



**University of Northampton Avenue Campus
St George's Avenue
Northampton**

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Savills

on behalf of:
University of Northampton

CA Project: MK0134
CA Report: MK0134_1
Event No: ENN109967
Site Code: ACU20

September 2020



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St George's Avenue,
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SUMMARY

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| Project name: | University of Northampton Avenue Campus |
| Location: | Avenue Campus, St George's Avenue, Northampton |
| NGR: | 475786 262069 |
| Type: | Evaluation |
| Date: | 7 – 10 September 2020 |
| Planning reference: | N/2016/0810 |
| Location of Archive: | To be deposited with Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) |
| Event Number: | ENN109967 |
| Site Code: | ACU20 |

In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at University of Northampton Avenue Campus, St George's Avenue, Northampton, in connection with proposals for the redevelopment of the site. Four trenches were excavated with the site area, which was used as a brickworks from the mid-18th through to the 20th century.

No evidence for any structural remains or industrial features such as kiln bases was observed during the evaluation, although it is conjectured the extensive made ground deposits encountered in two of the trenches are backfilling former clay extraction pits.

Modern deposits and evidence for truncation of the natural clay substrate resulting from the construction of the existing Campus buildings and associated facilities was encountered in the remaining two trenches.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at the University of Northampton Avenue Campus, St George's Avenue, Northampton (centred at NGR: 475786 262069; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken for Savills, acting on behalf of The University of Northampton.
- 1.2. A planning application (N/2016/0810) has been submitted to Northampton Borough Council (NBC) for an Outline application with some matters reserved for the demolition and conversion of existing university buildings, demolition of existing university facilities and outline planning permission for the erection of new buildings comprising residential accommodation (Use Class C3) of up to 170 units (including full details of access and the new dwellings within and between the retained Maidwell Pavilions) and associated car parking, landscaping and open space on land at University Of Northampton Avenue Campus St Georges Avenue, Northampton, Northamptonshire. Formal consultation with the County Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council (Lesly-Ann Mather - CAANCC; January 23rd 2020), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to NBC, identified the requirement for a field evaluation prior to determination of the application, targeting the areas of greatest archaeological potential, in order to allow an informed assessment of the presence, extent and significance of any archaeological remains within the site, especially in relation to industrial archaeological survival, and in turn inform the planning application.
- 1.3. The scope of the evaluation was defined by the CAANCC in consultation with CA and the work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by the CAANCC, who also monitored the works including via a site visit on the 10th of September 2020.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site (henceforth called 'the Site') is located in the district known as Kingsthorpe Hollow, to the north of Northampton town centre (Fig. 1). Vehicular and pedestrian access is via St. George's Avenue, which overlooks Northampton Racecourse (now a park) to the south. Residential housing lines Freehold Street and Trinity Avenue which abut and bound Avenue Campus to the west and east; immediately to the north are the playing fields of a secondary school known as Malcolm Arnold Academy.
- 1.6. The solid geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation, laid down approximately 176 to 183 million years ago in the Jurassic period (BGS viewer online, accessed 18.05.15). No information on superficial deposits overlying this bedrock is provided by the British Geological Survey (BGS viewer online, accessed 26th August 2020). No geotechnical borehole data is known for the site; and no deposit model is available that might indicate areas of disturbance.
- 1.7. The exposed stratigraphy was broadly similar in evaluation trenches 1 – 3. Trenches 1 and 2 especially revealed significant deposits of made-ground likely associated with waste from modern industrial activity backfilling former brick pits and capped with aggregate/ sub-base prior to the construction of the Campus facilities and car parks. Made-ground deposits were also encountered during the excavation of Trench 3; however, the trench could only be excavated to a depth of 0.5m with a 1m hand-dug sondage due to modern utilities extending across the trench in multiple directions. Natural geology was only encountered in Trench 4, comprising light yellow grey silt clay encountered at 0.35m below present ground level (bpgl), overlain by modern sub-base/ aggregate and tarmac associated with the current carpark.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The following section has been informed by a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2017) and a Geoenviromental Desk Study survey which was conducted within the Site in 2015 (CH2M 2015).

Prehistoric Period (Up to AD43)

- 2.2. Findspots of flint tools and weapons are the only known indications of prehistoric activity within the wider area. A Neolithic scraper was found on Northampton Racecourse, c.95m south of Avenue Campus. Historic England AMIE data mapping also shows a scatter of discoveries at Kingsley Park, approximately 280–950m north-east of the Site. A Palaeolithic implement, a Neolithic flint axe-head, flint scrapers, flint arrowheads and worked flints are recorded; some of these are part of collections held by Northampton Museum.
- 2.3. The Museum appears to have purchased a number of such items between the late 19th and early 20th century. Three finds are geo-referenced to locations to the south-west of the Site. A Neolithic axe was found in Semilong Road; whilst two Late Bronze Age socketed axes are recorded alongside the Brampton ‘arm’ of the River Nene, within what is now the Kingsthorpe Meadow Nature Reserve, c.850–950m south-west of Avenue Campus.
- 2.4. Indications of any buried remains associated with prehistoric occupation and associated land-use (for instance, Bronze and Iron Age field systems) are likely to be present only in isolated areas amongst the post-medieval and modern development in this part of Northampton. No intrusive archaeological investigations have recently been conducted within the wider area that may have identified any such remains.

