



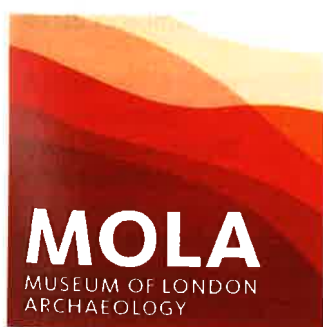
Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Glaphorn Road, Oundle Northamptonshire

November 2015

Report No. 15/187

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Site Code:
NGR: TL 503843 288429

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Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	10.11.15	Pat Chapman	Mark Holmes	Andy Chapman	Draft for client review
2	24.11.15				Second Draft

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	An Archaeological desk-based assessment at Glaphorn Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire, October 2015	
<p>MOLA Northampton conducted an archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Glaphorn Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire.</p> <p>There is little evidence for settlement at the site before the Oundle Primary School playing fields were constructed. The site lies to the north of a Bronze Age cemetery found at West Street and to the south of an area of Iron Age and Roman occupation of substantial status. A Roman cemetery also lies to the south-east. The site occupies an area to the north of the historic core of the town which was prominent during the Saxon and medieval periods.</p>		
Project type	Archaeological desk-based assessment	
Site status	none	
Previous work	none	
Current Land use	School grounds	
Future work	unknown	
Monument type/period	none	
Significant finds	none	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Glaphorn Road, Oundle	
Study area	Playing fields	
OS Easting and Northing	TL 503843 288429	
Height OD	c44.6m above Ordnance Datum	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originators		
Project Design originator	Mary Ellen Crothers, MOLA	
Director/Supervisor	Mary Ellen Crothers, MOLA	
Project Manager	Mark Holmes, MOLA	
Sponsor or funding body	Bidwells	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	October 2015	
End date	November 2015	
ARCHIVES	Location	Content
Physical	MOLA Northampton	none
Paper	archive store	Background documentation and report
Digital		Client report PDF, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA grey literature report)	
Title	An Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Glaphorn Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire, October 2015	
Serial title and volume	15/187	
Author(s)	Mary Ellen Crothers	
Page numbers	24	
Date	November 2015	

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**Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of
land at Glaphorn Road, Oundle
Northamptonshire
November 2015**

Abstract

MOLA Northampton conducted an archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Glaphorn Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire.

There is little evidence for settlement at the site before the Oundle Primary School playing fields were constructed. The site lies to the north of a Bronze Age cemetery found at West Street and to the south of an area of Iron Age and Roman occupation of substantial status. A Roman cemetery also lies to the south-east. The site occupies an area to the north of the historic core of the town which was prominent during the Saxon and medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

MOLA was commissioned by Bidwells to produce an archaeological desk-based heritage assessment in advance of the proposed development of Oundle Primary School playing field at Glaphorn Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire. (NGR TL 503843 288429; Fig 1).

The aim of the assessment was to collate information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the development area; including its presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality. The work has been undertaken in accordance with *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014). Historic England guidance documents concerning the setting of heritage assets were also consulted (HE 2015a and b).

1.2 Policy background

National policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides national guidance on the preservation, management and investigation of the parts of the historic environment that are historically, archaeologically, architecturally or artistically significant and are known as heritage assets (DCLG 2012). The NPPF replaced PPS5 in March 2012, which in turn replaced Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16 (PPG 15 and 16) in March 2010.

The framework covers those heritage assets that possess a level of interest sufficient to justify designation as well as those that are not designated but which are of heritage interest and are thus a material planning consideration. Where nationally important archaeological remains are affected by development then there should be a presumption in favour for their conservation.

Paragraph 128 states that *Local Planning Authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.*

