

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**ON**

**KISLINGBURY ROAD,**

**ROTHERSTHORPE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

**NGR SP 71234 57604**

*On behalf of*

*Craig Griffith*  
*c/o*  
*JPPC*

**APRIL 2015**

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**CONTENTS**

|   | <b>Page</b> |
|---|-------------|
| <b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>   | <b>1</b>    |
| 1.1 Origins of the report   | 1           |
| 1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies  | 1           |
| 1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives                                 | 3           |
| 1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology   | 3           |
| <b>2 THE SITE</b>   | <b>5</b>    |
| 2.1 Location  | 5           |
| 2.2 Description   | 5           |
| 2.3 Geology and Topography  | 5           |
| <b>3 PROPOSED SCHEME</b>  | <b>6</b>    |
| <b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND</b>                           | <b>6</b>    |
| 4.1 The Historical Development of   | 6           |
| 4.2 Known Archaeological Sites  | 7           |
| 4.3 The Cartographic Evidence   | 23          |
| 4.4 Aerial Photography  | 27          |
| 4.5 Site Visit  | 28          |
| <b>5 DISCUSSION</b>   | <b>32</b>   |
| 5.1 The Archaeological landscape of the search area                           | 32          |
| 5.2 The Archaeological Potential of the proposal area                         | 32          |
| 5.3 The Impact of Previous Development on<br>Potential Archaeological Remains | 32          |
| 5.4 The Impact of the Proposal on non-designated heritage assets              | 33          |
| 5.5 The Impact of the Proposal on Scheduled heritage assets                   | 33          |
| 5.6 The Impact of the Proposal on listed heritage assets                      | 33          |
| 5.7 The Impact of the Proposal on known burial sites                          | 34          |
| <b>6 CONCLUSIONS</b>  | <b>34</b>   |
| <b>7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED</b>                                   | <b>35</b>   |
| 7.1 Books and Documents   | 35          |
| 7.2 Historic Maps   | 36          |
| 7.3 Aerial Photographs  | 36          |
| 7.4 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records                                 | 38          |

**FIGURES**

|           |  |    |
|-----------|--|----|
| Figure 1  | Site location  | 2  |
| Figure 2  | Prehistoric, Neolithic/Bronze Age and Bronze Age Historic Environment Record Sites | 9  |
| Figure 3  | Iron Age Historic Environment Record Sites   | 10 |
| Figure 4  | Roman Historic Environment Record Sites  | 12 |
| Figure 5  | Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites   | 18 |
| Figure 6  | Post-Medieval and Imperial Historic Environment Record Sites                       | 19 |
| Figure 7  | Industrial, Modern and Undated Historic Environment Record Sites                   | 20 |
| Figure 8  | Eyre's map of 1779   | 24 |
| Figure 9  | Cary's map of 1787   | 24 |
| Figure 10 | Inclosure map of 1811  | 25 |
| Figure 11 | Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (1:2,500)  | 26 |
| Figure 12 | Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (1:2,500)  | 26 |
| Figure 13 | Ordnance Survey map of 1930 (1:2,500)  | 27 |
| Figure 14 | Surviving ridge and furrow   | 31 |
| Plate 1   | Surviving ridge and furrow   | 28 |
| Plate 2   | Surviving ridge and furrow   | 29 |
| Plate 3   | Surviving ridge and furrow   | 29 |
| Plate 4   | Surviving ridge and furrow   | 30 |
| Plate 5   | Surviving ridge and furrow   | 30 |

## **SUMMARY**

*This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land adjacent to the north of Kislingbury Road and south of the M1 Motorway at Rothersthorpe, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 71234 57604). The site has received no previous archaeological work so a background history, a search of the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record, a cartographic search and a site visit has been carried out to formulate a model for the historical development of the village of Rothersthorpe.*

*The earliest archaeological finds for the site are dated to the Neolithic period and are located predominately to the north of the proposal site. There are also several Bronze Age sites in this area. The first significant development of the surrounding area was during the Iron Age, during which a substantial settlement were established to the north of the proposal site. The Iron Age settlement is located immediately north of the M1 Motorway. Several phases of activity were identified within the settlement and it is also shown to have continued to the end of the Roman period. The settlement is identified as a farmstead with associated field systems that evolved during the Roman period, indicating a change in farming from arable to livestock. A Roman coin was recorded from the proposal site boundaries.*

*The second phase of development within the area was during the medieval period. During this period activity in the area relocates to the site of Rothersthorpe. There are a series of medieval and later finds located inside and outside of the village which relate to listed buildings within the area or agricultural activities. The medieval agricultural activity identified within the surrounding area is predominately surviving ridge and furrow. During the site visit several fields were identified as containing surviving ridge and furrow, which were not on the Historic Environment Record.*

*The surviving ridge and furrows have been taken into consideration during design and the solar panels would be placed and supported in concrete casements.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Origins of the Report

This Heritage Impact Assessment was requested by Henry Venners of JPPC Chartered Town Planning, at the behest of Craig Griffith, in respect to a proposed solar farm off Kirslingbury Road at Rothersthorpe in Northamptonshire (NGR 471234 257604).

### 1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

The *NPPF* also makes provisions for protecting the significance of non-designated heritage assets (**135**), the setting of heritage assets (**137**) and stresses the desirability of the proposed development to make a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness (**131**).

The East Midland Regional Plan was revoked 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2013 under the Regional Strategy for the East Midland (Partial Revocation). The revocation of the East Midland Plan decentralises planning powers to local authorities. However, local authorities have a duty to co-operate with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans.

The *NPPF* makes provisions for the continued use of the Local Plan for decision making in the authority (sections **58** and **126**). Due weight may be given to the policies in the Local Plan according to their degree of consistency with the *NPPF*. The Local Plan will, therefore, continue to form the basis for determining local planning applications until it is superseded by documents in the Local Development Framework, including a new draft Local Plan.



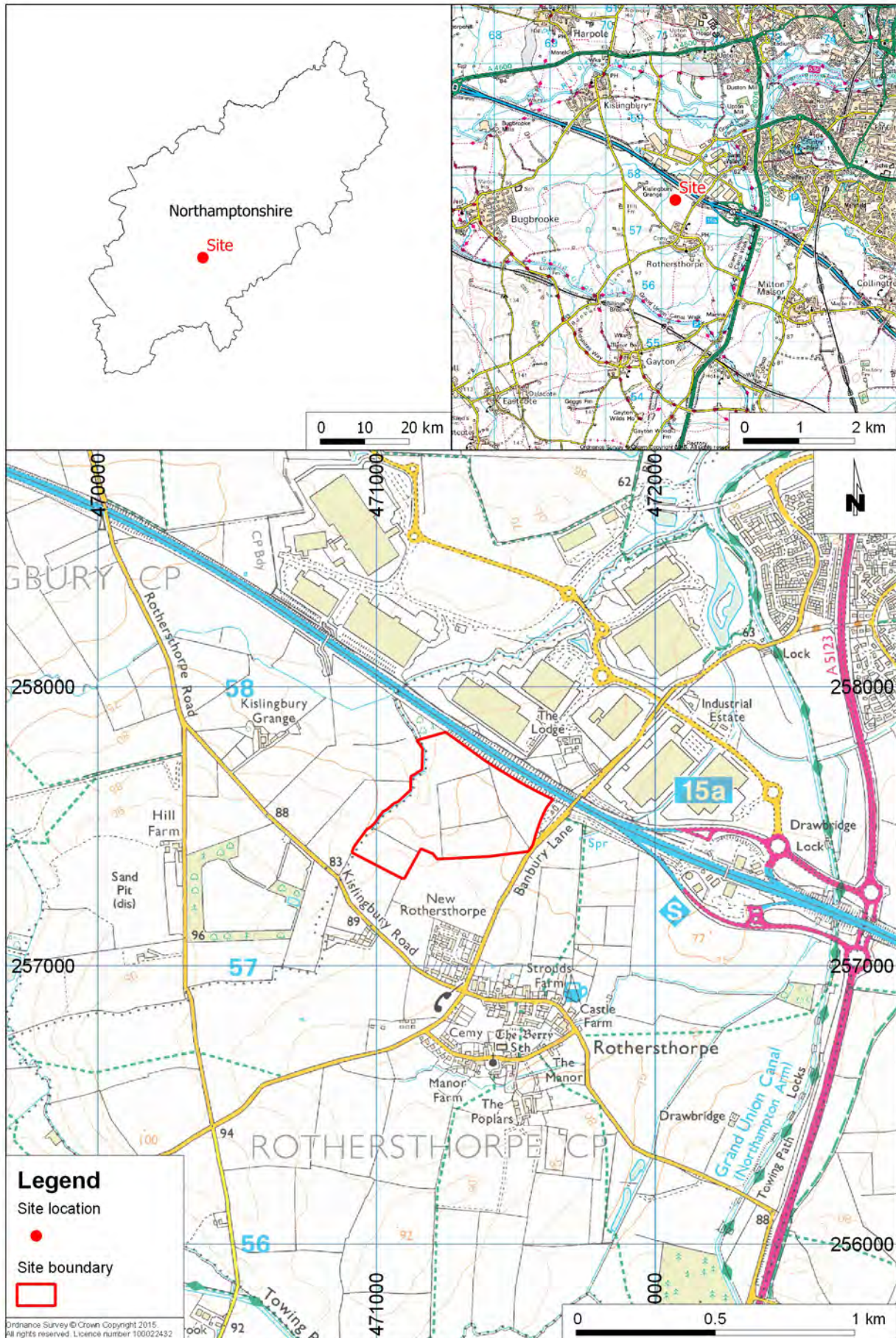


Figure 1: Site location

### 1.3 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the Historic Environment Impact Assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site and its setting. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) *Standard* definition of a heritage impact assessment (Cifa 2012). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard* states that the purpose of a heritage impact assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the historic environment impact assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

### 1.4 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (Cifa 2012). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format of the report is adapted from a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard Guidance* paper (Cifa 2012).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives



- Identifying the cartographic, photographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
- The Northamptonshire Record Office
- National Monuments Record photographic collection

The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

The heritage values of the site will be assessed using English Heritage Conservation principles (2008b) guidelines, which state that people “value a place for many reasons beyond utility or personal association: for its distinctive architecture or landscape, the story it can tell about its past, its connection with notable people or events, its landform, flora and fauna, because they find it beautiful or inspiring, or for its role as a focus of a community”. These values can be summarised as:

- Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.
- Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within an irregular polygonal shape located around the site (that is centred on NGR 471234 257604). The information about heritage assets both designated (scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings) and non-designated heritage assets within the search area have been collated to provide a wider picture of the historic development of the landscape and thus the potential of surviving heritage assets in the vicinity.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records located in the wider polygonal search area. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation in the search area. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records (but a delay in access to aerial photographs). The copyright of the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record belongs to Northamptonshire County Council (Figures 1).

The advent of the *NPPF* (2012) has raised wider issues of impact on heritage assets; especially on scheduled monuments and grade I listed buildings, to involve not only physical damage but also visual impacts in a wider heritage or historic landscape. The visual impact assessment has been carried out under the following guideline documents Highways Agency (2007), English Heritage (2011a; 2011b), Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environment Management (2013), and the Landscape Institute (2011).

## **2 THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location (Figure 1)**

Rothersthorpe is located in the historic parish of Rothersthorpe, which was probably derived from that of Northampton Minster. Historically it was located in the Hundred of Collingtree (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 48.9), and in the historic County of Northampton. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the site is located in the modern County of Northampton and South Northamptonshire District.

### **2.2 Description (Figure 1)**

The proposal site occupies four fields on the rural outskirts of Northampton. On the northeast side of the site the area is bordered by the corridor of the M1. On the east side the site is bordered by a field under pasture, beyond which is a road maintenance depot. There is a short section of the eastern boundary fronting onto the Banbury Road. On the southeast and south side the site is bordered by other pastoral fields that lie between the site and the development of New Rothersthorpe. On the west side of the site there is a hedge line and stream.

### **2.3 Geology and Topography**

Topographically the land has a low central spur that lies at 75m to 80m Ordnance Datum. On the west side of the site the ground falls away into a shallow valley with a stream on the west side. Here the Ordnance Datum falls to just below 70m.

There are three designated underlying geological deposits that have been identified across the site by the British Geological Survey. The lowest is the Dyrham Formation, an interbedded siltstone and mudstone deposited 183 to

190 million years ago ([mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)). Overlying this is the Marlstone Rock Formation, a limestone and ferruginous sedimentary bedrock deposit 176 million to 190 million years ago. The upper bedrock is the Whitby Mudstone Formation a sedimentary mudstone deposited some 176 million to 183 million years ago. Overlying part of these bedrocks is a superficial deposit called the Oadby Member, a diamicton deposit laid down in the Quaternary period 2 million years ago under Ice Age conditions.

### 3 PROPOSED SCHEME

The proposal is for the erection of a solar farm.

### 4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A historic impact assessment is designed to provide an independent assessment in accordance with CIfA guidelines. This section thus contains a historical development of the area, the known archaeology of a surrounding search area, cartographic evidence, aerial photographic evidence and a site visit. Some information may thus be duplicated due to these search criteria.

#### 4.1 The Historical Development

The earliest reference to the place-name is in 1086 as *Torp* (Gover, Mawer, *et al.* 1933, 151-2). It is not until 1231 that variations of the full name occur for example *Retherestorp* in 1231. The last part of the name is Old English **þorp**. The first part of the name it has been suggested was associated with Old West Scandinavian *Hreidarr*, Old Danish *Rethær*, or Old Swedish *Redhar*. Later the name becomes associated with English **rother**, cattle.

There are three entries in the Domesday Book for the estate of Rothersthorpe. The first of these is a holding of Geoffrey Alselin that is in turn held from the king (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 44.1c). This holding accounts for ½ a hide with there being 1 villager and land for 1 plough. This land is held as part of the manor of Milton Malsor. There is a further ½ hide in the same village that is held by Winemar from Geoffrey (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 44.2). The manor was recorded as having land for 1 plough and that Winemar only had jurisdiction. A statement at the bottom of the account indicates that Toki held this land with full jurisdiction. One can assume that this association refers to 1066. The reference to Milton Malsor (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 44.1a), the manor to which Rothersthorpe was attached, has reference to 16 villagers with a priest and a mill. It is likely that at this time Rothersthorpe was part of the parish of Milton Malsor. The other reference to a manor at Rothersthorpe (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 48.9) cover an estate of 2 ½ hides with 14 villagers, 5 smallholders with 7 ploughs, 7 slaves, a mill and woodland. This last manor was held by Gunfrid of Chocques (later Chokes).

The larger part of the manor, comprising 2 ½ hides, remained under the overlordship of the Chokes to 1428 (VCH 1937, 285-88). The main holding as a sub-manor was held by Anselm de Chocques in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (VCH 1937, 285-88), from whom it passed to the Béthune family. In 1209 the manor was granted by John to Simon de Pateshull, from whom it subsequently descended to the Fauconberge and Strangeways until 1539. Royal lands in the parish became annexed to the honour of Grafton in 1542. The manor in 1539 was held by Edward Pareferey and John Yates, in 1541 by Elizabeth Englefield and in 1639 by William Willmer. Peter Stringer and John Watson possessed the manor in 1643 and by 1773 this had passed to the Freneaux family.

The church of Rothersthorpe was given by William II, Le Roux, to the abbey of Saint James outside the wall by 1209 (VCH 1937, 285-88). In 1227 Saint James's received a portion, but it is previously known that Saint Andrew's Priory, the site of a minster church, received a grant of tithes from Michael de Preston.

## 4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figures 2 to 7)

To ascertain the potential for archaeological sites to be located in the proposal site a search was conducted from the point of NGR SP 71350 57568. The HER search revealed a series of prehistoric sites ranging from Neolithic to Iron Age, and other historical period sites from Roman times to the modern day.

### Neolithic (Figure 2)

Two sites identified in the search area contain residual assemblages of Neolithic to Bronze Age flints. The first located at Upton contained a collection of flint tools and waste flakes within the area, indicating activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age period (**JMHS 1:** 7300 - MNN168116: SP 7115 5820; **JMHS 2:** 7300/0/0 - MNN140804: SP 7115 5820). The second site also at Upton had a collection of 35 flint artefacts recovered from a different area (**JMHS 3:** 7621 - MNN138275: SP 70880 258555; **JMHS 4:** 7621/0/0 - MNN138272: SP 7098 5843). A residual fragment of polished stone axe was recovered from later settlement features at Wootton (**JMHS 5:** 5114/0/2 - MNN129346: SP 72360 57697). Polished stone axes are an artefact of the Neolithic (Fig. 3).