Roman Period (AD 43 – AD410)

- 2.5. Evidence for Roman period occupation is similarly scarce. A possible Romano-British settlement may have been located in the area now known as Queens Park, c.470m north-west of Avenue Campus. Roman coins, pottery and human remains were also found in a pit or well there in 1909. The HER also identifies potential sites of Romano-British activity at Kingsthorpe Meadow, where 4th century coins were discovered; and within the eastern corner of the former racecourse, c.540m west-south-west of the proposed development.
- 2.6. Several findspots of coins also lie elsewhere within c.500–900m radius of Avenue Campus, though not all of these locations have been clearly defined or verified. Information derived from 19th century acquisition records of Northampton Museum is incomplete. However, it is noteworthy that five of the seven recorded coin findspots lay within 400m of the conjectural route of the Roman road to Leicester

(now the A508), c.285m west of the Site. An archaeological excavation in 1862 apparently uncovered a pottery kiln nearby and it is thought that a Roman town existed at Duston (now a borough of Northampton), approximately 2.7km to the west of the Site.

- 2.7. Sometime prior to 1853, cremation burials were recorded at Francis Street, c.990m south-west of the Avenue Campus. This excavation also yielded Roman coins and fragments of black and greyware. A Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date for the burials is suggested by the Historic England AMIE data; but the Northamptonshire HER cautions that ‘the interpretation of these is highly suspect and probably belonged to [the] medieval graveyard of the priory’.

Early Medieval period (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 2.8. With the exception of the burials described above, there is no recorded archaeological evidence for early medieval activity within the area. However, documentary sources reveal that a settlement known as *Ham tune* had been established by the Danes at Northampton by AD 877. Occupation appears to have been centred on a hill to the north of the River Nene, c.1.5km south-west. A Saxon palace complex is known to have existed in this strategic location; and a defensive structure was also subsequently built in the vicinity (see below). Conquered by Edward the Elder in AD 918, the town became the centre of a new shire. By AD 1010, Northampton is described as a port; and in this year was attacked and burned by invading Danes (Anglo Saxon Chronicle (Ingram Edition); VCH, Vol. 3).

Medieval Period (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

- 2.9. The sites of several medieval places of worship are found close to the Site. A Cluniac Priory dedicated to St. Andrew is known to have been founded at Northampton between 1093 and 1100, in the vicinity of (what is now) Lower Priory Street and Grafton Street. Disturbed deposits of part of its monastic cemetery were identified beneath 19th century development during an archaeological watching brief conducted by Northamptonshire County Council Archaeological Unit in 1980. The Historic England AMIE entry notes that Kingsthorpe Hospital was a dependency of the Priory. This is indicative of an affiliation with the parish of Kingsthorpe, of which the Site, c.870m to the north-west of St. Andrew’s, would have been part.
- 2.10. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre lies c.960m south-west of the Site. Established by Simon de Senlis in 1098–1100, it is one of only nine round churches with a circular

nave known in England; and just four have survived to the present-day. Further construction and restoration took place during the 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th centuries. Archaeological works in 1995 and 1999 uncovered structural remains that may have pre-dated the 12th century building phase, in addition to a 14th century demolition layer and post-medieval grave cuts.

- 2.11. Lying within the historic parish of Holy Sepulchre, c.920m south of Avenue Campus, is the site of Whitefriars, a Carmelite Friary thought to have been founded before 1265 and dissolved in 1538. An evaluation in 1974 by the Northampton Development Corporation Archaeology Unit recorded walls, tiles and mortared floors; two burials were also found. Recorded archaeological evidence for occupation in the immediate vicinity suggests that this was the historic core of medieval Northampton. Pottery dating between the 10th and 15th centuries was recovered during a watching brief at Regent Street and multiple phases of activity spanning the 12th to 19th centuries were recorded during excavations to the north of Campbell Square.
- 2.12. Throughout the medieval period, land at Avenue Campus probably formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the Kingsthorpe (now a suburb of Northampton), located c.1km to the north. This settlement is mentioned in the Domesday Survey: comprising 11.3 households, 25 ploughlands and 8 acres of meadow. The fertile and freely draining soils of the Site would have been conducive to cultivation. Indeed, the Northamptonshire HER notes ridge and furrow earthworks within 400m of Avenue Campus, on the south side of The Racecourse.