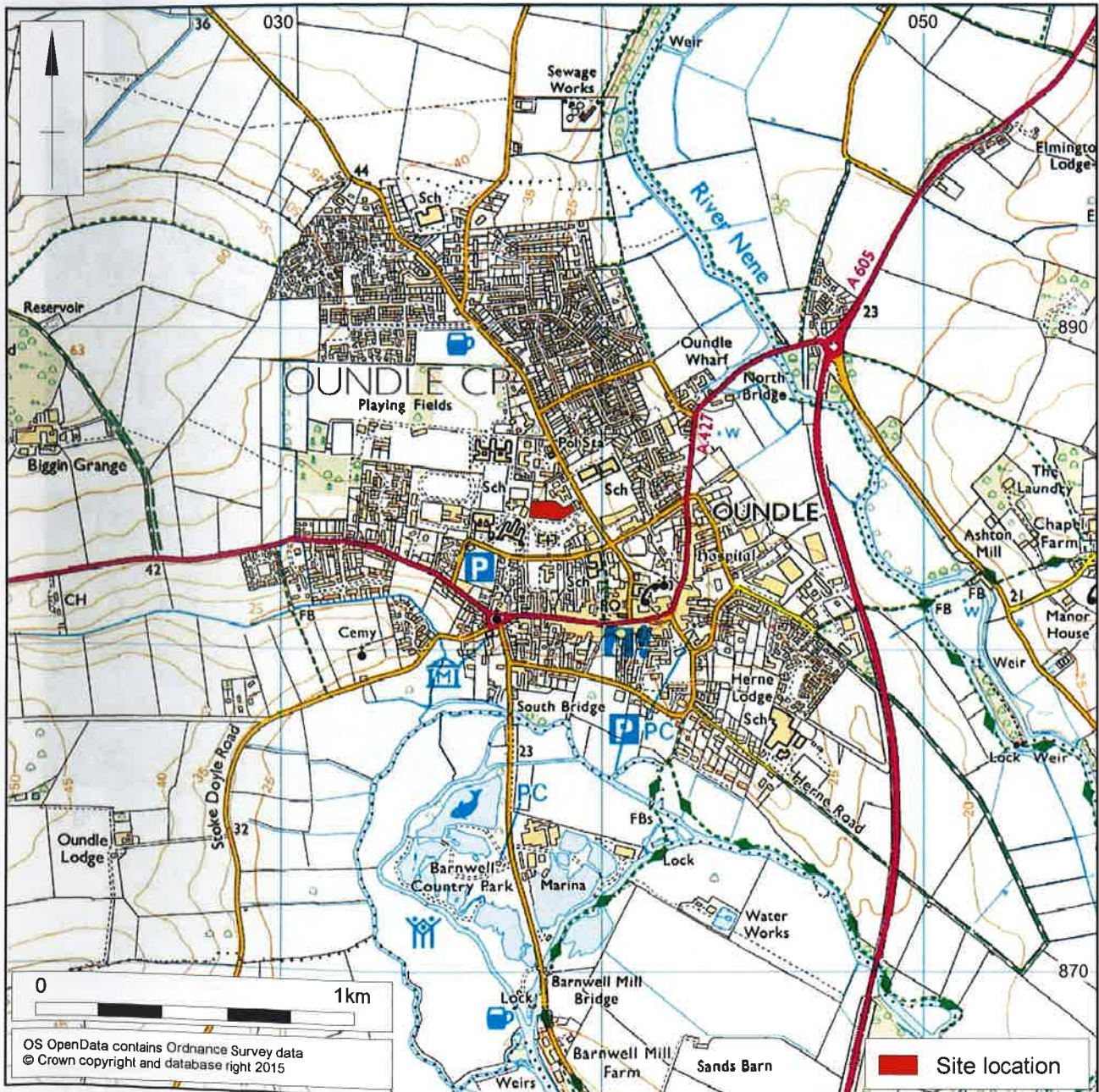
Paragraph 129 states that *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise.*

Regional policy

In March 2009 the Secretary of State published the final approved Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the East Midlands (The East Midlands Plan; nationalarchives.co.uk). The East Midlands Plan was revoked in March 2013.

Local Policy

The North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy Development Plan was adopted in 2008 and sets out the overall plan for the whole of North Northamptonshire. Cultural heritage assets are included within Policy 5: Green Infrastructure, which states that a net gain in assets will be sought through their protection and enhancements. It also supports the protection, management and enhancement of historical sites, archaeology and built heritage assets.



Scale 1:20,000

Site location Fig 1

1.3 Location, topography, and geology

The site is located to the west of Glapthorn Road to the north of Oundle town centre (Fig 1). The site is on level land and is occupied by the former Oundle Primary School playing fields. It is bounded to the east by two houses fronting onto Glapthorn Road and to the north by Abbot House care home. It is bounded to the west by Oundle School sports facilities and to the south by Oundle School Chapel. The site lies at c44.6m aOD.

Superficial geological deposits consist of Jurassic clay and the solid geology is Blisworth limestone formation (BGS geoindex – bgs.ac.uk).



View from eastern boundary, looking south-west Fig 2



View of western boundary, looking west Fig 3



View of southern boundary and Oundle School Chapel, looking south Fig 4



View from south-west corner, looking north-east Fig 5



View from north-west corner, looking east Fig 6

1.4 Sources consulted

The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted for documented sites and monuments within the proposed development area and a nominal 500m radius surrounding it (Figs 7 and 8). A visit to the Northamptonshire Record Office was undertaken in order to check historic maps of the area, as well as any other pertinent documents and local history books.

Books held within MOLA's library and further online sources were also consulted in order to check for further information.

2 HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT

2.1 Previous archaeological work

There has been no previous archaeological work within the boundary of the site. However, a considerable amount of work has been undertaken in and around Oundle. Post-medieval remains were found during a watching brief at West Street in 1978. Excavations at Black Pot Lane in 1983, 1985 and 1986 revealed early middle-Saxon remains including an oven, metalworking, pits, gullies and the boundary ditch of the Saxon settlement enclosure of Oundle. Excavation at St Peter's Churchyard in 1998 and 1991/2 revealed evidence of the early church structure. Remnants of the medieval open field system and ridge and furrow were found during excavations at East Road in 1996. North Street tenements were found during excavations at Drumming Well Lane in 1997. To the north of the site, a geophysical survey was undertaken at Laudimer House, Glapthorn Road in 1999 but no archaeological features were identified (Haddrell 2011). Late medieval and post-medieval remains including a quarry pit and 14th-century pottery were discovered during excavations at West Street to the south of the site (Burrow 2004). To the north, the remains of a small Roman settlement have been found to the rear of The George Inn, Glapthorn Road (Maull and Walsh 1998). Residual pottery of late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date was found during excavations at Latham's Hospital to the east of the site (Masters and Carlyle 2002). To the south-west of the site, medieval remains of ridge and furrow and pottery was found during trial trenching at Benefield Road (Walford *et al* 2014).

