



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**LAND OFF JUNCTION 15
M1
COLLINGTREE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

OCTOBER 2017

Planning Authority:
SOUTH
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Site centred at:
NGR 474894, 254755
(Collingtree)
NGR 474607, 251455
(Roade Bypass)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared on behalf of Roxhill Developments Limited and assesses the archaeological potential of land off Junction 15 of the M1, Collingtree, Northamptonshire. This report forms the desk-based assessment required by paragraph 128 of the NPPF to identify the presence of archaeological assets and where present to assess impact on their significance.

This desk-based assessment has established that no designated archaeological heritage assets are present on the two areas of the study site. Built heritage assets are considered as part of a separate report.

With the exception of some limited former Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, no other previously known non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the HER or HEA within the Collingtree Area study site. However, geophysical survey undertaken to inform this study has recorded a series of potential enclosed settlements and associated activity of probable late Iron Age, Roman, and possible Saxon date, these focused within the south, eastern and northern areas of this site.

Based on current evidence potential has been identified for the presence of Prehistoric and Medieval settlement activity extending into the Roade Bypass study site. A low potential has been identified for Roman and Saxon activity. A Post-Medieval/Modern railway line and Turnpike road are recorded to cross parts of this study site and a potential for Second World War activity is also noted.

The construction of the proposed development would impact upon any previously unrecorded buried remains, the significance of which are currently uncertain although, as a result of later truncation from cultivation, are likely to be of no more than local to regional importance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Richard Smalley of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Roxhill Developments Limited.
- 1.2 The assessment considers land off Junction 15 of the M1, near Collingtree, Northamptonshire (hereafter referred to as the Main Site), and to the west of the settlement at Roade (referred to as the Bypass Corridor). Both of these sites are being considered for development and are centred at National Grid Reference 474894, 254755 (Main Site), and 474607, 251455 (Bypass Corridor).
- 1.3 In accordance with government policy on archaeology and planning (Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework) and the emerging West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy, this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.4 Additionally, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments (Chartered Institute of Archaeologists 2014), the assessment includes the results of a site inspection, an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.5 The study therefore provides an assessment of the archaeological assets and potential assets on the site and enables relevant parties to assess the impacts on heritage/archaeological assets, and to consider the need for design, engineering or other archaeological mitigation measures.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 Legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled ancient monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002.
- 2.2 The National Networks National Policy Statement (NN NPS), hereafter referred to as '**NPS**', sets out the need for, and Government's policies to deliver, development of nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) on the national road and rail networks in England. It provides planning guidance for promoters of nationally significant infrastructure projects on the road and rail networks, and the basis for the examination by the Examining Authority and decisions by the Secretary of State. The thresholds for nationally significant road, rail and strategic rail freight infrastructure projects are defined in the **Planning Act 2008 ("the Planning Act") as amended (for highway and railway projects) by The Highway and Railway (Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project) Order 2013 ("the Threshold Order")**. For the purposes of this NPS these developments are referred to as national road, rail and strategic rail freight interchange developments.
- 2.3 The Secretary of State will use this NPS as the primary basis for making decisions on development consent applications for national networks nationally significant infrastructure projects in England. Other NPSs may also be relevant to decisions on national networks nationally significant infrastructure projects. Under Section 104 of the Planning Act the Secretary of State must decide an application for a national networks nationally significant infrastructure project in accordance with this NPS unless he/she is satisfied that to do so would:
- Lead to the UK being in breach of its international obligations;
 - Be unlawful;
 - Lead to the Secretary of State being in breach of any duty imposed by or under any legislation;
 - Result in adverse impacts of the development outweighing its benefits;
 - Be contrary to legislation about how the decisions are to be taken.
- 2.4 Where a development does not meet the current requirements for a nationally significant infrastructure project set out in the Planning Act (as amended by the Threshold Order), but is considered to be nationally significant, there is a power in the Planning Act for the Secretary of State, on application, to direct that a

development should be treated as a nationally significant infrastructure project.⁵ In these circumstances any application for development consent would need to be considered in accordance with this NPS. The relevant development plan is also likely to be an important and relevant matter especially in respect of establishing the need for the development.

- 2.5 In England, this NPS may also be a material consideration in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or any successor legislation. Whether, and to what extent, this NPS is a material consideration, will be judged on a case by case basis.
- 2.6 The great majority of nationally significant infrastructure projects on the road network are likely to be developments on the Strategic Road Network.⁷ Development on other roads will be nationally significant infrastructure projects only if a direction under Section 35 of the Planning Act has been made **designating the development as nationally significant. In this NPS the 'national road network' refers to the Strategic Road Network** and other roads that are designated as nationally significant under Section 35 of the Planning Act.
- 2.7 The policy set out in this NPS on strategic rail freight interchanges confirms the policy set out in the policy guidance published in 2011. Designation of this NPS means that the 2011 guidance is cancelled. This NPS does not cover High Speed Two. The High Speed Two Hybrid Bill will seek the necessary legal powers to enable the construction and operation of Phase One of High Speed Two (HS2), including the powers to acquire the necessary land and undertake the works required. It is planned to use a Hybrid Bill process for Phase Two of HS2. This NPS sets out the Government's policy for development of the road and rail networks and strategic rail freight interchanges, taking into account the capacity and connectivity that will be delivered through HS2.
- 2.8 It should be noted that where the NPS refers to other documents, these other documents may be updated or amended over the time span of the NPS, so successor documents should be referred to.
- 2.9 Regarding the historic environment, the NPS states:

The Historic Environment

Introduction

The construction and operation of national networks infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment.

The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic **interest are call 'heritage assets'**. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not **only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also** from its setting.

Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Protected Wreck Sites; Protected Military Remains; Registered Parks and Gardens; and Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas.

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance.

The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan process by **local authorities, including 'local listing', or through the nationally significant** infrastructure project examination and decision making process) on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a significance that merit consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser value that designated heritage assets.

Applicant's Assessment

Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed project as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and describe these in the environmental statement.

The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be **proportionate to the asset's 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 with the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Decision Making

In determining applications, the Secretary of State should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset), taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise from:

- Relevant information provided with the application and, where applicable, relevant information submitted during examination of the application;
- Any designation records;
- The relevant Historic Environment Record(s), and similar sources of information;
- Representations made by interested parties during the examination; and
- Expert advice, where appropriate, and when the need to understand the significance of the heritage asset demands it.

In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

The Secretary of State should take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to communities – including their economic vitality. The Secretary of State should also take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials, use and landscaping (for example, screen planting).

When considering the impact of development on the significance of a designated **heritage asset**, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Given that heritage assets are irreplaceable, harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II Listed Building or Grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, and grade I and grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional.

Any harmful impact on the significance of designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that will be needed for any loss.

Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm, or alternatively that all of the following apply:

- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

- No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The Secretary of State should treat the loss of a **building (or other element) that makes a positive contribution to the site's** significance either as substantial harm or less than substantial harm, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the elements affected and their contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

Where the loss of significance of any heritage asset has been justified by the applicant based on the merits of the new development and the significance of the asset in question, the Secretary of State should consider imposing a requirement that the applicant will prevent the loss occurring until the relevant development or part of development has commenced.

Applicants should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect or damage to a heritage asset the Secretary of State should not take its deteriorated state into account in any decision.

Recording

A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset and therefore the ability to record evidence of the asset should not be a factor in deciding whether consent should be given.

Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage **asset's** significance is justified, the Secretary of State should require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the importance and the impact. Applicants should be required to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environment Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it.

The Secretary of State may add requirements to the development consent order to ensure that this is undertaken in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that meets the requirements of this section and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority (or, where the development is in English waters, the Marine Management Organisation and English Heritage) and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

Where there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.

- 2.10 The adopted Joint Core Strategy covers the administrative areas of Daventry District, Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire District, and sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the period up to 2029. The Core Strategy contains the following policies relating to heritage.

POLICY BN5 - THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE

DESIGNATED AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS AND LANDSCAPES WILL BE CONSERVED AND ENHANCED IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL AND CUMULATIVE SIGNIFICANCE AND CONTRIBUTION TO WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS AND SENSE OF PLACE.

IN ENVIRONMENTS WHERE VALUED HERITAGE ASSETS ARE AT RISK, THE ASSET AND ITS SETTING WILL BE APPROPRIATELY CONSERVED AND MANAGED.

IN ORDER TO SECURE AND ENHANCE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AREA'S HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS AND LANDSCAPES, DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY AND/OR KNOWN HISTORIC OR HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO:

1. SUSTAIN AND ENHANCE THE HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE AREA INCLUDING:

- **CONSERVATION AREAS;**
- **SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC LANDSCAPES INCLUDING HISTORIC PARKLAND, BATTLEFIELDS AND RIDGE AND FURROW;**
- **THE SKYLINE AND LANDSCAPE SETTINGS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES;**
- **SITES OF KNOWN OR POTENTIAL HERITAGE OR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE;**
- **LOCALLY AND NATIONALLY IMPORTANT BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND MONUMENTS.**

2. DEMONSTRATE AN APPRECIATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON SURROUNDING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTING IN ORDER TO MINIMISE HARM TO THESE ASSETS; WHERE LOSS OF HISTORIC FEATURES OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IS UNAVOIDABLE AND JUSTIFIED, PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR RECORDING AND THE PRODUCTION OF A SUITABLE ARCHIVE AND REPORT;

3. BE SYMPATHETIC TO LOCALLY DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPE FEATURES, DESIGN STYLES AND MATERIALS IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO A SENSE OF PLACE. THE RETENTION AND SENSITIVE RE-USE OF DISUSED OR UNDERUSED HERITAGE ASSETS AND STRUCTURES IS ENCOURAGED IN ORDER TO RETAIN AND REFLECT THE DISTINCTIVENESS OF THE ENVIRONMENT, CONTRIBUTE TO THE SENSE OF PLACE AND PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE AND PRUDENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES;

PROPOSALS TO SUSTAIN AND ENHANCE THE AREA'S UNDERSTANDING OF HERITAGE ASSETS, FOR TOURISM AND HISTORIC INTEREST AS PART OF CULTURAL, LEISURE AND GREEN NETWORKS WILL BE SUPPORTED.

2.11 The local planning context is provided by the saved policies (2007) of the South Northamptonshire District Local Plan 1997. These will remain a material consideration until the adoption of the emerging Local Development Framework.

Policies within this document will be accorded weight according to their consistency with the NPS. However, the 1997 Local Plan contains no saved policies relating to archaeology.

- 2.12 South Northamptonshire Council is currently working on the South Northamptonshire Local Plan (Part 2A). This Local Plan will build on the Joint Core Strategy and will include a detailed a wide variety of policies to guide the decision making process for future planning applications across South Northamptonshire.
- 2.13 This assessment therefore seeks to establish whether archaeological evidence for the study site or its vicinity suggests that it may contain heritage assets as defined by the NPS and fall within the scope of policies contained within the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy and the emerging South Northamptonshire Local Plan (Part 2A).

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

Main Site

- 3.1.1 The solid geology of the Main Site is identified as mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation (British geological Survey 1969, Sheet 202). This is variously identified to be overlain by Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits and subsequent Diamicton sediments (sand of larger size particles suspended in mud matrix) of the Oadby Member, with Pleistocene sand and gravel outcrops noted within the northern and eastern areas of the site.
- 3.1.2 Archaeological monitoring during the course of geotechnical works within the site (see Appendix 3) has recorded the underlying natural substrate to comprise orange-brown sandy clay with sand patches, this present at depths varying between 0.33m to 0.70m below current ground level.

Bypass Corridor

- 3.1.3 The solid geology of the Bypass Corridor area is Limestone of the Blisworth Limestone Formation. The superficial geology comprises Diamicton (British Geological Survey online viewer).
- 3.1.4 No previous geotechnical works have been carried out in the Roade Bypass area of the study site.

3.2 Topography

Main Site

- 3.2.1 The Main Site of the study site is situated between the urban centres of Collingtree and Milton Malsor. It occupies an area of agricultural land that is bounded to the east by the M1 carriageway and Junction 15, to the north by Collingtree Road, to the south by the A508 and to the west by the London and North Western railway line.
- 3.2.2 This study site has an undulating topography with an area of high ground occupying the south-western part lying at approximately c.102m above

Ordnance Datum (aOD). Ground level across the remaining area of the study site falls both to the north and east to heights varying between c.83m to 88m AOD. A small stream crosses the southern part of this study site.