Post-medieval period (AD 1540 – AD 1800)

- 2.13. Horse racing had taken place at Northampton Heath from as early as 1632, but an official course does not appear to have been designed until a century later. The Racecourse appears to have had multiple uses during the 18th century; under the Inclosure Act of 1778, rights of pasture were held by the Freemen of Northampton. Public executions are also said to have taken place here from 1715 to 1818. The Racecourse is now a park.
- 2.14. Few heritage assets of 17th and 18th century date have been recorded within the wider area. Archaeological watching briefs and evaluation trenching recorded walls and a defensive ditch to the north of Campbell Square, c.840m south-west of the Site. Following the Great Fire of 1675 Northampton was largely rebuilt. At this time,

documentary evidence indicates that lime and brick kilns were located on the site of Avenue Campus. This subsequently expanded into a larger brickworks (see below). It is very likely that additional evidence for post-medieval activity underlies 19th and 20th century industrial and residential development in the wider area.

Modern period (AD 1800 – present day)

- 2.15. A notable increase in Northampton's population is thought to have occurred between 1801 and 1831. A map dated 1810 shows the northernmost extent of the town bounded by a ditch just beyond the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with unenclosed fields to the north-east. It was during the 19th and 20th centuries that urban growth occurred 'to the north-east, in the direction of Kingsthorpe, Kingsley and Abington'.
- 2.16. The western part of the Site operated as Kingsthorpe Brickworks from c.1755 to 1925. Initially a capitalist enterprise by a brick-maker on behalf of wealthy local individuals, by the 19th century, 'more than half of the Northampton brickmakers were producing on this site'. Some new kilns were built by 1881, as can be seen on the Ordnance Survey of 1886. This historical mapping demonstrates that Kingsthorpe Brickworks covered a larger extent than is illustrated by the Northamptonshire HER. The brickworks appears to have stretched from Brick Kiln Lane (where St. George's Avenue at this time terminated, c.120m west of Avenue Campus), to what was later to become Trinity Avenue to the east; and towards Kingsthorpe Hollow to the north. It comprised numerous buildings and ponds/pits; the location of such a pit (now overlain by a car park) was identified during the site visit. A geoenvironmental study records two boreholes, drilled in 1970 on land on the east side of Brick Kiln Lane and just west of the Site. These logged deep deposits beneath the topsoil, measuring in excess of 7.5m thick, comprising brown soil and ash with fragments of brick, ash, glass, clinker, slate, foundry slag and limestone (CH2M 2015).
- 2.17. The Northamptonshire HER notes use of The Racecourse during both World War I and World War II. An army camp known as Talavera, comprising tents and temporary stables, was established in 1914; and an infantry training camp based here in 1941. Substantial underground shelters were also created for public use. The distribution of military barrack blocks is visible on contemporary aerial photographs.

2.18. The 1936 Ordnance Survey depicts the Maidwell and Newton Buildings: built in 1915 and 1931–1935 as Northampton School for Girls and the College of Technology respectively. Tennis courts and grounds are shown in the area formerly marked as ‘Brick Field’ in 1886. The majority of extant buildings at Avenue Campus were erected in the latter decades of the 20th century and early 21st century. The College of Technology and School of Art merged in 1975 to form Nene College; and attained full university status as the University of Northampton in 2005. A student accommodation block on the west side of Maidwell Building is one of the most recent constructions.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Northampton Borough Council, as advised by the CAANCC, to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between the conservation of those heritage assets and the development proposals. This process is in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate the potential presence of buried remains associated with the former brickworks and associated activity. A further objective of the project was to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see section 7).
- 3.3. The results of the investigation have been assessed against the regional research objectives outlined in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012). Given the very limited results/absence of archaeological remains the results of the investigation will not contribute to any research themes or objectives.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The fieldwork followed the methodology outlined in *University of Northampton Avenue Campus, St George's Avenue, Northampton: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* (CA 2020).
- 4.2. In total, four trenches were excavated in the locations shown on figure 2. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were relocated from their original intended locations due to the presence of underground services. All trenches measured approximately 4m x 4m.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the level of the natural substrate in Trench 4 and levels deemed safe in Trenches 1 – 3. In order to facilitate deep excavation then, with the agreement of the CAANCC, machine excavated sondages, each measuring approximately 2m wide by 1.5m deep, were excavated across Trenches 1 and 2.
- 4.4. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. No deposits were identified that required bulk environmental sampling.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with the *Northamptonshire Archaeological Archive Standards* (Donnelly-Symes 2020) and the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020).
- 4.6. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

5.2. Trench 1 was located in a car park area in the south-west part of the Site. Trench 1 measured 5m x 4.4m and was excavated to a depth of 2.5m. Natural substrate was not encountered during the excavation of the trench. A mechanically excavated sondage was dug through the centre of the trench, measuring 1.8m wide by 5m in length.