2.2 Summary and significance of heritage assets

Neolithic

Oundle lies in an area of permeable geology providing good agricultural land which has been extensively exploited since the Neolithic, although very few artefacts have been found near to the proposed development site. A Neolithic polished stone axe has been found in Oundle although the exact findspot is unknown (HER2339/0/0)

Bronze Age

A Bronze Age funerary site is recorded to the south of the proposed development site, south of West Street. The site comprised shallow pits covered with limestone slabs, from which cremated bone and Bronze Age pottery was recovered (HER2354). Further Bronze Age burials in collared urns were also found in the mid-19th century in a barrow near Oundle. Three ring ditches of possible Bronze Age date have been observed through aerial photography close to the River Nene (VCH 1975). A single pit with associated pottery and worked flints was found during excavations prior to housing development on Stoke Doyle Road in 1979 (Johnston 1993). Dispersed pits have been found at Glapthorn Road to the north-west of the site dating to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age (Maull and Masters, 2005)

Iron Age

Iron Age coins are recorded as having been found in Oundle. Linear parallel ditches and pottery have been found in an area containing ring ditches near to Oundle Lodge (VCH 1975). A roundhouse ring ditch has been found at Glapthorn Road to the north of the site (Maull and Masters 2005).

Roman

A possible Roman settlement has been identified to the south-west of Oundle Lodge, where pottery and building material dating to the period has been found. A Roman iron works are also said to have been discovered in Oundle Wood (VCH1975). Roman settlement remains have also been recorded within Oundle. To the north-east of the site, a possible settlement has been found, evidenced by a small quantity of pottery sherds found during construction works (HER2336/0/1). A Roman cemetery which lay to the south-east of the site included inhumations, pottery sherds, bronze pins and coins of Claudius, Trajan, Faustina and Constans and a samian bowl with potter's stamp (HER2345/0/0). A Romano-British cup of possibly Arretine ware came from the churchyard (HER2417) to the north-east of the cemetery and a shallow pit and burnt area, identified as a possible Romano-British hearth was recovered to the east of the site during excavations at Parson Latham's Hospital (Masters and Carlyle 2002; HER2347/1/2).

Remains of a small Roman farmstead were identified during an evaluation and geophysical survey to the rear of The George Inn, Glapthorn Road, comprising ditches, pits, postholes, a possible aisled building and further isolated features. Finds from the site included coins of Claudius and Crispus, nails, a spoon, a pin and a leather mount (Masters 1998). Further excavations nearby to the west of Glapthorn Road revealed a Roman settlement dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. By the early 2nd century AD a system of ditched enclosures, including an east-west aligned trackway had been created and subsequently underwent a complex sequence of sub-division and modification. A walled rectilinear enclosure suggested that the site was of substantial status (Maull and Masters 2005).

Saxon

In the middle Saxon period, Oundle was probably the capital of a sub unit of the Mercian kingdom, based upon an earlier tribal unit. At this time there was a monastery at Oundle, closely associated with the administrative centre which is likely to have existed beneath and to the north of the medieval church (Foard and Ballinger 2002). The Saxon settlement enclosure of Oundle forms a Scheduled Monument (SM200; DNN3894). Although much of the town falls within the enclosure, the site lies beyond its boundary. An early Saxon small square-headed brooch was found on an allotment to the east of the site (HER2416/0/0) and a middle Saxon gully was recorded during excavations at the Anglian Water offices to the east of the site in 1997 (HER2416/0/207).

During phases of excavation, a watching brief and trial trenching at Blackpot Lane, several features and a quantity of Saxon pottery was found. A large deep settlement boundary ditch (HER2416/0/205) which was infilled during the 11th century was associated with smaller ditches. The boundary ditch contained pottery dating to early-middle Saxon, middle-Saxon and late Saxon periods, animal bone, a 9th-century copper alloy pin, iron tap-slag and a residual Roman faience melon bead dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD (Johnston 1993). A possible Saxon oven was found in the form of a limestone hearth with a daub superstructure and a single sherd of Stamford ware. The later layers of soil above the oven contained early-middle Saxon pottery and 10th-century Stamford wares. Evidence of metalworking indicated by the presence of slag

and hammerscale was also seen (HER2416/0/212). A ditch (HER2416/0/208) and a pit containing late-Saxon pottery (HER2416/0/206) were observed during a watching brief. Residual pottery of late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date was found at Latham's Hospital to the east of the site (Masters and Carlyle 2002).

A further hearth and sunken-featured building dating to the Saxon period were excavated at Stoke Doyle Road to the south-west of the site. Large quantities of pottery, tile and charcoal were within the fill of the building (Johnston 1993). Early to middle Saxon pottery was recovered during excavations at St. Peter's Church. A small Anglo-Saxon cemetery containing ten inhumation burials excavated at Glapthorn Road to the north-west of the site has been dated to between the mid-6th and mid-7th centuries AD. The cemetery occupied part of the former Roman enclosure (Maull and Masters 2005).

