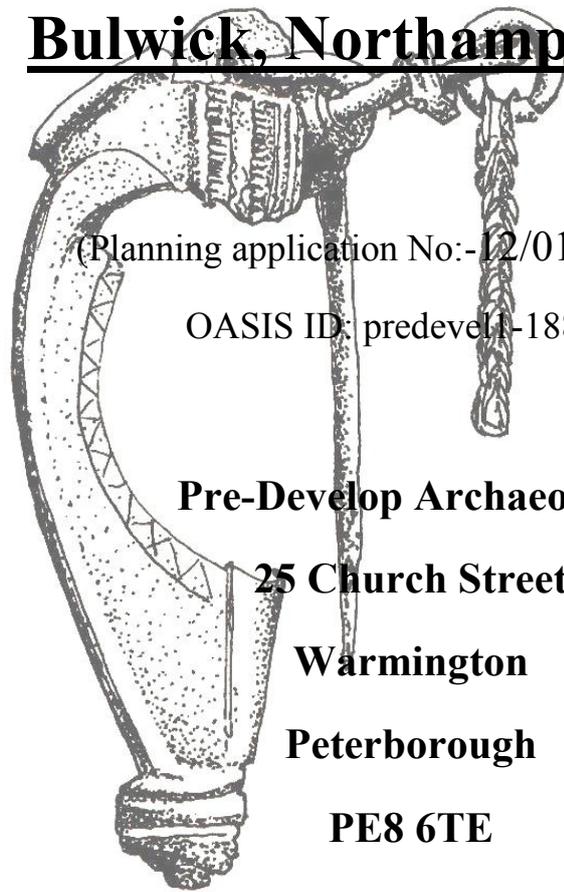


A report on the Programme of
Archaeological Observation, Investigation,
Recording and Analysis at
New Lodge Farm,
Bulwick, Northamptonshire



(Planning application No:-12/01519/FUL)

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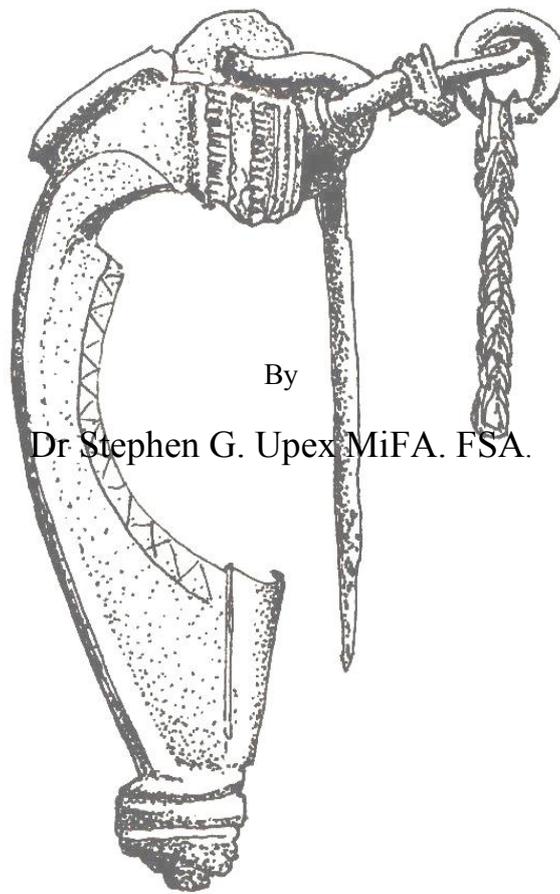
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2014

**An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at New Lodge
Farm,
Laxton Road, Bulwick, Northamptonshire**



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Pre-Develop Archaeology

2014

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Abstract

This report outlines the results of archaeological observation, investigation, recording and analysis carried out by Pre-Develop Archaeology in August 2013 at New Lodge Farm, Bulwick, Northamptonshire. Observations were carried out during the stripping of topsoil from proposed roadway areas and service trenches. The remains of abraded ridge and furrow were recorded but there were no other archaeological features that were present. Un-datable fragments of iron slag within the plough soil were recovered from the area of this topsoil stripping. No significant archaeological features or finds were encountered.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Pre-Develop Archaeology (PDA) in August 2013 in a field some 75m to the north-west of farm buildings at New Lodge Farm, Bulwick, Northamptonshire (Grid Ref 495843 295214). The work consisted of observations during the stripping of topsoil down to a depth of approximately 300mm in preparation of roadways for a caravanning and camping site. In addition service trenches were also observed, although almost all of these trenches were dug along the lines of the roadways and into the solid geology. All works were undertaken at the request of Mr Simon Singlehurst with the aim of fulfilling a condition of planning consent. This followed a brief issued by Northamptonshire County Council in respect of planning application No:-12/01519/FUL. The archaeological potential for the site was based on previous work in the area carried out by the Rockingham Forest Project (Foard, Hall and Britnell 2003) which identified a number of possible sites close to the area of the proposed development – and within the parishes of Bulwick and Laxton. Several Romano-British sites within the area have been identified by field walking techniques (*pers. com.* S. Singlehurst). These sites show as pottery scatters which are often associated with slag and furnace material and could be linked with iron working. To the east of New Lodge Farm a probable enclosure has been identified from crop marks. Saxon and medieval pottery has also been found in association with slag to the north-west of the proposed development site and close to the medieval settlement of Bulwick (RCHM 1975, 24-27).

2.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site lies 1000m to the north-west of the village of Bulwick (see Figure 1) and 1200m to the south-east of Laxton, at a height of 75m AOD the site sits on Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (Taylor, 1963, 21-3, 92-4; Hains and Horton 1968, 83-4).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The work was carried out following statutory Health and Safety requirements and the guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) ‘Policy Statements’ (2006). All work was carried out according to the relevant codes of practice set out by English Heritage’s ‘*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*’ (2009) ; Archaeological Archives (APP 2007) and the standards set out in:- Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance documents and under the management of Members of the Institute (Dr Stephen Upex MIFA, Derek Roberts PiFA). The methodology is set out in detail within the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 2)