Bypass Corridor

- 3.2.3 The Bypass Corridor area of the study site forms a crescent around the western side of the settlement at Road. The proposed bypass area begins at the A508 (Stratford Road) immediately to the south of Roade and then curves to the north-west towards Hyde Farm. It then curves back to the north-east where it crosses the railway line before re-joining the A508 (Northampton Road).
- 3.2.4 The topography of this study site undulates, but is at its highest to the north with a height above Ordnance Datum of approximately 125m. The southern end of the study site has a height above Ordnance Datum of 106m. A small stream crosses the south-eastern corner of the study site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, INCLUDING ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This assessment is based on a consideration of evidence in the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the Historic England Archive (HEA) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for the study sites and a zone 1km in extent around their boundaries (the study area). The Northamptonshire Record Office was also visited in order to examine historic maps relating to the study sites.
- 4.1.2 Designated built heritage assets within a 1km area of the study sites include several Listed Buildings within the villages of Collingtree to the immediate north-east of the study site, Milton Malsor to the west, and the settlement at Roade, along with their respective Conservation Areas. Built Heritage issues area addressed in a separate report.
- 4.1.3 This chapter reviews existing archaeological evidence for the site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area and, in accordance with the NPPF, considers the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological evidence on the site.

- 4.1.4 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the theoretical potential identified in this chapter is likely to survive.

4.2 **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

Main Site

- 4.2.1 The study site has in part been subject to prior desk-based assessment and systematic surface collection fieldwalking conducted by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) between 1992 and 1993 in advance of road widening works along the course of the M1 (HEA 1309916 and 1314539). Beyond this, no further previous archaeological fieldwork is noted to have been carried out within the study site itself. Surface collection undertaken by NA along and within the north eastern limits of the study site noted a single area of interest, this identified as Site 66 (NA 1993; Field 20 situated on opposing side of M1 carriageway to the south-west of Collingtree), where single residual surface pottery sherds of Roman, Early to Middle Saxon and Middle Saxon date were recovered.
- 4.2.2 The study site and study area have been the subject of assessment as part of **English Heritage's National Mapping Programme (NMP) for Northamptonshire** (Deegan and Foard 2007). This study has examined existing aerial photographs of the area containing the study site, in order to provide primary information and synthesis for all archaeological sites and landscapes visible on aerial photographs to enhance our understanding of past human settlement.
- 4.2.3 In light of the limited extent of previous archaeological investigation conducted within the study site as highlighted above, an archaeological watching brief during the course of geotechnical trial pitting works (Appendix 3 (HEA 1605856, HER ENN107576)) and geophysical survey (Appendix 2) have been implemented to inform this study.
- 4.2.4 The results of these and other studies, where relevant, are discussed in the appropriate sections below.

Bypass Corridor

- 4.2.5 No previous geophysical survey or intrusive archaeological investigation, such as evaluation trenching or excavation, is recorded by the HER or HEA to have been carried out in the area of the proposed Roade bypass.

4.3 **Geophysical Survey**

4.3.1 Both the Main Site and the Bypass Corridor have been subject to a geophysical survey. This survey comprised a detailed magnetometer (gradiometer) survey over the extent of the two study areas.

4.3.2 The survey results will be discussed in the relevant sections below.

4.4 **Undated**

4.4.1 There are numerous undated sites of potential archaeological origin recorded both as cropmarks and as sub-surface geophysical anomalies within the wider study area. These features have been either observed on aerial photographs examined both prior to, and as part of, the Northamptonshire NMP and through prior archaeological investigations. The sites recorded comprise:

- probable settlement enclosures and associated features (HER 2583, 4071, 4638/0/4, 4714/0/5, 4714/0/6, 5455, 5783/0/2, 5783/0/3, 7737, 9077/0/11, 9077/0/14, 9078, 9069, 4718, 1484/0/1 and 4720/0/1);
- discrete linear and pit-like features (HER 1482/0/1, 4519, 4519/0/1, 4714/0/4, 5783/0/1, 7768/0/1, 7829/0/1, 9077/0/13, 9078/0/2 and 9078/0/3);
- hut circle (HER 4638/0/4)
- trackways (HER 1481/0/1, 3528, 4714/0/1 and 4714/0/7);
- Pit alignments (HER 4714/0/2);
- field systems (HER 4638/0/5, 4714/0/3 and 4850/0/1); and
- possible Post Medieval industrial activity and mill site (HER 4712 and 4712/1);

4.4.2 In most instances, the true nature and date of the cropmark and anomaly features recorded remain uncertain, although by association with other recorded adjacent sites/features/finds and by analysis of their character and form, tentative interpretation and dating of the recorded sites has been made.

4.4.3 In summary, the cropmark evidence broadly suggests that the area surrounding the study site contains Prehistoric monument complexes and settlement sites,

Roman enclosures and field systems, Saxon/Early-Medieval and Medieval settlement and land-use features and later Post Medieval activity.

- 4.4.4 Geophysical survey conducted within the Main Site and Bypass Corridor (Appendix 2 and 3) has recorded a series of below ground anomalies comprising enclosure complexes and associated activity that broadly reflects a continuity of settlement and land-use as recorded on the HER in the surrounding study area.
- 4.4.5 Further consideration of the above evidence will be given in the following sections.

4.4 **Prehistoric**

Main Site

- 4.4.1 No evidence of activity dating to this period is recorded on the HER or HEA within the Main Site, although considerable evidence is recorded within the wider study area to indicate that it occupies a landscape that appears to have been utilised throughout much of the Prehistoric period, perhaps on a more intermittent and transitory basis through the Mesolithic to Bronze Age, with an intensification in occupation and settlement from the late Bronze Age and through the Iron Age period.
- 4.4.2 Evidence of activity in the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods is generally limited to the recovery of residual surface or unstratified worked flint finds, these primarily recovered as a result of both systematic surface collection survey and from invasive investigations. Such small assemblages of material are noted to have been recovered c.135m to the west (HER 0/0/327 to 0/0/334, 0/0/346), c.95m and beyond to the east (HER 0/0/325, 4844/0/0, 4845/0/0, 7797/0/0, 4843/0/0, 1486/0/0, 8283/0/0) and c.340m and beyond to the north-east (HER 0/0/324 and 4846/0/0) of the study site respectively. A clear understanding as to the precise nature and character of use of the landscape containing the study site in these periods remains uncertain, although the possibility that it may have been occupied on a more permanent basis in the Neolithic or Bronze Age period cannot be discounted given the presence of recorded, but as yet undated, cropmark sites; one significant focus of which is noted to lie c.660m to the south and to consist of several dispersed enclosures, a pit alignment and possible trackways (HER 5783/0/1 to 5783/0/3, 4714/0/1 to 4714/0/7).

- 4.4.3 Recorded evidence would suggest a marked intensification of settlement and use of the area immediately surrounding the study site in the Iron Age period. A significant concentration of enclosed settlements and associated features (pits, postholes, trackways and roundhouses), of mid to late Iron Age date is recorded at Grange Park (HER 1481, 1486, 7737, 7797 and 8566), c.475m to the east of the study site and further, more dispersed enclosure settlements, (HER 9077 and 9078) on land to the north-west of Collingtree (Walford, 2013; Muldowney 2013), c.700m to the north of the study site. Further, as yet undated, cropmark sites noted in the study area may also date to activity in this period.
- 4.4.4 Geophysical survey has recorded the Main Site to contain a number of potential enclosure complexes and other possible associated activity (Appendix 2 and 3). In most cases, the enclosures appear to contain internal activity to suggest that they represent foci of settlement, a possible linear arrangement of which is noted to the east of Rectory Farm. The recorded presence of these enclosures, coupled with the evidence for settlement and associated activity in the immediate study area would suggest that the study site has a high potential to contain significant previously unrecorded buried remains of this period.

Bypass Corridor

- 4.4.5 The HER records cropmark evidence in the southern part of the proposed Roade bypass area, indicating a potential for Prehistoric activity (HER 4720) in this part of the site.
- 4.4.6 Further evidence of potential Prehistoric activity, this taking the form of Iron Age settlement enclosures (HER 92), is recorded by the HER approximately 500m west of the proposed Roade bypass.
- 4.4.7 Geophysical survey undertaken within the Bypass Corridor (Appendix 3) has identified a rectilinear enclosure and other anomalies of a possible Prehistoric origin in the field immediately north of the disused railway line. The enclosure correlates well with the position of the undated cropmark recorded by the HER as MNN125297. No other features confidently interpreted as being of an archaeological origin were recorded by the geophysical survey in other areas of the Bypass Corridor.

- 4.4.8 Given the results of the geophysical survey, a high potential is identified for Prehistoric activity in the land immediately to the north of the disused railway. A low-moderate potential is identified for elsewhere in the Bypass Corridor.

4.5 **Roman**

Main Site

- 4.5.1 No record of activity of Roman date is noted by the HER or HEA on this study site, although the recovery of a single residual pottery sherd from fieldwalking conducted within its eastern limits is noted as part of the M1 widening works (NA 1993).
- 4.5.2 Beyond the study site, several Roman sites represented by enclosed settlements and associated activity (HER 1486, 4847, 7797, 9077 and 9078) are recorded at Grange Park and to the north-west of Collingtree, situated c.430m and beyond to the north and east of the study site, these broadly illustrating a continuity in use of the foci and pattern of settlement that appears to have been established in the area by the mid to late Iron Age period.
- 4.5.3 Further evidence of former settlement or associated agricultural activity may also be represented by the record of a number of Roman dated rubbish pits (HER 4638) exposed during sand quarrying near Milton Malsor in 1964, c.75m to the north-west of the study site, and the recovery of a small number of Roman dated finds (HER 8751), comprising fragments of tegula and possible quern stones, from fields situated c.620m to the west of the study site.
- 4.5.4 A series of enclosure sites and associated anomalies recorded by geophysical survey conducted within the study site (Appendix 2) would suggest a high potential for settlement or associated occupation activity of this date to be present, as reflected by similar activity noted in its immediate vicinity. The recorded enclosure adjacent to the existing M1 carriageway at the north western limits of the study site further perhaps correlating with the residual surface pottery sherd recovered in this area by previous fieldwalking.

Bypass Corridor

- 4.5.5 The HER and HEA record no evidence of Roman activity within the Bypass Corridor. However, evidence for such activity is known in the wider surrounding landscape.

- 4.5.6 A particular focus of Roman settlement is noted at Stoke Bruerne, approximately 550m south-east of the study site. In this location several Roman buildings and features associated with a Roman villa (HER 93/1) have been recorded. This Roman villa is also a Scheduled Monument and is discussed further in section 4.8 below.
- 4.5.7 A second focus of possible Roman activity, in the form of enclosures and pits (HER 3544/0/1, 4707, 3544/0/2), is recorded to the east of Ashton Road, approximately 1km east of the study site.
- 4.5.8 The local landscape was evidently settled and occupied during the Roman period. However, no evidence for Roman activity is known on, or in close proximity to, the Bypass Corridor. Therefore, based on currently available evidence, a low potential is identified.

4.6 **Saxon and Medieval**

Main Site

- 4.6.1 Previous fieldwalking conducted within the eastern limits of the Main Site has recorded sherds of early-middle Saxon and middle Saxon pottery on the study site (NA 1993), although no further record of any activity on this date is noted.
- 4.6.2 Beyond the study site, significant foci of former or suspected settlement of early to middle Saxon date has been recorded, either as residual finds; these being found during sand extraction works (HER 4638), adjacent to the north-west corner of the study site, from fieldwalking (HER 4060 and 5256) undertaken to the north-west of Collingtree and within Grange Park, or as chance finds (HER 0/0/321 and 0/0/323); or excavated features comprising pits, postholes, ditches and sunken featured buildings (HER 4843, 5113 and 7768) recorded both within Collingtree and Grange Park to the east of the study site.
- 4.6.3 The surrounding settlements of Collingtree, Milton Malsor and Blisworth are all recorded in the Domesday Survey of AD 1086, as is Courteenhall. These are documented at this time as lying within the subordinate hundred of Collingtree that lay within the Wymersley hundred documented in the Northamptonshire geld-roll of c.AD 1074 (Williams and Martin 2003). Place-name evidence for all of the above named manors would suggest the establishment of settlement by

at least the late Saxon period, although much earlier settlement may be indicated at Milton Malsor and Collingtree based on recorded archaeological evidence as highlighted above. At the time of the Domesday Survey, and latterly as recorded in the Lincoln Register in AD 1241, Collingtree and Milton Malsor formed a joint Manor.

- 4.6.4 During the Medieval period the study site lay west of the village of Collingtree, south-east of the village of Milton Malsor and north and north-east of Blisworth and Courteenhall. Open fields, common pasture/meadow, woodlands and waste likely lay beyond the core of these Medieval settlements. Evidence of arable agriculture in the form of ridge and furrow has been recorded on the study site (HER 2144/0/1), and that this was once more extensive across the study site is further highlighted from examination of aerial photographs (Fig. 7), the results of the geophysical survey (Appendix 2), and record of former cultivation furrows during the geotechnical trial pitting works (Appendix 4). This evidence would therefore suggest that this study site was in agricultural use during the Medieval period.
- 4.6.5 The recovery of early to middle Saxon pottery from previous surface collection survey conducted within the site is significant, albeit the extent of material recovered is small due to the friable nature of this material once it is exposed to the surface elements. Its presence and recovery therefore, even in small quantities, would often suggest that it has been brought up as a result of disturbance from recent ploughing of underlying below ground features or deposits. It is notable that geophysical survey within the study site has recorded the presence of an enclosure with internal features within the approximate locality from which the two Saxon pottery sherds were previously retrieved. In light of this evidence, a moderate to high potential may be identified for the area adjacent to the existing M1 corridor within the north-eastern limits of the study site to contain activity of Saxon date, this possibly reflecting post-Roman use of a focus of earlier settlement.
- 4.6.6 Through the Medieval period, current evidence suggests that the Main Site is likely to have formed part of open cultivated land that surrounded adjacent settlement. An absence of any known heritage assets on the study site, beyond those relating to its former cultivation, likely reflects this agricultural use. A low potential for archaeological deposits of this period, other than those associated with former agricultural practices, is therefore identified.

Bypass Corridor

- 4.6.7 Roade (HER 4717) is recorded in the Domesday Survey as **Rode**, forming part of the lands within the Cleyley Hundred held by Gunfrid de Chocques. Prior to the Norman Conquest, the lands belonged to King Edward the Confessor (Williams and Martin).
- 4.6.8 No Saxon or Medieval activity is recorded on the Bypass Corridor by the HER or HEA. However, it is noted that the deserted Medieval settlement of Hyde (HER 4658) is located approximately 60m to the east. The Medieval remains of this settlement include earthworks, closes and a manor farm.
- 4.6.9 Extant remains of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (HER 1357/0/5, 5819/0/2) illustrate that the proposed Roade Bypass crosses a landscape that was largely used for agricultural purposes during the Saxon and Medieval periods.
- 4.6.10 The Bypass Corridor is located away from any known foci of Saxon settlement. This combined with the lack of any recorded evidence of this date nearby from the HER or HEA would indicate that there is a low potential for Saxon activity on this study site.
- 4.6.11 The geophysical survey undertaken within the Bypass Corridor recorded several anomalies indicative of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. However, no clear evidence for Medieval settlement activity was identified. However, some smaller features, such as pits, would not necessarily have been detected by the survey.
- 4.6.12 Given the close proximity of the deserted Medieval settlement at Hyde, there is potential for some associated activity to extend into the study site. Therefore, a moderate potential for Medieval occupation, associated with the settlement at Hyde, is identified for the central part of the Bypass Corridor. Medieval activity for the remainder of the site is likely to be restricted to agricultural activity.

4.7 Post-Medieval

Main Site

- 4.7.1 The HER records part of the London & North Western railway (HER 5222/1) extending into the western boundary of the study site; and the Hardingstone to

Stony Stratford Turnpike road (HER 9279/1) encroaches slightly into the eastern limits.

- 4.7.2 Beyond the study site, numerous records for this period are noted within the study area. The majority of these relate to former buildings (designated and non-designated), the registered historic park and garden of Courteenhall, the sites of former mills and industrial activity. Further reference and discussion of records held for this period are discussed in more detail below where specifically relevant to the study site and in association with cartographic evidence that enhances our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the study site and its surrounding landscape.
- 4.7.3 The earliest detailed mapping of the study site is provided by the Collingtree and Milton Malsor Inclosure map of 1780 (Fig. 2), this enclosure of the open fields and commons being implemented by the then Lord of the manor, John Darker, through a bill in parliament (Evans 1924). It was also at this time that the civil parish boundary between Milton Malsor and Collingtree was finally established (ibid). The inclosure map illustrates the study site to comprise agricultural land this being separated into a series of enclosures from former open fields that are bounded to the north by the Collingtree Road and to the south-east by the now A508. Further agricultural land lies to the south and west of the study site, with the core of the settlements of Milton Malsor and Collingtree shown to lie to the **west and east**. Bryant's later more general map of the area dated to 1827 (Fig. 3) illustrates the agricultural use of the study site to have persisted, although a trackway and building are noted to have been developed within its south-eastern area leading off the now A508 road. The site of a former windmill is noted in the north-western corner of the study site, and the line of the established parish boundary illustrated between Milton Malsor and Collingtree running, in part, through the study site.
- 4.7.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig. 4) shows a broadly similar arrangement of the study site to that of its Inclosure by 1780, although further sub-division of fields has occurred as has the development of Rectory Farm on its southern bounds, this noted to have been in existence by at least the 1870s given its illustration on a map of Collingtree Glebe of 1876. A further series of buildings or farmstead is also noted to have been established to the south-west of Collingtree and beyond the area of the study site. The Rugby and Northampton

branch line of the London and North Western railway (HER 5222/1; HEA 1364627) is also shown, this having been completed by 1882.

- 4.7.5 Between 1959 and 1968 the M1 motorway and Junction 15 was constructed, this lying in part within the study site and forming its north-eastern boundary. The later 1982 OS map (Fig. 5) illustrates the motorway, but also broadly highlights little alteration to the study sites internal arrangement. The later 2006 OS map (Fig. 6) shows the removal of much of the former pattern of enclosed fields that once occupied the site, creating larger fields more suitable to modern cultivation methods. Some removal of buildings relating to Rectory Farm and agricultural buildings to the east is noted, as is the development of a mast adjacent to the M1 carriageway. Further reconfiguration of Junction 15 of the M1 is also shown to have been implemented. This arrangement of the study site remains unaltered to the present.
- 4.7.6 The geophysical survey of the study site has recorded some evidence of former Post Medieval field boundaries on the study site (Appendix 2).
- 4.7.7 Overall, the archaeological potential of the study site for Post-Medieval and Modern evidence is therefore likely confined to the former railway and turnpike road, and remains of former field boundaries and associated agricultural activity only.

Bypass Corridor

- 4.7.8 The HER records the Roade cutting of the London & North Western railway line (HER 6297/1) in the northern part of the site, and the route of the Hardingstone to Stony Stratford Turnpike road (HER 9279/1) in the south-eastern limits. There is also potential for 20th century military activity related to a Second World War Royal Observatory Corps monitoring post (HER 6459), to extend into the central part of the site. The route of a disused railway line crosses the southern part of the site.
- 4.7.9 Historic mapping shows that the proposed Bypass Corridor has comprised predominantly agricultural land around the settlement at Hyde Farm since at least the early-mid 19th century, as shown by the 1811 Aston and Road Enclosure Map. The settlement at Road began to expand westwards towards the study site during the late 20th century with the residential developments of

Priory Crescent and Dovecote Road. This expansion in development is evident in the Ordnance Survey maps from 1982 onwards.

- 4.7.10 Current evidence indicates that, other than the railway line and Turnpike road, the study site was predominantly used for agricultural land during the Post-Medieval period. There is potential for evidence of Second World War activity in the central part of the study site.

4.8 **Designated Archaeological Heritage Assets**

Main Site

- 4.8.1 There are no designated archaeological heritage assets located on, or in close proximity to, the Main Site.
- 4.8.2 Designated built heritage assets are considered in a separate heritage statement.

Bypass Corridor

- 4.8.3 There are no designated archaeological heritage assets located on the route of the Bypass Corridor itself. However, a Scheduled Roman villa (NHLE 1003878) is located to the south-east of Stokegap Lodge, 370m south-east of the study site. The Scheduled Roman villa south-east of Stokegap Lodge (NHLE 1003878) was first identified through aerial photography which identified a complex corridor-type villa, and other buildings located to the north-west, south-west, north-east and south-east. Late 20th century trenching identified shallow building foundations, roof and floor tiles, pottery, tesserae and Samian ware.
- 4.8.4 There are no known Roman remains on the Roade Bypass study site and the site visit confirmed that there is no intervisibility between the monument and the site. Therefore, the study site is not considered to lie within the setting of this designated heritage asset.

4.9 **Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Trial Pits**

- 4.9.1 Archaeological monitoring was maintained during the course of geotechnical investigations conducted across the Main Site (Appendix 4). These works recorded the presence of former Medieval/early Post Medieval cultivation activity, beyond which, no other archaeological features or finds were noted. The limited nature of these works, coupled with the locations of the trial pits excavated, are however insufficient to provide for any clear understanding to corroborate the presence or absence of activity noted on the study site by the geophysical survey.

4.10 **Historic Landscape**

Main Site

- 4.10.1 The study site is identified as lying within the character area of the Western Clay Uplands (6a), this being characterised as part of a landscape created predominantly as a result of fragmentary parliamentary enclosure of the 18th and 19th century (Northamptonshire County Council 2007).

Bypass Corridor

- 4.10.2 The Northamptonshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the Bypass Corridor as comprising fragmented parliamentary enclosure. Historic mapping of the site indicates that the study site has predominantly comprised agricultural land since at least the 19th century. Parts of the study site have been traversed by communication networks such as the London & North Western railway and the Hardingstone to Stony Stratford Turnpike road.

4.11 **Assessment of Significance**

Main Site

- 4.11.1 There are no designated archaeological heritage assets on the study site, and the only non-designated assets noted by the HER relate to an area of former Medieval/early Post Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

- 4.11.2 However, recent geophysical survey has recorded the presence of a series of enclosure anomalies and possible further associated activity on the study site, which in character and by association with evidence recorded in the wider study area, may relate to foci of former settlement and associated occupation activity dating from the late Iron Age and Roman periods. The recovery of small quantities of Saxon pottery in close association with an enclosure complex recorded by geophysical survey on the study site may further suggest a possibility for later settlement in this period.
- 4.11.3 Whilst the suggested activity recorded on the study site by the geophysical survey remains to be proven, if present, this is considered likely to be of no more than local to regional importance, it likely representing a continued pattern of settlement and land-use commonly found in Northamptonshire (<http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/publications/eastmidsw.html>) during these periods and investigated elsewhere as part of development schemes (i.e. Grange Park). Remains are unlikely to be well preserved, having been subject to disturbance by ploughing from at least the Medieval period and in particular by deeper modern ploughing.
- 4.11.4 The study site appears to have remained an area of agricultural land since the Medieval period, if not earlier, and the presence of any evidence relating to such cultivation is considered to be of no more than local significance.
- 4.11.5 A number of historic hedgerow boundaries are identified by this study to be **present within the study site that may be considered 'important' under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.**

Bypass Corridor

- 4.11.6 There are no designated archaeological heritage assets of national significance, such as Scheduled Monuments, located within the Bypass Corridor. This assessment has established that the study site does not lie within the setting of the Scheduled Roman villa, located 380m to the south-east. Therefore, the study site is not considered to contribute to the significance of this designated archaeological heritage asset.
- 4.11.7 Based on current evidence potential has been identified for the presence of Prehistoric and Medieval settlement activity extending into this study site. A low potential has been identified for Roman and Saxon activity. A Post-

Medieval/Modern railway line and Turnpike road are recorded to cross parts of this study site and a potential for Second World War activity is also noted.

- 4.11.8 Prehistoric and Medieval evidence is already well recorded in the local landscape and the presence of such activity within the study site is unlikely to contribute a great deal to the archaeological record. Furthermore, any activity of this date is likely to have been truncated by later agricultural activity, such as modern ploughing. As such, any archaeological remains that may be present within the Roade Bypass study site are likely to be of no more than local significance.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT ON HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Site Conditions

Both the Main Site and Bypass Corridor parts of the study site were visited in November 2016. Both areas of the site contained a number of fields for which access had been denied. However, the condition of these particular fields could be ascertained from public rights of way and adjacent land parcels.

Main Site

- 5.1.1 The Main Site comprises a series of cultivated fields interspersed with woodland copses and shelter belts, farm tracks and agricultural buildings. Field boundaries are predominantly defined by hedgerows interspersed with mature trees. No discernible heritage assets were noted on the study site by inspection, with any former ridge and furrow cultivation remains noted on the study site (HER 2144/0/1) having since been levelled by ploughing.

Bypass Corridor

- 5.1.2 The Bypass Corridor of the site comprises a number of agricultural fields to the west of the settlement at Roade, used for both arable and pasture purposes. No finds or features of an archaeological origin were identified during the site visit.

5.2 The Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 The proposed development comprises an intermodal freight terminal including storage and HGV parking, rail sidings to serve individual warehouses, and capacity to also provide a 'rapid rail freight' facility as part of the intermodal freight terminal. There will also be up to 468,000 sq. m. of warehousing and ancillary buildings, with additional floorspace provided in the form of mezzanines.
- 5.2.2 There will also be new road infrastructure and works to the existing road network, including the provision of a new access and associated works to the A508, a new bypass to the village of Roade, substantial improvements to J15 and to J15A of the M1 motorway, and the A45, and other highway improvements at junctions on the local highway network.

- 5.2.3 Proposals also include strategic landscaping and tree planting, including diverted public rights of way, construction of earthworks and the demolition of existing structures on the SRFI site.

5.3 Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 This assessment has established that proposed development on both the Main Site and Bypass Corridor area would not impact on any designated archaeological heritage assets.

Main Site

- 5.3.2 Geophysical survey undertaken across the study site has identified a potential for a series of buried non-designated heritage assets to be present. These comprise enclosure anomalies and possible further associated activity, the character of which could relate to foci of former settlement and associated occupation activity dating from the late Iron Age, Roman and possibly Saxon periods. The proposed development could impact upon these buried remains through the cutting of footings and services, and construction groundworks.

Bypass Corridor

- 5.3.3 This assessment has established that the study site does not contribute to the significance of the Scheduled Roman villa located 380m to the south-east. Therefore, the proposed development will have no impact on this designated archaeological heritage asset.
- 5.3.4 Geophysical survey within the Bypass Corridor suggests the presence of Prehistoric settlement activity of likely local significance extending into this study site. Potential for activity relating to the Medieval activity and Post-Medieval/Modern transport networks and Second World War infrastructure is also noted. The proposed development could impact upon these buried remains through construction groundworks.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This desk-based assessment has established that no designated archaeological heritage assets are present on the study sites. Built heritage assets are considered as part of a separate report.
- 6.2 With the exception of some limited former Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, no other previously known non-designated heritage assets are recorded on the HER or HEA within the Main Site. However, geophysical survey undertaken to inform this study has recorded a series of potential enclosed settlements and associated activity of probable late Iron Age, Roman, and possible Saxon date, these focused within the south, eastern and northern areas of this site.
- 6.3 Based on current evidence potential has been identified for the presence of Prehistoric and Medieval settlement activity extending into the Bypass Corridor. A low potential has been identified for Roman and Saxon activity. A Post-Medieval/Modern railway line and Turnpike road are recorded to cross parts of this study site and a potential for Second World War activity is also noted.
- 6.4 The construction of the proposed development would impact upon any previously unrecorded buried remains, the significance of which are currently uncertain, although as a result of later truncation from cultivation are likely to be of no more than local to regional importance.

SOURCES CONSULTED

General

Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
Northamptonshire Record Office
South Northamptonshire District Local Plan 1997
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Historic England Archive (HEA)
British Geological Survey

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Evans, B.	1924	The Story of Milton Malzor
Muldowney, L.	2013	Archaeological evaluation on land at Collingtree, Northampton. Northamptonshire Archaeology, report 13/102
Northamptonshire County Council	2007	Northamptonshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment
Northamptonshire Archaeology	1993	M1 Widening, Junctions 15-19, Archaeological Survey, Stage 1 and 2
VCH	1937	A History of the County of Northamptonshire: Volume 4 – Blisworth, Collingtree and Milton Malzor
Walford, J.	2013	Archaeological geophysical survey of land to the north-west of Collingtree, Northampton. Northamptonshire Archaeology, report 13/35
Williams, A., & Martin, G.H.	2003	Domesday Book: A Complete Translation

Cartographic

1780 Collingtree and Milton Malsor Inclosure map

1827 Bryant's map

1876 Map of Collingtree Glebe

1884 Ordnance Survey

1885 Ordnance Survey

1900-1901 Ordnance Survey

1952 Ordnance Survey

1958 Ordnance Survey

1965-1968 Ordnance Survey

1982-1983 Ordnance Survey

1990-1992 Ordnance Survey

1993 Ordnance Survey

2006 Ordnance Survey

2014 Ordnance Survey

Internet Web Sites

<http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/publications/eastmidsfw.html> - The East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework Project

APPENDIX 2:

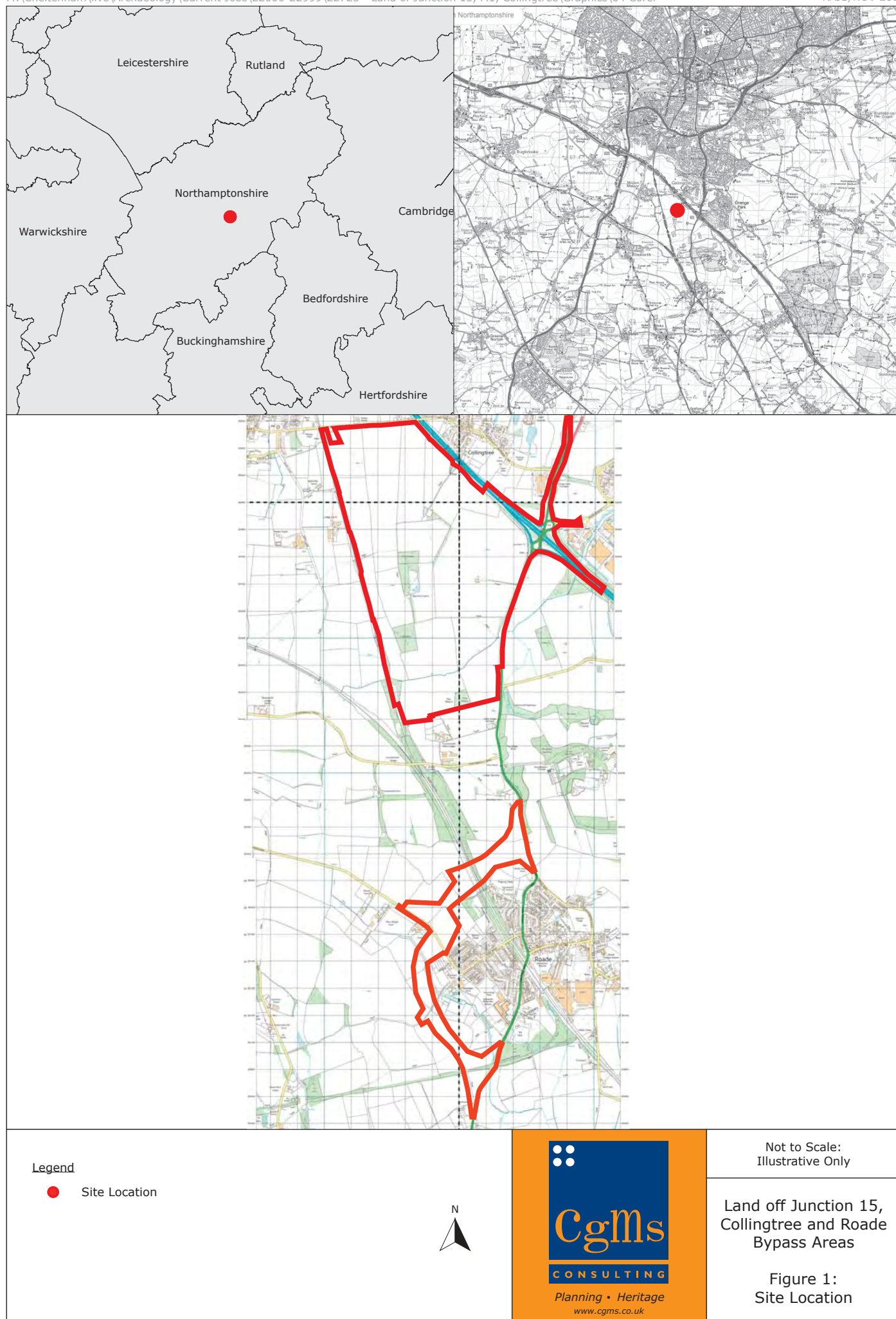
Geophysical Survey Report (Stratascan 2014)

APPENDIX 3:

Geophysical Survey Report (Stratascan 2017)

APPENDIX 4:

Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical trial pits report (MOLA 2014)





Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Collingtree Area

Figure 2:
1780 Collingtree and
Milton Inclosure map



Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Collingtree Area

Figure 3:
1827 Bryant's map of
Northamptonshire



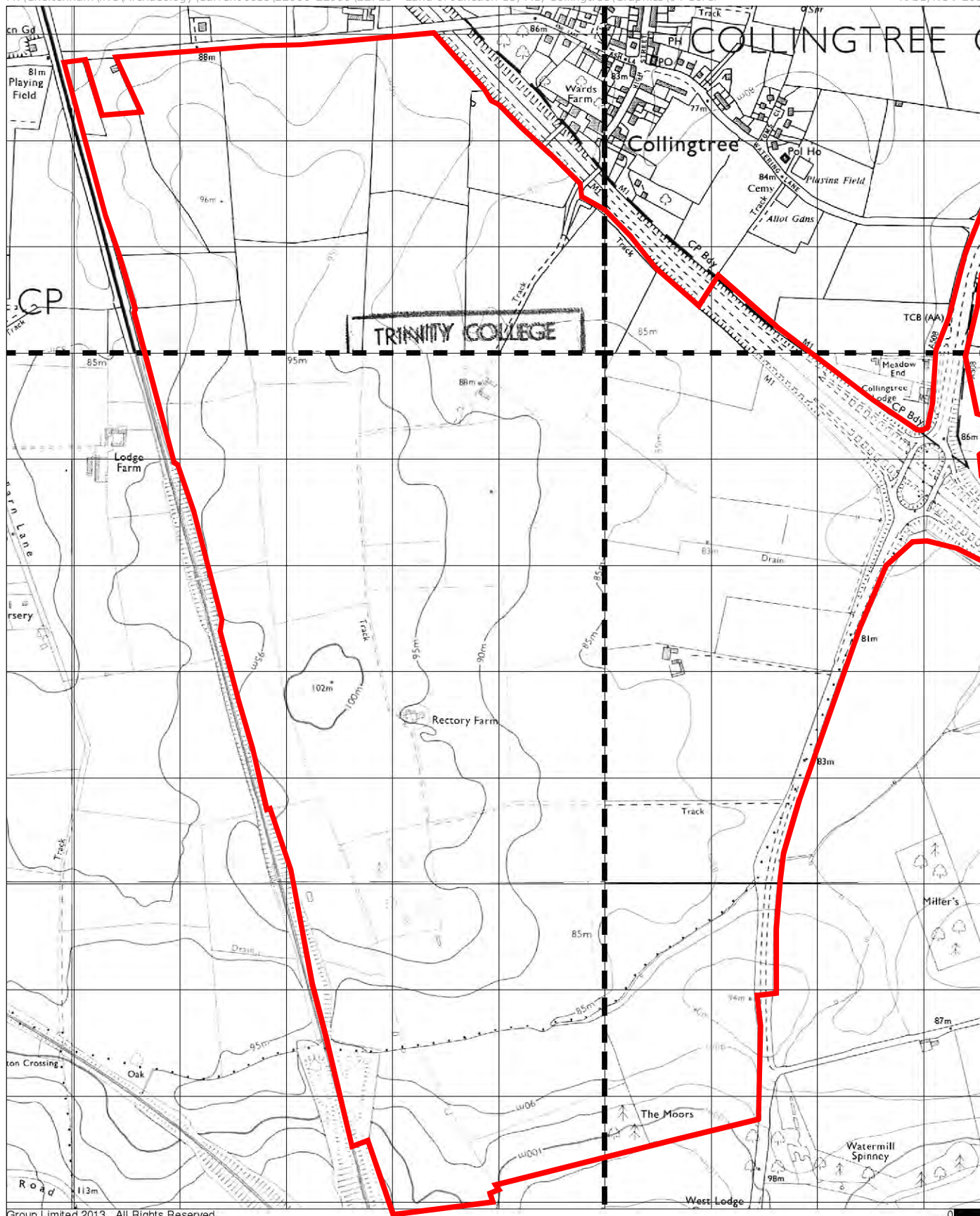
— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Collingtree Area