Medieval

The Domesday Book records Oundle as *Undele*. It lay within Polebrook hundred and was held by the Abbey of Peterborough. It had 23 villagers, ten smallholders and three slaves. It also had land for nine ploughs, three lord's plough teams, nine men's plough teams. It had 50 acres of meadow, three acres of woodland and a mill. By 1086 Oundle had a thriving market and by the early 12th century there were a number of tenants holding burgages in the town. The layout of the core of the town is likely to have been established by this time. Oundle grew substantially as the medieval economy expanded in the 12th and 13th centuries, driven by the abbots of Peterborough to protect the capital investment in their estates. They granted limited freedoms to the non-agricultural tenants, developed the road network and constructed bridges to attract commercial traffic into the town (Foard and Ballinger 2002).

Oundle Market is one of four that was already in existence by 1086 and possibly by 971 (HER2416/2), although the charter of that date is said to be a forgery. The Abbot's right to hold a market at Oundle was confirmed in 1198 and the market lay immediately to the south of the church, outside the gates of the manor. A cloth market or wool market is mentioned from 1307 (HER2416/2/4) and by 1542 there were eight shops there. The main grouping of shops and stalls were in two rows in The Shambles (HER2416/2/6) known as the '*fflesshamblez*'. By 1565 this had declined to five and all the stalls had gone. The wool market had then become a curtillage. A horse market is recorded in 1565 (HER2416/2/5) which had previously been part of the manor garden. It reflected a growing importance of horses and stock in the sales of the market compared to the declining importance of wool. In the late 15th century a pillory (HER2416/2/9) lay adjacent to the market place. A Moot Hall or Hall of Pleas also lay next to the market place (HER2416/2/7). In the charter of 1214-22 the burgage tenants owed suit if court to Portanmote. The first reference to the market court or Portanmote is in 1292 but the Moot Hall is not mentioned until 1461 when 'lez market mote' was held on market day in the Hall of Pleas. Oundle Fair is first mentioned in 1267-8 when the Abbot received the right to hold a 15-day fair annually on the feast of Ascension (HER2416/46).

The site of the medieval manor of Berrystead lies within the 19th-century extension to the churchyard (HER2416/6/1; 2416/6/2). In the late 13th and early 14th centuries the manor occupied a capital messuage with a courtyard containing various buildings. The largest subsidiary fee in Oundle was, however, held by Wakerley Manor to the south of the site (HER2416/36). The fee can be traced back to 1236 when Alwredus de Suleny held a tenement in Oundle from Thomas Pincebee for customary payment and service.

Two bakehouses are recorded in Oundle in 1292 (HER2416/6/2, 2416/6/3), one with a solar in 'the marketstede' and the other in 'le Westende'. The charter of 1214-22 stated that all the tenants of the town were required to use the Lord's bakehouse. Two

tanneries or barkers were also recorded in 1292 (HER2416/63/1). They were both still trading in 1400. and at least one remained in 1527.

St Mary's Guild was founded in 1499 by Robert Wiat as a hospital but was dissolved in 1545 (HER2416/62/1). It had a hall over it for brothers of the church and lodgings for two priests to the west and is thought to have been almshouses for the poor.

During excavations at Latham's Hospital to the east of the site, remains dating to the late medieval period comprised a number of pits and a ditch containing pottery and animal bone and may have been used as cess or refuse pits (Masters and Carlyle, 2002; HER2416/0/481).

The Austell Survey of 1565 indicates that the area of the site to the north of the town was part of an open field known as Hill Field (HER6974/2).

Medieval ridge and furrow remains survive to the south-west of the site to the south of Benefield Road (HER6974/0/13). Residual medieval and post-medieval pottery was also found in the vicinity during trial trenching in 2014, most likely as the result of manuring (Walford *et al* 2014).

Post-medieval

The wool market had been cleared by 1813 under a parliamentary Act which involved substantial clearing and repaving of the area

Latham's Hospital was founded in Oundle in 1611 by the Reverend Nicholas Latham in North Street (HER2416/0/382). It was linked to the school but also provided maintenance for 18 poor women. The building survives as almshouses.

John Pain left four tenements in 1801 to be given rent-free to poor dissenters and are known as Paine's Almshouses (HER2416/0/74). Close to the north of the site, Oundle Union Workhouse was constructed in 1836 (HER2416/19). It became a hospital in the 20th century and was demolished in 1974. The hospital chapel (HER2416/19/2) was built in 1896 by Ninian Comper and is now a private dwelling. A windmill close to the north-east of the site was built on Glapthorn Road in the 18th century (HER2416/0/425). It was in use until the 20th century and is now demolished.

Oundle saw the construction of several breweries during the post-medieval period, including Smith's Brewhouse in 1775 on Black Pot Lane (HER2416/0/11), the Oundle Union Brewery in West Street in 1835 (HER2416/0/408), the Anchor Brewery in 1854 (HER2416/0/409), T. Barnes Brewery in New Street in 1853 (HER2416/0/464) and the maltings in East Street dating to the 18th century (HER2416/20/11). In connection with the brewing industry, Oundle Wharf was constructed during the post-medieval period and is situated to the north-east of the site on the River Nene (HER6888/1).