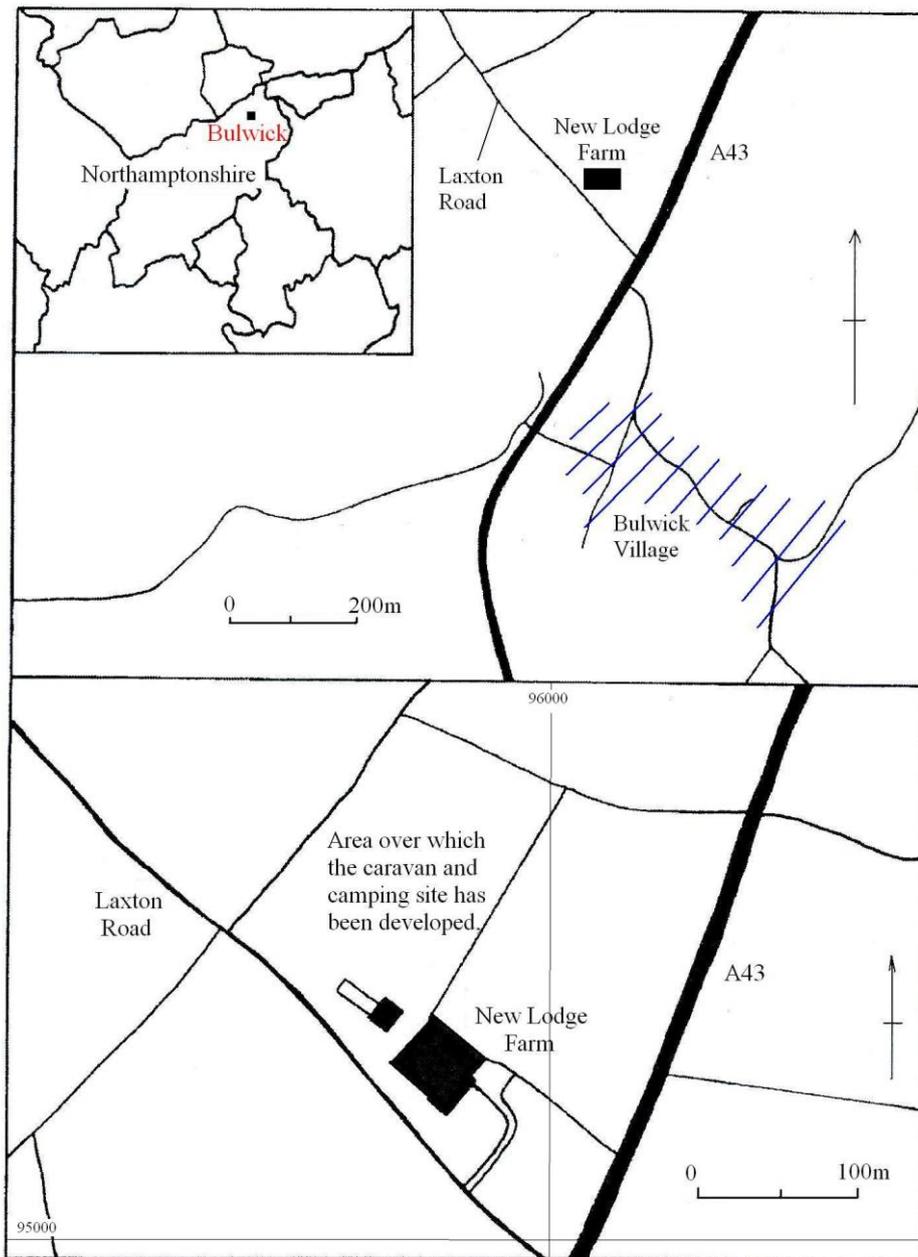


Figure 1: County, Parish and Site Location Plan.

4.0 OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Pre-development survey

Prior to any construction work at the site a field survey of the area was made and linked to a desktop survey. The field work consisted of the recording and planning of very abraded cultivation features reflecting past agricultural practices of both the pre and post enclosure periods. In addition the positions of three confirmed and one suspected quarry site were recorded. These features are shown in Figure 2.

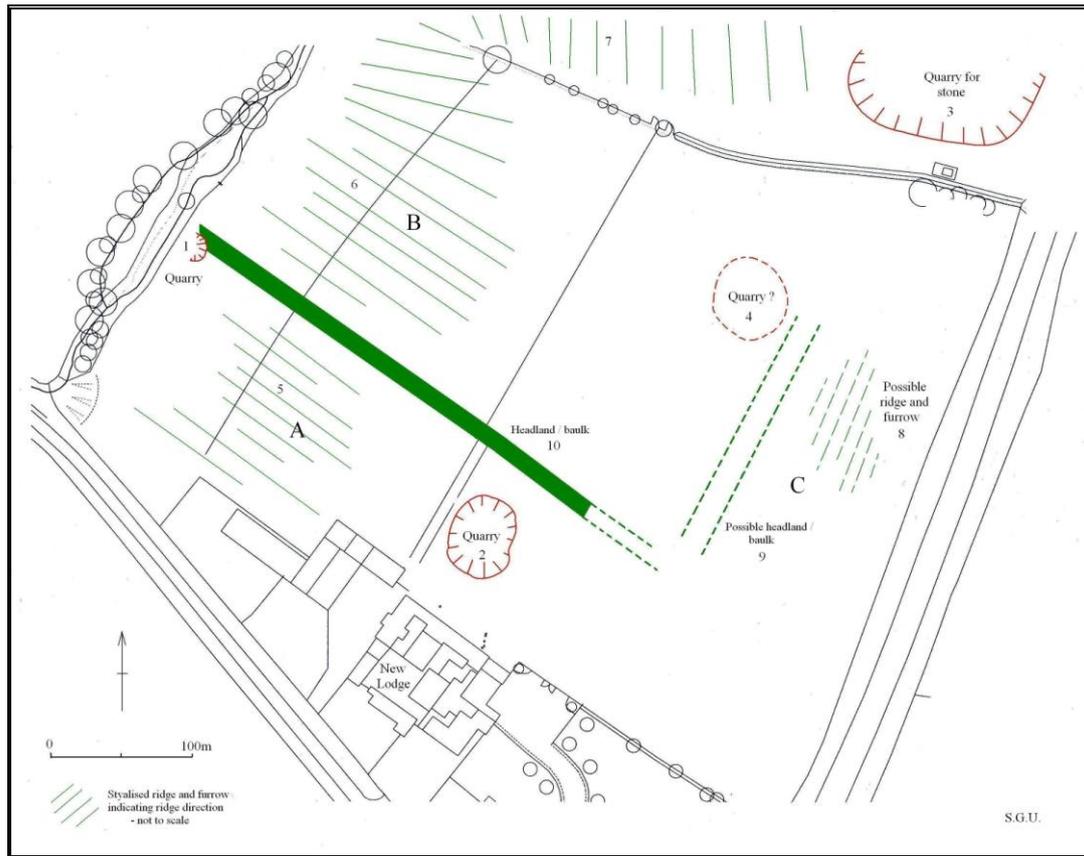


Figure 2. Archaeological features plotted during a pre-development field survey.

