committee. I will then send you a link and I can talk you through using Zoom.

Rob Close

'A Paper published here by Dave Hayward & written by the late Gren Hatton'

'Toll Roads'

The M6 toll road may cost a bit to use, but it takes a lot of stress out of the journey ...

The idea of making travellers pay tolls for upkeep of the roads they used was already centuries old when, in 1663, the first Turnpike Act was passed. In the Middle Ages, especially in the reigns of Edward I/II/III, there had been royal grants to individual persons and bodies, to collect tolls for repair of town streets, bridges and particular stretches of highway. But the real beginnings of the turnpike system date from the early 1700s - in 1705, eight turnpike acts were passed, including that from Stony Stratford to Dunchurch.

Our earliest local toll road - the Northampton to Dunchurch Turnpike via Crick and Hillmorton - was enacted in 1738. The A361/A5 route through Kilsby - the Banbury and Lutterworth Turnpike via Daventry and Cotesbach - was enacted in 1765 (NB: the act of parliament was signed by George III, hence the naming of Kilsby's 'George Inn'). The Watling Street to north Wales was a vital route by the 1700s, known then as the 'Holyhead Road' due to its importance in carrying mail from London to Holyhead, where it was transferred to regular mail 'packet'ships sailing to America.

Certain types of traffic were exempt from toll, including military horses and wagons, royal mails, persons riding or driving to church or to an election, beasts going to water, etc. Weighing machines were introduced in 1741.

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Typical toll schedules of 1750 varied from:

20 sheep	7.5d(3.1 new pence)
20 cattle	1s-3d (6.25 new pence)

To:

A coach drawn by 6 or more horses 4s-6d (22.5 new pence)

Road improvements to the turnpikes were carried out from 1810-1830. This was not a kindly gesture by the Turnpike Trustees, but a frightened response to the threat to their revenues resulting from the construction of canals in the late 1700s (the Canal Act for Coventry was passed in 1768, but most of the construction of our local canal network dates from the 1790s, and by 1800 traffic was already using the new canals).

The aim of the road improvements was to permit faster travel and compete with the canals. Average toll-road speeds in 1811 were 10-12km/h; by 1837 they had improved to 15-16km/h, due largely to the work of John MacAdam and Thomas Telford in improving road surfaces:

- The process of 'macadamising' a road surface with compacted stone chippings was introduced in 1816 by MacAdam. And to illustrate how canals and turnpikes were starting to cooperate, the huge loads of road-stone were often delivered by canal barge to wharves alongside the toll roads.
- Between Birmingham and London, 22km of the railway was still incomplete in 1838,and passengers had to travel the unfinished stretch in horse-drawn coaches. The hills had slopes of 1:7-1:8; they were therefore paved by Telford with dressed stone slabs to reduce friction and ease the load on the horses. The result looked rather like a railway track - the so-called Weedon Stoneway, which I described in an earlier Kilsby Kronickle article. A system was employed in which 11 coaches travelled together, each with 4 horses and 14 passengers, at improved speeds that would have been impossible even on macadamised roads.

However, worse was still to come. In 1821 an Act was passed for the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It went unnoticed in this area at the time, but it was the distant tolling of a bell destined to ring in change throughout Britain - and nowhere was more affected than Rugby and Kilsby. By 1831 plans were afoot to construct a railway from London to Birmingham, which provoked a further frightened response from the turnpike owners

Owners:

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Northampton Mercury - 5th February 1831

A Meeting of the Trustees of the Turnpike Road from Dunchurch to Hillmorton in Warwickshire, and thence to Saint James's End in Duston Northamptonshire, will be held at the Fox and Hounds, at Harleston, Northamptonshire, on Monday l4th February at noon, to consider objecting to the projected Railway from London to Birmingham and adopting such measures as may appear expedient - also of considering the best mode of paying off the sum of £1200, secured by mortgage of the Tolls arising on the said Road, the same having been called in. In the 1820s, the Trustees of the Northampton-Dunchurch Turnpike had taken out a mortgage of £1200 on the turnpike tolls - probably to cover the unforeseen costs of macadamising. In 1831 this mortgage was suddenly called in by the lenders (fearing the demise of the toll road system due to the increasing threats from canals and railroads, and realising that unless they foreclosed the mortgage they would lose their money).

These new dangers caused the turnpike Trustees to introduce a system of annual auctions of the tolls from 1834 onward, to cover their own risk - and for the next 35 years the turnpike system continued to limp along.

Northampton Mercury - 6th June 1835

The TOLLS at the toll gates on the turnpike road from Dunchurch to Hillmorton in Warwickshire, and from thence to Saint James's End in Duston, Northamptonshire, known by the several names of Hillmorton Gate, West Haddon Gate, and Duston Gate, will be LET by AUCTION to the best bidder, at the Crown Inn, West Haddon, on Friday 10th July, at eleven o'clock; which several tolls were let the last year at the sums following: Hillmorton Gate, £169; West Haddon Gate (except tolls from the parishioners of West Haddon, and tolls payable by the parishioners and occupiers of land in Crick and Winwick, at a Side Gate near Crick Wold), at £153; and Duston Gate, at £342 above the expenses of collecting them, and will be separately put up at those sums for the term of one year, to commence on 1st September. The meeting will also consider whether to remove the Toll House and Toll Gate in West Haddon, and to substitute one or more in lieu at another location.

However, as the canals and railways continued to take more and more of the transport trade, the turnpike system finally fell apart due to the steadily decreasing returns to its investors - by the late 1860s returns were typically down by 30-50% on what they had been in the 1830s.

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Northampton Mercury - 8th October 1870

Sale of Toll Gates,&c: On Monday last a sale of a novel character took place at the Crown Inn, West Haddon. On lst November next the trustees of Northampton and Dunchurch turnpike road will cease to have any control over the road, and on Monday last they disposed of all the toll houses,

Toll returns (profits, clear of the costs of collection) from gates and bars on the Dunchurch to Northampton Turnpike, 1834-1869

Year	Hillmorton Gates	Crick Gates	Buckby Folly Gate	Duston Gate	Totals
1834	£169	£153 +?	--	£342	£664 +?
1835	£170	?	--	?	?
1836	£170		£156	£398	£724
1837	£254	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£157	£398	£809
1838	£256	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£160	£352	£768
1839	£256	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£160	£305	£721
1840	£268	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£189	£292	£749
1841	£274	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£200	£340	£814
1842	£267	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£185	£322	£774
1843	£231	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£177	£325	£733
....					
1849	£197	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£141	£291	£629
1850	£198	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£101	£251	£550
1851	£199	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£102	£307	£608
1852	£200	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£103	£336	£639
1853	£215	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£114	£329	£658
1854	£181	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£101	£329	£611
1855	£182	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£107	£318	£607
....					
1857	£171	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£109	£292	£572
1858	£204	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£151	£340	£695
1859	£181	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£110	£291	£582
1860	£230	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£112	£339	£681
1861	£216	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£154	£361	£731
1862	£210	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£154	£365	£729
1863	£161	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£111	£323	£595
1864	£207	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£146	£308	£661
1865	£161	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£110	£309	£580
1866	£140	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£112	£290	£542
1867	£169	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£111	£310	£590
1868	£217	(incl Crick Wold gate)	£156	£375	£748
1869	£?		£?	£?	£?
1870	Sale of stock, realising:				
	£46-15s		£18-2s	£14-10s	£79-7s
Variance (max/min ratio):					
	1.96:1 (2:1)		1.98:1 (2:1)	1.55:1 (3:2)	1.50:1 (3:2)

