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Northdale End

A New Sustainable Addition
to Raunds



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

October 2009

EN/09/01626



Barwood LaSalle Land Limited
Partnership



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Executive Summary

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Barwood Land and Estates Ltd. (Barwood) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposals for Northdale End, Raunds.

The report has been written in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1993).

(X) This report concludes that the potential for the presence of early prehistoric and early Saxon archaeology on the site is low; while the potential for evidence of later prehistoric, Roman and late Saxon activity is considered to be low to moderate. The potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement and cultivation is considered to be moderate to high, while that associated with post-medieval enclosure is high. Any such archaeological material encountered is considered to be of only local importance

This assessment shows that the development of Northdale End will not result in the loss of any Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments; neither is it likely to significantly affect the setting of these features.

Further evaluation and consultation with the County Archaeologist and English Heritage will need to be undertaken to agree the final details of the mitigation strategy as the detailed design for Northdale End progresses.

1. Introduction

Origin and Scope of the Report

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Barwood Land and Estates Ltd (Barwood) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposals for Northdale End, Raunds.
- 1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment is normally required as part of the planning process in order that the local authority may formulate an appropriate response to any identified archaeological resource. The report aims to assess the archaeological potential of Northdale End and to examine the likely potential impact of the proposals on the local archaeological resource of the area. This assessment may be followed by a requirement for further archaeological monitoring or investigation, subject to local authority requirements.
- 1.3 The report has been written in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1993).
- 1.4 The report incorporates evidence gathered from the Northamptonshire Study Library and the Northamptonshire Record Office, where relevant historical maps, archaeological and historical publications and reports were reviewed. In addition, a search of the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was undertaken.

The Proposals

- 1.5 Northdale End will provide a distinctive, connected, integrated and sustainable addition to Raunds - a natural extension of the town's historic linear spine, The High Street, centred on the valley of the Raunds Brook and contained within its shallow basin. It will comprise 310 new dwellings, a 68 bed care home and 19 close care apartments, 1,859m² (20,000sq.ft) of flexible, small scale office/light industrial starter units, up to 140 m² (1,500sq.ft) of community facilities, and the conversion and restoration of the historic Northdale Farm buildings, for residential and potential community focused use including a new public square.
- 1.6 It will provide significant flood relief and attenuation measures that will also alleviate Town-wide problems. Major new areas of green space are proposed, focused at the northern end of the High Street and North Street, together with improved public access to the area, allotments and community orchards, play areas and the opening up of new connections and views between the Town and the countryside.
- 1.7 There will be major ecological benefits through improved management, retention and strengthening of existing significant hedgerows, enhancement of the existing Brook through the site and the creation of new wetlands and green wedges.
- 1.8 A permeable network of new connections will be provided, including the extension of the X46 bus route, footpaths and cycleways, new vehicular accesses and associated road infrastructure, including a new crossing of Brooks Road, all reinforcing excellent links to Raunds Town Centre.

The Site

- 1.9 Northdale End is located on the northern edge of Raunds, extending from the High Street/North Street spine northwards and westwards up to the southern boundary of the New Barn Farm buildings; eastwards to the Butts Road tributary of the Raunds Brook and bounded to the south by Brick Kiln Road, North

Street and Midland Road. The site encompasses the existing Northdale End Farm buildings and part of Brooks Road. Northdale End is contained wholly within the shallow fan-shaped basin formed by the headwaters of the Raunds Brook.

Report Objectives

- 1.10 As defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 1994), an archaeological desk-based assessment aims to:

"Determine as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct... and other relevant by-laws of the IFA".

- 1.11 A desk-based assessment should consist of:

"A collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate".

- 1.12 The desk-based assessment is required in order to assess the merit of the archaeological resource and lead towards one or more of the following:

"The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.

The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.

The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research".

- 1.13 The degree to which archaeological deposits survive on Site will depend upon previous land-use and so consideration is given to the destructive effect of past and present activity from a study of the information available. In order that the appropriate archaeological response may be identified, the likely potential impact of the proposed development is also considered.

2. Policies and Guidelines

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG16)

- 2.1 The importance of archaeology in the planning process is detailed in the Government's Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning (DoE, 1990). This guidance is informed by the principle that archaeology represents a finite and non-renewable resource and that its conservation, either by preservation in-situ or preservation by record (through archaeological excavation), should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management.
- 2.2 This assessment takes into account the following legislation and policy, including:
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulation 1999;
 - The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
 - The Planning, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990;
 - DNH Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, Planning and the Historic Environment 1994;
 - DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, Archaeology and Planning 1990;
 - The North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy;
 - The East Northamptonshire Local Plan 1996 (now superseded);
 - The Raunds Area Plan.

Archaeology in North Northamptonshire and the proposed Local Development Framework (LDF)

- 2.3 The proposed North Northamptonshire Local Development Framework (LDF) is comprised of a series of Local Development Documents (LDDs) and the new Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) for North Northamptonshire (2008), which set out the future development strategy for the area. Together with the Milton Keynes and South Midlands (MKSM) Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy, the LDF will supplant the existing County Structure Plan and the East Northamptonshire Local Plan (1996). In an effort to streamline planning policy for the built environment, a number of policies contained in the latter documents have been superseded by the following element of the Core Spatial Strategy:
- (i) Core Strategy Policy 13 (General Sustainable Development Principles) states that for future development to meet the needs of present residents and businesses without compromising the quality of life of future generations, development should:
- (1) *"Create a strong sense of place by strengthening the distinctive historic and cultural qualities and townscape of the towns and villages through its design, landscaping and use of public art";*
 - (2) *"Conserve and enhance the landscape character, historic landscape designated built environmental assets and their settings... making reference to the Environmental Character Assessment (ECA)";*
- (ii) The Environmental Character Assessment (ECA) is a significant element of the Northamptonshire Environmental Characterisation Strategy (ECS), which is intended to *"inform and enhance sustainable planning and management in North Northamptonshire, helping to ensure that development is related to its cultural, natural and visual landscape character"*.

- (iii) The ECA represents the top tier of a series of character assessments. This provides a framework for more detailed character assessments *"that give an objective description of the North Northamptonshire landscape, as well as a series of strategies and guidelines to help direct future landscape change and landscape management. The ECS incorporates the current landscape and historic character of North Northamptonshire and recognises the local distinctiveness of all areas and negates the need to designate Special Landscape Areas or other local landscape designations"*. The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) Assessment of the area of which the Site is part contains the following relevant Guidelines:

- (1) *"Conserve and enhance historic hedgerows";*
- (2) *"Relict open field landscape evidence surviving within pasture fields must be a high priority for active conservation. Retain and enhance relict landscape features, particularly ridge and furrow where it has a strong visual impact within the local landscape";*
- (3) *"Conserve, enhance and positively manage archaeological earthworks and historic buildings within the wider landscape" (Northamptonshire's Environmental Character and Green Infrastructure Suite, online at: <http://www.mrpenvironmentalcharacter.org.uk>)*

2.4 There are no Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings within Northdale End, although there are four listed buildings in the near vicinity. These include:

- Providence House (Grade II), at the junction of Brooks Road and Midland Road (Figure 4: 55)
- Nos. 16 & 18 North Street (Grade II), approximately 20m south of the Site (Figure 4: 56)
- Berrister House (Grade II), approximately 250m south of the Site (Figure 4: 57)
- Parish Church of St Peter (Grade I), approximately 270m south of the Site.

3. Geology and Topography

Geology

- 3.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain 1:50,000 scale map of the area (Sheet 186, 'Wellingborough') indicates that the primary drift geology of the area to the north and northeast of Raunds is Quaternary Oadby Till, a glacial Boulder Clay deposit which underlies a small portion of the northwest extremity of Northdale End. In turn this deposit overlies Upper Jurassic Oxford Clay, which is exposed along the length of, and along either side of Brooks Road by erosion and underlies most of Northdale End. A narrow fringe of Bozeat Till (Boulder Clay) acts as an interface between the two formations in the northwest sector of the Site, while an outcrop of sand of the Kellaways Sand and Clay beds underlies a stretch of Brick Kiln Road in the vicinity of Northdale Farm. An outcrop of dark grey mudstone of the Kellaways Clay Member underlies the south-eastern extremity of the Site (see Figure 3). The British Geological Survey (BGS) map indicates that the Oxford Clay is underlain by Kellaways Sand and Clay beds (approximately 5-7 m thick), thin layers of Cornbrash (a decomposed Oolitic Limestone between 0.9 and 2.7 m thick), and the Blisworth Limestone and Clay Formation.

Topography

- 3.2 The dominant topographic feature within Northdale End and its surrounds is the valley of the Raunds Brook, a tributary of the Nene that flows northeast to southwest across the central area of the Site.
- 3.3 East of Brooks Road the valley side rises from an approximate elevation of 53mOD at the junction with Midland Road towards Raunds Plantation to the east. The slope reaches a maximum elevation of 77mOD on Station Road, beyond which an east-facing slope descends gradually towards the floor of an adjacent valley. The area to the east and northeast of Raunds is dominated by a mainly flat Boulder Clay (Oadby Till) plateau, punctuated in places by shallow valleys (Parry, 2006: 22). Southeast of Butts Road, the gradient rises gently across pasture towards the plateau, reaching a maximum elevation of 80mOD southeast of Raunds Grange. West of Brooks Road, the slope rises towards the A45, reaching an elevation of 80mOD to the southwest of Raunds Lodge Farm. Northdale End is contained within a gentle fan-shaped basin formed by the headwaters of the Raunds Brook.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

Introduction

- 4.1 In order to assess the likely potential for archaeology within Northdale End, an examination of all archaeological entries in the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) has been made within a 250 m radius from the Site boundary. The search area is defined as the 'study area' for the purposes of this assessment.
- 4.2 The purpose of the SMR search is to identify known archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity of Northdale End in order to predict the likely archaeological conditions within the Site itself.
- 4.3 The information derived from the SMR is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary and cartographic resources. A complete listing of the SMR entries is provided in Appendix 1 to this report, and is presented in Figure 4.

Prehistoric (450,000 BC – 43 AD)

Palaeolithic period (500,000-10,000 BC)

- 4.4 The Palaeolithic period in Britain was characterised by alternating glaciations and temperate interglacial periods. The majority of the evidence of Palaeolithic activity in Britain has been recovered from those areas in the south and east of the country that occupied the periglacial margins of the ice-sheets, where high energy meltwater rivers deposited huge spreads of gravel along their lower courses during the warmer interglacials. Owing to the fact that present-day Northamptonshire lies beyond this zone, and the historic absence of systematic Palaeolithic research in the county, comparatively few Palaeolithic finds and sites have been identified in the area of Northdale End to date.
- 4.5 The majority of the Palaeolithic stone artefacts discovered in the county were found during gravel quarrying in the Nene valley, and it is likely that most, if not all of these finds, had been redeposited by fluvial action (Kidd, 1999a: 1.4, 2.1). Very few surface findspots of Palaeolithic material have been identified in the county and none at all during the course of the Raunds Area Project, a programme of archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of Raunds between 1985 and 1992 (see Figure 12). It is therefore considered unlikely that anything other than residual Palaeolithic material may be found on the clay soils of the Site.

Mesolithic period (10,000-4,000 BC)

- 4.6 During the climatic amelioration at the end of the Devensian glaciation around 8,000 BC deciduous forests began to colonise southern Britain, while the proliferation of flora and fauna attracted nomadic groups of human settlers. The earliest archaeological indication of human exploitation of the local landscape was discovered by the Raunds Prehistoric Project (RPP), an adjunct of the Raunds Area Project carried out in advance of gravel extraction and road-building to the west and southwest of Raunds. The RPP identified evidence for the occasional (possibly seasonal) presence of groups of hunters and gatherers in the then heavily wooded valley of the Nene during the early Mesolithic period (Healy & Harding, 2003: 16).

- 4.7 The next phase of human activity appears to have occurred during the 5th millennium BC, at the interface of the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, when woodland clearance took place on the Nene floodplain. No archaeological evidence of Mesolithic activity has been identified to the east of the Nene, where the Boulder Clay valley slopes and plateau are likely to have remained wooded. While it is possible that itinerant groups may have made some use of the woodland resource for hunting, it is likely that seasonal occupation in the area was confined to the low-lying margins of the River Nene.

Neolithic period (4,000-2,000 BC)

- 4.8 The earliest settled farming societies had emerged in the British Isles by c.4, 000 BC. To the west of Raunds, the early Neolithic period in the Nene valley was characterised by the construction of large numbers of substantial earthwork monuments, including causewayed and ditched enclosures, an oval turf barrow and an earthen long barrow.
- 4.9 While the valley floor remained uninhabited throughout the Neolithic and early Bronze Age transition period, settlement appears to have remained confined to the Nene valley slopes. No evidence of permanent habitation, grazing or cultivation dated to the period has been found in the study area, which is likely to have remained wooded.