Oundle School Memorial Chapel lies adjacent to the site to the south (HER2416/20/3, DNN57). It was built in 1922-3 by A C Blomfield and is a Grade II* Listed Building. The chapel forms a group with the gazebo in the garden of St Anthony House immediately to the south (HER2416/20/4) and the boundary wall of St Anthony House, both of which are Grade II Listed Buildings.

Limestone footings of a part of a 16th-to 17th-century rectangular building have been recorded during road works to the south-east of the site in 1978 (HER2416/0/6) and the site of a lime kiln is recorded to the west, near Benefield Road (HER7830/0/1)

World War II

To the north of the site, an ROC observation post and a Second World War or Cold War defence building is situated to the west of Glapthorn Road (HER6472). Oundle Drill Hall of the B Squadron Northamptonshire Yeomanry lies to the south-west of the

site. It is a 19th-century house with a small arms range to the rear and was in military use in 1914 as the town's headquarters in the event of an attack (HER2416/17). The Home Guard stores (HER2416/17/2) lies adjacent to the Drill Hall. It comprised two stores, one for explosives and the other for inflammables. Nearby to the Drill Hall and the stores on the south side of Benefield Road lies a Spigot mortar pedestal (HER5234/0/1).

Table 1: Historic Environment Record Data.

HER ref	NGR TL		Details
2336	504200	288600	Roman settlement
2347	504000	288000	Roman funerary site
2354	504000	288000	Bronze Age funerary site
2417	504200	288200	Possible site of Romano-British activity
6472	503700	288800	WWII Cold War defence
2336/0/1	504200	288600	Roman pot sherds
2339/0/0	504000	288000	Neolithic polished stone axe
2345/0/0	504000	288000	Roman samian bowl with potter's stamp
2347/1	504000	288000	Possible Romano-British cemetery
2347/1/1	504000	288000	Roman inhumation with pot sherds, bronze pins and coins
2347/1/2	504310	288330	Roman pit and burnt area, possibly a hearth
2354/1	504000	288000	Cemetery? Bronze Age
2354/1/1	504000	288000	Bronze Age cremation with pot sherds
2416/0/0	504170	288370	Early middle Saxon pottery and Anglo-Saxon Copper alloy brooch
2416/0/106	504098	288349	Late medieval pit
2416/0/11	504224	288416	Smith's Brewhouse (1775)
2416/0/2	504088	288096	War memorial, New Street
2416/0/205	504180	288400	Late Saxon possible settlement boundary ditch
2416/0/206	504220	288390	Late Saxon pit
2416/0/207	504200	288340	Middle Saxon Gully
2416/0/208	504140	288330	Late Saxon ditch
2416/0/212	504130	288350	Possible Saxon Oven
2416/0/213	504140	288350	Possible Saxon metalworking site
2416/0/216	504300	288240	Medieval rubbish pit
2416/0/3	503880	288190	Med and post-medieval finds
2416/0/382	504282	288298	Latham's Hospital (1611)
2416/0/402	503980	288042	Smithy (post-medieval)
2416/0/408	503854	288099	Oundle Union Brewery
2416/0/409	503754	287912	Anchor Brewery
2416/0/411	504004	288108	Drummingwell Lane smithy (post-medieval)
2416/0/425	503928	288566	Windmill, Glapthorn Road
2416/0/435	503874	287964	Malt house, South Road
2416/0/455	505095	288121	Windmill, Glapthorn Road
2416/0/464	504038	288235	T Barnes Brewery
2416/0/481	504306	288325	Medieval pit and late medieval ditch at Latham's Hospital
2416/0/6	504190	288110	16th-17th-century house footings
2416/0/74	503860	288121	Paine's Almshouses
2416/1	504160	288210	Church of St Peter
2416/11/1	504124	288219	Site of medieval vicarage
2416/12/1	503680	288100	Holy Name of Jesus Church, West Street
2416/16	503770	288120	Roman Catholic Church of St Wilfrid
2416/17	503600	288180	Oundle drill hall
2416/17/2	503620	288170	Home guard stores
2416/19	503803	288587	Oundle Union Workhouse
2416/19/3	503827	288544	Fletton House (former Workhouse/hospital infirmary)
2416/2	504150	288120	Oundle market