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gates, rails etc. The following is a return of the day's sale:-Lots 1-4, the Hillmorton gate and Kilsby side gate, comprising 4 gates, 12 posts, 140 feet of rails, one wood pump, and a brick and slated cottage with new kitchen range were bought by Mr. Billington of Hillmorton for £20-10s. Lots 5-8, the Hillmorton Wharf gate, were bought by the same gentleman for £12-2s, comprising 4 gates, 11 posts, outbuilding, and a good house. The Crick Wold gate lots were divided; Mr. Collier of Duston bought 3 gates and 11 posts and rails for £4-3s., and the brick and slated house and outbuildings were bought for £12 by Mr. Mawby of Crick. The Buckby Folly gate had three purchasers. One lot, consisting of 3 gates, 8 posts, and 90 feet of rails, was bought by Mr Collier for £3; four posts, 2 gates, a piece of fencing and a good lead pump were bought by Mr. Newitt for £2-10s.; and the brick and slated house with outbuildings was bought for £11 by Mr. Johnson. Lot 15, the bar and mound across the road leading to Dallington Mill, was bought by Mr. Collier for £1-12s.; and the Duston Gate, consisting of 3 gates, 3 posts, and a stone-built and tiled house with outbuildings, was bought by Mr. Collier for £14-10s. There was also a toll gate in Kilsby, on the Daventry-Lutterworth turnpike; it stood at the junction of the A361 and the Ridgeway, and comprised a bar and gates plus a toll-keeper's house (which I have written about in a previous Kilsby Kronickle article). The census returns show that the house was still occupied by a toll-keeper in 1841, but that the gate and toll-keeper had disappeared by 1861.

ln 1834, a mortgage of £1200 on the turnpike trust (equivalent to about 1.5-2 years' revenue, as we can see from the above table), which had apparently been taken out some years earlier by the Trustees (probably to cover the costs of macadamising in the 1820s), was suddenly called in by the lenders (who feared the demise of the toll road system and loss of their investment, due to the increasing threats from canals and railroads).

This caused the Trustees to institute annual auctions of the tolls from 1834 onward, to cover their own risk, until the turnpike system finally collapsed in 1870 due to the steadily decreasing returns to its investors (as shown by the above variance figures).

Gren Hatton, Jan 2016

From Dave Hayward, Chairman of Trustees 'West Northamptonshire Salt-Ways'

There are three principal sources of sodium chloride, known simply to modern man as 'salt', these are the sea, inland brine springs and subterranean deposits. The actual process of obtaining salt from salt carrying water, aka brine, is by evaporation. This can be achieved by either laying the brine in flat pans, either man made or natural and then letting natural warmth cause the water to evaporate, not reliable in a temperate climate like ours, or by adding a heat source to accelerate the evaporation process. The earliest record of salt manufacture was in the Neolithic period at Lunca, Neamt County, Romania in 6050 BC.

Before the advent of freezing and other forms of food preservation, salt was vital to humanity to ensure a year round supply of food. As a child I recollect my mother salting down surplus runner beans in vast quantities of salt so that we could have them during the winter months. Another classic example of the modern day use of salt to produce year round staple food is the Portuguese salted cod or 'bacalhau', when cooked properly difficult to differentiate from fresh cod. To satisfy this demand significant economies developed not only to ensure the production of adequate quantities of salt but also to transport it to where it could be marketed and provided to the end user.

It is perhaps misleading to highlight the earliest record of salt-production as this would seem to indicate that it was the origin of all subsequent salt manufacture anywhere. I would say that the use of salt evolved simultaneously from the advent of man, and animals, perhaps the initial source of salt was from naturally occurring surface supplies in such places as the Etosha in Namibia although these are relatively low percentage sodium chloride and contaminated with other 'salts'. The instinctive need for salt to improve the health of the body is perhaps demonstrated by the way that animals are known to have 'salt-licks'. Perhaps the following sentence paraphrases the need for salt more than any other, *"In every age that we can trace man has left indelible evidence of his need for and effort to obtain common salt, sodium chloride"*.

Within the British Isles there is evidence of a salt industry on the Essex coast in the Bronze Age where excavations of various burnt mounds, known collectively as 'Red Hills' have revealed collections of ceramic (briquetage) material that was used both to form the furnaces to generate the heat for the accelerated evaporation process and also the containers to hold

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the brine during the process and form the mould for blocks of salt post-evaporation. There were two important objectives during the process, to make the salt as dry as possible to decrease weight but also to ensure that that the blocks were robust enough to face prolonged transport by basic means. Coastal salt production occurred at many locations around Britain, specifically in areas with extensive mud flats, river estuaries etc.

It does however appear that the alternative source of salt originating from inland brine springs occurred at various locations across England. These locations, to be viable for salt production, had to have sufficient levels of salinity to produce economic quantities of salt. Where there were lower levels of salinity the waters were more favourable for bathing, hence the rise of Bath for that purpose. The two principal sources of inland salt producing brine were at Droitwich and Cheshire, this was before the extensive reserves of rock salt were identified at the latter with mining there commencing in 1670.

Droitwich quickly became a substantial source of inland salt production. To provide a means to distribute this salt a network of routes, known as 'salt-ways' quickly grew across the country although where available water courses were utilised as well. With Droitwich these routes spread across middle and southern England. During the Bronze and Iron Ages there is no documentary evidence of the salt trade, firm evidence must rely on archaeological evidence although observation of landscape features can provide strong indications of early routes.

Whilst Droitwich was the closest location to west Northamptonshire for early salt supply there is evidence that salt from Cheshire entered the area as well in the Middle Iron Age. As mentioned previously a proportion of salt was transported at that date and later in ceramic containers. These containers were used to boil and evaporate the brine, the subsequent salt being retained in them as dry blocks for transport, probably by pack-horse or carts as will be seen later in levels of tolls in the 14th Century. Elsewhere some salt was transported in 'organic' containers. The fabric of the ceramic containers between Droitwich and Cheshire was significantly different, that from Droitwich being known as 'briquetage' [handmade ceramic containers] whereas that from Cheshire was know as 'stony VCP' [stony very coarse pottery – again handmade but distinctly different from the Droitwich fabric].

Stony VCP fabric has been found at one location only in

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Northamptonshire although it has been identified at locations, along the Welsh borders, Severn Valley northern midlands and elsewhere. The Northamptonshire examples were located at Crick Covert Farm on the site of DIRFT, the majority of this assemblage are described as being later in the Iron Age but two sherds were discovered in very early contexts, one from the Early Iron Age, one from the Earlier Middle Iron Age. If these contexts were correctly sealed then these are the earliest finds of this fabric in the Midlands. The 'DIRFT' Iron Age complex is described as a possible Iron Age cattle ranching area, perhaps it is not surprising that considerable quantities of salt would have been required for food preservation.

Some research has been done and comment made into an Iron Age salt - trading model of down the line exchange whereby salt was traded for other items, with perhaps the trading carried out at specific locations, e.g. hill – forts. With salt being transported in briquetage containers if travelling from Droitwich evidence of fragments of these containers would be diagnostically helpful. There is however little, if any, evidence of this material being found in west Northamptonshire. It is possible of course that the salt blocks were being transported in organic containers that have since decomposed, additionally little excavation has taken place on Northamptonshire's hill-forts and other possible trading centres to establish the presence of briquetage.