Bronze Age (2,000-700 BC)

- 4.10 It is possible that agricultural activity gradually began to extend beyond the valley sides and to encroach upon to the adjacent Boulder Clay plateau during this period (Healy & Harding, 2003: 20). Archaeological evidence of Bronze Age activity was discovered during trial excavations undertaken in the centre of Raunds during the early 1980s, when an undefined 'site' (Figure 4: 1) and a stretch of ditch and a sherd of Bronze Age beaker were recorded (Figure 4: 2), approximately 200 m south of the Site.
- 4.11 Despite these discoveries, relatively few traces of late Bronze Age activity have been identified upon the Boulder Clay plateau when compared with the abundance of evidence of the pastoral economy that flourished on the permeable geologies of the nearby Nene valley during the same period, and it is likely that the claylands remained sparsely utilised (Kidd, 1999b: 7). It is however conceivable that one or more of the thus far undated prehistoric sites discovered just outside the study area, including a possible round barrow identified beside a field boundary by aerial survey, may have originated during the period. Similarly, linear ditch systems identified on aerial photographs to the northwest of the Site may represent earlier agricultural activity associated with pastoralism.

Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

- 4.12 While relatively little is known about early Iron Age activity in the vicinity, archaeologists have discovered a great deal of evidence of both middle and late Iron Age settlement and cultivation on the claylands. A middle to late Iron Age settlement was found during the construction of the A45 bypass to the northwest of the Site, where two middle Iron Age pits and ditches were discovered. A number of late Iron Age ditches and gullies, including one that probably formed part of a roundhouse, were recorded at the same location (Parry, 2006: 61).
- 4.13 Field walking carried out during the Raunds Area Project revealed scatters of late Iron Age pot sherds on the Boulder Clay ridges, evidence of manuring which indicates that arable crops are being cultivated on the full range of soils by the end of the period (Parry, 2006: 65). This evidence of extensive colonisation and cultivation suggest that by the 1st Century AD the formerly wooded claylands had been largely cleared of trees.

- 4.14 Further evidence of late Iron Age cultivation and settlement in the landscape has been identified approximately 200m beyond the southeastern extent of the study area in pasture east of Butts Road, where a farming settlement covering an area of 4 hectares was identified from earthworks and ditches.

Roman (43 – 410 AD)

- 4.15 Several of the scattered farmsteads established during the late Iron Age continued to flourish during the first two or three centuries of Roman rule, including the settlement situated to the southeast of Butts Road.
- 4.16 Archaeological evidence also suggests that a number of new sites may have been established on the claylands during the early Roman period. A gully dated by a single sherd of possible Roman pot discovered near Heritage Way, approximately 140m to the south of the Site may represent occupation activity (Figure 4: 4), while Roman pottery was also found in the garden of 39 Midland Road. It seems likely that much if not all of the unoccupied area of the Site was farmed or managed from the small settlements in the locality during the early Roman period.
- 4.17 Towards the end of the 2nd Century however, changes had begun to take place that affected the established patterns of cultivation and settlement on the Boulder Clay. Evidence of smaller midden scatters suggests that the cultivation of arable crops may have begun to decline, a process that appears to have been broadly contemporaneous with a marked decrease in activity at several of the clayland farmsteads. By the late Roman period the density of settlement across the entire area of the Raunds Area Project had declined to approximately 0.75 sites per square kilometre (Parry, 2006: 76), the decrease largely accounted for by the gradual withdrawal from the Boulder Clay.

Early Medieval/Saxon (410 – 1066 AD)

- 4.18 There is hardly any evidence for continuity of settlement on the Boulder Clay in the study area, and it is likely that a single early Saxon sherd discovered in spoil at the late Roman period site near Heritage Way approximately 50m south of the Site was residual (Figure 4: 5). This pattern of discontinuity has been observed throughout the Northamptonshire claylands during the period, during which the earliest Saxon settlers appear to have been drawn towards the permeable geologies of the Nene valley, where they established new settlements with little regard to existing forms in the landscape (Williamson, 2003: 14).
- 4.19 The attraction of hitherto undeveloped sites with readily available water supplies to early Saxon settlers has also been observed near Raunds. Archaeological evidence suggests that the earliest post-Roman settlements in the Raunds area developed at previously uninhabited locations in the valley of the Raunds Brook, where two pairs of occupation sites emerged on either side of the stream at north Raunds and at Thorpe End respectively during the 6th and 7th Centuries (Hall et al, 1988: 8; Parry, 2006: 223, 274).
- 4.20 At the north Raunds site evidence of early to mid-Saxon occupation was discovered on the east side of the valley at Burystead, where ditches and postholes indicative of timber structures were found between 100m and 150m south of the present Site (Figure 4: 6, 8 & 10). On the west side of the valley excavations at Furnells revealed a contemporaneous settlement comprising sunken-feature buildings and a group of postholes representing up to four timber buildings 200 m southwest of the Site (Figure 4: 11). This site appears to have been abandoned prior to the middle of the 7th Century, when settlement shifted approximately 100m southwards to a new site at Langham Road, where a small farm was established.
- 4.21 The latter settlement also appears to have been comparatively short-lived, and following its abandonment a number of posthole-built structures were erected within the boundaries of an entirely new ditched enclosure at Furnells in the mid-9th Century (Figure 4: 12, 13 & 14). Archaeological evidence of intensive

activity and occupation discovered at Burystead suggests that the latter became the focal point of activity on the east bank at around the same time (Figure 4: 8 & 9).

- 4.22 Towards the middle of the 10th Century, the layout of the village was radically re-planned. This process occurred elsewhere in Northamptonshire at around the same time, and it has been suggested that it may have been associated with administrative reorganisation following the Saxon re-conquest of the Danelaw in AD 917 (Brown & Foard, 1998: 84-92).
- 4.23 The re-planned settlement appears to have been based around a group of new high status buildings at Furnells. The main element of the complex was a 37.4m long 'Long Range' comprised of four large rooms including a hall at the northern end. A timber aisled hall replaced the latter in the second half of the 11th Century (Figure 4: 18, approximately 200m southwest of the Site), while a church and a cemetery were added during the late 10th or early 11th Centuries (Figure 4: 18). This church was itself enlarged during the 11th Century, when a number of the 10th Century secular buildings were also replaced (Figure 4: 15, 16 & 17). The complex was enclosed by an extensive rectilinear ditch system on the west bank of the Raunds Brook (Figure 4: 30, southwest of Plot B), while ditches on the east bank defined a regular arrangement of continuous plot boundaries that extended over a distance of at least 1.0 km (Parry, 2006: 223). Small farms or peasant holdings occupied several of the plots, while others appear never to have been occupied. Evidence of late Saxon timber buildings has been recorded on either side of the Brook at Langham Road and at Burystead, where six such structures were discovered (Figure 4: 22).
- 4.24 A scatter of late Saxon pottery identified during field walking between Providence House and Brooks Farm suggests that settlement may have extended as far northeast as the southern end of Brooks Road (Figure 4: 21).

Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 4.25 Between the Conquest and the Domesday survey of 1086, ownership of land in the township was divided between the Crown, Geoffrey de Mowbray, Bishop of Coutances and William Peverel (Williams & Martin, 2002: 593, 610). The Crown's initial holding consisted of a single virgate of land, which became part of the Duchy of Lancaster before the 14th Century (Salzman, 1937). Each of the three holdings were dominated by arable, while 20 acres were set aside as meadow to produce hay to feed the draft oxen of the plough teams.
- 4.26 The manorial descent is complex and in places obscure, although it is known that Geoffrey's holdings descended to Robert, later Earl of Gloucester in 1124 (Hall et al, 1988: 23). The principal manor of the Gloucester estates (later known as the Gloucester Fee) both during and after the Middle Ages was the manor of Furnells, which descended through the de Furneus, Trayley, Green and Catlyn families before a London landowner named Thomas Winston sold it to Sir William Langham of Walgrave in 1675 (Hall et al, 1988: 23-26; Salzman, 1937). During the second half of the 12th Century, a stone and timber manor house was built within the manorial complex at Furnells, replacing the earlier timber halls (Figure 4: 30). Both this house and the manorial church were demolished during the 14th Century, and a new manor house built in stone over the site of the churchyard, while stonework from one of the demolished structures was reused in at least one of the later buildings on the new Furnells site (Figure 4: 30).
- 4.27 The manor of Burystead was part of the Peverel holdings in 1086, passing to the Earls of Derby in 1200 (Hall et al, 1988: 13). In the 1260s, the manor was acquired by Edmund, First Earl of Lancaster, after which it was tenanted by a succession of local landowners. Following the Restoration Burystead was purchased by the Dolben family, in whose hands it remained until the death of the last of the line in 1814, after which it was subdivided and sold off.

- 4.28 Archaeological excavation has not revealed the location of the medieval Burystead manor, although it had been thought that the manorial complex stood in the vicinity of present-day Berrister Place. Investigations carried out during the 1980s have however revealed evidence of a grange (the manorial farm) and fragments of the foundations of a dovecote and a malting oven (Figure 4: 29; Parry, 2006: 221, 224). A group of farm buildings belonging to Lady Dolben shown at this location on the 1798 Enclosure Map are likely to have been post-medieval and were demolished after the Dolben estates were broken up during the 19th Century (Figure 4: 39). While the parish church of St Peter is located close to the Site of this late medieval grange, it is not known whether the church had manorial origins. The present Grade I Listed church developed from an aisleless 12th Century building, acquiring its tower, spire and a new chancel in the 13th Century and its aisles in the 14th Century.
- 4.29 The smallest manor in medieval Raunds originated amongst the holdings of William Peverel, possibly as an offshoot of Burystead Manor. Properly known as the Hall Manor, it was tenanted by the de Raunds family between the mid-12th and early 15th Centuries subsequently passing into the hands of the Gage family, after whom it became known thereafter (Hall et al, 1988: 27-28). Although it had been part of the Lancaster estates during the Middle Ages, by the late 16th Century it was part of the Gloucester Fee. Gage's Manor was purchased by the Langham family in 1661, in whose hands both it and the manor of Furnells remained when the open fields of Raunds were enclosed at the end of the 18th Century (ibid: 30-31; 37 Geo III, 1797). Gages Manor was situated on the Burystead promontory to the south of the church of St Peter, and an architectural survey of the present-day Manor House conducted as part of the Raunds Area Project indicated that parts of 15th Century solar survive within the fabric of the existing building (Parry, 2006: 225).
- 4.30 Archaeological evidence indicates that parts of the late Saxon tenement rows had been abandoned by the middle of the 12th Century, suggesting that settlement in the township had begun to coalesce into discrete clusters by this date (Parry, 2006: 224). One such cluster developed to the east of the church on the east side of the Raunds Brook (Figure 4: 24). Excavations have indicated that the areas between these clusters remained generally devoid of habitation throughout the period (e.g. Figure 4: 31).
- 4.31 While some parts of the planned late Saxon settlement appear to have experienced desertion during the period, the 12th and 13th Centuries represented a period of rapid demographic growth, which was reflected in Raunds by the emergence of a number of semi-dispersed hamlet-like settlements known as 'ends' (Parry, 2006: 222; Williamson, 2003: 75). There were five principal 'ends' in Raunds: North End (situated on either side of Brooks Road and known as Town End Green during the 18th Century), Middle End (which included the core area of settlement on the east bank of the stream and Rotton Row on the west), Nether End, Thorpe End and Higham End. It has been suggested that Brooks Road may have originated as a long green, with rectilinear settlement plots arranged along its boundaries (Parry, 2006: 224). North End Green itself was mentioned in a document of 1410 (Hall et al, 1988: 53).
- 4.32 Several elements of North End shown on the Enclosure Map of 1798 may have had medieval antecedents. A number of possible medieval or early post-medieval enclosures known as closes were observed during the site visit from Brooks Road within the boundaries of the Site (Figure 4: 25 & 26). A field survey carried out during the Raunds Area Project revealed evidence of a robbed building within the boundaries of a rectangular enclosure approximately 150m northeast of the Site beside the Raunds Brook (Figure 4: 27). The Enclosure Map depicts over twenty mainly rectilinear closes radiating outward from the southeast side of Brooks Road and from the north bank of the Brook. By the end of the 18th Century, settlement at North End was concentrated on either side of the road in the vicinity of present-day Brook Farm; however it is apparent from the Enclosure Map that the hamlet once extended further to the north and east.