Figure 4:
1884 Ordnance Survey
Map



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Legend

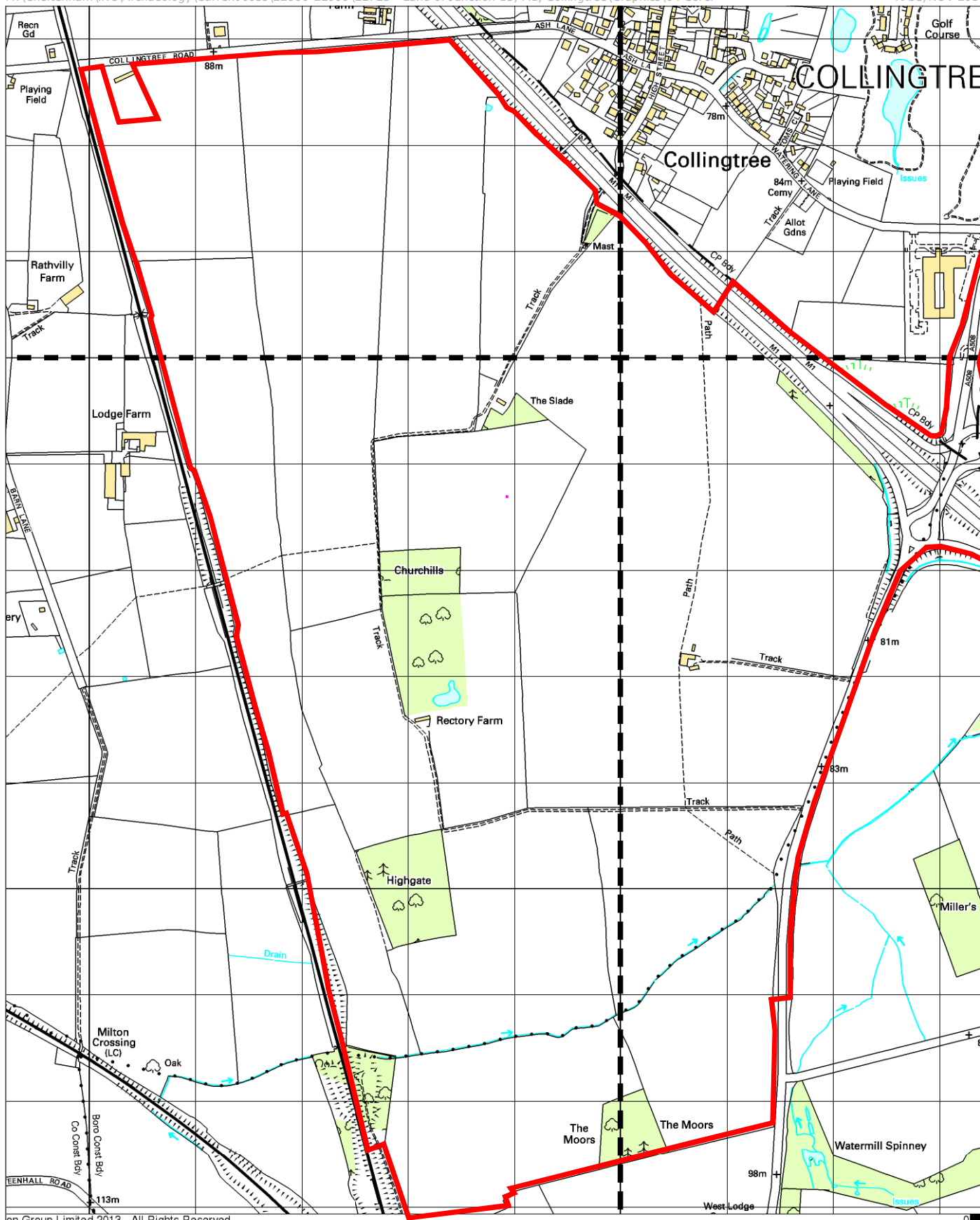
— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Collingtree Area

Figure 5:
1982-1983 Ordnance
Survey Map



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Legend

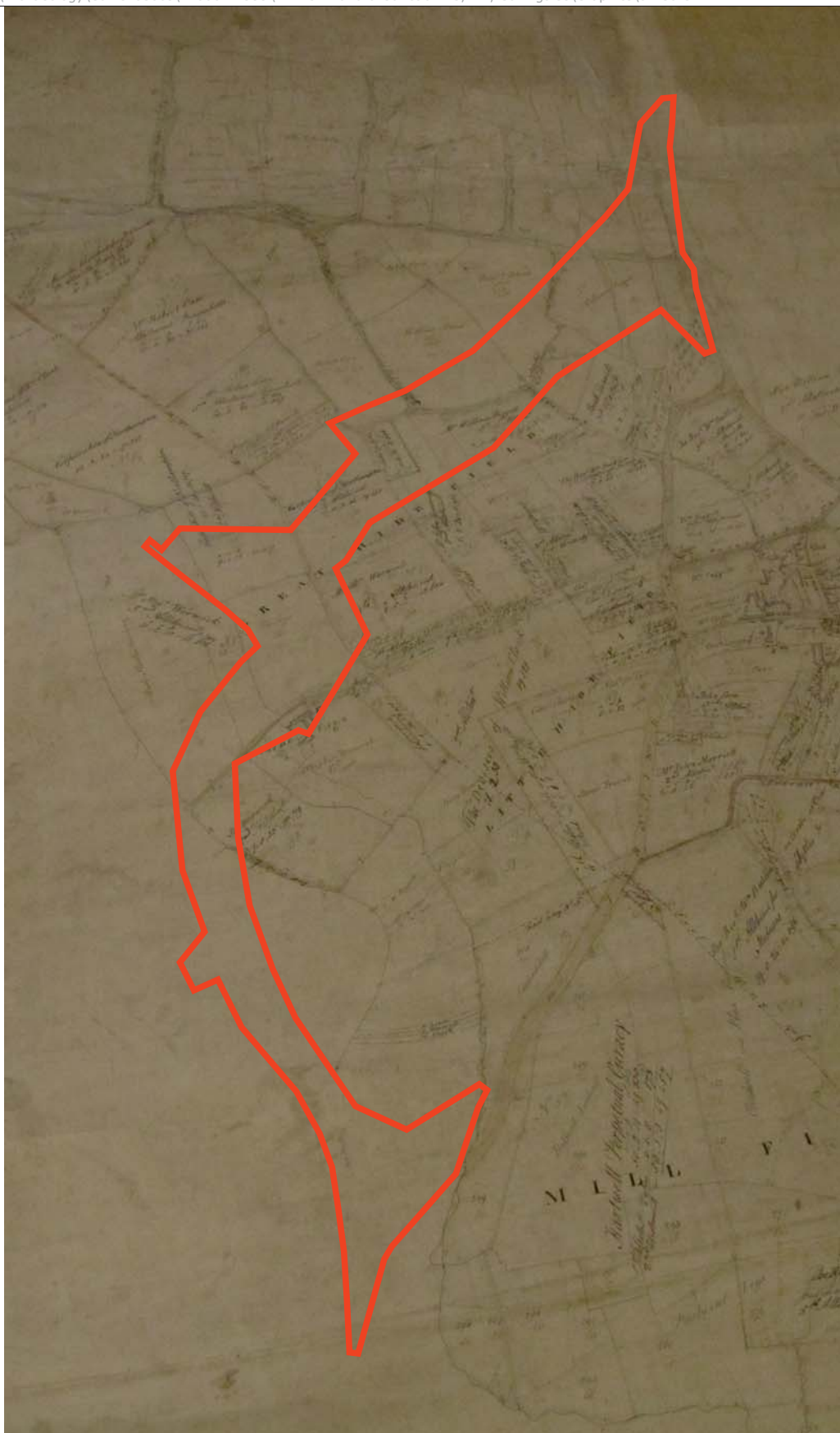
— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Collingtree Area

Figure 6:
2006 Ordnance Survey
Map

**Legend**

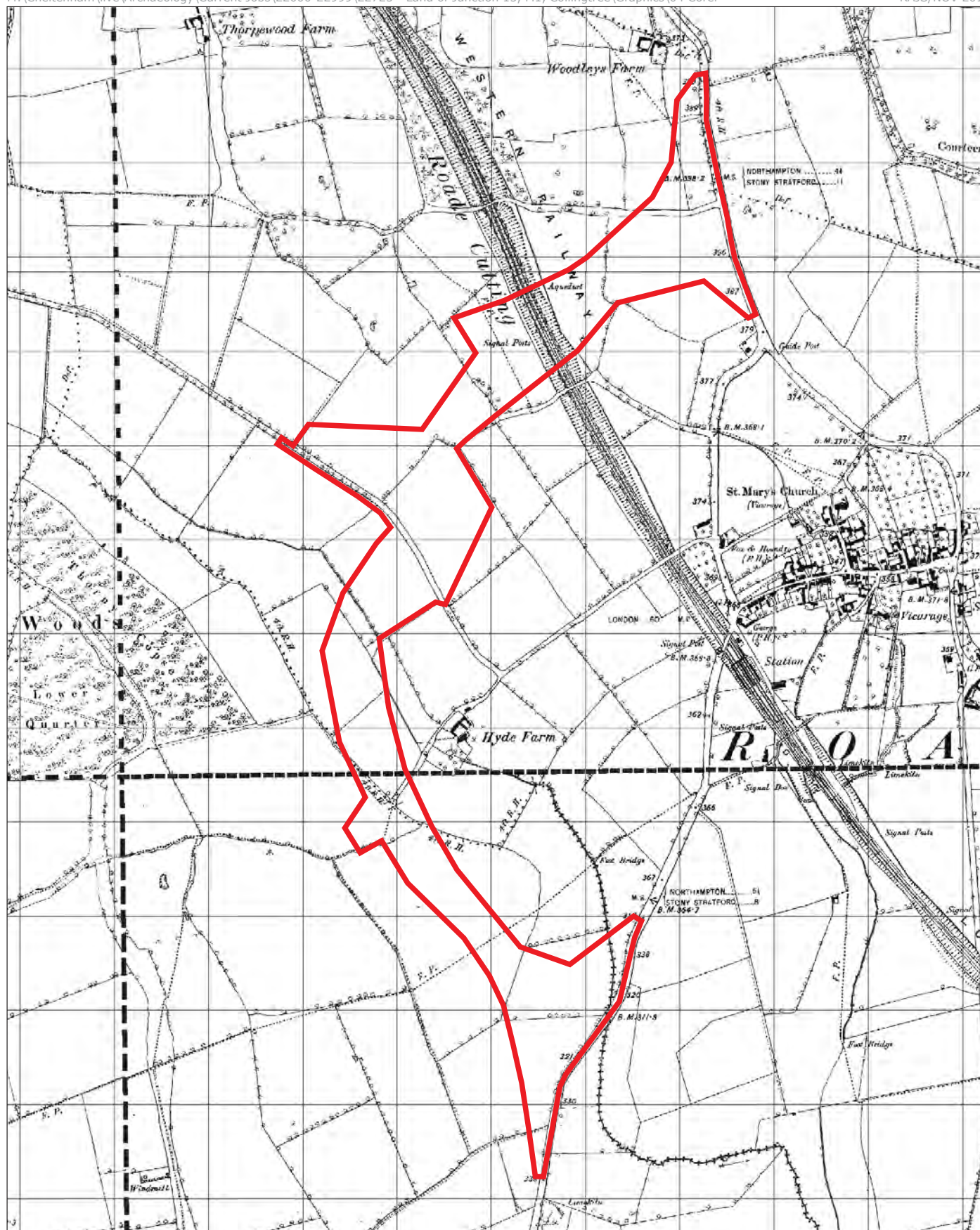
— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Roade Bypass Area

Figure 7:
1811 Aston and Road
Enclosure Map



Legend

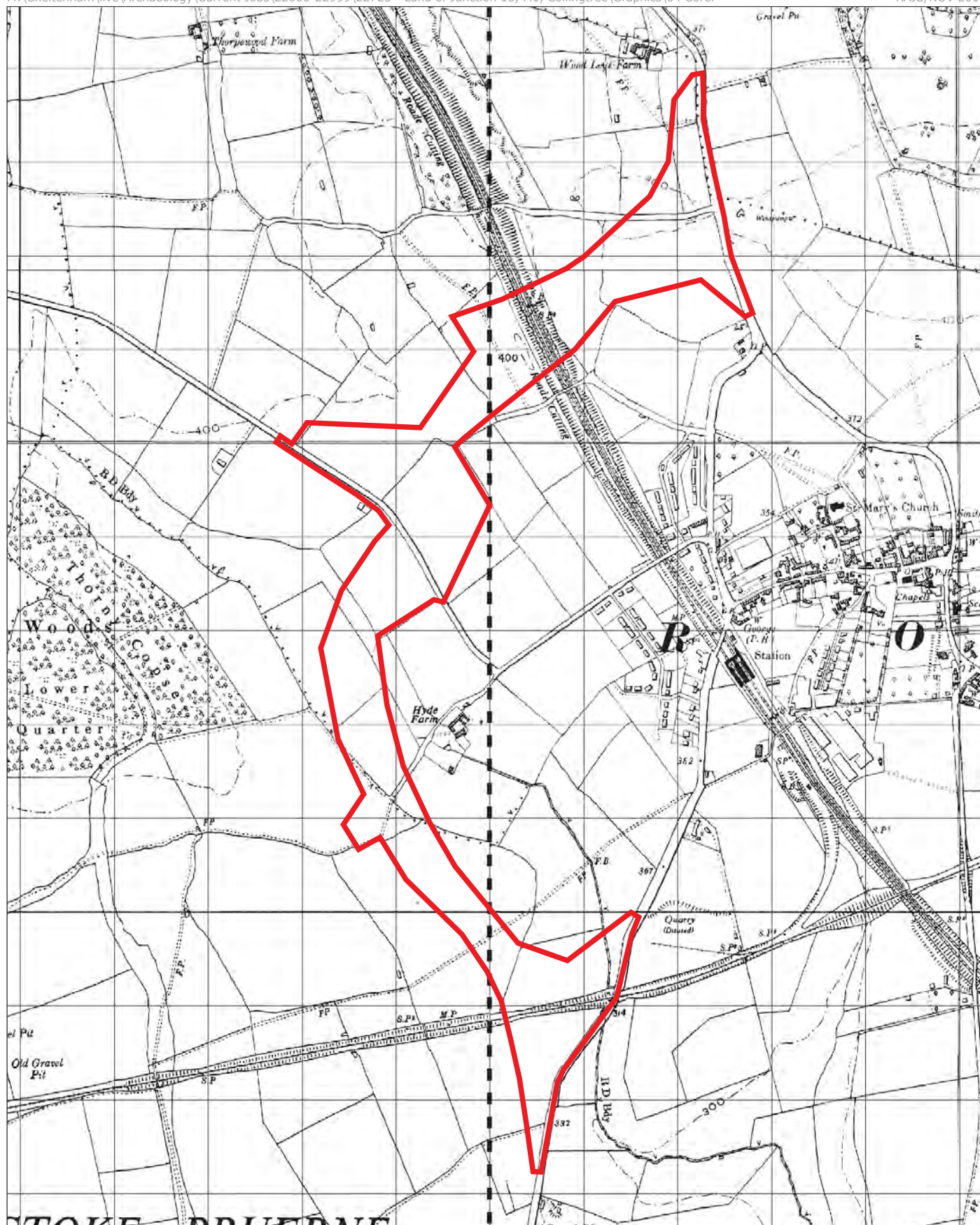
— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Roade Bypass Area

Figure 8:
1883-1884 Ordnance
Survey Map



Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Roade Bypass Area

Figure 9:
1958 Ordnance Survey
Map



Legend

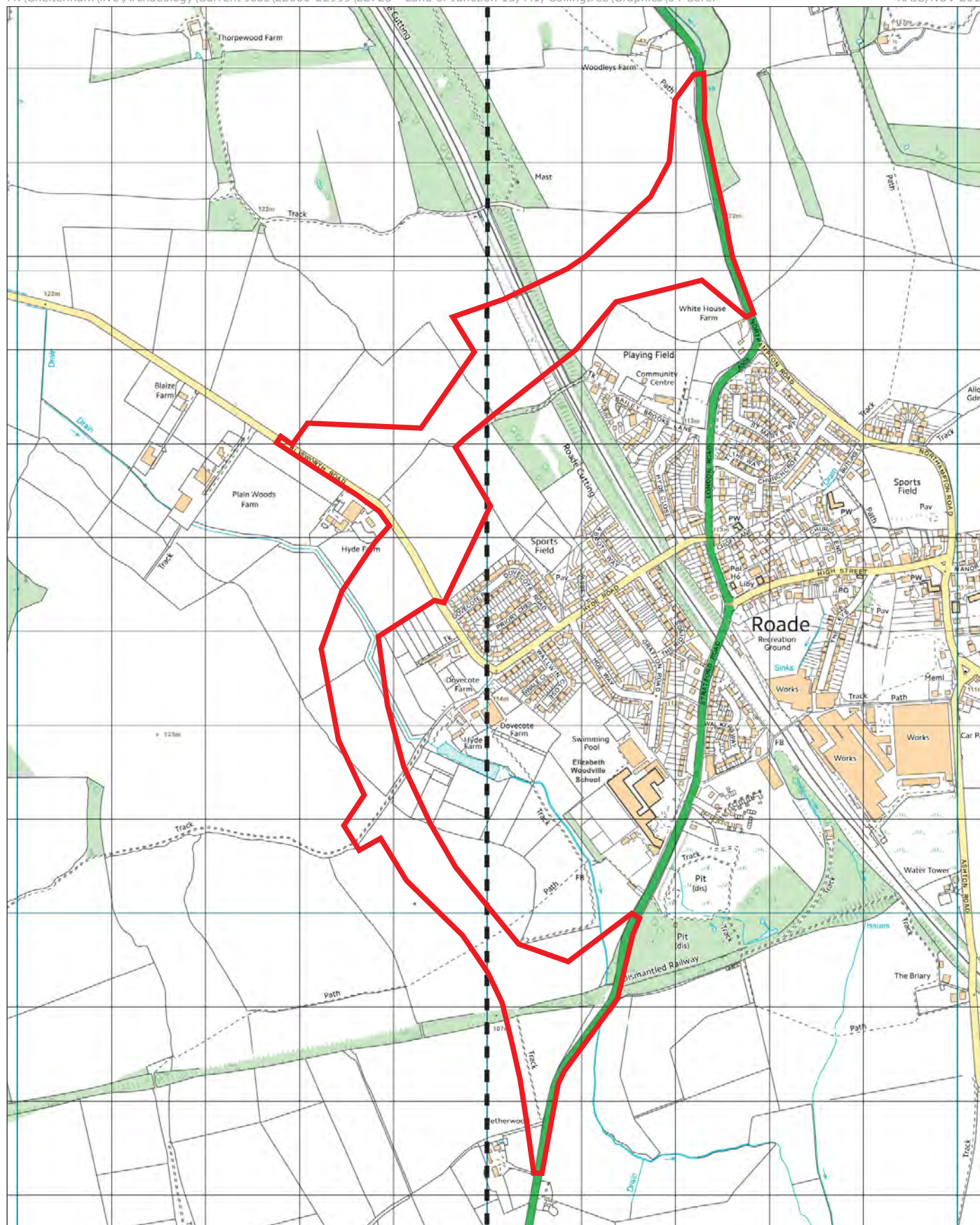
— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Roade Bypass Area

Figure 10:
1982 Ordnance Survey
Map



Legend

— Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Land off Junction 15,
Roade Bypass Area

Figure 11:
2016 Ordnance Survey
Map



Plate 1: View of south-east area of study site – looking north-west.



Plate 2: View of south-east area of study site – looking north-east.



Plate 3: View of south-east area of study site – looking north.



Plate 4: View of south-east area of study site – looking north-west.



Plate 5: View of western area of study site – looking north-west.



Plate 6: View of western and north-western area of study site – looking north.



Plate 7: View of north and north-eastern area of study site – looking north-east.



Plate 8: View of eastern area of study site – looking east.



Plate 9: Looking south-east across the southern part of the Roade Bypass Area



Plate 10: Looking north in the central part of the Roade Bypass Area.



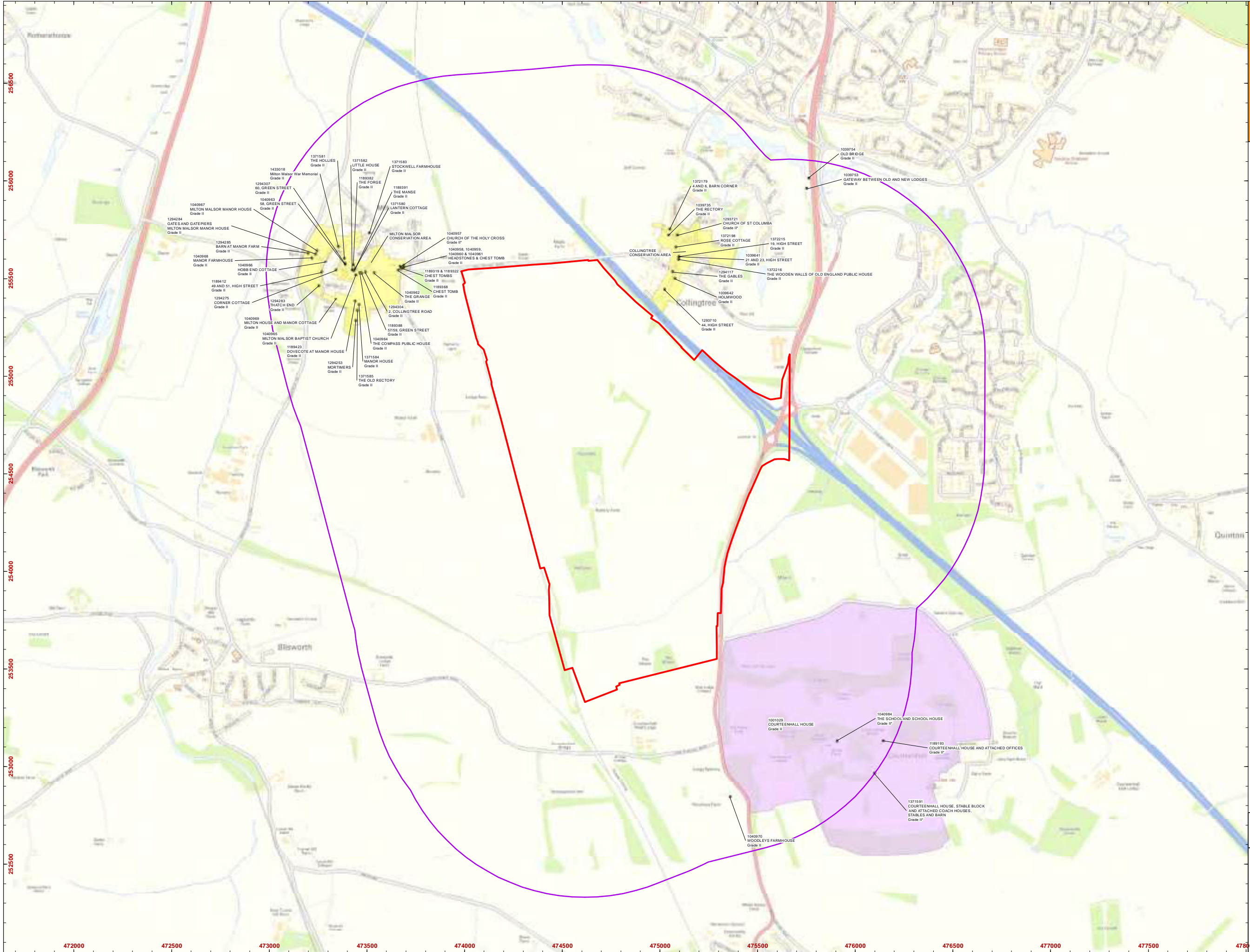
Plate 11: Looking north-east in the central part of the Roade Bypass Area.



Plate 12: Looking north in the north-eastern part of the Roade Bypass Area.

APPENDIX 1:

Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record
and Historic England Archive data



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

Site Boundary

1km Radius

Listed Buildings

- Grade II*
- Grade II

Registered Parks and Gardens

Conservation Area

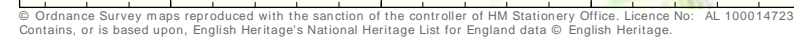







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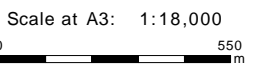


Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Collingtree

Appendix 1:
Designated Heritage Assets

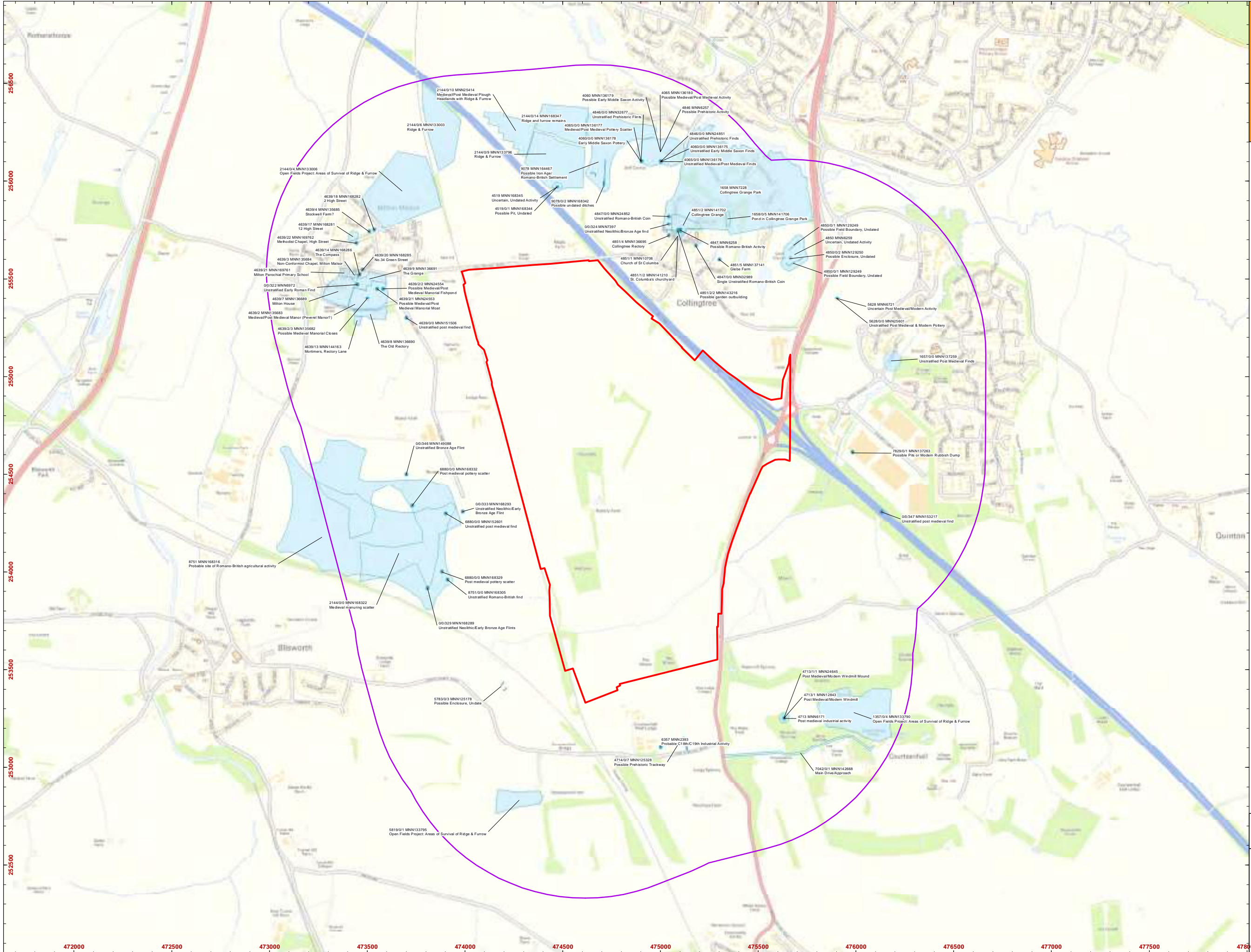


-  Site Boundary
-  1km Radius
-  HER Monument Point <300m
-  HER Monument Line <300m
-  HER Monument Region <300m



Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Collingtree

Appendix 1: HER Monuments within 300m



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- Site Boundary
- 1km Radius
- HER Monument Point 300-600m
- HER Monument Line 300-600m
- HER Monument Region 300-600



Scale at A3: 1:18,000



Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Collingtree

Appendix 1:
HER Monuments
300 - 600m



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- Site Boundary
- 1km Radius
- HER Monument Point >600m
- HER Monument Line >600m
- HER Monument Region >600m

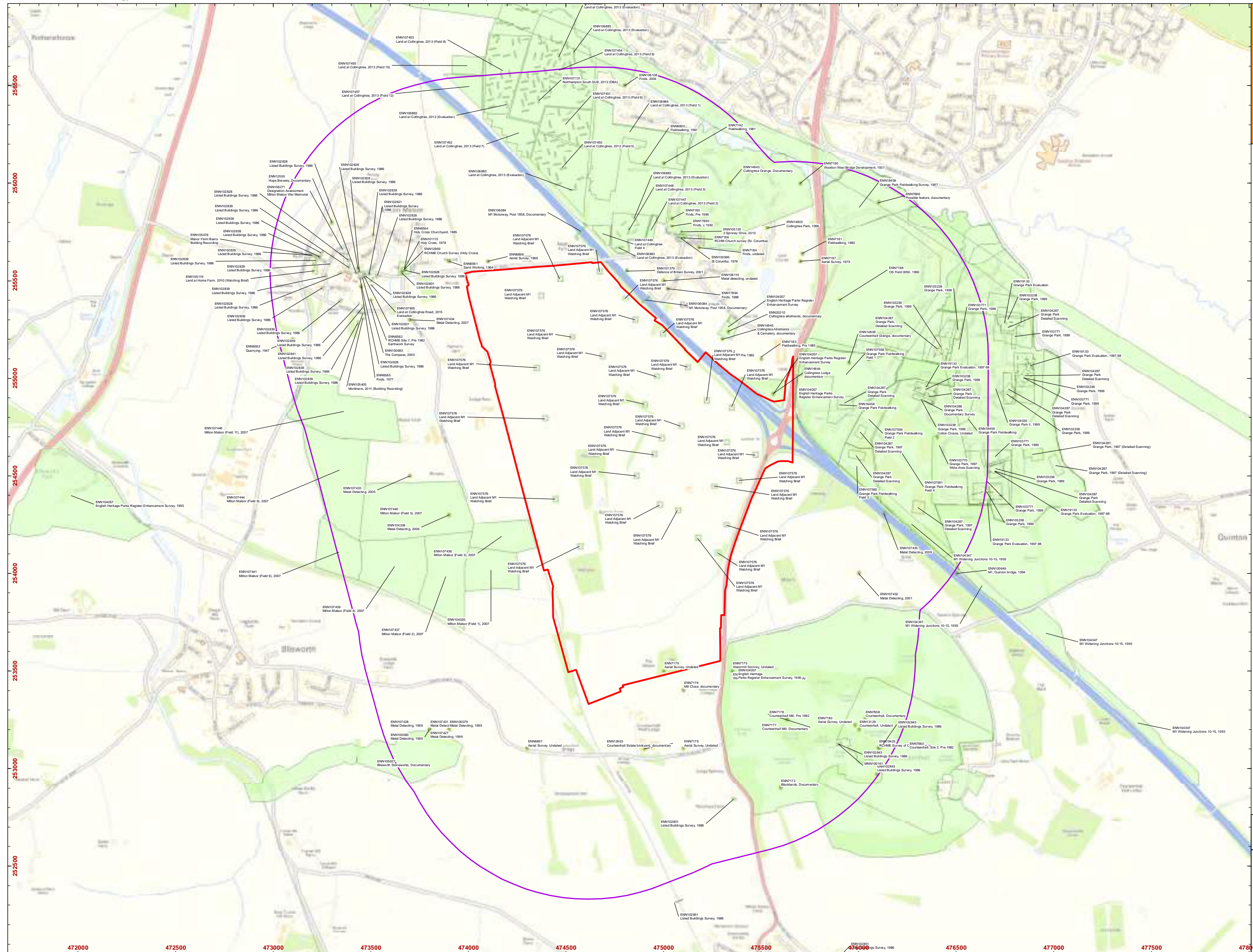


Scale at A3: 1:18,000



Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Collingtree

Appendix 1:
HER Monuments
beyond 600m

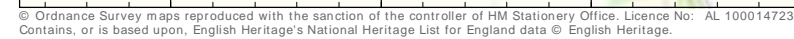


- Site Boundary
- 1km Radius
- HER Event Point
- HER Event Polyline
- HER Event Region



Scale at A3: 1:18,000

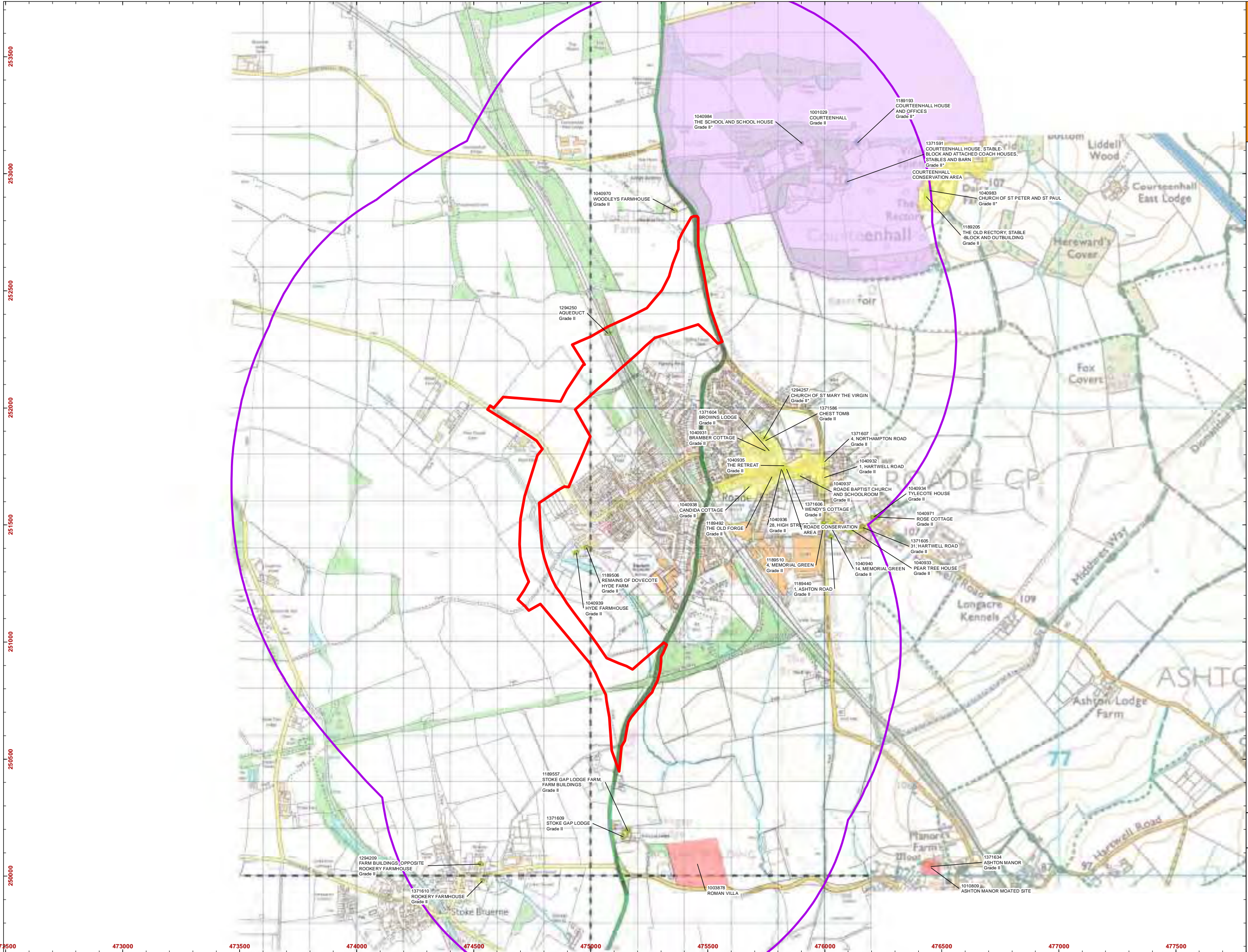
Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - CollingtreeAppendix 1:
HER Events



-

A scale bar consisting of a horizontal line with alternating black and white segments. The number '550' is printed above the right end, and the unit 'm' is printed below the right end.