Moving into the Romano-British era there is distinct evidence of salt production and the enhancement of some routes to move the salt to important destinations. This can be demonstrated by the road from Droitwich to the Roman town of Alcester and the roads radiating from there in various directions, not least to Stratford on Avon. It is from there that this paper will focus on the salt-way that headed virtually due east from Stratford - on – Avon towards Northamptonshire, I shall give this route a descriptive name for the purposes of this paper – *'The Mid- Northamptonshire Salt–Way'*.

It is perhaps appropriate if, to save duplication, I refer the reader to Blisworth Parish website to an excellent article by Tony Marsh whom I did work with on local salt-ways some years ago. This article does fill in some gaps and paints a good picture. I agree very much that Salcey Forest is an important feature in the local salt trade, not least because of its significant Iron Age activity, including two hill-forts. Was it a central trading place?

West Northamptonshire is populated with several hill-forts that whilst not directly on the 'designated' salt–ways are linked to them by early routes and could have been 'central trading places' during the Iron Age. This

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Fig 1 Salt-way from the west

probably also applies to 'undefended' trading areas as well. Discussion is made as to issue of distance affecting the viability of the salt trade from Droitwich, Mantles Heath where the possible bifurcation to be discussed below occurs is only approximately 75km from Droitwich, albeit at the lower levels of viability but not beyond. Fenland coastal produced salt would be at least 120km from the same point even if travelling in a straight line. It does seem therefore that Northamptonshire must have been at the economic extremes of the salt trade wherever it originated.

Documentary evidence to prove the existence of at least some of the salt–ways becomes more evident during the Anglo–Saxon period and later, included in these documents are Anglo–Saxon Charters, evidence of rights to charge tolls and early maps.

The earliest written mention of the *'Mid Northamptonshire Salt–Way'* is in Anglo–Saxon Charters that align it in part to the course of The Great Way. This latter route appears to be a major long distance track carrying various trades on essentially a SW – NE route, albeit with various offshoots and crossroads to several points of the compass.

We will now focus on what is identified as a significant track (hereafter 'the projected route) that heads from the Great Way and the salt–way, from the north - westerly corner of Mantles Heath where the parishes of Preston Capes, Everdon and Farthingstone make a common meeting point. In fact the Great Way and the south - easterly heading of the Salt-Way from Mantles Heath form parish boundaries, a sign of antiquity both for the boundaries and the tracks themselves.

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The projected route leaves the Great Way and heads to the north–east whilst the 'mainline' of the salt-way turns to the south – east; the Great Way heads on to the east. Our projected route way it passes the site of the now deserted medieval village of Snorscomb before heading along the current road to Dodford. Here it perhaps achieved its objective of reaching the north bank of the upper reaches of the River Nene and the opportunities for trade this presented. Crossing the Nene as high as this offers protection from the effect of adverse weather on the river further to the east which would have presented less opportunity to cross during periods of wet weather.

As our route progresses it follows the minor road from Dodford to cross the modern Watling Street today by way of a staggered junction at 'Skew Bridge', the point where the Street crosses the main railway line.

Fig. 1 Probable extension of Salt - Way from Mantles Heath to Little Brington and Upton

Before the railway this would not have been a staggered junction but a direct crossing for our route over the Watling Street. Once to the east of Watling Street the route follows the another minor road until it crosses the road from Flore to Brockhall. Thereafter it becomes a 'green' lane or field road to head on to meet the current road from Norton to Duston by way of an angled

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junction that heads towards Duston and Upton. This road is the course of the 'Roman' road between the Romano-British towns of Bannaventa and Upton.

There are landscape features that tend to mark the antiquity and significance of this route. Two features with names that allude to it being in existence at an early stage, to the south of the road, between Watling Street and the Brockhall to Flore road there is 'Green Lane Spinney' and further on to the north – east where the projected salt – way joins the 'Roman' road there is to the south 'Waydale Hill'. At this latter point the 'way' passes through a gentle valley or 'dale'. Returning to the east of the Brockhall road the 'way' runs adjacent to the Whilton Brook to its source at a spring, the point where three parishes, Flore, Brington and Brockhall meet; as mentioned previously, indications of significance and antiquity. As will be seen from there is an unusual field structure for a part of this section that provides a series of narrow linear fields to 'contain' the 'way'.

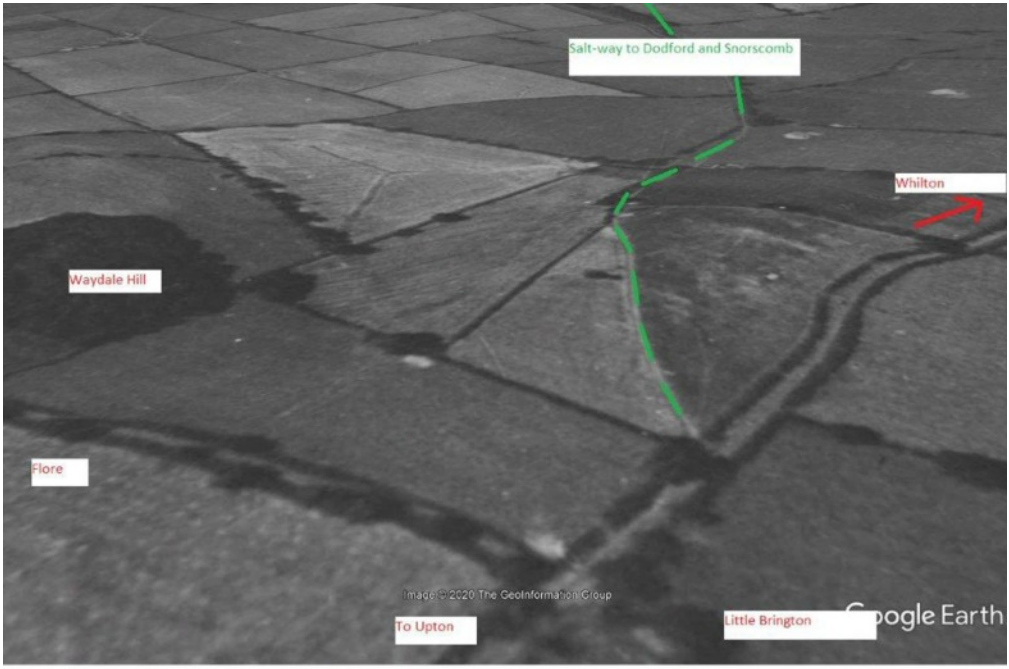

Fig. 2 - Salt-way joining Bananventa to Upton Roman Road at Little Brington

The route from here follows the Roman road to Upton where it is known that there was an early Iron Settlement and Romano-British trading town. Some activity in this area continued into the Anglo–Saxon period but it

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appears that the centre of activity moved to the east to form the town of Northampton.