OUNDLE, GLAPTHORN ROAD

2416/2/1	504210	288100	Market cross
2416/2/4	504135	288113	Cloth market (1307)
2416/2/5	504120	288200	Horse market (1565)
2416/2/6	504169	288102	The Shambles
2416/2/7	504111	288105	Moot Hall/Hall of Pleas
2416/2/9	504104	288094	Pillory (15th)
2416/20	504100	288200	Oundle Public School (former Free Grammar School)
2416/20/1	503933	288377	Oundle School, Yarrow House
2416/20/11	504278	288455	Oundle School Clerk of Works Department Malting Workshops
2416/20/25	503720	288368	Oundle School, Sydney and Grafton House
2416/20/26	503537	288406	Oundle School, Laxton and Crosby House
2416/20/3	503833	288343	Oundle School memorial chapel
2416/20/9	504100	288180	Oundle School cloisters
2416/22	504070	288110	Talbot Hotel, New Street (1626) Grade I
2416/36	503770	288019	Wakerley Manor
2416/38	504220	288671	Cattle market, Station Road
2416/4	503680	288090	Chapel
2416/4/1	503680	288090	Medieval chapel
2416/46	504091	288104	Oundle Fair (1267-8)
2416/6/1	504127	288243	Berrystead Manor House
2416/6/2	504100	288251	Manorial garden
2416/6/3	503818	288115	Medieval bakehouse (from 1292?)
2416/6/4	504195	288105	Medieval bakehouse (from 1292?)
2416/60	503780	288208	North Street tenements
2416/62/1	504200	288150	Possible almshouse, St Mary's Gild
2416/62/2	504200	288100	Possible Guildhall, St Mary's Gild
2416/63/1	503975	288081	Tannery (1292?)
2416/7	504190	288140	Laxton Grammar School
5234/0/1	503550	288110	WWII Spigot mortar pedestal
6472/0/1	503700	288800	ROC observation post
6888/1	504338	288796	Oundle Wharf
6974/0/0	503410	288230	Residual medieval and post-medieval pottery
6974/0/13	503390	288220	Former ridge and furrow remains
6974/2	504070	288380	Hill Field (furlong), open field in 1565
7830/0/1	503346	288404	Site of lime kiln
9350/1	505370	497518	Stamford to Oundle road (medieval)
DNN25	503860	288270	Gazebo in the garden of Anthony House
DNN3894	504154	288295	Saxon Settlement enclosure (SM200)
DNN244	504270	288210	Berrystead 16 North Street
DNN330	504030	288050	Cobthorne 16 West Street

2.3 Cartographic evidence

Thomas Eyre's map of Northamptonshire, 1779 (Fig 9)

The earliest available cartographic evidence shows the town of Oundle consisting of two main streets, several side streets and a market square, situated on the inside of a large bend in the River Nene and its tributaries. Two major roads are shown leading out from Oundle; a turnpike to the north-east towards Elmington and a second to the south towards Barnwell. Glapthorn Road was in use at this time and it is faintly shown leading out from Oundle to the north-west. The site lies outside the historic core of Oundle in an area of open fields to the north.

A Map of the Lordship of Oundle with Ashton in the County of Northamptonshire, 1810 (Fig 10)

This map shows that the site was under cultivation under the ownership of John Smith at this time. A windmill (HER2416/0/425) is shown close to the north-east of the site on the east side of Glapthorn Road, owned by Robert Brown and a stone pit is shown close to the north. Milton Road to the south of the site was named North Backside Road in the early 19th century and formed the northern boundary of the domestic gardens of the town.

A Map of the estates belonging to William Walcot Esq. in the Parishes and Places of Oundle, Ashton, Elmington and Polebrook in the County of Northamptonshire, 1811 (Fig 11)

One year after the Lordship of Oundle map (Fig 9) was published, the land occupied immediately to the north of the site was taken over by the Oundle Union to construct a workhouse (HER2416/19), although the buildings themselves are not depicted here. Several of the land boundaries had been removed on the western side of Glapthorn Road but additional divisions had been put in place to the east.

Bryant's map of Northamptonshire, 1827 (Fig 12)

This map is less to scale than earlier maps but it shows that Oundle had continued to prosper during the 19th century. Oundle Wharf (HER6888/1) is shown to the north-east of the town and the previously minor road leading out the west had a toll bar installed. Further houses had been built along Backside Lane or Milton Road and large school buildings had been constructed on the east side of Glapthorn Road. Buildings are also illustrated to the west of Glapthorn Road to the north of the site.

Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1885 (Fig 13)

By 1885 the buildings shown on Bryant's map (Fig 11) to the north of the site had been demolished and the workhouse had been constructed in their place. The large buildings to the east of Glapthorn Road had also been demolished but the land they had occupied had not been redeveloped. The Drumming Well and smithy can be seen in Drumming Well yard (HER2416/0/411), the Anchor Brewery to the south of the town (HER2416/0/409), Holy Name of Jesus Church (HER2416/12/1) and St Peter's Church (HER2416/1) are also shown. The site is still shown as open land and a path is illustrated leading to it from North Back Way.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition map, 1901 (Fig 14)

Very few changes can be seen on the second edition Ordnance Survey map but in the intervening ten years since the first edition map (Fig 12), Glapthorn Road Hospital Chapel (HER2416/19/2) had been built immediately to the north of the site. The site itself is depicted as 'allotments' and had remained within open ground. A pair of



A Map of the Lordship of Oundle with Ashton in the County of Northamptonshire, 1810
Fig 10



A Map of the estates belonging to William Walcot Esq. in the Parishes and Places of Oundle, Ashton, Elmington and Polebrooke in the County of Northamptonshire, 1811
Fig 11