5.3. Made-ground deposit 105 was encountered at 2m bpgl, the deposit consisted of dark red black silt sand, measuring in excess of 0.5m thick. The deposit contained a significant number of leather 'off cuts' and waste associated with shoe manufacturing, as well as a large number of glass bottles and other modern debris such as bricks.

5.4. Deposit 105 was covered by 104, also a made-ground deposit. It comprised of dark black yellow silt clay, measuring 0.85m thick. Modern debris such as plastic and crushed glass was encountered within the deposit.

5.5. Overlying 104, was 0.15m of mid-white grey pea gravel (103). Deposit 102 consisting of 0.4m of mid-red brown sandy clay made-ground covering deposit 103.

5.6. Deposit 102 was in turn overlain by deposit 101, made-ground comprised of mid-brown yellow sand, 0.5m thick, which was sealed by 0.1m of tarmac.

5.7. No archaeological features were noted within Trench 1 although made ground deposits 105 and 104 are assumed to be backfilling a former clay pit associated with the brickworks previously on the site.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

5.8. Trench 2 was located to the north-east of Trench 1. It measured 4.6m x 4.3m and was excavated to a depth of 2.1m. As with Trench 1, a mechanically excavated sondage was dug through the centre of the trench, 4.6m long by 1.8m wide.

-
- 5.9. Natural substrate was not encountered during the excavation of Trench 2. A deposit of made-ground was encountered at 1.65m bpgl, measuring 0.34m thick. Deposit 205 comprised of dark black grey silt sand and had significant inclusions of metal, glass and brick.
- 5.10. Deposit 205 was overlain by made-ground deposit 204, consisting of 0.25m of mid-yellow brown clay sand containing a large amount of angular stone.
- 5.11. Made-ground deposit 204 was overlain by 203, a deposit of red brick. Approximately 70% of the brick was crushed, with the remaining 30% whole or near whole. The deposit measured 0.45m thick.
- 5.12. The brick deposit was overlain by deposit 201, measuring 0.6m thick consisting of mid-brown yellow sand.
- 5.13. As with Trench 1, Trench 2 was sealed by 0.1m of dark grey black tarmac associated with the current car park.
- 5.14. No archaeological features were observed within Trench 2, with the earliest made ground deposits, 205 – 203 again taken to be backfilling a former clay extraction pit.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

- 5.15. Trench 3 was located towards the centre of the Site, to the front of the Isham building. It measured 4.6m x 4.6m and was dug overall to a depth of 0.6m. Due to the presence of extensive underground services, which prevented further mechanical excavation, the deposit sequence was further tested by a hand-dug sondage measuring 1m x 1m, excavated to 1.3m bpgl.
- 5.16. As with the previous trenches, natural substrate was not encountered during the excavation of the trench.
- 5.17. Within the limits of the excavation, made-ground was encountered at 0.75m bpgl, measuring 0.25m thick and consisting of mid-yellow brown sandy clay with crushed brick inclusions (308). In the hand dug sondage, gravel measuring in excess of 0.3m thick (304) and sand 0.6m thick (305) were encountered, associated with a utility trench.
- 5.18. Deposit 308 was overlain by made-ground deposit 307, comprising of mid-yellow brown sandy clay 0.25m thick.

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- 5.19. Made-ground deposit 306 overlay deposit 307. The deposit consisted of 0.3m of mid-red brown sandy silt. The cut for the modern utility service (303) encountered within the hand dug sondage was observed at 0.4m bpgl.
- 5.20. Mid-yellow black sandy clay made-ground with significant brick and modern debris (302) inclusions was encountered at 0.4m bpgl, 0.2m thick; it overlay the upper gravel fill of service trench (304). Deposit 302 was overlain by made-ground deposit 301, consisting of 0.35m of mid-yellow grey sand. The trench was sealed by 50mm thick ornamental mid-grey red brick pavers.
- 5.21. No archaeological features were encountered during the excavation of the trench.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

- 5.22. Trench 4 was located in the northern part of the site. The trench measured 4.3m x 4.1m and was excavated to a depth of 0.58m. Natural substrate (403) was encountered at 0.45m bpgl; it consisted of light yellow grey silt clay.
- 5.23. The natural geology was overlain by made-ground deposit 402, comprising of dark red black sand with frequent brick and tarmac inclusions, measuring 0.25m thick.
- 5.24. Made-ground deposit 402 was covered by made-ground deposit 401, consisting of 0.1m mid-red yellow sand with frequent angular stone inclusions.
- 5.25. The trench was sealed by 0.1m of dark grey black tarmac associated with the current car park area.
- 5.26. No archaeological features were encountered during the excavation of trench 4.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. The artefactual material is recorded from one made ground deposit (Appendix B – tables 1 and 2). The material was recovered by hand.

