

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A14 Grade Separation.	Details Stage 11 DMRB Archaeological Assessment.
Road Number A14.	Date September 1999.
Contractor RPS.	
County	
OS Reference	
Single sided Double sided A3 Colour	

A14 Grade Separation

A Stage II DMRB Archaeological Assessment

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September 1999

**This report has been prepared within the RPS
Group Quality Management System to British
Standard EN ISO 9001 : 1994**

STATUS: Draft
DATE: September 1999
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Non-Technical Summary

- S.1 RPS Consultants on behalf of Thorburn Colquhoun have undertaken a Stage II Archaeological Study. The Study has included a review of the Northamptonshire County Sites and Monuments Record, the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record. This record also incorporates the results and analysis of the initial Stage I archaeological assessment report undertaken by RPS Clouston in 1994 that included a site walkover site survey and aerial photographic research.
- S.2 Thorburn Colquhoun (on behalf of the Highways Agency) have commissioned RPS Consultants to upgrade the initial 1994 Stage I archaeological assessment by undertaking a Stage II archaeological assessment.
- S.3 This Stage II archaeological report provides an assessment of the **known** archaeological potential drawn from various research sources outlined earlier. It cannot provide an assessment of unknown archaeological potential, the possibility of which should not be excluded.
- S.4 This archaeological assessment has identified two possible Roman and an iron age settlement site (RPS 4 and 148). These sites may be affected by all of the proposed Polopit Road Options A-E in varying degrees depending upon the extent of these sites in relation to each proposed scheme.
- S.5 The site of the former Thrapston Army Camp could be variously impacted upon by the proposed Polopit Road Options A-E.
- S.6 A linear cropmark site that been interpreted as a possible road or trackway is truncated by the existing A14 dual carriageway could be encroached upon by the proposed Polopit Road Options A-E.
- S.7 The site of an iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6) may be affected by the proposed Polopit Road Option C scheme depending upon the extent of this settlement site in relation to this proposal.
- S.8 The iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6) may be impacted upon by the proposed Denford Road Option A and C schemes to varying degrees depending upon the potential extent of this site eastwards in relation to these differing proposals.

- S.9 The proposed Denford Road Option B scheme may have a potential impact upon the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp.
- S.10 The setting of a Grade II listed 18th century milestone may be affected by the proposed B663 Options A and B.
- S.11 Two areas of ridge and furrow identified as a result of the 1994 RPS Clouston walkover survey could be impacted upon by the proposed Chainbridge Lane Option C scheme. By contrast, there would be no impact upon these sites from the proposed Chainbridge Lane Options A and B.
- S.12 The 1994 RPS Clouston walkover survey identified a former banked field boundary that flanked onto a possible post medieval drove road. The proposed Leighton Bromswold Option A scheme may have an impact upon the northern end of this linear site.
- S.13 This archaeological assessment did not identify any known archaeological potential in close proximity to the proposed Woolley/Easton Options A-D and thus did not identify any known archaeological constraints upon these various schemes.
- S.14 The possible line of the Roman road from Dorchester-on-Thames (Oxon) to Alconbury was plotted using locational data from the National Monuments Record (NMR). However, further enquiries made at the NMR and at the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record failed to verify the line of the road. It is probable that the possible line of this road may only be a projection from the known course of the road elsewhere. Thus any assessment of the potential impact from the proposed Little Meadow Option A scheme upon this possible site must remain problematical.
- S.15 The setting of two Grade II listed buildings on the northern outskirts of the village of Ellington may be affected by the proposed Little Meadow Option A scheme. These are Grove Cottage on Malting Lane and the College Farmhouse.
- S.16 The setting of an early 19th century milestone (formerly located on the former A604 Thrapston Road) may be affected by two Little Meadow proposed schemes – Options A and C.
- S.17 According to data from the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record, part of a cropmark site of enclosures and a possible settlement may have already been removed by the existing A14 dual carriageway. A further part of this site may be encroached upon by the proposed Little Meadow Option A scheme.

- S.18 An area of ridge and furrow found during the RPS Clouston walkover survey in 1994 may be impacted upon by the proposed Little Meadow Options B and C schemes.
- S.19 No known cultural heritage sites would be impacted upon by the proposed Little Meadow Option D scheme.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Stage II DMRB archaeological desk based assessment report was commissioned by Thorburn Colquhoun and is to be incorporated into a Environmental Assessment which will be produced by RPS Consultants for the Highways Agency.
- 1.2 This report has been produced in order to assess the archaeological potential of seven proposed road improvement schemes (including various options for each scheme) along the A14 route corridor between Thrapston and the A1 intersection at Brampton.
- 1.3 This desk top study is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource of the various proposed road improvement options on the A14 trunk road between Thrapston and Brampton using existing written and graphic information augmented by a site walkover survey. This study is based upon the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists September 1994). It outlines the results of the desk top assessment and survey, and identifies the aims and objectives of the study. Information on the planning, geological, topographical, archaeological and historical background is used to assess the potential for archaeology on the various proposed road improvement schemes on the A14 trunk road.
- 1.4 There are a total of seven proposed road improvements schemes along the A14 road corridor between Thrapston and Brampton. The first scheme comprises proposed road junction improvements centred at the Denford Road junction at national grid reference TL 012 782. The second scheme consists of proposed road improvements centred at the Polopit Road junction at national grid reference TL 022 777. The search area for these two schemes comprises Study Area 1. This was undertaken as a box search from the Northamptonshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record for the following national grid squares: TL 0077, 0177, 0277, 0078, 0178 and 0278 (see RPSC figure 1).
- 1.5 The third proposed scheme comprises proposed road improvements centred on the B663 junction at national grid reference TL 049 760. The search area for this scheme comprises Study Area 2 and was based upon a 1 kilometre radial search around national grid reference TL 049 760 from the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record (see figure RPSC 1).

- 1.6 The fourth proposed scheme consists of proposed road improvement options centred on the Chainbridge Lane junction at national grid reference TL 060 751. The search area for this proposed scheme comprises Study Area 3 and consisted of a box search for the following national grid references: TL 0674, 0774, 0874, 0675, 0775 and 0875 from the same sources as Study Area 2 (see figure RPSC 1).
- 1.7 The fifth proposed road scheme is centred on the intersection between the Leighton Bromswold road and the A14 trunk road at national grid reference TL 107 739. The search area for this particular scheme comprising Study Area 4 was based upon a 1 kilometre radial search around national grid reference TL 107 739 utilising cultural heritage data from the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record (see figure RPSC 1).
- 1.8 The sixth proposed road scheme is centred on the Easton Road and Woolley road junctions with the A14 trunk road at national grid reference TL 146 723. The search area for this proposed scheme comprising Study Area 5 was based upon a 1 kilometre radial search around national grid reference TL 146 723 using the same sources of information as Study Area 4 (see figure RPSC 1).
- 1.9 The seventh and final proposed road scheme is centred on Little Meadow at national grid reference TL 186 719. The search area for this particular scheme comprises Study Area 6 and utilised a box search from the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record and from the National Monuments Record. The south western corner of this box search was based upon national grid reference TL 195 710 and the north-eastern corner on national grid reference TL 195 730 (see figure RPSC 1).

2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The general aim of the desk based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area, including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality, in order to make an assessment of its worth.
- 2.2 This will provide sufficient information for highway planning purposes to enable:
- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation and management of any significant archaeological material, or
 - the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether intrusive or not, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- 2.3 The specific aims of this desk based assessment are to identify any specific archaeological sites within the various proposed road improvement options on the A14 trunk road between Thrapston and Brampton which may be directly affected by any proposed development.

3 Methodology

3.1 This Stage II desk based assessment has been carried out using a variety of cultural heritage information which has been obtained from a variety of sources as recommended in the *DMRB Vol. II*. These comprise:

- The Northamptonshire County Sites and Monuments Record;
- The Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record;
- The National Monuments Record;
- The National Library of Aerial Photographs, National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon;
- Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography collections;
- Listed buildings information from the National Monuments Record Centre and English Heritage;
- O.S. maps from the Bodleian Library, Oxford; and
- Walkover over surveys of each of the various road improvement schemes by an RPS Clouston archaeologist.

3.2 For the purposes of this particular archaeological assessment, each of the seven proposed traffic improvement schemes along the A14 trunk road between Thrapston and Brampton have been divided into six separate Study Areas. The archaeological potential of each Study Area was then in turn individually assessed utilising the following sources of cultural heritage information.

3.3 As Study Area 1 is located within the county of Northamptonshire, cultural heritage data for the following national grid squares TL 0077; 0177; 0277; 0078; 0178 and 0278 was obtained from the Northamptonshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Each SMR entry has been assigned a unique RPS number. These are summarised in Appendix A of this report and are shown as Study Area 1 on figure RPSC 1.

3.4 For the remaining five Study Areas (2-6), cultural heritage information was obtained from the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as follows: for

Study Area 2 - a 1 kilometre radius around national grid reference TL 049 760; for Study Area 3 - the following national grid squares: TL 0674, 0774, 0874, 0675, 0775 and 0875; for Study Area 4 - a 1 kilometre radius around national grid reference TL 1207 739; for Study Area 5 - a 1 kilometre radius around national grid reference TL 146 723 and for Study Area 6 - a box search defined by national grid reference TL 155 710 at the south western corner and national grid reference TL 195 730 at the north eastern corner. All of this data is summarised in Appendix A of this report and is shown on figure RPSC 1 as Study Areas 2-6. Each SMR entry has been assigned a unique RPS number.

- 3.5 Cultural heritage information was also obtained from the National Monuments Record for each of the individual Study Areas 1-6 using the same search criteria as for the SMR searches. Each NMR entry has also been assigned a unique RPS number. This information is similarly summarised in Appendix A of this report and is shown on figure RPSC 1.
- 3.6 A search was requested through the vertical and oblique aerial photographic collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon. The results of these searches were incorporated into an initial archaeological appraisal report (*c.f. A14 Thrapston to Brampton Grade Separation Cultural Heritage Input to Draft TAR*, RPS Clouston, 1993). No additional archaeological sites were identified as a result of these searches.
- 3.7 Information on Listed Buildings for each of the six Study Areas was obtained using the same search criteria from the Department of the Environment Greenbacks and the Listed Buildings Database held at the National Monuments Record Centre at Swindon. Accompanying Listed Building map information was obtained from English Heritage. This information is summarised in Appendix A of this report and is shown on figure RPSC 1. Each of the listed buildings have also been assigned a unique RPS number.
- 3.8 Much of this information was obtained from postal and/or fax enquiries and by visits to the National Monuments Record Centre at Swindon, to English Heritage in London and to the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record at Cambridge.
- 3.9 A search was also requested through the Ordnance Survey map collections of the Bodleian Library, Oxford for each of the respective six Study Areas. Copies were obtained of relevant maps and are detailed as follows: Study Area 1 – figures RPSC 2-3; Study Area 2 – figures RPSC 16-17; Study Area 3 - figures RPSC 20-21; Study Area 4 – figures RPSC 25-26; Study Area 5 - figures RPSC 28-29 and Study Area 6 – figures RPSC 34-35.

3.10 Site walkover surveys for each of the proposed road junction improvement scheme along the A14 route corridor were undertaken by an RPS Clouston archaeologist in 1994. The results of this survey were incorporated into an initial archaeological appraisal report (*c.f. A14 Thrapston to Brampton Grade Separation Cultural Heritage Input to Draft TAR*, RPS Clouston, 1993). The results of this survey will be incorporated into this Stage II report.

4 National and Local Planning Policy Background

Scheduled Monuments (SM's)

- 4.1 Statutory protection for archaeology is principally enshrined in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979) amended by the *National Heritage Act* (1983). Nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments which is maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Scheduled Monument (SM) consent is required for any work that would affect the fabric of a scheduled monument. There is one scheduled monument in Study Area 2. These are the scheduled earthworks remains of a probable manor house and moat at Keyston (RPS 23). None of the proposed road improvements on the A14 trunk road corridor between Thrapston and Brampton will have any impact upon this site.

Listed Buildings

- 4.2 Listed buildings are protected under the provisions of 54(i) of the *Town and Country Planning Act* (1971), as amended by the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* (1990) which empowers the Secretary of State for the Environment to maintain a list of built structures of historic or architectural significance. There are a large number of listed buildings within the six Study Areas comprising two listed buildings within Study Area 1; nineteen listed buildings within Study Area 2; twenty five listed buildings within Study Area 3; ten listed buildings within Study Area 5 and eighteen listed buildings within Study Area 6. The potential impact of the various proposed A14 trunk road improvements schemes upon any listed buildings will be analysed and discussed in Section 9 of this report.

English Heritage

- 4.3 English Heritage (the working title of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England) are consulted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on SM consent applications and may be asked to advise on other archaeological matters as it is mandated in the *National Heritage Act* (1983) "so far as is practicable, to secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings in England". As well as carrying out a general archaeological advisory role, it also monitors the situation of archaeology in the planning process, based on the *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) and *Planning Policy Guidance on Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15).

DoE Planning Policy Guidance

- 4.4 The **Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)**, published in November 1990 consolidates advice to planning authorities concerning the safeguarding of archaeology within the planning process. The guidance emphasises the irreplaceability of the archaeological resource, details the role of records kept in County Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), encourages early consultation with county archaeological officers, and sets out the requirements for applicants to furnish sufficient information about the impact of their proposals for reasonable planning decisions to be made. The document also indicates the circumstances in which further archaeological evaluation to provide this information would be necessary, and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeology if appropriate. The Northamptonshire County Sites and Monuments Record, the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted for each of the six Study Areas (1-6). For Study Area 1 entries identified within a box search comprising national grid squares: TL 0077, 0177, 0277, 0078, 0178 and 0278. For Study Area 2, a 1 kilometre radial search was centred on national grid reference TL 049 760. The search area for Study Area 3 comprised a box search around the following national grid squares: TL 0674, 0774, 0874, 0675, 0775 and 0875. The search areas for Study Areas 5-6 consisted of 1 kilometre radial searches around national grid references TL 107 739 and TL 146 723 respectively. The search area for Study Area 6 consisted of a box search of which national grid references TL 155 710 formed the south western corner and TL 195 730 formed the north eastern corner respectively (see Appendix A and figure RPSC 1).
- 4.5 The Highways Agency's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Vol. II* (August 1994), incorporates the principles of *PPG 16* and the procedures adopted for the A14 improvements between Thrapston and Brampton are in accordance with this advice.
- 4.6 **Planning and Policy Guidance on Planning and this Historic Environment (PPG 15)** published in September 1994 deals with Conservation Areas, listed buildings, World Heritage Sites, Historic parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields and the wider historic landscape. Any potential impact of the various proposed A14 trunk road improvement schemes upon any listed buildings are fully analysed and discussed in Section 9 of this report. No other type of site will be affected by the development proposals.

The Highways Agency

- 4.7 Government policies for trunk roads were set out in *Trunk Roads, England: into the 1990's* published in February 1990, and the Department of Transport's Highways Policy and Environment Division issued *Trunk Roads in England 1994 Review* in March 1994. The procedures required to protect the environment are as set out in Chapter 8 of this document.
- 4.8 The requirement to carry out an environmental assessment in relation to road schemes and the composition of Environmental Statements published with Draft orders is contained in the *Highways Act* (1980 Section 105A).
- 4.9 In 1993, the Department of Transport revised the guidelines for the treatment of environmental issues in the preparation of new roads and published *The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*. Volume II, Section 3 considers the treatment of cultural heritage issues.
- 4.10 This report constitutes a Stage II assessment as recommended by the *DMRB, Vol. II*.

County Council Policies

Cambridgeshire County Council Policies

- 4.11 The County Council has adopted the following policies in relation to the Archaeological Heritage and Historic Buildings (taken from *Cambridgeshire Structure Plan, December 1995*):

Archaeological Heritage

Policy SP12/14: Development which adversely affects a scheduled ancient monument or other nationally important archaeological site, or its setting, will not be permitted except in cases of clearly overriding need.

Where provision cannot be made for the preservation in situ of remains on any site of archaeological importance permission for development will be dependant on suitable provision for the excavation and recording of the site before development commences.

Historic Buildings

Policy SP12/11: The historic and architectural character of Cambridgeshire's built environment will be conserved by:

- (i) *protecting buildings of architectural, historic and townscape importance, and their settings, from demolition and unsympathetic change;*
- (ii) *encouraging new uses for redundant buildings of conservation interest provided they retain and maintain the character of the building and its relationship to its setting.*

Northamptonshire County Council Policies

4.12 Northamptonshire County Council has adopted the following policies in relation to Listed Buildings and Archaeology (taken from *Northamptonshire County Structure Plan 1996-2016: Pre-Deposit Draft* (April 1998)):

Listed Buildings

Policy AR3: Provision will be made to conserve and where possible enhance the character, appearance and setting of Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings. Development will not be permitted where it involves the demolition of listed buildings.

Archaeology

Policy AR4: Development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect nationally important archaeological sites and monuments, whether scheduled or not, and their settings.

Where known sites of county or local archaeological significance will be affected by development, planning permission may be granted in terms which would allow for its preservation in situ or, where this is not practical, or possible in advance of development, by investigation and recording. Where development may affect areas of archaeological potential, developers may be required to arrange for an archaeological evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of a planning application.

District Council Policies

Huntingdonshire District Council

4.13 Huntingdonshire District Authority has adopted the following policies in relation to Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest and to Archaeology (taken from *Huntingdonshire Local Plan, Part One* (December 1995)):

Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest

Policy En1: The District Council will not normally grant consent for the demolition of listed buildings of special architectural or historic interest and will seek to ensure that such buildings are kept in a good state of repair.

Policy En2: The District Council will require that any development involving or affecting a building of special architectural or historic interest has proper regard to the scale, form, design and setting of that building.

Policy En3: The District Council will consider sympathetically appropriate alternative uses for listed buildings where this is the only way to retain its historic or architectural character, providing that any alterations would not themselves detract from that character and subject to environmental and traffic considerations.

Archaeology

Policy En11: The District Council will normally refuse planning permission for development that would have an adverse effect upon a scheduled ancient monument or an archaeological site of acknowledged importance.

Policy En12: Planning permission for development on sites of archaeological interest may be conditional on the implementation of a scheme of archaeological recording prior to their development commencing. The District Council would need to approve a written programme of such archaeological recording and satisfy themselves that a suitably qualified archaeological organisation would be retained to implement the programme. In appropriate cases it may be necessary to ensure the preservation of archaeological deposits within the development through sympathetic foundation design or changes to the development layout.

Policy En13: Where development is proposed in areas of archaeological potential the District Council may require planning applications to be accompanied by the results of an archaeological field evaluation or desk based assessment to help define the character and extent of archaeological remains that may exist in the area.

East Northamptonshire District Council Policies

- 4.14 The East Northamptonshire District Authority has adopted the following policies in relation to Listed Buildings and Sites of Archaeological Interest (taken from *East Northamptonshire District Local Plan* (November 1996):

Listed Buildings

Policy EN15: Consent will not be granted for the demolition or partial demolition of any listed building or any structure within its curtilage, or for the removal of any fixture from the building or its curtilage, where this would detract from the environmental quality or character of the surrounding area or the architectural/historic interest/integrity of the individual building. In the few instances where consent is granted, a condition will be imposed preventing demolition until contracts for the construction of the replacement building have been let.

Policy EN18: Consent will only be granted for alterations or extensions to listed buildings where it relates to developments which preserve, retain or enhance the appearance, character and setting of the buildings and the surrounding areas, scale, design and material will need to be sympathetic.

Sites of Archaeological Interest

Policy EN23: Planning permission will be granted for development where there would be no adverse effect on the character and setting of scheduled ancient monuments or other important archaeological sites.

Policy EN24: Where development proposals affect important archaeological sites where physical constraints permit, an archaeological evaluation should be submitted prior to any planning application being determined, in the few cases where development is permitted, and it is not possible to preserve remains in situ, planning conditions will be imposed requiring provision to be made for excavation and recording, before or during development.

5 Geological and Topographical Background

- 5.1 The A14 route corridor from Thrapston to Brampton is located on calcareous clayey and fine loamy soils overlying Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.
- 5.2 The A14 route corridor Between Thrapston and Brampton is situated on gently undulating uplands and the valleys of the Ellington Brook at heights of between 70 metres at the western end of the route corridor to 13 metres AOD on the A1 trunk road at the eastern end of the route corridor.

6 Historical and Archaeological Background

The Palaeolithic Period

- 6.1 The **palaeolithic** period (500,000-9000BC) represents the earliest period of human activity. This was the period when nomadic hunter gatherers followed the migratory animal herds. Evidence for their settlement is very rare so little evidence for their existence remains apart from individual finds of their flint implements such as hand axes, flint cores and flint flakes. There is no evidence for palaeolithic activity within Study Areas 1-6.

The Mesolithic Period

- 6.2 The culture of the hunter gatherer continued during the **mesolithic** period (9000-4500BC). More sophisticated flint implements were produced which reflected improvements in tool technology. Evidence of mesolithic settlement is also very rare. There is no evidence for mesolithic activity within Study Areas 1-6.

The Neolithic Period

- 6.3 From 4500BC onwards, farming appeared and the first large scale clearance of the post glacial forests took place to make way for the first **neolithic** agricultural semi-mobile settlements (4500-2000BC). A mixture of crop growing and animal husbandry took place. The dead were buried communally in long barrows. There is no evidence for neolithic settlement activity within any of the Study Areas 1-6.

The Bronze Age Period

- 6.4 During the **bronze age** (2000-650BC) agricultural activity intensified with more extensive woodland clearance. Agricultural settlement extended to the heavier soils as farming technology improved. The first metal working took place during the bronze age with the use of bronze becoming well established for weapons and fine tools. Flint continued in use for everyday disposable items such as knives and arrowheads. There was a change in burial rites with the dead being buried in roundbarrows.

Study Area 1

- 6.5 The cropmark of a possible bronze age round barrow (RPS 6) (and plotted from an aerial photograph) is located to the south of Thrapston. An alternative interpretation for

this site is that of a ploughed out windmill mound (RPS 11). With additional evidence from cartographic sources, this may be the most likely interpretation for this site.

6.6 Two archaeological evaluations undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land to the south of Huntingdon Road, Thrapston between 1996-7 (RPS 22) located evidence for a late bronze age ringwork consisting of a "V" shaped ditch from which pottery and animal bone were recovered. An earlier linear feature and two associated postholes appeared to predate this ringwork, but did not produce any datable evidence.

6.7 There is no evidence for any bronze age settlement activity within Study Areas 2-5.

The Iron Age Period

6.8 During the iron age (650BC-AD43) iron replace bronze as the principal metal industry. Agricultural activity became more intensified. Increased social tensions may have led to the introduction of communal defensive structures such as hillforts and fortified settlements that were based upon a tribal system.

Study Area 1

6.9 A limited archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit at the Trust House Forte site in 1990 (RPS 9). This evaluation was to investigate the nature of an enclosure cropmark that was located within an area of a proposed service station and restaurant complex planned for construction alongside the A14 (M1-A1 Link Road). The evaluation found that the enclosure was of iron age date and also found evidence for two phases of ditch activity. No other contemporary features were located either without or within the enclosure. The interior of the enclosure was found to be much disturbed by gravel quarrying of uncertain date.

6.10 Cropmarks of two parallel ditches (plotted from aerial photographic sources) provide further evidence for iron age settlement activity in the same vicinity. Subsequent archaeological monitoring during construction work on the A14 (A1-M1 Link Road) to investigate these cropmark features by the Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit in 1989 (RPS 6) located two enclosure ditches, one of which contained a small quantity of iron age pottery. The area between them contained a number of possible pits, four postholes and a possible surface of limestone pieces set in a clay matrix.

6.11 A further archaeological evaluation undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land to the south of Huntingdon Road, Thrapston in 1997 (RPS 22) recovered yet further evidence for iron age settlement activity in this area. A total of 63 pits and 10 postholes were located. These features were dated from the pottery evidence to the late

iron age. Four areas of modern disturbance were also found, three of which were late 19th-early 20th century quarry pits.

- 6.12 Archaeological observations during the realignment of the A604 trunk road in 1970 recovered iron age pottery from settlement features such as pits and ditches (RPS 148).
- 6.13 There is no evidence for iron age settlement activity in Study Areas 2-6.

Study Area 6

- 6.14 Fragments of La Tene pottery with charcoal and bones were found in shallow rubbish pits revealed by gravel extraction (RPS 56) between the angle of the Alconbury and Ellington Brooks in the 1920's. The quarried area has since been backfilled and has been returned to agricultural usage.

The Prehistoric Period

- 6.15 This is a general historical period used when the precise date (though known to be pre-Roman) of an archaeological site or artefact is uncertain.

Study Area 1

- 6.16 An assemblage of unstratified prehistoric struck flints were collected following the archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal during the construction work on the A14 (M1-A1 Link Road) by the Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit at Thrapston in 1989 (RPS 7).
- 6.17 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in Study Areas 2-4 and 6.

Study Area 5

- 6.18 Prehistoric flint blades were recovered during a fieldwalking survey in 1976 in advance of gas pipeline construction (RPS 52).

The Roman Period

- 6.19 During the Roman period, a road network was constructed and more organised rural settlement and intensive agricultural activity began with the establishment of the villa system. These were farmstead estates with a variety of agricultural activities that included crop rotation and animal husbandry.

Study Area 1

- 6.20 A Roman shrine or settlement (RPS 3) is located to the immediate east of Thrapston on a west facing limestone spur. Aerial photographs show the southern part of a roughly circular shaped enclosure with ill-defined interior features. On the ground a scatter of limestone rubble that was probably the remains of a building have been noted along with finds of Roman pottery and many coins dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries. This site may also be a circular earthwork noted by T.J.George in his *Archaeological Survey of Northamptonshire (1904)* and may have been the provenance of a gold coin of Valentinian I and a gold quarter stater of Tasciovanus. Further finds from this site of much late 3rd to 4th century pottery, many coins (including a gold coin of Probus and two of Constantius II) and a further limestone scatter (providing further evidence for buildings) were made between 1962-3 (RPS 1).
- 6.21 Further possible evidence for this settlement site came from an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Unit in 1991 on land to the south of Huntingdon Road, Thrapston (RPS 21). This recovered several sherds of unstratified Roman pottery associated with a small limestone scatter (possible evidence for a building) and an area of burnt ashy soil. In addition, a Roman coin (along with a medieval copper alloy plaque) was found by metal detection in 1994 close by (RPS 20).
- 6.22 Evidence for a second Roman settlement site located to the north-east of Bottom Lodge was made in 1978 (RPS 4) with finds of pottery, a stone scatter and a 4th century coin from a fieldwalking survey.
- 6.23 Other Roman settlement features such as pits and ditches were located during archaeological observations on the realignment of the A604 trunk road in 1970 (RPS 148).
- 6.24 There is no evidence for any Roman occupation in Study Area 2.

Study Area 3

- 6.25 Scatters of Roman pottery were found during a fieldwalking survey conducted in fields to the south of Molesworth (RPS 41).
- 6.26 There is no evidence for Roman settlement activity in Study Areas 4 and 5.

Study Area 6

- 6.27 An archaeological evaluation (RPS 67) in advance of gravel extraction undertaken by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Unit in 1994 at Weybridge Farm, Alconbury revealed a concentration of Roman settlement activity on a headland in the northern and central portions of the evaluation area. This included several small ditches and a cremation burial all dating to the 3rd century.
- 6.28 Fragments of amphora, Caistor and other Roman pottery wares were recovered from shallow rubbish pits (RPS 56) encountered during gravel extraction in the vicinity of the A1 trunk road in the 1920's. The quarried area has since been backfilled and has been returned to agricultural use.

The Anglo-Saxon Period

- 6.29 During the **Anglo-Saxon period**, (AD410-AD1066) the basis of the later medieval settlement pattern was established. The place names of many of the villages and parishes through which the A14 route corridor passes have their origin in this period. The earliest reference to Bythorn is *Bitherna* (AD960) and means "The place by the thorn bush". The earliest reference to the place name of Brington is *Brynintune* (AD974) and as *Bryningtun* in the 10th century. This means "The town and ham of Brym's people". Ellington means "The tun of Ella's people" while Easton has two common sources referring to a tun on a river or a tun in an island on land by a river.
- 6.30 There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement activity in Study Areas 1, 2 4 and 6.

Study Area 3

- 6.31 The remains of an Anglo-Saxon cross are located at Manor Farm, Molesworth (RPS 44).

Study Area 5

- 6.32 An archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit at Church Road, Easton in 1992 (RPS 47) in advance of a proposed housing development located a number of late Anglo-Saxon features. Unfortunately, these had been very heavily disturbed by modern gardening activity.

The Medieval Period

- 6.33 The feudal society of the Normans after the invasions set the pattern for the **medieval period** (AD1066-AD1530). The feudal system comprised manorial centres and open

field systems based on nucleated villages. The settlement pattern that was established in the Anglo-Saxon period continued after the Norman Conquest of 1066.

Study Area 1

- 6.34 Part of the town of Thrapston is located at the north western corner of Study Area 1. The origins of this settlement probably began in the late Anglo-Saxon period because of the suffix of *tun*. In the 11th century, Thrapston was known as *Trapestone*, and as *Thrapestone* by the 13th-14th centuries. There are documentary references to only one medieval manor of Thrapston, which by 1574 had become known as Thrapston Gale.
- 6.35 Unstratified medieval pottery was recovered during archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal during the construction of the A14 (M1-A1 Link Road) at Thrapston by the Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit in 1989 (RPS 7).
- 6.36 Small quantities of unstratified medieval pottery were recovered at two locations during an archaeological watching brief undertaken by the Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit at the Lazy Acre development at Thrapston in 1989 (RPS 8).
- 6.37 Geophysical surveys carried out by the Northamptonshire County Archaeology Unit at the site of the proposed Thrapston Business Park in 1994 (RPS 10) located medieval ridge and furrow. This was confirmed in subsequent archaeological observations.
- 6.38 An archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit of land to the south of Huntingdon Road, Thrapston in 1991 (RPS 21) located medieval ridge and furrow with a pronounced headland and a ditched enclosure, all of which produced medieval pottery.
- 6.39 An archaeological evaluation carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land to the south of Huntingdon Road, Thrapston in 1998 (RPS 22) found that medieval ridge and furrow had truncated earlier prehistoric features on the site.

