### NORTHDALE END: EMPLOYMENT AREA RAUNDS NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

## Albion archaeology





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#### Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by R Hodgson and Sons Ltd. It was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Lesley-Ann Mather of Northamptonshire County Council. Fieldwork was undertaken by Lewis Busby (Archaeological Supervisor) and Frederica Mauro (Assistant Archaeological Supervisor).

This report was prepared by Lewis Busby and Iain Leslie (Project Manager) with figures produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician).

The project was managed by Iain Leslie and Ben Carroll (Project Officer). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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#### Version History

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#### Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CAA	County Archaeological Advisor

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Client	R Hodgson and Sons Ltd
HER	Historic Environment Record
NCC	Northamptonshire County Council
PDA	Permitted development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



#### Non-Technical Summary

*East Northamptonshire Council granted planning permission for a large-scale residential development at Northale End, Raunds, Northamptonshire.* 

A suite of archaeological evaluation works was undertaken to support the initial outline application (09/01626/OUT). The results of the evaluation led the County Archaeological Advisor (CAA) to conclude that the permitted development area (PDA) contained significant archaeological remains that required investigation prior to development of the site. Therefore a condition (no. 27) was placed on the planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken prior to development of the site.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by R. Hodgson and Sons to carry out the works required within that part of the PDA known as the 'Employment Area'. The CAA's brief required this area to be subject to trial-trench evaluation followed by open-area excavation, if necessary, depending on the results of the evaluation. This report presents the result of the trial-trench evaluation.

The trial-trench evaluation demonstrated that the late Saxon and medieval settlement identified elsewhere within the PDA does not extend into the Employment Area. No archaeological features, other than a tree throw and modern plough scars, were present within the trenches. It may, therefore, be concluded that no remains of archaeological significance are likely to be impacted by development within the Employment Area

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference: albionar1-371704) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service. On approval of this report the project archive will be prepared for deposition with the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (ARC) (Event No ENN109687).



#### 1.1 Background

East Northamptonshire Council granted planning permission for a large-scale residential development at Northdale End, Raunds, Northamptonshire.

A suite of archaeological evaluation works was undertaken to support the initial outline application (09/01626/OUT):

- desk-based assessment (Capita Symonds 2009)
- geophysical survey (Bartlett 2010); and
- trial trenching (Phoenix 2010).

The results of the evaluation led the County Archaeological Advisor (CAA) to conclude that the permitted development area (PDA) contained significant archaeological remains that required investigation prior to development of the site. Therefore a condition (no. 27) was placed on the planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken prior to development of the site. The CAA issued a brief (NCC 2018) for the work required in that part of the development that lies to the west of Brooks Road.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by R. Hodgson and Sons to carry out the works required to fulfil the CAA's brief within that part of the PDA known as the 'Employment Area' (Figure 1). The CAA's brief required this area to be subject to trial-trench evaluation followed by open-area excavation, if necessary, depending on the results of the evaluation. The work was done in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Albion Archaeology 2019), approved in advance by the CAA. This report presents the result of the trialtrench evaluation.

#### 1.2 Site Location and Description

The PDA is located on the northern edge of Raunds, with the Employment Area representing c. 0.9ha at the north-west limit of the PDA (Figure 1). The Employment Area is centred on NGR TL 00000 73708 and is bounded by New Barn Farm to the north, an access track to the west and arable land to the east and south.

The land slopes down gently to the south-east at a height of *c*.70m OD and was arable land at the time of the fieldwork. The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology of the Employment Area comprises Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone<sup>1</sup>. The drift geology comprises Oadby Member - Diamicton (Boulder Clay), formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

#### 1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background to the PDA was discussed in the desk-based assessment and the reports on the various stages of previous evaluation. It is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup><u>http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html</u>. Accessed: 01/11/19

Land at Northdale End: Employment Area, Raunds, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Trial Trenching

briefly summarised here. Fieldwork is currently ongoing in other parts of the PDA and preliminary results are briefly included.

The initial desk-based assessment (which covered land to both the west and east of Brooks Road) concluded that the site had low to moderate potential to preserve remains of later prehistoric, Roman and late Saxon date; and moderate to high potential for remains associated with medieval and post-medieval settlement and cultivation.

Subsequent geophysical survey and, in particular, trial trenching confirmed that the remains of former late Saxon and medieval settlement survived within parts of the PDA, while others were devoid of such evidence. However, the CAA cautioned that open-area excavation to the east of Brooks Road had revealed a greater density of remains than suggested by the evaluation (NCC 2018, 4).