- 4.33 By the middle of the 14th Century, open-field cultivation had reached its maximum extent on the Midlands claylands. Raunds was surrounded by an extensive fieldscape of six open fields divided into two three-field systems, which together comprised the largest open-field system in Northamptonshire (Hall et al, 1988: 61-62). A number of elements of this system have been identified in the fields to the north and east of the town, and it is possible that traces of the furlong patterns of North Hill Field (Figure 4: 32) have been preserved in the modern agricultural landscape approximately 250m north of the northern boundary of the Site. While much of the landscape has reverted to arable cultivation since the mid-20th Century, an area of upstanding medieval ridge and furrow earthworks has been preserved in an area of overgrown pasture north of New Barn Farm, approximately 100m north of the northwest boundary of the Site (Figure 4: 33).
- 4.34 Concentrations of medieval pottery sherds discovered at the top of North End contained hardly any examples of late medieval wares, suggesting that occupation had ceased there by the 15th Century (Parry, 2006: 224). Despite the depopulation and shrinkage that took place during and after the 14th Century, the open fields of Raunds remained unenclosed, ensuring that arable crops continued to be cultivated on the heavy clay soils into the 17th Century and beyond (Williamson, 2002: 24).

Post-Medieval and Modern (1539 to present)

- 4.35 During the 16th Century, a number of substantial houses were built in the southern half of Raunds, indicative of a growth in prosperity and status amongst the local gentry elite (Parry, 2006: 224, 236). Post-medieval rebuilding also took place in the northern half of the settlement after the mid-17th Century, when a number of new agricultural buildings were erected (e.g. Figure 4: 41 & 56) and houses and gardens were laid out on the west bank of the stream (Figure 4: 34 & 35). New building also took place on the east bank at Burystead, and a number of agricultural, domestic and parochial premises were built or rebuilt in the centre of the village during the early post-medieval period (Figure 4: 37, 39, 42 & 43). Providence House, a substantial Grade II listed property situated a short distance south of the shrunken hamlet of North End was originally constructed during the mid-17th Century on the site of the late medieval capital messuage of Furnells Manor (Figure 4: 55).
- 4.36 Further rebuilding took place during the 18th Century when the Grade II listed Berrister House was built (Figure 4: 57). Less grandiose development of the period included the construction of the Grade II Listed nos. 16 and 18 North Street, originally built as a single property during the mid-18th Century as part of the larger Knightons Row (Figure 4: 56). A smaller row of houses was built in North End at the end of the 18th Century. Known as Chambers Row, these houses included the surgery of Dr James Chambers, a local surgeon and apothecary who practised at the turn of the 19th Century (Figure 4: 58; not on SMR). Both Berrister and Providence Houses appear to have been enlarged during the early 19th Century.
- 4.37 Construction materials for the new buildings were extracted from pits and quarries along both sides of the valley of the Raunds Brook. The extraction of clay and limestone from marginal land surrounding the township had been taking place since the late Saxon period (e.g. Figure 4: 19 & 23), while lime and ironstone quarries continued to be major employers of local labour into the late 19th Century (Hall et al, 1988: 178; Parry, 2006: 225, 229).
- 4.38 While communal strip farming continued in the open fields that surrounded Raunds into the late 18th Century, several instances of enclosure took place before this date. Post-medieval field name evidence ('Park Close') suggests that a small 'park' of approximately 4 acres was created by the owners of Gages Manor east of present-day Park Road on the east side of Burystead, almost certainly through the enclosure of former arable land (Figure 4: 53; Hall et al, 1988: 70, 321; Parry, 2006: 229).

- 4.39 Despite these piecemeal enclosures, strip cultivation still continued to dominate the surrounding fieldscape at the end of the 18th Century. It had long been apparent that the multitude of scattered unhedged strips was ill-suited to either large-scale livestock or arable farming, although it was not until 1797 that local landowners managed to obtain an act for the enclosure of Raunds. Parliamentary enclosure imposed a new 'planned' agricultural landscape upon the parish in the years that followed, the impact of which is illustrated by the post-enclosure map sequence, which shows the development of a new road network, an entirely new landscape of rectilinear fields to the east and west of Raunds, and the emergence of several new farms. Farms built in the century after enclosure included New Barn Farm and the model Northdale Farm (Figure 4: 46, both of which are shown on Figures 6 and 7).
- 4.40 New Barn Farm was built upon former open-field land, while a pre-enclosure field boundary provided the alignment for the drive from Brick Kiln Road to the new farm. Northdale Farm was superimposed upon a number of the closes at the southern tip of the shrunken hamlet of North End, in the vicinity of the medieval Northdale Lane. The present-day farm buildings are situated in a plot formerly known as Brown's Orchard (Book of Claims, 1797: 2).
- 4.41 Although agriculture continued to be the mainstay of the local economy during much of the 19th Century, the development of the Northamptonshire footwear industry during the second half of the century provided employment for a growing proportion of the local workforce. While the majority of local boot and shoe manufacturers were based in the town itself, the Coggins shoe factory was established towards the end of the century approximately 20m to the south of the present Site (Figure 4: 47).
- 4.42 By 1841 the population of Raunds exceeded 1,600 inhabitants, rising to over 2,300 within twenty years. This growth in population was largely driven by industrial expansion, which in turn was made possible by improvements made to the local transport infrastructure, in particular the arrival of the railways in the mid-19th Century. The earliest railway to pass through the parish opened in 1845, while the first station stop to serve Raunds itself came into use in 1857.
- 4.43 Among the many beneficiaries of the improved transport network were the lime and brick industries, both of which flourished during the second half of the 19th Century. The commercial manufacture and distribution of bricks also became viable after the arrival of the railways. Between 1898 and 1974 bricks and tiles were manufactured at the Manor Brickworks, which was situated to the southwest of the present Site a short distance west of Manor Farm. A smaller brickworks was established towards the end of the 19th Century between Brick Kiln Road and New Barn Farm (Figure 4: 48-50); this is clearly indicated on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901 (Figure 7). Although no upstanding remains survive at the Site, earthworks exist in the pasture to the rear of the Brick Kiln Road frontage.
- 4.44 As the local population continued to grow, efforts were made to ensure that the provision of essential services, such as education, kept pace. A number of schools were founded, including a private girl's school at North End (Figure 4: 45), while the Raunds Council School was erected on Park Road in 1914.
- 4.45 Little change took place in the study area between the turn of the 20th Century and the late 1920s, though the small brickworks on Brick Kiln Road was abandoned before 1927, while allotment gardens were laid out on the north side of Brooks Road and to the south and east of Butts Road (Figure 8). Limited residential development appears to have resumed either side of the Second World War (Figures 8, 9 and 10), and a number of new properties were built along Butts Road, London Road and the newly laid-out streets to the west of Brook Street. By the mid-1970s residential infilling had begun to take place in the western part of the town between Marshall's Road and Brick Kiln Road (Figure 11). Less development took place in the northern and eastern areas of Raunds during this period, with the exception of the development of Mountbatten Way, which was in progress by the mid-1980s (Figure 11). Subsequent

development in the north-eastern quarter of the town has consisted primarily of piecemeal infilling of residential areas, while the Site itself has remained comparatively unaltered.

Sites of Uncertain Date

- 4.46 There are a small number of possible archaeological sites within the vicinity of the Site that cannot be ascribed to any particular historic period, and for which function or purpose is uncertain. Several of these sites have been identified through the interpretation of aerial photographs, whilst others were identified during the Raunds Area Project.
- 4.47 A number of undated quarry pits (Figure 4: 52) were observed during archaeological excavations at Burystead, and it is possible that these may date to any period since the mid to late-Saxon. A 'possible minor road' recorded during excavations in the same area shows up as a parch mark visible on the football pitch, and may be an earthwork associated with the manorial or agricultural complex at Burystead (Figure 4: 51).

5. Archaeological Potential and Significance

General

- 5.1 This desk based assessment has identified a number of known sites of archaeological potential within the Site and its surrounds, mainly relating to the late prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval landscapes.

Prehistoric

- 5.2 Very few Palaeolithic stone artefacts have been found in Northamptonshire, and none at all in the vicinity of Raunds. The potential for Palaeolithic archaeology is therefore considered to be low.
- 5.3 Any Palaeolithic material encountered would be of only regional significance.
- 5.4 No evidence of Mesolithic activity has been found within the study area. Although evidence of late Mesolithic woodland clearance has been identified on the floodplain of the River Nene to the west, it is likely that the Boulder Clay valley slopes and plateau of the study area remained heavily wooded during the period. Therefore, archaeological potential is considered to be low.
- 5.5 Any Mesolithic material encountered would be of only regional significance.
- 5.6 No archaeological evidence has been found to suggest that the Neolithic monument builders of the Nene valley either settled or cultivated the claylands to the east and northeast, and it is probable that woodland cover continued to dominate the study area. It is considered that the potential for Neolithic archaeology is low.
- 5.7 Any Neolithic material encountered would be of only regional significance.
- 5.8 By the middle Bronze Age agriculture had begun to spread beyond the slopes of the Nene valley to the adjacent Boulder Clay plateau. However, while an extensive pastoral regime developed upon the permeable geology of the Nene valley during the late Bronze Age, the extent to which Bronze Age people exploited the claylands to the east is unknown, and it is possible that the area remained sparsely utilised even at the end of the period. Some archaeological evidence of Bronze Age activity was discovered during excavations in the centre of Raunds in the 1980s and it is possible a number of features identified by aerial survey, including a possible round barrow 440m west of New Barn Farm may also be associated with late Bronze Age land use in the vicinity. Therefore, the potential for Late Bronze Age remains are considered to be low to moderate. Any Bronze Age material encountered would be of regional significance.
- 5.9 A number of middle to late Iron Age settlement sites were discovered on the local Boulder Clay during the construction of the A45 bypass. Evidence of late Iron Age cultivation in the vicinity has been discovered in the form of scatters of potsherds, and it is possible that by the end of the period much of the study area was farmed. Settlement appears to have taken the form of isolated enclosed farmsteads, dispersed across an organised landscape of fields and livestock enclosures. Earthwork remnants of a late Iron Age farming settlement survive 200m to the southeast of the study area in pasture east of Butts Road, and it is possible that a number of undated prehistoric enclosures identified by aerial photography in the same location may also have been associated with late Iron Age land use. Therefore, the archaeological potential for Iron Age activity is considered low to moderate.

- 5.10 Any Iron Age material encountered would be of only local to regional significance.

Roman

- 5.11 The late pre-Roman Iron Age pattern of land use and settlement distribution continued into the second Century of Roman rule. Most of the farming settlements established during the late Iron Age survived into the Roman period, including the farmstead east of Butts Road, while new sites were established beyond the boundary of the study area. A mixed-agricultural economy flourished until the late 2nd Century, after which the area under arable cultivation appears to have begun to shrink. Though the reasons for this development are unclear it appears to have been part of a wider retreat of settlement and cultivation from the claylands during the later Roman period, which saw the density of settlement drop from a peak of one settlement per square kilometre in the 2nd Century to 0.75 sites per square kilometre during the 4th Century. Therefore, the archaeological potential for the earlier Roman period is considered to be moderate, while that for the late Roman period is low to moderate.
- 5.12 The discovery of any Roman material would be of only local significance.

Saxon

- 5.13 Following the late Roman retreat from the Boulder Clay the earliest Saxon settlers appear to have ignored earlier habitation sites, choosing to settle at previously uninhabited locations where water was readily available. During the 6th and 7th Centuries, small farmsteads were established on the east bank of the Raunds Brook at Burystead and on the west at Furnells. In common with early Saxon settlements elsewhere, both were abandoned during the 7th Century as their occupants moved to new sites further south. The potential for archaeology associated with early to middle Saxon settlement in the Site is therefore considered to be low.
- 5.14 The tendency towards localised settlement drift stabilised after the middle of the 9th Century, when a small number of sites became more-or-less fixed. Both Furnells and Burystead were reoccupied and the former became the focus for the wholesale replanning of the village during the mid-10th Century. A new complex of substantial high status timber buildings was built at Furnells, a precursor of the late Saxon manor. At the same time as the Furnells proto-manor was built, a linear settlement consisting of a regular linear arrangement of continuous plot boundaries was established on either side of the Brook, possibly as far north as the southern end of Brooks Road. It is not known whether late Saxon settlement extended into the area defined by the present Site boundary, where fewer and less intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place than in the area to the south. Therefore, potential for archaeology associated with late Saxon settlement is considered to be low to moderate.
- 5.15 Environmental evidence indicates that the surrounding landscape was farmed throughout the period, with arable cultivation predominating by the 11th Century. Aerial photographs indicate that long strip furlongs were established to the west of Raunds during the late Saxon period, a precursor of the open-field system that characterised the surrounding fieldscape until the end of the 18th Century. No comparable evidence has been identified within the study area, although medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow has been observed. The potential for archaeological evidence of late Saxon agriculture is therefore considered as low to moderate.
- 5.16 Any Saxon material encountered would be of only local significance.

