

# Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy and Watching Brief at Barnes Meadow, Northampton Nov – Dec 2005



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August 2006

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# NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

AUGUST 2006

NGR SP 768 595

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY AND WATCHING BRIEF AT BARNES MEADOW, NORTHAMPTON

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2005 06/102

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### **OASIS REPORT FORM**

### **PROJECT DETAILS**

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project title Archaeological Mitigation Strategy & Watching Brief at Barnes				
	Meadow, Northampton			
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological			
(250 words maximum)		a watching brief on an area of registered		
	Battlefield which lies v	within the River Nene Regional Park during		
	ground works for the creation of a wetland habitat. There was no			
	archaeology present.			
Project type				
(e.g. desk-based, field evaluation	Watching Brief			
etc)				
Previous work	NA - Earthwork survey & watching brief 2003, desk-based			
(reference to organisation or SMR	assessment 2005, metal detecting survey and test pits 2005			
numbers etc)				
Future work	Unknown			
(yes, no, unknown)				
Monument type	River Nene Regional Park			
And period	Registered Battlefield			
Significant finds				
(artefact type and period)				
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Northamptonshire			
Site address	Barnes Meadow, Northa	ampton		
(including postcode)				
Easting (use numerical 100km	477000			
grid square no.)				
Northing	259650			
Height OD	47-57m			
PROJECT CREATORS		1		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Arch			
Project brief originator		ty Council Historic Environment Team		
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Arch	aeology		
Director/Supervisor	Karen Deighton			
Project Manager	Tony Walsh Wildlife Trust for North	ametanghing		
Sponsor or funding body PROJECT DATE	Wildlife Trust for North	lamptonsnire		
Start date	7 November 2005			
End date	7 November 2005 5 December 2005			
ARCHIVES	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)		
	(Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, annual bolle etc)		
Physical				
Paper				
Digital				
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
Title				
Serial title & volume				
Author(s)				
Page numbers				
Date				

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### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY AND WATCHING BRIEF AT BARNES MEADOW, NORTHAMPTON NOV - DEC 2005

### ABSTRACT

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological mitigation strategy and a watching brief on an area of registered Battlefield which lies within the River Nene Regional Park during ground works for the creation of a wetland habitat. No archaeological features or finds were revealed by the excavations. Observations confirmed that the area of Barnes Meadow contained extensive dumps of 19<sup>th</sup> and or 20<sup>th</sup> century dredged material above river alluvium.

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out Archaeological Mitigation Strategy and a Watching Brief from 7<sup>th</sup> November to 5<sup>th</sup> December 2005 on land at Barnes Meadow, Northampton, (centred on NGR: SP 768 595; Fig 1).

The work was undertaken as stages 2 and 3 of a programme of archaeological mitigation and watching brief on wetland creation as part of the River Nene Regional Park's (RNRP) 'Tangible Projects' led by Northamptonshire County Council, funded by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and under consultancy from the Wildlife Trust.

The watching brief was designed to meet the requirements of a brief for Archaeological Mitigation Strategy & Watching Brief issued by Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Team (NCCHET).

### 2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Barnes Meadow Local Nature Reserve covers an area of approximately 24 hectares and lies on a level area between the two arms of the River Nene, at the east side of Northampton. The predominant underlying geology consists of alluvium, with First Terrace Gravel and Upper Lias clays at the north and south of the site (BGS, sheet 185 1974).

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within part of the registered Battlefield of the Battle of Northampton and is defined on English Heritage's Battlefields Register as of national importance. Further details of the battle and battlefield and other neighbouring archaeological sites and finds have previously been discussed in Thorne & Walsh, (2005) and Thorne (2005).

### **4 OBJECTIVES OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to identify opportunities for positive management of the historic environment and mitigate the impact on archaeological remains and the historic landscape during the ground works for the creation of the wetlands.

The primary objectives were:

- To identify and characterize the nature, extent and date of any significant archaeological remains exposed during groundworks, in particular those which may be associated directly or indirectly with the battle of 1460.
- To utilize metal detecting survey to locate and recover any metalwork of medieval or later date in particular that which may be associated directly or indirectly with the battle of 1460.
- To confirm that the project had not caused extensive or other major adverse impact on archaeology, in particular the site of the 1460 battlefield.