Fieldwork in Areas A, B, C, E and F (Figure 2) is currently underway, comprising a mix of trial trenching and open-area excavation. This has revealed late Saxon and medieval settlement remains across the southern and eastern parts of the PDA. The remains within Areas A and E are characterised by ditched enclosures as well as numerous stone buildings, surfaces and trackways. The remains in Areas B, C and F are characterised by dense settlement activity in the form of enclosure ditches, pits and post-holes, as well as two stone-built ovens.

The westernmost part of the PDA, including the Employment Area, was not subject to trial trenching during the evaluation.

In 2016, an open-area archaeological excavation was undertaken to the east of Brooks Road (Elston 2018). A small Bronze Age cremation cemetery represented the earliest features on site. Medieval settlement evidence, dating from the 11th century, included part of a field system with paddocks and enclosures. In the 14th century part of the site was used as a manorial farm, which featured a number of stone-built structures. The site was used for agriculture with ridge and furrow cultivation from the late medieval period.

#### 1.4 Project Objectives

The specific research objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To determine if evidence of the late Saxon and medieval settlement identified elsewhere within the PDA, extended into the Employment Area.
- To determine if archaeological remains from other periods survived within the Employment Area

The general purpose of the archaeological trial trenching was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the Employment Area;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the Employment Area;

• nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



#### 2.1 Standards

The following standards were adhered to throughout the project.

•	Albion Archaeology	Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (3rd edn,
		2017).
•	CIfA	Charter and by-law; Code of conduct (2014)
		Standard and guidance for archaeological
		evaluation (2014)
		Standard and guidance for the collection,
		documentation, conservation and research of
		archaeological materials (2014)
•	EAA	Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of
		England (Gurney 2003)
•	Historic England	Management of Research Projects in the Historic
	C	Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide
		(2015)
		Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory
		and practice of methods, from sampling and
		recovery to post-excavation, (2nd edn, 2011)
•	NCC	Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive
		Standards (2014)

#### 2.1 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching was undertaken between 19th and 21st November 2019. Four trenches were excavated, each measuring 30m by 1.8m, which equates to a c.3% sample of the Employment Area (Figure 2).

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under close archaeological supervision. The overburden was removed down to the top of undisturbed geological or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts by eye and metal detector. All deposits were recorded in a unique number sequence, using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

#### 2.2 Monitoring

Monitoring of the fieldwork was conducted by the CAA via phone and email correspondence, including detailed photographs.

#### 2.3 Archiving

All finds and records generated during the project will be archived to the standards outlined in Appendix 3 of Historic England's MoRPHE Project Planning Note 2: Archaeological Excavation (2015) and *Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive Standards* (NCC 2014). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference: albionar1-



371704) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

On approval of this report the project archive will be prepared for deposition with the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (ARC) (Event No ENN109687).



### 3. **RESULTS**

#### 3.1 Introduction

All archaeological deposits and features found within the trial trenches are summarised in this section. Where site recording numbers have been used they are distinguished by different bracket styles to indicate whether they are a feature number = [\*\*\*] or fill/ layer numbers = (\*\*\*). Context numbers reflect the trench number, e.g. [303] is a feature within Trench 3.

Detailed descriptions of every individual context are provided in Appendix 1; this should be consulted for information such as alignment, nature of fills, dimensions *etc*. The trench locations are shown on Figure 2, an all-features plan and section on Figure 3 and selected photographs on Figures 4 and 5. The results are discussed by trench below.

#### 3.2 Trench 1

Overburden in Trench 1 was c.0.4-0.5m thick, varying slightly with the gently sloping ground. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick loose dark grey-brown, silt. Subsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, firm mid-grey silty clay. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of compact dark grey-blue clay.

A single feature [103] was present within the trench; it probably represents a tree throw or rooting. It measured 0.2m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.2m in depth. It was filled with compact light grey chalky clay with frequent small to large stones (104).

#### 3.3 Trench 2

Overburden in Trench 2 was c.0.3m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick loose dark grey silt. Subsoil comprised c 0.15m-thick, firm light brown-grey silty clay. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of compact light orange-brown clay.

No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

#### 3.4 Trench 3

Overburden in Trench 3 was c.0.35m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.1m-thick loose dark grey-brown silt. Subsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, firm mid-grey silty clay. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of compact dark yellow-brown clay.

Archaeological remains were present within the trench in the form of nine plough scars [303] [304] [305] [306] [311] [313] [315] [317] and [319], aligned NE-SW. The plough scars measured 0.1–0.3m wide by 0.05–0.1m deep and were present across the entire trench. Fills within the plough scars comprised firm mid-brown clay; a single fragment of modern metalwork (not retained) was present.



#### 3.5 Trench 4

Overburden in Trench 4 was c.0.4m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick friable dark brown silt. Subsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, firm mid-grey silty clay. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of compact light brown-orange clay.

No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

The trial-trench evaluation demonstrated that the late Saxon and medieval settlement identified elsewhere within the PDA does not extend into the Employment Area.

No archaeological features, other than a tree throw and modern plough scars, were present within the trenches. It may, therefore, be concluded that no remains of archaeological significance are likely to be impacted by development within the Employment Area.



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- Phoenix Consulting, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching, Northdale End, Raunds, Northamptonshire, report PC348c



# Trench: 1 Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.47 m. Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP 99960/73640 OS Grid Ref.: SP 99984/73659 Reason: Assessment of archaeological potential Assessment of archaeological potential Assessment of archaeological potential

Context:	Туре:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Provide the P	esent:
100	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silt moderate small stones 0.22m thick	$\checkmark$	
101	Subsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.18m in thick	$\checkmark$	
102	Natural	Compact dark grey blue clay		
103	Treethrow	Circular sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.64m, max depth 0.21m, min length 0.21m		
104	Fill	Compact light grey grey chalky clay frequent small-large stones 0.21m thick	$\checkmark$	

			5
Trench:	2		
Max Dimensions:	Length: 30.00 m. Widt	h: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min:	m. Max: m.
<b>Co-ordinates:</b>	OS Grid Ref.: SP 99984/73	3659	
	OS Grid Ref.: SP 99997/73	3723	
Reason:	Assessment of archaeologi	cal potential	
Context: Type:	Description:		Excavated: Finds Present:

200	Topsoil	Loose dark grey silt moderate small-medium stones 0.2m thick	$\checkmark$	
201	Subsoil	Firm light brown grey silty clay 0.17m thick	$\checkmark$	
202	Natural	Compact light orange brown clay 0.03m thick		

#### Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.31 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 00020/73728

OS Grid Ref.: TL 00020/73698

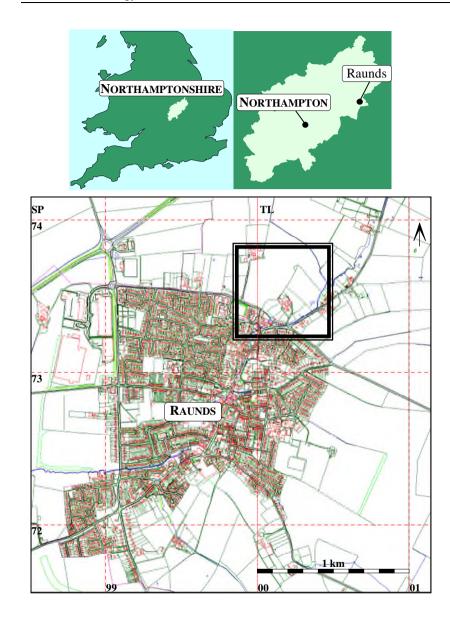
#### Reason: Assessment of archaeological potential

Context:	Туре:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silt C. 0.11m in thickness	$\checkmark$	
301	Subsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.21m thick	$\checkmark$	
302	Natural	Compact dark yellow brown clay		
303	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.06m, min length 8.2m Plough scar	$\checkmark$	
307	Fill	Firm mid brown clay 0.06m thick	$\checkmark$	
304	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.21m max depth 0.06m, min length 7.59m Plough scar	l, 🗸	
308	Fill	Firm mid brown clay 0.06m thick	$\checkmark$	
305	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.22m, max depth 0.08m, min length 7.15m Plough scar	$\checkmark$	
309	Fill	Firm mid brown clay 0.08m thick	$\checkmark$	
306	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.33m, max depth 0.09m, min length 7.9m Plough scar	$\checkmark$	
310	Fill	Firm mid brown clay 0.09m thick	$\checkmark$	
311	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.24m, min length 1.99m Unexcavated Plough scar		
312	Fill	Firm mid brown clay Unexcavated		
313	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.19m, min length 3.53m Unexcavated Plough scar		
314	Fill	Firm mid brown clay Unexcavated		
315	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.24m, min length 6.86m Unexcavated Plough scar		
316	Fill	Firm mid brown clay Unexcavated		
317	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.31m, min length 4.6m Unexcavated Plough scar		
318	Fill	Firm mid brown clay Unexcavated		
319	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.13m, min length 3.7m Unexcavated Plough scar		
320	Fill	Firm mid brown clay Unexcavated		
321	Modern intrusion	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.12m, min length 3.83m Unexcavated Plough scar		
322	Fill	Firm mid brown clay Unexcavated		

Trench:	4	
Max Dimensions:	Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m.	Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.
Co-ordinates:	OS Grid Ref.: TL 00045/73719	
	OS Grid Ref.: TL 00074/73725	
Reason:	Assessment of archaeological potential	
Context: Type:	Description:	<b>Excavated:</b> Finds Present:

	-51	- ···· <b>·</b>	
400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silt 0.17m thick	
401	Subsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay 0.2m thick	
402	Natural	Compact mid brown orange clay	





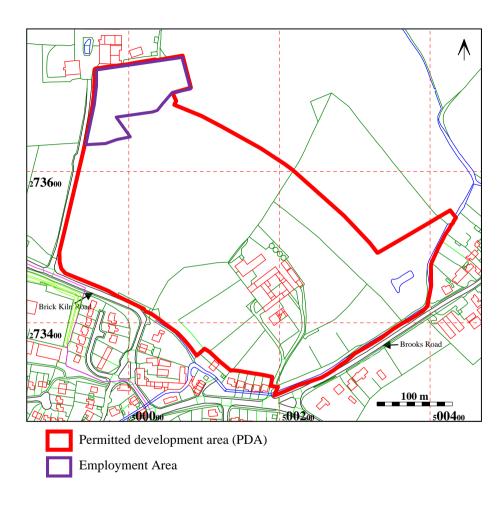
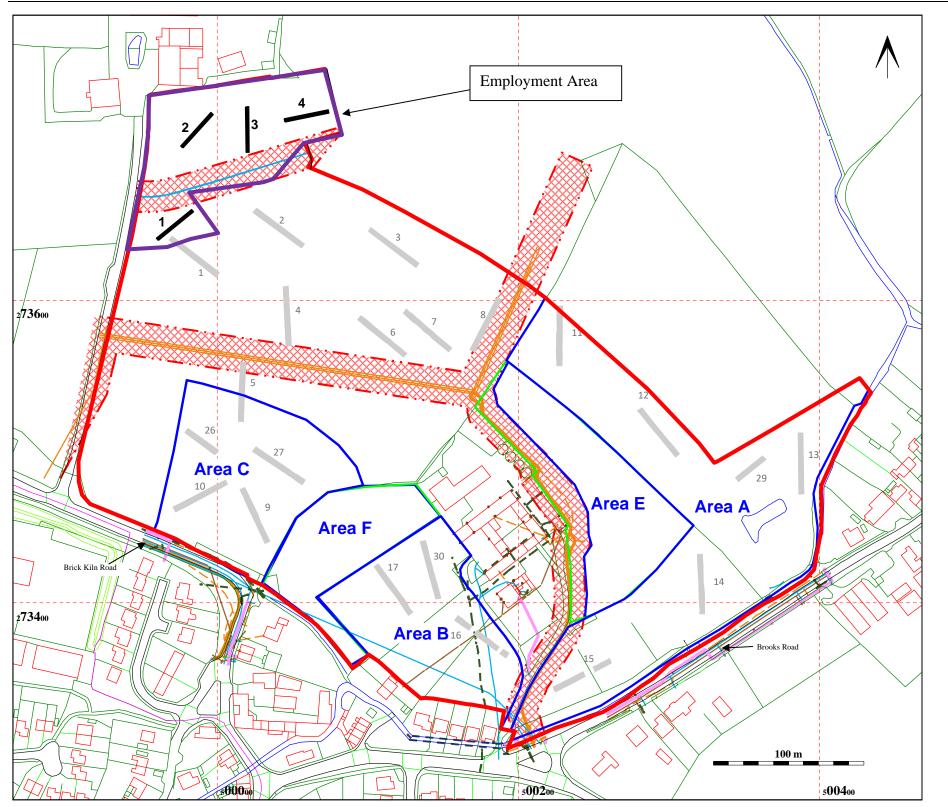