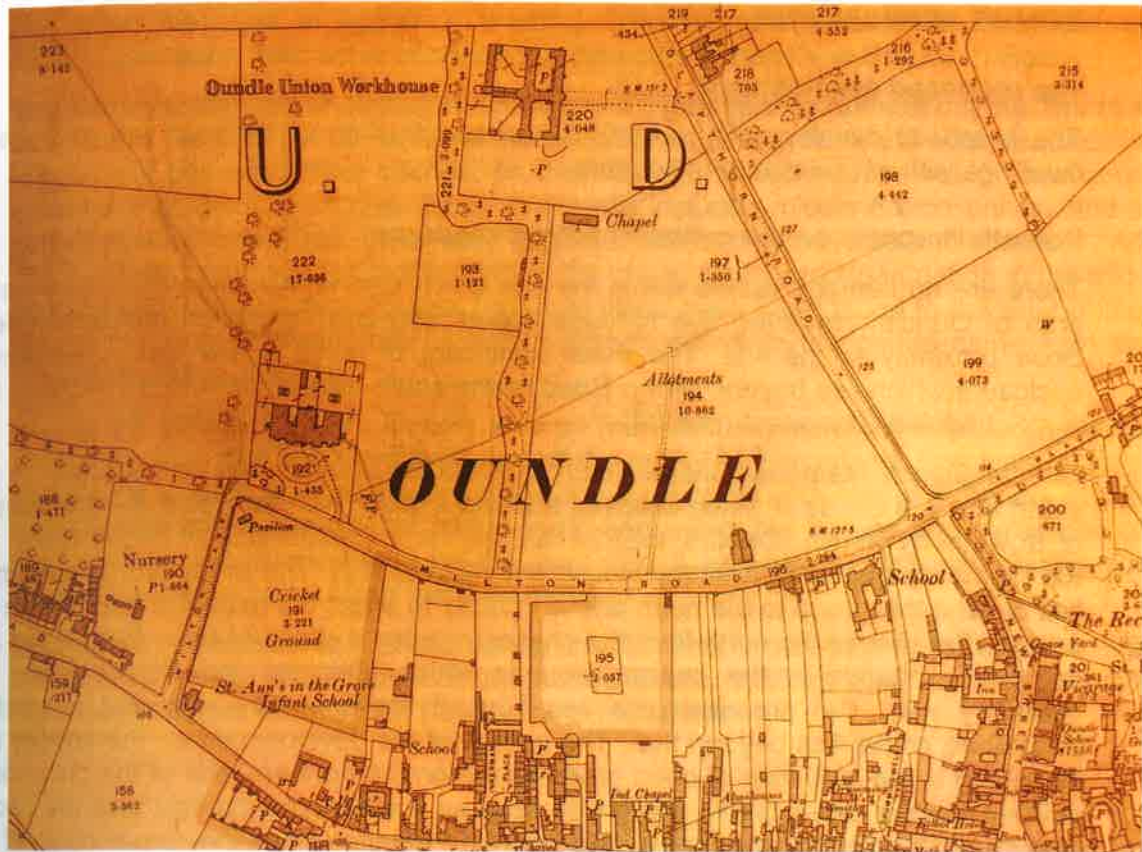


Bryant's Map of Northamptonshire, 1827 Fig 12



Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1885 Fig 13

OUNDLE, GLAPTHORN ROAD



Ordnance Survey Second Edition map, 1901

Fig 14

3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The proposed development

The proposed development consists of the construction of between ten and twenty dwellings with associated infrastructure.

3.2 Potential impacts on the cultural heritage resource

There are no heritage assets within the site which also falls outside the conservation area of Oundle. However, five heritage assets and one scheduled monument lie in close proximity to the site. The most significant of these is the Saxon settlement enclosure which lies beyond Milton Road to the south-east of the site (DNN3894) and is a Scheduled Monument (SM200).

Oundle School Memorial Chapel (HER2416/020/3, DNN57) lies immediately to the south and is a Grade II* listed building. It forms a group with the gazebo in the garden of St Anthony House (DNN25, HER2416/20/4) on the south side of Milton Road and the boundary wall of St Anthony House (HER2416/0/89). The proposed development lies beyond this group to the north and is unlikely to affect the relationship between the assets. The view to the north from the chapel includes a group of silver birch trees and decorative borders in the chapel grounds which obscures the view beyond the boundary wall. The proposed site lies beyond the boundary wall and a modern healthcare centre lies beyond that. The impact of the development on the chapel and its setting is the reduction of open green space on the northern side of the grounds. It is likely that this open space, which was used as a school playing field until the recent closure of Oundle Primary School, had been in existence since the construction of the chapel. Oundle Union Workhouse had stood to the north of the open green space until the 1970s when it was demolished in order to build the current Shaw Health Centre. Since this redevelopment caused the loss of the historic view of the workhouse, no further loss would occur through the current proposed development. The sense of openness beyond the chapel boundary that the current playing field has maintained is however historic and would be lost.

Yarrow House (HER2416/20/1, DNN42) lies to the south-east of the site and is a Grade II listed building. Sydney and Grafton House (HER2416/20/25) lies to the south-west of the site but is not listed. Glapthorn Road Hospital Chapel (HER2416/19/2, DNN3602) is situated to the north of the site and is a Grade II listed building.

Cartographic evidence shows that the site has remained as undeveloped farmland until the construction of the former Oundle Primary School playing field (Figs 8-13).

Although a Neolithic polished stone axe has been found in Oundle, very little evidence from this period has been recorded in the vicinity.

Close to the north of the site, Bronze Age or Iron Age pits have been discovered at Glapthorn Road. To the south of the site, a Bronze Age cemetery has been found south of West Street. Further burials are known to have existed near Oundle during the 19th century and Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified through aerial photography near the River Nene.