The antiquarian writer and traveller Edward Pretty FSA reports in

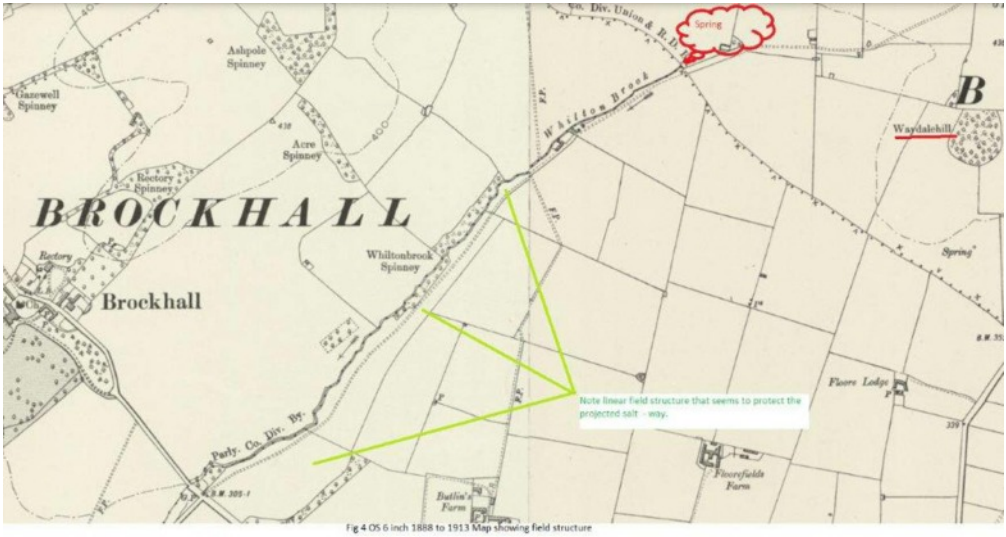

Fig 4 OS 6 inch 1888 to 1913 Map showing field structure

1847 three records of a salt toll imposed on traders in Northamptonshire, two of these were sited on our route, the other was on the principal, previously discussed route, at Litchborough.

The details of these toll points as recorded by Pretty are:
p*p 162 - Muscott*
In the 3rd Edward 111 (1329) Sampson Gervays was requested to show cause why he claimed to have frank-pledge of his free tenants, and 'weyf'[sic] in his fee of Muscote, with a toll of one halfpenny of all carts loaded with salt which should pass through his said fee. To these liberties he pleaded immemorial custom, and he had his claim allowed.

pp 147 - Upton
Nicholas de Chaunceus 3 Edw. III (1329) claimed 'toll of such fish and salt as passed through the manor of Upton for sale, viz. of every cart-load of fish one penny, and of every horse load one farthing; of every cart-load of salt one-fourth part of a bushel of salt, and of every horse load one farthing'.

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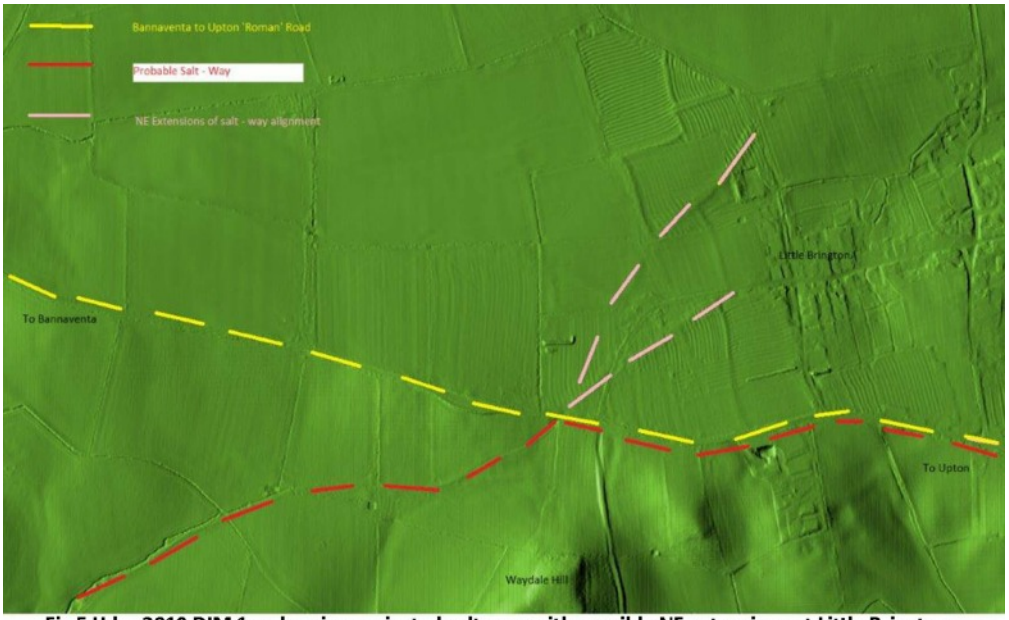

Fig 5 Udar 2019 DIM 1m showing projected salt-way with possible NE extensions at Little Brington

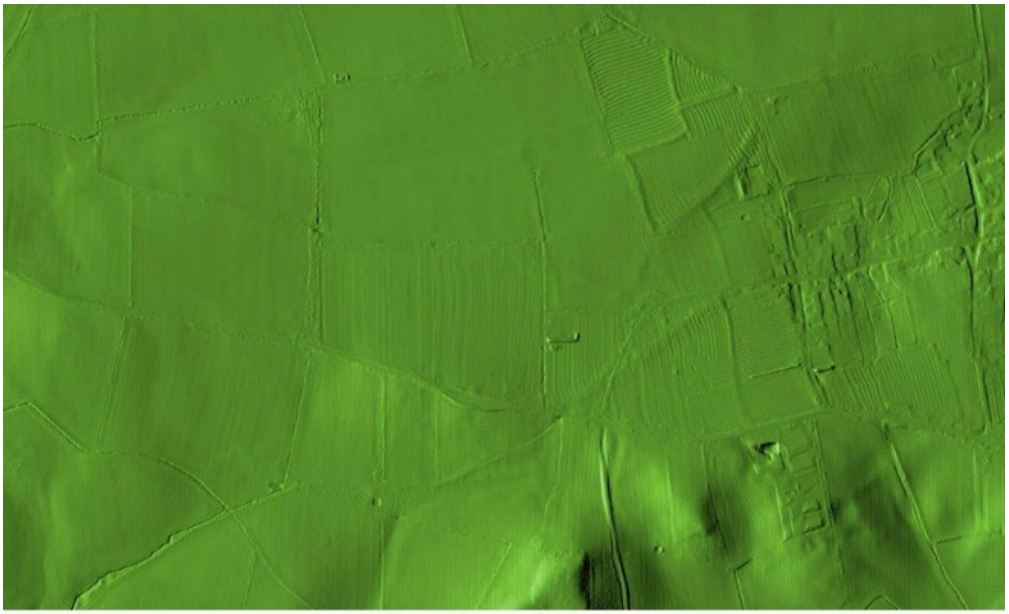

Fig 6 Clear vision of Brington Ladar

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pp 171 - Litchborough
In the reign of Edw. III. Geoffrey de Cornwall, as guardian to Peter, the heir of Richard Malore, claimed toll of a peck of salt from every wagon laden with salt which passed through the town of Lichborow; but his pretensions seem to have been unsupported.'

Taken together these do indicate that there was still a significant salt trade in the area at that time, the comment in the toll at Muscott that *'he pleaded immemorial custom'* seems to indicate that there was antiquity to this trade in 1329.

In the Lidar record for Little Brington it is noted that there appears to be a forked extension of the projected route towards the NE to the north of the Roman road. This must be an ancient route that became disused or superseded at an early stage as it is overlain by medieval (13th C) ridge and furrow that can be seen in the Lidar. This is confirmed by mapping elsewhere. To prove the full extent and longevity of the Northamptonshire salt trade further research is required to consider the purpose and extent of the trade from Cheshire. It does seem that for the western and southern parts of the county the Droitwich trade played a significant source for centuries on definitive routes. It is now important that archaeologists identify and record all finds of briquetage and Stony VCP fabrics to help establish the extent of this trade and whether it diverted from the routes into trading and holding locations, both hill-forts and undefended settlements. Also what happened in the Romano-British period, did the supply remain the same? We have no evidence either in the immediate post Romano-British period nor does Domesday mention salt in this area. This is an important topic as salt was fundamental to life.