Study Area 2

- 6.40 Two settlements are located within Study Area 2. These are the villages of Bythorn and Keyston. Bythorn is thought to have had Anglo-Saxon origins as a settlement. Between the 11th-14th centuries, Bythorn was variously known as *Biern*, as *Bytherne* (12th-15th centuries), *Byerne* (13th century) and as *Bithorne* between the 13th-16th centuries. There are documentary references to one medieval manor of Bythorn in the former parish of the same name.

- 6.41 The Grade I listed parish church of St Lawrence (RPS 27) stands in the middle of the village of Bythorn. This church has a 12th century foundation with contemporary detail incorporated into the church walling. The church was rebuilt in the late 13th century with a chancel, nave and north aisle. In the 14th century, the chancel and the north aisle were rebuilt and a west tower and south porch were added in 1340. A clerestory was added in the 15th century and a north chapel in the 16th century. The church was extensively restored between 1870-74.
- 6.42 As its place name suggests, Keyston probably had its origins as a settlement in the Anglo-Saxon period. Keyston was variously documented as *Chetelestan* or *Ketelstan* in the 11th century, as *Keston* in the 13th century and as *Keyston* by the 16th century. There are also documentary references to the two medieval manors, one of Keyston and a second, known as Montagu manor.
- 6.43 The nave, north and south aisles and the chancel of the Grade I listed parish church of St John the Baptist at Keyston (RPS 25) are of mid to late 13th century date. The west tower and south porch were added in the 14th century. Towards the end of the 15th century part of the chancel and the aisles were rebuilt and the north and south transepts were built. Further additions were made in the 16th century with extensive restoration work taking place in 1883 and 1898.
- 6.44 A scatter of medieval pottery was recovered during topsoil stripping while construction works were undertaken on the M1-A1 link road (RPS 29).
- 6.45 An area of medieval ridge and furrow was located to the south of Bythorn has been plotted from aerial photographic sources (RPS 30). Further areas of ridge and furrow plotted from similar sources are situated to the north of Bythorn (RPS 31) and to the north west of Keyston (RPS 32).

Study Area 3

- 6.46 The villages of Brington and Molesworth are both located within Study Area 3. Reference has already been made to the Anglo-Saxon origins of the place name of Brington. By the 13th century, Brington was known as *Brynintone*; as *Brympton* or *Brungtuna* (14th-15th centuries); *Brynhton* (14th-16th centuries) and as *Beynton* and *Brincktone* by the 16th century. There are documentary references to only one medieval manor of Brington in the former parish of Brington (later to be joined with Molesworth to form one joint parish).

- 6.47 The Grade II* listed medieval parish church of All Saints at Brington (RPS 36) has its origins in the 14th century. The nave, west tower and south porch were constructed at that time. The chancel was rebuilt in the 15th century with extensive restoration taking place in 1675 and again in 1868.
- 6.48 The remains of a Grade II listed medieval wayside cross (RPS 33) are also located in Brington. The surviving remnants of the cross comprise a socket stone and part of the shaft.
- 6.49 The earliest documentary reference to the place name of Molesworth dates from the 11th century with *Molsworde*. By the 12th century, Molesworth is variously referred to as *Mulesworth* and *Mullesworthe*. There are also documentary references to two medieval manors in the former parish of Molesworth (since joined with the parish of Brington). These are the manors of Molesworth and Dulays Manor.
- 6.50 The parish church of St Peter at Molesworth (RPS 37) is Grade II* listed. The chancel was constructed between c1270-80. The nave was rebuilt and the west tower was added in the 15th century. The church was restored in 1884-5. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Section in 1991 at The Fox, Catworth (RPS 38) located medieval ridge and furrow. No other archaeological features were found.
- 6.51 Evidence for the shrunken medieval settlement of Molesworth consists of a series of earthworks comprising a moated site, a fishpond and ridge and furrow that are located to the immediate north of Spring Hill Farm (RPS 136).
- 6.52 Scatters of medieval pottery were recovered during a fieldwalking survey in fields to the south of Molesworth (RPS 41).
- 6.53 To the south of Brington are two areas of well preserved ridge and furrow (RPS 39-40). The first area (RPS 39) survives in an area of pasture beside the Brington to Catworth road in fields to the immediate north of the former A604 trunk road and to the immediate east of the road to Brington and Old Weston. Associated plough headlands have also been noted. An earthwork survey was undertaken in 1991 on the second area of ridge and furrow (RPS 40) in advance of the construction of the A14 trunk road at the junction with the B660 road. Possibly associated with these features is a possible house platform located nearby to the north-east (RPS 43).
- 6.54 Cropmarks of further medieval ridge and furrow located to the north-west have been plotted from aerial photographic sources (RPS 45).

Study Area 4

- 6.55 Areas of ridge and furrow located in fields surrounding Staunch Hill (RPS 46) may possibly be medieval in origin.

Study Area 5

- 6.56 The village of Easton is located in the south western part of Study Area 5. This settlement probably had Anglo-Saxon origins as its place name suggests. By the 11th century, Easton was variously documented as *Eaton*, as *Estone* between the 11th-16th centuries and as *Esson* also in the 16th century. There are documentary references to the one medieval manor of Easton in the former parish of the same name.
- 6.57 An archaeological evaluation (RPS 48) undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit at Grange Farm, Easton in 1997 prior to a housing development located a 12th or 13th century channel, possibly a boundary ditch or moat which enclosed a medieval building of high status. The channel was in turn cut by a deep pit with waterlogged fills that contained 15th century pottery. Other buildings indicated by postholes were found nearby as well as the foundations of an 18th-19th century building. An earlier desk top study of the earthworks at Grange Farm had highlighted the state of preservation of the medieval earthworks on the site including ridge and furrow and a house platform at Grange Farm.
- 6.58 The Grade I listed parish church of St Peter at Easton (RPS 88) dates from the 12th century. The south aisle and chancel were constructed in c1300 followed by the tower in the 14th century. Further additions and alterations were made in the 14th-15th centuries with extensive restoration taking place in 1871-9 and again between 1903-5.
- 6.59 In and around the village of Easton are a complex of medieval earthworks (RPS 51) comprising a series of five terraced fishponds which are linked by a series of cuttings, several ditched enclosures, a hollow way, areas of ridge and furrow, other boundary ditches, other ponds, a house platform and other miscellaneous earthworks comprising part of the medieval settlement of Easton. This may perhaps represent evidence for some shrinkage of the medieval settlement.
- 6.60 Further evidence for the shrunken medieval settlement of Easton was established by an earthwork survey undertaken on house platforms (RPS 137) and on a holloway that extended between them. To the south an accompanying archaeological excavation in advance of a housing development in Easton located an 11th century oven pit. The early date of this feature suggests that there was an established settlement at Easton which was earlier than had previously been anticipated.

- 6.61 An area of ridge and furrow is located to the north-west of Easton (RPS 53). These earthworks are associated with an area of ridge and furrow on the eastern edge of Easton Village (RPS 17), a medieval fishpond and house platform at national grid reference TL 137 719 and with further areas of ridge and furrow located to the west and north-west (all outside Study Area 4).

Study Area 6

- 6.62 The village of Ellington is situated in the south western part of Study Area 6. This settlement (also by virtue of its place name) has probable Anglo-Saxon origins. Ellington is variously documented as *Ellintune* between the 11th-12th centuries, as *Elinton* and *Elinton Abbatis* (12th-13th centuries) and as *Elyngton* by the 13th century. There are also documentary references to the one medieval manor of Ellington.
- 6.63 The Grade I listed parish church of All Saints at Ellington (RPS 70) was largely constructed in the 14th and early 15th centuries, though there are fragments dating to the 13th century including two doorways. Further additions were made in the 16th century and various restoration works took place between 1863 and 1907. Within the south aisle of the church is a Grade II listed table tomb dedicated to Thomas Ladds, dating to 1802. A 15th century inscribed wooden box (RPS 71) was also found in the churchyard.
- 6.64 The RCHME inventory volume *The Monuments of Huntingdonshire* details a sub rectangular shaped water-filled moat to the east of the village of Ellington (RPS 57). There are no traces of a building on the enclosed island that is covered with scrub obscuring any possible evidence of occupation. The site is thought to be either medieval or post medieval in origin and may be the site of the medieval manor house. An estate map of 1852 details a moat and a garden enclosing a field termed "Home Close".
- 6.65 An area of north-south orientated ridge and furrow is bisected by the A14 trunk road (RPS 68). Fields located to the west also contain ridge and furrow and a possible pond. A second area of ridge and furrow is located to the north of the village of Ellington (RPS 72).
- 6.66 There is cartographic evidence for the site of the deserted medieval village of Houghton (RPS 140) which is located one kilometre to the south of the A14 trunk road. The enclosure map for the area details field names entitled, "Houghton Close"; "Houghton Ploughed Close"; "Houghton Corner" and "Great Houghton Close". These references may identify a small medieval hamlet.

The Post Medieval Period

- 6.67 The **post medieval** period has seen substantial changes to the landscape including the transformation from the feudal three-field system to the agrarian revolution and the accompanying enclosure of lands that took place during the 18th and 19th centuries. Accompanying technical change and innovation came with the industrial revolution and a further revolution in the means of transportation.

Study Area 1

- 6.68 A geophysical survey undertaken by the Northamptonshire County Archaeological Unit in 1994 on the site of the proposed Thrapston Business Park (RPS 10) located a quarry pit, the remains of building foundations and a former headland or trackway which extended along the line of a former field boundary. These findings were later confirmed in archaeological observations on the site.
- 6.69 map reference of 1932 and a further documentary reference to a field name of "Windmill Hill" indicates the possible site of a post medieval windmill (RPS 11). In addition, a circular shaped cropmark in the vicinity plotted from aerial photographic sources suggests a possible ploughed out windmill mound.
- 6.70 There are map references of 1950 to the site of Elm Tree Lodge, a post medieval farmhouse and garden (RPS 13).
- 6.71 The former ironstone quarries of the Thrapston Iron Ore Co. (RPS 143) are situated to the south of Thrapston. The quarries were opened in 1873 and were connected by a tramway to the Thrapston Midland Railway Junction. Unfortunately, the iron ore was of such poor quality that the quarries were closed by 1881.
- 6.72 Nearby is the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15). This was constructed during the Second World War and housed the Royal Army Service Corps for that period. The site presently consists of four timber huts, a large brick shed and an unidentified underground structure that may possibly be unrelated.
- 6.73 There are two Grade II listed post medieval buildings within Study Area 1. These are RPS 19 and 74 and are both detailed in Appendix A of this report and shown on figure RPSC 1.

Study Area 2

- 6.74 The scheduled earthwork remains of a probable manor house and moat (RPS 23) at Keyston was described as being "newly built" in 1559. This is believed to be the site of

the manor house. The site comprises a rectangular shaped island that is surrounded by a dry ditch with various other earthwork banks and ditches located to the east and west. The former manor house was occupied continuously until the early 19th century when it was eventually demolished.

- 6.75 A dovecote in a ruinous condition is located in a farmyard to the south of the parish church of St John the Baptist in Keyston (RPS 134).
- 6.76 Study Area 2 contains a large number of post medieval Grade II listed buildings and structures. These are mostly concentrated within the villages of Keyston and Bythorn and comprise RPS 24, 97-8 and 119-132. These are detailed in Appendix A and are shown on figure RPSC 1.

Study Area 3

- 6.77 The RCHME volume *The Inventory of Huntingdonshire* details the Old Manor House at Brington (RPS 35). This Grade II* listed former farmhouse dates from the mid 16th century (or possibly earlier) and has 17th-19th century additions and alterations.
- 6.78 Scatters of post medieval pottery were recovered during a fieldwalking survey in fields to the south of Molesworth (RPS 41).
- 6.79 The *Victoria County History of Huntingdonshire* makes reference to the site of a post medieval windmill being located "on the south side of the road to Huntingdon, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the village, which was destroyed about a century ago" (i.e. c1830).
- 6.80 There are a large number of Grade II post medieval listed buildings located within Study Area 3. Most of these buildings are situated within the villages of Brington and Molesworth and comprise RPS 34 and RPS 99-116. Two of these listed structures comprise two 18th century milestones (RPS 117-8) located on the old Thrapston Road. These are all detailed in Appendix A of this report and are shown on figure RPSC 1.

Study Area 4

- 6.81 The line of a former banked field boundary was identified during the RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994. This flanked a possible post medieval drove road to the west (RPS 146).

Study Area 5

- 6.82 The archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit at Grange Farm, Easton in 1996 (RPS 48) located the foundations of an 18th or early 19th century building which was constructed upon the earlier medieval moated site. The presence of other buildings nearby was indicated by postholes, though they formed no obvious structural pattern. A 19th century cesspit was also found nearby as well as a fence line and two other linear features that were probably contemporary.
- 6.83 The village of Easton contains a number of Grade II listed post medieval buildings. These comprise RPS 87 and 89-96. These are all detailed in Appendix A of this report and are shown on figure RPSC 1.

Study Area 6

- 6.84 At Weybridge Farm are the remains of a 16th century building that was partially enclosed to the north and parts of the east and west by a moat (RPS 55). A small area of the enclosed house platform survives and the 16th century house has been much reduced. The rest of the area has become much disturbed by modern farm buildings and by the construction of a sludge lagoon. The enclosed platform was excavated by Dr J.R.Garrod in 1924. Finds of pottery, brick and tile demonstrated that there was probably an earlier house on the site and that this building had been protected all around by a fence and by a moat to the north and south. Finds of large quantities of red deer antler demonstrated a connection with a 16th-17th century deer park that was known to have been located at Weybridge.
- 6.85 To the north of Ellington is the site of a now destroyed post medieval wind mill (RPS 58). Within Ellington there is documentary evidence for the site a second windmill (RPS 61) that is also possibly post medieval in origin or earlier.
- 6.86 A large number of post medieval Grade II listed buildings are located within the village of Ellington or in close proximity to it. These consist of RPS 62-6, 76-8 and 80-85. In addition, there are three Grade II listed 18th-19th century milestone located to the east of the A1 dual carriageway (RPS 75) to the north of the A14 trunk road (RPS 79) and to the south of the A14 at Ellington (RPS 86).

Archaeological Sites of Uncertain Date and Function

- 6.87 There are a large number of archaeological sites within the various Study Areas that have been plotted from aerial photographs, but which cannot be ascribed to any

particular period with any degree of certainty or can be interpreted as to their original function and purpose.

Study Area 1

- 6.88 Located to the north-west of Rectory Farm is a possible cropmark site (RPS 12). However, it is uncertain as to whether this site is archaeological in nature.
- 6.89 A series of cropmarks located to the north-east of Rectory Farm (RPS 2) show a complex of settlement activity comprising enclosures, ring ditches and possible hut sites.
- 6.90 To the south of the village of Titchmarsh are the north east-south west orientated linear shaped cropmarks of a possible ditch or pit alignment (RPS 5).
- 6.91 Cropmarks of parallel linear features (indicating the remains of a possible drove road), possible quarry pits and traces of ridge and furrow (RPS 14) are located to the east of Elm Lodge.
- 6.92 To the south of Bottom Lodge are the cropmarks of a sub-rectangular shaped enclosure with a possible entrance on its south eastern side and other features which are probably geological in nature (RPS 18).
- 6.93 Cropmarks of a linear ditch with appended irregularly shaped enclosures are situated to the north west of Denford Lodge (RPS 16).
- 6.94 Located to the north-east of Rectory Farm are the cropmarks of a possible settlement site consisting of two parallel ditches (which may constitute a trackway) and four ring ditches (RPS 141).
- 6.95 The cropmarks of an elliptical shaped enclosure and part of a rectilinear enclosure are located to the north-east of Rectory Farm (RPS 142).
- 6.96 A double ditched linear cropmark is located to the west of Obelisk Farm and is bisected by the existing A14 trunk road (RPS 149). This is interpreted as a possible road or trackway.

Study Area 2

- 6.97 A cropmark of a large square shaped enclosure (RPS 26) with rounded corners and a possible smaller attached enclosure to the north-west is located to the north-east of Keyston.

- 6.98 The cropmark of a double ditched, "D" shaped enclosure is situated to the north-east of Bythorn (RPS 135).

Study Area 3

- 6.99 Soilmarks including ridge and furrow are located to the south of Molesworth (RPS 42).
- 6.100 The earthwork remnants of ridge and furrow were encountered to the immediate north-east and south-west of the Chainbridge Lane junction with the A14 trunk road during the RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994 (RPS 144-5).
- 6.101 There are no sites of this type within Study Area 4.

Study Area 5

- 6.102 The cropmarks of two ring ditches are located to the north of Easton (RPS 49).

Study Area 6

- 6.103 To the south-east of Ellington are the cropmarks of at least two overlapping rectilinear shaped enclosures (RPS 59). To the north-east of Ellington are the cropmarks of a further rectilinear enclosure with a second rectilinear enclosure in the north western corner of the first (RPS 60).
- 6.104 To the north-east of Ellington is a further cropmark site (RPS 138).
- 6.105 To the west of the A1 trunk road are the cropmarks of many enclosures and a pit alignment that is indicated by a series of large postholes (RPS 69).
- 6.106 The cropmarks of enclosures and a possible settlement site are located to the north-west of Ellington (RPS 50).
- 6.107 An area of ridge and furrow located to the immediate south-west of the A14/A1 intersection was discovered during the RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994 (RPS 147).

Miscellaneous Sites

- 6.108 There are in addition, several miscellaneous which cannot be included within any of the preceding categories.
- 6.109 There are no sites of this category in Study Areas 1 and 3-5.

Study Area 2

- 6.110 An archaeological watching brief undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology at Keyston in 1994 (RPS 28) produced negative results.

Study Area 6

- 6.111 An archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Unit in 1996 at Yew Tree Farm, Ellington (RPS 73) yielded archaeological remains of little or no significance.
- 6.112 The gardens at High Harthay (RPS 139) are included in the County Sites and Monuments Record as a county registered historic park and garden.

7 Results of the RPS Clouston Site Walkover Surveys Undertaken in 1994

Study Area 1 – Proposed Denford Road and Polopit Road Options

- 7.1 The site walkover survey undertaken provided no additional information on cultural heritage sites within Study Area 1.

Study Area 2 – Proposed B663 Junction Options

- 7.2 The site walkover survey in Study Area 2 provided no additional information on cultural heritage sites.

Study Area 3 – Proposed Chainbridge Lane Options

- 7.3 The site walkover survey in Study Area 3 identified two areas of ridge and furrow located to the immediate north-east and south-west of the Chainbridge Lane junction with the A14 trunk road – RPS 144 and 145 respectively.

Study Area 4 – Proposed Leighton Bromswold Option

- 7.4 The site walkover survey in Study Area 4 identified the line of a former banked field boundary which flanks a possible post medieval drove road to the west (RPS 146).

Study Area 5 – Proposed Woolley/Easton Options

- 7.5 The site walkover survey in Study Area 5 discovered undulations between the A14 trunk road and the Ellington Brook to the north. But these were not thought to be archaeological in origin, but to be associated with modern drainage activity. In addition, the line of a former field boundary of the remains of ponds represented by soilmarks were located to the south-east of the junction of Easton Road with the A14 trunk road.

Study Area 6 – Proposed Little Meadow Options

- 7.6 An area of ridge and furrow (RPS 147) was recorded to the immediate south-west of the A14/A1 intersection during the walkover survey in Study Area 6.

8 Evaluation of Archaeological Importance

- 8.1 The assessment of the Effect of a proposal will depend upon the assessment of the IMPORTANCE of the features and sites affected and the degree of IMPACT of the proposals. There are occasions when insufficient is known to make informed judgements and an assessment of RISK is all that can be offered. The definitions of these terms and their categories are set out below:

IMPORTANCE: the criteria set out in Annexe 4 of PPG 16, modified to take account of the whole range of site values, not just scheduled monuments, is used as a guide for judgements of importance used in cultural heritage studies, with various systems in use by different agencies. To avoid the official implications of such terms as, "National", "Major", "County" and "Local" in this report, the following categories are used:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Major: | the highest status of site e.g. scheduled monuments, Listed Buildings Grade I & II*, well preserved historic landscapes; |
| Average: | the bulk of sites with reasonable evidence of occupation, ritual, industry etc., Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes; |
| Minor: | site with some evidence of human activity, but in a fragmentary or poor state, buildings of local importance, dispersed elements of historic landscapes; |
| Unimportant: | destroyed, non-antiquities, random stray finds, buildings of no merit |
| Uncertain: | insufficient evidence available to judge importance. |

- 8.2 Under the above defined criteria of importance, there are a number of sites (summarised in Appendix A) derived from SMR and NMR sources that may be affected by the various proposed road option schemes along the A14 route corridor. Only an appraisal of the potential importance can be made with the available data and this is set out below:

Sites of **major** importance include:

RPS 23 – scheduled earthwork remains of probable manor house and moat at Keyston, house demolished in early 19th century;

RPS 25 – Grade I listed parish church of St John the Baptist, Keyston, of late 13th century construction with 14th-19th century additions and alterations;

RPS 27 – Grade II* listed parish church of St Lawrence, Bythorn, of 12th century origin with 13th-16th century additions and alterations and restorations in the 19th-20th centuries;

RPS 35 – Grade II* listed Old Manor House, Brington, mid 16th century and earlier building, formerly a farmhouse with 17th-19th century alterations and additions;

RPS 36 – Grade II* listed parish church of All Saints, Brington, of 14th century construction with 15th-17th century additions and alterations and 19th century restoration;

RPS 37 – Grade II* listed parish church of St Peter, Molesworth, constructed between c1270-80 with 15th century additions and 19th century restorations;

RPS 70 – Grade I listed parish church of All Saints, Ellington, of 13th century origin, but much of the fabric is of 14th-15th century date with 16th century additions and 19th century restoration; and

RPS 88 – Grade I listed parish church of St Peter, Church Road, Easton, of 12th century origin with 13th-17th century additions & alterations and 19th-20th century restorations.

Sites of **average** importance include:

RPS 1 – Roman coins, pottery & limestone scatter found between 1962-3;

RPS 3 – cropmark site of a circular enclosure, possible site of Roman shrine or settlement with associated pottery, coins & limestone scatter;

RPS 4 – possible Roman settlement site comprising coin, pottery and stone scatter;

RPS 6 – burial and settlement site, cropmarks of ring ditch and two other parallel ditches; archaeological watching brief in 1989 located enclosure ditches, drainage ditch, pits postholes and limestone surface;

RPS 9 – archaeological evaluation on the Trust House Forte site in 1990 located an iron age enclosure;

RPS 10 – geophysical survey at Thrapston Business Park in 1994 located an area of modern disturbance, quarrying activity and building foundations, this was followed by a subsequent archaeological watching brief which found a quarry pit, masonry, traces of ridge and furrow and a plough headland or trackway;

RPS 11 – map references to a site of a windmill at “Windmill Hill” and associated circular shaped cropmark suggesting a ploughed out windmill mound;

RPS 17 - an area of medieval ridge and furrow located on the eastern edge of Easton village;

The following listed buildings are all Grade II listed and are of **average** importance. They are summarised in Appendix A of this report and are shown on figure RPSC 1; They comprise the following : RPS 19; RPS 24; RPS 33-34; RPS 62-66; RPS 70; RPS 74-86 and RPS 89- RPS 132.

RPS 21 – archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Huntingdon Road, Thrapston in 1991 located medieval ridge and furrow with associated headland and a ditched enclosure;

RPS 22 – archaeological evaluations on land to the south of Huntingdon Road, Thrapston between 1996-7 located a ringwork, pits, and postholes, ridge and furrow an undated linear feature and postholes and modern quarry pits;

RPS 29 – scatter of medieval pottery recovered during topsoil stripping during construction work on the M1-A1 link road;

RPS 30 – area of medieval ridge and furrow located to the south of Bythorn;

RPS 31 – area of medieval ridge and furrow located to the north of Bythorn;

RPS 32 – area of medieval ridge and furrow located to the north-west of Keyston;

RPS 39-40 – two areas of well preserved medieval ridge and furrow located to the south of Brington;

RPS 41 – scatter of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery found by fieldwalking survey to the south of Molesworth;

RPS 44 – remains of an Anglo-Saxon cross at Manor Farm, Molesworth;

RPS 45 – cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow located to the south of Brington;

RPS 47 - archaeological evaluation at Church Road, Easton by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in 1992 located late Anglo-Saxon features, but these had become heavily disturbed by modern gardening activity;

RPS 48 – archaeological evaluation at Grange Farm, Easton by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in 1996 located a medieval moat, boundary ditch, structures, pits, building, postholes, cess pit and other features of uncertain date;

RPS 51 – medieval earthwork complex in and around the village of Easton;

RPS 52 – prehistoric flint blades found during a fieldwalking survey in 1976;

RPS 53 – medieval earthworks of ridge and furrow located to the north-west of Easton;

RPS 54 – possible line of Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury Roman road;

RPS 55 – Weybridge Farmhouse, 16th century farmhouse partially enclosed by moat, archaeological excavation in 1924 located evidence for earlier building and nearby deer park;

RPS 56 – fragments of iron age and Roman pottery found during grave digging at junction of Alconbury and Ellington Brooks;

RPS 57 – Homestead moat, a sub-rectangular shaped moated site with no traces of a building;

RPS 58 - site of post medieval windmill, now destroyed;

RPS 67 – archaeological evaluation at Weybridge Farm by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Unit located a Roman cremation and ditch and a watercourse of uncertain date;

RPS 68 – medieval ridge and furrow located to either side of A14 trunk road;

RPS 72 – medieval ridge and furrow located to the north of Ellington;

RPS 133 - low lying earthworks comprising a house platform and holloway located to the north-west of St John the Baptist church at Keyston;

RPS 136 - earthworks of the shrunken medieval settlement of Molesworth;

RPS 137 - archaeological excavation at Easton located an 11th century oven pit and accompanying earthwork survey to the north took place on house platforms and associated holloway;

RPS 143 – abandoned 19th century ironstone quarries located to the south of Thrapston;

RPS 146 – former banked hedge boundary flanking possible post medieval drove road to west; and

RPS 148 – archaeological observations during realignment of the A604 trunk road in 1970 located Roman and iron age settlement features.

Sites of **minor** importance include:

RPS 7 – archaeological watching brief at Thrapston in 1989 located unstratified flint implement and pottery;

RPS 8 – archaeological watching brief at Lazy Acre in 1989 located medieval finds, but no associated features;

RPS 13 – map reference to site of Elm Tree Lodge, farmhouse and garden;

RPS 15 – Thrapston Army Camp, constructed during W.W.II;

RPS 20 – finds of a Roman coin and a medieval plaque by metal detection;

RPS 21 – archaeological evaluation on land off Huntingdon Road, Thrapston in 1991 located unstratified Roman pottery associated with a small area of limestone and burnt ashy soil;

RPS 38 – archaeological evaluation by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Section in 1991 at The Fox, Catworth located only ridge and furrow, no other archaeological remains were found;

RPS 71 – 15th century inscribed box found in the churchyard of Ellington church;

RPS 134 - ruinous dovecote located in farmyard to the south of the church of St John the Baptist at Keyston; and

RPS 139 - county registered historic park and garden at High Harthay.

Sites that are **unimportant** comprise:

RPS 28 – archaeological watching brief at Keyston in 1997 by Northamptonshire Archaeology produced negative results; and

RPS 73 – archaeological evaluation at Yew Tree Farm, Ellington by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Unit in 1996 found little of archaeological significance.

Sites of **uncertain** importance include:

RPS 2 – cropmarks of settlement features comprising enclosures, ring ditches and huts located to the north east of Rectory Farm;

RPS 5 – cropmarks of possible ditch or pit alignment;

RPS 12 – possible cropmark site, may not be archaeological in nature;

RPS 14 – cropmarks of parallel linear features (possible ditched drove road) and possible quarry pits and traces of ridge and furrow;

RPS 16 – cropmarks of a linear ditch with two appended irregularly shaped enclosures;

RPS 18 – cropmarks of a sub rectangular enclosure and probable geological features;

RPS 26 – cropmark of a large square shaped enclosure with possible attached smaller enclosure;

RPS 42 – soil mark of ridge and furrow located to the south of Molesworth;

RPS 43 – possible house platform located to the south of Brington, may be associated with RPS 39-40;

RPS 46 – area of ridge and furrow in fields surrounding Staunch Hill, possibly medieval in origin;

RPS 49 – cropmarks of two ring ditches located to the north of Easton;

RPS 50 – cropmarks of enclosures and a possible settlement site located to the north-west of Ellington;

RPS 59 – cropmarks of two overlapping rectilinear enclosures;

RPS 60 – cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure with a second curvilinear shaped enclosure inside the first;

RPS 61 – documentary evidence for the site of a post medieval windmill at Ellington;

RPS 69 – cropmarks of many enclosures and a pit alignment located to the west of the A1 trunk road;

RPS 135 - cropmark of a “D” shaped enclosure located to the north-west of Bythorn;

RPS 138 - cropmark site located to the north-east of Ellington;

RPS 140 - documentary evidence for site of deserted medieval village of Houghton;

RPS 141 – cropmarks of as possible settlement site to the north-east of Rectory Farm comprising a possible trackway and ring ditches;

RPS 142 – cropmarks of a possible elliptical shaped enclosure and part of a rectilinear enclosure located to the north-east of Rectory Farm;

RPS 144 – remnants of ridge and furrow located to the immediate north-east of the Chainbridge Lane Junction with the A14 trunk road;

RPS 145 – remnants of ridge and furrow located to the immediate south-west of the Chainbridge Lane junction with the A14 trunk road;

RPS 147 – area of ridge and furrow located to the immediate south-west of the A14/A1 intersection; and

RPS 149 – cropmark of a possible road or trackway.