Medieval

- 5.17 By the middle of the 12th Century, parts of the late Saxon settlement had been deserted, leading to the development of discrete clusters of settlement known as 'ends', semi-dispersed hamlet-like units spread along the Brook Street–Brooks Road axis. Brooks Road itself may have originated as a linear green, surrounded on either side by the settlement plots and small enclosures that comprised the medieval North End (later known as Town End Green). Post-medieval maps and recent archaeological fieldwork indicate that earthwork remains of the shrunken medieval settlement were preserved in post-medieval pasture, indicating that the potential for medieval archaeology in the environs of the former settlement is considered as moderate to high.
- 5.18 The six open-fields that surrounded Raunds comprised the largest open-field system in Northamptonshire. Aerial photography and field walking have confirmed that a number of elements of the three North End Fields have been preserved in the post-enclosure fieldscape within or adjoining the boundaries of the Site, while early 20th Century photographs showed extensive survival of ridge and furrow in the study area on the north side of Brick Kiln Road. Therefore a high potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval agricultural features is given.
- 5.19 Any medieval material encountered would be of only local significance.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.20 Although the open-fields survived until the end of the 18th Century, piecemeal enclosure took place in the areas to the east and northeast of Raunds, and evidence of a number of these closes is preserved in present-day field boundaries on either side of Brooks Road. When parliamentary enclosure finally took place an entirely new landscape of regular roads and rectilinear field boundaries was established, together with a number of new farms, including Northdale Farm, which was built over a number of earlier closes, presumably necessitating the demolition of the buildings that stood there when the Enclosure Map was surveyed in 1798. The potential for post-medieval archaeology across the Site is therefore considered as moderate to high, whilst that associated with post-medieval enclosure (both parliamentary and piecemeal) on either side of Brooks Road is considered as high.
- 5.21 Following the arrival of the railway in the mid-19th Century, the industrial base of Raunds expanded dramatically. The Northamptonshire shoe-making industry gained a foothold in the town during the period, while at least one factory was established towards the end of the century on Midland Road, approximately 20m south of the southern boundary of the Site. The potential for 19th and 20th Century industrial archaeology at the above location is therefore considered as moderate to high.
- 5.22 Any post-medieval or modern material encountered would be of only local significance.

6. Impact on the Buried Archaeological Deposits

Previous Land Use

- 6.1 Potential impacts upon archaeological remains caused by previous land-use must also be considered given that previous impacts have the potential to affect the survival of archaeological deposits. A number of low-moderate previous impacts that may have affected the archaeological potential of the Site have been identified, the most widespread of which is likely to be medieval and post-medieval ploughing in the former North End fields. In addition, the process of parliamentary enclosure, which involved the creation of new fields, hedgerows and roads, is likely to have had an impact upon the archaeological resource. Historical maps indicate that there are a number of impacts which may have had a more localised effect on earlier archaeology, including the construction of Northdale Farm and the small brickworks beside Brick Kiln Road. Quarrying associated with the brickworks may have taken place in the vicinity, although the extent of this is unknown. It is not known whether any of the structures associated with either of these sites had basements or cellars, although it is considered unlikely.
- 6.2 Some localised impacts are expected upon archaeological remains predating the medieval and post-medieval periods at the above-mentioned sites and therefore previous impacts on the Site are considered to be low to moderate.

Potential Impact of Northdale End

- 6.3 Northdale End will provide a distinctive, connected, integrated and sustainable addition to Raunds - a natural extension of the town's historic linear spine, The High Street, centred on the valley of the Raunds Brook and contained within its shallow basin (see paragraphs 1.5-1.8 above).
- 6.4 A small number of known and potential archaeological features have been identified within the Site. These include a probable medieval house platform on the west side of Brooks Road (Figure 4: 37) and an area of medieval closes/ house platforms to the east of Brooks Road (Figure 4: 38). The post-enclosure Northdale Farm (Figure 4: 70) is to be retained. The house platform on the west side of Brooks Road and the house platforms and closes to the east of Brooks Road are currently located within proposed 'green' areas on the Site. However, any intrusive elements such as flood attenuation or landscaping in these areas could affect these archaeological features; the extent of any impact being dependent on the final detailed proposals for any such works.
- 6.5 The excavation of service trenches and connections can potentially cause localised impacts upon buried archaeological remains. Initial groundworks, such as the creation of general 'formation levels', and the setting out and consolidation of access roads for plant and machinery, can potentially impact to a greater or lesser degree upon likely potential buried archaeological remains, depending upon the nature and extent of these works.
- 6.6 Options under consideration for the foundations of the new structures are presently unknown. It is presumed that the depth of overburden on the Site is likely to be c. 0.50 m deep (based on general ploughsoil depths).

7. Mitigation

- 7.1 ~~Prior to commencement of work on site it is recommended that further archaeological investigation is undertaken to supplement existing knowledge and understanding of the nature, extent and survival of the archaeological resource at Northdale End.~~
- 7.2 The extent of such further archaeological investigation ~~should be agreed with the planning archaeologist~~ at Northampton County Council as the detailed design for Northdale End progresses.
- 7.3 In order to ~~mitigate the likely effects of the proposals on the setting of Providence House (Grade II Listed), screening could be provided along this boundary.~~ The design and location of new buildings will also take into account the visual aspects of impact on setting. Mitigation may comprise of the use of materials which are appropriate and sympathetic to those used for listed buildings. Design of new buildings will respect the existing heritage assets, and consideration of views to and from these features will be given. Consultation with English Heritage will also be carried out in order to establish the appropriateness of the final mitigation measures proposed, as the detailed design for Northdale End progresses.

8. Conclusions

- 8.1 This desk based assessment aims to identify the potential for the occurrence of archaeological remains at Northdale End, the probable period from which they date and the type of remains that could be expected. In addition, both the likelihood of the survival of these remains and the possible impact of the proposed development upon them has been considered. The report has also provided a proposed outline mitigation strategy for the development.
- 8.2 Archaeological evidence suggests that ~~late Bronze Age~~ farmers were the earliest settlers to leave a mark on the landscape in the Raunds area, although at present understanding of the nature and extent of Bronze Age activity on the Boulder Clay plateau during the period remains incomplete. During the mid to late Iron Age, farmers imposed a regimented agricultural landscape characterised by fields, livestock enclosures and dispersed farmsteads, a pattern of land-use and settlement distribution which persisted well into the Roman period. This mixed-agricultural economy flourished until the late 2nd Century AD, when both settlement and cultivation began to retreat from the claylands. Though settlement may have persisted on a small-scale in the valley of the Raunds Brook, by the end of the Roman period the clayland plateau appears to have been effectively abandoned. There is ~~low to moderate potential for remains of prehistoric or Roman date~~ on the Site, which are considered to be of only local to regional significance.
- 8.3 During the ~~early Saxon period~~, settlers established short-lived habitation sites in the valley of the Raunds Brook, while late Saxon replanning established a permanent linear settlement in the valley. By the end of the period, two probable manorial centres had been established on either side of the brook at Burystead and Fumells. There is a ~~low potential for remains of early Saxon date~~ on the Site and a low-moderate potential for remains of late Saxon date on the Site, which are considered to be of only local significance.
- 8.4 Though much of the Site was probably farmland at the eve of the Conquest, by the 12th Century the planned late-Saxon settlement had been replaced by a number of distinct settlement nuclei known as 'ends'. North End (or Town End Green) probably developed around the linear green later known as Brooks Road, although it experienced partial desertion and abandonment during the late Middle Ages. Medieval house platforms were preserved in post-medieval pasture, whilst ancient enclosures have survived to the present in the form of field (close) boundaries on either side of Brooks Road. There is a ~~moderate to high potential for remains of medieval date on the site~~, particularly on and around the house platforms, but these are considered to be of ~~only local significance~~.
- 8.5 Parliamentary enclosure at the end of the 18th Century transformed the surrounding fieldscape, though elements of the earlier open-field system have been preserved in pasture north of the post-enclosure New Barn Farm. 19th Century industrial development also impacted upon the study area, and elements of one of a number of local brickworks may survive on the north side of Brick Kiln Road. ~~There is moderate-high archaeological potential for post-medieval and modern archaeology in the study area, which are considered to be of only local significance.~~
- 8.6 Development of Northdale End will not ~~result in the loss of any Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Scheduled Monuments~~; neither is it likely to significantly affect the setting of these features.
- 8.7 Further evaluation and consultation with the County Archaeologist and English Heritage will need to be undertaken to agree the final details of the ~~mitigation strategies~~, as the detailed design for Northdale End progresses.

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Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Illustrative Plan of Northdale End Proposals

Figure 3: Geological Survey Map of Northdale End

Figure 4: Cultural Heritage Sites (Sites and Monument Record)

Figure 5: Faden's County Map of 1779, 1791 Edition

Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1" to 1 Mile, 1882-7

Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1901

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Revised Edition, 1927

Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition, 1951

Figure 10: Ordnance Survey, 1958

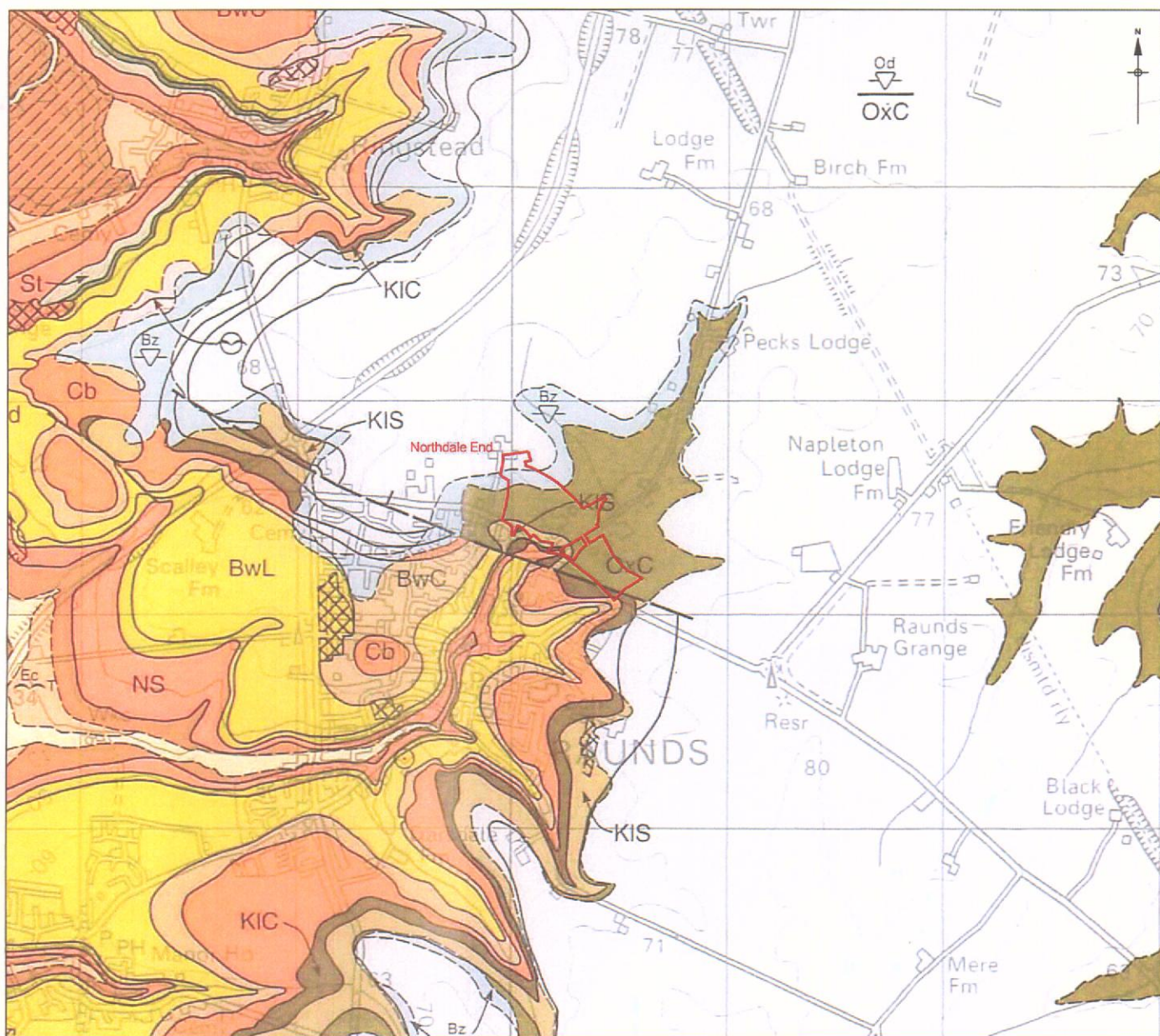
Figure 11: Ordnance Survey, 1974/84

Figure 12: Location of Archaeological Investigations, 1985-1992



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Figure 2
Illustrative Plan of Northdale End Proposals
1:5,000 at A4



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Key to geological deposits

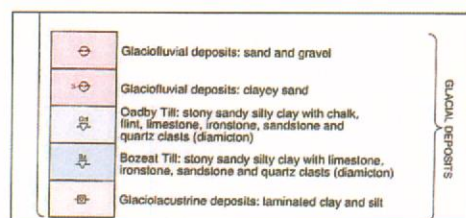
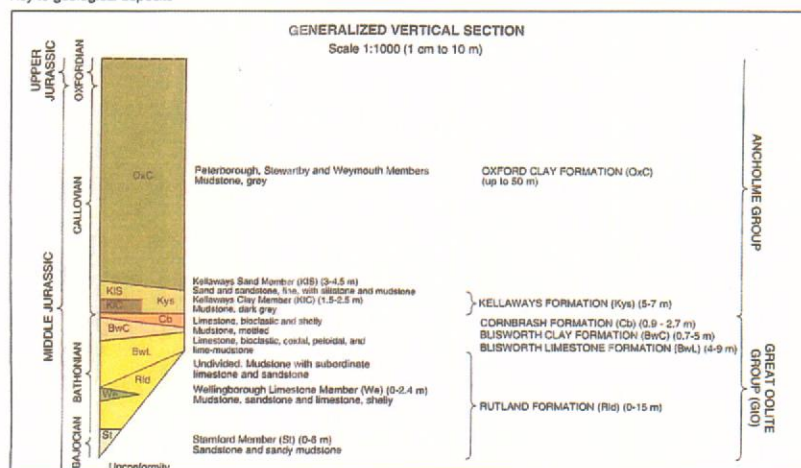
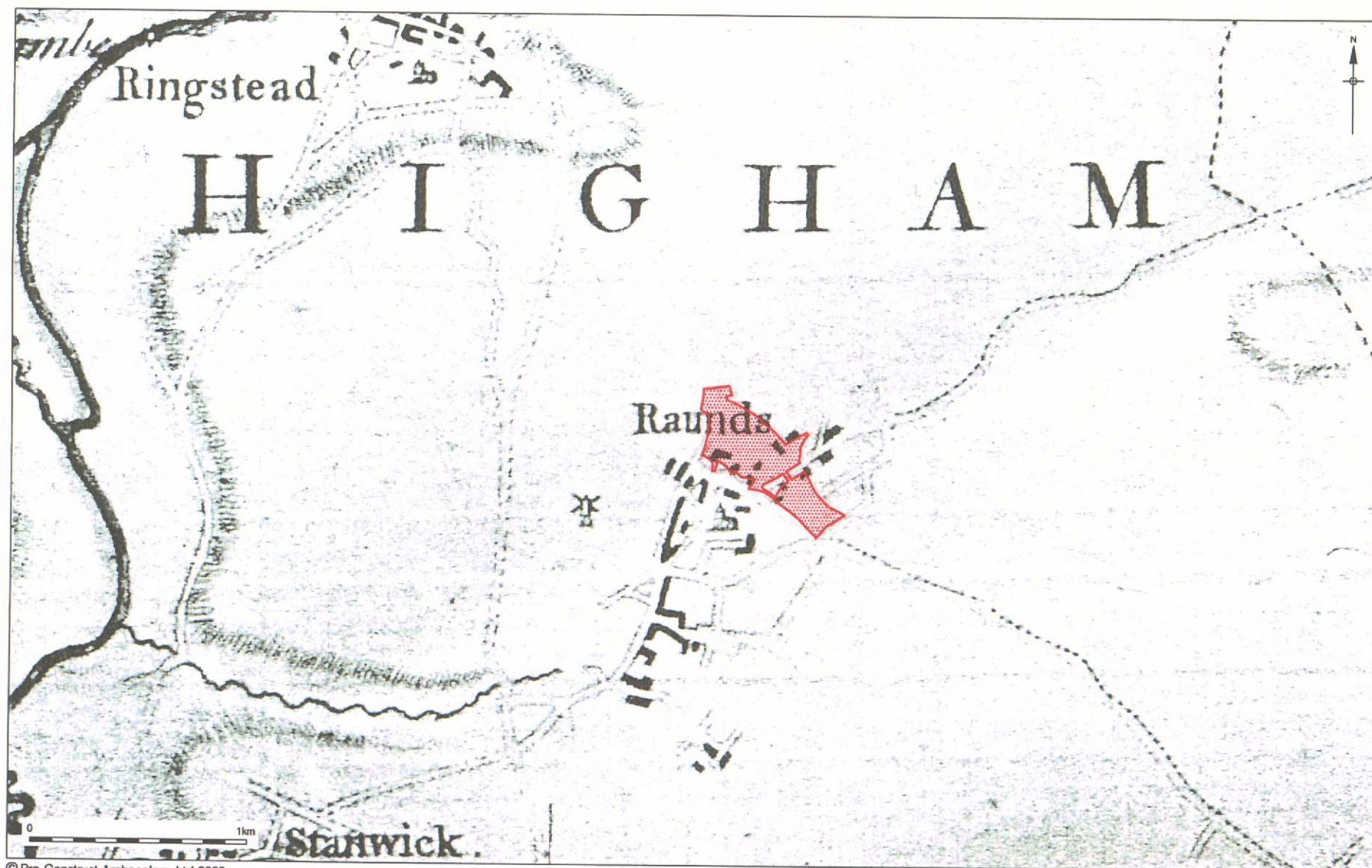


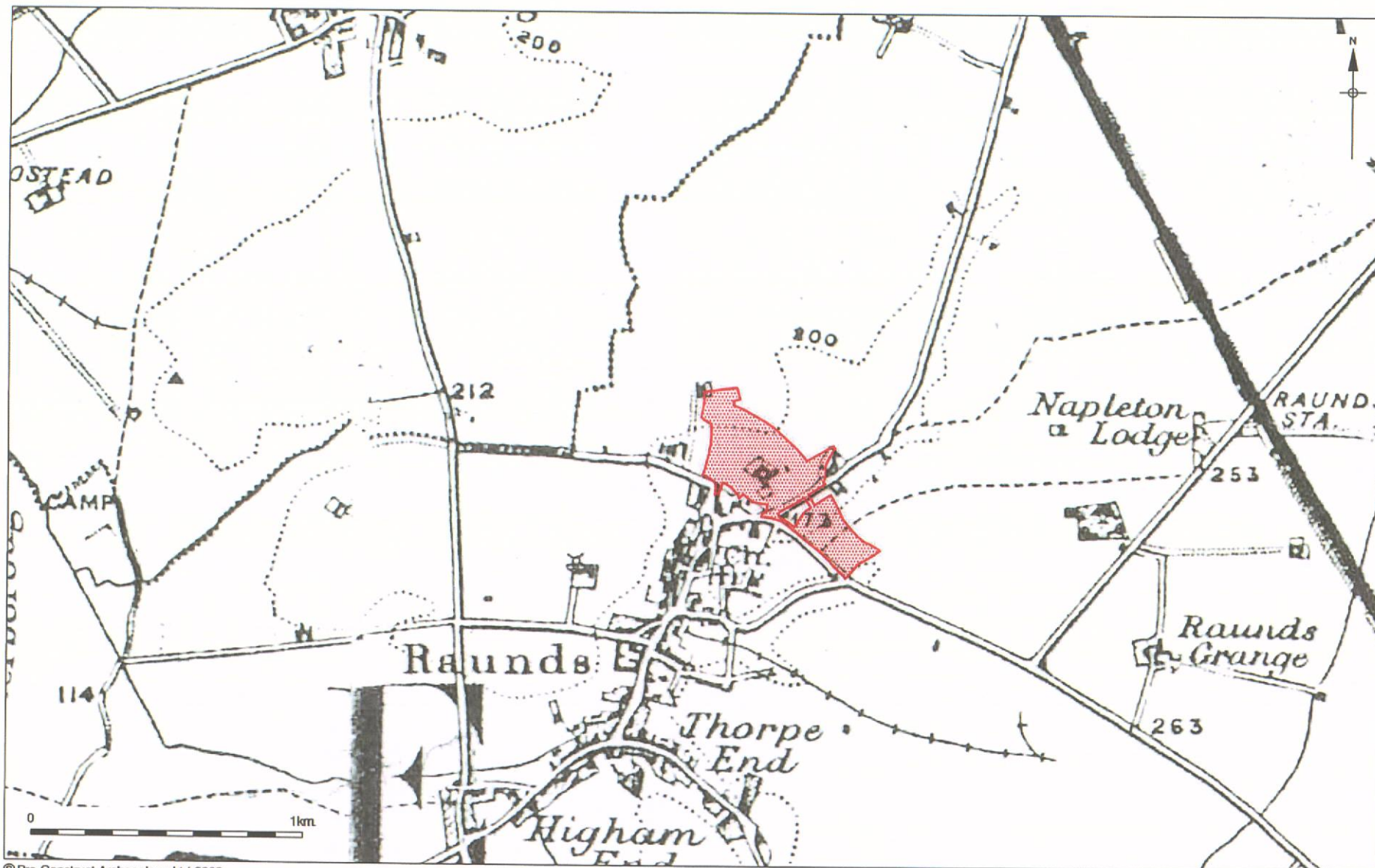
Figure 3
Site location showing geology of the area
1:20,000 at A3





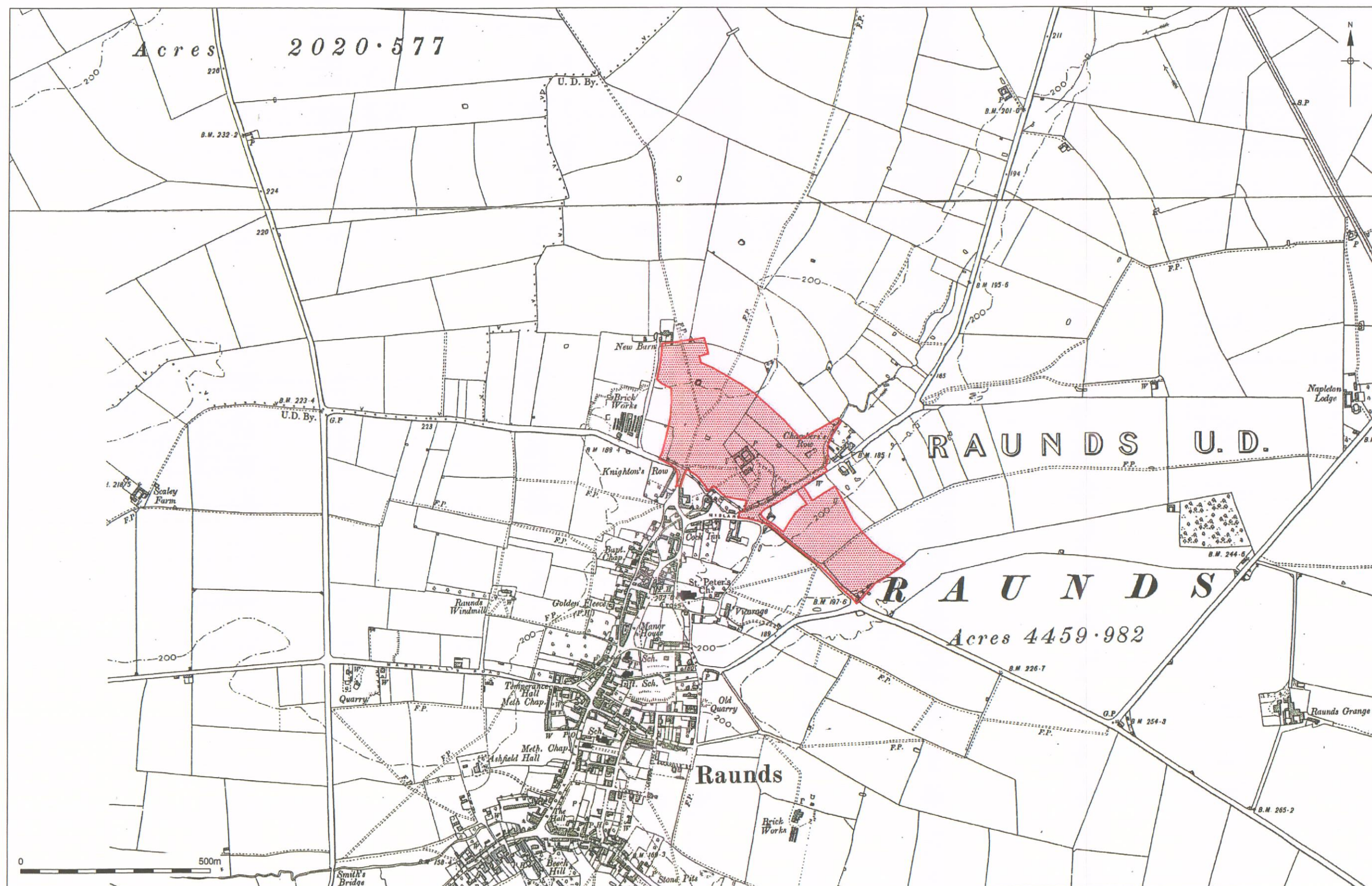
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Figure 5
Faden's County Map of 1779, 1791 Edition
1:25,000 at A4



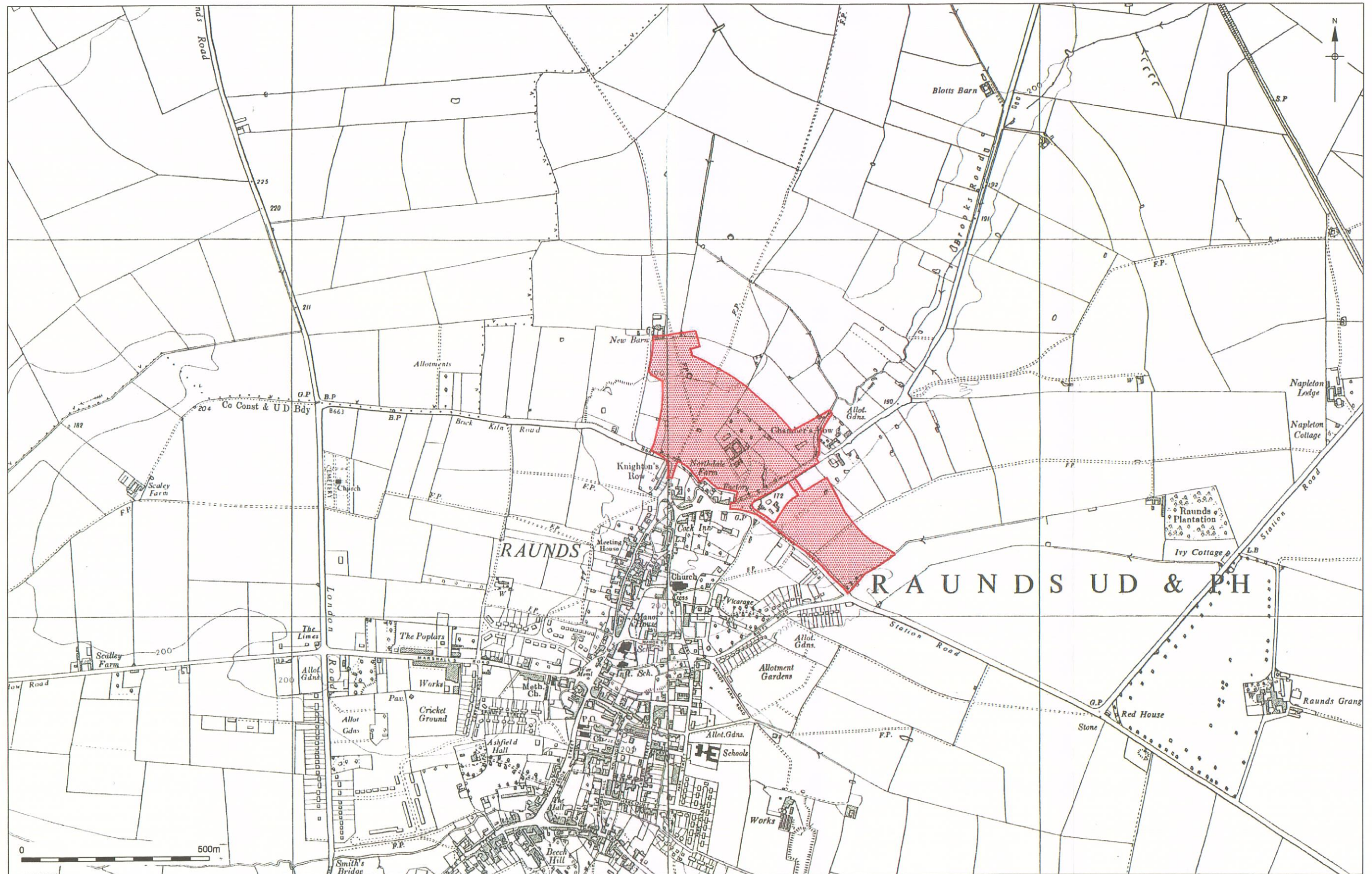
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Figure 6
Ordnance Survey 1" to 1 mile, 1882-7
1:20,000 at A4



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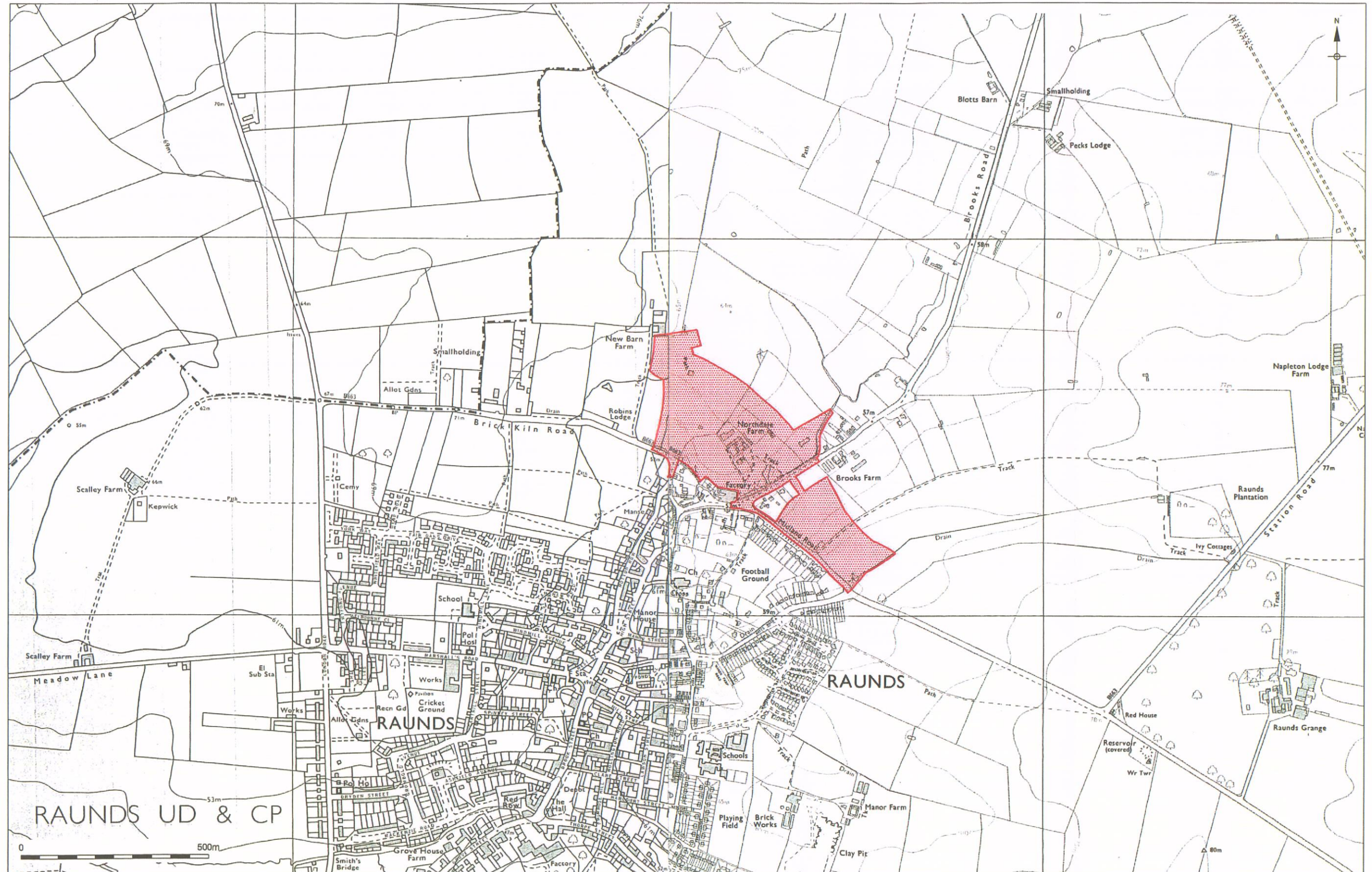
Figure 7
Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1901
1:10,000 at A3



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Figure 10
Ordnance Survey, 1958
1:10,000 at A3

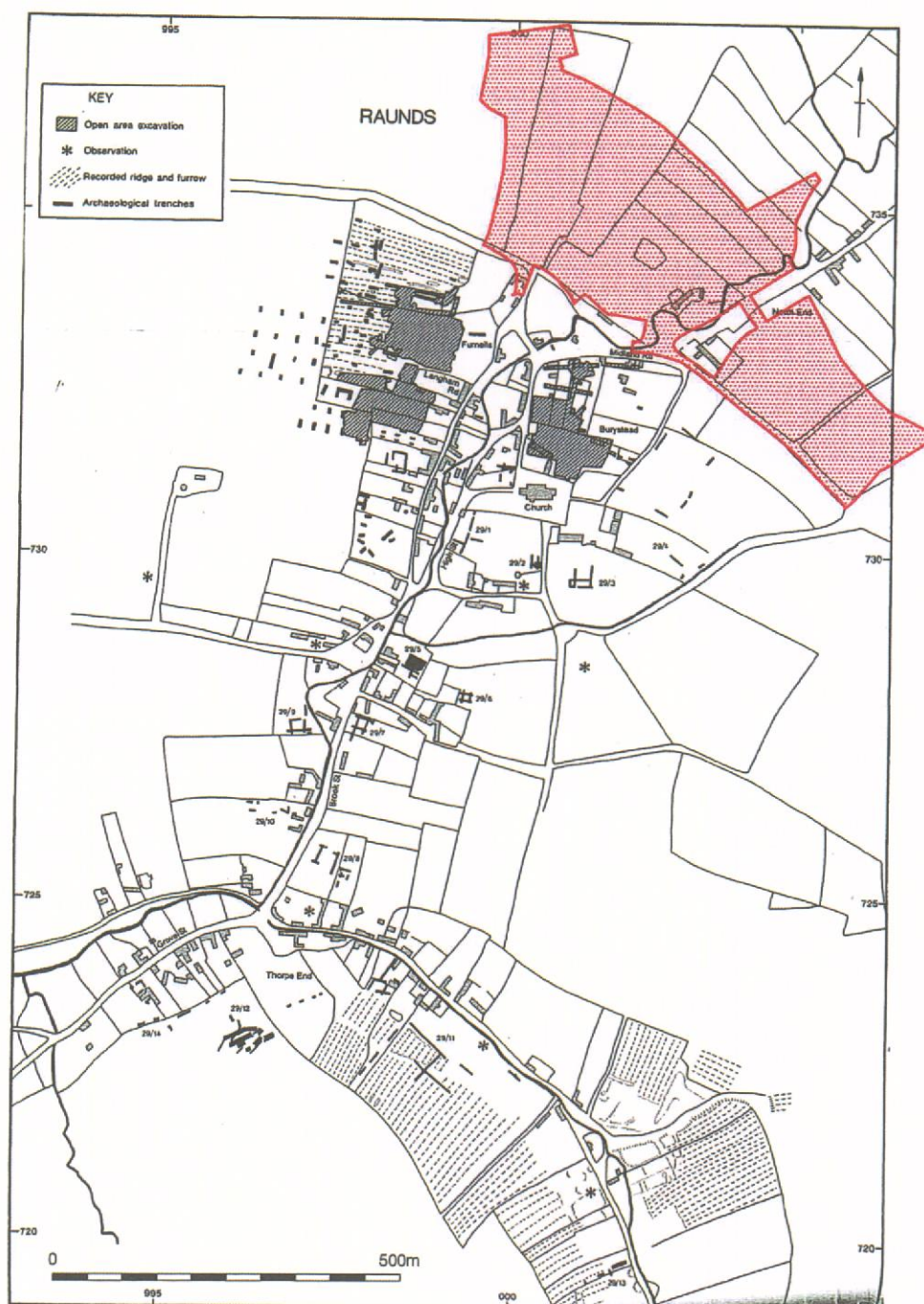




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Figure 11
Ordnance Survey, 1974/84
1:10,000 at A3



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Figure 12
Location of Archaeological Investigations, 1985-1992
taken from Parry, S. 2006
1:10,000 at A4

Appendix 1 - Sites and Monuments Records

Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
Prehistoric							
1	TL 00079 73109	MNN4329	1805	Undefined Bronze Age Activity	SITE	Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC	None recorded
2	TL 0008 7311	MNN2104 7	1805/0/1	Probable Bronze Age Ditch	DITCH	Bronze Age - 2350 BC? to 701 BC?	Trial excavation undertaken in 1982. A trench measuring 2 m x 6 m was excavated. A ditch and a Bronze Age Beaker were recovered. Excavation by G Foard.
3	SP 9986 7331	MNN6639	5501	Possible Prehistoric Activity	SITE?	Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD	None recorded
		MNN2548 7	5501/0/0	Unstratified Prehistoric Flints	Unstratified Prehistoric Flints	Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD	Finds from excavations of 1977-82. Two barbed and tanged arrowheads.
Roman							
4	TL 0020 7315	MNN3601 0	8371/0/1	Possible Romano-British Gully	GULLY	Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?	Within Trench 2 there was a gully. Excavation found one possible sherd of Roman pottery.
	TL 0020 7315	MNN7644	8371	Possible Romano-British/Early Saxon Activity	SITE?	Early Roman to Early Saxon - 43 AD? to 649 AD?	None recorded
Saxon/ Early Medieval							
5	TL 0024 7316	MNN3601 2	8371/0/0	Unstratified Sherd of Early Saxon Pottery	FINDSPOT	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	From Trench 4 there was found a sherd of Early Saxon pottery on the spoil heap.
6	TL 00069 73250	MNN2021 6	1301/0/28	Early Saxon to Post Medieval Settlement	POST HOLE; BUILDING; DITCH	Early Saxon to Post Medieval - 410 AD? to 1749 AD?	Major excavation of 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. Early Saxon to post medieval settlement. Postholes included timber structures. In the medieval and post medieval the area was

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
7				Features			mostly agricultural with small brick buildings.
	TL 00069 73250	MNN2023 4	1301/0/55	Possible Saxon/Medieval Boundary Ditches	BOUNDARY DITCH	Early Saxon to Late Medieval - 410 AD to 1539 AD	Major excavation of 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. Early Saxon to post medieval settlement. Postholes included timber structures and drainage/boundary ditches.
	TL 0006 7325	MNN2023 8	1301/0/56	Saxon Quarry Pits	EXTRACTIVE PIT	Early Saxon/Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD	Major excavation of 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. Early Saxon to post medieval settlement and Saxon quarry
	TL 00069 73200	MNN2024 4	1301/0/65	Early Saxon Timber Building	BUILDING	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	Excavation of 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. Early Saxon postholes included a timber structure partially exposed in the southwest corner of the trench. Large quantities of pottery were recovered.
	TL 00069 73200	MNN2024 8	1301/0/79	Middle Saxon Quarry Pit	EXTRACTIVE PIT	Middle Saxon - 650 AD to 849 AD	None recorded.
8	TL 00069 73200	MNN2024 9	1301/0/93	Middle Saxon Buildings	BUILDING	Middle Saxon - 650 AD to 849 AD	None recorded.
	TL 00069 73200	MNN2024 5	1301/0/94	Middle Saxon Plots Containing Structures & Quarry Pits	BOUNDARY; EXTRACTIVE PIT; POST HOLE	Middle Saxon - 650 AD to 849 AD	Excavation 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. Intensive middle Saxon occupation. Long, narrow ditches possibly represent boundaries of plots of land. Postholes indicate small timber buildings or fences within the plots. Also limestone and clay quarrying.
	TL 00069 73200	MNN2690 4	1301/1/8	C9th & C10th Enclosures With Quarrying	ENCLOSURE; EXTRACTIVE PIT	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon - 800 AD to 999 AD	Excavation of 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. C9th-10th network of long, narrow ditches laid out in rectilinear plots of land. Possibly the origins of the medieval tenements. No significant timber buildings within, but stone quarrying of the same period.
9	TL 00085 73195	MNN2024 1	1301/31	Possible C8th/9th Bronze Working	BRONZE WORKING SITE	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon - 700 AD to 899 AD	Possible metal working site suggested by finds of broken crucible and bronze slag located within one of the postholes.
10	TL 00085 73115	MNN2024 3	1301/1/5	Postholes, Ditches & Pits	DITCH; PIT; POSTHOLE	Early/ Middle Saxon to Late Medieval -	Trial excavation of 1982 by G. Foard. Trench 6m x 2m. Postholes, ditches and pits revealed along with early-middle Saxon and late

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Type	Date Range	Description
11						450 AD? to 1539 AD?	Saxon and Medieval pot sherds.
	SP 99805 73305	MNN2020 1	1301/0/9	C6th/7th Postholes	POST HOLE	Early Saxon to Middle Saxon - 500 AD to 699 AD	Trial trenching by D. Windell in 1983. Raunds Furnells North. C6th-7th AD postholes and gullies. Fieldwork revealed several late Saxon and Medieval pits which were probably small quarries. Among other features were a long gully and several postholes of the later 6th-7th centuries suggest that contemporary occupation extended west beyond the limits of the Furnells site.
12	SP 99867 73320	MNN1166 67	1301/21	Middle-Late Saxon Settlement Enclosure	ENCLOSURE	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon - 800 AD to 925 AD	A ditched enclosure 35 m x 35 m and internal buildings have been assigned a provisional C9th-early C10th date. The trench edge to the north and east roughly delimits the extent of contemporary occupation.
13	SP 99861 73326	MNN1166 68	1301/21/1	Building A (Middle-Late Saxon)	BUILDING	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon - 800 AD to 925 AD	Building A was represented by a series of rock cut features. The building was a bow sided structure 19 m x 6.8 m orientated north-south. The width across the end of the building being c.1m narrower than across the centre. The walls were set in a series of trenches width c.60cm, depth reaching a maximum of 0.5 m. Within the trenches were stone packings placed at approximately 0.3 m intervals. One possible entrance has been defined off centre in the eastern side. Also evidence of possible external buttress posts. Internal features were confined to four postholes.
	SP 99870 73327	MNN1166 69	1301/21/2	Building B (Middle-Late Saxon)	BUILDING	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon - 800 AD to 925 AD	Building B was an imposing structure and would have been a dwelling house. The structure appears to have been substantially repaired or rebuilt. It is possible that the construction method, the evidence suggests a dwelling and byre. The building was 12 m long x 6 m wide, orientated east-west. Eight regularly spaced sets of double postholes form the north and south sides. Along each side the two central postholes are larger, and possibly represent the entrances to the structure. The gable ends of the building are represented by three doubled postholes, with another set of three posts placed on the inside c.1m from the west end and 2 m from the east end indicating a possible hipped roof. The eastern set of postholes also formed the base for a hearth, or a fire canopy.

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
15	SP 99845 73286	MNN1166 64	1301/0/102	Building F	BUILDING	Late Saxon to Early Medieval - 900 AD to 1099 AD	{1} Structures believed to be contemporary with the period III church were still under excavation when this interim note was published. Three complete buildings were uncovered, with a further building awaiting excavation. All buildings were constructed with a continuous bedding trench and traces of postholes in the base. Entrances are represented by short lengths of deeper set slots associated with postholes. Internal features include single postholes. The largest structure Building F was 11.5 m long x 6 m wide.
16	SP 99841 73291	MNN1166 65	1301/0/103	Building G	BUILDING	Late Saxon to Early Medieval - 900 AD to 1099 AD	{1} Structures believed to be contemporary with the period III church were still under excavation when this interim note was published. Three complete buildings were uncovered, with a further building awaiting excavation. All buildings were constructed with a continuous bedding trench and traces of postholes in the base. Entrances are represented by short lengths of deeper set slots associated with postholes. Internal features include single postholes. Building G measured 4.64 m x 4.9 m, it cuts the backfill of the earlier enclosure ditch. The apparent confining of the buildings within the old enclosure ditch suggests there was a recognition of its previous extent.
17	SP 99849 73288	MNN1166 66	1301/0/104	Building R	BUILDING	Late Saxon to Early Medieval - 900 AD to 1099 AD	{1} Structures believed to be contemporary with the period III church were still under excavation when this interim note was published. Three complete buildings were uncovered, with a further building awaiting excavation. All buildings were constructed with a continuous bedding trench and traces of postholes in the base. Entrances are represented by short lengths of deeper set slots associated with postholes. Internal features include single postholes. Building R measured 5.31m x 4.33m. The apparent confining of the buildings within the old enclosure ditch suggests there was a recognition of its previous extent.
18	SP 99855 73305	MNN3441 8	1301/0/81	Probable Late Saxon Aisled Hall	AISLED BUILDING	Late Saxon - 850 AD to 1065 AD	None recorded.

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
	SP 9988 7330	MNN8873	1301/3	Fumells Church	CHURCH	Late Saxon to Early Medieval - 850 AD? to 1199 AD?	Remains of a late Saxon/early medieval church were later incorporated into a C14th manor house.
	SP 9988 7330	MNN2690 7	1301/3/1	Late Saxon/Early Medieval Church	CHURCH BUILDING	Late Saxon to Early Medieval - 950 AD? to 1199 AD?)	During the latter half of the C10th, two earlier buildings were replaced by the construction of a stone church. During the 11th Century the church was replaced and enlarged. The two churches of periods II and III, other buildings associated with the church were discovered during excavation.
	SP 9988 7330	MNN2025 6	1301/3/2	Fumells Churchyard	CHURCHYARD; INHUMATION	Late Saxon to Early Medieval - 950 AD? to 1199 AD?	{1} Study of medieval skeletons (including those from Raunds) reveals that environmental air pollution was serious enough to damage the health of the population. At Raunds maxillary sinuses were found in 42 per cent of the skeletons from Raunds (of which 67 percent of these cases were said to have been caused by environmental as opposed to dental
19	SP 99875 73304	MNN2690 6	1301/2/4	C10-12th Quarry Pits	EXTRACTIVE PIT	Late Saxon to Early Medieval - 900 AD? to 1199 AD?	Trial trench 1983, Fumells North. Excavation by D.Windell. Ridge and furrow was profiled. C10th-C12th quarry pits were revealed. Also C12th-C13th gullies and a small timber post arrangement, possibly a pen. Limited medieval stratigraphy. A series of pits and gullies indicate building sand quarrying and possibly an as yet unidentified industrial process. Fieldwork revealed several late Saxon and Medieval pits which were probably small quarries.
20	TL 0020 7315	MNN3601 1	1301/0/109	Possible Late Saxon Pit or Ditch	PIT?; DITCH?	Late Saxon - 850 AD? to 1065 AD?	{1} In Trench 2 a pit or ditch was partially excavated. A single late Saxon sherd of pottery was recovered. {2} Medieval occupation, evaluation by S. Parry.
21	TL 003 733	MNN3313 2	1301/0/42	Possible Late Saxon/Medieval Buildings	BUILDING; POTTERY SCATTER; STONE SCATTER	Late Saxon to Late Medieval - 850 AD to 1539 AD	Late Saxon, medieval and late medieval surface scatter of pottery and limestone fragments may represent the presence of buildings. A decline in the quantity of pottery towards the Back Lane may suggest the limit of settlement with intensive agricultural activity along the Back Lane.
22	TL 0007 7315	MNN8871	1301/1	Burystead Manor	MANOR	Late Saxon to Post Medieval - 850 AD? to 1749 AD?	Late Saxon activity, with medieval and later settlement, excavation by M Audouy.

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
Medieval							
23	TL 0025 7300	MNN2022 4	1301/0/39	18-19 Medieval Limestone Quarries	QUARRY	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1749 AD?	Trial excavation; 1988; Raunds Survey; 18-19 limestone quarries over 2 m deep discovered; sufficient areas bedrock survived to establish area unoccupied prior to quarrying; 3 sherds medieval pottery recovered from spoil.
24	TL 00225 73175	MNN2022 5	1301/0/40	Probable Medieval Features	DITCH; GULLY; PIT; POST HOLE	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Trial excavation of 1989 as part of The Raunds Survey. Seven trenches were opened in the football field. Two shallow pits, a small gully and a posthole were revealed. Also a possible pond which had recently been backfilled. A gully and pit or ditch terminal were found in a further trench. One possible Romano-British pot sherd, two early Saxon sherds and ten medieval sherds were recovered. Trench 3 uncovered a gully and a pit or ditch. The gully contained a sherd of medieval pottery and the pit had four sherds of medieval pottery. Medieval occupation, evaluation by S Parry.
	TL 00225 73175	MNN2022 5	1301/0/41	Probable Medieval Features	POND	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1749 AD	Also a possible pond which had recently been backfilled.
25	TL 003 734	MNN2940 0	1301/0/67	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval House Platform	HOUSE PLATFORM	Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 1999 AD	Possible house platform parallel to Brooks Road. No further information.
26	TL 004 733	MNN2021 3	1301/0/24	Earthworks of Medieval/Post Medieval Closes	CLOSE	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1749 AD?	An area of c.3ha is occupied by several rectangular closes marked by low scarps and banks, some of which contain the sites of former buildings.
	TL 004 733	MNN2023 3	1301/0/53	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Buildings	BUILDING	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1749 AD	An area of c.3 ha is occupied by several rectangular closes marked by low scarps and banks, some of which contain the sites of former buildings.
27	TL 0055 7365	MNN2939 9	1301/0/66	Possible Settlement	BUILDING?; CLOSE?	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066	Rectangular enclosure 5 m wide with one side formed by stream located to south of stone concentrations; the latter could be the

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
				Closes With Robbed Out Building		AD? to 1749 AD?	remains of a robbed building. The survey of 1739 indicates that area was closes at this time.
28	TL 00029 73130	MNN2024 2	1301/1/0	Unstratified Medieval/Post Medieval Finds	FINDSPOT	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1610 AD?	Finds made in the garden of a house immediately north of the church. Medieval pot sherds and a post medieval Nuremberg Jetton c.1580-1610. Fictitious Lombardic lettering. Rev: orb and sceptre or cross; Obverse: Lion of Venice.
29	TL 0007 7320	MNN2024 7	1301/1/2	Medieval, Post Medieval & Modern Occupation	BOUNDARY; CORN DRYING OVEN ; AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD? to 1950 AD?	Excavation of 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. Post medieval agricultural activity. Erection of small brick buildings and abandonment of old boundaries in the C18th/19th. Remains of a dovecote, drying oven and a few stone floors scattered about the area, all robbed pre C19th.
	TL 00069 73200	MNN2025 0	1301/1/7	Medieval/Post Medieval Dovecote	DOVECOTE	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1749 AD?	Excavation of 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. Post medieval agricultural activity. Remains of a dovecote were robbed during the C19th.
	TL 00069 73200	MNN2024 6	1301/1/9	Medieval Agricultural Activity	ANIMAL BURIAL; BOUNDARY WALL; CLAY PIT	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Excavation of 1986-7 by M.Audouy. Burystead. Medieval occupation was probably essentially agricultural. Features include pig burials, clay pits and a boundary wall. No buildings identified.
30	SP 9988 7331	MNN8872	1301/2	Fumells Manor	MANOR	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1749 AD?)	A re-planning of settlement in the late Saxon period based around the Fumells area, with extensive rectilinear ditch
	SP 9985 7331	MNN2025 3	1301/2/1	Fumells Manor House	MANOR HOUSE	Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1150 AD? to 1539 AD?	Two successive large timber halls, perhaps representing manor houses revealed during excavation. Later replaced by stone building and in C14th moved to incorporate remains of church. (Audouy forthcoming). {4} During the latter 12th Century a stone and timber manor house was erected to the west of the graveyard, with the construction of the Manor house came the consolidation of the ditch line separating the manor from the surrounding field system. It is possible that this phase of the manor house overlays the structures of periods II and II. During the early 14th Century the earlier manor house was abandoned and its materials used in the construction of a stone manor house.

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
							this indicating a shift in the settlement to the east.
	SP 9987 7331	MNN2022 9	1301/2/5	Medieval Dovecote	DOVECOTE	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	None recorded
	SP 9986 7330	MNN3442 3	1301/0/83	Possible Medieval Cross	CROSS?	Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?	A piece of reused stonework (possibly from a cross) was found in one of the buildings at Raunds Furnells, from manor house? or church?
31	SP 9995 7321	MNN2020 6	1301/0/15	Late Medieval Pits	PIT	Late Medieval - 1400 AD to 1539 AD	A possible medieval buried soil cut by late medieval pits. Late medieval pottery.
32	TL 0017 7399	MNN1178 16	1806/0/2	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Pond (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	MACULA; POND?	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1749 AD?	None recorded
33	TL 00004 73866	MNN1331 18	6904/0/4	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?	None recorded
Post-Medieval							
34	SP 9995 7321	MNN2689 3	1301/0/16	C18th Pits & Well	PIT; WELL	Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Much of the area was destroyed by C18th pits and a well.
35	SP 99979 73281	MNN3719 1	1301/0/86	Possible Post Medieval Wall	WALL	Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 1999 AD	To the north foundations of a substantial wall separated from a path by a trench containing dark brown loam (possibly a flower bed). The wall consisted of at least four courses of roughly dressed limestone set into a mixture of yellow mortar and orange clay. The path surface, which was cut by a later drain, was formed by small stones and brick fragments, well compacted.
	SP 99979 73281	MNN3719 3	1301/0/88	Possible Post Medieval Path	PATH	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1749 AD	At the southern end of the trench part of another path was found. It comprised of tightly set cobbles set on edge within a dark brown

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
							loam matrix.
	SP 99979 73281	MNN3719 2	1301/0/87	Modern Field Drains	FIELD DRAIN	Modern - 1750 AD to 1999 AD	Two terracotta land drains were exposed in the centre of the trench.
	SP 99979 73281	MNN3719 0	1301/0/85	Uncertain Late C19th/20th Features	UNCERTAIN	Modern - 1850 AD to 1999 AD	All features from the dig contained late C19th or more recent pottery. No earlier finds were discovered, either as residual pieces in the features or from the spoilheap.
36	TL 0025 7315	MNN3601 3	1301/0/84	Uncertain C19th Features	UNCERTAIN	Modern - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	From trenches 4,5,6 and 7 the small report reported, "No archaeological features predating the 19th Century were discovered." Hence, there were some 19th Century features. What they were was not mentioned.
37	TL 00139 73130	MNN3286 9	1301/1/0	Unstratified Early C17th Coins	FINDSPOT	Post Medieval - 1600 AD? to 1650 AD?	Finds on post medieval coins of James I and Charles I found in garden. Several medieval pot sherds were also noted by occupant.
38	TL 00051 73259	MNN1002 20	1301/0/95	The Cock Inn, High Street/Midland Road	INN? PUBLIC HOUSE	Modern - 1800 AD? to 1950 AD?	Public house shown on maps of 1900 and 1926 on corner of High Street and Midland Road to the northern end of the village, has been demolished and modern housing is now located on the site.
39	TL 0007 7315	MNN8871	1301/1	Burystead Manor	MANOR	Late Saxon to Post Medieval - 850 AD? to 1749 AD?	Manorial buildings and closes shown in 1798. Copy in supplementary file. Farmyards called 'Berristed' were owned by Lady Dolben. Buildings were demolished in the C19th. In the early C19th buildings were still standing at Burystead.
40	TL 0007 7320	MNN2024 7	1301/1/2	Medieval, Post Medieval & Modern Occupation	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	Modern - 1750 AD? to 1950 AD?	Excavation of 1986-7 by M. Audouy. Burystead. Post medieval agricultural activity. Erection of small brick buildings and abandonment of old boundaries in the C18th/19th.
41	SP 9996 7335	MNN1653 4	1301/10	Post Medieval/Modern Farm	FARM	Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD? to 1950 AD?	None recorded
42	TL 0015 7305	MNN1653 7	1301/13	St Peter's Rectory	VICARAGE	Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066	None recorded

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
						AD? to 1749 AD?)	
43	TL 0017 7303	MNN3410 1	1301/13/2	Rectory Garden	GARDEN	Modern - 1750 AD to 2000 AD	None recorded
44	SP 99929 73198	MNN1002 03	1301/16	Smithy, Rotton Row	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Modern - 1750 AD? to 1950 AD?	Cottage shown on Ordnance Survey maps as 'Smithy' with workshops and outbuildings behind.
45	TL 00465 73475	MNN1002 47	1301/30	School, Chambers Row	SCHOOL	Modern - 1750 AD? to 1949 AD?	A school for fifteen young ladies was located in a large stone house in Chamber Row.
46	TL 002 734	MNN1371 39	1301/62	Northdale Farm	MODEL FARM	Modern - 1850 AD? to 1999 AD?	None recorded
47	TL 00154 73302	MNN1434 4	1301/8	Coggins Boot & Shoe Factory, Midland Road	SHOE FACTORY	Modern - 1890 AD? to 1995 AD?	Boot and shoe factory, Midland Road. The boot and shoe factory shown on ordnance survey map of 1926 at the northern most part of the core of the settlement has now been demolished and replaced by modern housing. {2} Factory now operated by Coggins firm which was established at end of C19th.
	TL 00154 73306	MNN3101 4	1301/8/1	Main Factory Building	INDUSTRIAL BUILDING	Modern - 1896 AD to 1995 AD?	Three-storey factory in two adjoining blocks; datestone inscribed 'CEN 1896'.
48	SP 9985 7356	MNN4274	1712	Modern Industry	INDUSTRIAL SITE	Modern - 1750 AD? to 1950 AD?	None recorded
49	SP 99847 73560	MNN1002 00	1712/1	Brickworks, Brick Kiln Road	BRICKWORKS	Modern - 1750 AD? to 1950 AD?	Brickworks to the northwest of the village. There are no upstanding remains, but there would appear to be earthworks of quarrying etc in the field which is laid down to pasture. The original house which fronts onto the road is still in existence.
50	SP 9985 7356	MNN2087 8	1712/1/1	Modern Quarry Pits	EXTRACTIVE PIT	Modern - 1750 AD? to 1950 AD?	Brickworks are still visible as earthworks in the field. This small brickworks was established in 1898.
Undated							
51	TL 0015 7310	MNN2690 0	1301/0/45	Possible Minor Road, Undated	MINOR ROAD	Unknown date	Observation of metalled area; report of area of "gravel and/or pebbles running east to west to immediate south of house". Possible early road surface, but may equally relate to a bank seen immediately to west on earthwork plan. Cropmark is visible at

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
							ground level as a linear parchmark exposed in dry summer conditions. It was traceable across the football field to the east of the house. Possibly a road.
62	TL 00069 73200	MNN2690 5	1301/1/3	Undated Quarry Pit	EXTRACTIVE PIT	Unknown date	None recorded
	TL 00069 73200	MNN2025 1	1301/1/4	Undated Quarry Pit	EXTRACTIVE PIT	Unknown date	None recorded
	TL 00069 73200	MNN2025 2	1301/1/6	Undated Building	BUILDING	Unknown date	None recorded
63	TL 0020 7300	MNN4328	1804	Site	SITE	Unknown date	None recorded
	TL 0020 7300	MNN1189 9	1804/1	Possible Park	PARK?	Unknown date	None recorded
	TL 0020 7300	MNN2611 9	1804/1/0	Possible Park	PARK?	Unknown date	MAP; 1798; POSSIBLE PARK; FIELD NAME: PARK
64	TL 0015 7399	MNN1178 15	1806/0/3	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	ENCLOSURE?	Unknown date	None recorded
Listed Buildings							
65	TL 00261 73293	MNN1085 54	1301/0/78	Providence House	HOUSE	Post Medieval to Modern - 1630 AD to 1999 AD	House. Probably mid C17 and early C19. Squared coursed limestone with ironstone and C20 plain tile roof. 3-unit plan with cross wing. 2 storeys with attic. 4-window range with gabled cross wing breaking forward to left. 8-paned unhomed sash windows have gauged stone heads and ashlar surrounds. Central door is now a window. Ashlar gable parapets and kneelers and truncated ashlar stacks at ridge and end. Gable elevations to left and right have some casements under wood lintels. C20 porch to left able.

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Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
							Rear elevation has lean-to to right and 3-light stone mullion window to ground floor left. 2 leaded casements to first floor are under wood lintels. Interior: room to right of main front has C17 moulded spine beams and rafters and large C16 fireplace, probably reset, with 4-centred arch head and roll moulding and medical symbols in the spandrels. Partially legible inscription on fireplace, "Now it is written for us to believe that God save King Edward VI of that name". Stop-chamfered beams in kitchen. Grade II listed
56	SP 99968 73353	MNN1085 69	1301/10/1	Nos.16 & 18 North Street (Knights Row)	FARMHOUSE; HOUSE	Post Medieval to Modern - 1730 AD? to 1950 AD?	Farmhouse, now 2 dwellings. Mid C18. Squared coursed limestone with thatch roof. Originally 3-unit plan. 2 storeys. 6-window range of C20 casements with glazing bars under gauged stone lintels. Two 6-panel doors, to centre and right under segmental arch head with fanlight and glazing bars. Ashlar gable parapets and rebuilt ashlar stacks at ridge and end. 2-window range attached to right has casement windows under eyebrow dormers and C20 gable doors to far right. C20 garage with thatch roof is attached to left. Rear elevation is similar. Interiors not inspected. Grade II listed
57	TL 00148 73057	MNN1085 62	1301/13/1	Berrister House	HOUSE	Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD? to 1999 AD?)	Rectory, now house. Early C18 and early C19. Squared coursed limestone with Collyweston slate roof. Originally U-shape plan, now double-depth. 2 storeys with attic. Main front of 5-window range. Central C19 part-glazed door has panelled reveals, fanlight with glazing bars and moulded wood surround. Sash windows with glazing bars under gauged stone heads. Moulded stone cornice and hipped roof with 3 hipped roof dormers with casement windows. Brick and stone stacks at ridge. Elevation to left has similar sash windows with wood lintels. Rear elevation has 2 projecting wings with hipped roofs and C19 single-storey lean-to between. Similar sash windows, one is tripartite. Interior has early C18 staircase with turned balusters, stone flagged floors and remains of large open fireplace with bressumer in room to right of entrance. Deeds of house date from C14 when it was a rectory belonging to The College of Newark, Leicester. It became lay

Appendix 1 - Sites and Monuments Records

Map Ref	NGR	MonUID	SMR Ref	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
							property at the Dissolution of the Monastery after which part of the grounds were granted for the building of a new vicarage. (Northamptonshire County Records Office). Rectory, now house is early 18th and early 19th centuries in date. It has 2 stories with attic. Deeds to the house date from the 14th Century when it belonged to the College of Newark, Leicester.

Note: Not featured on the SMR, map reference 58 refers to a row of houses built in North End at the end of the 18th Century, known as Chambers Row. These houses included the surgery of Dr James Chambers, a local surgeon and apothecary who practised at the turn of the 19th Century.

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