September 2020

From Steve Young, Archaeological Director

Unfortunately the pandemic has, as expected, played havoc with the CLASP fieldwork projects for this year with both excavations having to be cancelled. Disappointing as this may be, this did provide us with an opportunity for members to undertake training and practice with fieldwalking techniques on a Roman site which has seen extensive fieldwork and excavation in the past but

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was in need of further exploration. The initiative has proved to be very useful in supporting the investigation of areas on the periphery of the villa site at Whitehall Farm where a metal detecting survey had located a widespread scatter of Roman coins and other small finds. The recovery of an assemblage of 91 Roman coins indicates the potential for extensive activity dating to that period and lying in an unresearched adjacent area of the site.

As everyone knows, we have still to find the Roman cemetery linked to the settlement should there have been one and these finds might throw some light on this challenge to our general understanding of the settlement. I thought therefore it was imperative to mount an investigation into the nature, extent and character of the material being found. Unusually, the fields in question have not been cultivated this year and were left fallow allowing the metal detectorists and ourselves to contemplate a detailed examination of the new evidence coming to light. It also offered a wonderful opportunity to re-energise our activities and volunteers in a worthwhile initiative that allowed people to feel a little normal, if only for the day.

A preliminary geophysical survey covering an area of two to three hectares on the field slope to the north east and the lower slope below the location of the villa was organised and completed with mixed results. On the positive side we were able to use the CLASP magnetometry machine which hadn't been working properly in recent months but on the negative side some of the results became corrupted and the fieldwork will have to be done again. I had hoped that the survey would indicate the position of any buildings, enclosure, trackways and field boundaries in those areas and help us to understand the function and relationship of any anomalies associated with the site. The location of these anomalies would then assist us in deciding where to conduct a fieldwalking survey to obtain more diagnostic evidence for interpreting the sites overall story.

The exercise proved to be a tremendous success especially on the social side and demonstrated that in these uncertain times effective and informative field work can be undertaken. I hope this enterprise will be the first step in organising future fieldwork which is what I know you are keen to carry out. An encouraging amount of archaeological material was recovered which will help in locating the eastern boundary of the settlement whilst supplementing our understanding of the site context. Although anomalies were observed, particularly parallel to the alignment of a Victorian water pump, not much was identified that coincided with the focus of the coin spread. A little ad hoc fieldwalking in the field to the north east where many of the coins were found produced a few sherds of Roman date and it is hoped we will re-

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turn once new crops have been sown to see if there is any correlation between the pottery and the coin distribution. One thing we can be sure of is that there is something there - we just don't understand it at present.

An area of 0.6 hectare was laid out for volunteers to field walk. The grid was divided into sixty 10m sq. squares and each field walker was assigned four grid squares to walk. Each one was traversed in one metre transect and everything considered of archaeological worth was picked up. The material from each grid square was then reviewed to eliminate any non-archaeological material and volunteers were encourage to take home their grid square finds they had found and clean the material, returning it so I could process and analyse the assemblage.

Geophysical Fieldwalking Survey at Whitehall Farm 2020

Our pottery assemblage from the Whitehall Farm fieldwalking amounted to a total of 136 (1,445.7 kg) sherds. The majority of the ceramics were Roman in date, only one piece was from the migration or Saxon period with another 8 sherds belonging to the medieval epoch. This Roman assemblage can be divided into fine and course ware elements with quality table ware comprising 11.02% (14 sherds) and utilitarian storage and preparation vessels 88.98% (113 sherds) of the collection. Although a relatively small field walking assemblage, the Roman sherds reflect a reasonably wide-ranging system of kiln-based manufacture both at a local and regional level with 26 different fabric sources identified. This is a procurement range below the average for pottery assemblages from neighbouring rural Roman settlements examined in the River Nene watershed. The average level of fabric consumed amounted to about 38 different wares. However limited the range, this should be viewed in the light of previous field walking at Whitehall Farm which demonstrates that overall, 43 fabric have been retrieved from the plough horizon at the site. This surpasses that found on the Manshead site at the Posting Station at Bannaventa recorded in the last newsletter which was exceptional high.

Statistical analysis of the assemblage emphasizes a relatively local production and manufacture, particularly of the coarse ware vessels. This is likely as it is a common occurrence on Roman sites elsewhere in the water

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Geophysical features under investigation

shed of the River Nene that tended to support production within a 5 – 10 km radius of the site. The modest number of fine ware sherds have a more regional bias associated with the usual major commercial production centres. The usual mass-produced wares such as *Nene Valley colour coats, Oxfordshire Colour coats* and *Black burnished ware* were recorded as is *Samian* from Central Gaul. There are also three amphora sherds of more exotic origin which are probably of Spanish provenance. The 0.6 ha field walked produced a pottery ratio of the equivalent of 212 sherds per ha which was far fewer than the 837 sherds per ha recovered from the 1.65 ha surveyed in 1996/98. The pottery ratio for the total fieldwalking survey area of 2.25 ha account for a site assemblage of 670 sherds per ha, a significant sum which can be compared to pottery ratios per hectare on other Roman sites to indicate the density and scale of settlement.

The predominant generic fabric present in the assemblage is the reduced or grey wares sherds. These make up nearly two thirds of the Roman assemblage which is typical of many settlements in this area. Grogged wares account for approximately a fifth (20.47%) of the collection but this is

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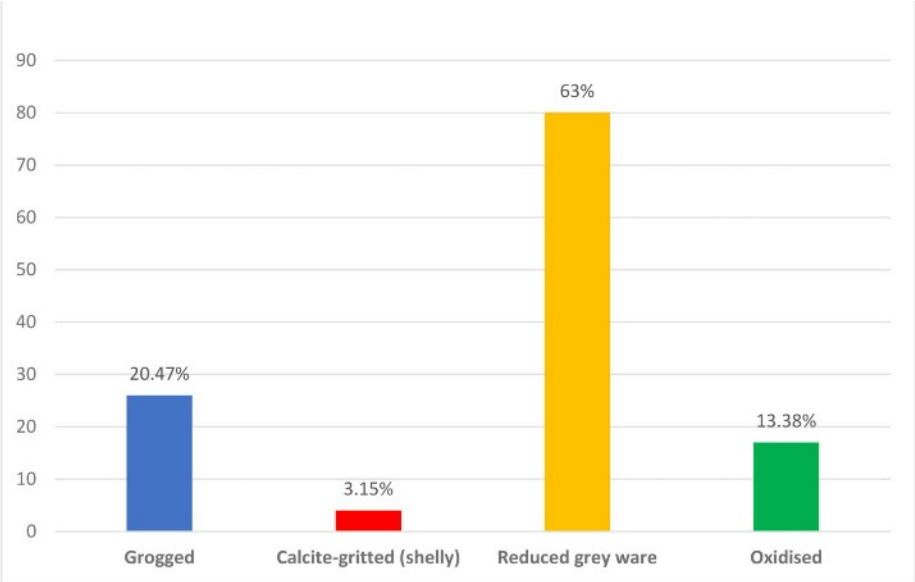

Whitehall Farm (NHYD02) 2020 : Generic Fabric Profile

significantly less than the mean average for neighbouring sites (30.68%) possibly suggestive of a later development and expansion date for the site. The oxidised sherds account for 13.38% of the assemblage which is substantially higher than the mean average of 9.98% associated with the neighbouring rural sites. Again, as observed at Bannaventa the limited amount of calcite shelly derived wares (3.15%) reflects the wider localities trend for limited market penetration for these products (7.86%) derived from these pottery industries.