9 Assessment of the Impact and Effect of the Various Proposed Road Improvement Options on the Archaeology of the A14 Route Corridor

9.1 The impact of a proposed development on an archaeological site can be assessed using a scale that takes into account the degree of encroachment and other factors. **IMPACT:** as with importance there is no agreed terminology or definitions concerning the degree of impact. It cannot be a simple percentage calculation of the proportion of a feature etc. Which could be destroyed, because some parts of a site may be more important than others, or partial destruction may lead to a loss of all significance, The assessment of the degree of impact must be as qualitative as the judgement of importance. The following terms are used in this report:

- High: loss of all or majority of significant features, such that the site, building or historic landscape is effectively destroyed or seriously damaged.
- Medium: loss of sufficient part of sites or encroachment on their setting such that that their integrity is compromised, or enough damage to the fabric or ambience of buildings or landscapes to impair their enjoyment, understanding or academic potential.
- Low: slight damage or encroachment such that sites or buildings and their settings are largely retained.
- None: no discernible impact.
- Unknown: there is insufficient evidence regarding the design of the proposal or the extent/location/or layout of the feature to be able to make a judgement.

9.2 **EFFECT:** the effect of a proposal is a combination of the impact and importance. The effect of a high impact on a minor site is obviously different to that of a high impact on a major site. As with Importance and Impact, there is no standardised terminology to categorise these judgements; this report uses the following terms:

Maximum:	high impact on a major site
Severe:	medium impact on a major site, or high impact on an average site
Moderate:	low/medium impact on a major/average site, high/medium impact on minor/average site, low impact on a major site
Slight:	low/medium impact on average/minor site
Zero:	no impact or non-site.

Study Area 1 – Polopit Road

Polopit Road Junction, Preferred Scheme (Option A)

- 9.3 The archaeological assessment identified five known archaeological sites located in the vicinity of this particular road option (see figures RPSC 7-8). These comprise: a possible Roman settlement (RPS 4) located c100 metres to the north of this proposed option; iron age and Roman settlement features (RPS148) located to the west of Obelisk Farm; a cropmark site of a sub-rectangular shaped enclosure (RPS 18); a linear cropmark site of a possible road or trackway (RPS 149) and the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.4 The proposed Option A scheme may have a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the possible Roman settlement site (RPS 4) depending upon its possible extent to the south.
- 9.5 There may be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect from this proposal upon the iron age and Roman settlement site (RPS 148). This would be dependent upon the extent of this possible settlement site in relation to the proposal.
- 9.6 There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the linear cropmark site (RPS 149). This site is already bisected by the existing A14 dual carriageway. The construction of a new access road to the north would impinge further upon this site.
- 9.7 There would be a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect on the cropmark enclosure site (RPS 18) and would have a **medium** impact and a **moderate** effect on the site of the former army camp (RPS 18).

Polopit Road Junction Alternative Layout 1 (Rev 1) (Option B)

- 9.8 Four known archaeological sites have been identified within the vicinity of this proposed road option (see figures RPSC 9-10). These are the possible Roman settlement

site (RPS 4), the cropmark enclosure site (RPS 18), the iron age and Roman settlement site (RPS 148) and the linear cropmark site RPS 149 (see figure RPSC 1).

- 9.9 This proposal would have a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect on the cropmark enclosure site RPS 18.
- 9.10 There may be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect on the possible Roman settlement site (RPS 4) depending upon its possible extent to the south.
- 9.11 There may be a possible **low** impact and a **slight** effect from this proposed road option upon the iron age and Roman settlement site (RPS 148) which would be dependant upon its potential extent to the north and south.
- 9.12 There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the linear cropmark site RPS 149. This site is already bisected by the existing A14 dual carriageway. The proposal to construct a new access road to the north would further encroach upon this site.

Polopit Road Junction Alternative Layout 2 (Option C)

- 9.13 This archaeological assessment has identified five known archaeological sites within the area of this proposed road option (see figures RPSC 11-12). These are the sites of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15); a cropmark enclosure site (RPS 18); an iron age and Roman settlement site (SMR 148); the linear cropmark site (RPS 149) and the possible Roman settlement site (RPS 4) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.14 This proposed road option would have a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect on the cropmark enclosure site (RPS 18).
- 9.15 There may be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the iron age and Roman settlement site (RPS 148) from this proposal which may be dependant upon the possible extent of this settlement site to the north and south.
- 9.16 There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15). There may also be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the possible Roman settlement site (RPS 4) depending upon its possible extent to the south.
- 9.17 The proposed construction of a new access road to the north would have a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the linear cropmark site (RPS 149). This feature is already bisected by the existing A14 dual carriageway. Any further development to the north would further encroach upon this site.

Polopit Road Junction Alternative Layout 3 (Rev 1) (Option D)

- 9.18 The archaeological assessment has identified seven known archaeological sites that are located within the vicinity of this proposed road option (see figures RPSC 13-14). These are: the iron age and Roman settlement site (RPS 148); the cropmark site of a sub rectangular shaped enclosure (RPS 18); a possible Roman settlement site (RPS 4); the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15); the cropmark site of a possible ploughed out post medieval windmill mound (RPS 11) or the site of a possible bronze age round barrow (RPS 6); an iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6) and the linear cropmark site (RPS 149) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.19 There would be a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect on the cropmark enclosure site (RPS 18) from this proposed road option.
- 9.20 There may be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the possible Roman site (RPS 4) depending upon its potential southern extent towards the proposed scheme. There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15).
- 9.21 This proposed scheme would have a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect upon the cropmark site of a possible post medieval ploughed out windmill mound (RPS 11) or bronze age round barrow (RPS 6). Though this site may have already been removed by the construction of the an existing dual carriageway.
- 9.22 It is possible that the iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6) may extend to the east and in close proximity to this proposal. Thus there may be a possible **low** impact and **slight** effect on this site from this proposal.
- 9.23 There may be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the iron age and Roman settlement site (RPS 148). This would be dependant upon the potential extent of this site to the north and south.
- 9.24 There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the linear cropmark site (RPS 149). This site has already been encroached upon by the existing A14 dual carriageway. The proposed construction of a new access road to the north would further encroach upon this site.

Polopit Lane Junction Alternative Layout 5 (Option E)

- 9.25 There are six known archaeological sites in the vicinity of this proposed road option (see figure RPSC 15). These comprise: the cropmark site of a sub rectangular shaped

enclosure (RPS 18); a possible Roman settlement site (RPS 4); the iron age and Roman settlement site (SMR 148); the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15); a cropmark site of either a ploughed out post medieval windmill mound (RPS 11) or the remains of a bronze age round barrow (RPS 6); an iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6) and a linear cropmark site (RPS 149) (see figure RPSC 1).

- 9.26 There would be **nil** impact and **zero** effect on the cropmark enclosure site (RPS 18) from this proposed road scheme.
- 9.27 There would also be a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect upon the upon the cropmark site of a possible windmill mound or round barrow (RPS 11, 6). It is likely that this site may have already been removed by the existing dual carriageway.
- 9.28 There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15) from this proposed scheme.
- 9.29 There may be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the possible Roman settlement site (RPS 4). This would depend upon how far to the south and towards this proposed road scheme this site could extend to.
- 9.30 It is possible that the iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6) may extend to the west beyond its known location and towards this proposed road scheme. It is possible therefore that there may be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon this site.
- 9.31 There may be a potential **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the iron age and Roman settlement site RPS 148. This would be dependant upon the possible extent of this site to the north and south.
- 9.32 There would also be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect from this proposal upon the linear cropmark site (RPS 149). This site has already been encroached upon by the existing A14 dual carriageway. The proposed construction of a new access road to the north would further encroach upon this site.

Study Area 1 – Denford Road

Denford Road – Option A

- 9.33 The archaeological assessment has identified two known archaeological sites in the vicinity of this proposal (see figure RPSC 4). These are the iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6) and the cropmark site of either the ploughed out remains of a post medieval windmill mound (RPS 11) or the remains of a bronze age round barrow (RPS 6) (see figure RPSC 1).

- 9.34 This proposed road option would have a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect upon the circular cropmark site (RPS 6, 11) which may have already been removed by the existing A14 dual carriageway.
- 9.35 There may be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect from this proposal upon the iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6). It is possible that this site may extend as far as the western end of this proposed road option.

Denford Road – Option B

- 9.36 Four known archaeological sites have been identified within the vicinity of this proposed road option (see figure RPSC 5). These are the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15); a site which produced unstratified medieval pottery during archaeological monitoring of the construction of the A14 trunk road (RPS 7); the site of former possible medieval ridge and furrow (RPS 10) and the cropmarks of parallel linear features (possible drove road), quarry pits and ridge and furrow (RPS 14) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.37 There would be a **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15) and upon the cropmark site RPS 14.
- 9.38 There will also be a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect from this proposal upon the sites RPS 7 and RPS 10 as these have already been removed by the construction of the existing A14 trunk road and by the construction of the Thrapston Business Park respectively.

Denford Road – Option C

- 9.39 There are three known archaeological sites in the vicinity of this proposed road scheme (see figure RPSC 6). These are the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15); a circular shaped cropmark site which may either represent the ploughed out remains of a post medieval windmill mound (RPS 11) or the remains of a bronze age round barrow (RPS 6) and an iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6).
- 9.40 There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the site of the former army camp (RPS 15) from this road option.
- 9.41 There would be a **nil** impact and a **zero** effect upon the circular cropmark site (RPS 6, 11). This site may already have been removed by the construction of the existing A14 dual carriageway.
- 9.42 There would be a **medium** impact and a **moderate** effect upon the iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6) from this proposal. A pit containing a small amount of

prehistoric pottery was encountered during archaeological monitoring of construction works on the A14 trunk road in 1989 close to the western end of the proposed new access road of this option. It is probable therefore that further archaeological features associated with this site could be encountered by this proposal.

Study Area 2 – B663

B663 Junction Alternative Layout 1 (Option A)

- 9.43 The archaeological assessment has identified one cultural heritage site located in very close proximity to this proposed road improvement option (see figure RPSC 18). This is a Grade II listed 18th century milestone (RPS 98) which is located c70 metres to the west of the Old Tollbar House (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.44 This proposed road improvement option will have a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the setting of this listed milestone.

B663 Alternative Layout 3 (Rev 1) (Option B)

- 9.45 The Grade II listed 18th century milestone (RPS 98) (see figure RPSC 1) is located in very close proximity to this proposed road improvement scheme (see figure RPSC 19).
- 9.46 This proposed option will have a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the setting of this listed milestone.

Study Area 3 – Chainbridge Lane

Chainbridge Lane Junction Preferred Scheme (Rev 1) (Option A)

- 9.47 The archaeological assessment identified two known archaeological sites in the vicinity of this proposed road option (see figure RPSC 22). These comprise two areas of ridge and furrow (RPS 144 and 145) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.48 There would be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon the area of ridge and furrow (RPS 144) located to the immediate north-east of the Chainbridge Lane Junction from this proposed road option since the proposed construction of a raised embankment to accommodate the proposed access road will preserve this archaeological site *in situ*.
- 9.49 There would be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon the area of ridge and furrow located to the south-west of the existing Chainbridge Lane junction with the A14 trunk road (RPS 145).

Chainbridge Lane Junction Alternative Layout 1 (Option B)

- 9.50 There are two known archaeological sites in the vicinity of this particular proposed road option (see figures RPSC 23). These are two areas of ridge and furrow identified by the RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994 (RPS 144-5).
- 9.51 There would be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon these two areas of ridge and furrow from this proposal as the proposed changes will take place within the existing highway boundaries.

Chainbridge Lane Junction Alternative Layout 2 (Option C)

- 9.52 This archaeological assessment has identified two listed structures to the north of this proposed upgrading of the A14 trunk road between the Chainbridge Lane Junction and the B660 junction (see figure RPSC 24). These are two Grade II 18th century milestones (RPS 117-118) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.53 There would be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon the settings of these listed structures.
- 9.54 The archaeological assessment has also identified eight known archaeological sites in the vicinity of this proposed scheme (see figure RPSC 24). These consist of: an archaeological evaluation undertaken at The Fox, Catworth in 1991 which recovered medieval ridge and furrow (RPS 38); cropmarks and soilmarks of areas of medieval ridge and furrow (RPS 39-40, 42 and 45) and the cropmark of a possible house platform (RPS 43) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.55 Two further areas of ridge and furrow were identified as a result of the RPS Clouston site walkover survey undertaken in 1994 (RPS 144-5) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.56 Two of these medieval ridge and furrow sites (RPS 42 and 45) are located to the north of the old Thrapston Road. There would be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon these archaeological sites.
- 9.57 Two further areas of medieval ridge and furrow (RPS 39-40) are situated to the immediate north-east of the B660 road junction with the A14 trunk road. There would be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon these two sites from the proposed scheme.
- 9.58 The archaeological evaluation (RPS 38) was undertaken by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Unit in advance of the construction of the A1-M1 Link Road (the present A14 trunk road) in 1991. The medieval ridge and furrow recovered from this site would have already been removed by the former road scheme. This site is

located outside of the proposed highway boundary for this particular road option. There would therefore be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon this site from this road option.

- 9.59 The cropmark site of a house platform (RPS 43) is located c100 metres to the north of the present A14 dual carriageway. There would be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon this particular archaeological site from this proposed road option.
- 9.60 There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect of this proposed road option on the two areas of ridge and furrow (RPS 144-5) since this option will involve some additional land take at the Chainbridge Lane junction with the A14 trunk road.

Study Area 4 – Leighton Bromswold Engineering Layout Option A

- 9.61 The archaeological assessment has identified only one known archaeological site in the vicinity of this proposed road option (see figure RPSC 27). The line of a former banked field boundary flanking a possible post medieval drove road to the west (RPS 146) was identified during the RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994 (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.62 The proposed road improvements at the Leighton Bromswold Junction with the A14 trunk road would have a **low** impact and **slight** effect upon the northern end of this linear feature.

Study Area 5 – Woolley/Easton

Woolley/Easton Junction Alternative Layout 1 (Option A)

- 9.63 There are no known archaeological sites in close proximity to the proposed Option A road junction improvement scheme (see figure RPSC 30). The nearest archaeological site – RPS 49, a cropmark site of two ring ditches is located some 200 metres to the north-west of the north western end of this proposed scheme (see figure RPSC 1). The nearest listed structure is a Grade II listed early 19th century milestone (RPS 96) situated some 300 metres to the east of the eastern side of the proposed scheme (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.64 There will be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon known archaeological sites from this proposed road option.

Woolley/Easton Junction Alternative Layout 2 (Option B)

- 9.65 The cropmarks of two ring ditches (RPS 49) (see figure RPSC 1) have been identified by this archaeological assessment as being located about 280 metres to the north-west of this proposed road improvement option (see figure RPSC 31).

- 9.66 There will therefore be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon known archaeological sites from this proposed road improvement option.

Woolley /Easton Junction Alternative Layout 4 (Rev 1) (Option C)

- 9.67 No known archaeological sites are located in close proximity to this proposal (see figure RPSC 32). The cropmarks of two ring ditches (RPS 49) are located some 180 metres to the north-west (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.68 There will be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon known archaeological sites upon known archaeological sites from this proposed road improvement scheme.

Woolley/Easton Alternative Layout 8 (Option D)

- 9.69 There are no known archaeological sites in close proximity to this proposed scheme (see figure RPSC 33). The archaeological assessment has identified a Grade II listed early 19th century milestone (RPS 96) located some 250 metres to the east of this option and the cropmarks of two ring ditches (RPS 49) are situated c400 metres to the north-west (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.70 This proposed scheme will have **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon known archaeological sites in the vicinity.

Study Area 6 – Little Meadow

Little Meadow Junction Preferred Option (Option A)

- 9.71 This proposed road improvement scheme will involve the upgrading of the existing A14 trunk road from Ellington to the intersection with the A1 trunk road at Brampton (see figure RPSC 36).
- 9.72 The archaeological assessment has identified a number of cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of this proposed scheme (see figure RPSC 1). The possible line of the Roman road from Dorchester-on-Thames (Oxon) to Alconbury (RPS 54) may traverse the A14 trunk road (see figure RPSC 1). However, enquires made at the National Monuments Record Centre at Swindon for the archive for this linear site (which would show its presumed course) were unsuccessful, the archive having become lost. An attempt was made to verify the line of this linear site at the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). They also have no record of this site. Until verification is possible, it is likely that the line of this Roman road may only be a projection from a known course of the road elsewhere.

- 9.73 Until verification is possible, this proposed option would have therefore have an **unknown** impact and **zero** effect on this possible site.
- 9.74 A Grade II listed early 19th century milestone (RPS 79) is located within the area of the proposed highway improvement.
- 9.75 This proposed option would have a **medium** impact and a **moderate** effect upon the setting of this listed structure.
- 9.76 Two listed buildings are located in very close proximity to the proposed upgrading of the existing A14 trunk road to the north of Ellington. These are the Grade II listed 17th century Grove Cottage on Malting Lane (RPS 65) and the Grade II listed 16th century College Farmhouse (RPS 85).
- 9.77 This proposed option will have a **medium** impact and a **moderate** effect on the setting of these two listed buildings.
- 9.78 Three other listed buildings or structures are located in the vicinity and to the south of this proposed road option. These are the Grade II listed 17th century Brook House Farmhouse (on Thrapston Road) (RPS 78), the Grade II listed 16th-17th century former farmhouse called Brook side (RPS 62) (also on Thrapston Road) and a Grade II listed early 19th century milestone located on the southern side of Thrapston Road (RPS 86).
- 9.79 This proposed option would have **nil** impact and **zero** effect on the setting of these listed buildings and structures.
- 9.80 Four known archaeological sites are located in the vicinity of the Ellington section of this proposed road option. These comprise: a medieval or post medieval moated site located on the eastern outskirts of Ellington (RPS 57); the cropmarks of two possible enclosures (RPS 60) located c100 metres to the north of the A14 trunk road; the cropmarks of enclosures and a possible settlement site (RPS 50) situated to the immediate north of the A14 trunk road and medieval ridge and furrow also located to the north of the A14 trunk road (RPS 72).
- 9.81 This proposed road option would have **nil** impact and **zero** effect on the moated site (RPS 57); **nil** impact and **zero** effect on the possible enclosures site (RPS 60) and a **nil** impact and **zero** effect on the medieval ridge and furrow site (RPS 72).
- 9.82 There would be a **medium** impact and a **severe** effect upon the possible enclosure and settlement site (RPS 50). However, according to the national grid reference given by the Cambridgeshire Sites and Monuments Record for this cropmark site (and presumably a

centre point reference), part of this site may have already been removed by the existing A14 dual carriageway.

- 9.83 The RPS Clouston site walkover survey identified an area of ridge and furrow located to the south-west of the intersection between the A1 and A14 trunk roads (RPS 147). There will be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon this site from this proposed option.

Little Meadow Junction Alternative Layout 1 (Option B)

- 9.84 The archaeological assessment identified one known cultural heritage site located in the vicinity of this proposed road improvement option (see figure RPSC 37). This is an area of ridge and furrow that was identified as a result of the RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994 (RPS 147) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.85 A proposed new access road at the eastern end of this proposed option will have a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the area of ridge and furrow (RPS 147).

Little Meadow Junction Alternative Layout 2 (Option C)

- 9.86 One cultural heritage site has been identified in very close proximity to the western end of this proposed road improvement option (see figure RPSC 38). This is a Grade II listed early 19th century milestone (RPS 79) (see figure RPSC 1).
- 9.87 There would be a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon the setting of this listed structure (RPS 79).
- 9.88 An area of ridge and furrow was identified during an RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994 to the south-west of the A14/A1 intersection (RPS 147).
- 9.89 The proposed construction of a new access road at the eastern end of this option would have a **low** impact and a **slight** effect upon this site.

Little Meadow Junction Alternative Layout 4 (Option D)

- 9.90 No known cultural heritage sites have been identified in the vicinity of this proposed road improvement scheme (see figure RPSC 39).
- 9.91 There will be **nil** impact and **zero** effect upon known archaeological sites.

10 Conclusions

- 10.1 This report provides an assessment of the **known** archaeological potential of the various Study Areas grouped around the various proposed road improvement options on the A14 road corridor between Thrapston and Brampton. It should be recognised that there is always the potential for previously unknown archaeological sites and deposits to be encountered particularly from large proposed schemes such as this. The possibility that unknown archaeological sites could be encountered during the potential implementation of these various road improvement schemes should always be considered.
- 10.2 Much of the A14 route corridor is located on Oxford clays and on river gravels and alluvial deposits. These deposits tend to mask the archaeological potential. The periodic deposition of alluvium may have the potential to bury earlier archaeological sites making their later discovery more difficult. On the clay deposits, cropmarks sites for example, are generally not as frequent in number. Though this may reflect the nature of the deposits themselves rather than the presence or absence of archaeological features.

Polopit Road

- 10.3 The proposed Option A and B schemes may have an impact upon several archaeological sites in the vicinity of these proposals. At least two settlement potential settlement sites (RPS 4 and 148) have been identified by the archaeological assessment. These options may have a potential effect upon these sites that would be dependent upon their possible extent in relation to these proposed options.
- 10.4 It is likely also that the site of a possible road or trackway (RPS 149) may be encroached upon by these options as part of this site already appears to have been removed by the existing A14 dual carriageway.
- 10.5 The site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15) would be impacted upon by the proposed Option A scheme.
- 10.6 The proposed Option C scheme may also have a potential impact upon the possible iron age and Roman settlement site (RPS 148), the degree of which may be dependant upon the potential extent of this site to the north and south.
- 10.7 The linear cropmark site (RPS 149) which is bisected by the existing A14 trunk road would also be affected by the Option C proposal.

- 10.8 The Option C proposal would also have a potential impact upon the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15) though to a lesser extent than the proposed Option B scheme.
- 10.9 The proposed Option D and E schemes may have a potential impact upon three possible settlement sites – the iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6), the possible Roman settlement site (RPS 4) and the possible iron age and Roman settlement site (RPS 148). The effect of these proposed schemes upon these sites would be dependent upon their potential extent in relation to the siting of these options.
- 10.10 The Option D and E schemes would have an impact upon the linear cropmark site (RPS 149) that has already been encroached upon by the existing A14 trunk road and also on the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15).

Denford Road

- 10.11 The western end proposed Option A scheme may have a potential impact upon the iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6). The degree of impact would be dependant upon the potential extent of this site to the east and relative to this proposed scheme.
- 10.12 The archaeological assessment identified four known archaeological sites (RPS 7, 10 and 14-15) within the vicinity of the proposed Option B scheme. None of these sites would be impacted upon by this proposal.
- 10.13 The proposed Option C scheme may have a potential impact upon the site of the former Thrapston Army Camp (RPS 15). There may also be a greater impact from this proposal upon the iron age burial and settlement site (RPS 6). A pit that produced quantities of prehistoric pottery was found during archaeological monitoring of construction works on the A1-M1 link road in 1989. This feature was located in very close proximity to the western end of a proposed access road associated with this Option. It is likely that further archaeological features associated with this site could be encountered by this proposal.

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- 10.14 The setting of a Grade II listed 18th century milestone (RPS 98) may be affected by the proposed Option A and B schemes.

Chainbridge Lane

- 10.15 Two areas of ridge and furrow were identified during the RPS Clouston walkover survey in 1994 (RPS 144-5) as being located in the vicinity of the proposed Options A and B. There would be no impact of these schemes upon these sites.

- 10.16 Although the archaeological assessment has identified two Grade II listed structures (RPS 117-118) and eight other known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed Option C scheme (RPS 38-40, 42-43, 45 and 144-145), only two of these could be affected by this proposal. These are the two areas of ridge and furrow (RPS 144-145).

Leighton Bromswold

- 10.17 The archaeological assessment has identified low known archaeological potential in the area of the Leighton Bromswold junction. The RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994 located the line of a former banked field boundary that borders onto a possible post medieval drove road (RPS 146). The single proposed Option A scheme may impact upon the northern end of this linear site.

Woolley/Easton

- 10.18 The archaeological assessment has identified no known archaeological potential in close proximity to proposed Options A, B, C and D. There are therefore no known archaeological constraints upon these proposed schemes.

Little Meadow

- 10.19 The possible line of the Roman road from Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury (RPS 54) may traverse the A14 trunk road. However, attempts to verify this potential line at the National Monuments Record and at the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record proved unsuccessful. Until some verification is possible, it is likely that the possible line of this Roman road may only be a projection from the known course of the road elsewhere and the potential impact of the proposed Option A scheme on this linear site must remain unknown.
- 10.20 The settings of three Grade II listed buildings and structures may be affected by this proposed Option A scheme. These are the early 19th century milestone RPS 79, the 17th century Grove Cottage at Malting Lane, Ellington (RPS 65) and the 16th century College Farmhouse (RPS 85).
- 10.21 The archaeological assessment identified four known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed Option A scheme. But only one of these – the cropmarks of enclosures and a possible settlement site (RPS 50) could be impacted upon by Option A. However, according to locational data obtained from the Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments, part of this site may have already been removed by the existing A14 trunk road.

- 10.22 An area of ridge and furrow identified during the RPS Clouston site walkover survey in 1994 (RPS 147) could be impacted upon by the proposed Option B scheme.
- 10.23 The setting of a Grade II listed early 19th century milestone (RPS 79) and an area of ridge and furrow found during the RPS Clouston walkover survey in 1994 (RPS 147) could be affected by the proposed Option C.
- 10.24 No known cultural heritage sites would be impacted upon by the proposed Option D scheme.