The Jurassic Way is a hypothesised prehistoric trade route that connects the North-East and South-West of Britain (**JMHS 6:** 195 - MNN160137: SP 89 93). The date for when the route was first used is believed to be at least Early Bronze Age and potentially the Neolithic period.

### Bronze Age (Figure 2)

The cropmarks at Pineham Barn are associated with a later settlement and the remains of a Bronze Age burial complex (**JMHS 7:** 8865 - MNN140847: SP 71342 58389). The associated features in this complex included one possible Bronze Age ring-ditch measuring 20.8m across (**JMHS 8:** 8865/0/1 - MNN129390: SP 71279 58460), with internal pits. There was a further Bronze Age cremation cemetery containing seven burials (**JMHS 9:** 8865/1 - MNN140846: SP 71367 58359) associated with Bronze Age pottery. Pits were

identified in the area of the cremation cemetery with the biggest measuring 0.3m in diameter by 0.06m deep (**JMHS 10**: 8865/1/1 - MNN140843: SP 71364 58356). There were an additional five burnt deposits with the cremations. A possible boundary feature was identified as a series of 21 postholes aligned North - South, immediately east of the cremations (**JMHS 11**: 8865/1/2 - MNN140844: SP 71379 58356). A narrow ditch ran parallel to the postholes with a gap in both the ditch and line of postholes big enough for someone to walk through. A series of pits were located in close proximity to the cremation cemetery consisted of scorching to the natural (**JMHS 12**: 8865/1/3 - MNN140845: SP 71351 58388). There was also a large amount of early Bronze Age pottery gathered from the pits.

### **Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Figure 2)**

The activity in the search area contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity at Pineham Barn in Upton parish. This first recorded features are of a field system in the late Bronze Age (**JMHS 13**: 8863 - MNN140850: SP 71325 58489). This activity subsequently developed into a settlement with an enclosure E1 (**JMHS 14**: 8863/0/1 - MNN140849: SP 71314 58487) that consisted of narrow and shallow ditches measuring 0.45m wide by 0.09-0.20m deep, which contained no finds but was dated from its stratigraphic relationship and location to other features in the settlement.

### **Middle Iron Age (Figure 3)**

Middle Iron Age activity has also been recognised at Pineham Barn. The site was initially recognised when Iron Age pottery was recorded from the location (**JMHS 15**: 5092/0/0 - MNN25109: SP 715 585, not illustrated). Middle Iron Age to Late Roman material has been identified within the area through field-walking, and settlement by aerial and geophysical surveying (**JMHS 16**: 5092 - MNN1908: SP 71340 58561; **JMHS 17**: 5429 - MNN6584: SP 710 577).

Excavations at Pineham Barn revealed that in the middle Iron Age the construction of enclosure E2 occurred that was a more intensively used feature (**JMHS 18**: 5092/0/1 - MNN140852: SP 71336 58478). The enclosure ditch contained a clear sequence of fills and re-cuts on the south and west side. The ditch measured 3.5m wide and 1.66m deep, forming a deep V-shaped. Within the enclosure there were four main groups of circular ditches that were identified as six individual Iron Age roundhouses (**JMHS 19**: 5092/0/3 - MNN28316: SP71359 58470). There was never more than four roundhouses located within the settlement at any one time. With the exception of Roundhouse 6, all the ditches show signs of being repeatedly re-cut.

The next phase at Pineham Barn saw the cutting of enclosure E3, located to the north of E2, interpreted as a D-shaped coral (**JMHS 20**: 5092/0/4 - MNN169657: SP 71282 58534). There was subsequently three later small enclosures, a possible expansion to the settlement (**JMHS 21**: 5092/0/6 - MNN169658: SP 71303 58482). There was also a field system identified to the west of the settlement that contained a large enclosed area (**JMHS 22**: 5092/0/15 - MNN140853: SP 71219 58434). Throughout the settlement a series of pits and postholes were distributed, with the majority being within Enclosure E2 (**JMHS 23**: 5092/0/16 - MNN140854: SP 71375 58467).



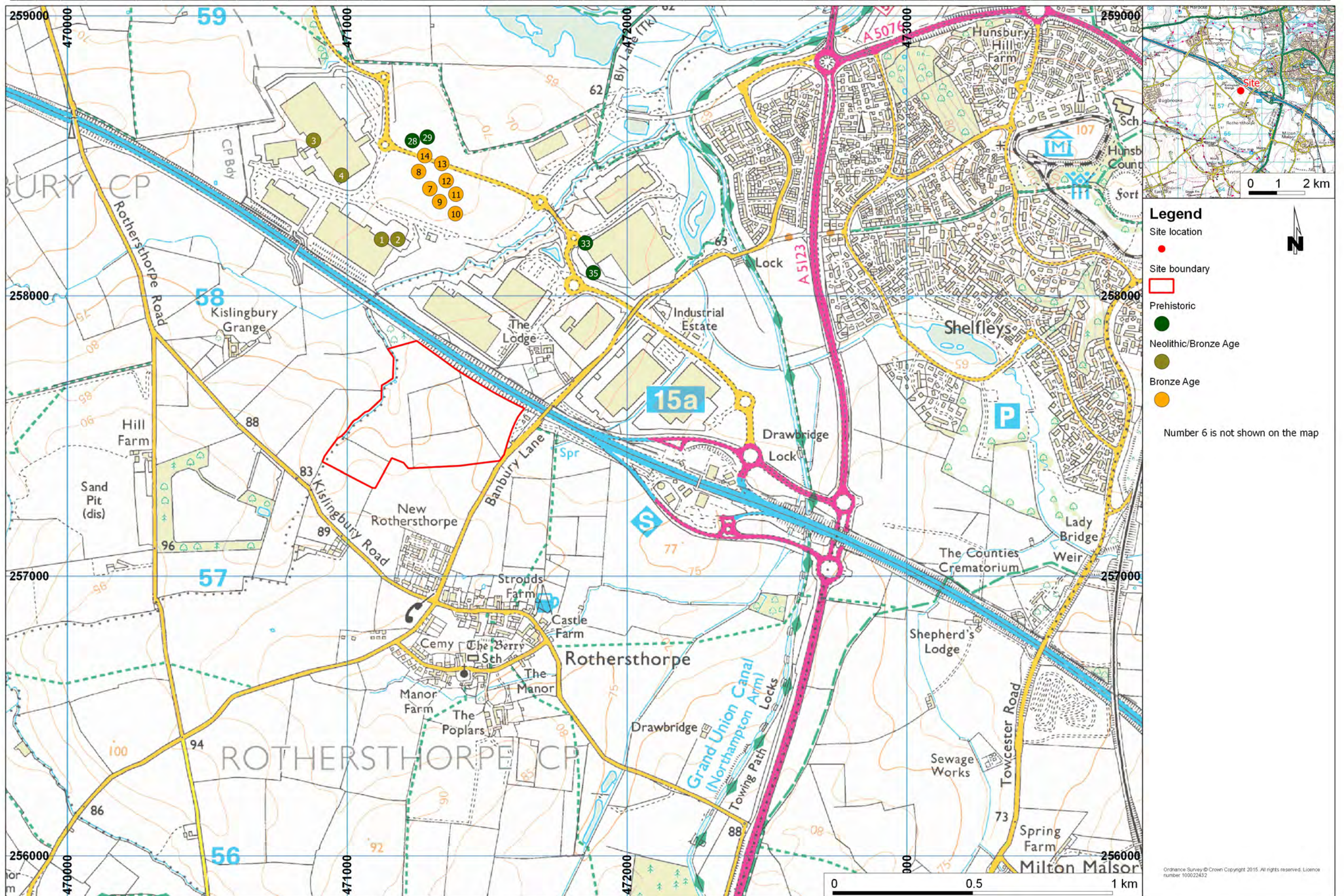


Figure 2: Prehistoric, Neolithic/Bronz Age and Bronze Age Historic Environment Record Sites



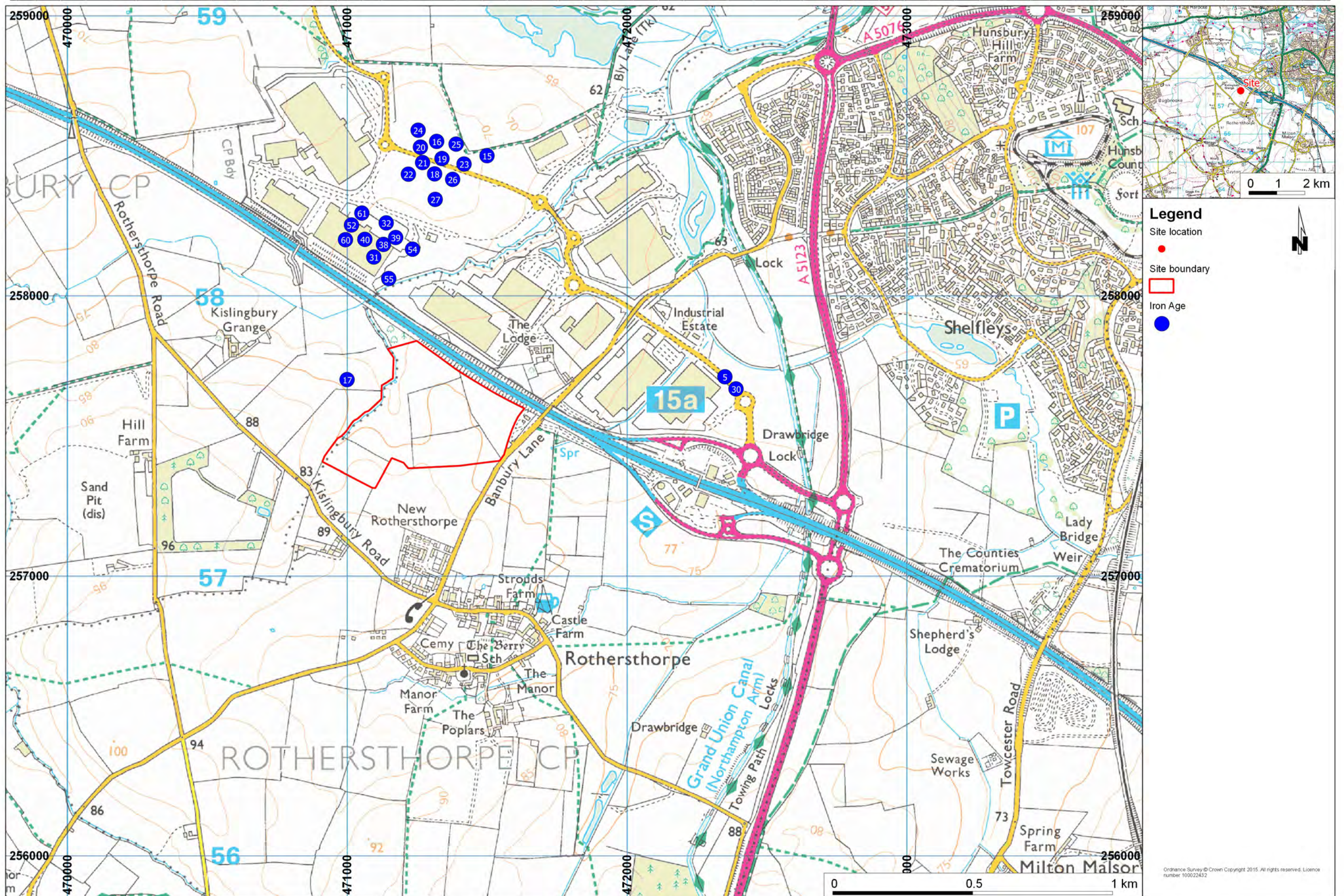


Figure 3: Iron Age Historic Environment Record Sites



Additional Iron Age features associated with the settlement at Pineham Barn included a small rectangular enclosure with associated ditches (**JMHS 24**: 5092/0/10 - MNN143550: SP 71254 58591), a further enclosure with a terminal of a curvilinear gully and substantial ditch measuring 6.8m wide (**JMHS 25**: 5092/0/27 - MNN143563: SP 71340 58515), a possible additional roundhouse was identified consisting of a circumference measuring 16m in diameter (**JMHS 26**: 5092/0/17 - MNN143536: SP 7136458465), and there was also an Iron Age pit in a cluster of which the accompanying pits were of later date (**JMHS 27**: 5092/0/12 - MNN140839: SP 71315 58344).

Other features at Pineham Barn included two additional features recorded as possibly prehistoric (**JMHS 28**: 5092/0/2 - MNN129389: SP 71263 58547). Following excavation the first ditch was revealed as natural and the second produced Iron Age pottery. Another feature running parallel to the natural feature was also revealed as a natural feature and not prehistoric as recorded (**JMHS 29**: 5092/0/5 - MNN129388: SP 7130 5855, not illustrated).

An additional Iron Age settlement that contained two distinct concentrations of activity has been identified at Milton Ham in Wootton (**JMHS 30**: 5114 - MNN1923: SP 7237 5769). The north settlement consisted of two conjoined rectilinear enclosures, with one containing a sub-enclosure and palisade trench (**JMHS 5**: 5114/0/2 - MNN129346: SP 72360 57697). The second enclosure consists of a rectilinear enclosure and a linear ditch and was dated with a sherd of Iron Age pottery.

#### **Iron Age-Roman** (Figure 3)

Activity in the search area continued into the Late Iron Age (1<sup>st</sup> century BC). At Pineham North a series of gullies, a roundhouse and three pits containing pottery of that date (**JMHS 31**: 7277/1/1 - MNN140805: SP 71089 58148). Iron Age pottery was also recorded from the search area at Pineham North (**JMHS 32**: 7277/1/0 - MNN138277: SP 7114 5826).

Near Watermills in Wootton a number of features have been noted that include possible enclosures interpreted as being of a prehistoric date (**JMHS 33**: 1477/0/1 - MNN129341: SP 71852 58188, Fig. 2). The enclosure consisted of several ditches within an area of recorded cropmarks. The most substantial ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. Residual prehistoric material has been recovered from the site but the majority of activity appears to be Roman.

#### **Roman** (Figure 4)

Activity in the search area continued into the Roman period (AD 43-410). A shallow Roman pit has been identified on an earlier Iron Age site of Pineham Barn (**JMHS 34**: 5092/0/12 - MNN140839: SP 71315 58344).