	Whitehall Field Walking Site Assemblage	%	Mean Sherd Assemblage Sites	%
Early: Mid1st/Early 2nd	24	23.76	646	39.92
Middle: Mid 2nd/ Mid 3rd	68	67.33	781	48.27
Late: Late 3rd/4th 9	8.91		191	11.81
Total	101	100	1618	100

Whitehall Farm (NHYD02) 2020 : Chronological Profile

Nearly four fifths (79.53%) of the Roman assemblage is diagnostically datable to a given time span within the era. A basic analysis of the site chronology

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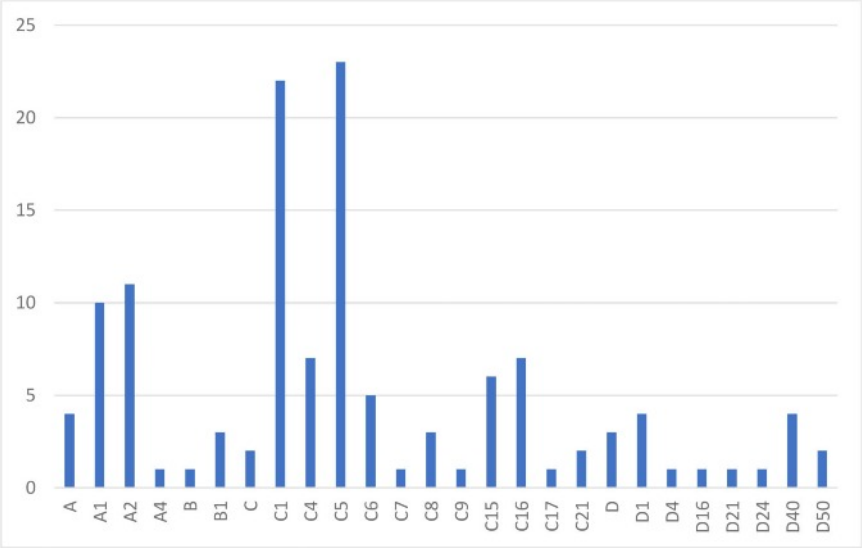
based on three broadly definable time spans Early: 1st- early 2nd, middle: Mid2nd – 3rd and Late: Late 3rd – 4th indicates that in this area of the site occupation probably began at about the time of the conquest, developed dramatically during the early empire before possibly a drop in consumption because of market stagnation in the high Roman period. Placed in context with the mean average for neighbouring settlements which have been subjected to field walking survey, one can observe clearly the emphasis on consumption during the early empire.



Whitehall Farm (NHYD02) 2020: Pottery Fabric Profile

As one would expect, the Early Roman period is dominated by '*Grogged'* wares and particularly the A1 Fabric (Late 1st / early 2nd) which contains twice as many sherds in the assemblage as the main earlier indicator the A fabric (1st / Early 2nd) although we should keep in mind the assemblage is a small one from a relatively tiny area. However, it reflects a colonially dictated acculturated approach which really only started to blossom, as seen elsewhere around the locality, during the governorship of Agricola in the last quarter of the 1st century AD or the first quarter of the 2nd century in the early reign of Trajan.

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Although again based on a relatively small assemblage, the middle Roman range of fabrics demonstrates the consumer focus and importance of the reduced coarse wares of the Upper Nene Valley pottery industry and its rise as a major market supply in the 2nd century AD. This represents a commercial industrial scale kiln production centred at Ecton and Little Houghton along the Nene Valley to the east of Northampton. These findings are supported by a high concentration of similar material from the 1996/8 fieldwalking survey. For fine wares the assemblage demonstrates the arrival and consumption of *samian* ware at the site which although available in the *Trajanic* era focuses on the *Hadrianic* and *Antonine* periods of occupation and is not to be associated with the conquest period.

	CHRONOLOGY	SHERD	FABRIC	%
	1st	1	B1	0.79
	Mid / late 1st	1	A4	0.79
Early Roman	1st / Early 2nd	4	A	3.15
	Later 1st / Mid 2nd	10	A1	7.89
	Later 1st / 2nd	5	C6	3.94
	Late 1st / Late 2nd	4	D40	3.15
	Mainly 2nd	5	C7, C9, D	3.94
Middle Roman	2nd / 3rd	43	C1, C4, C15, C16, C17	33.86
	Mainly 3rd	2	C21, D50	1.57
	Mid 2nd / 4th	4	D1	3.15
	Late 2nd / 4th	11	A2	8.66
	Later 2nd / 4th	1	D4	0.79
	Mainly 3rd / 4th	1	D24	0.79
Late Roman	3rd / 4th	3	C8	2.36
Individual dates		32		25.06
	Total	**127**		**100%**

Individual Pottery Fabric Date Ranges

An examination of the data set from the two fieldwalking surveys at the site, added together, enhances our understanding not only of the site but also assists in the broader dating approach applied to the chronology of settlement distribution in the wider locality because it is based on a stronger statistical foundation. All this new and existing data has to now be analysed in conjunction with the findings from the research excavation to provide the most comprehensive time line for our deliberations and consequent interpretation of the settlement at Whitehall Farm during the Roman period. We can also judge

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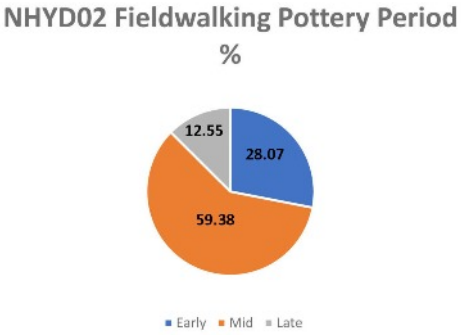
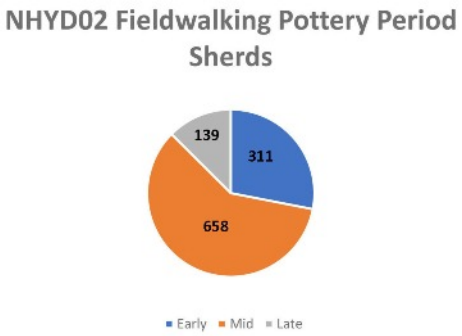
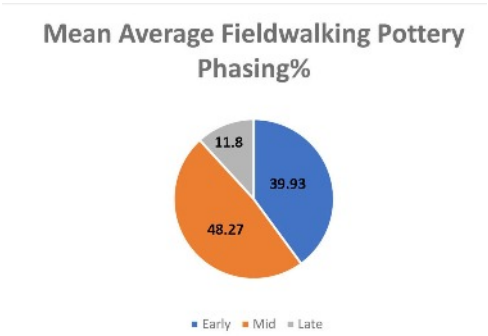
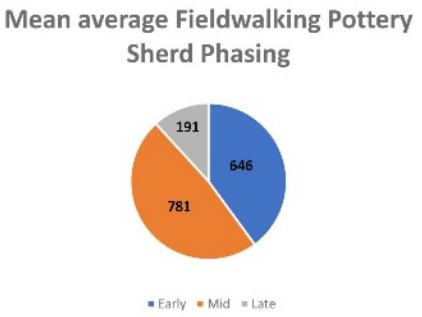
these results against the mean average data derived from fifteen neighbouring sites which have undergone the same rigorous methodological process to find out whether the chronology of Whitehall Farm is consistent with settlement in the locality or is pronouncedly different in character. One can observe markedly less consumption of pottery during the earliest period of Roman rule at Whitehall Farm compared to the mean average of the surrounding settlement but a significantly stronger response to pottery availability in the mid Roman era with the latest pottery phase at a broadly consistent level. The stark differences in site chronology hint at the variety of pace at which Romanization in the area spread and developed.