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Appendix

Appendix A

Cultural Heritage Sites

Appendix A: Cultural Heritage Sites

Abbreviations:

PA – palaeolithic

ME – mesolithic

NE – neolithic

BA – bronze age

IA – iron age

PR – prehistoric

RO – Roman

EM – Anglo-Saxon

MD – medieval

PM – post medieval

MO – modern

Cambs SMR – Cambridgeshire County Sites and Monuments Record

Northants SMR – Northamptonshire County Sites and Monuments Record

NMR – National Monuments Record

EH – English Heritage

Study Area 1

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (UL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
1	NMR No. TL 07 NW 9 Northants SMR No. 1881	0025 7800	Coins of Probus & Constantius II, pottery & limestone scatter recovered between 1962-3		RO	Average
2	NMR No. TL 07 NW 18 Northants SMR No. 1871	022 782	Cropmarks of settlement comprising enclosures, ring ditches & huts to NE of Rectory Farm		UN	Uncertain
3	NMR No. TL 07 NW 26 Northants SMR No. 1881	0031 7820	Cropmarks of a circular enclosure, possible shrine or settlement. Associated finds of pottery, coins of late 3 -4 century & scatter of limestone rubble		RO	Average
4	NMR No. TL 07 NW 27 Northants SMR No. 1878	024 779	Finds of pottery, 4 th century coin & stone scatter, possible settlement site		RO	Average
5	NMR No. TL 07 NW 30	0210 7893 0215 7900	Cropmarks of possible ditch or pit alignment		UN	Uncertain
6	NMR No. 657655, 657657 Northants SMR No. 1882	0059 7800 0070 7806	Burial & settlement site, cropmarks of ring ditch (poss. round barrow) & 2 parallel ditches. Archaeological watching brief in 1989 during M1-A1 Link Rd construction by Northants Arch Unit located enclosure ditches; drainage ditch; pits; postholes & limestone surface		BA/IA/PM/ UN	Average

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (HLL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
7	NMR No. 763089 Northants SMR Nos. 5586, 5587, 5588	006 781-011 782	Archaeological watching brief by Northants Arch Unit at Thrapston in 1989 located u/s flint implements & pottery from road corridor following stripping		PR/MD	Minor
8	NMR No. 763090 Northants SMR No. 5582	0050 7895-0055 7865	Archaeological watching brief by Northants Arch Unit in 1989 at Lazy Acre located medieval finds, but no associated features		MD	Minor
9	NMR No. 763092 Northants SMR No. 1881	0035 7817	Archaeological evaluation at Trust House Forte site by Northants Arch Unit in 1990 located an enclosure		IA	Average
10	NMR No. 1086848 Northants SMR No. 6493, 6488	0100 7855	Geophysical surveys at Thrapston Business Park in 1994 by Northants Archaeology located an area of modern disturbance; quarrying activity & building foundations. Archaeological watching brief located a quarry pit; masonry; traces of ridge & furrow & a former headland or trackway extending along line of former field boundary		MD/PM	Average
11	Northants SMR No. 1901	0072 7809	Map references to site of windmill - "Windmill Hill" & circular cropmark suggests ploughed out windmill mound		PM?	Average
12	Northants SMR No. 1880	0180 7860	Possible cropmark site, may not be archaeological in nature		UN	Uncertain
13	Northants SMR No. 4917	0123 7839	Map reference to site of Elm Tree Lodge, farmhouse & garden		PM/MO	Minor
14	Northants SMR No. 5666	0140 7830	Cropmarks of parallel linear features (possible ditched drove road), possible quarry pits & traces of ridge & furrow		UN	Uncertain
15	Northants SMR No. 8668	0134 7802	Thrapston Army Camp constructed during W.W.II. Comprising timber & brick built structures		MO	Minor
16	Northants SMR No. 5345	010 770	Cropmarks of a linear ditch with 2 appended irregularly shaped enclosures		UN	Uncertain
18	Northants SMR No. 5668	0220 7730	Cropmarks of a sub rectangular shaped enclosure & probable geological features		UN	Uncertain

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (ILL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
19	Northants SMR No. 1842	0006 7854	89 Huntingdon Road, Thrapston. Mid 18 -early 19 th century house. Formerly 2 houses, now one.	II	PM	Average
20	Northants SMR No. 6624	0031 7820	Finds of a Roman coin & a medieval plaque by metal detection in 1994		RO/MD	Minor
21	Northants SMR No. 8060	002 783	Archaeological evaluation off Huntingdon Rd, Thrapston in 1991 located u/s pottery associated with small area of limestone & burnt ashy soil, ridge & furrow & a ditched enclosure		RO/MD	Minor/ Average
22	Northants SMR No. 8589	0030 7825	Archaeological evaluations on land to S of Huntingdon Rd, Thrapston between 1996-7 located a ringwork, pits, postholes & ridge & furrow & undated linear feature & postholes & modern quarry pits		BA/IA/MD/ UN/MO	Average
74	NMR	0005 7854	83 Huntingdon Road, Thrapston. Mid/late 18 -early 19 th century house	II	PM	Average
141	Northants SMR No. 1872	022 782	Cropmarks of Possible settlement site comprising 2 parallel ditches – possible trackway & 4 ring ditches		UN	Uncertain
142	Northants SMR No. 5669	026 786	Cropmarks of a possible elliptical shaped enclosure & part of a rectilinear enclosure		UN	Uncertain
143	Northants SMR No. 8450	001 775	Ironstone quarries of the Thrapston Iron Ore Co. operating between 1875-1883		MO	Average
148	Northants SMR No. 1865	0310 7707	Archaeological observation during realignment of the A604 road in 1970 located some pits, ditches from which pottery was recovered		IA/RO	Average
149	Northants SMR (unassigned no.)	Linear	Double ditched linear cropmark. Possible road/trackway		UN	Uncertain

Study Area 2

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (U/L)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
23	NMR No. TL 07 NW 6 Cambs SMR No. 00311	046 753	Earthwork remains of probable manor house & moat at Keyston described as "newly built" in 1589. Occupied until early 19 th century until demolition. Scheduled (Cambs 184)		PM	Major
24	NMR No. TL 07 NW 22 Cambs SMR No. 00306	0425 7542	Manor Farm, Keyston is largely modern, but incorporates some 17 th century rubble walling belonging to an earlier building	II	PM	Average
25	NMR No. TL 07 NW 44 Cambs SMR No. 10566	0437 7545	Parish church of St John the Baptist, Keyston. Of late 13 th century construction with 14 - 19 th century additions & alterations	I	MD/PM	Major
26	NMR No. TL 07 NE 7 Cambs SMR No. 00318	045 755	Cropmark of a large square shaped enclosure with rounded corners with possible attached smaller enclosure to the NW		UN	Uncertain
27	NMR No. TL 07 NE 17 Cambs SMR No. 10567	0570 7591	Parish church of St Lawrence, Bythorn. Of 12 th century origin with 13 th - 16 th century additions & alterations & restorations in the 19 th - 20 th centuries	II*	MD/PM	Major
28	NMR No. 1172000	0439 7532	Archaeological watching brief at Keyston in 1997 by Northants Arch produced negative results		UN	Unimportant
29	Cambs SMR No. 10821	053 756	Scatter of pottery found during topsoil stripping during construction of M1-A1 Link Road		MD	Average
30	Cambs SMR No. 00317	058 756	Cropmarks of ridge & furrow located to S of Bythorn		MD	Average
31	Cambs SMR No. 00362	057 760	Area of ridge & furrow located to N of Bythorn		MD	Average
32	Cambs SMR No. 00304	039 761	Area of ridge & furrow located to NW of Keyston		MD	Average
97	NMR	057 760	Scott's Farmhouse, Bythorn. Late 17 th century farmhouse with late 19 th alterations & additions	II	PM	Average
98	NMR	049 762	18 th century milestone located to the W of Old Tollbar House, Bythorn & Keyston	II	PM	Average
119	NMR	057 759	The Old Manse, Bythorn. Early 19 th century former manse, now house	II	PM	Average

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (M.L)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
120	NMR	057 759	Byfield Cottage, Bythorn. Early 16 th century house with 17 th century alterations & 19 th century additions	II	PM	Average
121	NMR	058 757	The Corner House, Bythorn. 17 th century or earlier house with 19 th -20 th century additions & alterations	II	PM	Average
122	NMR	057 759	Three chest tombs to SW of parish church of St Lawrence, late 18 th -early 19 th century	II	PM	Average
123	NMR	057 759	The Cottage, The Green, Bythorn. Late 18 th -early 19 th century cottage	II	PM	Average
124	NMR	057 758	Rose Cottage, School Lane, Bythorn. Late 18 th century cottage with 19 th century alterations	II	PM	Average
125	NMR	055 758	Bythorn House, Thrapston Road, Bythorn. Early-mid 19 th century farmhouse	II	PM	Average
126	NMR	058 758	White Hart public house, Thrapston Road, Bythorn. 17 th century public house with 17 th , 19 th -20 th century alterations	II	PM	Average
127	NMR	046 755	Hill Farmhouse, Toll Bar Lane, Keyston. Former 18 th century farmhouse with 19 th century alterations & additions	II	PM	Average
128	NMR	045 755	Thatches, Toll Bar lane, Keyston. 17 th century cottage with later alterations & 19 th century additions	II	PM	Average
129	NMR	045 755	Bakehouse to W of the Thatches, Toll Bar Lane, Keyston. 17 th century building	II	PM	Average
130	NMR	044 755	The Stone House, Toll Bar lane, Keyston. House formerly 2 cottages of late 17 th century date with early 19 th century alterations	II	PM	Average
131	NMR	044 755	The Mulberries & garden wall to S, Toll Bar Lane, Keyston. Early 19 th century construction	II	PM	Average
132	NMR	044 755	Type K6 kiosk, Keyston	II	MO	Average
133	Cambs SMR No. 11650	0427 7557	Low lying earthworks of possible house platform & holloway		MD/PM ?	Average
134	Cambs SMR No. 00307	044 753	Dovecote in farmyard to S of church of St John the Baptist, Keyston. In ruinous condition		PM	Minor

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
135	Cambs SMR No. 10812	052 767	Cropmark of "D" shaped enclosure to NW of Bythorn		UN	Uncertain

Study Area 3

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
33	NMR No. TL 07 NE 4	0846 7595	Remains of a wayside cross with socket stone & part of shaft visible in 1971 located to SE of Yew Tree Cottage, Brington	II	MD	Average
34	NMR No. TL 07 NE 12 Cambs SMR No. 00342, 00341	0826 7584	Church Farmhouse, built c1617 with late 17 th century additions & modern extension. Two 17 th century barns are located to the W & NW	II	PM	Average
35	NMR No. TL 07 NE 14	0848 7598	Old Manor House, Brington. Mid 16 th century & earlier building, formerly a farmhouse with 17 th -19 th century alterations & alterations	II*	PM	Major
36	NMR No. TL 07 NE 19	0826 7595	Parish church of All Saints, Brington. Of 14 th century construction with 15 th -17 th century additions & alterations & 19 th century restoration	II*	MD/PM	Major
37	NMR No. TL 07 NE 20 Cambs SMR No. 08661	0702 7580	Parish church of St Peter, Molesworth, constructed c 1270-80 with 15 th century additions & 19 th century restorations	II*	MD/PM	Major
38	NMR No. 1001802	0865 7496	Archaeological evaluation by Cambs CC Arch Section in 1991 at The Fox, Catworth located ridge & furrow. No other archaeological remains located		MD	Minor
39-40	Cambs SMR Nos. 10235, 09829	088 748 089 748	Two areas of well preserved ridge & furrow		MD	Average
41	Cambs SMR No. 00263	090 751	Scatter of pottery found by fieldwalking survey to S of Molesworth		RO/MD /PM	Average
42	Cambs SMR No. 00331	075 755	Soil marks of ridge & furrow located to S of Molesworth		UN	Uncertain
43	Cambs SMR No. 11100	0850 7485	Possible house platform, may be associated with RPS 39-40		UN	Uncertain
44	Cambs SMR No. 07934	0745 7559	Remains of a cross at Manor Farm, Molesworth		EM	Average
45	Cambs SMR No. 09828	083 753	Cropmarks of ridge & furrow located S of Brington		MD	Average
99	NMR	084 757	White Cottage, Brington. Early 18 th century cottage with 20 th century additions. Also 19 th century pump to N of White Cottage	II	PM	Average

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (M)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
100	NMR	084 759	The Gables, Brington. House, formerly a farmhouse later divided into 2 cottages. Early-mid 16 th century building with 17 & 19 -20 century alterations & additions	II	PM	Average
101	NMR	084 759	Yew Tree Cottage, Brington. Early-mid 16 th century cottage with 17 -19 century additions & alterations	II	PM	Average
102	NMR	083 759	Barn to SE of All Saints church, Brington. 17 th century or earlier with 19 th century alterations	II	PM	Average
103	NMR	070 759	The Cottage, Molesworth. 18 th century cottage with 20 th century alterations	II	PM	Average
104	NMR	072 759	Yew Tree House & attached 19 th century barn, Molesworth. Former early 17 th century farmhouse with 19 th century additions	II	PM	Average
105	NMR	074 759	Chequers & Brookfield Cottage, Molesworth. Late 17 th century house & cottage with 19 th century additions & alterations & incorporating fabric of earlier building	II	PM	Average
106	NMR	074 759	Mole Barn, Molesworth. 17 th century cottage with 20 th century alterations	II	PM	Average
107	NMR	074 759	Poplar Cottage, Molesworth. 17 th century cottage with 19 th - 20 th century additions & alterations	II	PM	Average
108	NMR	073 759	Manor Farmhouse, Molesworth. 17 th century farmhouse with 18 th -19 th century alterations	II	PM	Average
109	NMR	073 759	Barn to SE of Manor Farmhouse, Molesworth. 17 th century barn with early 19 th century extension	II	PM	Average
110	NMR	074 759	Thodays, Molesworth. Former 17 th century farmhouse with 19 th century addition, now 3 dwellings	II	PM	Average
111	NMR Cams SMR No. 00320	074 759	Springhill Farmhouse, Molesworth. Former early 17 th century farmhouse with 19 th -20 th century alterations & additions	II	PM	Average

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (M)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
112	NMR	075 759	Barn to SE of Springhill Farmhouse, Molesworth. Mid 17 th century barn	II	PM	Average
113	NMR	074 759	Barn to NW of Springhill Farmhouse, Molesworth. Late 17 th or early 18 th century barn	II	PM	Average
114	NMR	074 759	Early 19 th century dovecote to N of Springhill Farmhouse	II	PM	Average
115	NMR	074 759	Early 19 th century granary to SW of Springhill Farmhouse	II	PM	Average
116	NMR	074 759	Type K6 telephone kiosk, Molesworth High Street	II	MO	Average
117	NMR	078 753	18 th century milestone located to E of Molesworth on Thrapston Road	II	PM	Average
118	NMR	062 755	18 th century milestone to W of the Cottage, Bythorn	II	PM	Average
136	Cambs SMR No. 00330	0744 7595	Earthworks of SMV of Molesworth		MD	Average
144	RPS Clouston Site Walkover Survey	071 751	Remnant of ridge & furrow		UN	Uncertain
145	RPS Clouston Site Walkover Survey	069 750	Remnant of ridge & furrow		UN	Uncertain

Study Area 4

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (M.L)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
46	Cambs SMR No. 09038	104 749	Area of ridge & furrow in fields surrounding Staunch Hill		MD?	Uncertain
146	RPS Clouston Site Walkover Survey	106 738	Former banked field boundary flanking a straight bridleway, ditched & hedged, possible former drove road		PM?	Average

Study Area 5

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
17	Cambs SMR No. 8659	138 717	Area of ridge & furrow on eastern edge of Easton		MD	Average
47	NMR No. 1002916	139 716	Archaeological evaluation at Church Rd, Easton in 1992 by Cambridge Arch Unit located late Anglo-Saxon features, but these had been heavily disturbed by modern gardening activity on the site.		EM	Average
48	NMR No. 1111760 Cambs SMR No. 11971	139 715	Archaeological evaluation at Grange Farm, Easton in 1996 by Cambridge Arch Unit located a moat, boundary ditch, structure, pits, building, postholes, cess pit & features of uncertain date		MD/PM/ UN	Average
49	Cambs SMR No. 10808	141 725	Cropmarks of 2 ring ditches to N of Easton		UN	Uncertain
50	Cambs SMR No. 10803	155 722	Cropmarks of enclosures & a possible settlement site		UN	Uncertain
51	Cambs SMR No. 00732	1382 7198	Earthwork complex in & around the village of Easton		MD	Average
52	Cambs SMR No. 00735	138 724	Flint blades found during fieldwalking survey in 1976		PR	Average
53	Cambs SMR No. 08658	138 721	Ridge & furrow to NW of Easton		MD	Average
87	NMR	139 715	The Grange, Church Road, Easton. 18 th century farmhouse with 19 th century alterations	II	PM	Average
88	NMR Cambs SMR No. 00730	138 715	Parish church of St Peter, Church Road, Easton. Of early 12 th century origin with 13 th -17 th century additions & alterations & 19-20 century restorations	I	MD/PM	Major
89	NMR	137 715	Brook House, Church Road, Easton. 16 th century farmhouse with 17-18 th century additions & alterations	II	PM	Average
90	NMR	137 715	The Manor, Church Road, Easton. Formerly a 15 th or early 16 th century hall farmhouse with 17 th century additions	II	MD/PM	Average
91	NMR	136 715	Hill Farmhouse, Church Road, Easton. Late 16 th century farmhouse	II	PM	Average
92	NMR	136 715	Townsend Farmhouse, Church Road, Easton. 16 th -17 th century farmhouse with 17 th & 19 th century additions & alterations	II	PM	Average
93	NMR	137 718	Carrock Cottage, Chapel Lane, Easton. 17 th century cottage	II	PM	Average

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
94	NMR	137 718	West Farmhouse, The Lane, Easton. 16 th century farmhouse with 19 th century additions	II	PM	Average
95	NMR	140 715	Crown Cottage, Stonely Road, Easton. 16 th century cottage with 17 th century extensions & 17-18 th century additions & alterations	II	PM	Average
96	NMR	150 723	Early 19 th century milestone located on the southern side of Thrapston Road, Easton	II	PM	Average
137	Cambs SMR No. 10217	138 717	Archaeological excavation at Easton located an 11 th century oven pit. Earthwork survey to N on possible house platforms with a holloway extending between them		MD	Average

Study Area 6

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
54	NMR No. Linear 222	1577 6850 1764 7250 1956 7622	Possible line of Dorchester-on-Thames to Alconbury road		RO	Average
55	NMR No. TL 17 SE 1 642031 Cambs SMR No. 00793	1815 7302	Weybridge Farmhouse, 16 century house, partially enclosed by moat. Small area of the enclosed house platform survives, modern farm buildings & a sludge lagoon have removed remainder of area. Archaeological excavation in 1924 on the platform located finds of pottery, brick & tile indicating an earlier building. Abundant finds of deer antlers showed connection with nearby deer park		PM	Average
56	NMR No. TL 17 SE 2 Cambs SMR No. 06941	193 726	Fragments of pottery with charcoal & bones found during grave digging at the junction of the Alconbury & Ellington Brooks		IA/RO	Average
57	NMR No. TL 17 SE 8 Cambs SMR No. 03712	1627 7188	Homestead moat, sub rectangular shaped with no traces of a building on the enclosed island		MD/PM	Average
58	NMR No. TL 17 SE 18	1578 7279	Site of windmill, now destroyed		PM	Average
59	NMR No. TL 17 SE 21	1715 7139	Cropmarks of at least two overlapping rectilinear enclosures		UN	Uncertain
60	NMR No. TL 17 SE 22	1615 7215	Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure with a second, curvilinear enclosure outside		UN	Uncertain
61	NMR No. TL 17 SE 23 Cambs SMR No. 00758	1578 7179	Documentary evidence for site of windmill at Ellington		UN	Uncertain
62	NBR No. 32080	160 718	Brookside, Thrapston Road, Ellington. 16 -17 century farmhouse	II	PM	Average
63	NBR No. 32081	160 718	Church Farm	II	PM	Average
64	NBR No. 32083	160 718	The Cottage, High Street, Ellington. 16 -17 century cottage with 19 century additions	II	PM	Average
65	NBR No. 32084	163 720	Grove Cottage, Malting Lane, Ellington. 17 century cottage	II	PM	Average

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (E/L)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
66	NBR No. 32085	162 718	Manor Farmhouse, High Street, Ellington. Late 17 th century farmhouse with 19 th century additions & incorporating an earlier timber framed building	II	PM	Average
67	NMR No. 1073890 Cambs SMR No. 11673	1795 7210	Archaeological evaluation at Weybridge Farm by Cambs CC Arch Unit in 1994 located a cremation & several ditches		RO	Average
68	Cambs SMR No. 11652	1925 7125	Ridge & furrow located to either side of A14 trunk road		MD	Average
69	Cambs SMR No. 07608	193 715	Cropmarks of many enclosures & pit alignment to W of A1 trunk road		UN	Uncertain
70	Cambs SMR No. 10562	1603 7178	Parish church of All Saints, High Street, Ellington. Of 13 th century origin, but much of the fabric is of 14 th -15 th century date with 16 th century additions & 19 th century restorations. Grade II listed table tomb to Thomas Ladds in S aisle dated 1802	I/II	MD/PM	Major/ Average
71	Cambs SMR No. 0767	1605 7179	15 th century inscribed box found in churchyard of Ellington church		MD	Minor
72	Cambs SMR No. 10809	158 723	Ridge & furrow located to N of Ellington		MD	Average
73	NMR	161 718	Archaeological evaluation at Yew Tree Farm, Ellington by Cambs CC Arch Unit in 1996 yielded little of archaeological significance		UN	Unimportant
75	NMR	192 728	Late 18 th or early 19 th century milestone located on the eastern side of the A1 dual carriageway	II	PM	Average
76	NMR	159 710	Albion Cottage, Ellington Thorpe. Cottage of 2 building periods, 16 th -17 th centuries	II	PM	Average
77	NMR	159 710	Tudor Cottage, Ellington Thorpe. Late 17 th century cottage	II	PM	Average
78	NMR	159 720	Brook House Farmhouse, Thrapston Road, Ellington. 17 th century cottage with 19 th century additions	II	PM	Average
79	NMR	179 718	Early 19 th century milestone located on the N side of Thrapston Road, Ellington	II	PM	Average

RPS No.	Source	Grid Reference (UL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
80	NMR	160 717	The Mermaid, High Street, Ellington. Early 17 th century inn with 17 th century extension to W	II	PM	Average
81	NMR	162 718	Yew Tree Farmhouse, High Street, Ellington. Late 16 th century farmhouse with 19 th century additions	II	PM	Average
82	NMR	161 717	Hill House Residential Home, High Street, Ellington. Mid 19 th century house	II	PM	Average
83	NMR	161 717	Oakley Cottage, High Street, Ellington. Mid 19 th century cottage with 17 th century cottage attached	II	PM	Average
84	NMR	161 717	The Stores, High Street, Ellington. Originally a 17 th century farmhouse with 19 th century additions	II	PM	Average
85	NMR	159 720	College Farmhouse, Thrapston Road, Ellington. 16 th century farmhouse with 17 th -18 th century additions & alterations	II	PM	Average
86	NMR	162 719	Early 19 th century milestone located on the southern side of Thrapston Road, Ellington	II	PM	Average
138	Cambs SMR No. 0709	166 727	Cropmark site to NE of Ellington		UN	Uncertain
139	Cambs SMR No. 12406	183 712	County registered historic park & garden at High Harthay		MO	Minor
140	Cambs SMR No. 11422	190 710	Documentary evidence for site of DMV of Houghton		MD	Uncertain
147	RPS Clouston Site Walkover Survey	192 718	Area of ridge & furrow		UN	Uncertain

Figures

Study Area 1 – Denton Road/Polopit Road

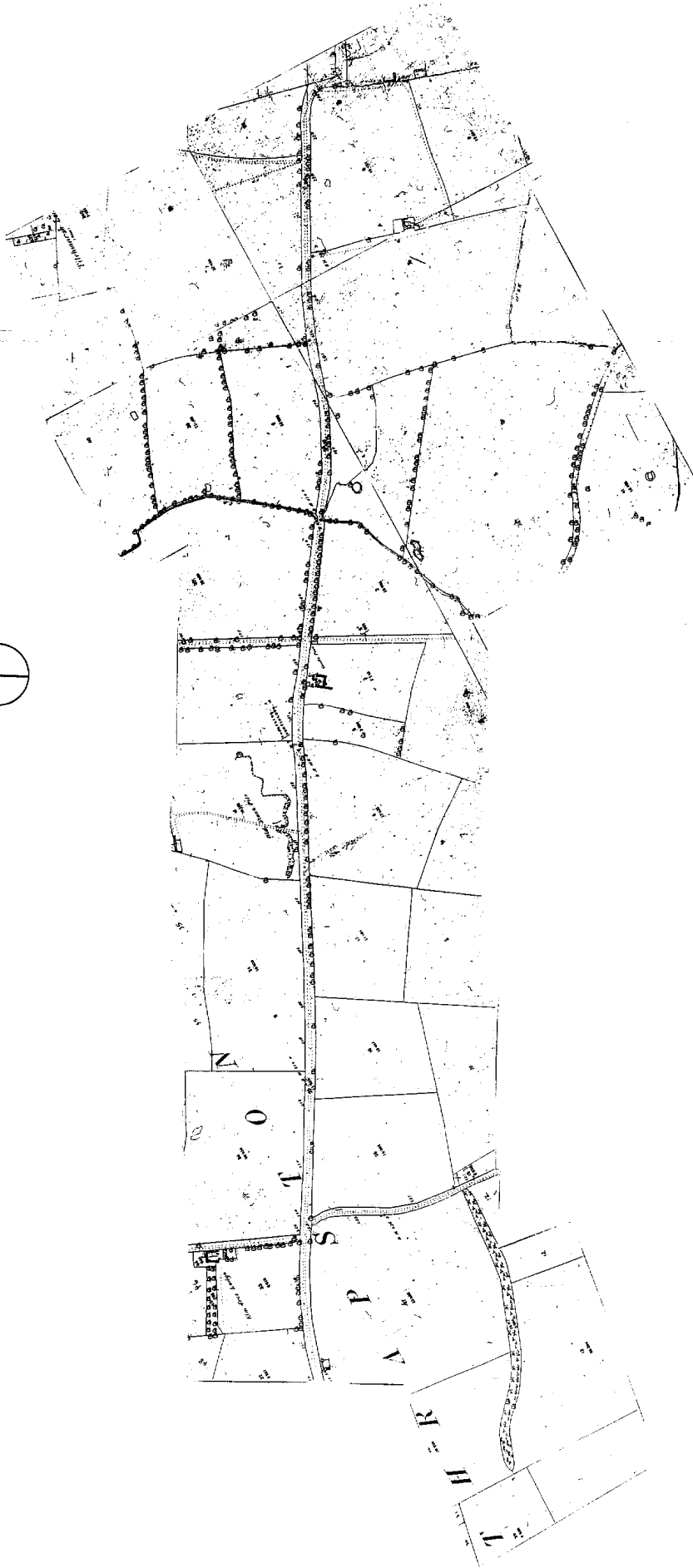
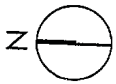
Study Area 2 – B663 Junction

Study Area 3 – Chainbridge Lane

Study Area 4 – Leighton Bromswold

Study Area 5 – Woolley/Easton

Study Area 6 – Little Meadow



PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Palopit Road/Denford Road
the Extracts From 25'-1 Mile Scale O.S. Map
Sheet Nos. Northants 26.16, 27.13, 33.3, 33.4
& 34.1 (1885-6)

DRAWING NUMBER

R3742B

SCALE

NTS

REVISION

RPS.C.2

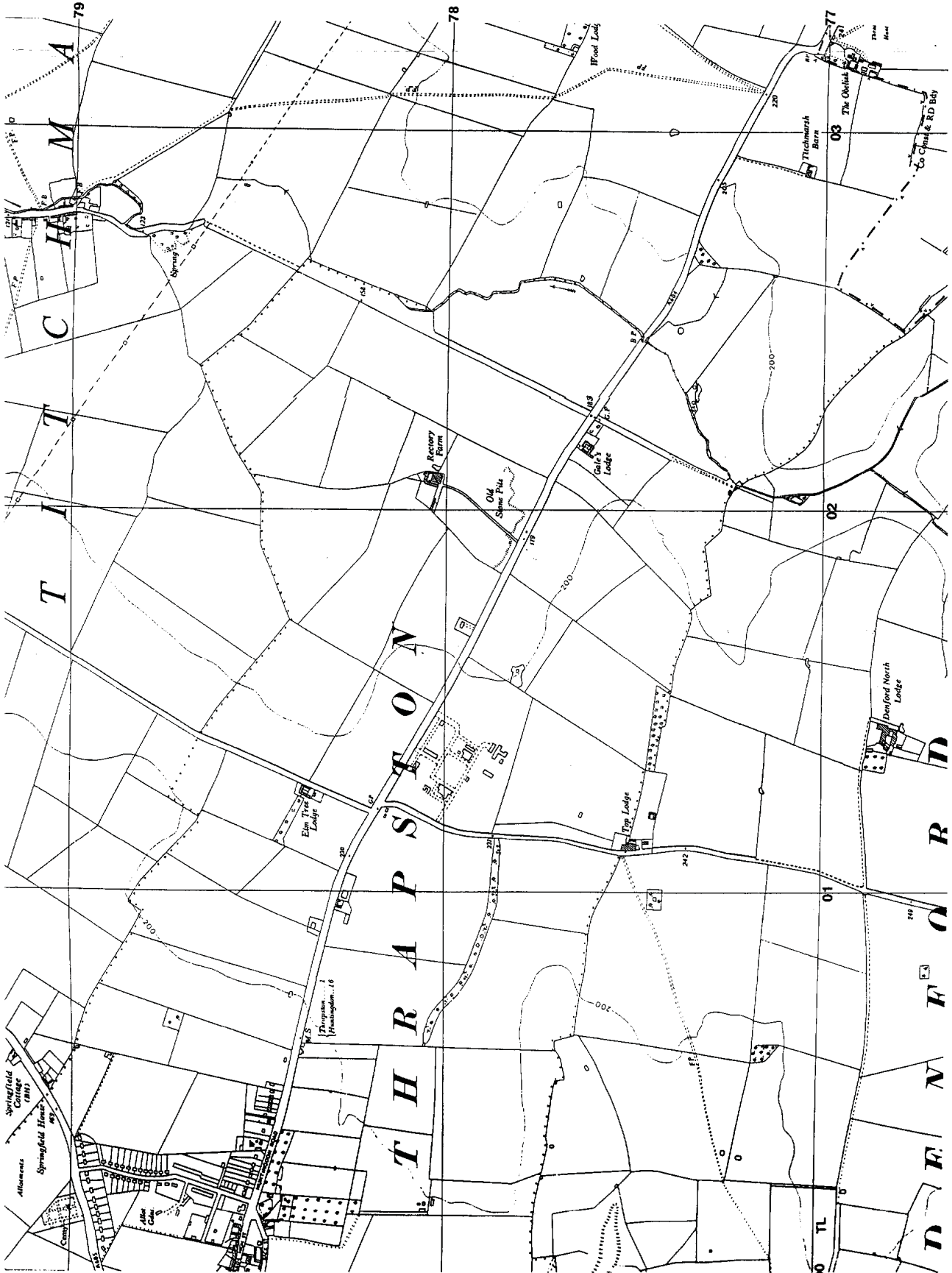
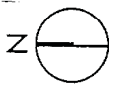
DATE

September 1999

NTS

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Poplit Road/Denford Road

Extracts From O.S. Map Sheet No. TL07NW (1958)

PROJECT NUMBER B3742B

DRAWING NUMBER RPSC.3

DATE September 1999

SCALE 1:10,000

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RP5 CONSULTANTS THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