4.2 Quarries

Three confirmed and one suspected quarry were recorded over and immediately around the area later developed for the caravanning. These quarries are all difficult to date accurately other than to say that they are probably late and may relate to the development of New Lodge Farm in the post enclosure period.

Quarry 1 (Figure 2) appears to cut into the ridge and furrow and the side of a headland baulk which runs through the area. It is not uncommon to have small quarries located on or by the side of baulks especially where the tenure of both sets of features is controlled by the same person or where they formed significant sources of materials for common use, in which case they could be sited on common ways within the open fields. In many cases these quarries are found along the edges of furlongs or where significant headlands or baulks cross the areas of furlongs. At Kimbolton (Cambs) a map of 1764 shows a clay pit running along the edge of an open field furlong and at one point this feature extends across a wide slide area (HRO. MM. 10, Acc. 1587). Beresford (1948, 38; 1948a, 42) also recorded clay and marl pits being dug along headland areas in various parts of the country. There are also a series of complaints from farmers from pre enclosure records recording the fact that quarries were being dug into or over their selions. One such complaint from Fletton in 1682 states, that the edges and outside areas of furlongs were 'much prejudiced' because they were frequently dug up for stone (Elton Hall Library. Sir Thomas Proby's Acct Book ms. 96, 112, fol 72). The field evidence for Quarry one from Bulwick is inconclusive as to how and when this quarry fitted in with either the pre- or post enclosure farming regimes. The quarry appears to have been for stone but its date of operation remains unclear.

Quarry two (see Fig 2) is also undated but does appear to cut over an area that might be considered to have been ridge and furrow in both the pre and post enclosure periods. However, its position close to the site of New Lodge Farm, makes one suspicious that this feature relates to the construction of the farm buildings or the

quarrying of stone aggregate for yards and hard standings. The feature at the time of this survey was a grassed hollow, some 1m in depth and is shown in Figure 3 as it is being part filled in with topsoil from the roadway clearance areas.



Figure 3. Photograph looking north-west showing the area of Quarry 2 being part filled by topsoil from the road areas.

Quarry 3 was outside of the immediate area of the caravan park but still retained a working face cut into Lower Lincolnshire Limestone of 2m in depth. This quarry may have been related, like quarry 2(?), with the construction of New Lodge Farm or the development of the line of the A43 road which is situated some 7m to the east.

A fourth quarry (Quarry 4 in Fig 2) is suspected within the field area to the east of the caravan park area and to the west of the A43 road. This feature shows itself as a broad shallow depression. Any dating of this feature is impossible without further field work or excavation but it may relate to the need for aggregate along the early line of the present A43 road, the construction of New Lodge Farm or indeed be related to a pre-enclosure quarry site.

4.3 Ridge and furrow and a possible furlong plan

Traces of abraded ridge and furrow were observed and recorded in the area to the west of the area under development. This field was bounded by a stream on the west, by Laxton Road and farm buildings on the south and by a post and wire fence on the east and north. Ridge and furrow in this area was observed and recorded during archaeological work in 2013 (Roberts 2012) for the foundation of a wind turbine in the south west corner of this field – this turbine project was never completed.

Ridge and furrow was seen to run east-west and down slope toward the line of the stream in Areas A and B shown in Figure 2. These areas could have originally formed two separate open field furlongs as they appear to be separated by a broad wide headland, shown in Figure 2 as 10. To the west of these ridges the ground rises and at the crest of the slope the ridge and furrow all but disappears as it approached the wire fence boundary. However, the headland does carry through into the field next to the A43 road for another 85 m before it too becomes a very low and indistinct feature. At right angles to this low headland bank and running parallel to the A43 road another low, but indistinct bank was plotted shown in Figure 2 as no 9. In addition there were also suggestions of very abraded ridge and furrow running parallel with both possible headland 9 and the A43 road. This could suggest another furlong of ridge and furrow set out at right angles to that in areas A and B. Thus it may be that the area under discussion formed three separate open field furlongs in the pre-enclosure period.

The ridge and furrow and the headland features within areas A and B were surveyed in detail and this data is shown in Figure 4. To the north and south of the area shown in Figure 4 the ridge and furrow was very abraded and indistinct, although during the ground survey the general 'grain' of these features was seen. The remaining features were plotted and the widths of individual ridges recorded. There appears to have been two original blocks of ridges, divided by a headland boundary which is shown in Figure 4 as 'D'/'E' . These two blocks of ridge and furrow may represent two furlongs from the open fields which were enclosed in 1778/9 (NRO Enclosure Map /Award for Bulwick 1779). The actual boundary between these two potential furlong blocks is difficult to be certain about. Feature 'D' (Fig 4) shows on the ground as a rounded, broad ridge, 14.5m wide and standing some 400mm above the general level of the area. On its south side is another broad, but flat area ('E' in Fig 4) 16.9m wide. Either of these features could represent the actual open field division between furlongs and it may also be that the two features combined represented a boundary within the open fields. Broad rounded ridges like 'D' have clearly been ploughed to mound up the soil while feature 'E', being flatter may now have been ploughed not very often or at all. There are also plenty of local examples of boundaries of this type from documentary references (Upex 1984, 187-199). The field evidence suggests that headland 'D' (Fig 4) has at some later date been over ploughed at its eastern end into two separate selions. These have been marked as 'K' in Figure 4. The over ploughing of headlines in this suggested manner is a common feature in both open and post enclosure contexts. However, the subdivision of this particular headland area into two narrow (approximately 7.0m) wide ridges may indicate a post enclosure date and be contemporary with the short headland features which occur at the eastern ends of selions marked 'G' (Fig 4).