An Iron Age roundhouse ditch was excavated to the north of the site at Glapthorn Road and coins dating to the period have been found in the town. To the west near Oundle Lodge, linear parallel ditches and pottery have also been identified.

A possible Roman settlement has also been identified at Oundle Lodge and an ironworks has also been recorded in the area nearby. Within Oundle to the north-east of the site, further Roman remains are known and a cemetery is recorded to the south-east of the site. Pins and coins dating to the period have also been found and a hearth

has been identified at Latham's Hospital. The remains of a small farmstead of substantial status have been excavated to the north of the site at Glapthorn Road.

The Saxon settlement enclosure at Oundle is a Scheduled Monument but this lies at a distance to the south of the site. Part of the deep boundary ditch and other features in the form of pits and further ditches, an oven and an area of metalworking have been excavated at Black Pot Lane. Finds at the site included middle-Saxon pottery and a pin. At Stoke Doyle Road, there were large quantities of pottery, tile and charcoal. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery lies to the north of the site at Glapthorn Road dating to the mid-6th and mid-7th centuries. Further Saxon remains have been found to the east of the site at the Anglian Water offices and a brooch dating to the period came from an allotment, also to the east.

During the medieval period Oundle was an important settlement with a thriving wool trade, a market and a fair and was part of the manor of Berrystead. Remains of ridge and furrow survive in small areas outside the town which also traded in horses at this time. During the post-medieval period trade had fallen into decline and expansion of the town slowed. Almshouses for the poor and a workhouse were established but several breweries and a wharf were constructed.

The military presence in Oundle during the Second World War is reflected in the construction of an ROC observation post, defence building, Drill Hall, stores and Northamptonshire Yeomanry B Squadron headquarters.

Table 2: Criteria for assessing the relative importance of cultural heritage sites

Level of sensitivity	Definition
Very high - high	Sites of international importance: World Heritage Sites Sites of national importance include those that are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments or those that are considered to be suitable for scheduling, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Registered Historic Gardens
Medium	Sites of regional importance include Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Historic Gardens, Conservation Areas and those sites which are considered to be significant regional examples with well-preserved evidence of occupation, industry etc
Low	Sites which are of less-defined extent, nature and date or which are in a poor or fragmentary state, but which are considered to be significant examples in a local context
Negligible	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced negative or minimal evidence of antiquity, or where large-scale destruction of the archaeological resource has taken place (eg by mineral extraction)

The potential for prehistoric remains is not known but probably moderate. The site lies between known areas of Bronze Age settlement and a cemetery at Glaphorn Road and West Street. The site also falls between known areas of Iron Age remains as a settlement dating to the period has also been found at Glaphorn Road and further remains have been found to the south in the town.

The potential for Roman remains to survive at the site is not known but probably moderate. A possible farmstead lies to the south-west at Oundle Lodge and a farmstead of substantial status lies to the north at Glaphorn Road.

The potential for Saxon remains at the site is not known but likely to be moderate. The site lies beyond the areas of known Saxon settlement and its boundary ditch. However, it is possible that further remains would exist beyond, especially dating from the later Saxon period as the town expanded.

The potential for remains dating to the medieval period is moderate. Although medieval Oundle had not begun its northward expansion into the area now occupied by the site, the land may have been under agriculture at this time. However, ridge and furrow remains are not recorded for this area.

The potential for remains dating to the post-medieval period is moderate to high. By this time Oundle had expanded beyond the area of the site to include the Oundle Union Workhouse and a windmill on Glaphorn Road nearby to the north-east. Cartographic evidence And the Austell Survey suggests the area was under agriculture by the beginning of the period but has remained undeveloped until Oundle Primary School playing fields were constructed.

4 CONCLUSION

No archaeological excavations, events or findspots or other heritage assets are recorded within the area of proposed development. However, five heritage assets and one scheduled monument lie in close proximity to the site. The most significant of these is the Saxon settlement enclosure which lies beyond Milton Road to the south-east of the site (DNN3894) and is a Scheduled Monument (SM200). Oundle School Memorial Chapel (HER2416/020/3, DNN57) lies immediately to the south and is a Grade II* listed building. It forms a group with the gazebo in the garden of St Anthony House (DNN25, HER2416/20/4) on the south side of Milton Road and the boundary wall of St Anthony House (HER2416/0/89). Yarrow House (HER2416/20/1, DNN42) lies to the south-east of the site and is a Grade II listed building. Sydney and Grafton House (HER2416/20/25) lies to the south-west of the site but is not listed. Glapthorn Road Hospital Chapel (HER2416/19/2, DNN3602) is situated to the north of the site and is a Grade II listed building.

The Oundle Conservation Area lies to the south of the site and contains a number of Listed Buildings of post-medieval and modern date. A number of Listed Buildings and heritage assets belonging to Oundle School lie in close proximity to the south.

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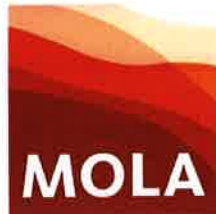
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MOLA Northampton
10 November 2015

SNN110646

Archaeological desk-based
heritage assessment of land
at Glapthorn Road, Oundle
Northamptonshire
Mary Ellen Crothers

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