A14 Grade Separation
TITLE

Denford Road - Option A
PROJECT NUMBER

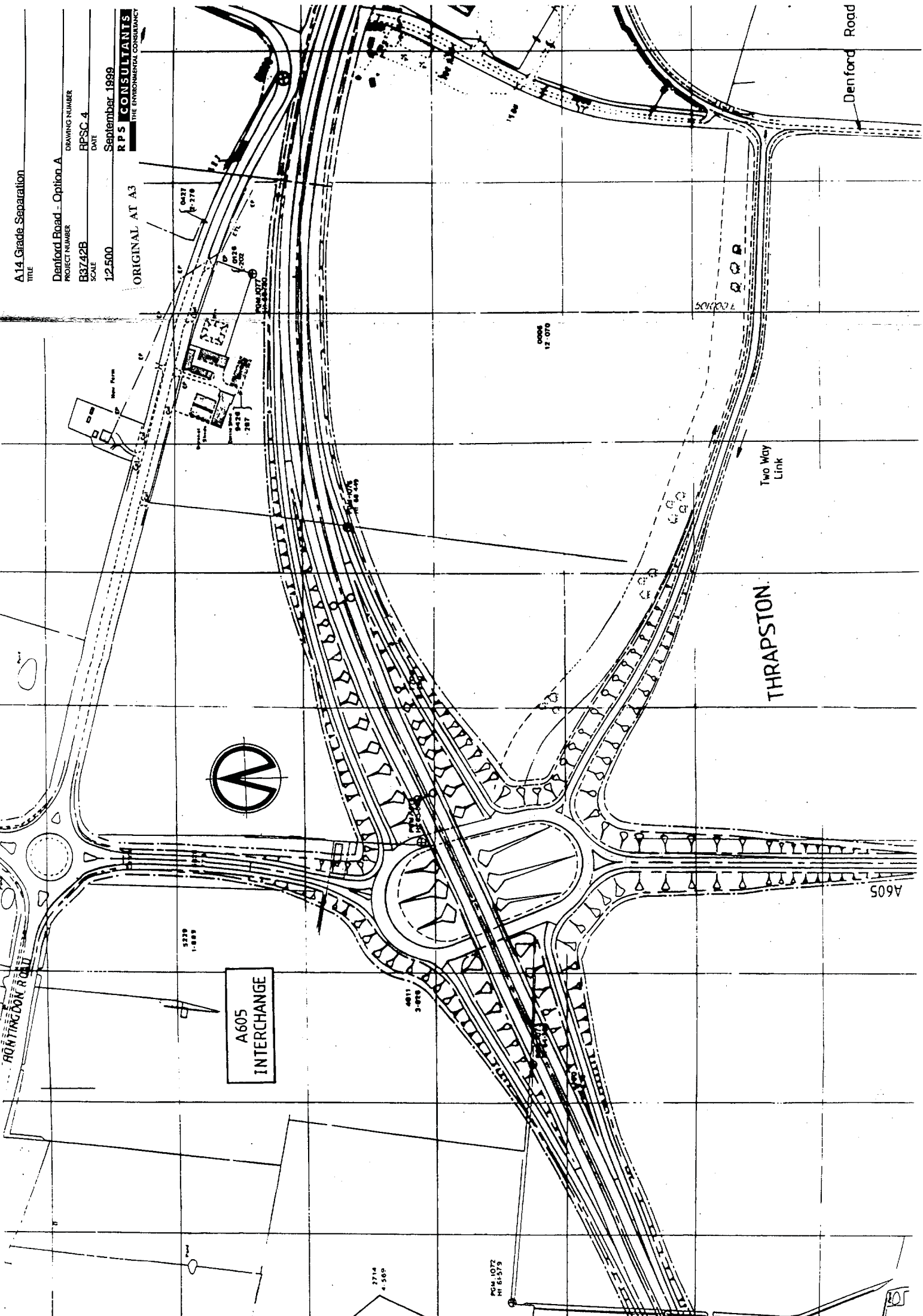
B3742B
SCALE

DATE

September 1999
SCALE

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THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

ORIGINAL AT A3



A605
INTERCHANGE

THRAPSTON

Two Way
Link

Denford Road

A605



ROBERTSON ROAD

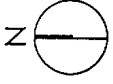
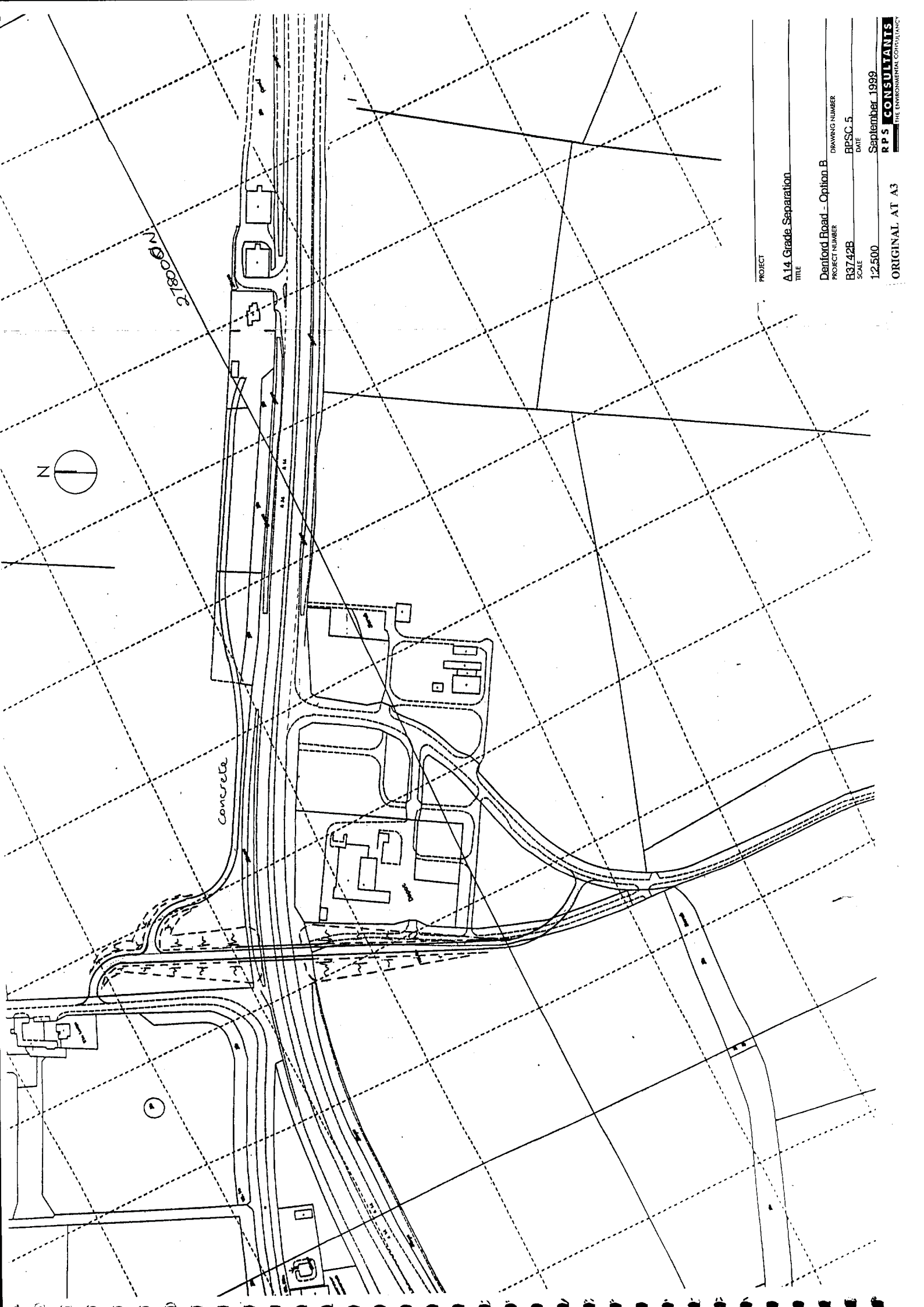
3+874
1+889

4+509
3+874

5+107
4+509

6+700
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278000L

Concrete

4 M

8 M

PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation

TITLE

Danford Road - Option B

PROJECT NUMBER

RPSC 5

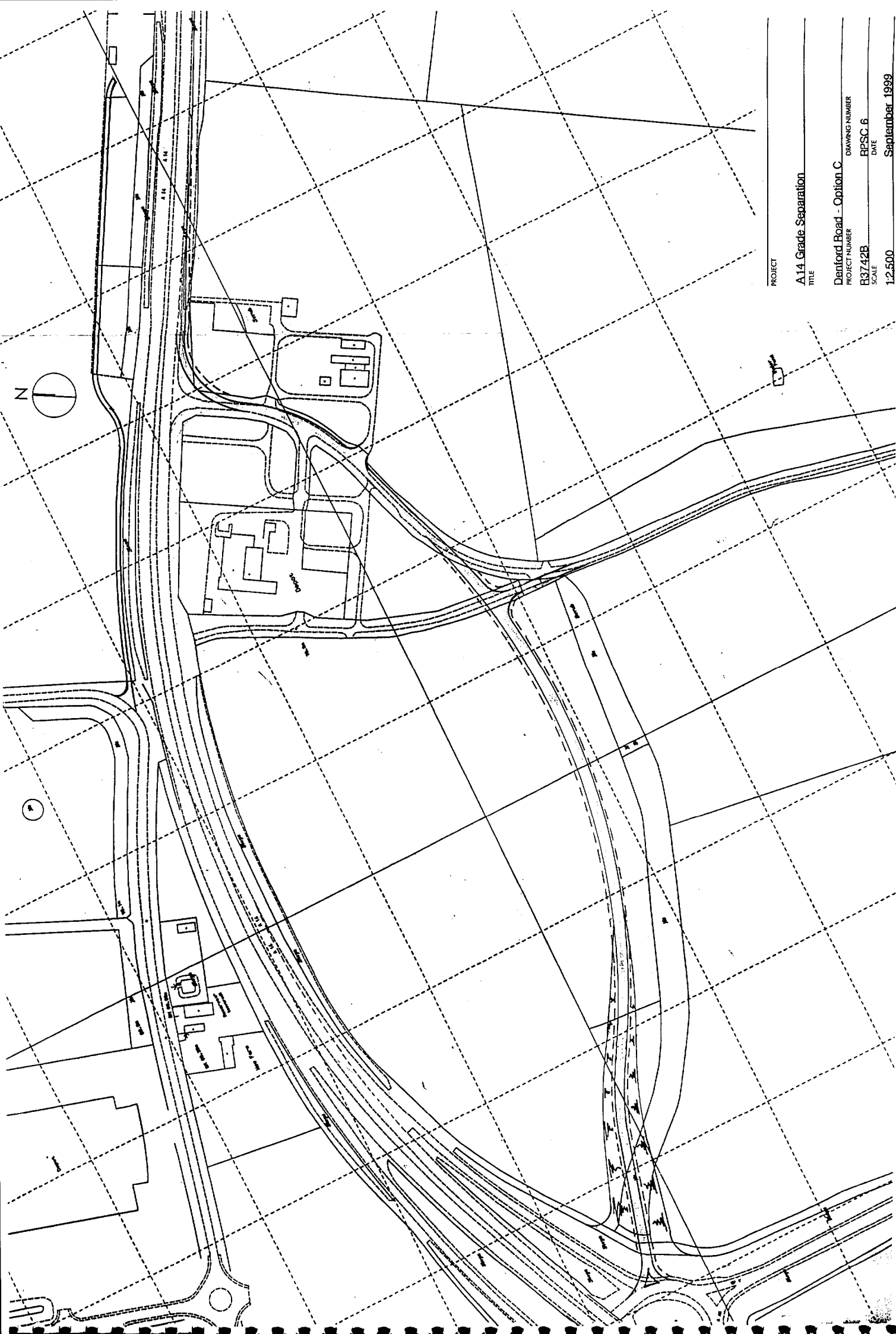
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September 1999

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation

TITLE

Denford Road - Option C

PROJECT NUMBER

R3742B

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DRAWING NUMBER

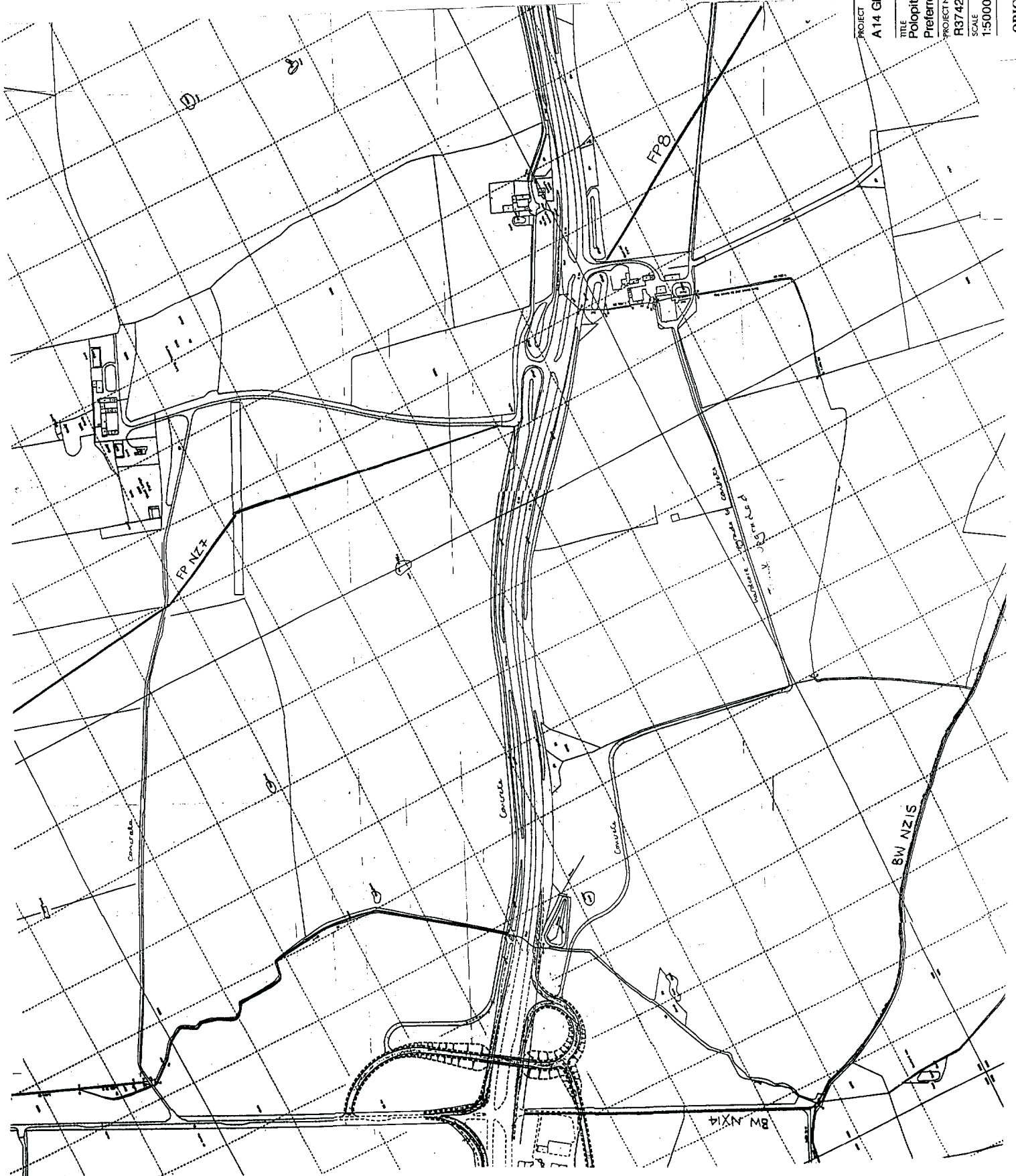
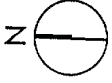
RPSC 6

DATE

September 1999

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INC. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
Polopit Road Junction
Preferred Scheme Part A (Option A)

PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B

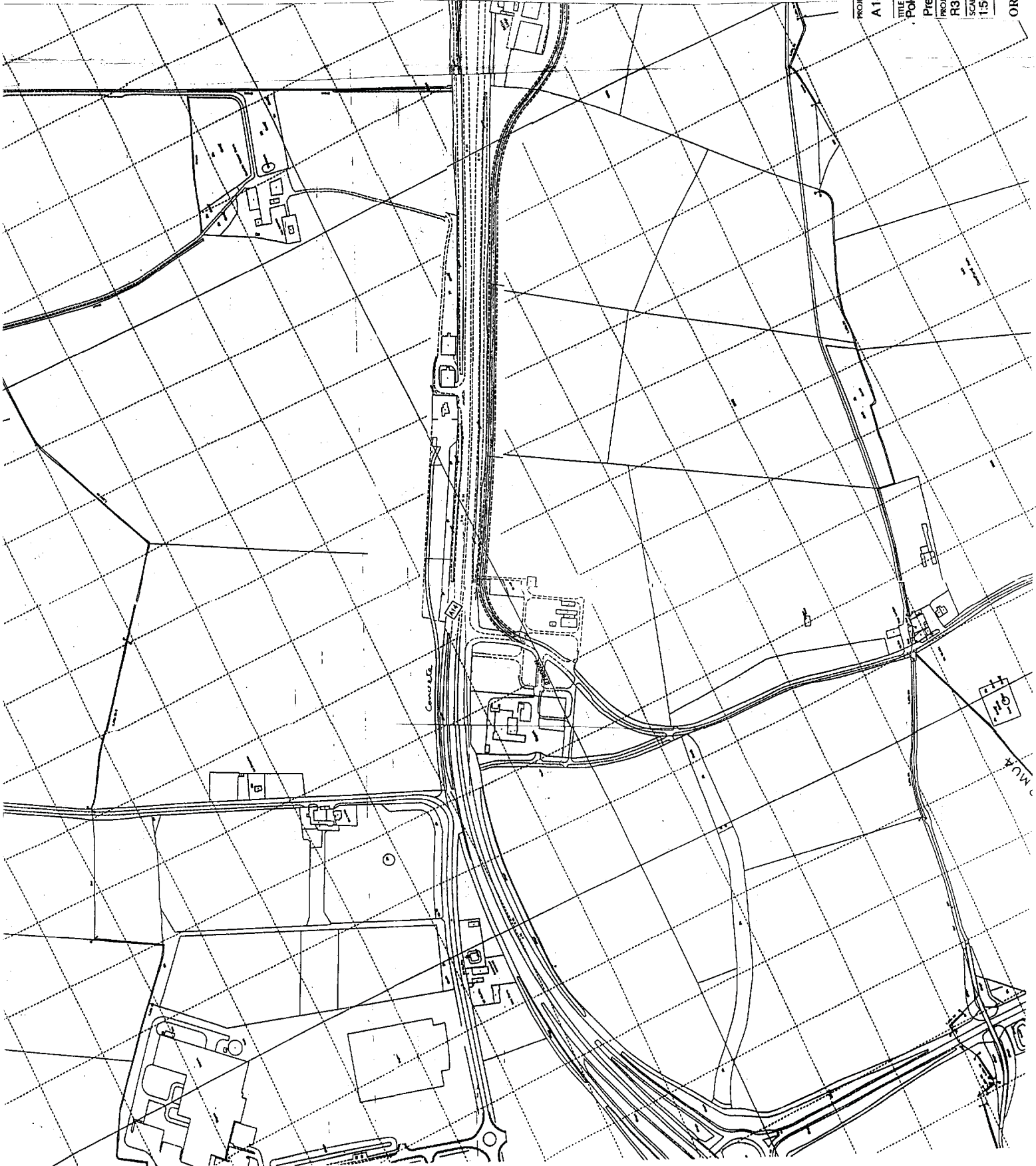
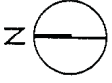
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Sept 1999

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PROJECT

A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Polopit Road Junction
Preferred Scheme Part B (Option A)

PROJECT NUMBER

R3742B

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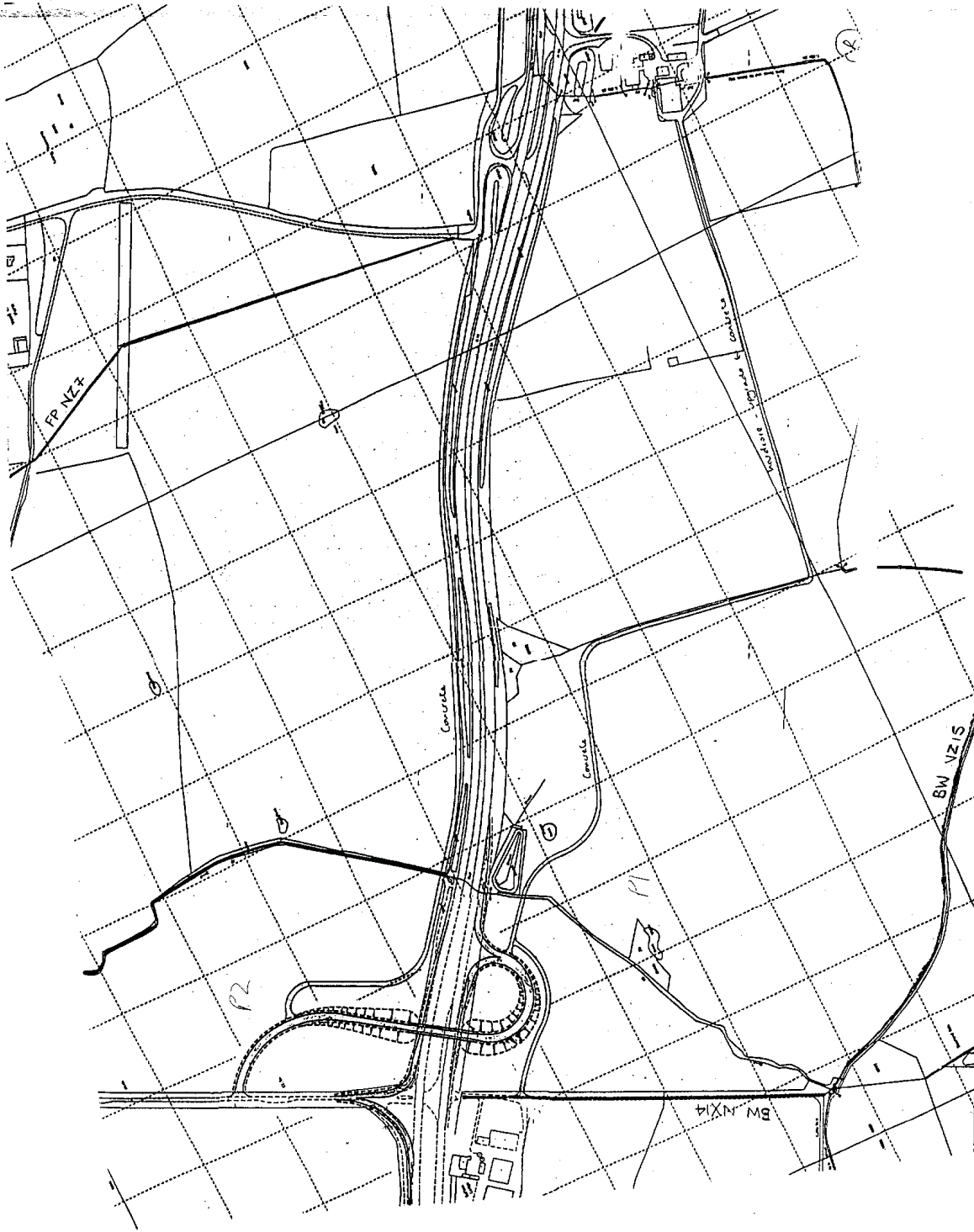
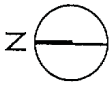
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PROJECT
A 14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
Polopit Road Junction
Alternative Layout 1 (rev 1) Part A (Option B)

PROJECT NUMBER
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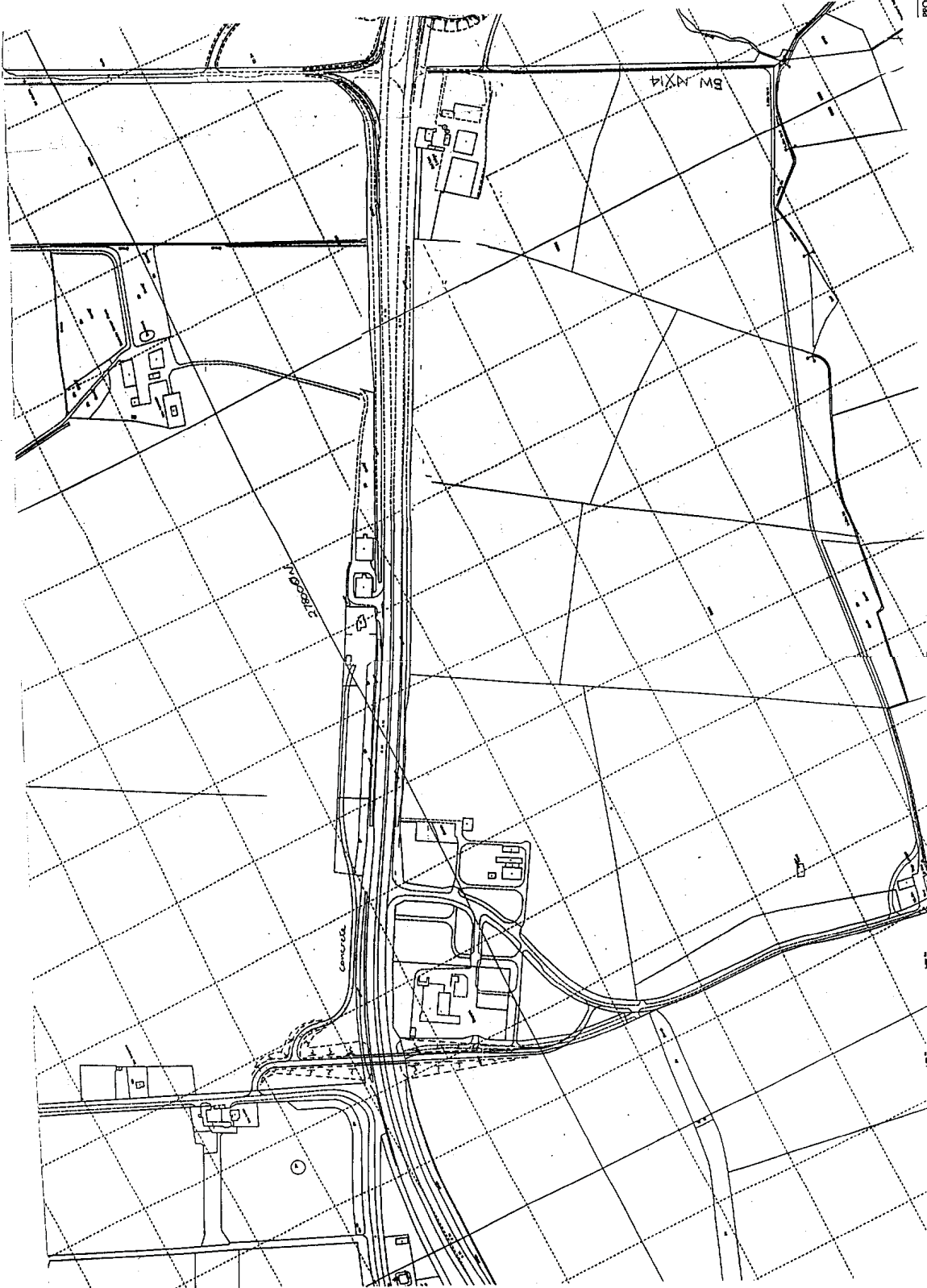
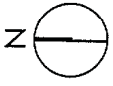
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DATE
Sept 1999

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PROJECT

A 14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Polopit Road Junction
Alternative Layout 1 (Rev 1) Part B (Option B)

PROJECT NUMBER

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DRAWING NUMBER

RPSC_10

DATE

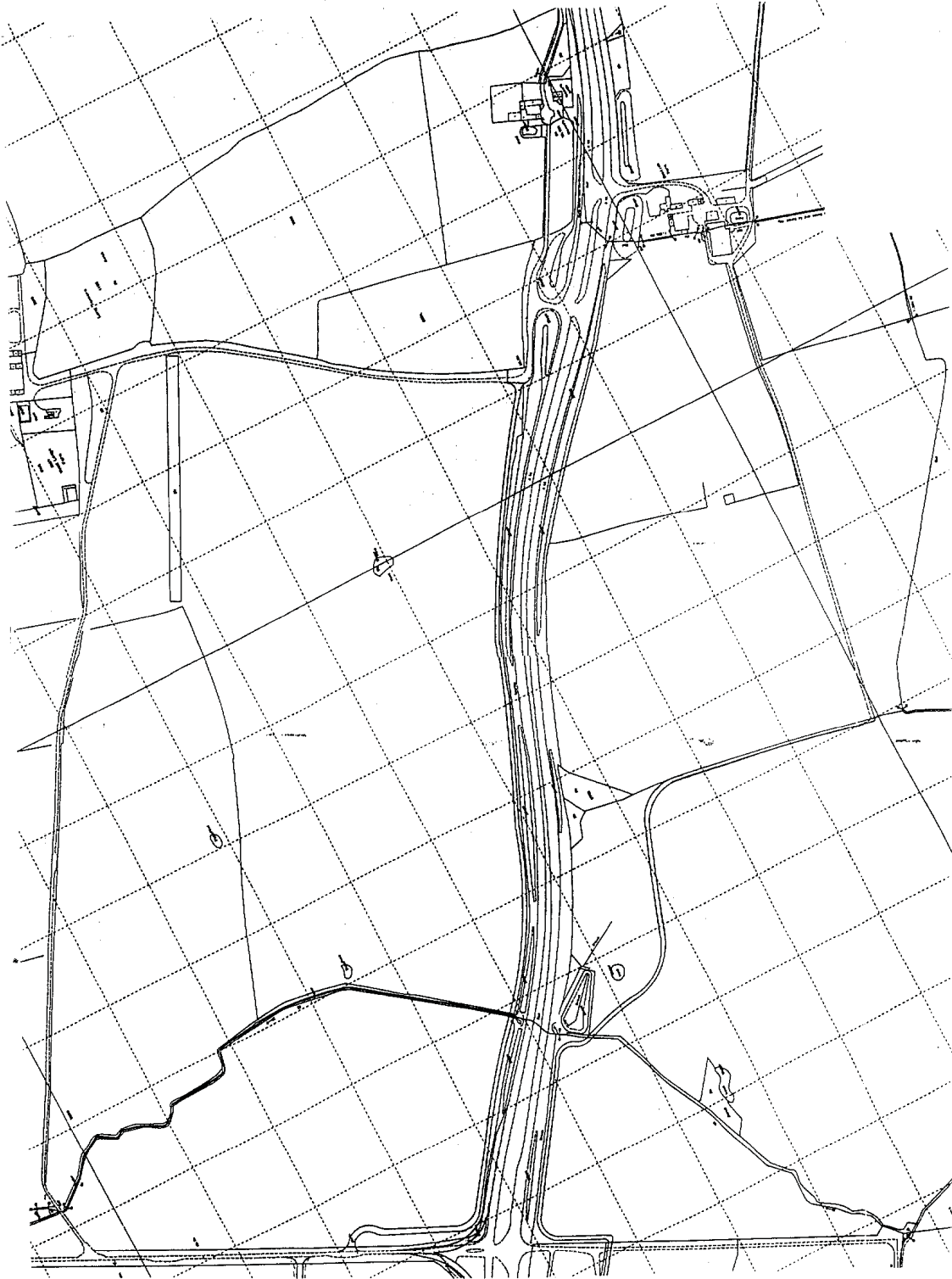
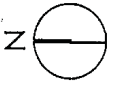
Sept 1999