Leather

- 6.2. Two shoes (366g) are recorded from made ground layer 105. One is a low-heeled, lady's open sandal style shoe with a wooden heel insert and a rubber sole. The underside of the sole in cast with the word 'Clarks.' The second is a lady's moccasin style slip-on shoe also with a rubber sole. Clarks have been a British shoe manufacturer since the mid 1820's and continue to produce shoes in the present

day. The style of both shoes would suggest a late 20th century date. Four strips (44g) of leather are recorded from the same deposit. These are most likely the by-products of leather working. These may possibly be associated with shoe manufacture given their proximity to a large dump of discarded shoes.

Rubber

- 6.3. Two rubber shoe soles (211g) are recorded from made ground deposit 105. Both are large and are most likely from men's shoes. The underside of both soles is cast with a faux stitching design. Both are likely to date to the late 20th century.

Glass

- 6.4. A total of 13 glass bottles (2863g) are recorded from made ground layer 105 (see Appendix B, table 2). Two transparent glass bottles are embossed with the word 'Corona.' The Corona Company was a manufacturer of soft drinks between the 1880s and 1990. They were based in Porth, Wales. A small transparent glass bottle has been embossed with the letters 'Aman.' Aman was a brand of hair-setting gel produced by Procter and Gamble between the 1950s and 2009 when production ceased. A small green glass 'De Kruyer' drinks bottle is also recorded. Although De Kruyer have been producing liquor in the Netherlands since the 18th century they did not start exporting to Britain until the 19th century. One Phipps and Co beer bottle made in transparent brown glass is also recorded. The company was founded in Northamptonshire in 1801 and is still producing a range of alcoholic beverages today. A transparent glass ointment jar embossed with the word 'Brylcreem' is also recorded. Brylcreem is a men's hair styling product that has been produced since the 1920s. A further five transparent glass bottles, one brown glass bottle and one transparent glass ointment jar were also recovered although these do not contain any distinguishing features. Based on the style of the group it is likely that these all date to the late 20th century.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation was to see if any remains associated with the former brick works that stood on the Site in the 18th century could be located; however, no evidence for any structural remains/ features (e.g. kiln bases) was observed during the evaluation, although it is conjectured that the extensive made ground deposits that were encountered are backfilling former clay extraction pits.

-
- 7.2. Trenches 1 and 2 were located in an area of quarrying/ clay extraction shown on the 1927 Ordinance Survey map of the site. The significant deposits of made-ground and waste content (i.e bottles, leather scraps and bricks) found within these two trenches would suggest that before the quarry pit was backfilled in the mid to late 20th century, with rubbish from local industries and general waste being dumped into the pit.
- 7.3. Although Trench 3 could not be excavated to a similar depth as Trenches 1 and 2 due to constraints caused by utility services within the trench it seems likely that if any archaeological remains had been present within that area that they would have been severely truncated or removed due to the extensive services and modern development associated with the university buildings on the Site.
- 7.4. Trench 4 was the only trench that was excavated to natural substrate. Although Trench 4 showed less evidence of modern disturbance compared to Trenches 1 – 3, there was still evidence of modern truncation associated with the construction of the current car park. Therefore, it is plausible that if there were archaeological remains present in the wider area they also would likely have been severely truncated or removed by the recent modern development works.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1. The fieldwork was undertaken by Bethany Hardcastle (Project Supervisor), assisted by Joe Locke and Mary Marshall. The report was written by Bethany Hardcastle. The finds report was written by Pete Banks. The report illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Adrian Scruby. The assistance of Simon Badcock, University of Northampton, is gratefully acknowledged.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Trench | Context No. | Type | Fill of | Interpretation | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth/thickness (m) |
|--------|-------------|-------|---------|----------------|--|------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 | 100 | Layer | | Tarmac | Dark grey black tarmac | >5.0 | >4.4 | 0.1 |
| 1 | 101 | Layer | | Made-Ground | Mid-brown yellow sand with frequent stone inclusions | >5.0 | >4.4 | 0.5 |
| 1 | 102 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-red brown clay with gravel and sand inclusions | >5.0 | >4.4 | 0.4 |
| 1 | 103 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-white grey pea gravel | >5.0 | >4.4 | 0.15 |
| 1 | 104 | Layer | | Made-ground | Dark black grey silt clay | >5.0 | >4.4 | 0.85 |
| 1 | 105 | Layer | | Made-ground | Dark red black silt sand, inclusions of glass bottles and leather scraps | >5.0 | >4.4 | - |
| 2 | 200 | Layer | | Tarmac | Dark grey black tarmac | >4.6 | >4.3 | 0.1 |
| 2 | 201 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-brown yellow sand with frequent stone inclusions | >4.6 | >4.3 | 0.6 |
| 2 | 202 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-red brown clay with tarmac fragment inclusions | >4.6 | >4.3 | 0.25 |
| 2 | 203 | Layer | | Made-ground | Brick dump – 70% crushed and 30% whole bricks | >4.6 | >4.3 | 0.45 |
| 2 | 204 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-yellow brown clay sand | >4.6 | >4.3 | 0.25 |
| 2 | 205 | Layer | | Made-ground | Dark black grey silt sand with inclusions of metal and glass | >4.6 | >4.3 | - |
| 3 | 300 | Layer | | Brick Surface | Mid-grey red unfrogged bricks | >4.6 | >4.6 | 0.05 |
| 3 | 301 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-yellow grey sandy clay | >4.6 | >4.6 | 0.35 |
| 3 | 302 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid yellow black sandy clay | >4.6 | >4.6 | 0.2 |
| 3 | 303 | Cut | | Modern utility | Cut for plastic drain | >1.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 3 | 304 | Fill | 303 | Modern utility | Gravel fill for drain | >1.3 | - | 0.1 |
| 3 | 305 | Fill | 303 | Modern utility | Mid-grey sand | >1.3 | - | 0.3 |
| 3 | 306 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-red brown sandy silt | >1.0 | >1.0 | 0.3 |
| 3 | 307 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-yellow brown sandy clay | >1.0 | >1.0 | 0.25 |
| 3 | 308 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-yellow grey silt sand with inclusions of tarmac and crushed brick | >1.0 | >1.0 | - |
| 4 | 400 | Layer | | Tarmac | Dark grey black tarmac | >4.3 | >4.1 | 0.1 |
| 4 | 401 | Layer | | Made-ground | Mid-red yellow sand | >4.3 | >4.1 | 0.1 |
| 4 | 402 | Layer | | Made-ground | Dark red black with frequent brick and stone inclusions | >4.3 | >4.1 | 0.25 |
| 4 | 403 | Layer | | Natural | Light yellow grey silt clay | >4.3 | >4.1 | - |

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

| Context | Class | Description | Count | Weight (g) | Spot-date |
|---------|---------|---|-------|------------|-----------|
| 105 | Leather | Shoes x 2 | 2 | 366 | 1825+ |
| 105 | Rubber | Shoe soles x 2 | 2 | 211 | MOD |
| 105 | Leather | Strips x 4 | 4 | 44 | MOD |
| 105 | Glass | Transparent bottle glass x 8, transparent jar glass x 2, brown bottle glass x 2, green bottle glass x 1 | 13 | 2863 | 1801+ |

Table 2: Glass Bottle Catalogue

| Glass | Description |
|---|---|
| Corona Drinks bottles | Transparent glass bottles x 2, Soft drinks company founded in 1880s but stopped trading in late 1990s. Based in Porth Wales. |
| Amam Bottle | Small transparent glass bottle x 1, Hair setting lotion bottle, c. 1950-2009 when production ceased. Made by proctor and Gamble |
| De Kuyper Bottle | Small green glass drinks bottle x 1, Founded in 1695 making barrels and casks 1752 started distillery. Exports began in 19th century. |
| Brylcreem Jar | Small transparent glass ointment jar x 1. Hair product made from late 1920's |
| Phipps and Co Northamptonshire Brewery Bottle | Brown glass bottle x 1, Founded 1801 to present, Beer bottle |
| | Brown glass bottle x 1 |
| | Transparent glass bottles x 5, medicine x 2 perfume x 1 drinks x 1 sauce bottle x 1 |
| | Small transparent glass ointment jar x 1 |