Figure 1: Site location plan This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)

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Permitted development area (PDA) Investigation Areas Employment Area Overhead cables High voltage cables Low voltage cables Water Foul water sewer Storm water Gas-low pressure 10m offset

Excavated trenches

2010 Phoenix trenches

**Figure 2:** Trench locations This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)

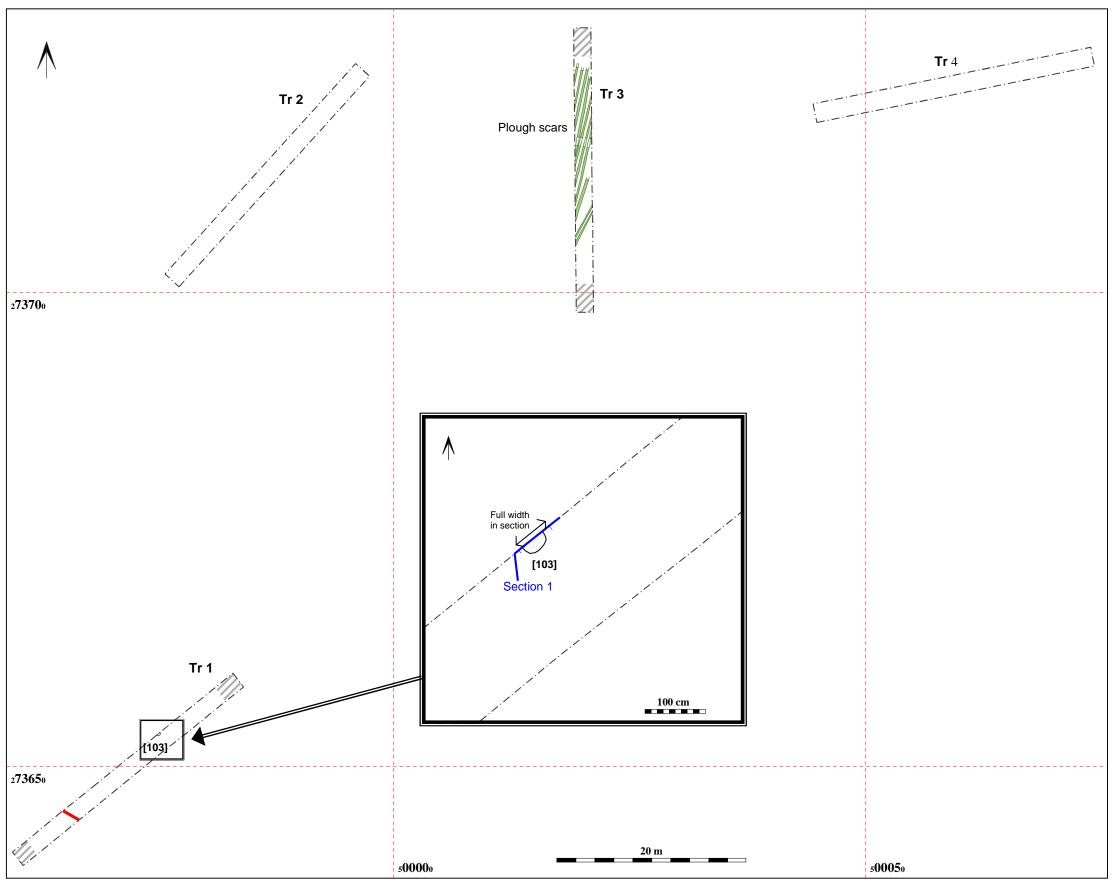
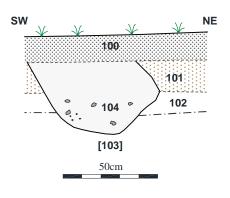
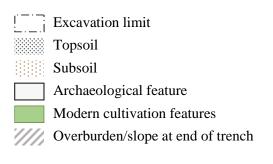


Figure 3: All-features plan and section This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Central Bedfordshire Council. Licence No. 100049029 (2011)

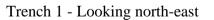


Section 1

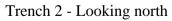


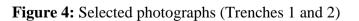












Land at Northdale End: Employment Area, Raunds, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Trial Trenching



Trench 3 - Looking north-east



Figure 5: Selected photographs (Trenches 1, 3 and 4)



Plough scars – Trench 3

Tree throw [103] – Trench 1





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