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PROJECT

A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Polopit Road Junction
Alternative Layout 2 Part A (Option C)

PROJECT NUMBER

R3742B

DRAWING NUMBER

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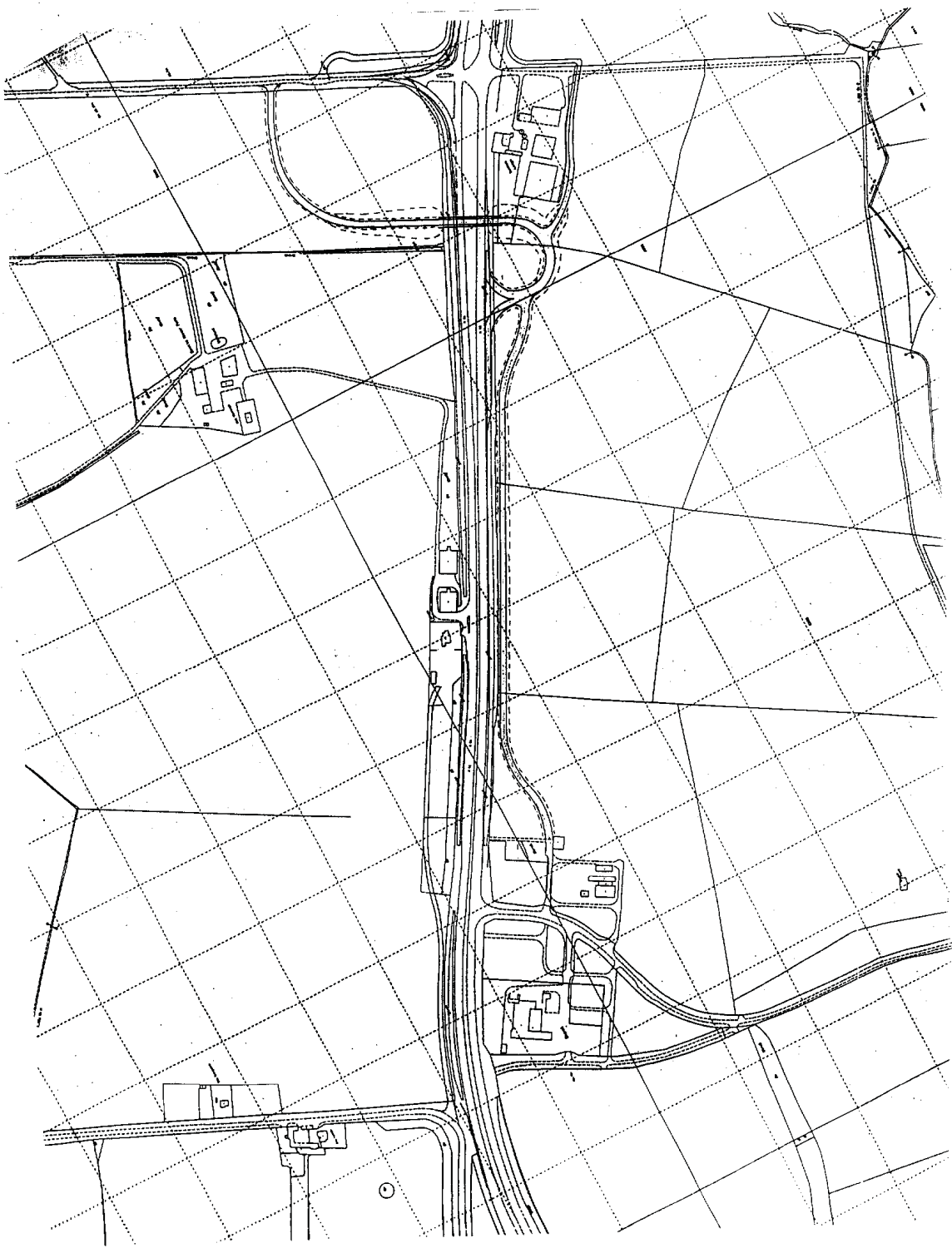
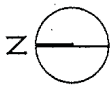
Sept 1999

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PROJECT

A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Polopit Road Junction
Alternative Layout 2 Part B (Option C)

PROJECT NUMBER

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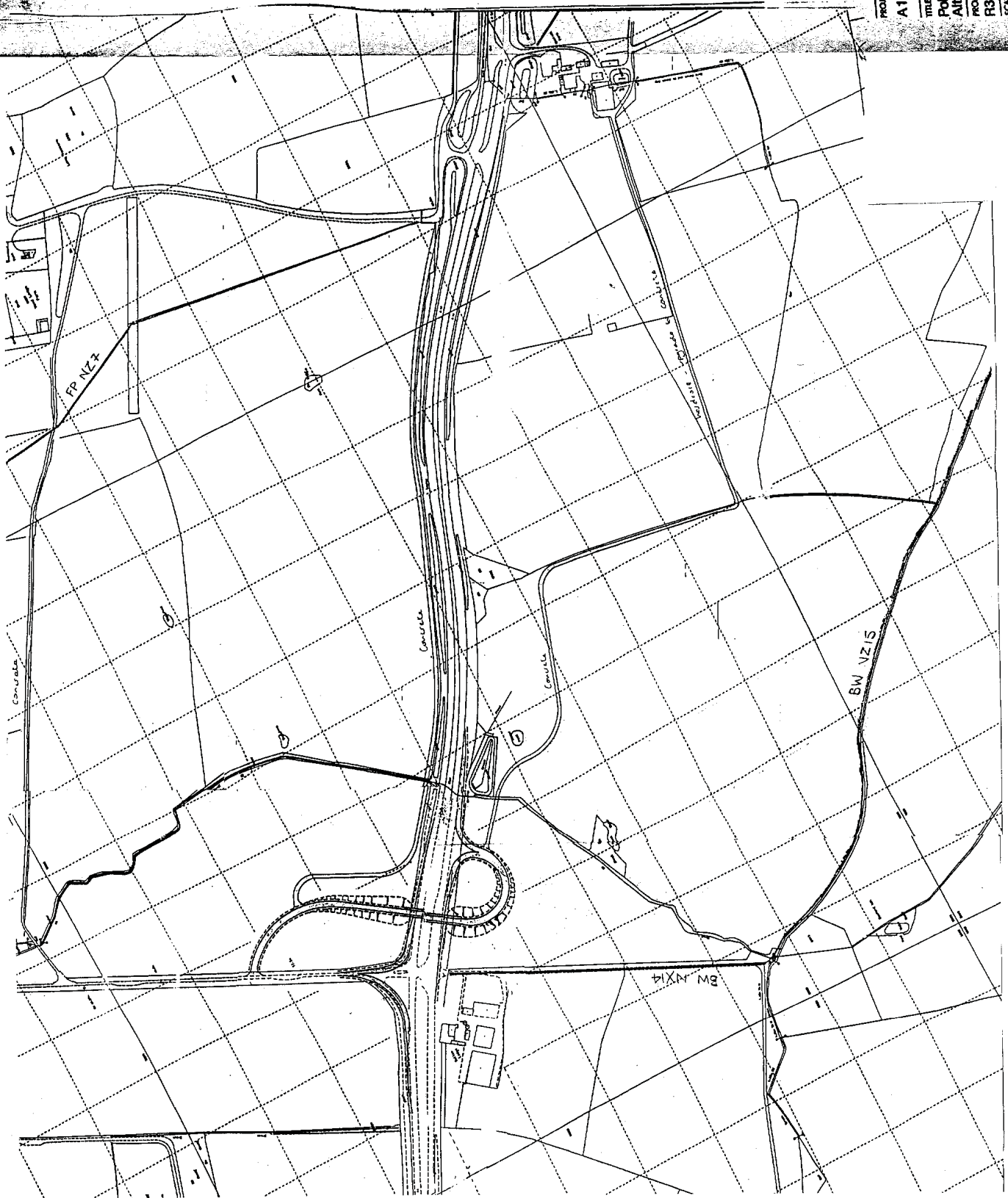
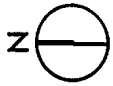
Sept 1999

DATE

Sept 1999

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PROJECT

A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Polopoti Road Junction
Alternative Layout 3 (Rev 1) Part A (Option D)

DRAWING NUMBER

R3742B

PROJECT NUMBER

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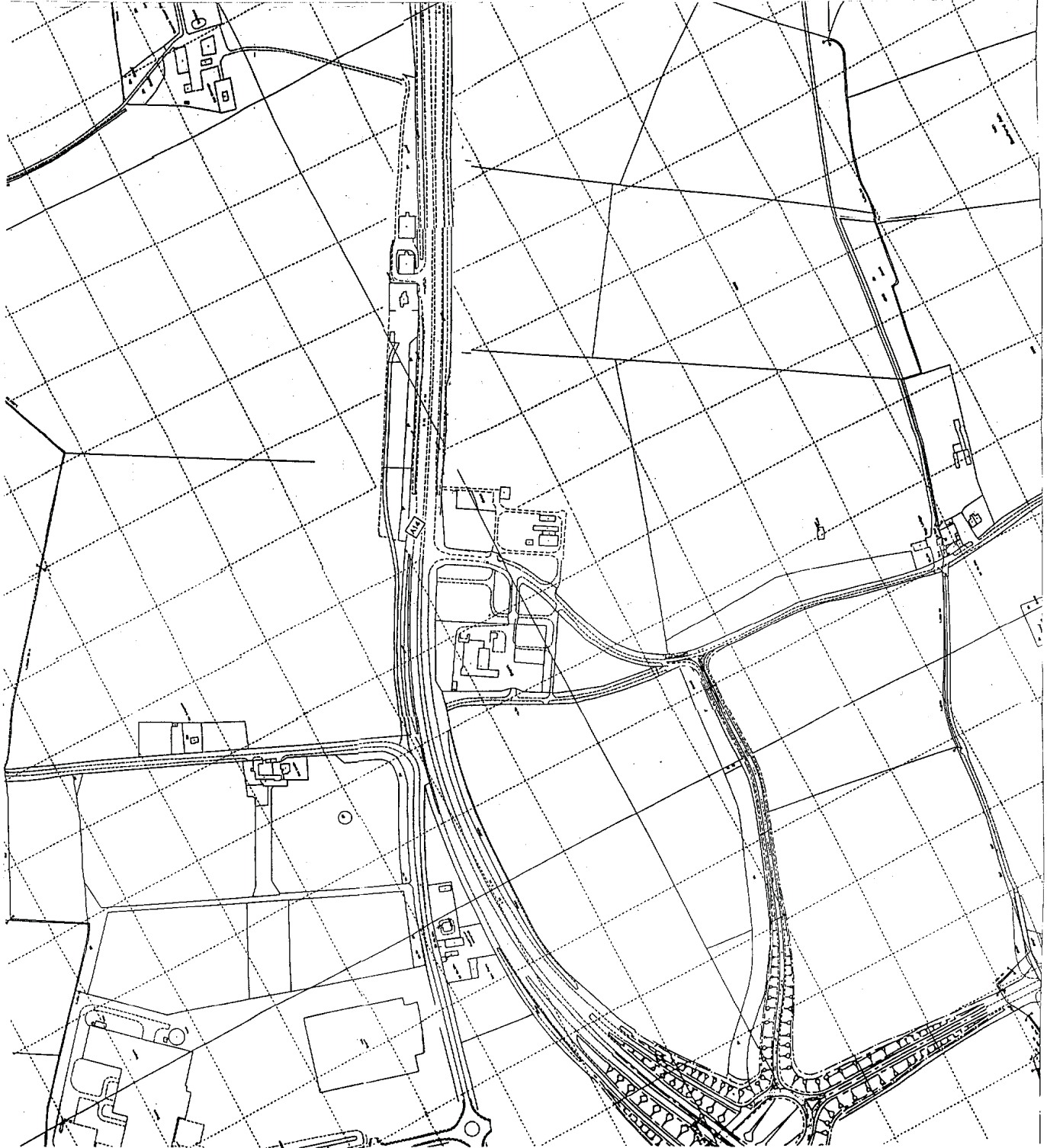
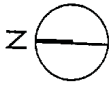
Sept 1999

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PROJECT

A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Polopit Road Junction

Alternative Layout 3 (Rev 1) Part B (Option D)

PROJECT NUMBER

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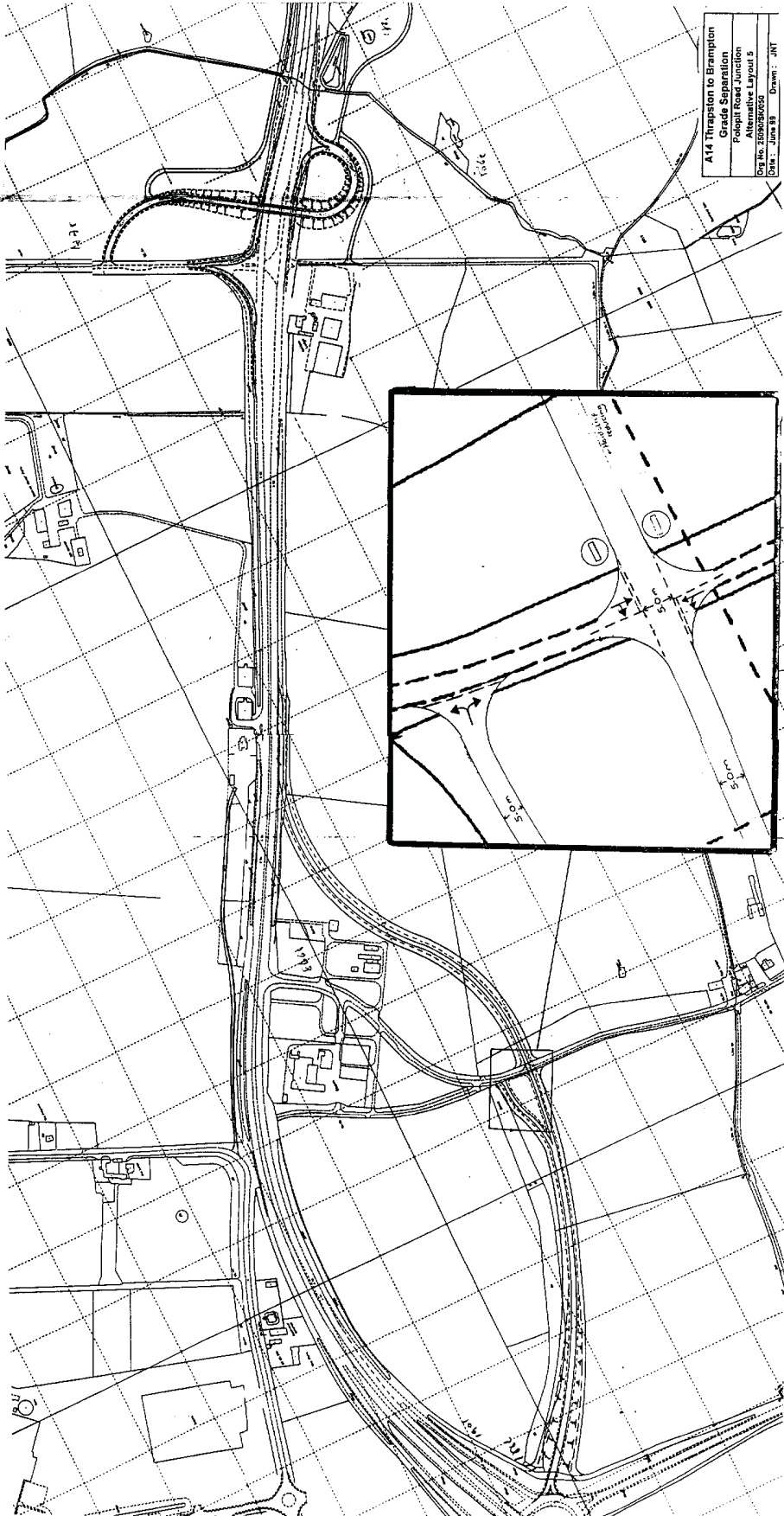
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Sept 1999

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A14 Thrapston to Brampton
 Grade Separation
 Polepit Road Junction
 Alternative Layout 5
 Dwg No. 20909/0050
 Date: June 99 Drawn: JNT

ORIGINAL AT A3

PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation
 the Polepit Road Junction Alternative Layout 5
 (Option E)

PROJECT NUMBER

E3742B

SCALE

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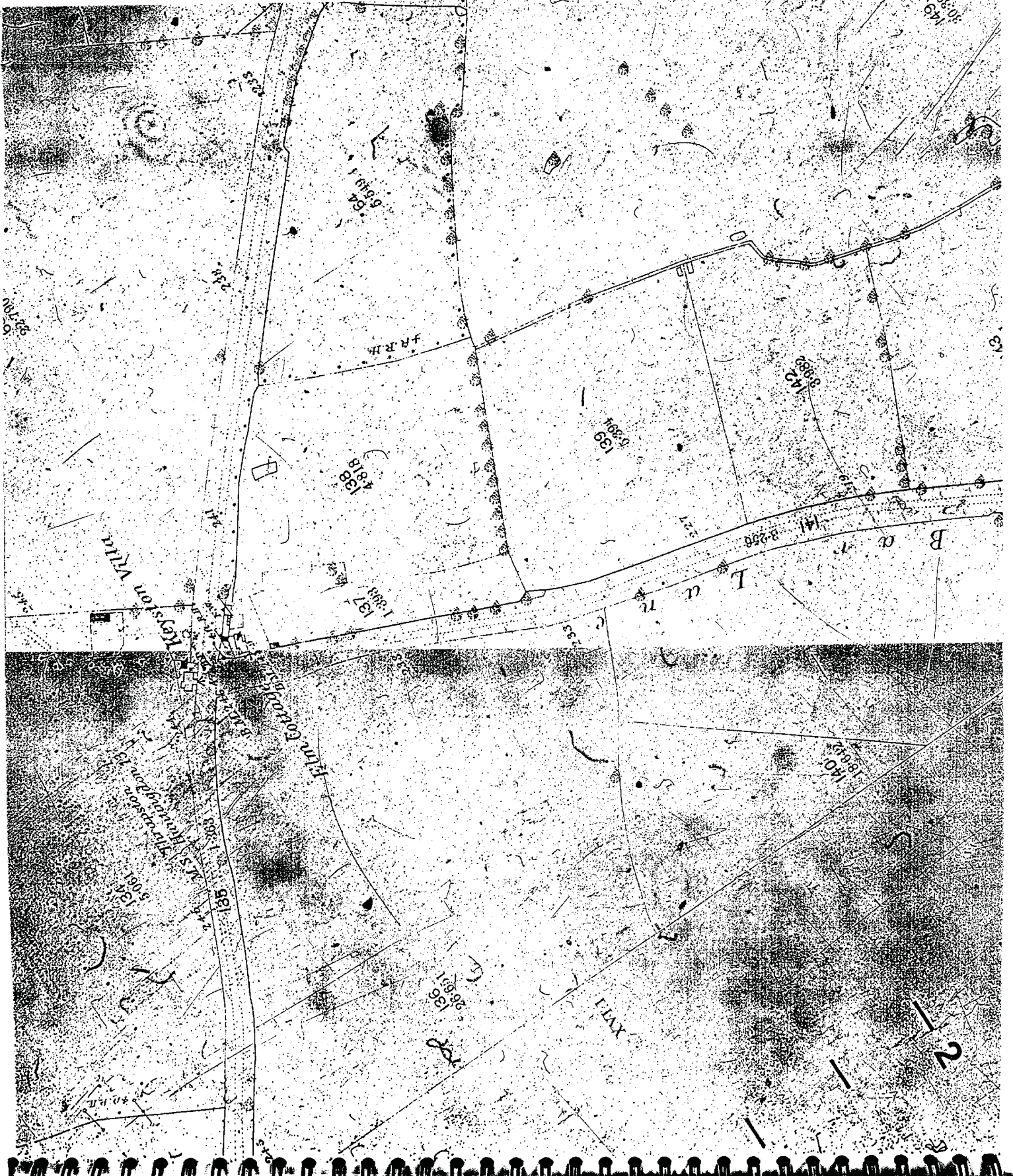
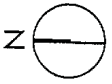
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RPSC 15

DATE

September 1999

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - B663 Junction

TITLE

Extracts From O.S. Map Sheet No. Hunt 16.2 (1899)

PROJECT NUMBER

B3742B

DATE

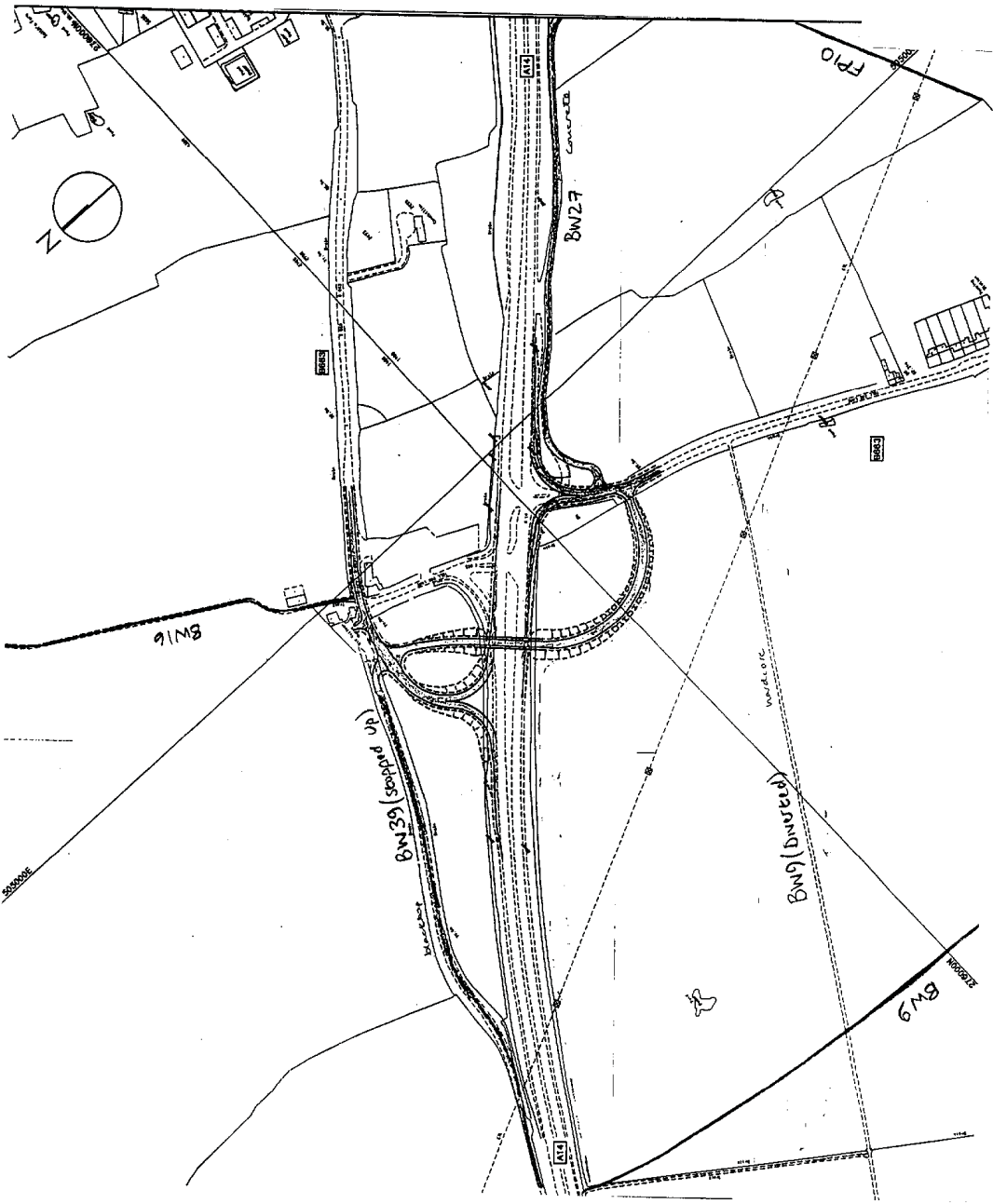
September 1989

SCALE

25" = 1 mile

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PROJECT

A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

B663 Junction
Alternative Layout 1 Option A

DRAWING NUMBER

R3742B

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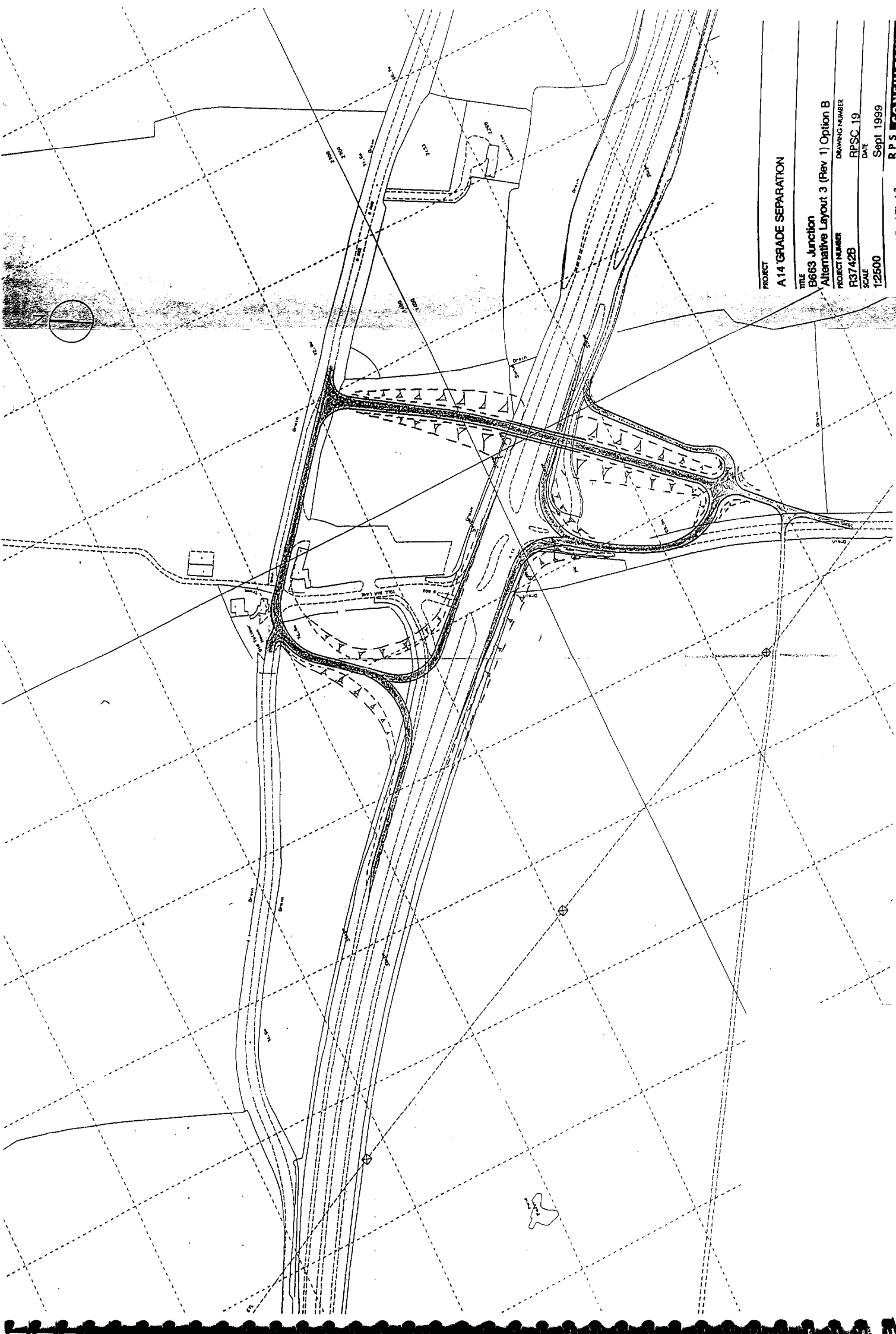
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DATE

Sept 1999

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PROJECT
A 14' GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
B663 Junction
Alternative Layout 3 (Rev 1) Option B

PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B

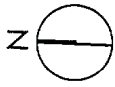
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DATE
Sept 1999

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Chainbridge Lane
the Extracts From 25'-1 Mile Scale O.S. Map Sheet
No. Hunts 16.7 (1889)