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

| PROJECT DETAILS | | |
|---|--|--|
| Project name | University of Northampton Avenue Campus | |
| Short description | <p>In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at University of Northampton Avenue Campus, St George's Avenue, Northampton, in connection with proposals for the redevelopment of the site. Four trenches were excavated with the site area, which was used as a brickworks from the mid-18th through to the 20th century.</p> <p>No evidence for any structural remains or industrial features such as kiln bases was observed during the evaluation, although it is conjectured the extensive made ground deposits encountered in two of the trenches are backfilling former clay extraction pits.</p> <p>Modern deposits and evidence for truncation of the natural clay substrate resulting from the construction of the existing Campus buildings and associated facilities was encountered in the remaining two trenches.</p> | |
| Project dates | 7 – 10 September 2020 | |
| Project type | Evaluation | |
| Previous work | Heritage Desk-based Assessment (CA 2017) and Geoenvironmental Desk Study (CH2M 2015) | |
| Future work | Unknown | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | |
| Site location | University of Northampton Avenue Campus, St George's Avenue, Northampton | |
| Study area (m ² /ha) | - | |
| Site co-ordinates | 475786 262069 | |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | |
| Name of organisation | Cotswold Archaeology | |
| Project brief originator | No brief | |
| Project design (WSI) originator | Cotswold Archaeology 2020 | |
| Project Manager | Adrian Scruby | |
| Project Supervisor | Bethany Hardcastle | |
| MONUMENT TYPE | None | |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS | None | |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES | | |
| | Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) | Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) Indicate the contents of each archive box |
| Physical | Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre | Glass and leather finds |
| Paper | Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre | Paper report, trench recording sheets, photographic register |
| Digital | Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre and ADS | Photos, database and digital report |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | |
| Cotswold Archaeology 2020 <i>University of Northampton Avenue Campus, St George's Avenue, Northampton: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report MK0314_1 | | |



 Site boundary

0  1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

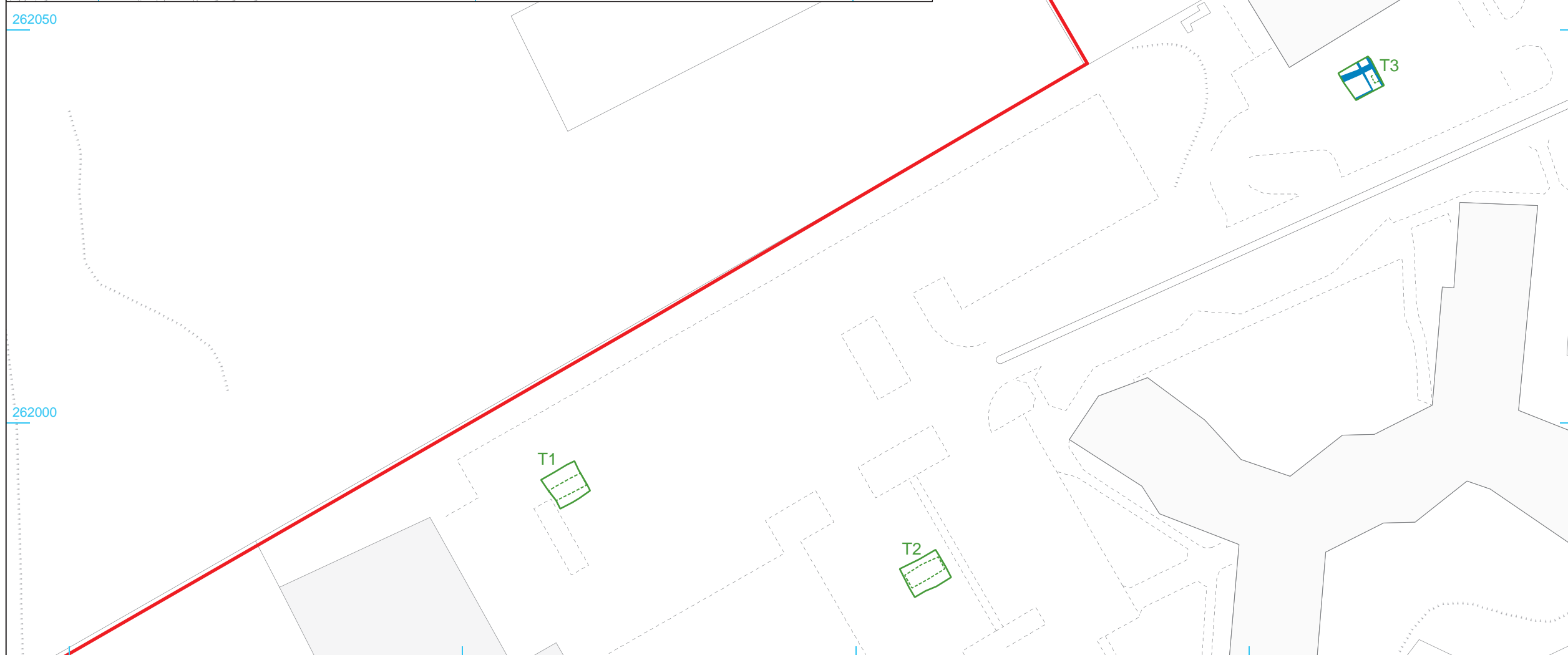
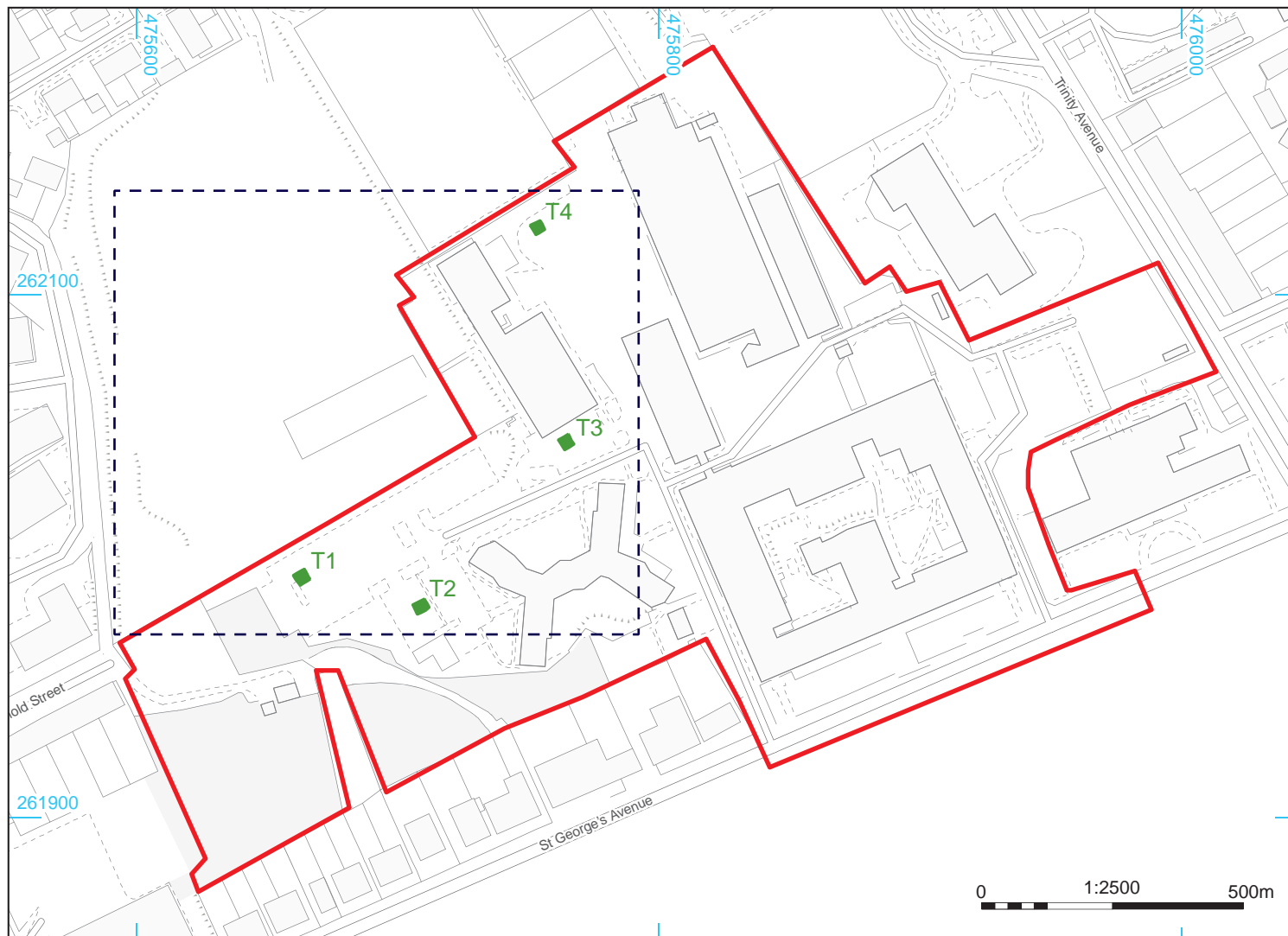


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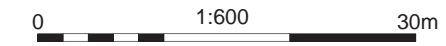
PROJECT TITLE
Avenue Campus, University of Northampton, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | AW | PROJECT NO. | CR0314 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 11.09.20 | 1 |
| APPROVED BY | BH | SCALE@A4 | 1:25,000 | |



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Intervention
- Modern



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PROJECT TITLE
Avenue Campus, University of Northampton, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site plan showing excavated trenches

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|---------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | AW | PROJECT NO. | MK0314 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 11.09.20 | 2 |
| APPROVED BY | BH | SCALE@A3 | 1:600; 1:2500 | |



Overall trench 1, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 1 section, looking south-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1 photographs

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 11.09.20
 APPROVED BY BH SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

3



Overall trench 2, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 2 section, looking north-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Avenue Campus, University of Northampton, Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2 photographs

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|
| DRAWN BY | AW | PROJECT NO. | MK0314 |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 11.09.20 |
| APPROVED BY | BH | SCALE@A4 | NA |

FIGURE NO.

4



Overall trench 3, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 3 section, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3 photographs

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FIGURE NO.

5



Overall trench 4, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 4 section, looking north-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4 photographs

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FIGURE NO.

6

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