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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND AT BROAD STREET/ST ANDREW'S STREET,  
NORTHAMPTON**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

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NGR: SP 7522 6092	Report No. 1916
District: Northampton Borough	Site Code: AS 694
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 1777
Signed:	Date: Nov. 2005

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name		<i>Land at Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton</i>	
<p>Project description (250 words)</p> <p><i>During August, September and November 2005 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land between Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton (NGR SP 7522 6092). The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the site for residential use, in particular enabling works and deep ground reduction for the construction of an undercroft car park.</i></p> <p><i>The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording revealed an abundance of evidence suggesting constant and repeated occupation of this particular area of Northampton during the late post-medieval and modern periods. The site was overlain by a wide range of layers and deposits indicative of relatively recent construction and groundwork activity. The main features revealed during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording comprised two wells, three walls or wall footings, a brick culvert and a drain or culvert.</i></p> <p><i>Although none of the features or their associated fills revealed any dating evidence, the form, method of construction and location of the features all indicate a late post-medieval to modern date. Wells M2000 and M2001, for example, overlay and truncated made ground which was dated by means of pottery sherds, in addition to clay pipe fragments, to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>August, September &amp; November 2005</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?) <i>N</i>
P. number		<i>1777</i>	Site code <i>AS 694</i>
Type of project		<i>Archaeological Monitoring &amp; Recording</i>	
Site status		<i>Vacant</i>	
Current land use		<i>Former commercial</i>	
Planned development		<i>Residential</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Wall foundations, wells, culverts of late post-medieval to modern dates</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds, clay pipe, a glass bottle</i>	
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Northants</i>	<i>Northampton</i>
HER/ SMR for area			
Post code (if known)			
Area of site		<i>c. 0.7ha</i>	
NGR		<i>SP 7522 6092</i>	
Height AOD (max/ min)		<i>c.74.05m AOD – 76.50m AOD</i>	
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by		<i>NCC Historic Environment Team</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Weston, P, Munda, A &amp; Williamson, I</i>	
Funded by		<i>KingsOak Milton Keynes</i>	
Full title		<i>Land at Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton: archaeological monitoring &amp; recording</i>	
Authors		<i>Doyle, K., Munda, A., Weston, P. &amp; Williamson, I.</i>	
Report no.		<i>1916</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>November 2005</i>	

## LAND AT BROAD STREET/ST ANDREW STREET, NORTHAMPTON

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

#### **SUMMARY**

*During August, September and November 2005 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land between Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton (NGR SP 7522 6092). The monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks associated with redevelopment of the site for residential use, in particular it encompassed the enabling works and deep ground reduction for the construction of an undercroft car park.*

*The archaeological monitoring and recording revealed an abundance of evidence suggesting constant and repeated occupation of this particular area of Northampton during the late post-medieval and modern periods. The site was overlain by a wide range of layers and deposits indicative of relatively recent construction and groundwork activity. The main features revealed during the monitoring and recording comprised two well, three walls or wall footings, a brick culvert and a drain or culvert.*

*Although none of the features and their associated fills revealed any dating evidence, the form, method of construction and location of the features all indicated a late post-medieval to modern date. Wells M2000 and M2001, for example, overlay and truncated made ground, which was dated by means of pottery sherds, in addition to clay pipe fragments, to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 During August, September and November 2005, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at land at Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton (NGR SP 7522 6092) (Figs. 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by KingsOak Milton Keynes Limited and undertaken during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new residential development (Planning ref. N/2002/497).

1.2 The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken according to a specification prepared by AS (dated October 2003), which was approved by the Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Team Leader. The monitoring and recording also complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001) and the NCC Historic Environment Team's document *Policy and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork Projects in Northamptonshire*.

1.3 The site had been subject to a previous archaeological desk-based assessment by HAT (now AS – Gardner 2002) and a trial trench evaluation by HAT (now AS - Crank *et al* 2003). The primary objective of the project was to identify and record any features of archaeological interest that were exposed during groundworks for the proposed development. Specific attention was to be paid during topsoil and subsoil stripping, ground reduction and the laying of foundations, services and access ways.

1.4 Specific objectives were;

- To identify and make a record of archaeological remains revealed by the development;
- To ensure the long-term survival of the information contained in such remains through archaeological recording prior to their physical destruction, preparation of a report and deposition of a project archive;
- To identify and record any evidence relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of Northampton and the trades and crafts practised within the town; and,
- To clarify the level of previous ground disturbance on the site.

## 2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located in the northern part of the historic core of Northampton city, which is located within the district of the same name and the county of Northamptonshire (Fig. 1). The site comprises a triangular parcel of land bounded by Broad Street (A508) to the east and St Andrew's Street to the west (Fig. 2). Both these main thoroughfares have at least medieval origins. Possible Saxon origins are also suggested for St Andrew's Street in the brief. The site slopes gradually from Broad Street to St Andrew's Street (Plate 2).

2.2 To the north, the site is bounded by the aptly named Narrow Lane with derelict warehouse buildings beyond (Fig. 2). To the south lies an area of newly refurbished buildings and redeveloped land, which was subject to an archaeological evaluation by HAT (Murray 1997). The site comprises an area of approximately 0.7 ha, and was until recently occupied by a mix of buildings including two-storey shops, light industrial units and offices along the St Andrew's Street frontage with yards and tarmac surfaced hard-standing behind.

## 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The city of Northampton lies at the confluence of two branches of the River Nene, in a broad valley rising from *c.* 50m to *c.* 80m AOD. The centre of the historic settlement lies on a deposit of alluvial Northampton sand surrounded by Upper Lias Clay. As noted above, the site lies on ground rising slightly from west to east at an average height of *c.* 75m AOD, just beyond the extent of the floodplain created by the River Nene. The original topography was probably characterised by a series of gentle terraces, as the site slopes markedly down from the east.

3.2 The area surrounding Northampton comprises soils of the Banbury Association, which are described as well drained brashy fine and coarse loamy

ferruginous soils over ironstone (SSEW 1983). Such soils also comprise some deep fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Land within close proximity to the River Nene, however, contains soils of the Fladbury 1 Association, which is described as stoneless clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The archaeological background has been presented in detail in the previous archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation report at the site (Gardner 2002; Crank *et al* 2003). What follows is a summary of that information;

### **4.1 Archaeological Potential**

4.1.1 The site has a low potential to produce remains of prehistoric or Roman date. It lies outside the probable line of the northern Saxon defences, but within the medieval walled town. There is no physical evidence for the preservation of remains of medieval or earlier date within the site, although there is a medium to high potential for the presence of remains of this date. The streets which bound the site all predate the earliest cartographic evidence and are of likely medieval date. However, no evidence has yet been found to confirm or deny any suggestions of a Saxon origin for St Andrew's Street.

4.1.2 Cartographic evidence indicates that buildings have occupied parts of the site from the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and that it was more rapidly and heavily developed from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some evidence of outlying medieval occupation might be anticipated but the degree to which it is likely to have been truncated remains unclear. Post-medieval building remains are likely to be abundant, and it is likely that any earlier remains surviving along the street frontages would be disturbed by this and more recent activity. Indeed an earlier and adjacent evaluation conducted by HAT revealed up to 2.75m of post-medieval disturbance (Murray, 1997).

4.1.3 It was thought possible that sparse medieval activity would have taken place within the area of the site, but its survival will depend on the degree of later truncation that has taken place. Some cellaring is known and the late post-medieval and modern redevelopment of factory units over some parts of the site is likely to have caused considerable disturbance to buried archaeological deposits.

### **4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigation**

4.2.1 The trial trench evaluation undertaken at the site (Crank *et al* 2003) indicated considerable post-medieval and modern truncation in addition to substantial modern levelling/terracing of the sloping site, as attested by the presence of a comparable sequence of dumped deposits in all the trenches. A backfilled cellar of probable late post-medieval date (M1028) was recorded in Trench 3, and single undated small pit (F1024) was recorded in Trench 4. Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 contained a layer of post-medieval 'garden soil' (L1004) overlying the natural drift deposits.

4.2.2 Recovered finds from the garden soil deposit are late post-medieval in date, and it was sealed by layers containing modern material. It was therefore suggested that this deposit represented a buried late post-medieval land surface, prior to subsequent modern levelling/terracing. In summary, the archaeological evaluation revealed no significant archaeological features. Deep recent overburden was found to be present on the site, and the proposed development was to be constructed on piled foundations, with excavations for a proposed undercroft car park to be largely contained within the deep deposits of relatively recent made ground.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. A metal detector was in use throughout the duration of the project and excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

5.2 The principal phase of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the reduced level dig for the proposed undercroft car park, with additional monitoring during enabling works for the project and subsequent drainage excavations (Plates 1 – 3). As noted above, the development was to be constructed on piled foundations, with the excavated level of the undercroft car park sealed by a geotextile membrane and overlain by hardcore. The major phases of ground reduction were undertaken under close archaeological monitoring over a four-month period.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### 6.1 Summary of Observations

<b>North-eastern End</b> Fig. 3, Plate 4 Machined plinth left of baton Sample Section <i>c.</i> 76.93m AOD	
0.00 – 0.37m	Rubble concrete topping from a recent demolition
0.37 – 0.59m	Concrete Slab
0.59 – 0.81m	Dark grey sandy silt
0.81 – 0.93m	Hard, dark silvery sand contaminated slab
0.93m +	Made Ground L2004: Mid grey darkish brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules, & occasional inclusions of CBM & charcoal



6.1.1 The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording comprised the observation of machinery breaking up the concrete across the site (Fig. 3; Plate 1). Once the concrete had been broken up, the ground was levelled to uncover a well (M2000), which was located on the St Andrew's Street, or western, section of the site. The ground generally comprised mixed rubble to a depth of *c.* 1m across the site, although due to stepped ground levels, a depth of 2.20m was removed on the Broad Street or eastern, section of the site. The excavation and extraction of rubble as undertaken on the St Andrew's Street, or western, section of the site, to a depth of *c.* 1m below ground level (b.g.l.).

6.1.2 The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording also comprised the observation of ground reduction, by a depth of 1m, in the south-eastern corner of the site (Plate 4). Varying depths of made ground were encountered at *c.* 0.50 – 0.71m below ground level (b.g.l), and overlying the natural clay clayey sand (L2020). A stone and brick wall was encountered in the far south-eastern corner of the site (M2002; Fig. 2). Once the ground surface of modern activity had been substantially removed on the Broad Street, or eastern, section of the site, the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording observed a single well (M2001; Plate 5, Fig. 3) and a single brick culvert (M2005; Plate 6, Fig. 3).

6.1.3 The eastern section of the site also revealed modern cellars and wall footings (M2007) cut into various made ground layers, including Made Ground L2003, which was truncated by Well M2001 (Figs. 2-3). It was observed that although the well was undated, it was of similar construction to Well M2000. The made ground of late post-medieval soil below old cellars (L2004), was also recorded, and had been truncated by Brick Culvert M2005. The bricks used to construct the culvert were regarded as modern, whilst the two made ground deposits (L2003 & L2004) appeared to be similar post-medieval levels, yet in different sections of the site.

6.1.4 A small amount of levelling for the batoning back in the north-eastern and southern section of the site was also archaeologically monitored and recording, during which a drain or culvert feature (M2017) and a brick wall (M2019) were revealed (Fig. 2) At a later date, shoring in the eastern section of the site was removed, and the bulk was excavated back to the eastern site perimeter at the same level as the majority of the site. Modern tarmac (L2009) was revealed overlying made-up layers and refuse layers (L2010, L2011, L2012, L2013, L2014) (Fig. 4). Underlying the refuse layers lay buried topsoil (L2015) and buried subsoil (L2016) deposits, followed by subsoil (L2018) and the natural clayey sand (L2020). Finds of clay pipe fragments were revealed in the refuse layers, thereby suggesting an 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and that the culvert pre-dated that period.

## 6.2 Description of the Archaeology

A common stratigraphy, which lay 1.40m below the original ground level, was revealed in the north-eastern section of the site, as follows:



<b>North-eastern End</b> Fig. 4, Plate 8 13m from extent of the site Sample Section <i>c.</i> 74.60m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2009	Tarmac Surface
0.04 – 0.19m	L2010	Made-up Layer: Mid brown red stained sand & gravel, which was the foundation of Tarmac Surface L2009
0.19 – 0.41m	L2011	Made-up Layer: Modern brick, mortar, sand & beige clay , which was the foundation of Tarmac Surface L2009
0.41 – 0.51m	L2012	Refuse Layer: Mid beige grey silty clay with occasional angular stones. Comprised dumped material & soil with charcoal flecks & ceramic tile fragments
0.51 – 0.55m	L2013	Refuse Layer: Very dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional angular stones & charcoal flecks. Comprised a silting-up deposit of refuse material
0.55 – 0.73m	L2014	Refuse Layer: Mid brown silt with a high organic content & mottled with yellow sand, charcoal, iron oxide, daub & moderate inclusions of angular stones. Comprised dumped material, possibly from decomposed wood & charcoal
0.73 – 0.98m	L2015	Buried Topsoil/Garden Soil: Mid grey brown organic clayey silt with occasional inclusions of angular stones & charcoal flecks
0.98 – 1.55m	L2016	Buried Subsoil: Mid beige grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of angular stones. Cut by Drain/Culvert M2017, then redeposited back on top
1.55 – 1.87m	L2018	Subsoil: Mid grey brown clay with very occasional angular stones
1.87m +	L2020	Natural: Bright yellow clayey sand

Well M2000 (dimensions: 1.24m diameter x 1.80m depth) was circular in plan (Figs. 2 & 3). It comprised irregular sandstone blocking, which varied in size from approximately 0.40m in length by 0.17m in width to 0.23m in length by 0.07m in width. The sandstone blocking was coarse and irregular, with no bonding material. Although the total depth of the well remains unknown, Well M2000 was exposed to a depth of 1.80m. It contained a fill of sandstone rubble, which did not provide any dating evidence, and cut through backfilled material, including Made Ground L2003.

Well M2001 (dimensions: 1.19m diameter x 1.20m depth) was also circular in plan, and was located *c.* 26m from the southern boundary of the site, and *c.* 29m from the western extent (Figs. 2 & 3; Plate 5). The well comprised sandstone blocking with a loose mortar bond very similar to that seen with Well M2000. Well M2001 also had a similar construction to the first well and was found at a similar depth of 1.20m below ground level (b.g.l.). Although no dating evidence was provided by the rubble fill, the well also cut through Made Ground L2003.

Wall M2002 (dimensions: 15m in length x 0.82m in depth) was encountered in the far south-western corner of the site, close to the extent of the area of ground reduction (Fig. 2; Plate 7). It comprised a linear wall of well-dressed stone blocks and

occasional bricks. The stone blocks had been re-used during the construction of the wall, and were bonded with a lime mortar. The wall was situated on an east to west alignment and perpendicular to the route of the present-day St Andrew's Street.

Made Ground L2003 was present in parts of the south-eastern section of the site, to a depth of *c.* 0.91m depth from the original ground layer. It comprised a mid grey darkish brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules, and occasional inclusions of CBM and charcoal. The made ground deposit was partly contaminated, possibly was a result of the overlying contaminated hogging. It revealed archaeological finds of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds (57g) and clay pipe stems (7g). Made Ground L2003 was interpreted as a late post-medieval levelling layer towards the south-eastern section of the site, probably similar Made Ground L2004 located to the north of the site.

Made Ground L2004 was present in the north-eastern corner of the site at the same depth, namely that of 0.91m below the original ground layer, as Made Ground L2003 (Figs. 2 & 3). As with the first made ground deposit, Made Ground L2004 comprised a mid grey darkish brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules, and occasional inclusions of CBM and charcoal. It revealed archaeological finds of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds (69g) and a single glass bottle (279g), which were thought to indicate a late post-medieval date for the made ground deposit.

Brick Culvert M2005 (dimensions: 5.66m length x 0.72m width x 0.83m depth) was situated stratigraphically above Made Ground L2004 in the north-eastern corner of the site, close to Broad Street (Figs. 2 & 3; Plate 6). It comprised red, engineered bricks measuring some 125mm in length by 95mm in width by 90mm in depth. The cast bricks were laid in a traditional form and were bonded with loose sandy mortar. The top course of Brick Culvert M2005 had been removed to expose the inner course. The brick culvert, in all, comprised four courses at a height of 370mm, including 8mm of bond. The pipe revealed in the baton would have run into the culvert, which visibly dropped eastwards from Broad Street. It was interpreted as a modern brick culvert containing Construction Backfill L2006 and dug into late post-medieval levelling. Construction Backfill L2006 was the original fill material for Brick Culvert M2005, which cut through late post-medieval levelling, although the backfill had not definite visible cut. It comprised a light greyish white yellow silty sand with frequent brick debris and moderate sandstone hogging.

Wall Footing M2007 was orientated on an east to west alignment at the southern extent of the site (Figs. 2 & 3). It comprised a linear wall footing of iron stone and brick, with northern return walls at either end. To the south of Wall Footing M2007 lay a single layer, L2008, consisting of a mixed deposit of crushed brick and stone with a few flagstone fragments. It is thought that Layer L2008, which lay directly over the natural clayey sand (L2020), probably constitutes a floor or yard surface associated with Wall Footing M2007.

Drain/Culvert M2017 (dimensions: 1.50m width x 0.40m depth) was situated in the north-eastern corner of the site (Figs. 2 & 4). The drain or culvert feature comprised mid yellow to red sub-angular carstone blocks, which measured from 0.05m in length by 0.05m in width by 0.10m in depth to 0.07m in length by 0.20m in width by 0.20m in depth. The blocks appear to have been randomly placed as voids exist between the blocks, although sections of Buried Subsoil L2016 had fallen down filling some of the

voids. Drain/Culvert M2017 was situated above Buried Subsoil L2016, yet the deposit had also been redeposited above the feature.

Brick Wall M2019 was located directly above Drain/Culvert M2017 in the north-eastern corner of the site (Figs. 2 & 4). It lay *c.* 7.50m from the eastern extent and 13m from the northern extent of the site. The wall comprised relatively modern red bricks measuring some 230mm in length by 100mm in width by 70mm in depth in size, and which were bonded with a poor quality yellow sandy mortar. Brick Wall M2019 was orientated north-west to south-eastwards on the same alignment as modern Regent Street, and perpendicular to Broad Street. The wall comprised two courses in thickness and 1.10m in depth, which truncated three refuse layers (L2012, L2013 & L2014), buried topsoil (L2015) and buried subsoil (L2016). No concrete was found at the base of Brick Wall M2019, so it is unlikely to have formed part of a building, and was more likely a yard wall. Approximately 2m to the north-east, however, was a wall of four courses thickness on the same alignment and associated with a building.

### **6.3 Schedule of Visits**

The site was visited for archaeological monitoring and recording on the following dates;

1 <sup>st</sup> August 2005	8 <sup>th</sup> August 2005	18 <sup>th</sup> August 2005,
22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2005	5 <sup>th</sup> September 2005 and	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2005.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not thought that any factors hindered the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken on land at Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 As was to be expected, the stratigraphy of the site was heavily truncated and disturbed by late post-medieval and modern construction and groundwork activity. The first stage of the archaeological monitoring and recording revealed a series of concrete rubble, concrete slab, a sandy silt levelling layer and a contaminated slab overlying Made Ground L2004 in the north-eastern section of the site, and Made Ground L2003 to the south-east. The majority of features revealed at the site were located at some depth below the made ground deposits, although Wall Footing M2007 and its associated Layer L2008 were located directly above the natural clayey silt (L2020).

8.2 Underlying the made ground (L2003 or L2004) was a single tarmac surface (L2009) and its foundation comprising two made-up layers (L2010 & L2011). Three refuse layers (L2012, L2013 & L2014), including one that may have formed from decomposed wood and charcoal, lay beneath the tarmac surface foundations. Underlying the dumped material lay a deposit of buried topsoil or garden soil

(L2015), which comprised a mid grey brown organic clayey silt with occasional inclusions of angular stones and charcoal flecks at a depth of 0.73 – 0.98m below ground level (b.g.l.).

8.3 Underlying the of buried topsoil or garden soil was a deposit of mid beige grey silty clay buried subsoil with occasional inclusions of angular stones (L2016), which had been truncated by Drain/Culvert M2017. A mid grey brown clay subsoil with very occasional angular stones (L2018) was revealed below the buried subsoil, and at a depth of 1.55 – 1.87m below ground level (b.g.l.). Lastly, at a depth of 1.87m onwards, lay the natural bright yellow clayey sand (L2020).

## 9 DISCUSSION

### 9.1 Summary of the Archaeology

9.1.1 The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton revealed an abundance of evidence suggesting constant and repeated occupation of its particular area of Northampton during the late post-medieval and modern periods. The site was overlain by a wide range of layers and deposits indicative of relatively recent construction and groundwork activity, including a rubble concrete topping from a recent demolition, a tarmac surface (L2009), and buried topsoils and subsoils (L2015 & L2016). A common stratigraphy of subsoil (L2018) and natural clayey sand (L2020) was encountered only at a depth of 1.55m onwards.

9.1.2 The main features revealed during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording comprised two wells (M2000 & M2001), three walls or wall footings (M2002, M2007 & M2019), a brick culvert (M2005) and a drain or culvert (M2017). Although none of the features and their associated fills revealed any dating evidence, the form, method of construction and location of the features all indicated a late post-medieval to modern date for each of the features found. Several features revealed at the site (M2005, M2017 & M2019) were located below the made ground deposits (L2003 or L2004), yet above the buried subsoil layer L2016).

9.1.3 Wells M2000 and M2001, however, were revealed to be overlying and truncating the deposit of Made Ground L2003, which was dated by means of pottery sherds, in addition to clay pipe fragments, to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both wells were regarded as contemporary due to their similar construction and use of similar materials. Both wells must therefore date from the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century tail-end of the post-medieval period onwards. Datable evidence was also revealed in Made Ground L2004, which comprised pottery sherds and a single glass bottle dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century.

9.1.4 Further south at the site, however, the wall footing (M2007) and its associated layer of floor or yard surface (L2008) were located directly above the natural clayey sand (L2020). Although they did not contain any dating evidence, their location upon the natural suggests they were possibly the earliest archaeological features revealed at the site, yet are not thought to be of a date any earlier than the post-medieval period.

No further archaeological finds or features, or datable evidence, was revealed at the site during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

9.1.5 The formation level for the development at the site did not largely affect any archaeological deposits of medieval or earlier date, which, were they present, will be sealed by the proposed development, excepting in localised areas of the site. In summary, the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording revealed no significant archaeological features. Deep recent overburden was found to be present on the site, and the proposed development was to be constructed on piled foundations, with excavations for a proposed undercroft car park to be largely contained within the deep deposits of relatively recent made ground.

## **9.2 Interpretation of the Site; Archaeology and History**

9.2.1 The archaeological potential of the site was indicated on the strength of the previous archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation report (Gardner 2002; Crank *et al* 2003; see Section 4, above). The site had a low potential to produce remains of prehistoric or Roman date as it lay outside the probable line of the northern Saxon defences. Although there was no physical evidence for the preservation of remains of medieval or earlier date within the site, there was a medium to high potential for the presence of remains of that date. The streets which bound the assessment site all predate the earliest cartographic evidence and are of likely medieval date.

9.2.2 It was thought possible that sparse medieval activity would have taken place within the area, but its survival would have depended upon the degree of later truncation that had taken place. The trial trench evaluation (Crank *et al* 2003), however, did not find any medieval features, but indicated considerable post-medieval and modern truncation in addition to substantial modern levelling/terracing of the sloping site, as attested by the presence of a comparable sequence of dumped deposits in all the trenches. Recovered finds from the garden soil deposit found in the course of the trial trench evaluation were late post-medieval in date, and it was sealed by layers containing modern material.

9.2.3 Cartographic evidence indicated that buildings had occupied parts of the site from the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and that it was more rapidly and heavily developed from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. It was also thought that post-medieval building remains were likely to be abundant, and that there would be a significant depth of post-medieval disturbance. Some cellaring was known and the late post-medieval and modern redevelopment of factory units over some parts of the site was thought likely to have caused considerable disturbance to buried archaeological deposits.

9.2.4 The results of the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at the site are therefore consistent with the archaeology indicated by the historic and cartographic sources, as well as the previous trial trench evaluation. Considerable post-medieval and modern truncation in addition to substantial modern levelling/terracing of the sloping site was revealed during both stages of archaeological works. Although none of the features revealed during the trial trench evaluation were again uncovered during the archaeological monitoring and recording,

those features found were consistently of a late post-medieval to modern date, contemporaneous with previous trial trench features.

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

There is no archive depository available for the archive at present, so it will be retained by AS until an appropriate depository is available. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* and the other relevant reference documents. Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, in accordance with the requirements of the depository. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data will be produced.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank KingsOak Milton Keynes Limited for commissioning the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording, in particular Messrs. Dick Payne and Jason Baker for their help and assistance. AS is also grateful for the input of Myk Flitcroft of Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Team.



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# APPENDIX 1

## SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Land at Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton
<b>County:</b> Northamptonshire	<b>District:</b> Northampton
<b>Village/Town:</b> Northampton	<b>Parish:</b> Northampton
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	N/2002/497
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	KingsOak Milton Keynes Limited
<b>Nature of application:</b>	
<b>Present land use:</b>	Former commercial
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.7 ha.
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	SP 7522 6092
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 694
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Weston, P, Mundin, A & Williamson, I
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	August, September & November 2005
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	Crank, N., Britchfield, D. & Rowlandson, I. 2003 <i>Land at Broad Street, St Andrew's Street, Northampton; an archaeological evaluation</i> . HAT Report No. 1283 Gardner, R. 2002 <i>Land at Broad Street, St Andrew's Street, Northampton; an archaeological desk-based assessment</i> . HAT Report 1133
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>During August, September and November 2005 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land between Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton (NGR SP 7522 6092). The monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks associated with redevelopment of the site for residential use, in particular enabling works and deep ground reduction for the construction of an undercroft car park.</p> <p>The monitoring and recording revealed an abundance of evidence suggesting constant and repeated occupation of this particular area of Northampton during the late post-medieval and modern periods. The site was overlain by a wide range of layers and deposits indicative of relatively recent construction and groundwork activity. The main features revealed during the archaeological monitoring and recording comprised two wells, three walls or wall footings, a brick culvert and a drain or culvert.</p> <p>Although none of the features and their associated fills revealed any dating evidence, the form, method of construction and location of the features all indicated a late post-medieval to modern date for each of the features found. Wells M2000 and M2001, for example, overlay and truncated the deposit of made ground, which was dated by means of pottery sherds, in addition to clay pipe fragments, to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> K. Doyle	<b>Date of summary:</b> November 2005

**APPENDIX 2**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS**  
**DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVE FORM**

Site Details			
<b>County:</b>	Northamptonshire	<b>Museum:</b>	None available
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 694	<b>AS Project Number:</b>	1777
<b>Site Name:</b>	Land at Broad Street/St Andrew's Street, Northampton		
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 7522 6092	<b>Accession Number:</b>	
<b>Site Type:</b>	Arch. Mon. & Recording	<b>Date of Work:</b>	Aug., Sept. & Nov. 2005
<b>Planning Ref:</b>	EN/03/00681	<b>SMR No:</b>	
<b>Related Work:</b>			
<b>Brief Description of Documentary Archive:</b>	1 Ringbinder		
<b>Brief Finds Description (Quantity &amp; Date):</b>	None		
<b>Ownership Form Returned:</b>		<b>Archive Deposited:</b>	

Introduction			
Brief/s		Specification/s	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Present</b>
		October 2003	Yes

A: Reports		
<b>Report Type</b>	<b>Report No</b>	<b>Present</b>
DBA	1133	
Archaeological Evaluation	1283	

B: Primary Site Records		
<b>Total No. of Files:</b>	1 Ringbinder	
<b>Total No. of Site Drawing Sheets:</b>	None	
<b>Material</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Details</b>
Site Notes	Yes	6x site visit recording sheets
Context Register	Yes	1 sheet
Context Sheets	Yes	21 sheets
Levels Sheets	-	
Site Drawings		
Plan/Section Register	-	
Plan Sheets	-	
Section Sheets	-	
Combined Plan/Section Sheets	-	
Other Site Drawings	Yes	Site location maps (8)
Digital Plans		
Plans	-	
Data	-	

<b>C: Finds Data</b>			
Small Finds Register			
Finds Concordance			
Finds Box List			
X-Rays			
Conservation Photo Plates			
Conservation Lab Sheets			
Other Finds Information (Give Details)			
<b>Specialist Finds Reports</b>			
Material	Report Type	Report Present	Specialist Archive Material (Give Details)

<b>D: Site Photographs</b>				
Photographic Register Present		Yes	Digital Photo Register Present	Yes
<b>Black &amp; White 35mm</b>				
Film No	Negative Nos	Shot Nos	Contact Sheet Present	Negatives Present
1633	30 - 31	1		
1672	22 - 25	2 - 3		
<b>Colour Slides</b>				
Film No	Negative Nos	Shot Nos	Present	
1782	30 - 32	1		
1784	21 - 25	2 - 3		
<b>Digital Photos</b>				
Shot Nos	Files Present	Hard Copies Present		
1 - 13				

<b>E: Environmental Data</b>			
Sample Register Present:			Sample Sheets Present:
Processing Register Present:			Sieving Sheets Present:
Sample Concordance Present:			
<b>Specialist Environmental Reports</b>			
Material	Report Type	Report Present	Specialist Archive Material (Give Details)

<b>F: Documentary Records, Press &amp; Publicity; G: Relevant Correspondence; H: Miscellaneous</b>

### APPENDIX 3

### CONCORDANCE OF FEATURES

Feature	Fill/Layer	Description	Spot Date
M2000		Well	Post 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
M2001		Well	Post 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
M2002		Wall	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2003	Made Ground: Late post-medieval soil below old cellars to south of site	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	L2004	Made Ground: Late post-medieval soil below old cellars to north of site	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
M2005		Brick Culvert	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2006	Backfill Material to Culvert M2005	Late post-medieval to modern
M2007		Wall Footing	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2008	Layer: Floor or yard surface	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2009	Tarmac Surface	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2010	Made-up Layer: Foundation of Tarmac Surface L2009	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2011	Made-up Layer: Foundation of Tarmac Surface L2009	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2012	Refuse Layer: Dumped material & soil	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2013	Refuse Layer: Silting-up deposit	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2014	Refuse Layer: Dumped material	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2015	Buried Topsoil/Garden Soil	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2016	Buried Subsoil	Late post-medieval to modern
M2017		Drain/Culvert	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2018	Subsoil	Late post-medieval to modern
M2019		Brick Wall	Late post-medieval to modern
	L2020	Natural Clayey Sand	-

**APPENDIX 4**  
**CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
	2003		Layer	18th-19th	(5), 57g			Clay Pipe (4), 7g
	2004		Layer	19th-20th	(8), 69g			Glass Bottle (1), 279g

**APPENDIX 5****SPECIALIST REPORT: THE POTTERY***By Peter Thompson*

The monitoring produced thirteen late post-medieval to modern sherds weighing 125g.

Feature	Context	Type	Northants CTS code	Quantity	Date	Comment
-	2003	Layer	416	5x57g Transfer Printed Ware	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	
-	2004	Layer	416	3x9g Transfer Printed Ware	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	
			1000	2x33g English stoneware		
			430	2x16g China		
			409	1x10g Staffordshire glazed ware		

**The Ceramic Building Materials***Andrew Peachey*

Fragments of two bricks were recovered from a single context, L2007, during the archaeological monitoring and recording at St. Andrew's Street, Northampton. The bricks have dimensions of ?x115x65mm and ?x90x60mm. Neither brick has a frog and, although both are fully oxidized, they were not fired at a temperature sufficient to achieve a high degree of hardness. Both fragments probably date to the 17-18<sup>th</sup> centuries but neither is in particularly good condition and may have been re-deposited.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



Plate 1  
General site shot, levelled and  
concrete broken



Plate 2  
General shot showing rise to  
Broad St in east



Plate 3  
General shot of site looking  
south-west



Plate 4  
Section 1, view east



Plate 5  
Well 2001, view north-east



Plate 6  
Culvert 2005, view south





Plate 7  
Wall M2002 looking west



Plate 8  
Section 3 of eastern site baulk  
looking east

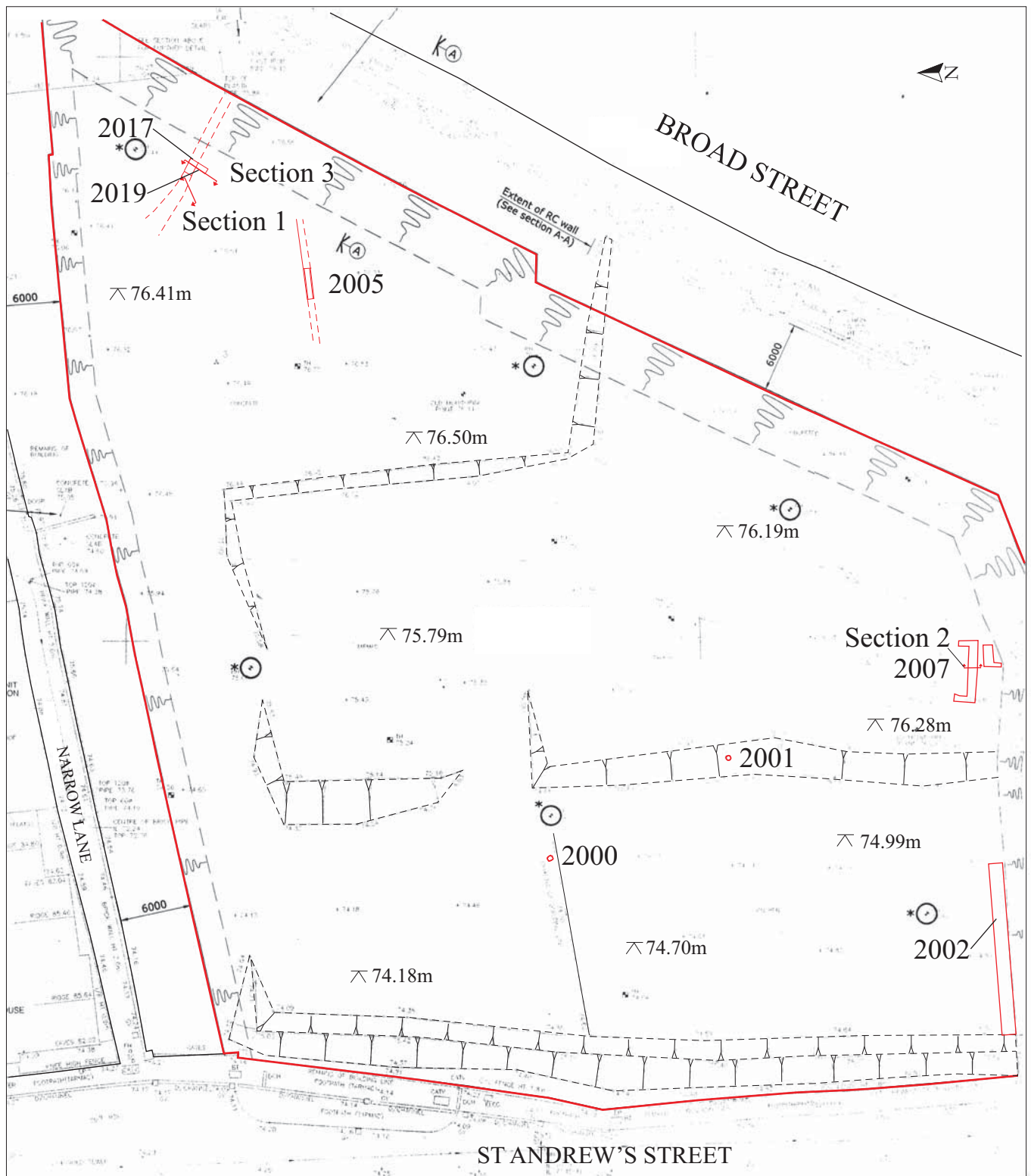




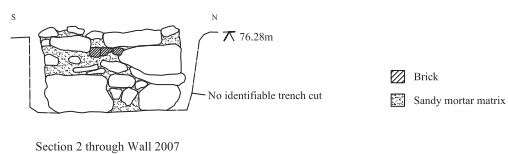
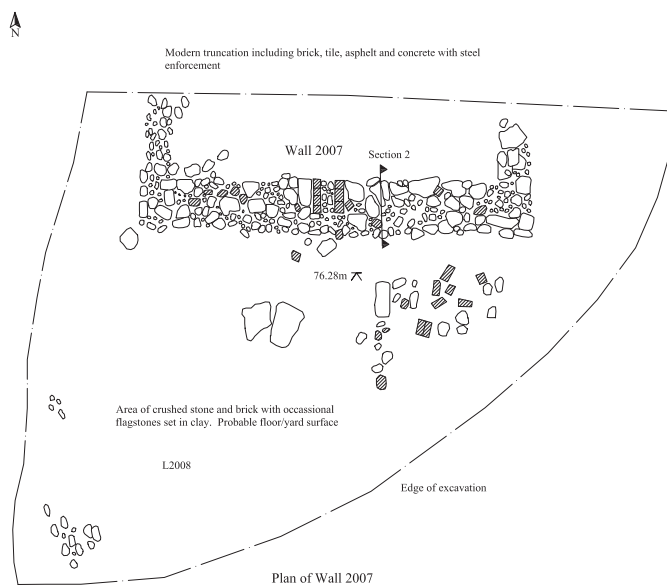
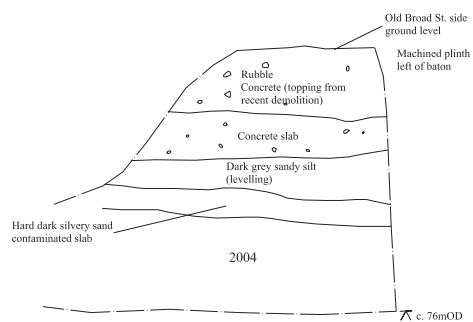
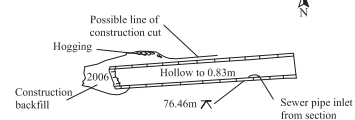
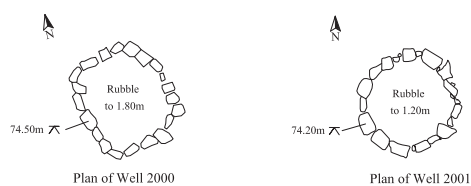
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000

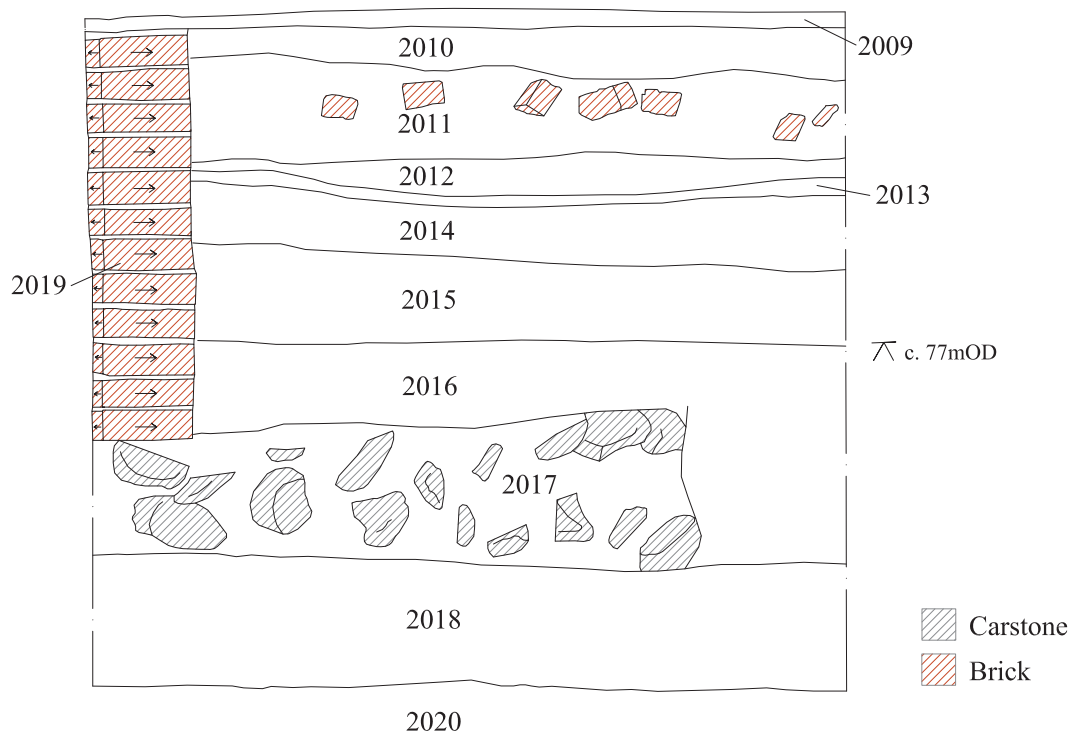




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<b>Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan</b>
Scale 1:500 at A4



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**Fig. 3 Plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:50 Sections 1:20 at A3



Section 3. Showing Walls 2017 and 2019

0 Section scale only 1m

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**Fig. 4 Sections**

Scale 1:20