Appendix 1: HEA Data



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www.cgms.co.uk

Proposed bypass routes

1km Radius

Listed Buildings

Grade II*

Grade II

Conservation Areas

Registered Parks and Gardens

Scheduled Monuments

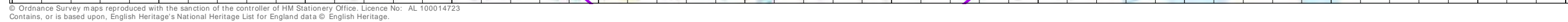







Scale at A3: 1:15,000

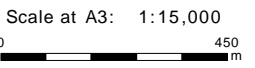


Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Roade

Appendix 1:
Designated Heritage Assets

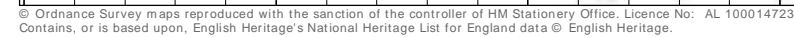


-  Proposed bypass routes
-  1km Radius
-  HER Monument Point
-  HER Monument Line
-  HER Monument Region



Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Roade

Appendix 1: HER Monuments



-

450 m

Appendix 1: HER Events



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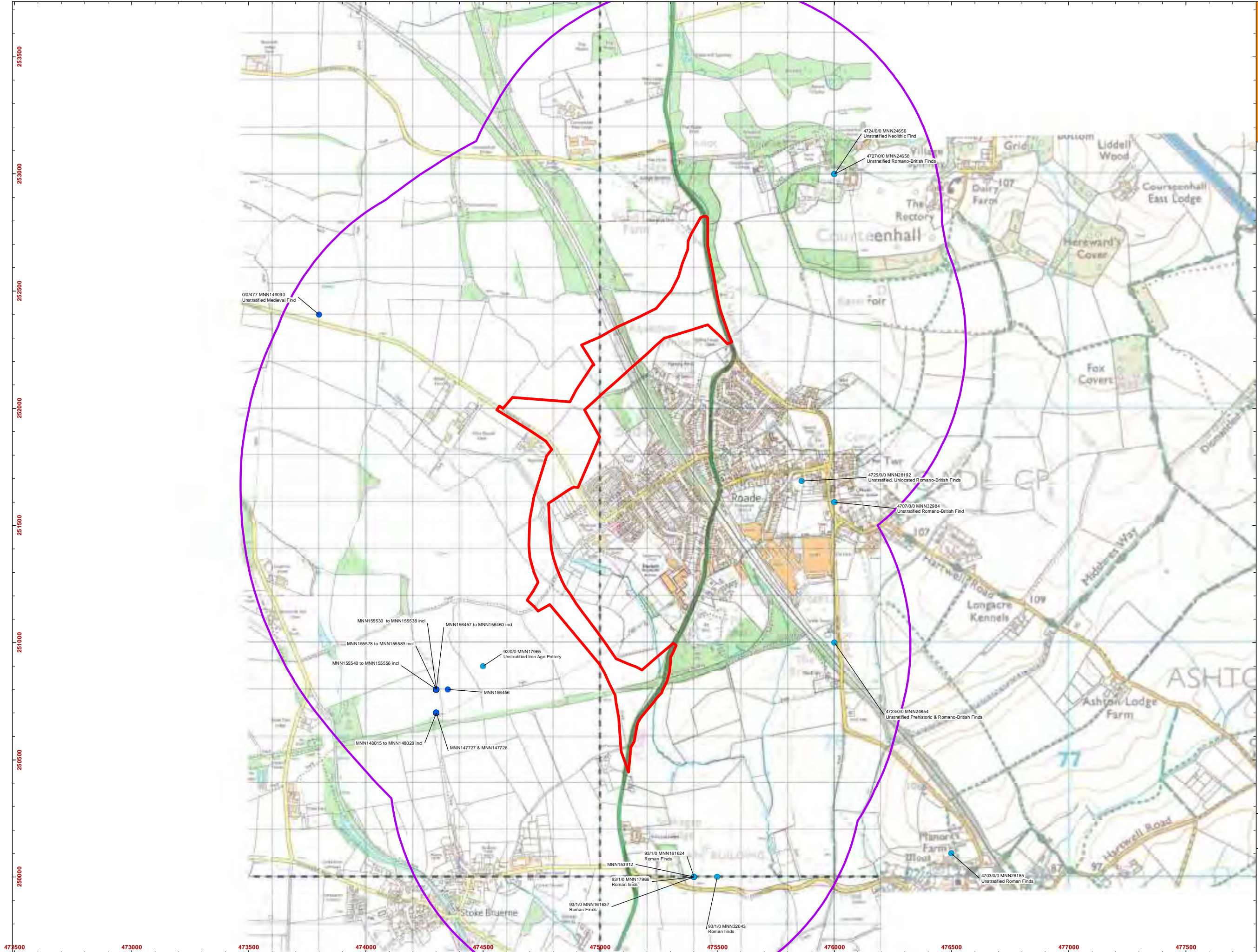
- Proposed bypass routes
- 1km Radius
- HER Findspot
- HER Portable
- Antiquities Scheme Findspot

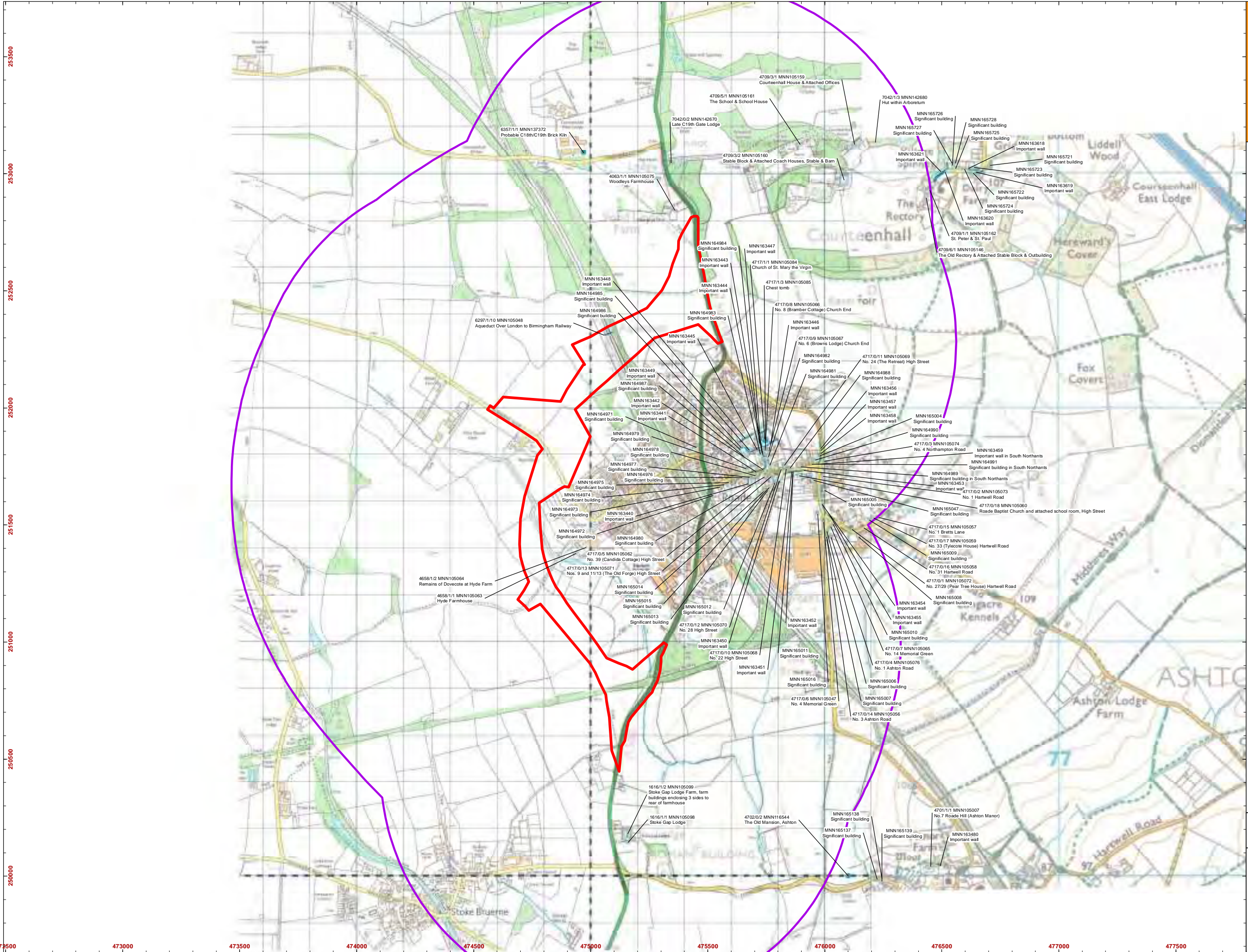


Scale at A3: 1:15,000
0 450 m

Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Roade

Appendix 1:
HER Findspots





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Proposed bypass routes

1km Radius

HER Building Point

HER Building Line

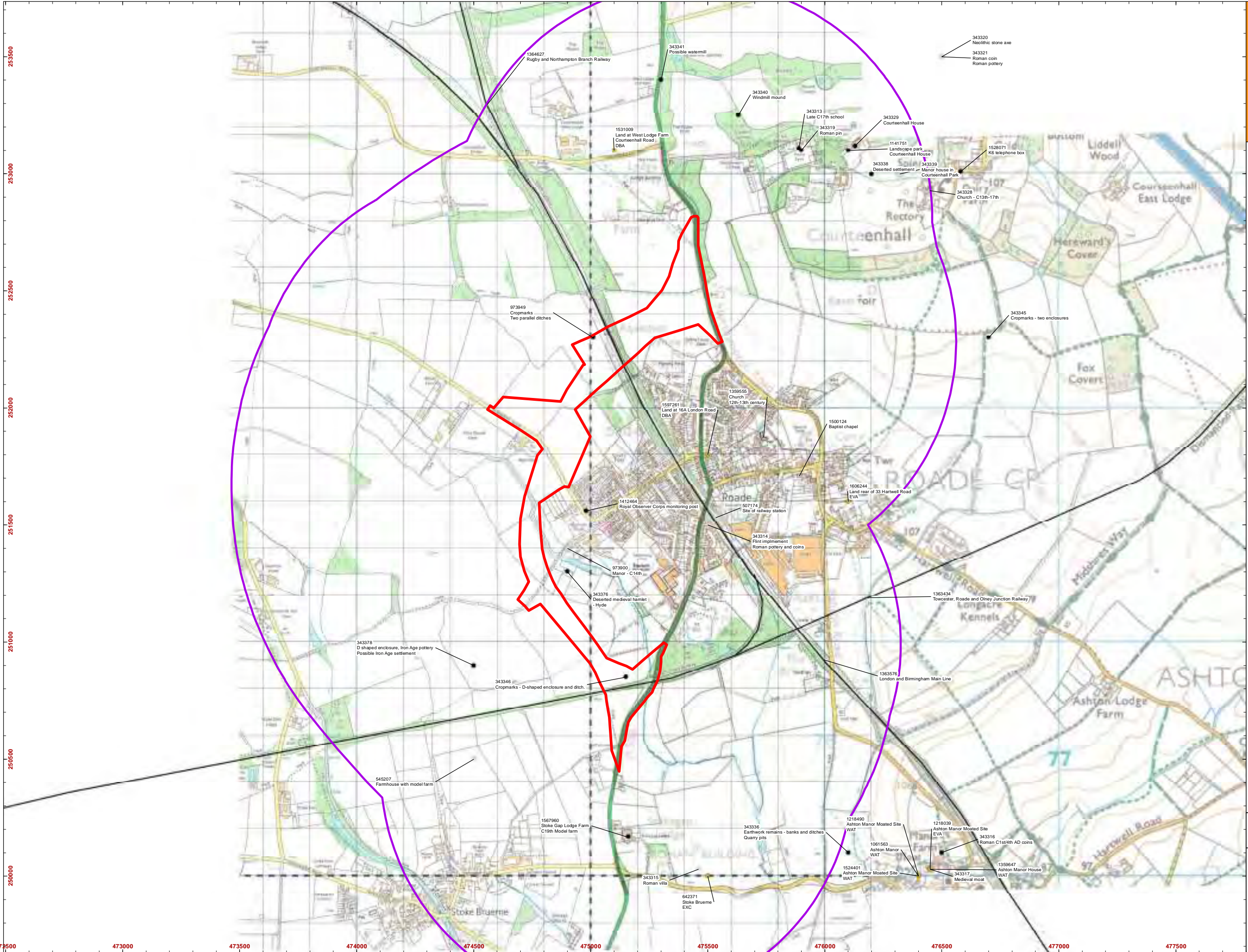
HER Building Region


Scale at A3: 1:15,000

0 450 m


Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Road


Appendix 1:
HER Buildings








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 Proposed bypass routes

 1km Radius


 HEA Event Point

 HEA Monument Point


 HEA Monument Line

 HEA Monument Polygon

N



Scale at A3: 1:15,000



Northamptonshire
J15 M1 - Roade

Appendix 1:
HEA Data