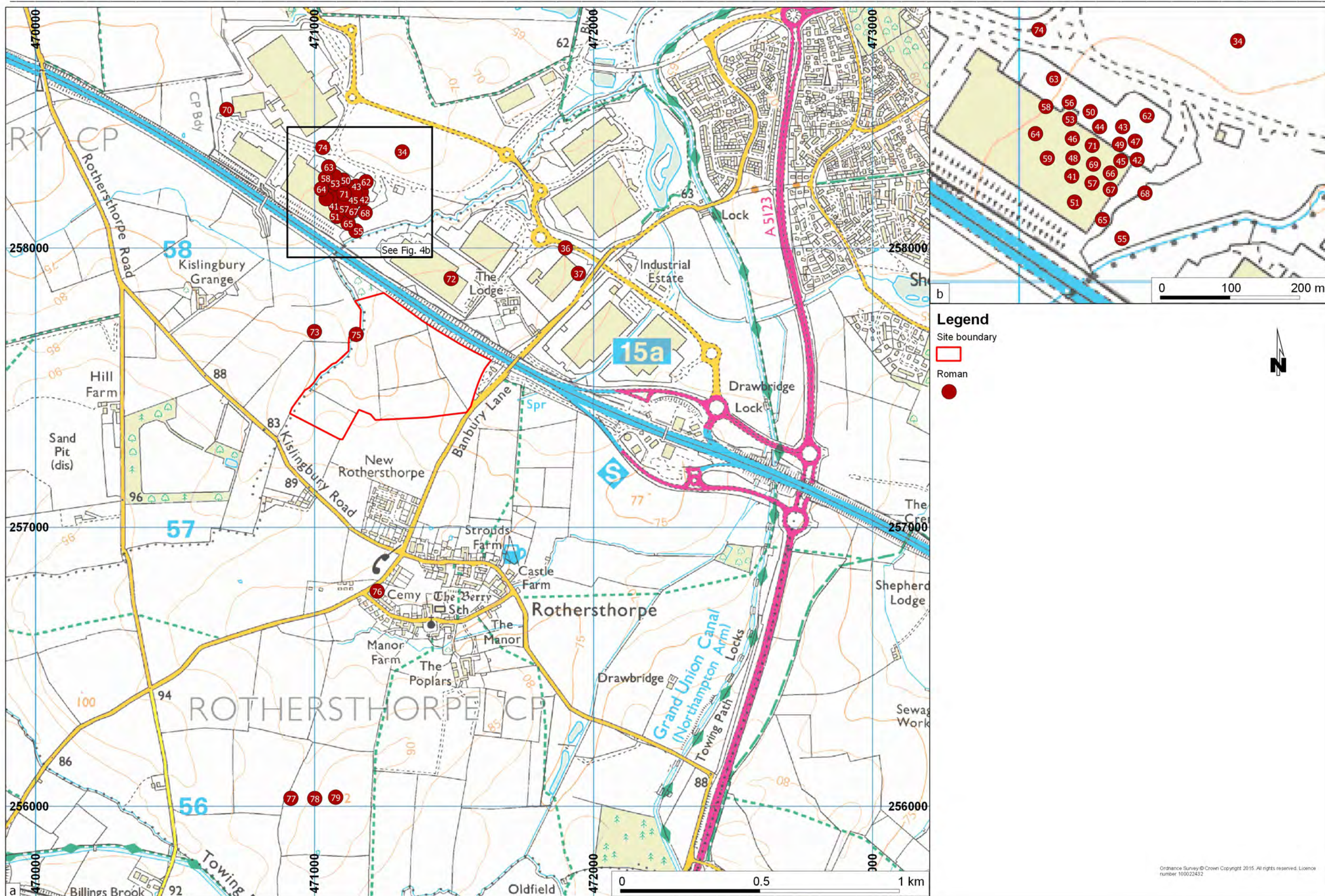


Figure 4: Roman Historic Environment Record Sites



Roman activity is evident at the Watermills site in Wootton (**JMHS 35**: 1477-MNN4136: SP 71880 58082, Fig. 2), while Roman pottery sherds and prehistoric worked flints were recovered during field walking by the Rothersthorpe Road (**JMHS 36**: 1477/0/2 - MNN20470: SP 719 580). Geophysical survey work identified the remains of a probable Roman settlement (**JMHS 37**: 1477/0/3 - MNN31570: SP 7192 5794).

Roman settlement has been recognised at Pineham North (**JMHS 38**: 7277 - MNN168143: SP 71130 58183, Fig. 3), as a continuation of late Iron Age activity. The settlement is interpreted as a farmstead with several shifting enclosures and other features (**JMHS 39**: 7277/1 - MNN168118: SP 71134 58188). The first enclosure was recorded as covering an area of 1.7 hectares (**JMHS 40**: 7277/1/2 - MNN143582: SP 71047 58188). The enclosure was bordered by a large ditch to the north measuring 1.5m wide by 0.51m deep and on the west side measuring 3.1m wide by 1.31m deep, both of which showed signs of being re-cut several times. The finds included early Roman pottery. The eastern side of the enclosure did not show any signs of a ditch, suggesting it was either left open or marked with a hedge or fence.

A second enclosure at Pineham North was recorded as double ditched, with the inner ditch measuring 5m wide and at least 0.60m deep (**JMHS 41**: 7277/1/3 - MNN168120: SP 71081 58160). The settlement was then enclosed in a larger, square shaped ditch with an entrance on the northeast. The site is presumed to be Early Roman. Additional enclosures include a rectangular enclosure to the east with an opening to the south (**JMHS 42**: 7277/1/6 - MNN168125: SP 71151 58175), a small roughly rectangular enclosure (**JMHS 43**: 7277/1/8 - MNN168127: SP 71150 58202), and a smaller sub-rectangular enclosure with a possible subsidiary enclosure on the north side (**JMHS 44**: 7277/1/9 - MNN168128: SP 71117 58221). The latest enclosure added to the settlement was during the late Roman period (**JMHS 45**: 7277/1/13 - MNN168135: SP 71146 58176). The latter enclosure consisted of a series of small square and rectangular enclosures in a grid pattern. Throughout the settlement a series of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were recorded (**JMHS 46**: 7277/1/12 - MNN168133: SP 711 582). A large ditch with a possible opening in the middle, was located near the centre of the enclosure and pre-dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> century enclosure (**JMHS 47**: 7277/1/5 - MNN168122: SP 71164 58187). The area inside the enclosures also contained several roundhouses. At least two of the roundhouses were overlapping (**JMHS 48**: 7277/1/4 - MNN168121: SP 71080 58170). An additional roundhouse was identified, measuring 14m in diameter, with a pair of internal postholes and the entrance located on the eastern side (**JMHS 49**: 7277/1/7 - MNN168126: SP 71144 58184). An additional feature found within the settlement was a T-shaped malting oven, located immediately north and most likely associated with Enclosure 5 (**JMHS 50**: 7277/1/10 - MNN168129: SP 7111 5824). This was covered by a structure with stone-packed postholes. Located to the west of the settlement were two cremation burials dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century (**JMHS 51**: 7277/1/11 - MNN168131: SP 71081 58113). Both cremation burials had a range of luxury items including Roman fine wares and conical glass jugs.

The second settlement at Pineham North that shows continued use from the Iron Age to the Roman period was a rectangular enclosure made up of a substantial ditch to the east and north with two semi-circular ring ditches (**JMHS 52**: 7277/0/7 - MNN168463: SP 71019 58246, Fig. 3). The ring gullies were identified as roundhouses with several internal postholes. A further structure consisting of four postholes was noted (**JMHS 53**: 7277/0/2 - MNN143577: SP 71074 58240). Associated with the postholes was a gully curve around the postholes, indicating that it may have been a drip gully for a timber structure. Located to the southeast of the settlement there was another roundhouse with a ring-gully (**JMHS 54**: 7277/0/9 - MNN169659: SP 71234 58166).

Located to the southeast of the enclosure at Pineham North was a boundary ditch measuring 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep (**JMHS 55**: 7277/0/5 - MNN143583: SP 71149 58061, Fig. 3). There were at least 11 ditches and 2 gullies also associated with the settlement (**JMHS 56**: 7277/0/1 - MNN143576: SP 71072 58244). Sealing the ditches within the settlement was an occupation layer containing charcoal, bone, ceramic building material and sub-angular fragments of limestone and ironstone (**JMHS 57**: 7277/0/4 - MNN143581: SP 71126 58151). Three cremation burials were associated with the settlement (**JMHS 58**: 7277/0/8 - MNN168464: SP 7104 5825). The last cremation burial was deposited within an earthenware urn, dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (**JMHS 59**: 7277/0/10 - MNN168132: SP 71042 58176).

Associated with the enclosures at Pineham North was a field system of Iron Age to Roman date lying to the north (**JMHS 60**: 7277/3 - MNN168134: SP 71024 58190, Fig. 3). The field system contained a possible flattened field cairn (**JMHS 61**: 7277/3/1 - MNN168465: SP 71033 58295). A number of smaller boundary ditches with a cluster of postholes on the eastern side of the settlement probably marked outlying fields or paddocks (**JMHS 62**: 7277/3/2 - MNN168123: SP 71185 58237). Several features were associated with the expansion and rearrangement of the settlement carried out during the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, including a group of three ditches running east to west and one ditch running north to south that overlay earlier field boundaries (**JMHS 63**: 7277/3/3 - MNN168466: SP 71051 58290). During the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century, the settlement and associated fields were rearranged to accommodate a change in farming activity from arable to livestock. This is demonstrated by the later field boundaries and ditches located to the south and west which provide different sized fields to earlier ones (**JMHS 64**: 7277/3/4 - MNN168124: SP 71025 58211; **JMHS 65**: 7277/3/5 - MNN169660: SP 71121 58088).

A circular building of Roman date was located within the immediate vicinity of an enclosure and field system at Pineham North (**JMHS 66**: 7277/4 - MNN168136: SP 71125 58152; **JMHS 67**: 7277/4/1 - MNN168130: SP 71125 58152). The building was 14m in diameter and was probably made of timber supported on low, stone footings, made up of un-mortared shelly limestone rubble, set in shallow foundation trenches. A spread of pebbles and small cobbles consolidated the entrance of the building, which was located on the eastern side. There was evidence that the roof was tiled due to the high

concentration of roof tiles found. The building was interpreted as a possible Roman shrine that was either demolished or no longer in use by the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, due to a large ditch cutting through the north and west perimeter and the debris containing Late Roman pottery and coins. In addition to the building, a substantial pit was located within close proximity to the enclosure, which contained large amounts of Roman pottery, animal bone and three coins dated to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (**JMHS 68**: 7277/3/6 - MNN169661: SP 71182 58126). There were also several other ditches and gullies identified that contained Roman pottery dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (**JMHS 69**: 7277/0/3 - MNN143578: SP 71124 58151).

Roman period agricultural activity was associated with Pineham West (**JMHS 70**: 6611 - MNN168145: SP 70868 58496).

In addition to the settlement and farming, there is evidence of Roman pottery production within the area, indicated by the presence of kiln bars and plates (**JMHS 71**: 7277/2/0 - MNN168121: SP 711 582). Additional finds recovered within the area include heavily abraded Roman pottery sherds (**JMHS 72**: 1477/0/0 - MNN143532: SP 7149 5789); Roman and possible Iron Age pottery sherds (**JMHS 73**: 5429/0/0 - MNN25401: SP 710 577); 1st to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery sherds and Roman tile fragments (**JMHS 74**: 6611/0/0 - MNN138270: SP 7103 5836); also a much worn denarius of Mark Anthony (**JMHS 75**: 5429/0/0 - MNN116355: SP 7118 5769) and a Roman ring with three transverse mouldings and several sherds of Roman pottery (**JMHS 76**: 9787 - MNN168469: SP 71225 56771; **JMHS 77**: 9787/0/0 - MNN145907: SP 71 56; **JMHS 78**: MNN151484: SP 71 56; **JMHS 79**: MNN155466: SP71 56).

#### **Medieval** (Figure 5)

The village of Rothersthorpe is considered to have a late Antique or early medieval origin (5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) based on limited information (**JMHS 80**: 9461 - MNN136073: SP 718 566). A possible grave of this date has been interpreted based on material recovered by metal detecting, which included an iron spearhead and iron shield boss (**JMHS 81**: 7620 - MNN138280: SP 7110 5825; **JMHS 82**: 7620/0/1 - MNN168137: SP 7110 5825).

Occupation information associated with the early medieval period included three sherds of early medieval pottery (**JMHS 83**: 6836 - MNN143534: SP 7189 5822; **JMHS 84**: 6836/0/0 - MNN143533: SP 7189 5822), two sherds of Ipswich ware (**JMHS 85**: 7620/0/0 - MNN138279: SP 71045 58335) and an item reported to the Portable Antiques Scheme (**JMHS 86**: MNN156200: SP 71 57).

A watching brief in the village identified a ditch dated from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 87**: 1663/0/5 - MNN27039: SP 7144 5670). At the centre of the village is the Berry, a defensive ringwork (**JMHS 88**: 1663/2 - NN15031: SP 71537 56725), assumed to be of a 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date. Earthworks still remain within the northeast corner and southern area. A small circular mound 0.4m high with a hole in the centre still survives on the southwest side (**JMHS**

**89:** 1663/2/2 - MNN20730: SP 71490 56698). The Berry probably had later use as the location of the village manorial complex.

A possible trackway was identified during aerial surveying (**JMHS 90:** 8375/0/2 - MNN129340: SP 7167 5718), it is believed to have originated as an early medieval feature.

Rothersthorpe is identified as three manors and as a village in 1086 (**JMHS 91:** 1663 - MNN4240: SP 71521 56678). This is used to imply that there was probably a 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century village operating as a predecessor. Features associated with this village include the main hollow way still present following the original path of the main street (**JMHS 92:** 1663/0/1-MNN129349: SP 7140 5650). The other two hollow ways are seen as two lengths of shallow ditches and appear to be a connecting street between Church Street and North Street (**JMHS 93:** 1663/0/2 - MNN129360: SP 7136 5686; **JMHS 94:** 1663/0/3 - MNN129361: SP 7132 5673).

A church is known to have existed at Rothersthorpe from 12<sup>th</sup> century sources. The current building of Saint Peter's and Saint Paul's is dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century and has undergone various restoration works since 1912 (**JMHS 95:** 1663/1 - MNN9050: SP 7141 5664; **JMHS 96:** 1663/1/1 - MNN105377: SP 71422 56648). Within the church the earliest feature is a rare 13<sup>th</sup> century cross head with later features including a 1579 polygonal pulpit and 18<sup>th</sup> century brass candle holders, communion table and Commandment, Creed and Lords Praye. Within the churchyard a medieval cross base was found (**JMHS 97:** 1663/1/3 - MNN20728: SP 7142 5664). It is possible that the cross base is associated with a churchyard cross found in 1869 during the demolition of a barn (**JMHS 98:** 1663/1/2 - MNN27042: SP 71421 56648). Also a medieval cross base and shaft were found in a garden, but was regarded as not *in situ* (**JMHS 99:** 1663/0/4 - MNN20718: SP 71431 56618).

Several structures and associated features within the village of Rothersthorpe and the surrounding area have been identified, including a medieval building dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (**JMHS 100:** 1663/0/11 - MNN16962: SP 71697 56772). The foundations were of a sizeable building, for which three courses of stone 0.6m wide survived. A posthole was set in the corner at an angle indicating a timber superstructure. The finds included three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery. During the excavations the remains of a structure with a possible beam slot construction was found immediately south of the building (**JMHS 101:** 1663/0/29 - MNN169631: SP 71694 56760). The remains consisted of two linear features perpendicular to each other; measuring 0.2m wide with vertical sides associated with a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The two foundations appear to run parallel to each other indicating the establishment of a series of tofts. An additional feature associated with the building is a possible drainage ditches that contained two sherds of medieval pottery (**JMHS 102:** 1663/0/25 - MNN169633: SP 71679 56747). A series of intercutting pits was also recorded during the evaluation running parallel to the wall foundation (**JMHS 103:** 1663/0/28 - MNN169630: SP 71702 56771). When excavated they had a depth of 0.5m and contained several sherds of shelly coarse ware pottery.

Throughout the search area a number of records of surviving medieval ridge and furrows were identified. The ridge and furrow appears to be the remains of the Open Field System that was used around the village prior to the Act of Parliament in 1810 (**JMHS 104**: 6502 - MNN7086: SP 71 57). The ridge and furrow are of different lengths, width apart and orientation, but all appear to be of the S-shape normally created by early medieval ox-drawn ploughing (**JMHS 105**: 5177/0/30 - MNN143565: SP 71130 58183; **JMHS 106**: 6502/0/10 - MNN169628: SP 71606 56787; **JMHS107**: 6502/0/4 - MNN133021: SP 71089 56464; **JMHS 108**: 6502/05 - MNN133022: SP 71206 56897; **JMHS 109**: 6502/0/6 - MNN133023: SP 71572 57202; **JMHS 110**: 6502/0/7 - MNN133024: SP 71801 56942; **JMHS 111**: 6581/0/16 - MNN133806: SP 70767 57175; **JMHS 112**: 6581/0/2 - MNN133030: SP 70442 57869; **JMHS 113**: 6581/0/3 - MNN133031: SP 70837 57808; **JMHS 114**: 9068/0/3 - MNN133804: SP 7213 5800). In addition to the ridge and furrow, a boundary ditch following the line of the parish boundary has been identified (**JMHS 115**: 6581/0/18 - MNN29607: SP 7080 5712).

Banbury Lane appears to have initially been a drove road in the medieval period being developed into a road later on (**JMHS 116**: 8418/1 - MNN115963: SP 470807 256639). There is also a possible medieval or post-medieval fishpond that could be of a potential early date (**JMHS 117**: 1663/4/2 - MNN129358: SP 7164 5663).

Additional medieval finds recorded within the area include a floor tile (**JMHS 118**: 1663/1/0 - MNN20727: SP 7142 5664), elsewhere concentration of slag deposits are believed to be of this period (**JMHS 119**: 4864 - MNN168147: SP 7119 5808; **JMHS 120**: 4864/0/0 - MNN138286: SP 7119 5808) and pottery (**JMHS 121**: 1663/0/0 - MNN20720: SP 71501 56859; **JMHS 122**: 5177/0/0 - MNN138282: SP 7111 5812).

Manor Farm is believed to have been the location of a medieval manor house (**JMHS 123**: 1663/4 - MNN169638: SP 71670 56684).

Several find-spots were recorded through the Portable Antique Scheme and recorded as medieval but insignificant data was provided to make this useful (**JMHS 124**: MNN148531: SP 71 56; **JMHS 125**: MNN151261: SP 71 56; **JMHS 126**: MNN151316: SP 71 56; **JMHS 127**: MNN151322: SP 71 56; **JMHS 128**: MNN151330: SP 71 56; **JMHS 129**: MNN155465: SP 71 56; **JMHS 130**: MNN156201: SP 72 57; **JMHS 131**: MNN156211: SP 71 57).

#### **Post-medieval (Figures 6)**

There are several farms of a Post-medieval date (1542-1704). Manor Farm at Rothersthorpe is dated from the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century with alterations during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 132**: 1663/4/1 - MNN105235: SP 71627 56684). The current manor house at Rothersthorpe has 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century gables and mullioned windows with 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations (**JMHS 133**: 1663/3/1 - MNN105238; 1663/3 - MNN169632: SP 71389 56841). There is also a 17<sup>th</sup> century Dovecote associated with the manor which was restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 134**: 1663/3/2 - MNN105239: SP 71402



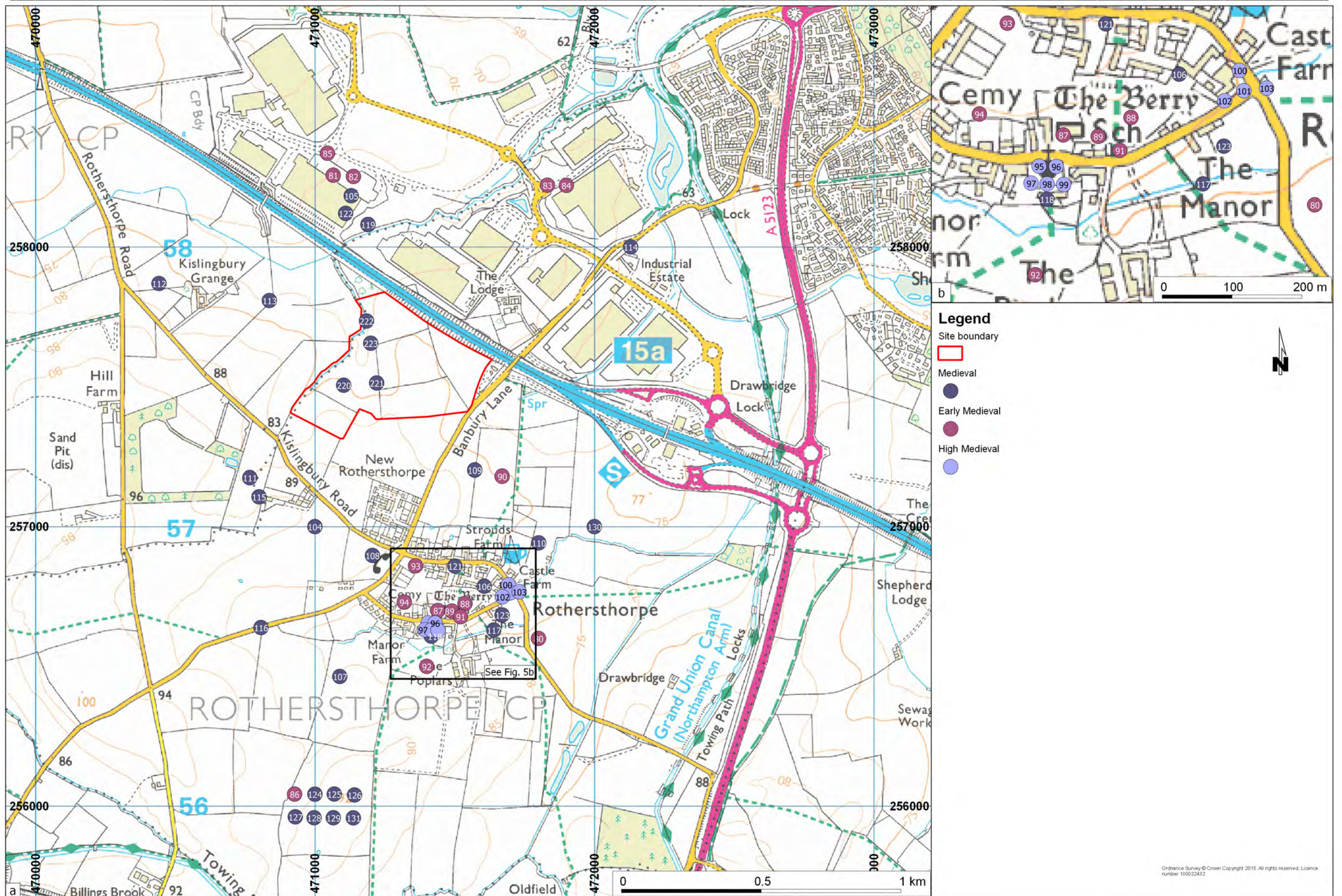


Figure 5: Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites



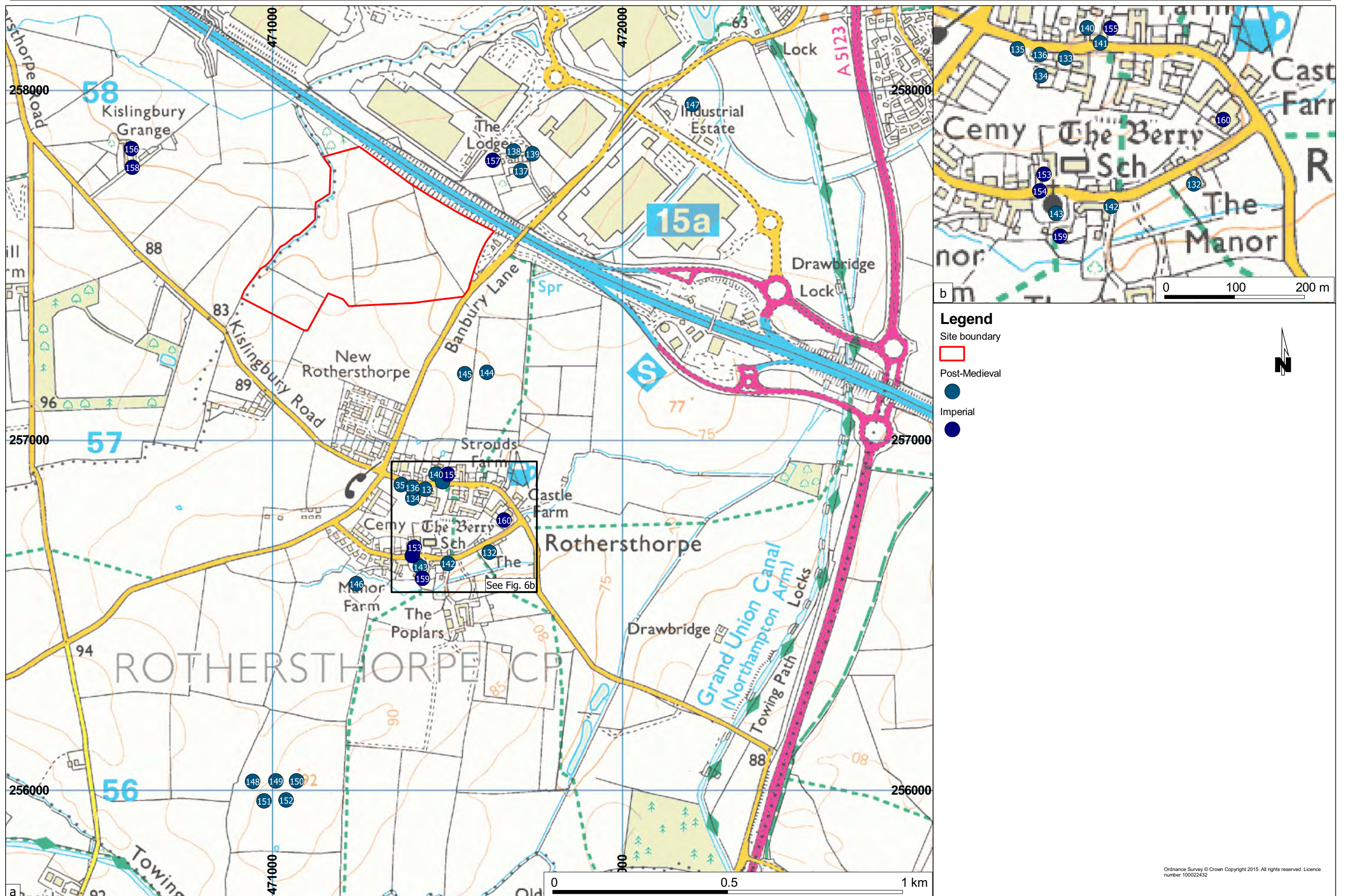


Figure 6: Post-Medieval and Imperial Historic Environment Record Sites



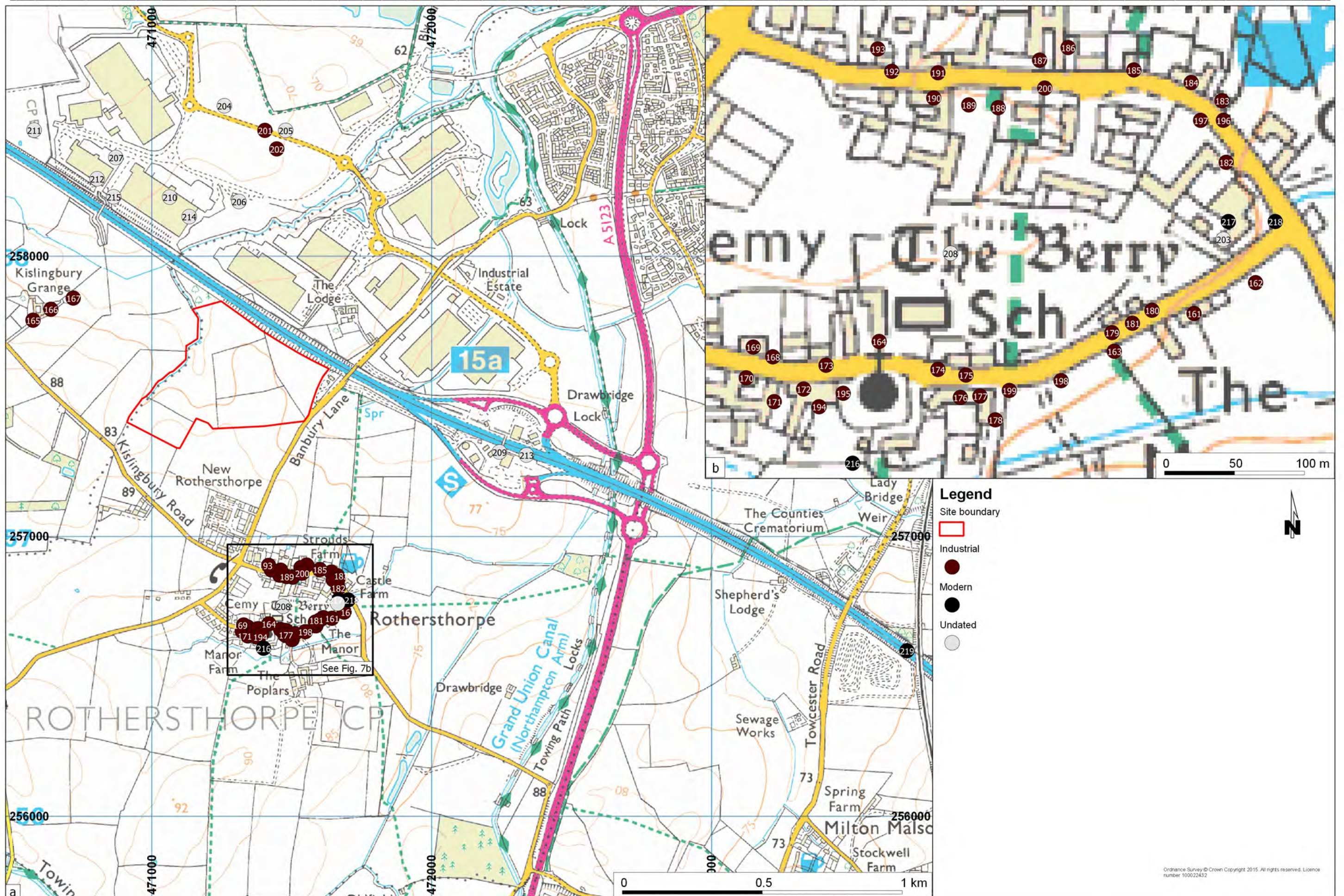


Figure 7: Industrial, Modern and Undated Historic Environment Record Sites



56843). There are also two boundary walls associated with the manor (**JMHS 135**: 1663/3/3 - MNN162980: 71380 56873; **JMHS 136**: 1663/3/4 - MNN162979: SP 71391 56865).

One of the Post-medieval farms is Lodge Farm, which consists of a farmhouse of 17<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 137**: 9569/1/1 - MNN136173: SP 71710 57770) and two barns of that date (**JMHS 138**: 9569/1/2 - MNN106773: SP 7170 5780; **JMHS 139**: 9569/1/3 - MNN106774: SP 7173 5780).

The Poplars House was originally a farmhouse dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with additional features from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 140**: 1663/9 - MNN169640: SP 7149 5689; **JMHS 141**: 1663/9/1 - MNN105236: SP71486 56881).

Two of the buildings recorded are Grade II Listed, the first is a mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century building that was re-roofed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with pantile instead of thatch (**JMHS 142**: 1663/0/19 - MNN105250: SP 71502 56648). An additional feature was a 17<sup>th</sup> century Chest Tomb of ironstone with massive ledge stone (**JMHS 1143**: 1663/1/4 - MNN105378: SP 71423 56638).

Aerial photographs show a number of features attributed to the Post-medieval period, including a possible quarry (**JMHS 144**: 8375 - MNN169641: SP 71613 57194; **JMHS 145**: 8375/0/1 - MNN129339: SP 7155 5719), possible terracing (**JMHS 146**: 1663/0/18 - MNN129362: SP 7124 5659) and a possible drainage feature (**JMHS 147**: 9657/0/1 - MNN129348: SP 7220 5796).

In addition, several Portable Antiques Scheme finds have been recorded as Post-medieval, including a base sherd of ironstone ware (**JMHS 148**: 1663/0/0 - MNN146302: SP 71 56). There were also several finds that had more limited information provided (**JMHS 149**: MNN151324: SP 71 56; **JMHS 150**: MNN151485: SP 71 56; **JMHS 151**: MNN154892: SP 71 56; **JMHS 152**: MNN156214: SP 71 56).

### **Imperial, Regency and Victorian** (Figures 6 to 7)

A number of listed structures are of an Imperial date (1704-1800). This includes Church Farm that consists of a farmhouse dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century that has undergone alterations in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (**JMHS 153**: 1663/8 - MNN169639: SP 71409 56694; **JMHS 154**: 1663/8/1 - MNN10524: SP 71406 56678). Associated with Poplars House is an outbuilding and brewhouse, which is a single building from the 18<sup>th</sup> century with 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations, split into two by a full height wall (**JMHS 155**: 1663/9/2 - MNN105237: SP 71501 56901). Stable and barns at Kirslingbury Grange date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, indicating that the farm site could be older (**JMHS 156**: 3496/1/2 - MNN105216: SP 70612 57818). There are two granary and cart sheds, both dated to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 157**: 3496/1/4 - MNN105217: SP 70646 57820; **JMHS 158**: 3496/1/6 - MNN105218: SP 70602 57786). Studley Cottage a listed building is an 18<sup>th</sup> century house with 20<sup>th</sup> century alteration (**JMHS 159**: 1663/0/20 - MNN105249: SP 71429 56608). The two medieval structures of timber and dwarf stone wall discussed

above appear to have a drainage ditch associated with them; however, this one was possibly 18<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 160**: 1663/0/27 - MNN115188: SP 71662 56772), thus indicating a long period of use.

Buildings that date to the Regency or Victorian periods (sometime collectively referred to as the Industrial period) also occur within the search area (Fig. 7). In the vicinity of the manor at Rothersthorpe there is a barn of a possible 19<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 161**: 1663/4/3 - MNN165864: SP 71644 56707) and boundary walls of a similar date (**JMHS 162**: 1663/4/4 - MNN162985: SP 71688 56729; **JMHS 163**: 1663/4/5 - MNN162984: SP 71587 56680). In Rothersthorpe a barn of a probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date was converted into a dwelling (**JMHS 164**: 1663/8/2 - MNN165873: SP 71419 56687). Kislingbury Grange is a structure of the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with later alterations (**JMHS 165**: 3496 - MNN161175; 3496/1 - MNN136068; 3496/1/1 - MNN105233: SP 70649 57817). The farmhouse is an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century building that underwent alterations during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition to the farmhouse, there is also a farm workers' cottage dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 166**: 3496/1/3 - MNN105234: SP 70662 57829). Also at this farm site there is one shelter shed, dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 167**: 3496/1/5 - MNN105215: SP 70732 57870).

Within in the settlement of Rothersthorpe, the majority of the buildings are recorded as buildings of historic and /or architectural significance and dated from 1800 to 1999 (**JMHS 168**: 1663/0/21 - MNN165880: SP 71343 56676; **JMHS 169**: 1663/0/22 - MNN165879: SP 71329 56683; **JMHS 170**: 1663/0/23 - MNN165878: SP 71324 56661; **JMHS 171**: 1663/0/24 - MNN165877: SP 71344 56644; **JMHS 172**: 1663/0/30 - MNN165876: SP 71365 56653; **JMHS 173**: 1663/0/31 - MNN 165874: SP 71381 56670; **JMHS 174**: 1663/0/32 - MNN165872: SP 71461 56667; **JMHS 175**: 1663/0/33 - MNN165871: SP 71481 56663; **JMHS 1176**: 1633/0/34 - MNN165870: SP 71477 56647; **JMHS 177**: 1663/0/35 - MNN165869: SP 71491 56648; **JMHS 1178**: 1663/0/36 - MNN165868: SP 71502 56631; **JMHS 179**: 1663/0/37 - MNN165867: SP 71588 56694; **JMHS 180**: 1663/0/38 - MNN165865: SP 71606 56704; **JMHS 181**: 1663/0/39 - MNN165866: SP 71600 56700; **JMHS 182**: 1663/0/40 - MNN165863: SP 71667 56815; **JMHS 183**: 1663/0/41 - MNN165862: SP 71664 56859; **JMHS 184**: 1663/0/42 - MNN165861: SP 71642 56872; **JMHS 185**: 1663/0/43 - MNN165860: SP 71601 56881; **JMHS 186**: 1663/0/44 - MNN165859: SP 71554 56897; **JMHS 187**: 1663/0/45 - MNN165858: SP 71533 56884; **JMHS 188**: 1663/0/46 - MNN165857: SP 71504 56854; **JMHS 189**: 1663/0/47 - MNN165856: SP 71483 56856; **JMHS 190**: 1663/0/48 - MNN165855: SP 71458 56861; **JMHS 191**: 1663/0/49 - MNN165854: SP 71461 56879; **JMHS 192**: 1663/0/50 - MNN165853: SP 71428 56880; **JMHS 193**: 1663/0/51 - MNN165852: SP 71418 56896; **JMHS 194**: 1663/10 - MNN169662: SP 71384 56645; **JMHS 195**: 1663/10/1 - MNN165875: SP 71388 56646).

Several of the boundary walls are recorded as being of significance and dated from 1800 to 1999 (**JMHS 196**: 1663/0/52 - MNN162987: SP 71665 56845; **JMHS 197**: 1663/0/53 - MNN162986: SP 71654 56845; **JMHS 198**: 1663/0/54 - MNN162983: SP 71549 56659; **JMHS 199**: 1663/0/55 -

MNN162982: SP 71512 56652; **JMHS 200**: 1663/0/56 - MNN162978: SP 71536 56872).

There is also an enclosed field system dated to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 201**: 6676 - MNN143571: SP 71479 58449) and associated field boundaries and postholes (**JMHS 202**: 6676/0/1 - MNN143570: SP 71479 58449).

#### **Undated** (Figure 7)

Several features are also recorded as undated, including gullies (**JMHS 203**: 1663/0/26 - MNN169634: SP 71665 56760; **JMHS 204**: 5092/0/7 - MNN140827: SP 71260 58537), ditches (**JMHS 205**: 5092/0/28 - MNN143569: SP 71479 58449; **JMHS 206**: 7277/06 - MNN143573: SP 71312 58195; **JMHS 207**: 8906/0/1 - MNN140821: SP 70872 58352). Also an enclosure consisting of a triangular earthwork, measuring 120m by 90m bounded by a ditch and inner bank measuring up to 2.5m deep by 1.5m high (**JMHS 208**: 1663/2/1 - MNN129359: SP 7147 5675). The enclosure also has a small length of stone walling on top of the bank, and a circular mound measuring 0.4m high in the southwest corner. There is also a site recorded, with limited information provided (**JMHS 209**: 6027 - MNN2219: SP 722 573; **JMHS 210**: 7217 - MNN168139: SP 7107 5820; **JMHS 211**: 8906 - MNN140825: SP 7058 5845; **JMHS 212**: 9688 - MNN142289: SP 7080 5826). Another enclosure is recorded; however, it is noted that it could be another dated enclosure already recorded (**JMHS 213**: 6027/0/1 - MNN32779: SP 722 573). A series of postholes are also recorded as undated, but they are identified as post-Roman as they cut across a Roman settlement (**JMHS 214**: 7217/0/1 - MNN168138: SP 7107 5820).

A large brick and stone field barn, which could be a building, is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map *c.* 1880 (**JMHS 215**: 9688/0/1 - MNN142288: SP 7080 5826).

#### **Modern** (Figure 7)

Several modern features within the village and the surrounding area have been recorded, including an aircraft crash memorial created by Sywell Aviation Museum (**JMHS 216**: 1663/1/5 - MNN37183: SP 714 566). Also recorded is a possible pet cemetery (**JMHS 217**: 1663/5 - MNN169636: SP 7169 5677) which contained shallow features with animal bones (**JMHS 218**: 1663/5/1 - MNN169635: SP 7169 5677). The M1 motorway was also recorded in the HER, with part of it running along the edge of the site (**JMHS 219**: 6948/1 - MNN14383: SP 73699 56591).

### **4.3 Cartographic Research** (Figures 8 to 13)

Several maps were analysed in regard to the historic nature of the location. The maps are dated from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. The maps showed the location to be a series of fields.

The earliest map examined is the 1779 map produced by Eyre (Fig. 8). The map shows Rothersthorpe as a church with additional buildings and surrounded by fields. The second map from the 18<sup>th</sup> century is Cary

(MAP3090) and is dated to 1787 (Fig. 9). The map shows Rothersthorpe as a church and a few buildings located to the immediate south of the site. Both maps show the area of the site as a field.



Figure 8: Eyre's map of 1779



Figure 9: Cary's map of 1787

The first 19<sup>th</sup> century map is an Inclosure map of Rothersthorpe from 1811 (MAP2872). The buildings are limited to within the village layout, with the site as a series of fields (Fig. 10).



The First Edition Ordnance Survey map from 1885 (Northants 51.NE, 44.15, 51.3) shows the layout of the Rothersthorpe, surrounded by fields (Fig. 11). In addition to this it shows New Rothersthorpe located to the northwest of Rothersthorpe. The site is marked as a series of fields.



Figure 10: Inclosure map of 1811

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map dated 1900 (Northants 44.15, 51.3) shows Rothersthorpe located to the southeast of the Banbury Road (fig. 12). It also shows a building to the south of Kislingbury Road. The proposed area is a series of fields. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map is dated 1927 (Northants 44.15, 51.3) and shows a similar arrangement to that on the Second Edition. This edition is used for the Borough Map of 1930 (MAP2095) (fig. 13).

A reproduction of an archived map from 1932 (Repro 1932) shows the names of the fields within the site. Two of the eastern fields use the name First and Second Blackhall. Names with black in their format often indicate areas of earlier settlement.



Figure 11: First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1884

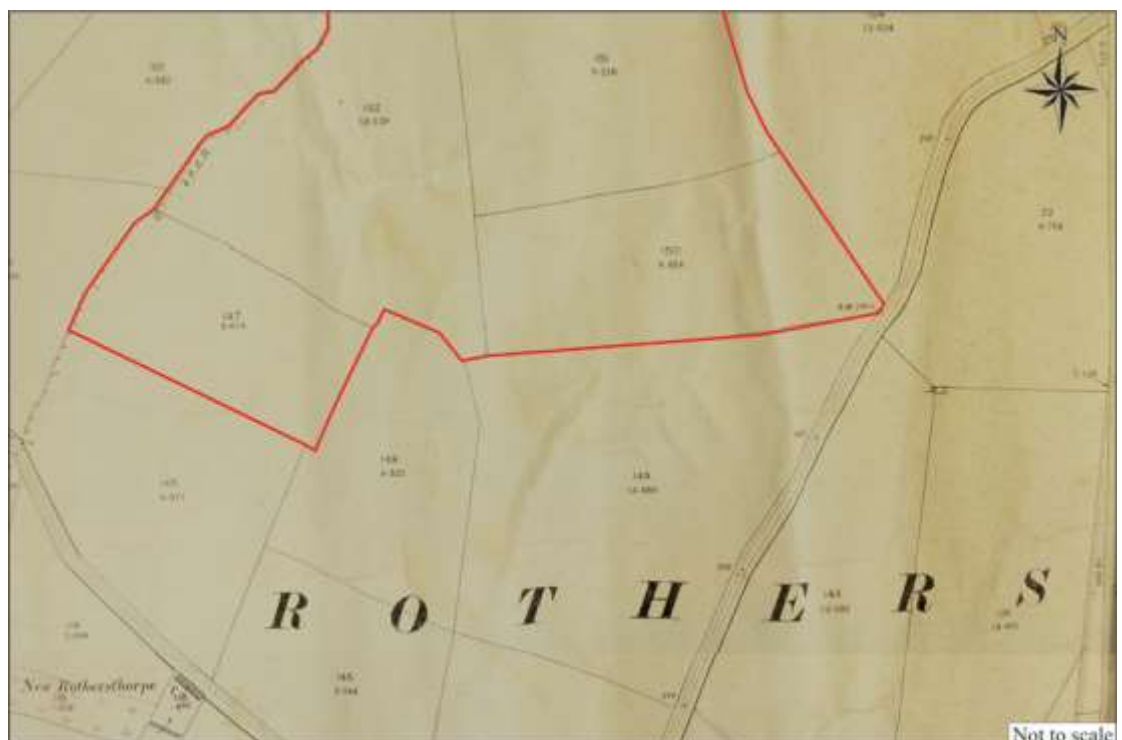


Figure 12: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map 1900



Figure 13: Borough map of 1930

#### 4.4 Aerial Photographs

The earliest aerial photographs examined are dated to 1944 (US/7PH/GP/LOC178). The photograph shows ridge and furrow within all the fields, with the exception of the northeast field. Also the field on the west side of the proposal site is heavily disturbed within the northeast part of the field. The photographs dated to 1946 only shows possible ridge and furrow in the north and south fields on the east side of the proposal site (RAF/3G/TUD/UK/118).

However, the photographs dated from 1947 show predominant ridge and furrow throughout the entire proposal site, particularly within the southwest field and the west field (RAF/CPE/UK/1926). There is a section within the west field that does not contain any ridge and furrow. The ridge and furrow are visible within photographs from 1948, but are faded and difficult to determine (RAF/CPE/UK/2546). The 1949 photographs show the same as the 1948 photographs, with the addition of a blank area within the centre of the middle field on the east side (RAF/541/341). There are a series of cropmarks surrounding the square, indicating that it is connected with farming activities at the time of the photograph. Similar layouts are seen in fields in the surrounding area in other photographs.

Photographs dated to 1953 show a continuation of the presence of ridge and furrow within the fields (RAF/82/758; RAF/82/786). The photographs also show activity within the west field and southeast field, which makes it difficult to identify the extent of the ridge and furrows within these fields. Within the middle field on the east side there is an area of north-south orientated ridge and furrow not visible in earlier photographs.



Photographs dated to 1963 show the ridge and furrow clearly within the west and southwest fields, but not in any of the other fields (RAF/543/2409). The photographs from 1965 (FSL/6565) and 1966 (FSL/6603(Z)) show the same as those of 1963 photographs.

No aerial photographs were available from 1966 to 1991, during which time the field boundary running north-south within the north part of the proposal site is removed. The aerial photographs dated from 1991 (OS/91261), 1992 (OS/92349), and 1996 (OS/96142) show the ridge and furrow that are visible on the ground at the present date at the proposal site, but being more prominent.

All the aerial photographs showed ridge and furrow within the fields in the surrounding area. There are no noticeable underlying cropmarks on these photographs.

#### 4.4 Site Visit



Plate 1: Surviving ridge and furrow

The proposed site consists of four fields. In the two most easterly fields the land has been ploughed so that there is no sign of any upstanding monuments. However, the two western fields that border the brook have extant earthwork ridge and furrow (Fig. 14, plates 1-5) running northwest to southeast (**JMHS 220**, 471103 257505) and northeast to southwest (**JMHS 221**, 471221 257513; **JMHS 222**, 471196 257732), with the remains of part of a significant headland running slightly off north to south (**JMHS 223**, 471219 257713). Northamptonshire policy on extant ridge and furrow is that they like to preserve the form of the landscape in line with English Heritage recommendations (Catchpole 2012).



Plate 2: Surviving ridge and furrow



Plate 3: Surviving ridge and furrow

A significant number of molehills were noted on various parts of the proposed site, which produced fragments of flint and chert. This does not normally occur in Jurassic bedrocks in Northamptonshire. The flint appeared to be affected by frost action and was unworked, it is assumed here that this material has been disturbed from the Oadby Member.

To the north any view of the proposed solar farm would be obscured by the motorway. The proposed development can be observed from New Rothersthorpe, but the old village is only visible from the site as a row of houses on the horizon.



Plate 4: Surviving ridge and furrow



Plate 5: Surviving ridge and furrow

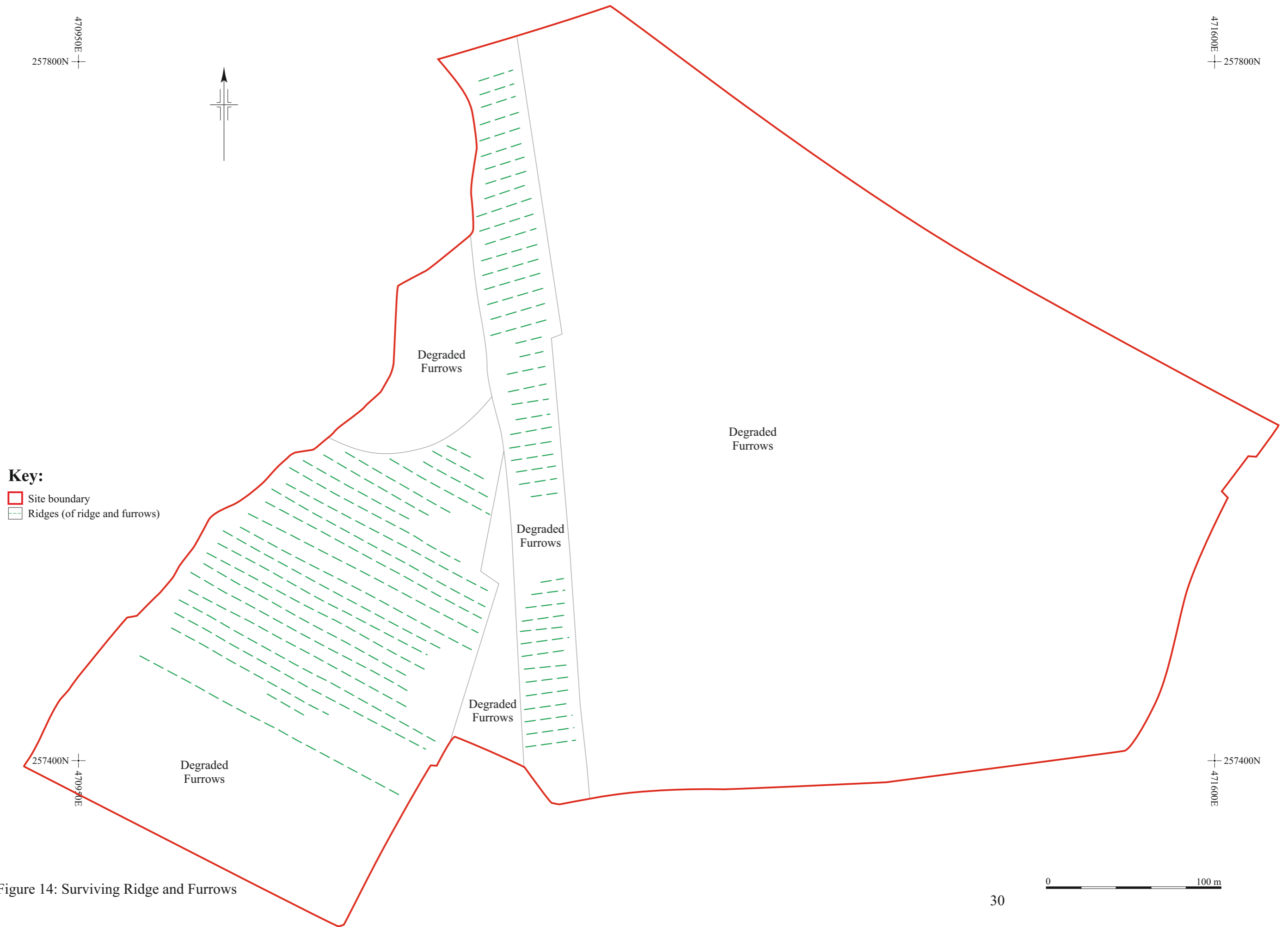


Figure 14: Surviving Ridge and Furrows



## **5 DISCUSSION**

The proposed development was mentioned in section 3. A discussion of the heritage data was discussed in section 4 (4.1 Historical, 4.2 Archaeological, 4.3 Cartographic, 4.4 Aerial Photography, and 4.5 Site Visit). Section 5.1 offers a simplified overview in a chronological overview.

### **5.1 The Landscape of the Search Area**

The landscape located in the search area shows considerable amounts of activity over a long period of time. There are indications of Neolithic and Bronze Age activities in the area to the north. There are areas of significant Iron Age and Roman activity at Pineham Barn, Pineham West, Watermill and Milton Ham. These settlements are located to the north of the proposal site on the north side of the M1 motorway. Early medieval activity appears sporadic in the area at present. In the latter part of the early medieval period there are indications that settlement has coalesced at Rothersthorpe. This settlement continues into the high medieval and post-medieval periods. Like most village settlements of a medieval date the area contains areas of open field agricultural practices. In the Industrial period in 1811 the open field system was reorganised with a closed field system.

### **5.2 The Archaeological Potential of the Proposal Area**

There is potential across the site as there are a number of significant archaeological sites that lie immediately to the north.

The HER records showed that there was one site identified within the boundaries of the development. This was a findspot of a Roman denarius of Mark Anthony (**JMHS 75**). The record indicates that the coin was found just inside the west border at the top of the area which has ridge and furrow. The closest record outside of the development area is Banbury Lane, which runs along the Eastern border of the site (**JMHS 116**).

Pineham Barn, the area of the Iron Age and Roman settlement is located within the search area to the north of the M1 which runs along the north edge of the development. It is possible, but as yet not demonstrated that outlying features of these deposits may be detected.

Within the surrounding fields, ten records were identified regarding medieval ridge and furrow. Medieval agricultural activity also shows up on the site (**JMHS 220-223**), which indicates that medieval, post-medieval and modern activity is concentrated outside the area of the proposals.

### **5.3 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains**

If any pre-medieval archaeological activity took place on the site it has been downgraded by agricultural activity. The agricultural medieval landscape has subsequently been downgraded by Inclosure, which has eroded the ridge and furrow in the east fields.

#### **5.4 The Impact of the Proposal on non-designated heritage assets**

A single Roman coin has been found on the edge of the proposal site (**JMHS 75**), which is a non-designated heritage asset.

The ridge and furrow across the area is listed as a non designated heritage asset (**JMHS 220-223**). The proposed plan of the solar farm has been designed to alleviate any degradation on the physical form of the landscape. In the areas where ridge and furrow survives it has been proposed that the solar arrays be set out in precast concrete blocks. The inverter stations are located in places where they will avoid the lines of ridge and furrow.

A number of buildings along the North Street, Rothersthorpe, are buildings recorded on the HER as structures of historical and architectural interest. There will be a slight visual impact from the rear of these buildings.

#### **5.5 The Impact of the Proposal on scheduled heritage assets**

There is one scheduled ancient monument (SAM) located in the search area. This designation means that the site is considered to be an archaeological site of national and in some cases international importance. Such sites are legally protected and can only be disturbed by legally sanctioned by the proper authorities (in this case English Heritage). This legal protection is provided under the “Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979”.

The scheduled ancient monument is located in the village, which is the Berry (**JMHS 88**). The Berry is a ring-work believed to be of a 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century origin. The site is not physically or visually impacted upon and lies almost 1km from the edge of the proposal site.

#### **5.6 The Impact of the Proposal on listed heritage assets**

A listed designation means that a building is considered to be of national or international importance. There are three ranks of designation that are I, II\* and II. The legal back-ground for designation is provided by the “*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*”. Any alteration or destruction has to be legally sanctioned by the proper authorities with a listed building consent.

There are two buildings that are listed that are located on the north side of North Street and thus there may be a slight visual impact. These are Poplars House (**JMHS 141**) and the outbuildings and Brewhouse located 15m northeast of Poplars House (**JMHS 155**). There are two listed buildings that are located on the south side of North Street, which are the Manor (**JMHS 132**) and the Dovecote at the Manor (**JMHS 134**).

None of the other listed buildings are close enough for there to be any impact.

## 5.7 The Impact of the Proposal on known burial sites

‘The *Burial Act 1857* makes the removal of buried human remains an offence unless a Home Office (now Ministry of Justice) licence, or in relevant circumstances, a faculty from the diocesan consistory court, has first been obtained’ (HO 2004).

Burials only become designated heritage assets if they are part of a listed cemetery structure in a churchyard, a burial in a church, or part of a scheduled monument like a long barrow, round barrow, a burial mound inside a later designated structure for example a hill-fort or are a secondary or satellite cemetery to a listed or scheduled structure. In all these cases it can be argued that the individual burial or cemetery is thus protected. In other cases where past burials have been or become located they are essentially non-designated heritage assets as their presence will become added to the Historic Environment Record. In any event burials can only be moved with the permission of the Ministry of Justice and should not be touched by building contractors.

Cremation burials have been identified to the north in the area of Pineham Barn, but none are known at present to impinge upon the proposal site.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

A Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out on a proposed solar farm of Kislingbury Road in Rothersthorpe located to the south of the M1 motorway near Northampton.

The search area has a significant amount of archaeology. Neolithic activity is sporadic but has been located to the north of the proposed site. The remains of a Bronze Age cemetery are also known in the search area. There are significant Iron Age and Roman settlements to the north, which are located in the valley of the River Nene to the north of the site in the vicinity where there is a confluence with the Wootton Brook. In this settlement there was evidence for the construction of a circular Roman temple. It must be stressed here that although these lie adjacent to the site there is as yet no evidence that settlement from these previously extended onto the site.

In the early medieval period the recognised activity is again sporadic. Towards the end of this period activity coalesces at Rothersthorpe which is focussed away from the proposal site. This village was located within an open field system, for which some ridge and furrow survives on the proposal site. There are no indications of settlement of this period on the proposal site. Settlement continues in the village through the medieval and into the post-medieval and modern times. The village contains the only scheduled ancient monument, listed buildings and a series of buildings that occur on the HER as buildings of historical or architectural significant that remain undesignated. On all of these there will be no impact or in one or two cases an extremely limited visual impact.

The key features recognised on the site are the survival of ridge and furrow across the western part of the site. The Northamptonshire Assistant Planning Archaeologist has expressed an opinion that in line with guidance from English Heritage (Catchpole 2012) they wish to preserve ridge and furrow earthworks. It has thus been proposed that in the areas of the ridge and furrow that the inverter stations avoid the earthworks and that the solar arrays and their cables are located in precast concrete structures. It is hoped that this will be satisfactory to alleviate the concerns of the Assistant Planning Archaeologist and preserve the surviving earthworks.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **7.1 Books and Documents**

Catchpole, T 2012 *Turning the plough*, London: English Heritage

CIfA 2014a *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, Reading: Institute of Field Archaeology

CIfA 2014b *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Investigation and recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*, Reading: Institute of Field Archaeology

English Heritage (EH) 2008a *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3 – Excavation*, London: English Heritage

English Heritage (EH) 2008b *Conservation principles: Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the Historic Environment*, London: English Heritage

English Heritage (EH) 2011a *Seeing the history in the view a method for assessing heritage significance within views*, Swindon: English Heritage

English Heritage (EH) 2011b *The setting of heritage assets*, Swindon: English Heritage

Highways Agency 2007 *Design manuals for roads and bridges (Volume II)*, London: Highways Agency

HO 2004 *Burial Law and Policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: the need for a sensitive and sustainable approach*, London: Home Office

Landscape Institute 2011 *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*



Landscape Institute and Institute of Environment Management and Assessment 2013 Guidelines for landscape and visual impact assessment, London: Routledge

NPPF 2012 National Planning Policy Framework, London: Department of Communities and Local Government

Thorn, F and Thorn, C 1979 The Domesday Book: Northamptonshire, Chichester: Phillimore

VCH 1937 A History of the County of Northampton: volume 4, London

## **7.2 Historic Maps**

MAP2647 1779 Eyre's Map of Northamptonshire

MAP3090 1787 Cary's Map of Northamptonshire

MAP2872 1811 Inclosure map of Rothersthorpe

Northants 44.15 FE1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Northants 51.NE FE1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Northants 51.3 FE1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Northants 44.15 SE1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Northants 51.3 SE1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Northants 44.15 SE1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Northants 51.3 SE1927 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map

MAP2095 1930 Borough Map of Rothersthorpe

Repro1932 1932 Reproduction of Archive Maps

## **7.3 Aerial Photographs**

US/7PH/GP/LOC178 Date: 18/04/1944

RAF/3G/TUD/UK/118 Date: 03/04/1946

RAF/CPE/UK/1926 Date: 16/01/1947

RAF/CPE/UK/2546 Date: 26/03/1948

RAF/541/341 Date: 15/08/1949

RAF/82/758 Date: 08/04/1953

RAF/82/786 Date: 20/05/1953

RAF/543/2409 Date: 16/09/1963

FSL/6565 Date: 25/10/1965

FSL/6603(Z) Date: 01/05/1966

OS/91261 Date: 20/09/1991

OS/96142 Date: 13/06/1992

OS/92349 Date: 13/06/1996

**7.3 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records**

| ID | Period               | Identifying Number   | X coordinate | Y coordinate | Description   |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 1  | Neolithic/Bronze Age | 7300 - MNN168116     | 471150       | 258200       | Neolithic/Bronze Age Activity. Early Neolithic to Bronze Age site.  |
| 2  | Neolithic/Bronze Age | 7300/0/0 - MNN140804 | 471150       | 258200       | Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Finds. Collection of flint tools and waste flakes within the area, indicating activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age period  |
| 3  | Neolithic/Bronze Age | 7621 - MNN138275     | 470880       | 258555       | Uncertain Neolithic and Bronze Age Activity. Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age site.   |
| 4  | Neolithic/Bronze Age | 7621/0/0 - MNN138272 | 470980       | 258430       | Unstratified Neolithic and Bronze Age Finds. Total of 35 worked flint artifacts, dated from early Neolithic to late Bronze Age, indicating prehistoric activity.  |
| 5  | Iron Age             | 5114/0/2 - MNN129346 | 472360       | 257697       | Iron Age Enclosure and Structural Features (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Series of features, including rectangular and circular ditches indicating a settlement. Iron Age pottery was excavated from at least one ditch. A fragment of polished stone axe was also recovered       |
| 6  | Prehistoric          | 195 - MNN160137      | 489000       | 293000       | The Jurassic Way. An important Prehistoric routeway connecting the North-East and South-West of Britain.  |
| 7  | Bronze Age           | 8865 - MNN140847     | 471342       | 258389       | Bronze Age Burial Site. Group of cremations on a hilltop.   |
| 8  | Bronze Age           | 8865/0/1 - MNN129390 | 471279       | 258460       | Probable Bronze Age Round Barrow. Circular ditch measuring 20.8m. The are inside the ditch was respected by Iron Age field systems. There was three pits inside the ditch, with no finds within them. It is suggested that it is the remains of a round barrow, even though there is no evidence. |
| 9  | Bronze Age           | 8865/1 - MNN140846   | 471367       | 258359       | Bronze Age Cremation Cemetery. Cremation cemetery dated from 2350BC to 701BC.   |
| 10 | Bronze Age           | 8865/1/1 - MNN140843 | 471364       | 258356       | Bronze Age Cremations. Seven human cremations with little pottery, different shaped pits no bigger than 0.3m in diameter by 0.06m deep.   |
| 11 | Bronze Age           | 8865/1/2 - MNN140844 | 471379       | 258356       | Possible Cemetery Boundary. Series of 21 postholes aligned North - South, immediately east of cremations 8865/1/1 - MNN140843. A narrow ditch ran parallel to the postholes. There was a gap wide enough for a person to walked through.  |
| 12 | Bronze Age           | 8865/1/3 - MNN140845 | 471351       | 258388       | Bronze Age Pits. Series of pits in close proximity to the cremation cemetery 8865/1 - MNN140843. Scorching of the natural, the presence of burnt stone and charcoal indicates that they were used for burning. There was also a large amount of early Bronze Age pottery gathered                 |



|    |                     |                       |        |        |  |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--|
|    |                     |                       |        |        | from a majority of the pits.   |
| 13 | Bronze Age/Iron Age | 8863 - MNN140850      | 471325 | 258489 | Possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Field System.  |
| 14 | Bronze Age/Iron Age | 8863/0/1 - MNN140849  | 471314 | 258487 | Possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Enclosure (E1). The enclosure consisted of narrow and shallow ditches measuring 0.45m wide by 0.09-0.20m deep and contained no finds. It was dated based on its stratigraphic relationship to other features. |
| 15 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/0 - MNN25109   | 471500 | 258500 | Unstratified Iron Age Pottery. Two Iron Age pot sherds   |
| 16 | Iron Age/Roman      | 5092-MNN1908          | 471340 | 258561 | Settlement, Middle Iron Age to Late Romano-British. Possible settlement identified during fieldwalking, aerial and geophysical surveying and pottery finds.  |
| 17 | Iron Age/Roman      | 5429-MNN6584          | 471000 | 257700 | Possible Iron Age & Romano-British Settlement. Possible settlement identified during fieldwalking, aerial and geophysical surveying and pottery finds.   |
| 18 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/1 - MNN140852  | 471336 | 258478 | Middle Iron Age Settlement Enclosure (E2). An area of high settlement activity. The enclosure ditch contained clear sequence of fills and recuts on the South and West side. The ditch measured 3.5m wide and 1.66m deep, forming a deep V-shaped cut.   |
| 19 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/3 - MNN28316   | 471359 | 258470 | Middle Iron Age Roundhouses (R1-6). A series of ring ditches and linear ditches identified as roundhouses and associated features. Iron Age pottery was recovered during excavation.   |
| 20 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/4 - MNN169657  | 471282 | 258534 | Middle Iron Age Enclosure (E3). An enclosure located to the North of E2 (5092/0/1 - MNN140852).  |
| 21 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/6 - MNN169658  | 471303 | 258482 | Middle Iron Age Enclosures (E4, E5 and E6). Three additional enclosures added to the the original settlement later.  |
| 22 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/15 - MNN140853 | 471219 | 258434 | Possible Middle Iron Age Field System. West of the settlement a large enclosed area contained a Iron Age ditch system.   |
| 23 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/16 - MNN140854 | 471375 | 258467 | Middle Iron Age Pits and Postholes. Clusters of pits and postholes throughout the settlement. Distribution indicates how the settlement was dived up.  |
| 24 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/10 - MNN143550 | 471254 | 258591 | Possible Iron Age Enclosure(s). A rectangular enclosure with associated ditches. The part that was excavated showed substantial ditches and produced Iron Age pottery.   |
| 25 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/27 - MNN143563 | 471340 | 258515 | Probable Iron Age Enclosure. Turminal of a curvilinear gully and substantial ditch measurin 6.8m wide. Contained Iron Age pottery.   |
| 26 | Iron Age            | 5092/017 - MNN143536  | 471364 | 258465 | Possible Iron Age Roundhouse. Clearly defined ring ditch measuring 16m in diameter.  |
| 27 | Iron Age            | 5092/0/12 - MNN140839 | 471315 | 258344 | Iron Age Pit Cluster. Series of 3 pits excavated. One was deep, with   |

|    |                   |                       |        |        |   |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---|
|    |                   |                       |        |        | steeply sloping sides and contained Iron Age pottery. The other two were shallower and had gently sloping sides. These contained Roman and Post-Medieval pottery.   |
| 28 | Prehistoric       | 5092/0/2 - MNN129389  | 471263 | 258547 | Possible Prehistoric Ditch or Natural Feature (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Linear ditch running parallel to 5092/0/5 and an additional linear ditch running at an angle. Excavation of the Western cropmark revealed it to be natural. The Eastern cropmark was a linear ditch containing Iron Age pottery.   |
| 29 | Prehistoric       | 5092/0/5 - MNN129388  | 471300 | 258550 | Possible Prehistoric Ditch or Natural Feature (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Linear ditch running parallel to 5092/0/2. Excavation revealed it to be a natural feature.   |
| 30 | Iron Age          | 5114 - MNN1923        | 472370 | 257690 | Probable Iron Age Settlement.   |
| 31 | Iron Age          | 7277/1/1 - MNN140805  | 471089 | 258148 | Late Iron Age Settlement Features. Series of ditches and additional features indicating the presence of an Iron Age settlement.   |
| 32 | Iron Age          | 7277/1/0 - MNN138277  | 471140 | 258260 | Unstratified Iron Age Pottery. Collection of Iron Age pottery sherds collected during fieldwalking.   |
| 33 | Prehistoric       | 1477/0/1 - MNN129341  | 471852 | 258188 | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Possible Prehistoric enclosure. Bases of several ditches were recorded within an area of cropmarks. The most substantial was 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. Charcoal, burnt clay flecks and animal bone were found within the filling. There was no dating evidence recovered. Cropmarks of possible enclosure recorded. Worked flints and early/middle Saxon pottery was recovered during an evaluation. |
| 34 | Roman             | 5092/0/12 - MNN140839 | 471315 | 258344 | Iron Age Pit Cluster. A shallow pit with gently sloping sides which contained Roman   |
| 35 | Prehistoric/Roman | 1477-MNN4136          | 471880 | 258082 | Possible Prehistoric/Romano-British Settlement.   |
| 36 | Roman             | 1477/0/2-MNN20470     | 471900 | 258000 | Possible Romano-British Ditches. Several Roman ditches identified during fieldwalking, along Rothersthorpe Road. Sherds of Roman pottery and prehistoric worked flint was recovered.  |
| 37 | Roman             | 1477/0/3-MNN31570     | 471920 | 257940 | Romano-British features. Additional Roman features were identified during geophysical surveying and observation of groundworks.   |
| 38 | Iron Age/Roman    | 7277-MNN168143        | 471130 | 258183 | Late Iron Age & Romano-British Settlement. A 2nd century BC to 4th century AD settlement  |
| 39 | Iron Age/Roman    | 7277/1-MNN168118      | 471134 | 258188 | Possible Late Iron Age to Late Romano-British Farmstead.  |
| 40 | Iron Age/Roman    | 7277/1/2-MNN143582    | 471047 | 258188 | Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British Enclosure. A large enclosure with a ditches to the North measuring 1.5m wide by 0.51m deep and West measuring 3.1m wide by 1.31m deep. Both ditches had been re-cut  |

|    |                |                     |        |        |   |
|----|----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---|
|    |                |                     |        |        | several times. Contained sherds of 1st and 2nd century pottery.   |
| 41 | Roman          | 7277/1/3-MNN168120  | 471081 | 258160 | Possible Early Romano-British Double-ditched enclosure. The inner ditch measured 5m wide by at least 0.6m deep with a symmetrical shape and slightly concave base. A larger square shaped outer ditch with an entrance on the North-east side. No finds were recovered. |
| 42 | Roman          | 7277/1/6-MNN168125  | 471151 | 258175 | Romano-British Enclosure. Large rectangular enclosure with an opening to the south.   |
| 43 | Roman          | 7277/1/8-MNN168127  | 471150 | 258221 | Romano-British Enclosure. Small roughly rectangular enclosure.  |
| 44 | Roman          | 7277/1/9-MNN168128  | 471117 | 258221 | Romano-British Enclosure. Small roughly rectangular enclosure with a possible subsidiary enclosure on the north side  |
| 45 | Roman          | 7277/1/13-MNN168135 | 471146 | 258176 | Possible Late Romano-British Stock Enclosures. series of small square and rectangular enclosures in a grid pattern. Possibly used as stock enclosures.  |
| 46 | Roman          | 7277/1/12-MNN168133 | 471100 | 258200 | Romano-British Ditches, Gullies, Pits & Postholes. Two groups of 3 gullies intercutting each other. Series of pits and postholes throughout the enclosure. All dated from the 1st to 3rd century AD.  |
| 47 | Roman          | 7277/1/5-MNN168122  | 471164 | 258187 | Possible Early Roman-British Ditch(es). Large ditch with a possible opening in the middle, located near the centre of the enclosure.  |
| 48 | Roman          | 7277/1/4-MNN168121  | 471080 | 258170 | Early Romano-British Roundhouse. Several overlapping roundhouses, demonstrating different phases of activity.   |
| 49 | Roman          | 7277/1/7-MNN168126  | 471144 | 258184 | Romano-British Roundhouse. A roundhouse measuring 14m in diameter with two internal postholes and the entrance on the east side.  |
| 50 | Roman          | 7277/1/10-MNN168129 | 471110 | 258240 | Romano-British Malting Oven. T-shaped malting oven, located immediately north of the enclosure. Surrounded by a series of postholes indicating it was covered by a shelter.   |
| 51 | Roman          | 7277/1/11-MNN168131 | 471081 | 258113 | Romano-British Cremation Burials. Two cremation burials dated to 1st and 2nd century BC. Both included luxury items, Roman finewares and conical glass jugs.  |
| 52 | Iron Age/Roman | 7277/0/7-MNN168463  | 471019 | 258246 | Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British Enclosure with Roundhouses. Enclosure was formed by a substantial ditch on the North and East side. Two ring ditches inside the enclosure, probable roundhouses  |
| 53 | Roman          | 7277/0/2-MNN143577  | 471074 | 258240 | Possible Romano-British Roundhouse. Group of four postholes and a small gully, undisturbed by any large ditches. The gully appears to curve round the postholes.  |
| 54 | Iron Age/Roman | 7277/0/9-MNN169659  | 471234 | 258166 | Probable Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British Roundhouse. Ring-ditch with south-west facing entrance, which produce a large amount of pottery.  |
| 55 | Roman          | 7277/0/5-MNN143583  | 471149 | 258061 | Possible Romano-British Boundary Ditch. Large boundary ditch  |



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|----|----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---|
|    |                |                     |        |        | measuring 1.5m wide by 0.5m deep.   |
| 56 | Roman          | 7277/0/1-MNN143576  | 471072 | 258244 | Romano-British Ditches & Gullies. Series of 11 ditches and 2 gullies. Earliest was a gully. The rest varied in size from 1.2m to 2.69m wide and from 0.44m to 1.34m deep. All contained 1st to 2nd century pottery.   |
| 57 | Roman          | 7277/0/4-MNN143581  | 471126 | 258151 | Romano-British occupation debris. Layer of grey-brown silt sealing the ditches, measuring 0.3m thick and 3.6m wide. Deposit contained charcoal, bone, ceramic building material and sub-angular fragments of limestone and ironstone. Measured  |
| 58 | Roman          | 7277/0/8-MNN168464  | 471040 | 258250 | Possible Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British Cremations. Two possible open cremations found North-east of enclosure. Assumed to be contemporary with the enclosure.  |
| 59 | Roman          | 7277/0/10-MNN168132 | 471042 | 258176 | Romano-British Cremation Burial. Cremation burial located North-west of enclosure. Deposited in earthenware urn. /dated 1st to 2nd century.   |
| 60 | Iron Age/Roman | 7277/3-MNN168134    | 471024 | 258190 | Late Iron Age & Romano-British Field System.  |
| 61 | Iron Age       | 7277/3/1-MNN168465  | 471033 | 258295 | Late Iron Age Field Boundaries. Series of large fields that contained an area of concentrated stone, possibly a flattened field cairn.  |
| 62 | Roman          | 7277/3/2-MNN168123  | 471185 | 258237 | Probable Early Romano-British Field Boundaries. Dated 1st century AD, several small boundary ditches with a cluster of postholes. Probable marked outlying fields or paddocks.  |
| 63 | Roman          | 7277/3/3-MNN168466  | 471051 | 258290 | Early Romano-British Field Boundaries. Three East-West running ditches and one North-South running ditch. Overlay earlier field boundaries.   |
| 64 | Roman          | 7277/3/4-MNN168124  | 471025 | 258211 | Probable Early Romano-British Field Boundaries. Several ditches extending South and West provided different sized fields, indicating a change in farming from arable to livestock.  |
| 65 | Roman          | 7277/3/5-MNN169660  | 471121 | 258088 | Probable Early Romano-British Field Boundaries. Several ditches extending South and West provided different sized fields, indicating a change in farming from arable to livestock.  |
| 66 | Roman          | 7277/4-MNN168136    | 471125 | 258152 | Possible Romano-British Shrine.   |
| 67 | Roman          | 7277/4/1-MNN168130  | 471125 | 258152 | Romano-British Building. Building measuring 14m in diameter. Probable made of timber supported on low, stone footing. Entrance on the East side with a spread of pebbles and small cobbles. Possible tile roof. Appears to be a Roman shrine that was demolished or abandoned by the 3rd century. |
| 68 | Roman          | 7277/3/6-MNN169661  | 471182 | 258126 | Romano-British Pit. Substantial pit containing large amounts of Roman pottery, animal bone and three coins dated from mid 3rd to 4th century.   |
| 69 | Roman          | 7277/0/3-MNN143578  | 471124 | 258151 | Romano-British Ditches. Series of ditches and gullies containing Roman  |

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|    |                |                     |        |        | Pottery dated from 1st to 4th century.   |
| 70 | Roman          | 6611-MNN168145      | 470686 | 258496 | Uncertain Romano-British Activity, Possibly Agricultural.  |
| 71 | Roman          | 7277/2/0-MNN168121  | 471100 | 258200 | Pottery Production Debris. Fragments of kiln bars and plates.  |
| 72 | Roman          | 1477/0/0-MNN143532  | 471490 | 257890 | Unstratified Romano-British Pottery.   |
| 73 | Roman          | 5492/0/0-MNN25401   | 471000 | 257700 | Unstratified Romano-British (& Possible Iron Age) Pot sherds.  |
| 74 | Roman          | 6611/0/0-MNN138270  | 471030 | 258360 | Unstratified Romano-British Finds. 1st to 3rd century pottery sherds and Roman tile fragments.   |
| 75 | Roman          | 5429/0/0-MNN116355  | 471150 | 257690 | Unstratified Romano-British Coin. Much worn legionary denarius Mark Anthony coin.  |
| 76 | Roman          | 9787-MNN168469      | 471225 | 256771 | Probable Romano-British Activity   |
| 77 | Roman          | 9787/0/0-MNN145907  | 471000 | 256000 | Unstratified Romano-British Finds. Roman ring with three transvers mouldings and several sherds of Roman pottery.  |
| 78 | Roman          | MNN151484           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot   |
| 79 | Roman          | MNN155466           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot   |
| 80 | Early Medieval | 9461-MNN136073      | 471800 | 256600 | Possible Early Middle Saxon Settlement.  |
| 81 | Early Medieval | 7620-MNN138280      | 471100 | 258250 | Possible Early Saxon Burial Site   |
| 82 | Early Medieval | 7620/0/1-MNN168137  | 471100 | 258250 | Possible Former Early Saxon Grave, Ploughed Out. An ironspear head and iron shield boss were recovered during metal detecting. It is suggested that they came from a shallow Early Medieval burial that has been ploughed out. |
| 83 | Early Medieval | 6863-MNN143534      | 471890 | 258220 | Possible Saxon Activity  |
| 84 | Early Medieval | 6836/0/0-MNN143533  | 471890 | 258220 | Unstratified Saxon Pottery. 2-3 sherds of Saxon pottery.   |
| 85 | Early Medieval | 7620/0/0-MNN138279  | 471045 | 258335 | Unstratified Middle Saxon Pottery. Two sherds of Ipswich ware.   |
| 86 | Early Medieval | MNN156200           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot   |
| 87 | Early Medieval | 1663/0/5-MNN27039   | 471440 | 256700 | Middle/Late Saxon Ditches. 9th to 10th century ditch was recorded during groundworks in Rothersthorpe  |
| 88 | Early Medieval | 1663/2-MNN15031     | 471537 | 256725 | The Berry (Possible Late Saxon & Medieval Ringwork). Limited information is known. Possible defensive ringwork surrounding an area of buildings. It later formed part of a manorial complex.                                   |
| 89 | Early Medieval | 1663/2/2-MNN20730   | 471490 | 256698 | Circular Mound within The Berry. Small circular mound up to 0.4m high with a hole in the centre.   |
| 90 | Early Medieval | 8375//0/2-MNN129340 | 471670 | 257180 | Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation).  |
| 91 | Early Medieval | 1663-MNN4240        | 471521 | 256678 | Rothersthorpe. Village of Rothersthorpe, first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book. Maps show a gradual increase in size and then it shifts   |

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|-----|----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---|
|     |                |                     |        |        | location after the 18th Century.  |
| 92  | Early Medieval | 1663/0/1-MNN129349  | 471400 | 256500 | Probable Medieval Hollow Way (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Medieval Hollow Way running along the line of the original main street within the village of Rothersthorpe  |
| 93  | Early Medieval | 1663/0/2-MNN129360  | 471360 | 256860 | Probable Medieval Hollow Way (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Medieval Hollow Way joining Church Steert and North Street within the village of Rothersthorpe  |
| 94  | Early Medieval | 1663/0/3-MNN129361  | 471320 | 256730 | Probable Medieval Hollow Way (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Medieval Hollow Way joining Church Steert and North Street within the village of Rothersthorpe  |
| 95  | High Medieval  | 1663/1-MNN9050      | 471410 | 256640 | Church of St. Peter & St. Paul, Rothersthorpe.  |
| 96  | High Medieval  | 1663/1/1-MNN105377  | 471422 | 256648 | Church of St. Peter & St. Paul. Listed Building, Grade II*. 13th or 14th century church. Assumed to be a surviving feature of the original town of Rothersthorpe  |
| 97  | High Medieval  | 1663/1/3-MNN20728   | 471420 | 256640 | Possible Cross Base within Churchyard.  |
| 98  | High Medieval  | 1663/1/2-MNN27042   | 471421 | 256648 | Possible Medieval Churchyard Cross. Found in 1869 during the demolition of a barn.  |
| 99  | High Medieval  | 1663/0/4-MNN20718   | 471431 | 256618 | Medieval Cross Base (Not In Situ). Found in a garden  |
| 100 | High Medieval  | 1663/0/11-MNN16962  | 471697 | 256772 | Medieval Building. Foundations were recorded for building dated from 13th to 15th century. The walls measured 0.6m wide. A posthole was set in the corner at an angle with an unknown purpose. Three sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery was recovered |
| 101 | High Medieval  | 1663/0/29-MNN169631 | 471694 | 256760 | Probable Medieval Beam Slot Structure. Two perpendicular features, measuring 0.2m wide and cut into the natural with vertical sides.  |
| 102 | High Medieval  | 1663/0/25-MNN169633 | 471679 | 256747 | Possible Medieval Drain. Possible drainage ditch measuring 0.28m wide by 0.40m deep. Contained two sherds of Medieval pottery and a fragment of animal bone.  |
| 103 | High Medieval  | 1663/0/28-MNN169630 | 471702 | 256771 | Probable Medieval Pits. Series of inter-cutting pits running parallel to foundation trench. Consists of a flat base at a depth of 0.5m and contained several sherds of shelly coarseware pottery.   |
| 104 | Medieval       | 6502-MNN7086        | 471000 | 257000 | Open Field System, Rothersthorpe. Area of common fields that were used prior to an Act of Parliament in 1810  |
| 105 | Medieval       | 5177/0/30-MNN143565 | 471130 | 258183 | Medieval Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.  |
| 106 | Medieval       | 6502/0/10-MNN169628 | 471606 | 256787 | Possible Medieval Ridge & Furrow Cultivation. Possible area of ridge and furrow.  |
| 107 | Medieval       | 6502/0/4-MNN133021  | 471089 | 256464 | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.   |



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| 108 | Medieval | 6502/0/5-MNN133022  | 471206 | 256897 | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.                   |
| 109 | Medieval | 6502/0/6-MNN133023  | 471572 | 257202 | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.                   |
| 110 | Medieval | 6502/0/7-MNN133024  | 471801 | 256942 | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.                   |
| 111 | Medieval | 6581/0/16-MNN133806 | 470767 | 257175 | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.                   |
| 112 | Medieval | 6581/0/2-MNN133030  | 470442 | 257869 | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.                   |
| 113 | Medieval | 6581/0/3-MNN133031  | 470837 | 257808 | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.                   |
| 114 | Medieval | 9068/0/3-MNN133804  | 472130 | 258000 | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow. Surviving area of ridge and furrow.                   |
| 115 | Medieval | 6581/0/18-MNN29607  | 470800 | 257120 | Probable Parish Boundary Ditch. Ditch following the line of the Parish Boundary                                 |
| 116 | Medieval | 8418/1-MNN115963    | 470807 | 256639 | Banbury Lane. Identified as a Drove Road from 1066 to 1749. Main road route from 1750 to 1999                   |
| 117 | Medieval | 1663/4/2-MNN129358  | 471640 | 256630 | Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Fishpond (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Could be of earlier date. |
| 118 | Medieval | 1663/1/0-MNN20727   | 471420 | 256640 | Medieval Floor Tile   |
| 119 | Medieval | 4864-MNN168147      | 471190 | 258080 | Possible Medieval Industrial Activity   |
| 120 | Medieval | 4864/0/0-MNN138286  | 471190 | 258080 | Possible Medieval Slag Scatter. Concentration of slag, but no evidence of a furnace was found.                  |
| 121 | Medieval | 1663/0/0-MNN20720   | 471501 | 256859 | Unstratified Medieval Finds. Sherd of 11th/12th century pottery   |
| 122 | Medieval | 5177/0/0-MNN138282  | 471110 | 258120 | Unstratified Medieval Find Scatter. Probable the result of ploughing.   |
| 123 | Medieval | 1663/4-MNN169638    | 471670 | 256684 | Manor Farm (& Possible Medieval Manor Site).  |
| 124 | Medieval | MNN148531           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot  |
| 125 | Medieval | MNN151261           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot  |
| 126 | Medieval | MNN151316           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot  |
| 127 | Medieval | MNN151322           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot  |
| 128 | Medieval | MNN151330           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot  |
| 129 | Medieval | MNN155465           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot  |
| 130 | Medieval | MNN156201           | 472000 | 257000 | PAS Findspot  |
| 131 | Medieval | MNN156211           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot  |

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| 132 | Post Medieval | 1663/4/1-MNN105235  | 471620 | 256680 | The Manor & attached outbuilding. Listed Building, Grade II*. Formerly a mid/late 17th century farmhouse with 19th and 20th century alterations.                               |
| 133 | Post Medieval | 1663/3/1-MNN105238  | 471430 | 256860 | Manor House, No.1 North Street. Listed Building, Grade II. Early 18th century building with 20th century alterations.  |
| 134 | Post Medieval | 1663/3/2-MNN105239  | 471400 | 256840 | Dovecote at Manor House. Listed Building, Grade II. Probably 17th Century and was restored in 19th century. Circular, measuring 20ft in diameter with over 900 roostings       |
| 135 | Post Medieval | 1663/3/3-MNN162980  | 471380 | 256873 | Boundary Wall, The Manor, North Street.  |
| 136 | Post Medieval | 1663/3/4-MNN162979  | 471391 | 256865 | Boundary Wall, The Manor, North Street.  |
| 137 | Post Medieval | 9569/1/1-MNN136173  | 471710 | 257770 | The Lodge. 17th century farmhouse at Lodge Farm.   |
| 138 | Post Medieval | 9569/1/2-MNN106773  | 471700 | 257800 | West Barn, The Lodge. Listed Building, Grade II. Tall 17th century barn at Lodge Farm. Squared rubble, corrugated iron roofing. 5 bays, stone coping to side elevation gables. |
| 139 | Post Medieval | 9569/1/3-MNN106774  | 471730 | 257800 | East Barn, The Lodge. Listed Building, Grade II. 17th century barn at Lodge Farm. Squared rubble, corrugated iron roofing. 5 bays, stone coping to side elevation gables.      |
| 140 | Post Medieval | 1663/9-MNN169640    | 471490 | 256890 | Post Medieval/Modern Farm.   |
| 141 | Post Medieval | 1663/9/1-MNN105236  | 471480 | 256880 | Poplars House. Listed Building, Grade II*. Former farmhouse from the 17th century with alteration from the 18th and 19th century.  |
| 142 | Post Medieval | 1663/0/19-MNN105250 | 471502 | 256648 | No.26A Church Street. Listed Building, Grade II. Mid/Late 17th century house. Re-roofed and pitch altered in 20th century after thatch was removed.                            |
| 143 | Post Medieval | 1663/1/4-MNN105378  | 471423 | 256638 | Chest Tomb c.1m East of the south Chancel Chapel of Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Listed Building, Grade II. 17th century massive ledger stone chest tomb.                 |
| 144 | Post Medieval | 8375-MNN169641      | 471613 | 257194 | Possible Post Medieval Industrial Activity.  |
| 145 | Post Medieval | 8375/0/3-MNN129339  | 471550 | 257190 | Post Medieval Quarry (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Earthworks in field north of Rothersthorpe.  |
| 146 | Post Medieval | 1663/0/18-MNN129362 | 471240 | 256590 | Possible Post Medieval Terracing (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation).  |
| 147 | Post Medieval | 9657/0/1-MNN129348  | 472200 | 257960 | Post Medieval Drainage Features (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation).   |
| 148 | Post Medieval | 1663/0/0-MNN146302  | 471000 | 256000 | Unstratified Post Medieval Find. Base shard of ironstone ware.   |
| 149 | Post Medieval | MNN151324           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot   |
| 150 | Post Medieval | MNN151485           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot   |

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| 151 | Post Medieval | MNN154892           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot   |
| 152 | Post Medieval | MNN156214           | 471000 | 256000 | PAS Findspot   |
| 153 | Imperial      | 1663/-MNN169639     | 471406 | 256694 | Church Farm. Post medieval farm  |
| 154 | Imperial      | 1663/8/1-MNN10524   | 471400 | 256670 | No.33 Church Street (Church Farmhouse). Listed Building, Grade II. Mid 18th century building with 19th and 20th century alterations.   |
| 155 | Imperial      | 1663/9/2-MNN105237  | 471500 | 256900 | Outbuilding and brewhouse c.15m north east of Poplars House. Listed Building, Grade II. 18th century thatched building divided into two.   |
| 156 | Imperial      | 3496/1/2-MNN105216  | 470600 | 257820 | Barn and Stable at Kislingbury Grange. Listed Building, Grade II. 18th century barn and stable. Stable has original stalls.  |
| 157 | Imperial      | 3496/1/4-MNN105217  | 471630 | 257800 | Granary Adjacent to Farmworkers Cottage at Kislingbury Grange. Listed Building, Grade II. Early/Mid 19th century building.   |
| 158 | Imperial      | 3496/1/6-MNN105218  | 470600 | 257780 | Granary c. 60m south east of Kislingbury Grange. Listed Building, Grade II. Early 19th century building.   |
| 159 | Imperial      | 1663/0/20-MNN105249 | 471429 | 256608 | No.20 Church Street (Studleigh Cottage). Listed Building, Grade II. 18th century cottage with 20th century alterations.  |
| 160 | Imperial      | 1663/0/27-MNN115188 | 471662 | 256772 | Possible Late Medieval/Post Medieval Drain. Ditch or gully, up to 0.3m deep running north-east by south-west. Possibly associated with 18th century barn. Appears to be a drainage ditch for farm. |
| 161 | Industrial    | 1663/4/3-MNN165864  | 471644 | 256707 | Possible Barn at The Manor, Church Street.   |
| 162 | Industrial    | 1663/4/4-MNN162985  | 471688 | 256729 | Boundary wall, The Manor.  |
| 163 | Industrial    | 1663/4/5-MNN162984  | 471587 | 256680 | Boundary wall, The Manor.  |
| 164 | Industrial    | 1663/8/2-MNN165873  | 471419 | 256687 | No.35 Church Street. Possible 19th century barn converted into a dwelling.   |
| 165 | Industrial    | 3496-MNN161175      | 470600 | 257800 | Post Medieval/Modern Agricultural Activity.  |
| 166 | Industrial    | 3496/1/3-MNN105234  | 470640 | 257810 | Farmworkers Cottage at Kislingbury Grange. Listed Building, Grade II. Early 19th century cottage   |
| 167 | Industrial    | 3496/1/5-MNN105215  | 470720 | 257850 | Shelter Shed c.60m east of farmworkers cottage at Kislingbury Grange. Listed Building, Grade II. Late 18th century shelter shed.   |
| 168 | Industrial    | 1663/0/21-MNN165880 | 471343 | 256676 | No.23 Church Street.   |
| 169 | Industrial    | 1663/0/22-MNN165879 | 471329 | 256683 | No.21 Church Street  |
| 170 | Industrial    | 1663/0/23-MNN165878 | 471324 | 256661 | No.16c Church Street   |
| 171 | Industrial    | 1663/0/24-MNN165877 | 471344 | 256644 | No.18a Church Street   |
| 172 | Industrial    | 1663/0/30-MNN165876 | 471365 | 256653 | No.18b Church Street   |
| 173 | Industrial    | 1663/0/31-MNN165874 | 471381 | 256670 | No.29 & 31 Church Street   |
| 174 | Industrial    | 1663/0/32-MNN165872 | 471461 | 256667 | No.37 Church Street  |



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| 175 | Industrial | 1663/0/33-MNN165871 | 471481 | 256663 | No.39 Church Street   |
| 176 | Industrial | 1663/0/34-MNN165870 | 471477 | 256647 | No.24a Church Street  |
| 177 | Industrial | 1663/0/35-MNN165869 | 471491 | 256648 | No.26 Church Street   |
| 178 | Industrial | 1663/0/36-MNN165868 | 471502 | 256631 | No.1 The Lane   |
| 179 | Industrial | 1663/0/37-MNN165867 | 471588 | 256694 | No.57 Church Street   |
| 180 | Industrial | 1663/0/38-MNN165865 | 471606 | 256704 | No.61 Church Street   |
| 181 | Industrial | 1663/0/39-MNN165866 | 471600 | 256700 | Outbuilding at No.61 Church Street  |
| 182 | Industrial | 1663/0/40-MNN165863 | 471667 | 256815 | No.35 North Street  |
| 183 | Industrial | 1663/0/41-MNN165862 | 471664 | 256859 | No.34 North Street  |
| 184 | Industrial | 1663/0/42-MNN165861 | 471642 | 256872 | No.32 North Street  |
| 185 | Industrial | 1663/0/43-MNN165860 | 471601 | 256881 | No.28 North Street  |
| 186 | Industrial | 1663/0/44-MNN165859 | 471554 | 256897 | Buildings at Strouds Farm, Church Street  |
| 187 | Industrial | 1633/0/45-MNN165858 | 471533 | 256884 | No.16 North Street  |
| 188 | Industrial | 1663/0/46-MNN165857 | 471504 | 256854 | No.1 North Street   |
| 189 | Industrial | 1663/0/47-MNN165856 | 471483 | 256856 | No.87 North Street  |
| 190 | Industrial | 1663/0/48-MNN165855 | 471458 | 256861 | Possible Outbuilding at No3 North Street  |
| 191 | Industrial | 1663/0/49-MNN165854 | 471461 | 256879 | Possible House West of No.12 North Street   |
| 192 | Industrial | 1663/0/50-MNN165853 | 471428 | 256880 | No.4 North Street   |
| 193 | Industrial | 1663/0/51-MNN165852 | 471418 | 256896 | No.2 North Street   |
| 194 | Industrial | 1663/10-MNN169662   | 471384 | 256645 | The Old Rectory, Church Street  |
| 195 | Industrial | 1663/10/1-MNN165875 | 471388 | 256646 | The Old Rectory, Church Street  |
| 196 | Industrial | 1663/0/52-MNN162987 | 471665 | 256845 | Boundary Wall, North-East side of North Street.   |
| 197 | Industrial | 1663/0/53-MNN162986 | 471654 | 256845 | Boundary Wall, South-West side of North Street  |
| 198 | Industrial | 1663/0/54-MNN162983 | 471549 | 256659 | Boundary Wall, South side of Church Street  |
| 199 | Industrial | 1663/0/55-MNN162982 | 471512 | 256652 | Boundary Wall, South side of Church Street  |
| 200 | Industrial | 1663/0/56-MNN162975 | 471536 | 256872 | Boundary Wall, North side of North Street   |
| 201 | Industrial | 6676-MNN143571      | 471479 | 258449 | Post Medieval Enclosed Field System.  |
| 202 | Industrial | 6676/0/1-MNN143570  | 471479 | 258449 | Post Medieval Field Boundary. Cultivation furrows, ditch and postholes of a post medieval field boundary. |
| 203 | Undated    | 1663/0/26-MNN169634 | 471665 | 256760 | Undated Gully.  |
| 204 | Undated    | 5092/0/7-MNN140827  | 471260 | 258537 | Undated Gully. Possibly Iron Age to Roman in date   |
| 205 | Undated    | 5092/0/28-MNN143569 | 471479 | 258449 | Undated Ditch & Gully. One ditch and two gullies, orientated  |

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|     |          |                    |        |        | Northwest- Southeast  |
| 206 | Undated  | 7277/0/6-MNN143573 | 471312 | 258195 | Undated Ditch. Ditch running north-south  |
| 207 | Undated  | 8906/0/1-MNN140821 | 470872 | 258352 | Possible undated features. Two linear features.   |
| 208 | Undated  | 1663/2/1-MNN129359 | 471470 | 256750 | Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation). Appears to be a Medieval defensive ringwork. |
| 209 | Undated  | 6027-MNN2219       | 472200 | 257300 | Uncertain, Undated Activity   |
| 210 | Undated  | 7217-MNN168139     | 471070 | 258200 | Uncertain, Undated Activity   |
| 211 | Undated  | 8906-MNN140825     | 470580 | 258450 | Possible site of Undated activity.  |
| 212 | Undated  | 9688-MNN142289     | 470800 | 258260 | Undated Agricultural activity   |
| 213 | Undated  | 6027/0/1-MNN32779  | 472200 | 257300 | Possible Undated Enclosure. Note in HER stating this could be Monument 5115                                 |
| 214 | Undated  | 7217/0/1-MNN168138 | 471070 | 258200 | Undated Postholes. Post date Roman, cut across Roman settlement.  |
| 215 | Undated  | 9688/0/1-MNN142288 | 470800 | 258260 | Undated Field Barn. Building present at this location on 1st edition OS map.                                |
| 216 | Modern   | 1663/1/5-MNN37183  | 471400 | 256600 | WWII Aircraft Crash Memorial. Monument erected by Sywell Aviation Museum.                                   |
| 217 | Modern   | 1663/5-MNN169636   | 471690 | 256770 | Propbable Modern Pet Cemetery. Collection of animal burials.  |
| 218 | Modern   | 1663/5/1-MNN169635 | 471690 | 256770 | Modern Animal Burials. Series of shallow features containing animal bones.                                  |
| 219 | Modern   | 6948/1-MNN14383    | 473699 | 256591 | Late C20th Motorway (M1).   |
| 220 | Medieval |                    | 471103 | 257505 | Medieval Ridge and Furrows. Orientated NW-SE. Identified during site visit                                  |
| 221 | Medieval |                    | 471221 | 257513 | Medieval Ridge and Furrows. Orientated NE-SW. Identified during site visit                                  |
| 222 | Medieval |                    | 471196 | 257732 | Medieval Ridge and Furrows. Orientated NE-SW. Identified during site visit                                  |
| 223 | Medieval |                    | 471219 | 257713 | Medieval headland. Orientated NNW-SSE. Identified during site visit.  |