PROJECT NUMBER

R3742B

SCALE

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DRAWING NUMBER

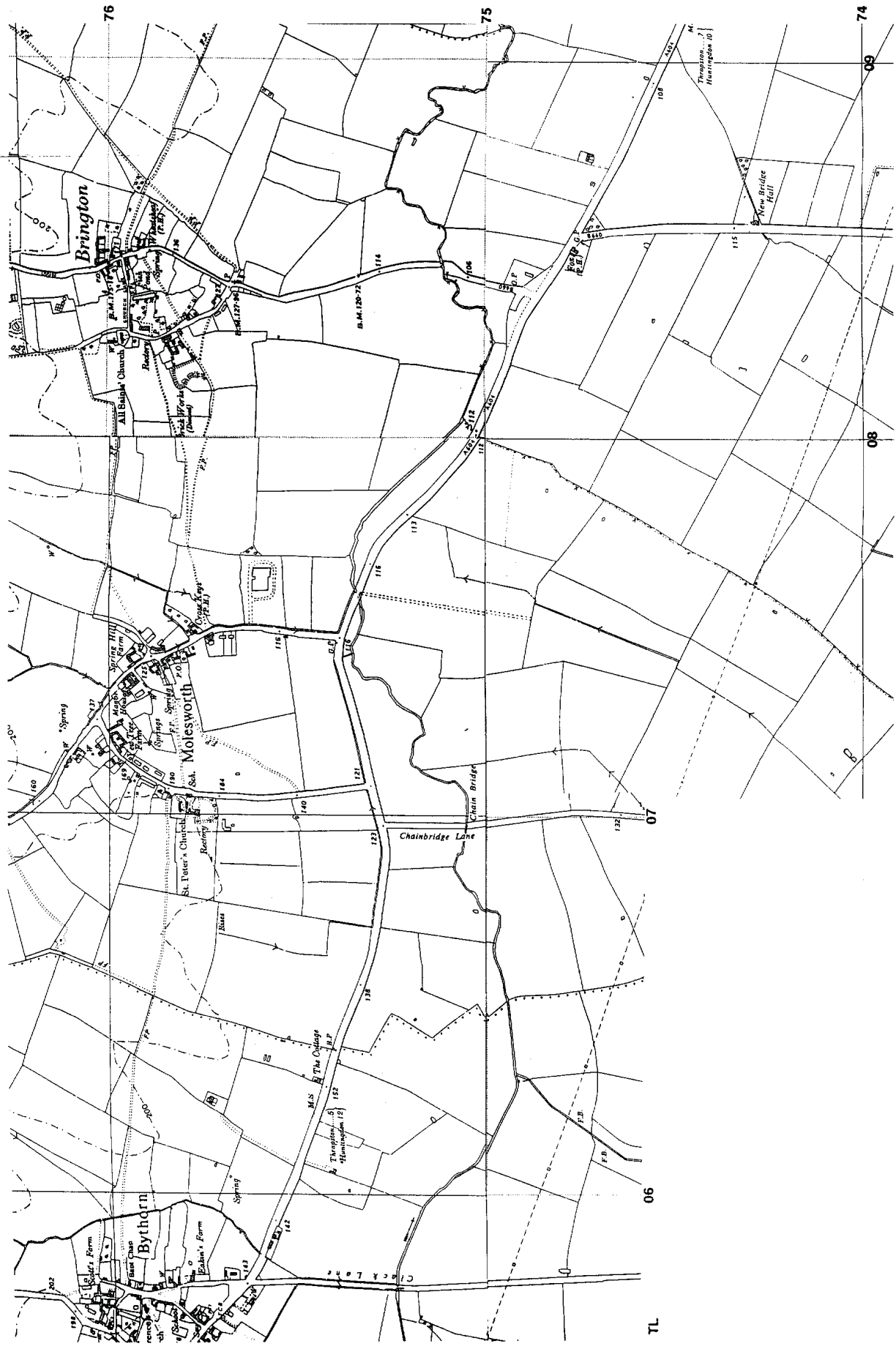
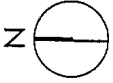
R3742B

DATE

September 1999

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Chainbridge Lane
Title Extracts From O.S. Map Sheet Nos. TL07NE
& TL07SE (1958)

PROJECT NUMBER

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DRAWING NUMBER

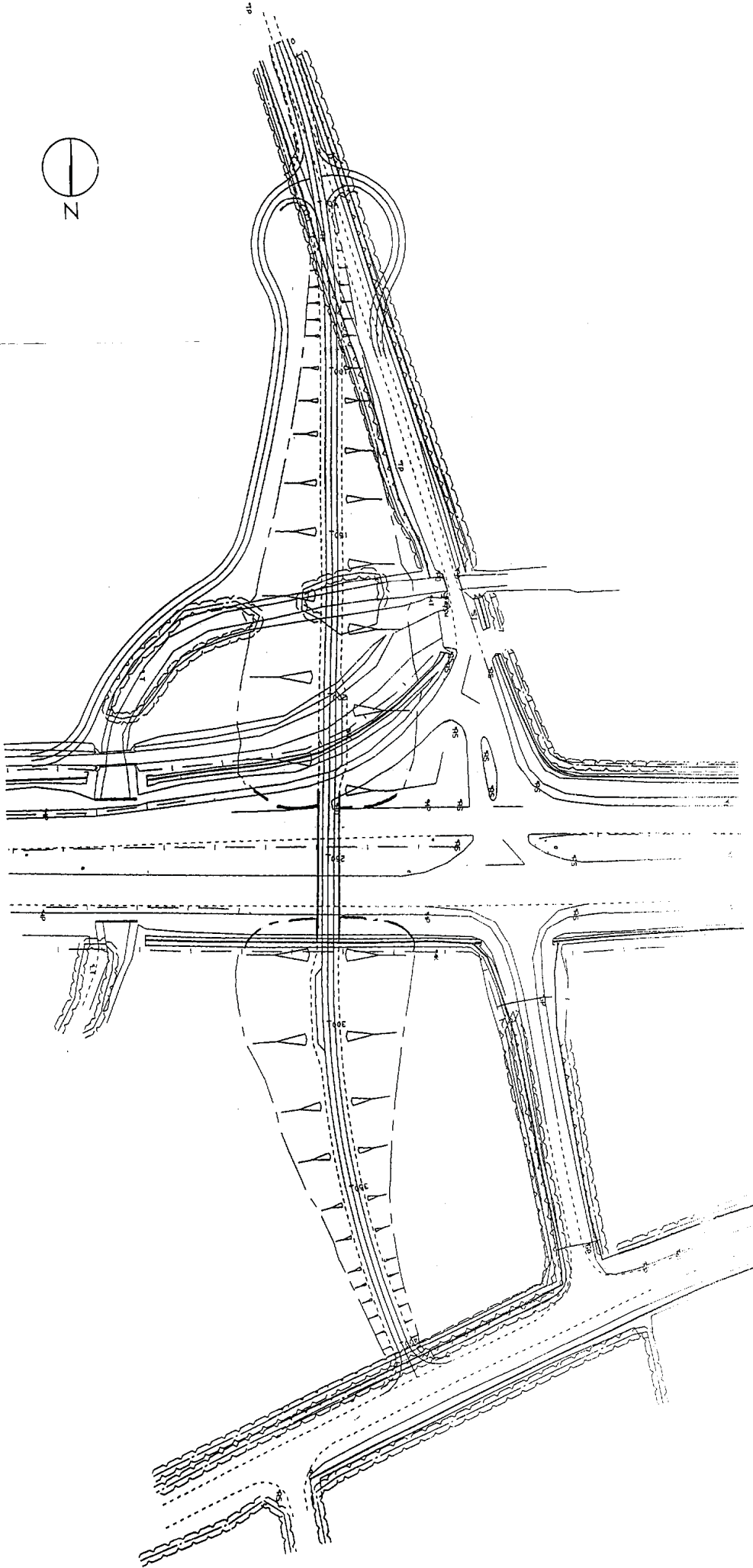
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DATE

September 1999

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PROJECT

A 14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Chainbridge Lane Junction
Preferred Scheme (Rev 1) (Option A)

PROJECT NUMBER

R3742B

DRAWING NUMBER

RPSC-22

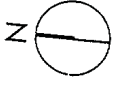
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DATE

Sept. 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT

A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Chainbridge Lane Junction
Alternative Layout 1 (Option B)

PROJECT NUMBER

R3742B

DRAWING NUMBER

RPSC 23

SCALE

1:2500

DATE

Sept 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT
TITLE

A 14 GRADE SEPARATION

Chainbridge Lane
Alternative Layout 2 (Option C)

DRAWING NUMBER

PROJECT NUMBER

BPSC-24

SCALE

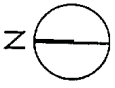
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DATE

Sept 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3

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THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING



PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Leighton Bromswold
Title Extracts From 25th 1 Mile Scale O.S. Map Sheet
No. Hurst 16.12 (1889)

PROJECT NUMBER

B3742B

SCALE

NTS

DRAWING NUMBER

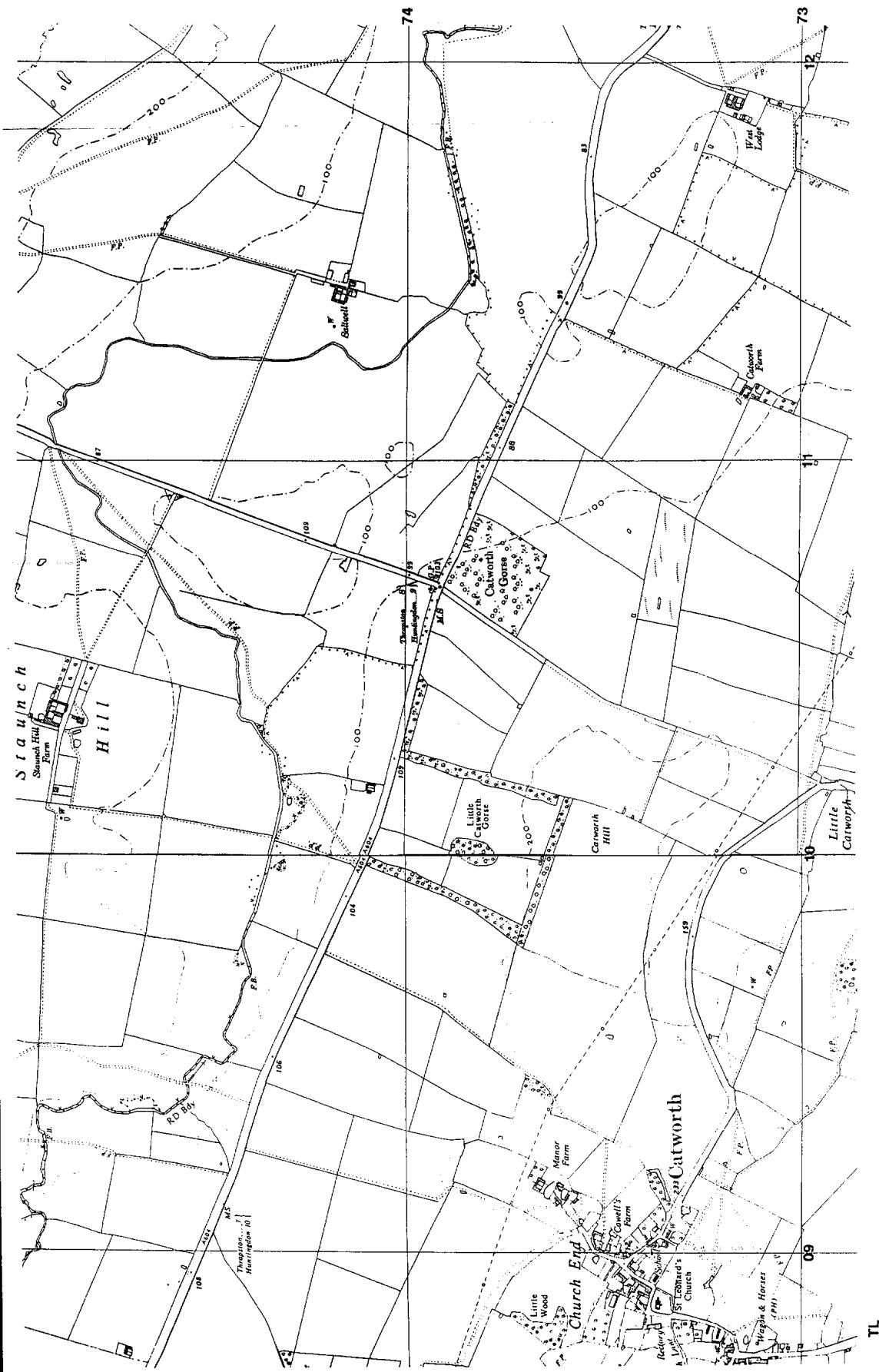
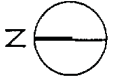
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DATE

September 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Leighton Bromswold
TITLE Extracts From O.S. Map Sheet Nos. TL 17SW
& TL 07 SE (1958)

PROJECT NUMBER

R3742B

SCALE

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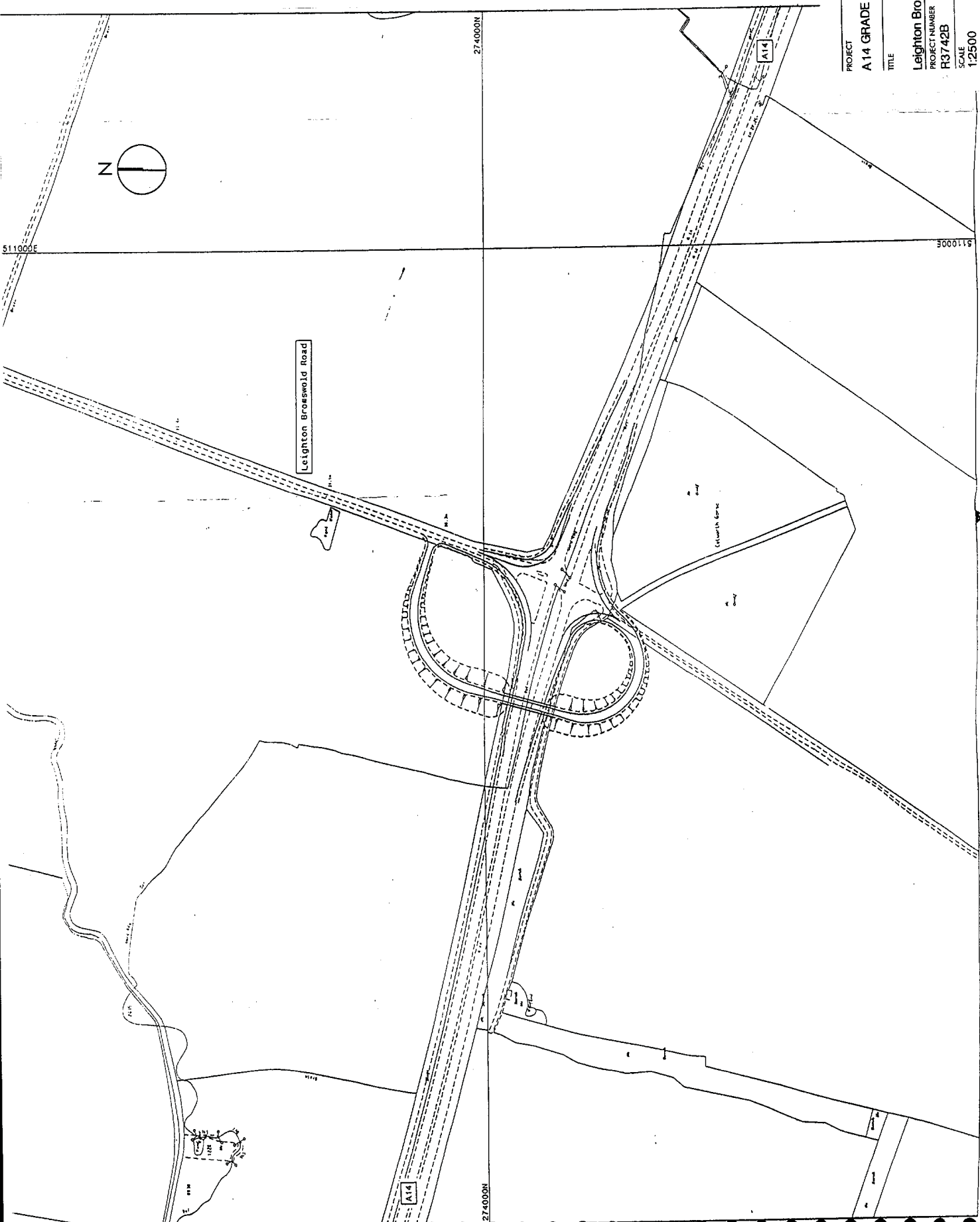
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DATE

September 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE

Leighton Bromswold Junction Option A
PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B

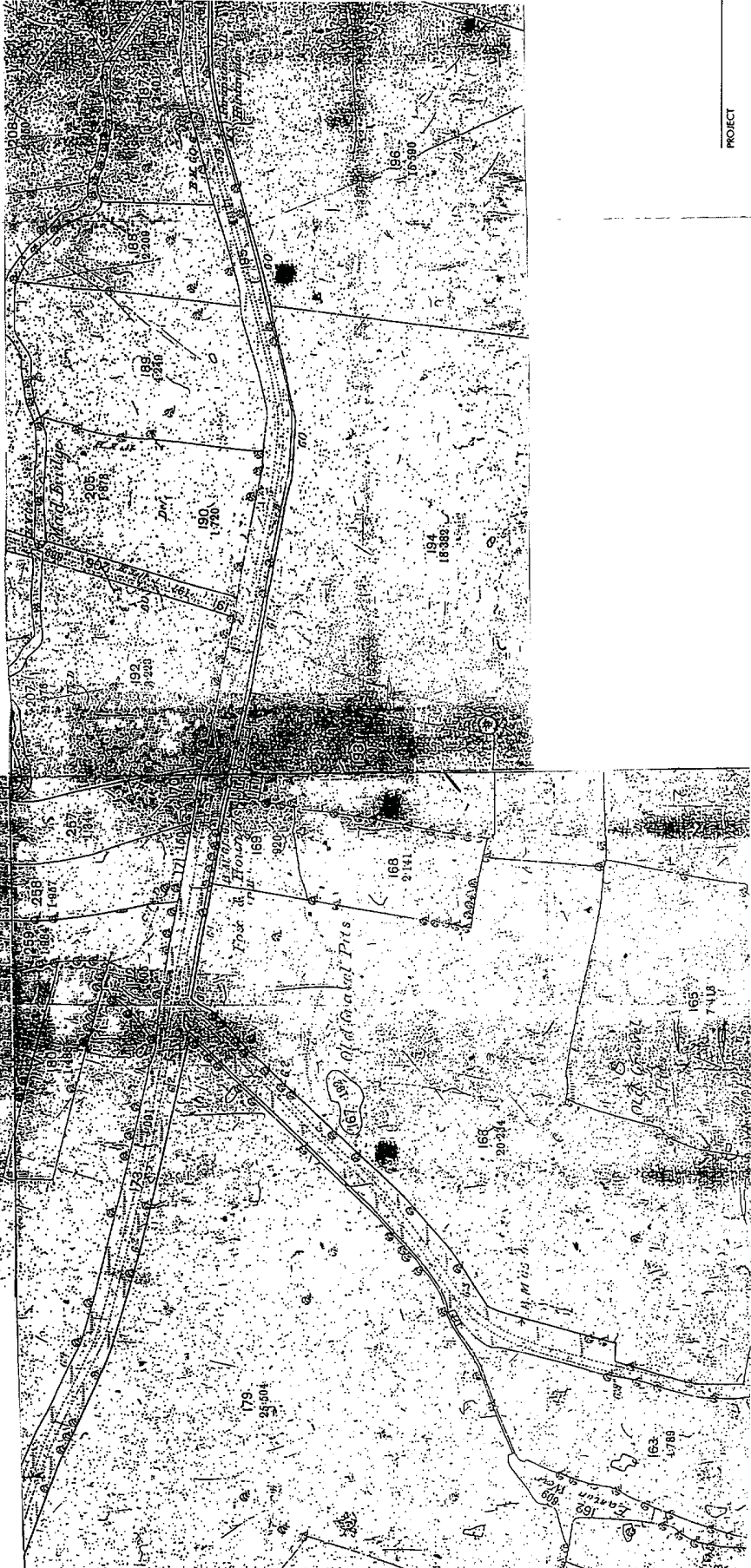
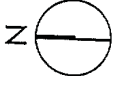
DRAWING NUMBER
RPS 27

DATE
Sept 1999

SCALE
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ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Woolley/Easton
the Extracts From 25'-1 Mile O.S. Map Sheets Nos.
Hunts 17.9, 17.13 & 17.14 (1888)

PROJECT NUMBER

DRAWING NUMBER

E3742B

RPSC 28

SCALE

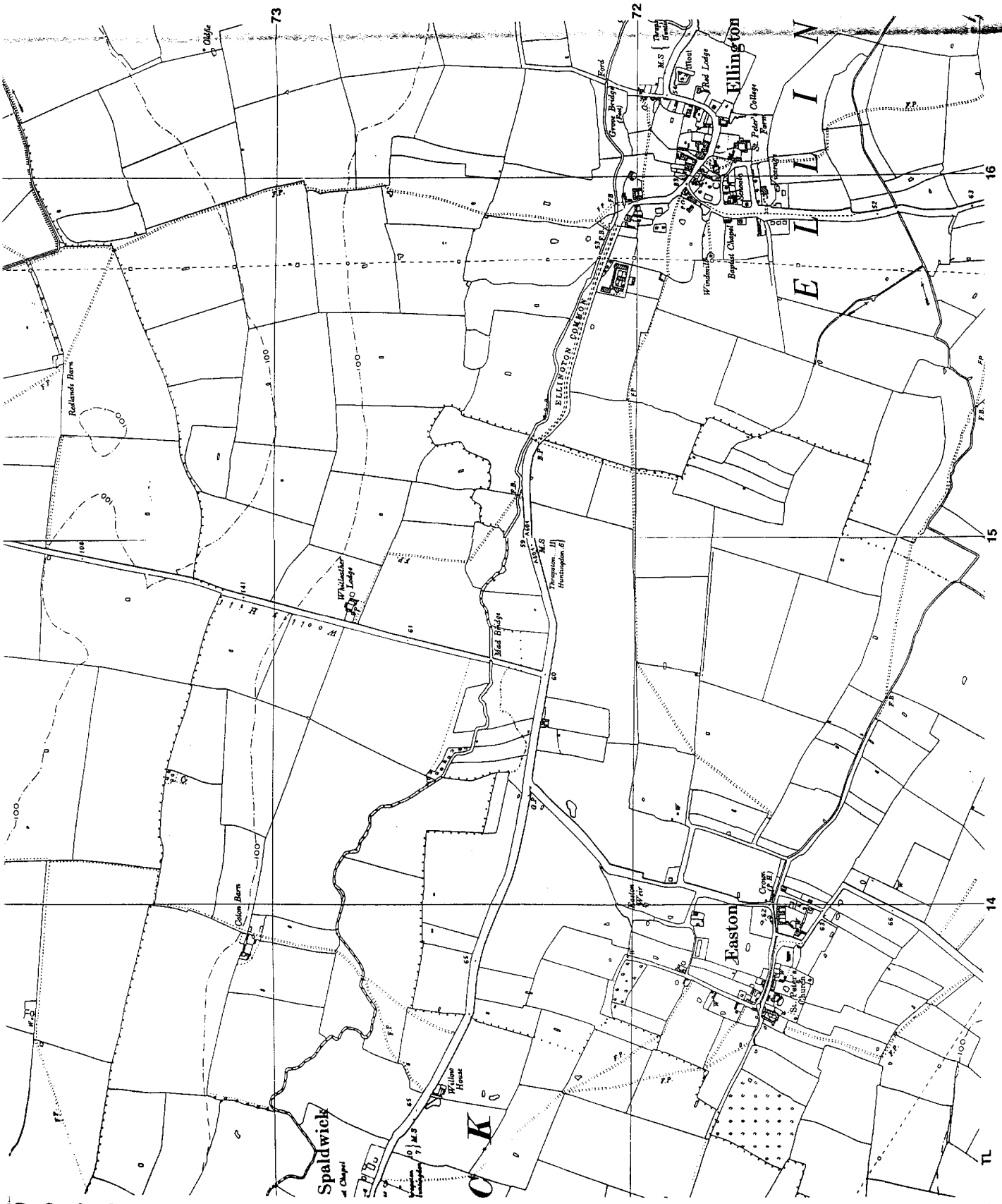
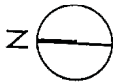
DATE

NTS

September 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Woolley/Easton
Title Extracts From O.S. Map Sheet No. TL 17SE
& TL 17SW (1958)

PROJECT NUMBER

BR742B

SCALE

1:10,000

DRAWING NUMBER

RPSC 29

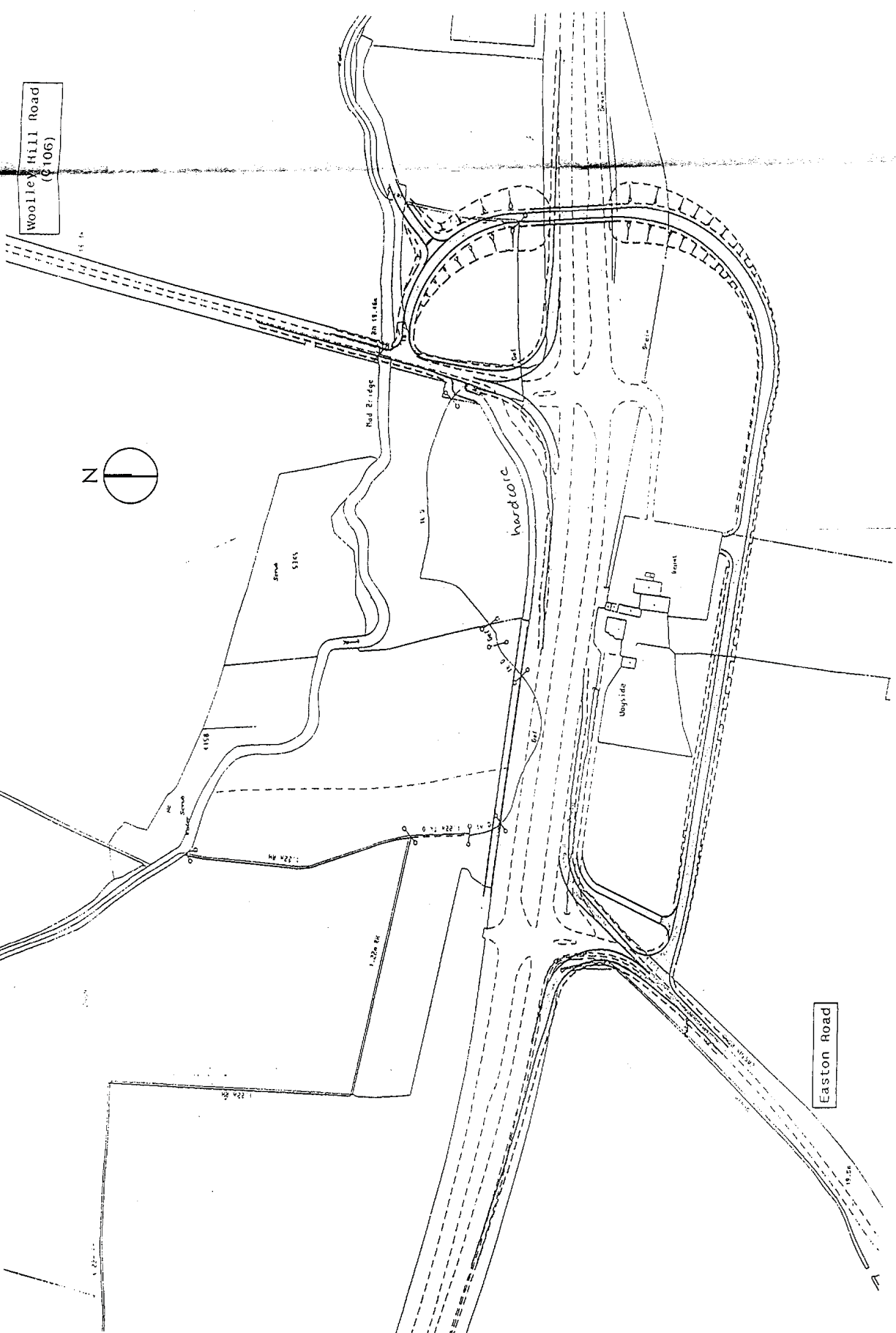
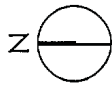
DATE

September 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3

RP5 CONSULTANTS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY

Woolley Hill Road
(C106)



Easton Road

PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
Woolley/Easton Junction
Alternative Layout 1 (Option A)

PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B

DRAWING NUMBER
RPSC.30

DATE
Sept 1999

SCALE
1:2500

ORIGINAL AT A3

RPS CONSULTANTS
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PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION
 TITLE
**Woolley/ Easton Junction
 Alternative Layout 2 (Option B)**
 PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B
 DRAWING NUMBER
RPSC.31
 SCALE
1:2500
 DATE
Sept. 1999