The ridges to the north of feature D/E have widths (measured from furrow to furrow) that varied from 4.6m to 13.9m. There is little that can be reliably said about these ridges due to the small sample size other than there would appear to be the likelihood of late open field and post enclosure modifications changing the original layout of the ridges. The block of two ridges marked 'B' in Figure 4 , may represent the original wide late medieval ploughing ridges of the former open fields. Ridges of this width are fairly common in late medieval ploughing systems (Upex 2005) and their abraded but generally rounded profiles would match this analysis. The other ridges within this area marked 'A' and 'C' (Fig 4) may all represent late and post enclosure modifications of earlier selions where selion subdivisions have occurred. Thus the two ridges marked as 'C' which were measured as being 4.9 and 6.7 m wide would make a combined width of 11.6m and match closely the ridge widths of the ridges marked as 'B'.

To the south of the headland features marked as 'D'/'E' a similar arrangement could have taken place with only one wide ridge of 10.6m being recorded but the selions marked as 'F', which have ridge widths of 5.4m and 6.0m respectively , give a combined width of 11.4m. Thus these two ridges may have been created out of a single earlier ridge.

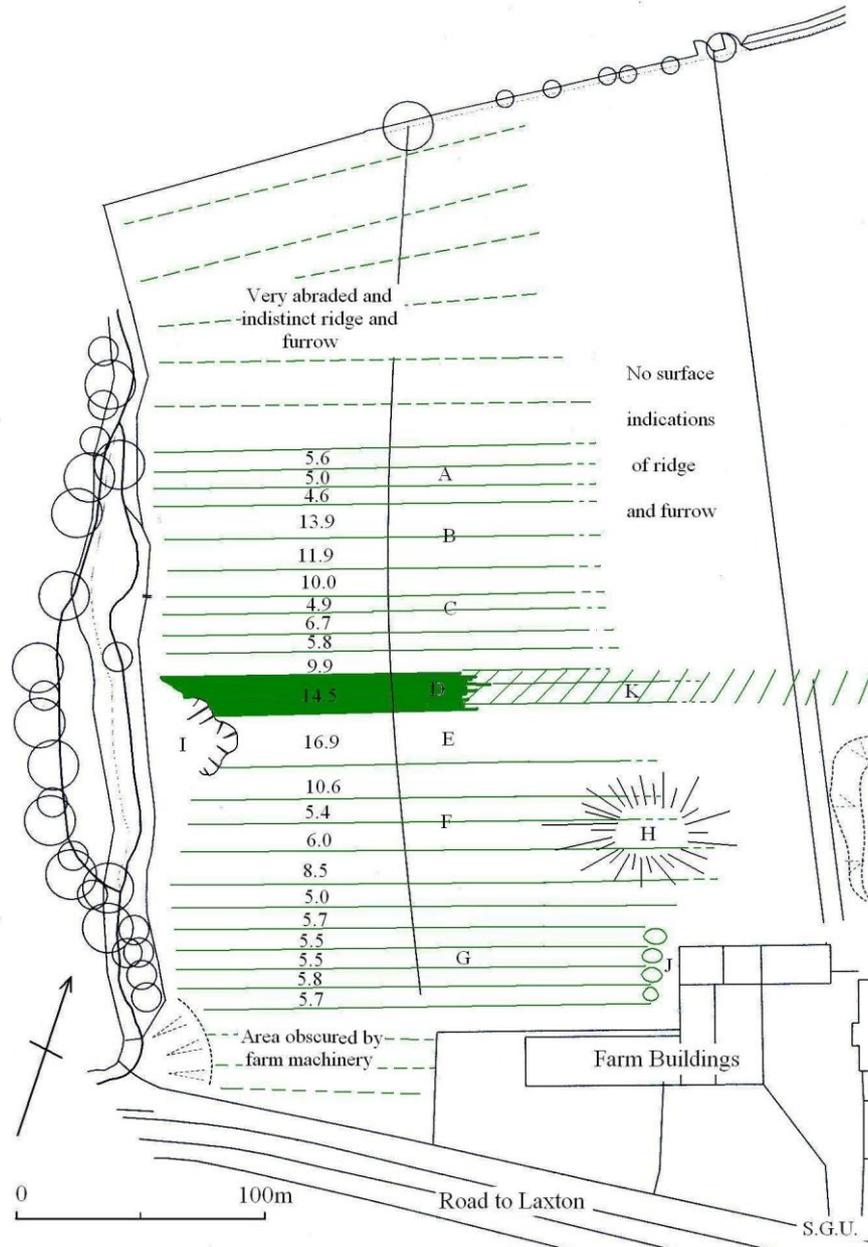


Figure 4. Detailed plot of the remaining cultivation features to the west of the development site. The widths of individual ridges are given in meters

The idea of ridges being ‘split’ into two narrow ridges is again fairly common in Northamptonshire and the east midlands generally, although the reasons for this are somewhat obscure. At Elton (Cambs), ridges in Elton Park were split as part of the post enclosure practice of growing woad as a crop (Upex 1984 and 2005). In other places the process of post enclosure ploughing saw the re-organisation of some former open field furlongs into narrower selions which suited the introduction of new plough types (Upex 2005). It does seem that the ridges to the extreme south of the area (Marked ‘G’ in Fig 4) which all appear to have a width of between 5.0m and 5.8m are late ploughing units and almost certainly post enclosure. This point is further highlighted by the fact that against the farm buildings at ‘J’ there appears to be low, rounded ploughing headlands that have been set back from the farm buildings and respect them. The implication here is that the ridges may have originally extended further to the east at one time but were partly overlain by the construction of New Lodge Farm and these new headland features (‘J’) have developed in this post building phase.

One remaining feature, recorded during field observations, was a low rounded mounded feature some 60m. across ('H' in Fig 4). This was not cut by any of the roadways or service trenches directly (see Figure 5), although one service trench did skirt across the south-eastern sector of the feature without revealing an archaeological significance. What this feature is remains unclear. It may be entirely natural, it may be up-cast from one of the several quarried areas within the vicinity or it may be something that is man made. All one can say with certainty is that the ridge and furrow partly rides over the feature, especially on its western side and thus the feature is earlier than the ridge and furrow and thus likely to be earlier than the 18th century.

5.0 OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION WORK.

The topsoil over the roadway sections of the new caravan site was stripped down to a depth of 250mm (Figure 5) using a JCB mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket to remove the topsoil. The topsoil was removed from the area and used to infill a former quarry site (Quarry 2 shown in Figure 2) within the area of the caravan park. The position of these roadways is shown in Figure 6, along with the position of significant service trenches for water and electricity which were dug down to a depth of 700mm. All of the remaining services trenches were dug into the areas of the roadways where the topsoil had already been stripped away and archaeological observations made.

In none of the areas for the roadways or service trenches was there anything of any archaeological significance other than the plotting of the furrows of some ridge and furrow remains (Fig 7) and these were confined to the central and western parts of the site where the ridge and furrow shown in Figure 4 was partly exposed.

Metal detector sweeps of the area and the spoil removed from the trench were also made. Nothing of archaeological interest was found during these sweeps other than several randomly spaced pieces of iron slag. These ranged in size from 20mm to 160mm and were irregular shaped lumps with an overall weight of 1560g. but this figure is deceptive as these finds were randomly collected and as such have little archaeological significance other than to record their presence on the site. Such finds within the plough soil are fairly typical of many local fields and probably relate to the many iron working sites within the area (RCHM, 1975, 24; See also appendix 1).



Figure 5. The roadway area with topsoil removed on the eastern part of the site

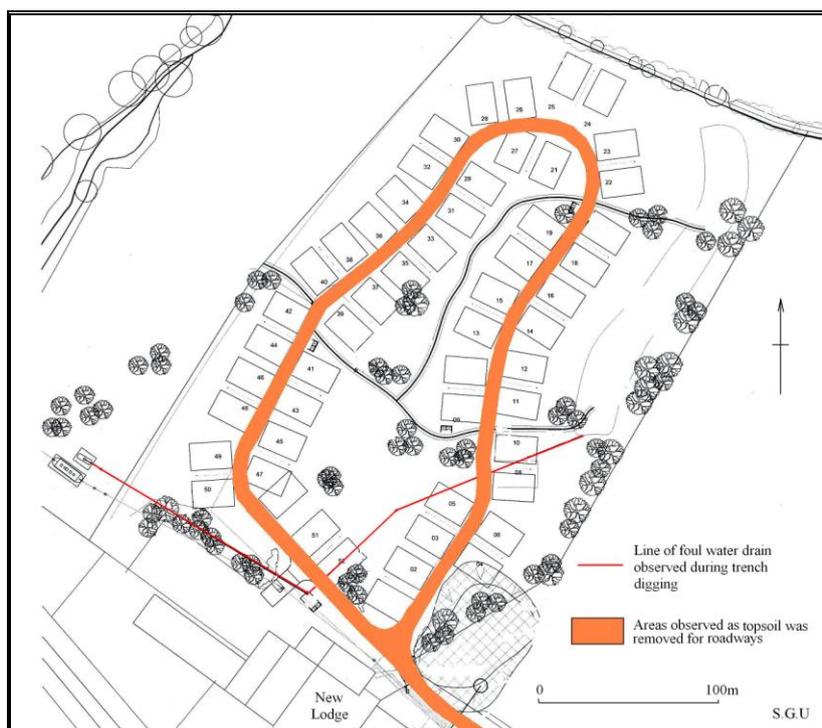


Figure 6 . The areas stripped of topsoil for roadways and the lines of service trenches



Figure 7 The Western section of roadway with topsoil removed, showing traces of the furrows of Ridge and Furrow

No other finds of any date or type were seen during construction work.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

As within the earlier evaluation work within the field carried out in 2012 (Roberts 2012) the field produced very limited features of any archaeological significance. Apart from what appear to be late, post medieval (?) quarry sites the only other features of any significance were traces of ridge and furrow. These were very low profile features which appear to have been much modified and abraded from their original open field form. Post enclosure ploughing of this ridge and furrow is likely to have changed their earlier profiles, widths and general character.

The field being developed as the site of a caravan and camping ground was apparently last ploughed in the middle part of the 20th century (*pers. com.* S. Singlehurst), perhaps as part of the ploughing campaign during the second world war. Such ploughing seems to have partly respected the earlier layout of ploughing ‘lands’ or ‘ridge and furrow’ from an earlier period of ploughing. It was fairly common practice within the east midlands to maintain early layouts of ploughing ridges from the medieval period, through into post-enclosure ploughing systems, and even to retain vestiges of such early ploughing layouts up to the period when horse ploughing gave way to ploughing with tractors (Taylor, 1975, 153-164; Upex 1984, chapter 4).

The ridge and furrow which remains in the field is in some areas fairly narrow, having a ‘wavelength’ (furrow to furrow) of between 4.6m to 8.5m and is of a rounded smooth profile. The ‘amplitude’ (ridge height above the furrow) is of the order of 40cm). Within this set of narrow ridges there appears to be the vestiges of probably earlier ridges which survive from the pre-enclosure period. As such the surviving layout would be best seen as being laid out fairly late in the medieval/post medieval period but before the period of parliamentary enclosures, which at Bulwick occurred 1779 (NRO, Enclosure Award) and then to have been heavily modified by post enclosure ploughing up to the mid 20th century. The map of Bulwick dated 1728 (NRO map no. 763) shows the layout of the parish some 50 years prior to the enclosures being made (Figure 8), when there were seven named fields. These were *Neather*; *Cadge*; *Dibbins*; *Engals*; *Hollow Bottom*; *Bantops* and *Galla Hill* (NRO map 763; also Hall. 1995, 224-5). There appears to be little obvious grouping of these seven fields into any formalised open-field rotational system but whatever system was in operation probably continued up to the enclosure of 1779.

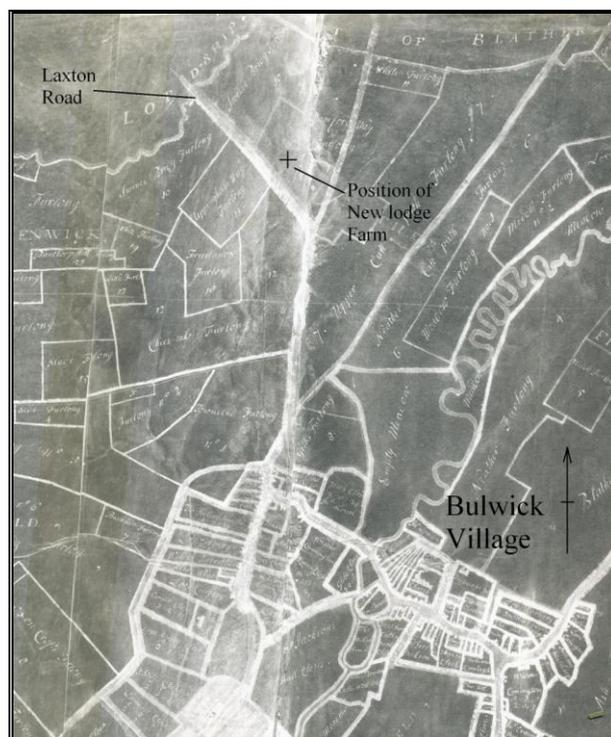


Figure 8. Map of part of Bulwick dated 1728 (NRO map 763)

The 1728 map (shown in Fig. 8) would appear to indicate that the area of the caravan site's development was within the furlong areas named *Swines Bridg(e) Furlong* and *Stamford Way Furlong* both of these blocks of land were within *Nether (Field)* -written *Nether* on the map. *Swines Bridg(e) Furlong* is shown on the 1728 map as being divided into two separate parts, one on either side of the Laxton Road and both sections butting against the lordship of Laxton. *Stamford Way Furlong* lies to the east of *Swines Bridg(e) Furlong* and appears to have had the line of a roadway (*Stamford Way* ?) running over its area in a north-south direction. This roadway may be the line of what has become today the line of the A43 trunk road that links Corby and Stamford.



Figure 9. Detail of the 1728 map (NRO map 763) showing the furlong layout of the area around the later site of New Lodge Farm.

The boundary between the northern area of *Swines bridg(e)Furlong* and *Stamford Way Furlong* is shown on the map as having an angled turn in it (See Fig 9). This stepped boundary division is presumably that which was partly recorded within the field survey shown in Figure 2. Thus on Figure 2 the areas marked as 'A' and 'B' are within the northern part of *Swines bridg(e) Furlong*, and the area marked as 'C' is within *Stamford Way Furlong*. The western, stepped extension to *Stamford Way Furlong* (at its southern end) and the boundary at this point between *Swines Bridg(e) Furlong* has probably been masked on the ground by the cutting of Quarry 2 (see Fig 2) and other ground disturbances made possible during the construction of the farm buildings – it was certainly not recorded during the ground survey made during August 2013. The roughly east-west division between these two furlongs (shown in Figure 2 as '10') also appears to extend further to the west and run through *Swines Bridg(e) Furlong* and form the baulk which has been surveyed on the ground and is shown as 'D' and 'K' in Figure 4.

Overall the long profiles of the ridges are generally straight and appear to run parallel with one or more field boundaries (Hall. 1998). However, not enough can be deduced from the preliminary survey carried out as part of the work at New Lodge Farm to make any firm comment on the features in detail. There are indications of headlands and 'joints' that are present in the surrounding fields- again very low profile features that may well have had extensive late modifications. There was some evidence for the reversed 'S' or 'C' lineation of ridges, characteristic of the open field ploughing techniques (Upex 1984. chapter 4; Upex 2005, 70-72). A more detailed survey of the ridge and furrow within the field(s) of the parish, linked with an air photographic plot of

the cultivation remains, may recover a more detailed layout of the medieval and post medieval ploughing layouts of Bulwick.

The aims and objectives of the evaluation excavation were to excavate, date, record and interpret archaeological features encountered; record their spatial arrangement to determine their form and function and recover any dating evidence in order to establish any archaeological sequencing. The archaeological work produced no significant evidence within the contractor's excavated area of any archaeological features, other than the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture. However, there were indications of (undated) iron workings being carried out close to the site, due to the occasional finds of slag within topsoil contexts, but the exact location of such workings was beyond the scope of the work carried out during this project. The field within which this work was undertaken shows remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing which may have their origins in the open field cultivation system operating within the parish during the medieval and post medieval periods. However, this ridge and furrow has probably been considerably modified during the post-enclosure period. Over these largely post medieval cultivation features a series of quarries have been dug, presumably for stone. These quarries are undated but may relate to both the construction of New Lodge Farm and, or the various surfacing of the early line of the present road between Corby and Stamford, the A43.

No archaeological features were found and no archaeological finds were retained from this archaeological work and there is thus no archive for the site other than this report.

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NRO Map of Bulwick dated 1728. Map 763

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Appendix 1

4.1 Historic Environment Record

- ENN100: D. Hall's Field Survey
Grid Reference: SP 961 958 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99NE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BLATHERWYCKE, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
9242: Undated Industrial Activity (Monument 9242)
- ENN1028: D. Hall's Field Survey
Grid Reference: SP 958 948 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99SE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
9284/0/0: DNH Database: Bulwick/Site 1 (Find Spot 9284/0/0)
- ENN1032: D. Hall's Field Survey
Grid Reference: SP 964 951 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99NE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
9288/0/0: DNH Database: Bulwick/Site 4 (Monument 9288/0/0)
- ENN1033: D. Hall's Field Survey
Grid Reference: SP 962 951 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99NE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
9289: Possible Roman Settlement (Monument 9289)
9289/0/0: DNH Database: Bulwick/Site 5 (Find Spot 9289/0/0)
- ENN11331: Event - Intervention
Grid Reference: SP 959 945 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99SE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
2918: HENWICK (Monument 2918)
2918/0: (structural record only) (Monument 2918/0)
2918/0/0: NN28694 (Monument 2918/0/0)
2918/0/1: NN22529 (Monument 2918/0/1)
- ENN11334: Event - Survey
Grid Reference: SP 9585 9475 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP99SE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
3488: NN5390 (Monument 3488)
3488/1: NN10001 (Find Spot 3488/1)
3488/1/0: Slag Patch, undated (Monument 3488/1/0)
- ENN11335: Event - Survey
Grid Reference: SP 956 947 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99SE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
3488: NN5390 (Monument 3488)
3488/1: NN10001 (Find Spot 3488/1)
3488/1/2: Possible Romano British Iron Working Activity (Monument 3488/1/2)

ENN11336: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 9550 9460 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP99SE Dispersed
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
3488: NN5390 (Monument 3488)
3488/1: NN10001 (Find Spot 3488/1)
3488/1/3: Manuring Scatter (Monument 3488/1/3)
5801: F15 (BUL) (Monument 5801)
5801/0: (structural record only) (Monument 5801/0)
5801/0/1: NN28502 (Monument 5801/0/1)

ENN11339: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 9580 9480 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP99SE Dispersed
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
3488: NN5390 (Monument 3488)
3488/1: NN10001 (Find Spot 3488/1)
3488/1/4: Scatter of pottery, slag and oyster shell (Monument 3488/1/4)
5801: F15 (BUL) (Monument 5801)
5801/0: (structural record only) (Monument 5801/0)
5801/0/4: NN25760 (Monument 5801/0/4)

ENN11340: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 9590 9450 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP99SE Dispersed
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
3488: NN5390 (Monument 3488)
3488/1: NN10001 (Find Spot 3488/1)
3488/1/5: Manuring Scatter (Monument 3488/1/5)

ENN11341: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 955 954 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99NE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, LAXTON, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
3035: NN1218 (Monument 3035)
3035/0: (structural record only) (Monument 3035/0)
3035/0/0: Cropmark, undated (Monument 3035/0/0)

ENN11342: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 9570 9540 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP99NE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, LAXTON, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
5802: F11 (LAX) (Monument 5802)
5802/0: (structural record only) (Monument 5802/0)
5802/0/1: NN33015 (Monument 5802/0/1)

ENN11343: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 953 956 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99NE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, LAXTON, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
5929: NN6903 (Monument 5929)
5929/0: (structural record only) (Monument 5929/0)
5929/0/4: Ditch and Pit Alignment (Monument 5929/0/4)

ENN11553: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 9600 9480 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP99SE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
5801: F15 (BUL) (Monument 5801)
5801/0: (structural record only) (Monument 5801/0)
5801/0/5: NN25761 (Monument 5801/0/5)

ENN11555: Aerial Survey, 1984

Grid Reference: SP 964 950 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SP99NE Point
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
1328: Possible Iron Age to Roman Settlement (Monument 1328)
1328/0/4: Enclosure, undated (Monument 1328/0/4)

ENN11561: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 9640 9500 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP99NE Dispersed
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
1328: Possible Iron Age to Roman Settlement (Monument 1328)
1328/0/3: Artefact Scatter (Find Spot 1328/0/3)
5804: Possible Late Saxon - Medieval Settlement (Monument 5804)
5804/0/2: Medieval Pottery Scatter (Find Spot 5804/0/2)

ENN11563: Event - Survey

Grid Reference: SP 9650 9510 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP99NE Dispersed
Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire
1328: Possible Iron Age to Roman Settlement (Monument 1328)
1328/0/1: Roman Enclosure (Monument 1328/0/1)

5804: Possible Late Saxon - Medieval Settlement (Monument 5804)
5804/0/1: Late Saxon - Medieval Pottery Scatter (Find Spot 5804/0/1)

ENN11564: FINA Pipeline, 1990

Grid Reference: SP 9654 9509

Administrative Areas: Civil Parish, BULWICK, East Northants District, Northamptonshire

1328: Possible Iron Age to Roman Settlement (Monument 1328)

1328/0/0: Unstratified Romano-British Finds (Find Spot 1328/0/0)

Appendix 2

Written Scheme of Investigation

1 SUMMARY.

1.1 A programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and

publication of works at New Lodge Farm, Northamptonshire is required to

monitor the construction of roadways and services for a Touring Caravan and

Camping Ground

1.2 The area is archaeological sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and

with potential for further finds to be made relating to the history and development

of Bulwick.

1.3 All Archaeological work will be undertaken prior to any ground works

associated with the construction and development of the site taking being

completed.

1.4 The site contains no statutory designations.

1.5 On completion of the fieldwork a post excavation assessment will be

undertaken to assess the character and significance of all categories of the

excavated evidence. This review will be presented as a written report.

1.6 An assessment review will be held with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor (AAA)

of Northamptonshire County Council to agree if any further analysis

and publication is required.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises an overview for all archaeological work at

New Lodge Farm, Bulwick, Northamptonshire

2.2 The document contains the following parts:-

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies

2.2.3 Specialists input

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site is located at :- 495843 295214 (approx Centre)

3.2 The site lies 1000m to the north-west of the village of Bulwick and 1200m to the south-east of Laxton

3.3 The site is at 75m AOD on Lower Lincolnshire Limestone

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Development proposals consist of the laying out of roadways and services for the provision of caravans to be parked.

4.2 Planning Application No:- 12/01519/FUL

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The Rockingham Forest Project has identified a number of possible sites within the area of the proposed development – both within the parishes of Bulwick and Laxton

5.2 There are several Romano-British sites within the area which have also been identified by field walking techniques. These sites show as pottery scatters which are often associated with slag and furnace material and could be linked with iron working. To the east of New Lodge Farm a probable enclosure has been identified from crop marks.

5.3 Medieval pottery has also been found in association with slag to the north-west of the proposed development site and close to the medieval settlement of Bulwick..

5.4. A search has already been made through the HER (4th January 2012) for sites within a 1km range of the proposed development site and a full discussion of the historical

and archaeological setting for the development site and any archaeological finds from the proposed evaluation will be made in an interim report and any subsequent reports the site.

5.5 The site lies over an area of degraded and late (19th century?) ridge and furrow which would be planned prior to any work starting.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

6.1 Aims:- To date, record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the observation / evaluation work.

6.2 Objectives:-

- 6.2.1 To determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered and record their spatial arrangement and the nature, function and character of any archaeological features in their cultural and environmental setting. Such an approach is to be within the national research context provided by English Heritage (English Heritage 1991 and 1997) and regionally by Cooper (2006), supplemented by Knight, Vyner and Allen (2012)
- 6.2.2 To recover any dating evidence from any archaeological features and to establish any sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.
- 6.2.3 To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape.
- 6.2.4 to recover artifacts which may assist in the development of type series within the local / regional area.
- 6.2.5 To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General Considerations

7.1.1 All work will be carried out following statutory Health and Safety requirements and the guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in 'Policy Statements' (2006). A Risk Assessment will be carried out prior to any work starting at the site. This assessment will be undertaken in liaison

with the site owner and their Agent (s).

- 7.1.2 All work will be carried out according to the relevant codes of practice set out by English Heritage's '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (2009) ; Archaeological Archives (APP 2007) and the standards set out in:- Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance documents and under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA) Dr Stephen Upex MIFA. FSA., and Derek Roberts PIFA

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 A basic Desktop Survey will be undertaken prior to the evaluation work at the site but will be incorporated into a final report.
- 7.2.2 The site lies over an area of degraded and late (19th century) ridge and furrow which would be planned prior to any ground works starting within the field
- 7.2.3 The programme of archaeological work will consist of the continuous observation of the removal of overburden followed by the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are revealed.
- 7.2.4 Any archaeological features which are identified will be investigated by hand and then recorded.

7.3 On Site Details

- 7.3.1 All man-made pre- modern features will be investigated by sufficient sampling to enable their date and character to be established and allow appropriate levels of recording.
- 7.3.2 Deposits and any layers will be sampled sufficiently by hand to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationship to other features.
- 7.3.3 Viable samples to characterize plant remains/charred plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains will be taken from representative selections of suitably dated deposits. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with 'A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis' (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994; English Heritage, 2002; English Heritage 2011).

7.3.4 Provision will be made for delays caused by the need for archaeological recording and a contingency allowance made for more detailed recording of exceptional finds.

7.3.5 The ground work contractor's machinery will be used to remove a maximum depth of topsoil from the site of 300mm over the planned roadway areas. Archaeological observations will monitor all of this work and record anything of significance. Once this process has been completed 'geotextile' fabric or similar will be placed over this surface and the depth reinstated with granite chippings which will form the surfaces of the new roadways. Similarly the service trenches will be dug to a depth of 900mm maximum depth and to a width of 500mm and fully monitored to record archaeological features during the construction work process.

7.4 General considerations

7.4.1 The archaeological work will provide a representative sample of the sites archaeological history at no significant cost to the value or integrity of the any archeological remains.

7.4.2 Judgment regarding the excavation and / or movement /removal of human remains, structural remains (in *situ* wood or masonry) or other special remains or features, will be led by this consideration and will be made in consultation with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor.

7.6 Metal Detection

7.6.1 Thorough metal detector sweeps prior to any work, and of exposed features and excavation spoil, will be carried out within trenches in advance of and during all works.

7.7. Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

7.7.1 Viable samples to characterize plants/charred plants/mollusc/small faunal and pollen sequences will be taken from representative deposits (see 7.3.3 above). The strategy for bulk sampling will be that outlined within English Heritage's guide (2011, 8-14) and will be subject to variation as appears necessary during

the investigation following consultation with the AAA and or the EH Regional Scientific Advisor.

7.8 Recording

7.8.1 A single numbered context based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately will be used .

7.8.2 Measured plans showing all exposed features will be produced and individual measured plans and sections will be produced for all excavated features and deposits. Such plans and drawings will be tied into the trench location plans that in turn will be tied into OD and OS grid and to any other suitably mapped local features (earthworks/crop marks buildings etc). Scales of drawing will be to 1:50 and all deposits planned at 1:20

7.8.3 A full digital photographic record will form part of the excavation record and stored on disc within the archive. Digital photographs will be produced within any form of written assessment of the site or in any final publication. Significant photographs of the site and or finds/features from the site will be provided as 'prints' for the site archive.

8 ASSESSEMENT AND REVIEW

8.1 Following archaeological work and recording on site an assessment of the character and significance of all of the excavated evidence will be carried out by suitably qualified specialists (see below) in accordance with *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* guidelines and a report will be submitted within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork.

8.2 The post-excavation assessment report will contain a thorough appraisal of the excavated evidence within its local, regional and national context.

8.3 An assessment review will be held with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor in order to agree proposals for any further analysis and publication.

8.3 Once the archive has been consolidated its value can be assessed in agreement with the AAA and if necessary an Updated Project Design (UPD) prepared outlining a programme of work leading to the publication of results of the project.

9. REPORT WRITING

- 9.1 A short note or report for publication in an appropriate refereed journal should be anticipated and agreed at the Review stage (see 8 above).
- 9.2 Copies of any reports from either the Review stage of work or any final report will be submitted to the NMR, Local Studies sections, Northamptonshire CC HER and any other body , as directed by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor.
- 9.3 An online **OASIS** form will be completed.

10. ARCHIVE

- 10.1 An integrated Project archive from the site will be prepared for long term storage to the requirements of other modern archives produced within Northamptonshire and in accordance with 6.7 of the Brief. Provision of a 'Deposits' grant has also been included in the overall costing of the site work at the rate quoted by Northampton Borough Museum (£20 per standard sized box).
- 10.1 A digital archive of relevant plans, sections and photographs and all text from any reports will also be submitted for long term archive storage.
- 10.2 . A security copy of the archive will be made in the appropriate medium.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

- 11.1 The work will be undertaken by Pre-Develop Archaeology who will carry out all on site and post-excavation work for and on behalf of :-
Simon Singlehurst and of his Agent
- 11.2 Start dates will be communicated to the Assistant Archaeological Advisor and all access to the site will be made for any site visits by this Advisor.
- 11.3 It is anticipated that the basic archaeological work at the site will take one

working half day.

11.4. Workforce on Site :- Dr Stephen Upex (MIFA. FSA.) or Derek Roberts (PIFA)

11.5. Specialist input:-

Lithics/prehistory – Prof. Mark White FSA

Roman – Dr Stephen Upex MIFA. FSA.

Saxon- Dr Stephen Upex MIFA. FSA.

Medieval & later - Paul Blinkhorn/David Hall FSA

Faunal remains – Dr Bethan Upex

Palaeobotanical remains – Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd, Durham.

Conservation – MOLA, London / Liz Friendship-Taylor

12. REFERENCES

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Appendix 3: OASIS ID SHEETS

28/8/2014

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: predevel1-188589

Project details

Project name	A report on the Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording and Analysis at New Lodge Farm, Bul
Short description of the project	This report outlines the results of archaeological observation, investigation, recording and analysis carried out by Pre-Develop Archaeology in August 2013 at New Lodge Farm, Bulwick, Northamptonshire. Observations were carried out during the stripping of topsoil from proposed roadway areas and service trenches. The remains of abraded ridge and furrow were recorded but there were no other archaeological features that were present. un-datable fragments of iron slag within the plough soil were recovered from the area of this topsoil stripping. No significant archaeological features or finds were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2013 End: 28-08-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BUL12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON SLAG Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

28/8/2014

OASIS FORM - Print view

Project location

Country England
Site location NORTHAMPTONSHIRE EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BULWICK Land at New Lodge Farm, Bulwick, Northamptonshire
Postcode NN17 3DU
Study area 1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates SP 495929 295174 51.9614934589 -1.27814885338 51 57 41 N 001 16 41 W Point
Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Develop Archaeology
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Stephen Upex
Project director/manager Stephen Upex
Project supervisor Derek Roberts
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Simon Singlehurst
Entered by Derek Roberts (derekroberts@archaeological-consultants.co.uk)
Entered on 28 August 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice
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