Whitehall Farm Total Statistical Pottery Data Profile





General Settlement Distribution Mean Statistical Pottery Data Profile

Apart from the pottery assemblage, a large amount of other material was retrieved from the field. This mostly consisted of construction building material probably mainly derived from the demolition of bath house 2 during the late Roman period.

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An assemblage of *oxidised, calcite gritted* and *grogged* roofing, floor and boxflue tile was recovered. A total of 778 (27321kg) fragments of ceramic building material were recovered during the field walking surveys - an average of 13 fragments per 10 metre grid square. The assemblage distribution demonstrates a distinctive correlation both between the anomalies indicative of features observed during the geophysical surveys and the known location of stratigraphy. A point worthy of note is the percentage difference in the generic fabric amounts within the assemblage which is quite revealing about the way within which the fabrics was used in the construction of the buildings at the villa and probably to the specialist uses they were applied. The find this year of what appears to be an antefix fragment is also significant as it demonstrates a desire to be architecturally sophisticated with the embellishment of buildings on the villa estate as has been shown previously with the elaborate tile finale piece found close to bath house 1.

Whitehall Farm 2020 CBM Profile

Fragments 2020	*Tegula*	*Imbrex*	*Frags*	*Boxflue*	*Floor*	Antefix	Total
Main Fabric Categories							
Grogged	68	23	47	18			156
Calcite-gritted (shelly)	45	59	96	10			210
Oxidised	192	122	87	10		1	412
Total Roman CBM	**305**	**204**	**230**	**38**		**1**	**778**

Weight 2020	*Tegula*	*Imbrex*	*Frags*	*Boxflue*	*Floor*	*Antefix*	*Total*
Main Fabric Categories							
Grogged	3419.13	809.4	683.2	425.1			5336.83
Calcite-gritted (shelly)	2204.7	1614.9	1218.1	340.6			5378.3
Oxidised	9930.5	4445.5	1692.8	536.6		53.5	16658.9
Total Roman CBM	15554.3	6869.8	3594.1	1302.3		53.5	27374

Fragments % 2020	*Tegula*	*Imbrex*	*Frags*	*Boxflue*	*Floor*	Antefix	Total
Main Fabric Categories							
Grogged	22.3	11.27	20.43	47.36			20.05
Calcite-gritted (shelly)	14.75	28.92	41.74	26.32			26.99
Oxidised	62.95	59.81	37.83	26.32		100	52.96
Total Roman CBM	100	100	100	100		100	100

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Fragments % 2020	*Tegula*	*Imbrex*	*Frags*	*Boxflue*	*Floor*	Antefix	Total
Main Fabric Categories							
Grogged	21.98	11.78	19.01	32.64			19.49
Calcite-gritted (shelly)	14.17	23.51	33.89	26.15			19.65
Oxidised	63.85	64.71	47.1	41.21		100	60.86
Total Roman CBM	100	100	100	100		100	100

Whitehall Farm 1996/8 CBM Profile

Fragments 1996/98	*Tegula*	*Imbrex*	*Frags*	*Boxflue*	*Floor*	Total
Main Fabric Categories						
Grogged	71	167	230	91	2	561
Calcite-gritted (shelly)	170	732	1484	46	0	2432
Oxidised	180	695	1591	14	89	2569
Total Roman CBM	**421**	**1594**	**3305**	**151**	**91**	**5562**

Weight 1996/98	*Tegula*	*Imbrex*	*Frags*	*Boxflue*	*Floor*	*Total*
Main Fabric Categories						
Grogged	7883	7970	4743	5400	0	25996
Calcite-gritted (shelly)	13685	34615	16437	2840	0	67577
Oxidised	15256	29280	16869	510	7190	69105
Total Roman CBM	36824	71865	38049	8750	7190	162678

Fragments % 1996/98	*Tegula*	*Imbrex*	*Frags*	*Boxflue*	*Floor*	Total
Main Fabric Categories						
Grogged	16.86	10.48	6.96	60.26	2.2	10.09
Calcite-gritted (shelly)	40.38	45.92	44.9	30.46	0	43.73
Oxidised	42.76	43.6	48.14	9.28	97.8	46.18
Total Roman CBM	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Weight % 1996/98	Tegula	Imbrex	Frags	Boxflue	Floor	Total
Main Fabric Categories						
Grogged	21.41	11.09	12.47	61.71	0	15.98
Calcite-gritted (shelly)	37.16	48.17	43.2	32.46	0	41.54
Oxidised	41.43	40.74	44.33	5.83	100	42.48
Total Roman CBM	100	100	100	100	100	100

Amongst the other artifacts retrieved from the field walking exercise were fourteen limestone and ceramic tesserae from the tessellated pavements which were known to exist in the villa and bath houses, several hand forged nails of indeterminable date and an iron haft possibly of Roman era. In addition, five probable Roman glass fragments and four worked flints including an arrow-head, small scrapper and a blade were recorded. A fragment of a stone roof tile from bath house 2 was found, two small splinters of millstone grit quern and a mysterious shaped 'stone smoother' from the field to the north east, the function of which is unclear. Nearly a kilo of iron slag was also retrieved during fieldwalking indicating (as confirmed during the excavation) metal working on the site.

Flint blade arrowhead scrapper

Mysterious stone object

Unfortunately, the majority of the Roman coins found in the ad hoc metal detecting survey carried out during the spring and early summer of this year, on the surrounding slopes to the north east and east of the villa site, although obviously of 3rd and 4th century AD date were mainly extremely decayed. A total of 58% (53) were very corroded and were found to be totally illegible on analysis. The remaining 42% (38) were more illuminating, with

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the majority of 4th century date (73%) outnumbering the 3rd century examples by a ratio of 3:1 denoting an economic focus in the late Roman period on those areas of the Whitehall estate. Individual interpretations still need to be confirmed but the current analysis is a reasonably accurate interpretation of obverse and reverse features as observed.

Amongst the 3rd century examples the coins range from the time of the Gallic Empire. These include coins from the reign of Gallienus (253-268 AD), Postumus (259-268 AD), Victorinus (268-270 AD) and Tetricus (270-273 AD) to the period of the Tetrarchy and the British usurpers Carausius (286-293 AD) and Allectus (293-296 AD). The larger 4th century assemblage is well attested by the range of Constantian issued coinage, with several instances of the *Gloria Exercitvs* type (335-337 AD) both single and double standard issues being used, *Urbs Roma* and *Constantinoplis (330-335 AD).* Coins of Constantine I, his sons, Constantine II, Constans and Theodora (the second wife of Constantius I) are also present in the assemblage. Interestingly there are no Magnentian (350-353 AD) or Valentianic (364-378 AD) issues in the collection but there are possibly three coins of the Theodosian period (388-402 AD), demonstrating a late burst of activity after the hiatus of the Valentianic epoch.

There are three points of interest that emerge from the coin evidence in these detected unexcavated areas: the preponderance of Constantinian coins, the lack of any issues from the Magnentian and Valentianic periods and the appearance of a Republican denarius of Octavius amongst the finds. The coverage probably represents the utilization and abandonment of the area through the Roman period and will help us to better understand the distribution and meaning of the total coin assemblage at Whitehall Farm. Apart from the coins, the detectorists recovered a fragment of a spoon bowl possibly from a toilet set and a medieval pendant (1350-1400 AD).

Ancient Egypt by Sandra Deacon

I had already seen this online course through Oxford University and wondered how I could fit it in. Lockdown was the perfect opportunity. I hadn't done anything like this before and wasn't sure what to expect. But I thoroughly enjoyed it. There was a wide variety of online references – websites with texts, artefacts, short videos, a few quizzes together with a very readable course textbook.

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There were 10 units (one a week) giving a basic introduction to Ancient Egypt, how people lived, their customs and traditions.

Just to pick a couple of things that fascinated me. The Ancient Egyptians were obsessed with the Afterlife, in many ways more important than their life on earth. They believed that if there was a representation of something then that became a reality, and this led to the kings decorating their tombs showing themselves meeting with the gods. If there was a picture of it, it would take place.

The hieroglyphs were interesting too, and complicated. A symbol could represent something but it could also be a sound or a letter (or two). So the symbol for water could mean 'water' but it could also mean the letter 'n'. Add to this the fact that there were no vowels, so you have to join the dots. We didn't get any further than the Pharaohs' names, but there were lots of online references to look at it later in more depth. There is also a course on Archaeology, which will be my next one.

Pandemics, Pits and Potsherds: The Black Death

This was a webinar offered as part of the Council for British Archaeology digital week. A very topical subject today of course, with some interesting parallels with today's pandemic.

There were a number of outbreaks of the disease, starting around the middle of the 14th c. One of the reasons for it has been linked to climate change. At that time the earth's climate entered a cooler and wetter period which encouraged the grass to grow. In the east, in what is now the Russian steppes, this caused marmots to multiply. The bacterium causing the plague was endemic in marmots who were hunted by the Mongols living on the steppes, allowing it to transfer to humans. There were extensive trade and travel routes for example the Silk Road, which enabled the plague to move westwards.

The limited documentary evidence makes it difficult to estimate how many died and what the effect on the population was. Pottery pre and post Black Death is easy to date however and there is an ongoing project using volunteers undertaking small 1m square digs. Much of this has taken place in East Anglia but also in other areas throughout England. The findings so far show that comparing the location of pottery pre and post Black Death indicates that 90% of settlements declined, ie became smaller. The volume of

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pottery dated post Black Death also dropped dramatically showing that there was a decline in the population, of 45%.

There have been other studies which support this finding, eg research showing a reduction in animal bone fragments found in southern England after the Black Death. The webinar is available to view: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rt5qZmzua-o.

'Bringing up the Bodies' by Ruth Downie

As we haven't been able to get involved in hands-on archaeology this summer, I'm one of the many frustrated diggers who have taken refuge in online courses.

The best of them was FutureLearn's free 'Forensic Archaeology and Anthropology' course, run by Durham University. It was billed as, "*Enter the fascinating world of forensics, and learn how the deceased are located, recovered and analysed using DNA and pathology*".

Obviously this was rather a lot to cover in six weeks, especially as they were only suggesting 3 hours of study per week. But despite being in a very simple format (FutureLearn courses come in bite-sized sessions with video, discussion, quizzes and online comments) the course managed to introduce complicated concepts in such a way that even a duffer like myself could make some grasp of what they were talking about.

This was made very much easier by access to a Virtual Bone Lab. For example, once you get the hang of manipulating the annotated skull model at https://skfb.ly/6QVsN it makes much more sense than a 2D picture (this model is hosted on Sketchfab, https://sketchfab.com - itself a glorious source of archaeology in 3D. Try typing, for example, "hillforts" into the search box at the top. But not when you have something else important to do).

Meanwhile, back with the online course - we learned how burial sites might be identified and excavated, how trauma and pathology might show up on skeletal remains, and how teeth have very many uses - helping to determine the age of a younger person, helping to identify someone from previous dental records, helping to reveal someone's diet and geographic origin and - more recently - telling us their sex. This is especially handy for children, whose sex cannot reliably be determined from a skeleton.

This sexing-by-teeth involves examining the peptides in the tooth enamel using a mass spectrometer, and while I can explain neither what "pep-

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tides" are nor what a mass spectrometer does, I can tell you that this is good news - using them turns out to be a cheaper, quicker and less destructive way of determining sex than trying to extract DNA, and it also works on degraded samples.

While all of this is fairly academic for those of us whose interest is in the long-buried, many people are using these techniques in far more challenging contexts: not only scenes of crime but also conflict zones, disaster scenes, and in politically sensitive areas like immigration routes. A sobering example of this can be seen at https://humaneborders.info/app/map.asp which logs the details of fatalities along the Mexico/US border.

Armed with all this knowledge I eagerly called up my photos of the last dig at the Whitehall Anglo-Saxon cemetery, only to discover that a) I'd have taken much better photos if I'd known then what I know now, and b) this sort of thing is much harder in practice than in theory. Still, I did proudly rush into the kitchen and announce to my husband that I thought I had identified a Wide Sciatic Notch. If you too want to thrill your loved ones with this sort of discovery, then check outout:

https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/forensic-archaeology-and-anthropology.

Also from Rob Close, Chairman of the Organising Committee

CLASP 100 Club

Taking advantage of a goodly number of CLASP members gathered together in one place, by the banks of the Grand Union Canal, the first six winners of the monthly draw were drawn from the hat by our Archaeological Director. The winners of the £60 monthly draws were:- Chris Mawby [April], Stephen Young [May], Anthony Kesten [July], and Norman Garnett [August]. The winner of both bonus months [£120] [June and September] was John Baxter. Chris Mawby and Stephen Young were two of the first winners and they are pictured with promoter Jim Aveling. Members may be interested to know that the first six months of the Club have raised a profit of £490 which will assist CLASP in the search for a new Field Centre. Members who have not joined the Club can find details on the CLASP website. Members who have not joined the Club can find details on the CLASP website.

From Jennifer Smith, Harpole Heritage Group

Since the last Clasp Newsletter we have only met once due to the Coronavirus lockdown.

Kevin Varty gave a very interesting presentation called 'The Battle of the Legs' - this was about artificial legs. Kevin brought along samples to show us and told us about men who were helped with them and how they were developed from wood to plastic and metal and the high tech ones which are computer operated.

All other events which we had planned were cancelled and we have to wait and see if we shall ever get back to normal.

List of Contacts for CLASP Associations

Organisation	Contact	Tel
Weedon Bec History Society	Julia Johns	01327 341729
Flore Heritage Society	Jay Phelps	01327 340282
Brington History Society	Ian Dexter	01604 771353
Harpole Heritage Group	Jennifer Smith	01604 831294
Whitehall Farm Roman Villa Landscape Project	Norman Garnett	01604 755479
Towcester & District Local History Society	Gina Boreham	01327 352687
Bugbrooke History Society	Alan Kent	01604 830518
Blisworth Heritage Society	Jim Aveling	01604 859109
History of Tiffield Society	Steve Jowers	01327 350292
Northampton Artefact Recovery Club	Alan Standish	Not available
Barby Hill Project	Rob Close	07740 039467

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