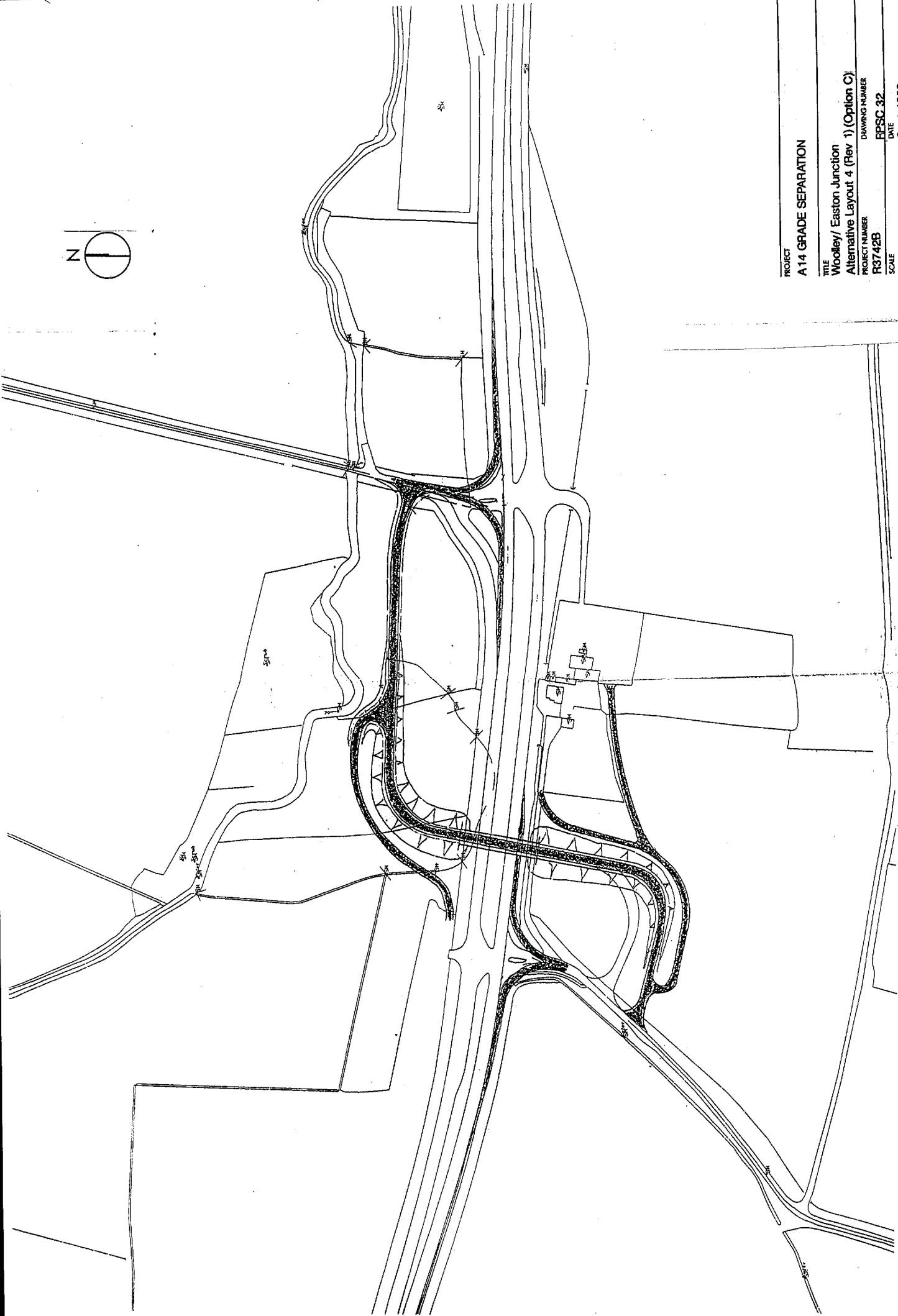
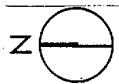
ORIGINAL AT A3
P S CONSULTANTS
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Easton Weir (Contd)

9700

8713



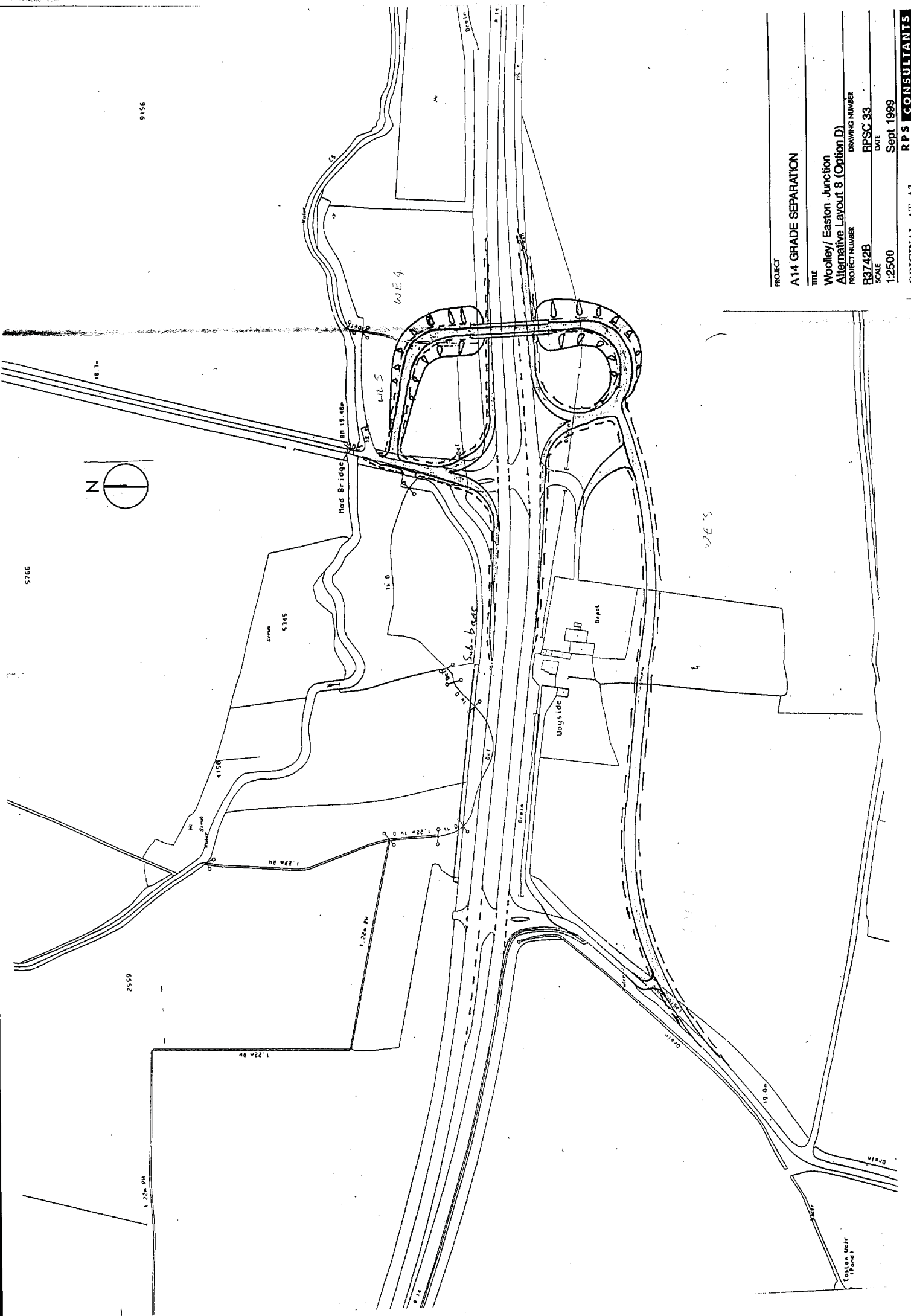
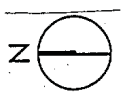
PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
Woolley/ Easton Junction
Alternative Layout 4 (Rev 1) (Option C)
PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B
DRAWING NUMBER
RFSC.32
SCALE
1:2500
DATE
Sept 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3
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5766

9156



PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
Woolley/ Easton Junction
Alternative Layout 8 (Option D)

PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B

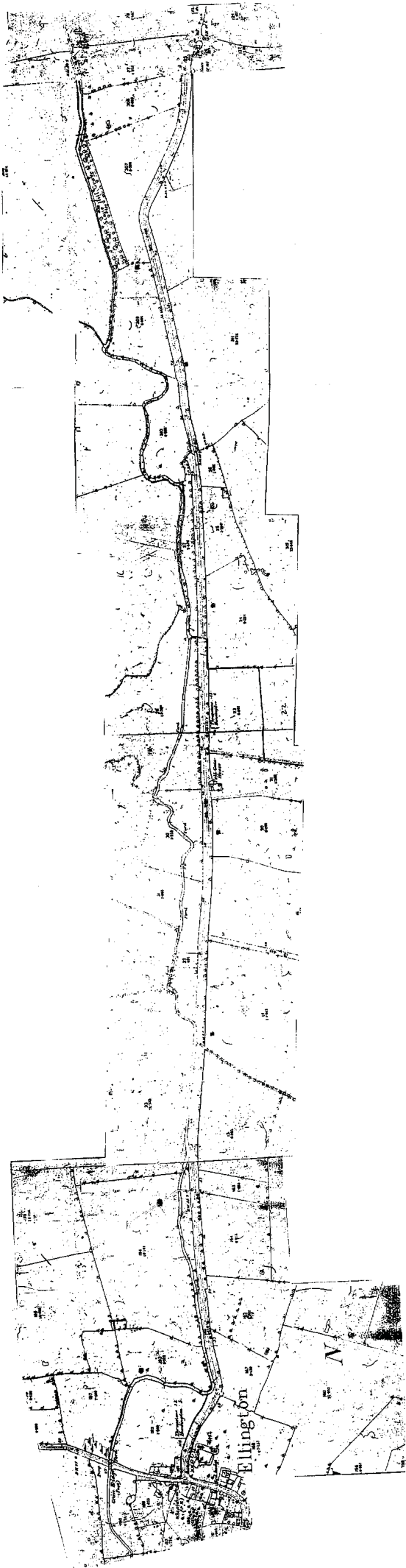
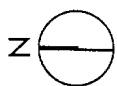
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RPS33

DATE
Sept 1999

SCALE
1:2500

ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT

A14 Grade Separation - Little Meadow
Title Extracts From 25'-1 Mile Scale O.S. Map
Sheet Nos. Hunts 17.14, 17.15 & 17.16 (1888)

PROJECT NUMBER

R3742B

SCALE

NTS

DRAWING NUMBER

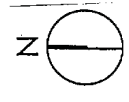
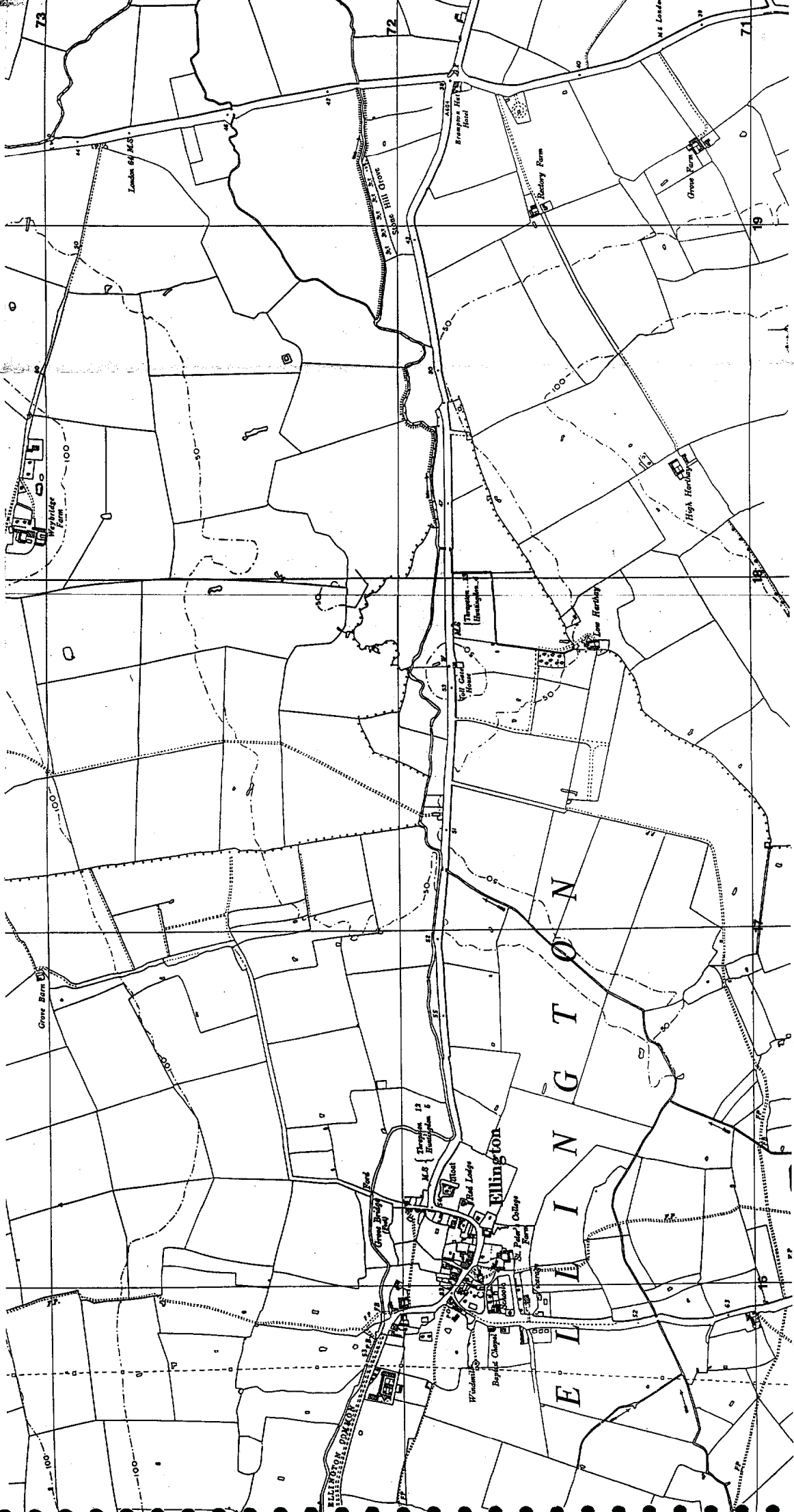
RPSC. 34

DATE

September, 1999

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PROJECT
A14 Grade Separation - Little Meadow
 TITLE

Extracts From O.S. Map Sheet No. TL17SE (1958)
 PROJECT NUMBER
E3742B
 DRAWING NUMBER

SCALE
1:10,000

DATE
September, 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3
RPS CONSULTANTS
 THE INSTITUTIONAL CONSULTANTS

PROJECT
A 14' GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
Little Meadow Junction
Preferred Option (Option A)

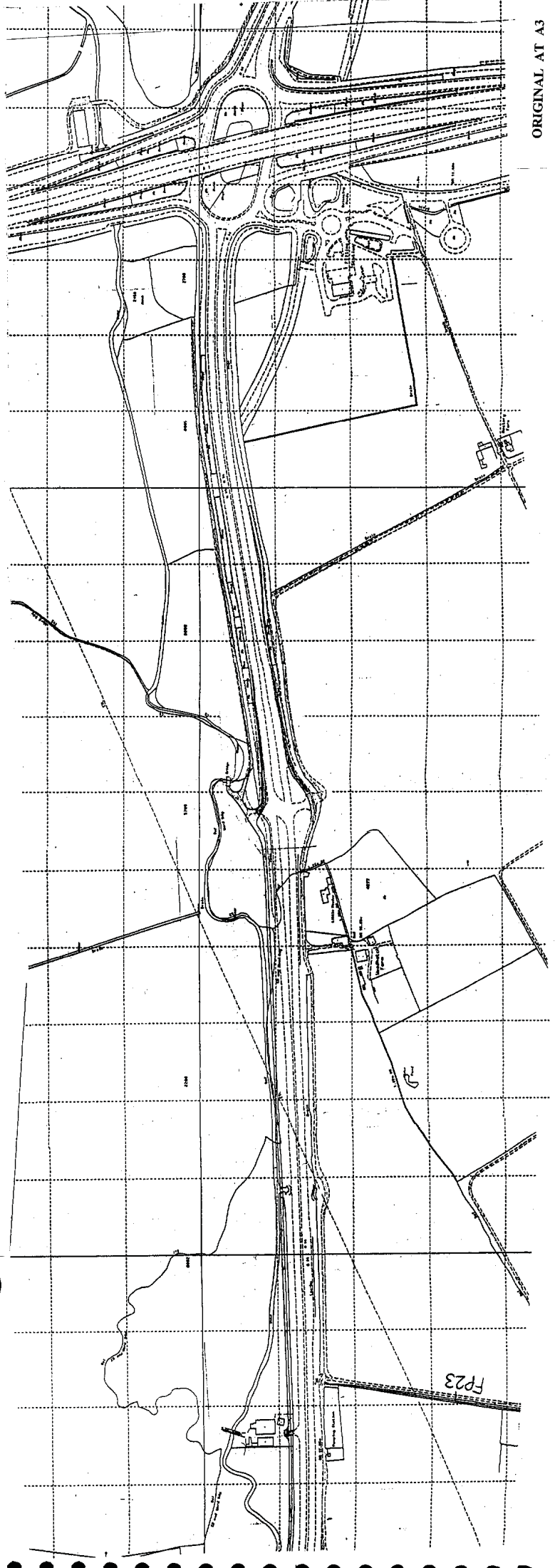
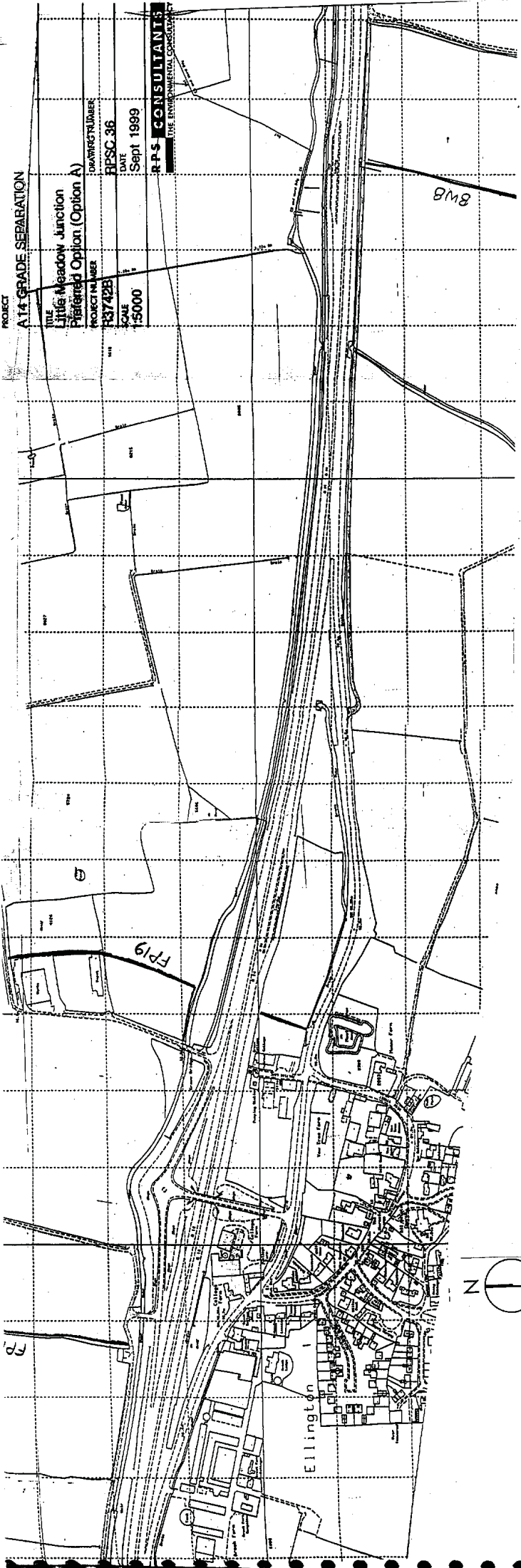
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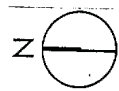
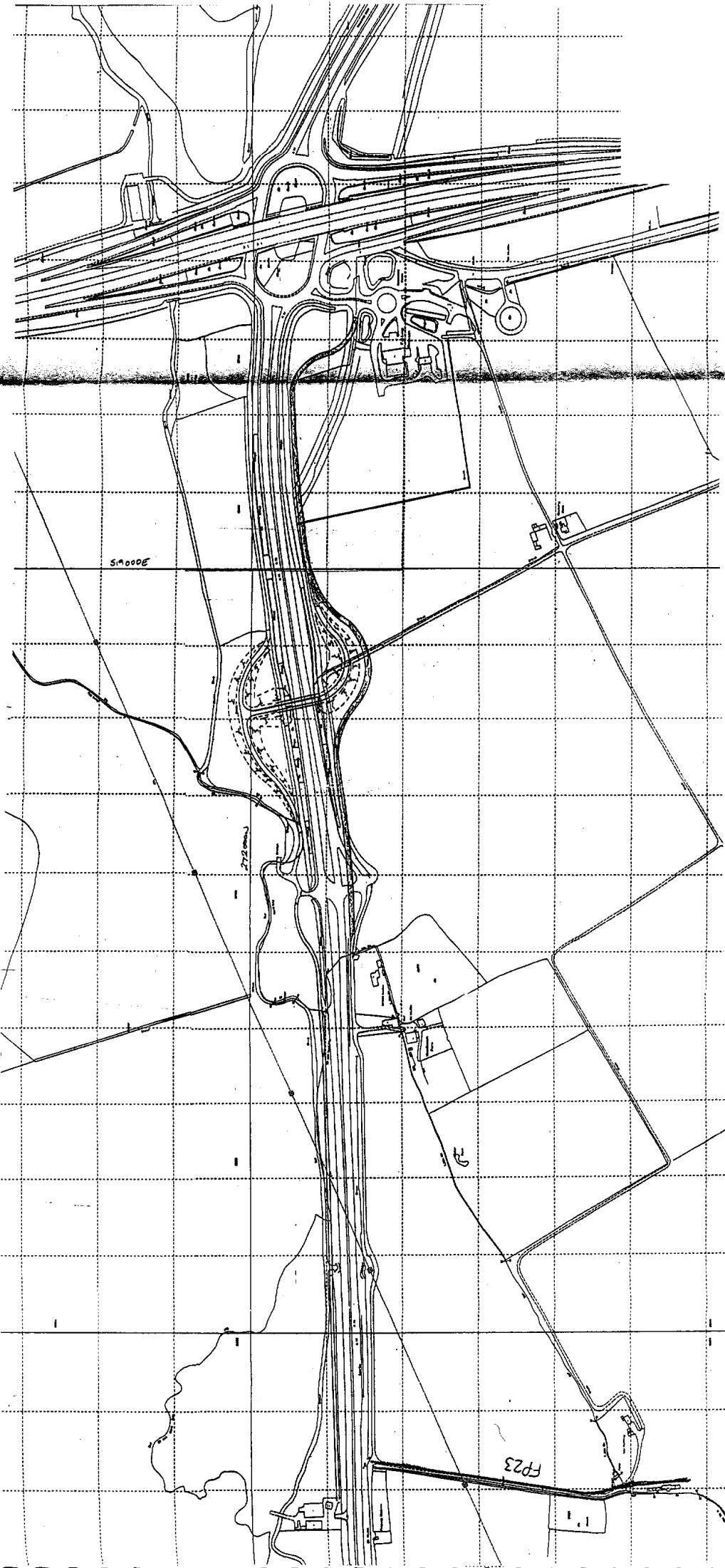
PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B

DATE
Sept 1999

SCALE
1"=5000

R.P.S. CONSULTANTS
10150 145th Avenue, Surrey, BC V3W 2G7
TEL: (604) 273-8888 FAX: (604) 273-8889





PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
Little Meadow Junction
Alternative Layout 1 (Option B)

PROJECT NUMBER
R37428

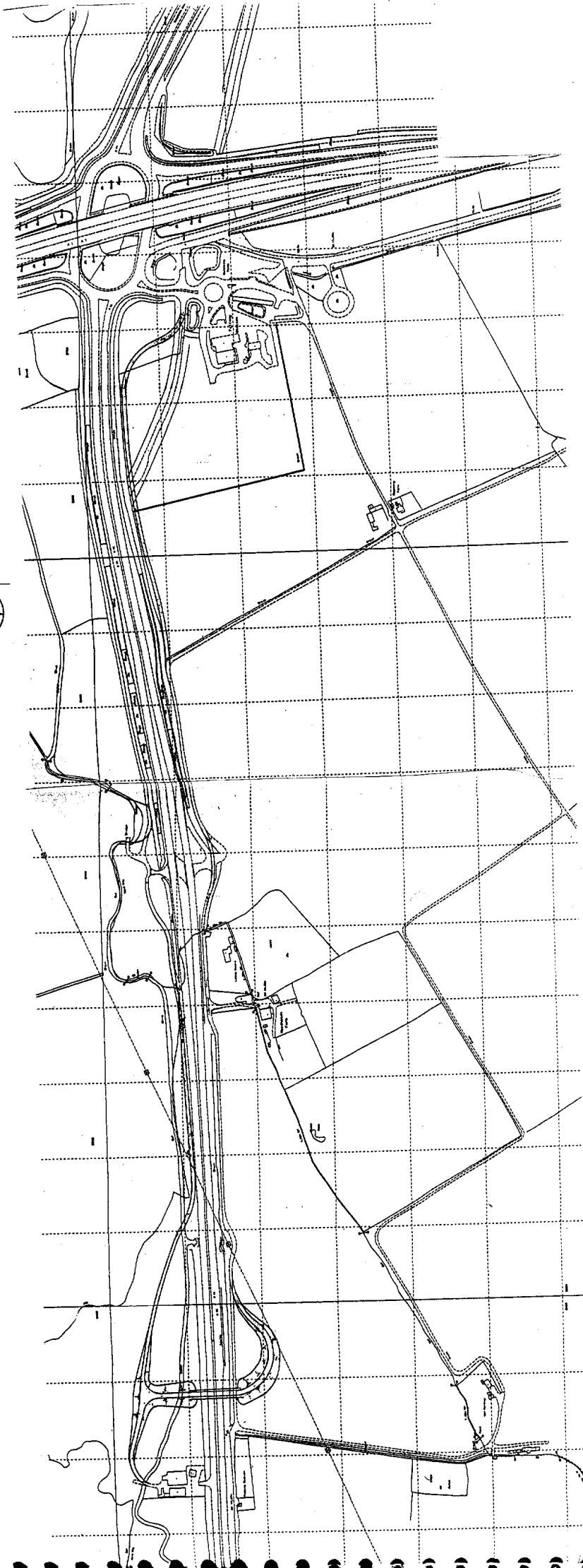
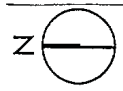
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SCALE
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DATE
Sept 1999

ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION

TITLE
Little Meadow Junction
Alternative Layout 2 (Option C)

PROJECT NUMBER
R3742B

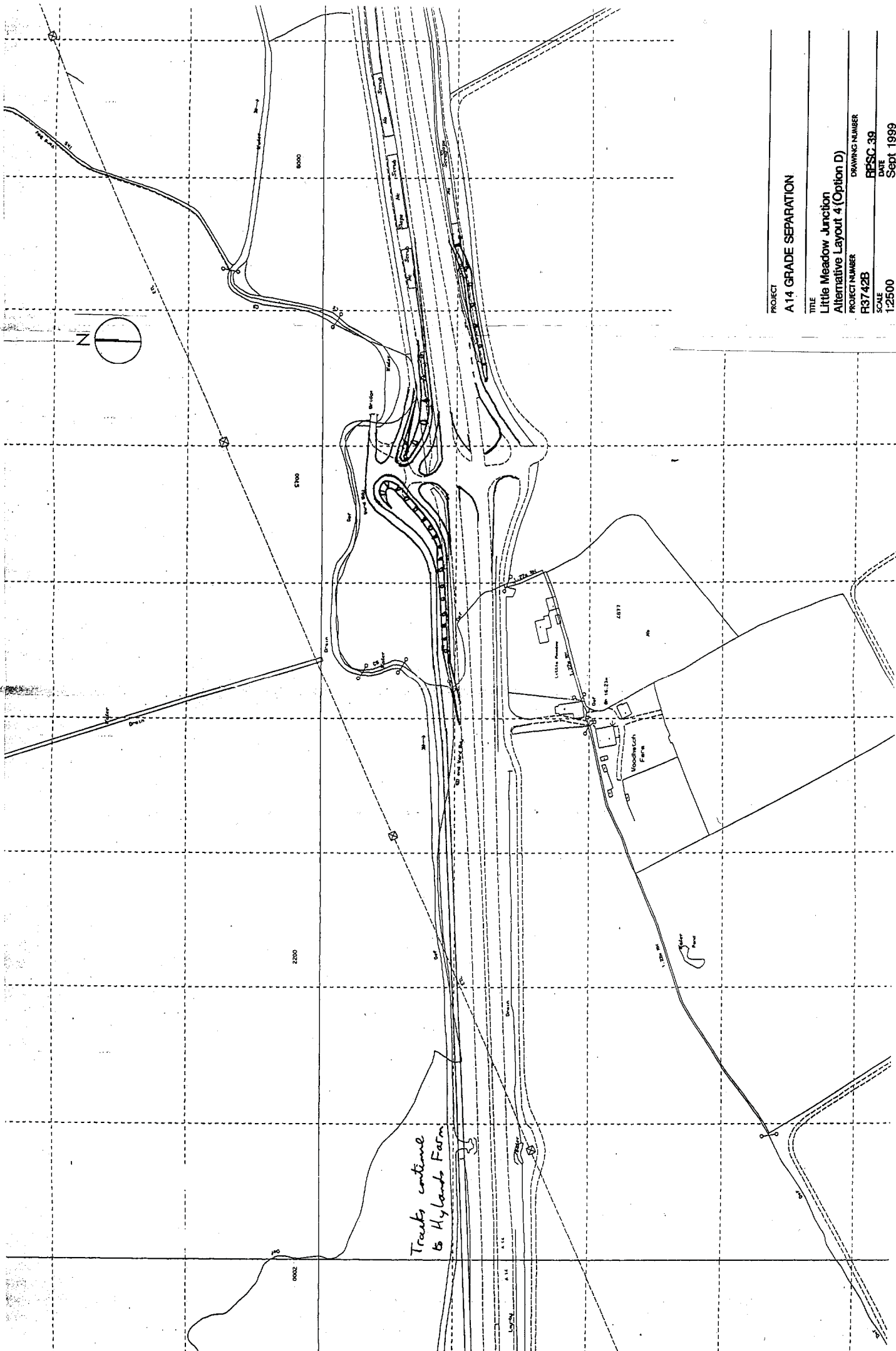
DRAWING NUMBER
RPSC.38

DATE
Sept 1999

SCALE
N1S

ORIGINAL AT A3

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PROJECT
A14 GRADE SEPARATION
 TITLE
 Little Meadow Junction
 Alternative Layout 4 (Option D)
 PROJECT NUMBER
 R3742B
 DRAWING NUMBER
 REFC.39
 DATE
 Sept 1999
 SCALE
 1:2500
 ORIGINAL AT A3
RPS CONSULTANTS
 THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS