

**An Archaeological Evaluation of  
Land at Redhill Lodge,  
Seaton Road, Barrowden,  
Rutland  
(SK 927 993)**

M. Hurford

for

Milner Moffitt and Moriarty

**Checked by Project Manager**

**Signed:** .....**Date:**

**Name:** .....

**University of Leicester**

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report No. 2006-130 ©2006

## CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction	1
Location, Geology and Topography	1
Archaeological and Historical Background	2
Cartographic Evidence	4
Objectives	6
Methodology	7
Results	7
Conclusion	9
Acknowledgements	9

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Site Location 1:25000	2
Figure 2. 1886 OS map of Barrowden. Scale 1:2500	4
Figure 3. 1901 map of Barrowden. Scale 1:2500	5
Figure 4. 1976 OS map of Barrowden. Scale 1:2500	6
Figure 5. Location of the proposed new house.	8
Figure 6. Trench and feature location plan.	9
Figure 7. Location of sites recorded on the Leicestershire SMR.	14

**Appendix 1:** Historic Environment Record Data

**Appendix 2:** Design Specification

## **An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Redhill Lodge, Seaton Road, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 927 993)**

### **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Redhill Lodge, Seaton Road, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 927 993) by ULAS in September 2006. The work was commissioned by Milner Moffitt and Moriarty.*

*Two trial trenches were excavated in order to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. The evaluation produced no evidence for the presence of archaeology except for a modern trackway which was first recorded on the 1882 Enclosure map.*

*The site archive will be held by Rutland County Museum, under the Accession Number RT05. 2006.*

### **Introduction**

In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning, para 30), this document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of land at Redhill Lodge, Seaton Road, Barrowden, Rutland (NGR SK 927 993).

The evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority as detailed in their advice letter of 5.1.2006 for *Archaeological assessment of land at Redhill Lodge, Seaton Road, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 927 993)*. The evaluation follows a desk-based assessment undertaken by ULAS (Hunt 2006) and follows the approved *Design specification for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching* (ULAS Report No. 07/527 Appendix 1)

Milner Moffitt and Moriarty have commissioned the assessment from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS). It is proposed to demolish the existing dwelling 'Redhill Lodge' and its associated out-buildings and erect a new detached dwelling on the site.

The proposed development site consists of a rectangular area on the north side of Seaton Road, measuring 2.083ha. The site lies c.2km south west of Barrowden village on the Seaton Road close to the junction with the B672. The land lies at a height of c.90m OD in the northern part of the site, sloping down to c.83m along the line of the road. It is currently in use as a garden. The southern end of the site, close to the house, has been landscaped and is flat.

### **Location, Geology and Topography**

Barrowden lies around 12km (8 miles) from Oakham at the south eastern edge of Rutland, along the border with Northamptonshire. The site lies 2km (1.25 miles) to the west south west of Barrowden village.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 157 (Stamford) indicates that the underlying geology may be Northampton Sand Ironstone, Lower Estuarine Series or Lower Lincolnshire Limestone.

The land is currently used as a garden, surrounding a large house and consists of a rectangular area, surrounded by hedges, with lawns, wooded areas and a series of outbuildings, including an indoor swimming pool.

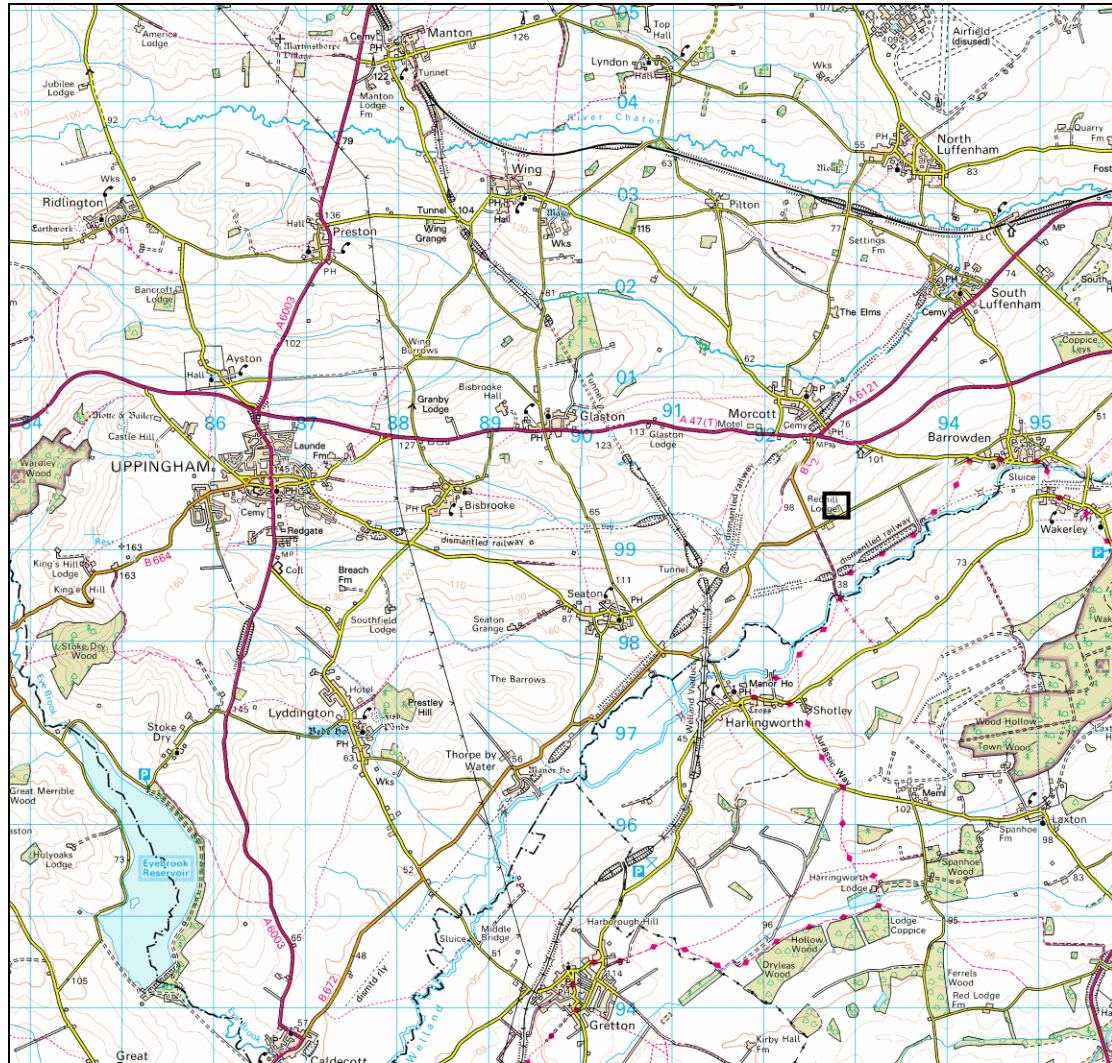


Figure 1: Site Location 1:25 000

©Crown Copyright. Licence No. 100021186.

## Archaeological and Historical Background (from Hunt 2006)

### *Historical Background*

The place name of Barrowden is thought to mean ‘hill of the tumuli’, referring to the slope of the Welland Valley on which it lies (Gelling, 1984). However, it is unclear if the tumuli was a burial mound or just a hill, or where this was (Meek 1999).

The Domesday Book refers to Barrowden as *Berchedone*, the manor held by the King. Nine villagers, ten Freemen and three smallholders are recorded. Robert of Tosny is also mentioned as a landowner (Thorn 1980). The manor also held lands in Seaton, Thorpe, Bisbrook, Glaston and Luffenham. In the 12th and 13th centuries Barrowden and several nearby villages were under the ownership of the Mauduit Chamberlains of the Exchequer (Mason 1987).

It is possible that at the time of the Domesday Book Barrowden was made up of at least two hamlets, the remains of which are indicated by the two greens (Meek 1999). One is located in the western half of the village and the other just to the northeast of Welland Farm and east Main Street Farm. During the medieval period the two hamlets combined into one village. Main Street in Barrowden is the old route of the road between Leicester and Stamford. The development of the village is likely to have occurred along the frontage of Main Street, with long rectangular plot boundaries still visible on the south side of the road in some places stretching down towards the Welland (*ibid.*).

By the late 17th century Barrowden was described as the chief town of the Wrangdyke Hundred (Wright 1684 – 1714 ; Meek 1999). Barrowden was enclosed in 1882, a very late date compared to other parishes in the area.

A watermill constructed in 1637 was located to the south west of Welland Farm. It became disused in the early 20th century although walls survived into the 1960's. Behind the mill was a Tannery and tan yard which closed in 1885.

Archaeological sites are also known from Wakerley parish, Northamptonshire, immediately south of Barrowden on the opposite side of the River Welland. These include Iron Age and Roman settlement and iron smelting sites (Jackson and Ambrose 1978; Gwilt 1997) and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Jackson and Adams 1998-9).

#### *Archaeological Background*

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER – formerly Sites and Monuments Record) shows that the application area lies within an area where archaeological finds and features have been recorded.

The following is a summary of archaeological sites in the vicinity, for full details see Appendix and Figure 6:

#### *Prehistoric*

There are no known early prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the application area. The earliest recorded evidence of human activity in the area is an Iron Age site (MLE5042) identified by obvious crop marks, which lies within the field that currently surrounds the application area. The site contains at least four enclosures, including one that is double-ditched. There is also evidence of pits and trackways. The site may be quite large and may contain a settlement (Pickering and Hartley 1985, 64.6).

#### *Roman*

The line of a Roman road (MLE5044) is said to pass c.300m to the north of the application area, running north east to south west. The road is visible as a cropmark. Roman pottery, suggesting an occupation site, was discovered on a site north-west of Turtle Bridge (MLE5041) that lies c.400m to the south east of the application area.

### *Medieval and post-medieval*

The only medieval site close to the application area is the windmill (MLE5538) that was likely to have been situated at Morcott, c.700m north east of the site. A later windmill occupied this site from the post-medieval period (MLE5539).

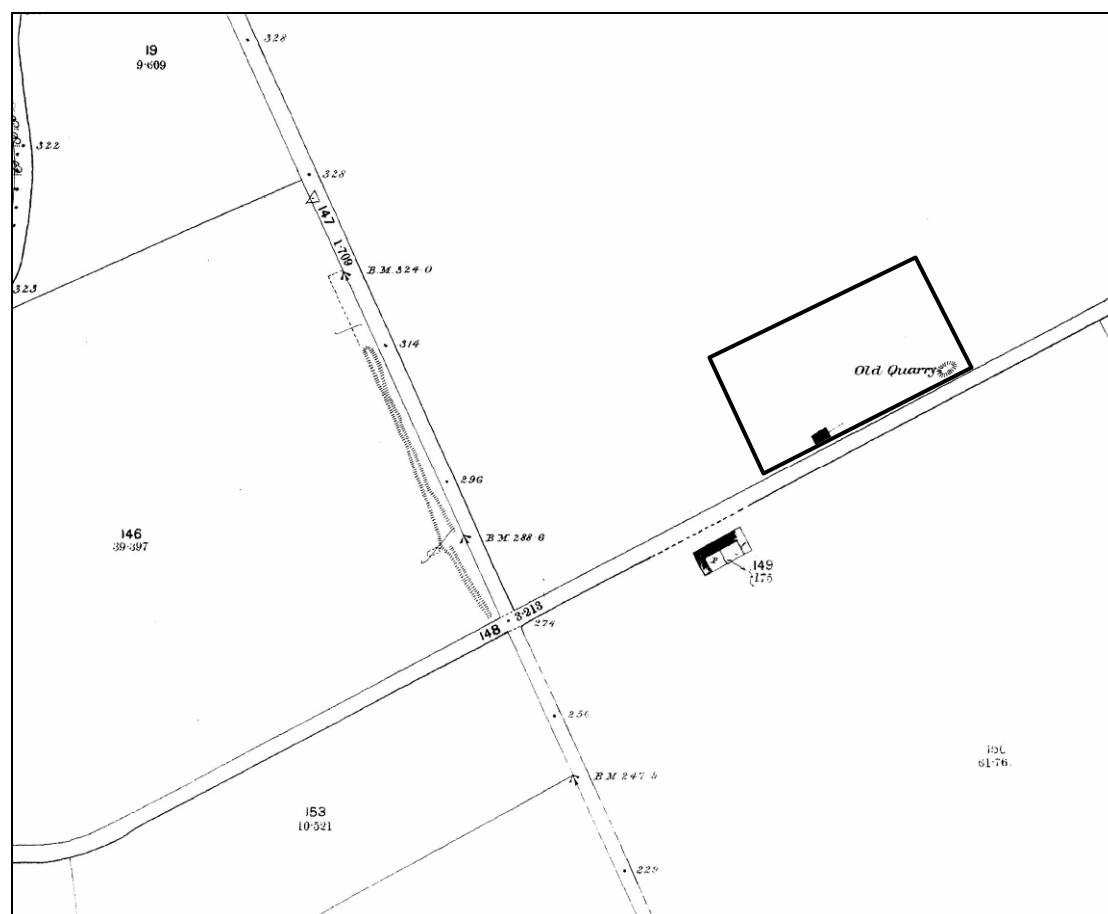
### *Modern*

Two dismantled railways lie to the west and the south of the application area. One was originally part of the London and North Western Railway (MLE16082) while the other formed part of the Great Northern Railway (MLE16090).

### **Cartographic Evidence**

The earliest map available for the area is the Tithe map of 1844 (not illustrated), which shows the area as consisting of several strips of land, all separately numbered and part of 'Stone Field'. The award that accompanies the map shows the land as belonging to the Marquis of Exeter, with several different tenants named as working the land. The map shows a trackway or footpath crossing the site.

The 1882 Enclosure map (not illustrated) shows the area as enclosed as field number 38. The award still lists the landowner as Marquis of Exeter. In 1879 the Seaton road was constructed and the 1882 map clearly shows the old trackway passing through the application area. Neither map shows any other features in the application area.



**Figure 2: 1886 OS map of Barrowden, with application area highlighted. Scale 1:2500**

The 1886 OS map of the Barrowden area (Figure 2) shows the application area as part of a large field (annotated as '20'). The site contains a building, possibly Redhill Lodge. An old quarry is also shown, which does not appear on later maps. This may fall just outside of the application area.

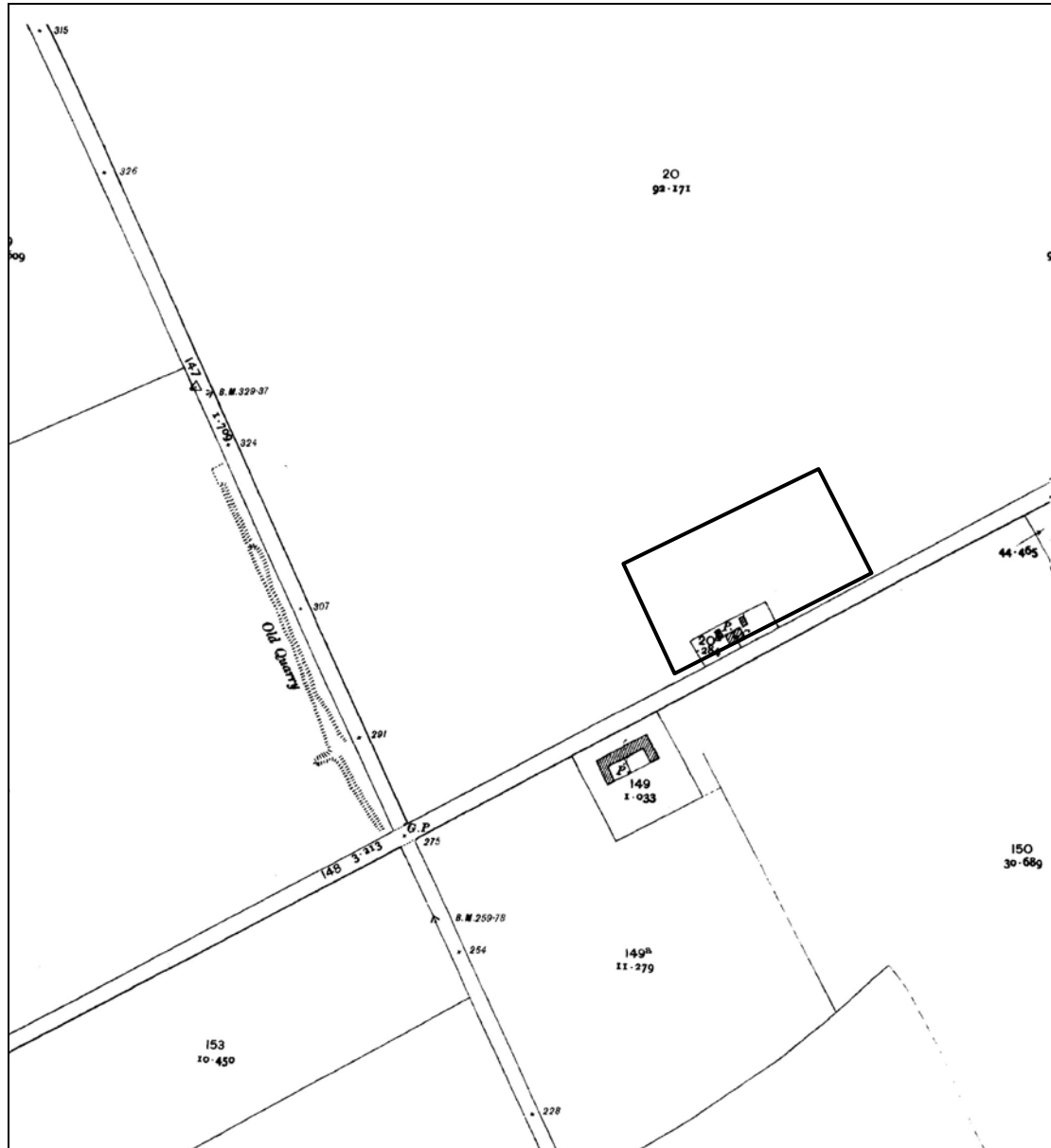
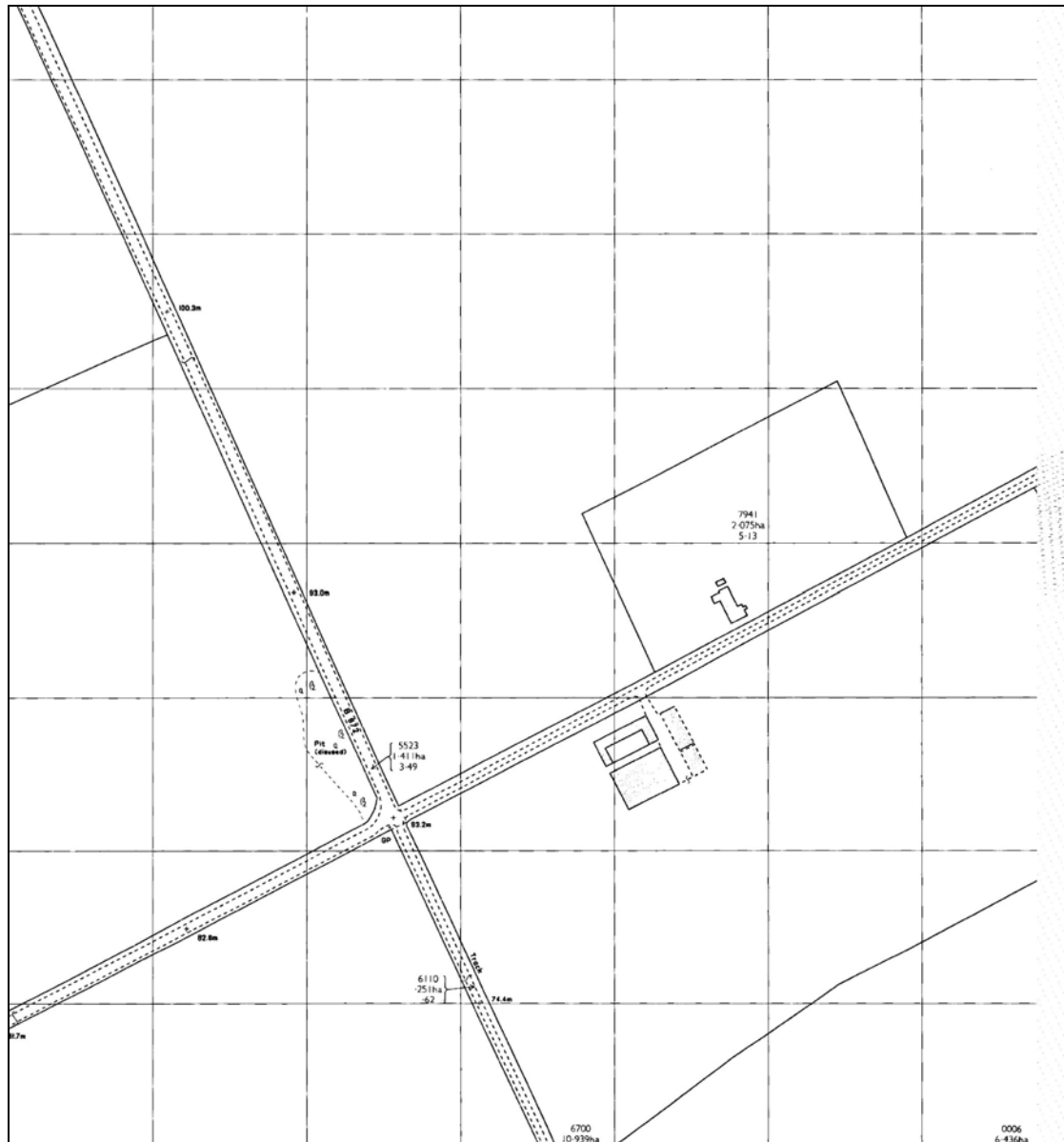


Figure 3: 1901 OS map of Barrowden, with application area highlighted. Scale 1:2500

The 1901 OS map shows the application area containing Redhill Lodge and another smaller building. There is a boundary of some kind around the buildings. The field is still annotated as '20'.

The next available maps for the area, from 1952 and 1959 show identical views of the area as represented in the 1901 issue. The maps show no changes until 1976 (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: 1976 OS map of Barrowden. Scale 1:2500**

The 1976 OS map (Figure 4) shows the area broadly as it exists today, with Redhill Lodge and the present boundary of the area displayed. The small shed is shown but the large group of outbuildings containing the swimming pool is not.

## Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were;

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits
- To establish the character, extent, and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works



- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

All work follows the *Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct* and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological evaluations*.

## **Methodology**

It was initially proposed that a total of eight trial trenches, each 30m x 1.5m were to be excavated totalling c.400 sq metres providing a 2% sample of the c.2 ha site. However, as the only remaining area that had not already been landscaped in advance of the proposed new development was the footprint of the new building, the decision was taken in consultation with the Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team, to limit the evaluation to the area within the footprint of the proposed new building. This comprised two trial trenches, the first 17m x 1.8m and the second 22m x 1.8m totalling c.70 sq metres.

The topsoil and subsoil was removed in spits by machine with a toothless ditching bucket under full supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed substrata was encountered.

The location of the trenches was surveyed using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.

Each trench was hand cleaned. Samples of the archaeological deposits located were hand excavated and planned addressing the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Measured drawings of all archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:500. All plans were tied into the National Grid.

All excavated sections were recorded and drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and were levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

## **Results**

### **Trench 01**

Trench 01 was located in the northern part of the footprint of the proposed new building. It measured 17.00m long and 1.80m wide and was on a northeast to southwest alignment.

Approximately 0.10m of grey brown clay silt topsoil was removed revealing orange brown clay silt subsoil that was up to 0.31m thick. Natural substratum consisting of brown orange or grey black with mottles of red brown silty clay was reached between 0.32m and 0.51m. Northampton Sand Ironstone was encountered in the northwest corner of the trench.

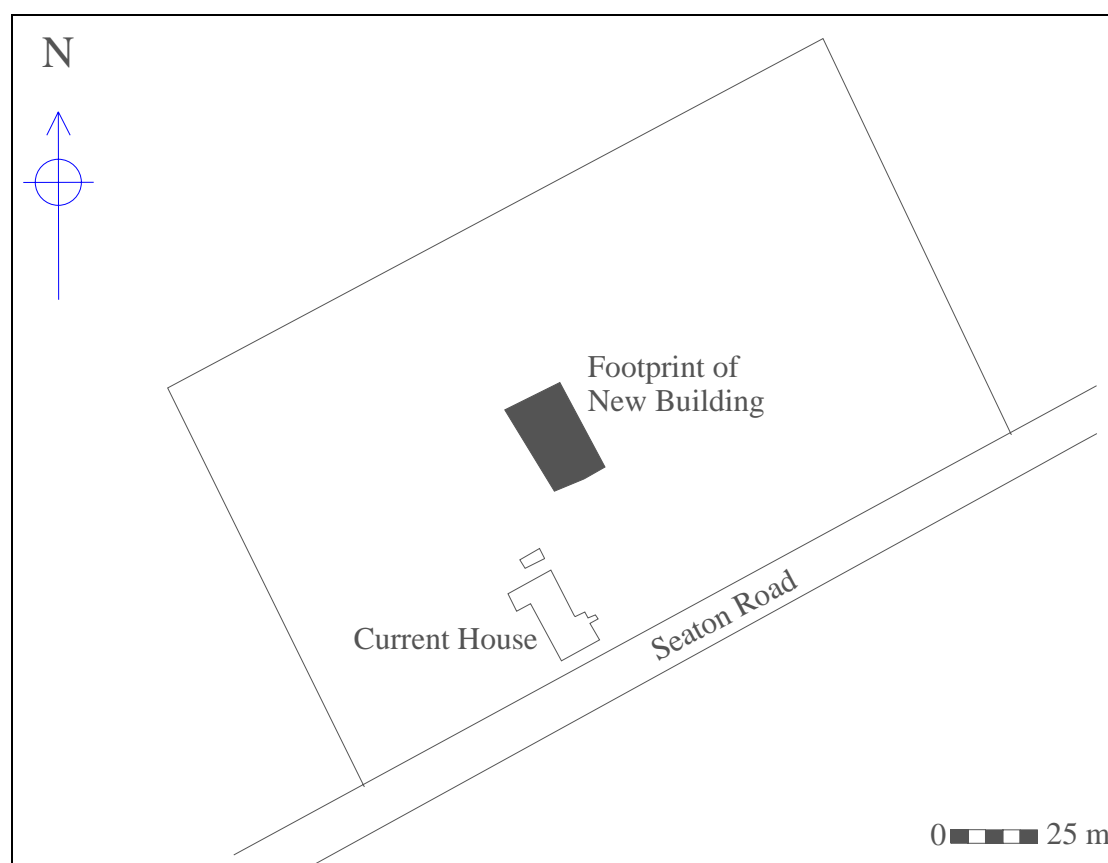
No archaeological deposits were encountered.

## Trench 02

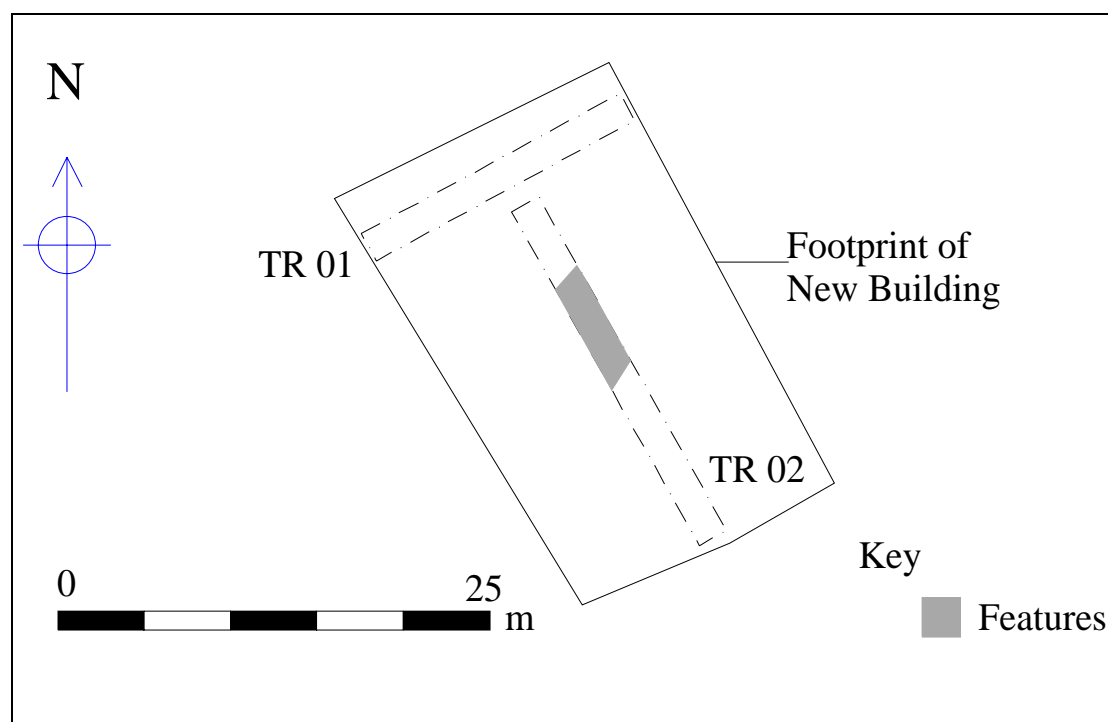
Trench 02 was located in the centre of the footprint of the proposed development. It measured 22.30m long and 1.80m wide and was on a northwest to southeast alignment.

Approximately 0.10m of grey brown clay silt topsoil was removed revealing orange brown clay silt subsoil that was up to 0.28m thick. Natural substratum consisting of brown orange silty clay was reached between 0.32m and 0.36m.

A linear west to east aligned spread of Northampton Sand Ironstone was encountered in the middle of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered to assist with dating though it seems likely that it is the remains of the trackway shown passing through the proposed development area on the 1882 Enclosure map though absent on the 1844 Tithe map.



**Figure 5: Location of the proposed new house.**



**Figure 6: Trench and feature location plan.**

## **Conclusion**

Despite being in an area of archaeological interest the evaluation produced little evidence of archaeological activity except for the modern trackway.

## **Acknowledgements**

The evaluation was carried out by the author with the assistance of Dan Prior. Dr. Patrick Clay managed the project.

## **References**

- Clay, P., 2006 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at 27, The Hey, Wakerley Road, Barrowden, Rutland (SP 950 002)* ULAS Report 2006-018
- Gelling, M., 1984 *Place Names in the Landscape* London: Dent
- Gwilt, A., 1997 'Popular practices from material culture: a case study of the Iron Age settlement at Wakerley, Northamptonshire', in A. Gwilt and C. Haselgrove 1997, (eds) *Reconstructing Iron Age Societies. New Approaches to the British Iron Age*. Oxford: Oxbow Monograph **71**, 153–166.
- Hunt, L. 2006 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for Land at Redhill Lodge, Seaton Road, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 927 993)* ULAS Rep. 2006/105.
- Hurford, M. 2005 *An Archaeological evaluation at Welland Farm, Main Street, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 949 001)* ULAS Rep. 2005/127.
- Jackson, D.A. and Adams, B., 1998–9 'The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Wakerley, Northamptonshire', *Northamptonshire Archaeology* **22**, 69–183
- Jackson, D.A. and Ambrose, T.M., 1978 'Excavations at Wakerley, Northants, 1972–75', *Britannia* **9**, 115–288.

Kipling R. 2003 *An Archaeological evaluation at Durants Farm, Main Street, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 949 001)* ULAS Rep. 2003/157.

Mason, E., 1987 'Lords and Peasants in Medieval Rutland' in *Rutland Record: Journal of the Rutland Local History and Record Society* **7** pp 236-241

Meek, J., 1999 *An Archaeological Excavation of a Medieval Building at Main Street Farm, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 949 001)* ULAS Rep. No. 99/25

Meek, J., 2000 'An Archaeological Excavation of a Medieval Building at Main Street Farm, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 949 001)' *Rutland Record* **20**, 425-429.

Pickering, J. & Hartley R.F. 1985 *Past Worlds in a Landscape*, Leicester: Leicestershire Museums Art Galleries and Records Service.

Thorn, T., 1980 *Domesday Book* Vol. 29 Rutland Chichester: Phillimore

Wright, J., 1684-1714 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland*. Reprint 1973: Scholar Press Ltd

### **Sources**

LMARS Leicestershire Museums: Sites and Monuments Record, County Hall

ROLLR Records Office for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland maps and records.

Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 157 (1978)

OS maps sheets 1:2500 Rutland XIII.12 (1886 and 1901), SP9298-9398 (1976) and 1:50000 Kettering, Corby and surrounding area Sheet 141 (1996).

### **Matt Hurford**

ULAS

University of Leicester

University Road

Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: mh152@le.ac.uk

28/09/06

## APPENDIX: 1

### Historic Environment Record Data (See Figure 6)

*The following sites in the vicinity of the application area are listed in the Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Historic Environment Record:*

#### **MLE5041. North-east of Turtle Bridge.** Grid reference SP 931 991

##### *Summary*

Stones and quantities of Roman pottery found suggesting an occupation site.

##### *Description*

##### *Monument/Component Types*

SITE? (Roman – AD 43 to AD 409)

##### *Find Types*

SHERD (Roman – AD 43 AD to AD 409)

#### **MLE5042. North of Seaton Road.** Grid Reference SP 928 996

##### *Summary*

Cropmarks of at least 4 rectilinear enclosures. One of them appears to contain pits - it might be a burial site - whilst another is double-ditched. There are possible trackways. Some of the cropmarks are clearly visible on the c. AD 2000 aerial photographs.

##### *Monument/Component Types*

BURIAL? (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

#### **MLE5044. Welland Valley Road.** Grid Reference SP 920 994

##### *Summary*

Line of Roman road showing as a cropmark.

##### *Monument/Component Types*

ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

#### **MLE5538. Morcott windmill.** Grid Reference SK 930 001 (point)

##### *Summary*

There is documentary evidence that a medieval windmill was in existence in the parish in 1489. It may have been on this site.

##### *Monument/Component Types*

WINDMILL (Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)

**MLE5539. Morcott windmill.** Grid Reference SK 930 001

*Summary*

This post medieval windmill was worked up until 1914. By 1934 it was a derelict shell (it was blown up with explosives!). It has since been converted into a house.

*Description*

There is a photograph of the derelict windmill on the NMR's Viewfinder website (see 'associated files'). The mill may have been built on the site of a medieval mill recorded in 1489.

*Monument/Component Types*

TOWER MILL (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1700 AD? to 1940 AD?)

**MLE16082. London & North Western Railway, Rugby & Stamford Railway.**  
Grid Reference SP 75 91 (MBR: 39218m by 24901m)

*Summary*

This line opened in 1850. Apparently traffic was thin until excursion tickets for the Great Exhibition made the line better known. It is now disused.

Description Mentioned in <1>.

*Sources Reference*

<1> Bibliographic reference: Leleux, Robin. 1984. A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain: Volume 9, The East Midlands. p107

*Location - Administrative Areas*

Civil Parish Great Easton, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish Husbands Bosworth, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish North Kilworth, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish Theddingworth, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish Thorpe Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish Welham, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish Great Bowden, Harborough, Leicestershire  
Civil Parish Caldecott, Rutland  
Civil Parish Lyddington, Rutland  
Civil Parish Morcott, Rutland  
Civil Parish Seaton, Rutland  
Civil Parish South Luffenham, Rutland  
Civil Parish Thorpe-by-Water, Rutland

Civil Parish Bringhurst, Harborough, Leicestershire

Civil Parish Catthorpe, Harborough, Leicestershire

*Monument/Component Types*

RAILWAY (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1850 AD to 1960 AD?)

**MLE16090. Great Northern Railway, Seaton to Peterborough.** Grid Reference SP 92 98

*Summary*

The line was opened in 1867 but was never as popular as the London & North Western line to the north and it closed in 1929.

Description Mentioned in <1>.

*Sources Reference*

<1> Bibliographic reference: Leleux, Robin. 1984. A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain: Volume 9, The East Midlands. p203

*Location - Administrative Areas*

Civil Parish Barrowden, Rutland

Civil Parish Seaton, Rutland

*Monument/Component Types*

RAILWAY (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1867 AD to 1929 AD)

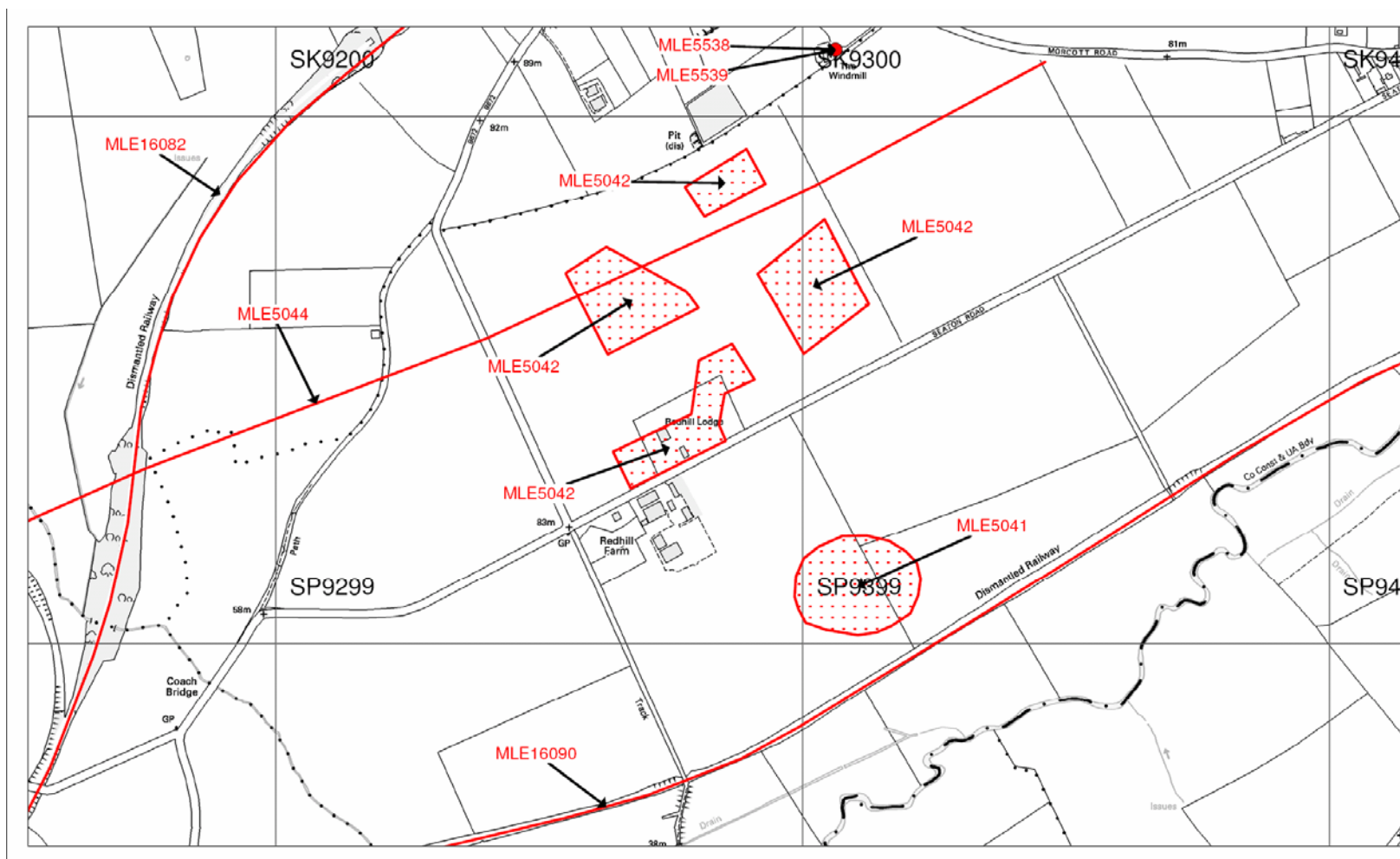


Figure 7: Location of sites recorded on the Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council. Scale 1: 10000