### **5 METHODOLOGY**

The watching brief consisted of eight visits to monitor the ground works for the creation of the wetlands (Fig 2). These involved earth removal by a 360° excavator and a bulldozer. The topsoil was removed and stacked to one side and then the hollows were created by machine (Plates 1-3). The topsoil was used to create a retaining lip to the water channels.

A photographic record, comprising digital photographs was compiled, showing various stages of fieldwork and a record of each visit was made. A metal detector survey was undertaken over the topsoil and subsoil.

All works were carried out according to the IFA Code of Conduct and Standards and

*Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluation* (IFA 1995), and all procedures complied with the Northamptonshire County Council Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at work Guidelines.

### **6** WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

No archaeological features or finds were revealed by the excavations or the metal detector survey.

Generally the same sequence of deposits was encountered as has been previously reported (Thorne 2005). In some of the deeper parts of the excavations was a lower deposit of mid grey clay alluvium with patches of sand and gravel. This was overlain by slightly compacted orange/brown clay containing pockets of dark blue/grey silty clay along with occasional fragments of modern ceramic building material, which measured between 0.2m and over 1m thick. This was probably the product of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later dredging. Overlying this was topsoil approximately 0.1-0.2m thick.

### 7 CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological features or finds were revealed by the excavations, or the metal detector survey. A similar sequence of deposits was observed as has been recorded during the excavation of test pits in February 2005, which confirmed that the area of Barnes Meadow contained extensive dumps of 19<sup>th</sup> and or 20<sup>th</sup> century dredged material above river alluvium.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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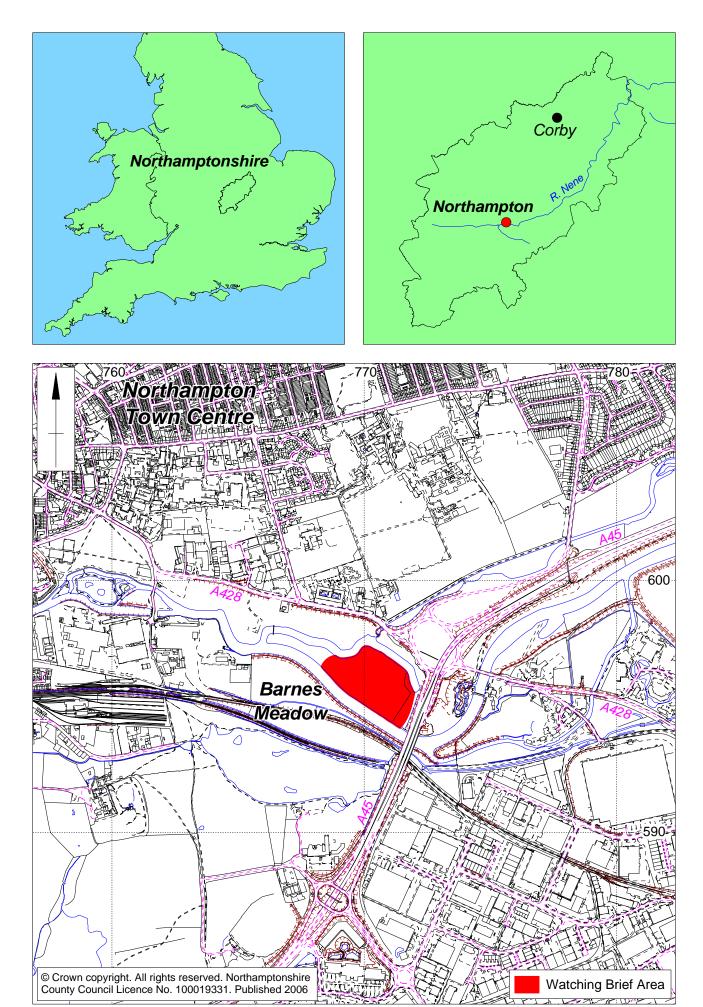
NCCNH 2003 Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at Work Guidelines, Northamptonshire County Council, Northamptonshire Heritage

Thorne, A and Walsh, A, 2005 Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Topographical and Metal–detecting Surveys at Barnes Meadow, Northampton, Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 05/04

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Scale 1:15,000

Site location Fig. 1





Plate 1 Topsoil stripping, looking north



Plate 2 Depth of excavation, looking north-east



Plate 3 Overview of ground works, looking north-west