Site F: Land adjacent and to rear of the Recycling Centre, Doddington Road, Wollaston, Northamptonshire

An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment

Grahame Appleby
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Grahame Appleby BA MPhil
SUMMARY

This archaeological desk top assessment was requested by Savills on behalf of AWG Landholdings Ltd to assess the likely archaeological impact of a proposed development area (PDA) of 2.5ha at Site F: Land adjacent and to rear of the Recycling Centre, Doddington Road, Wollaston, Northamptonshire. Located west of the historic core of Wollaston, evaluation of the archaeological, historical and cartographic evidence shows the PDA to be located close known prehistoric activity, zones of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and Medieval and post-Medieval ridge and furrow.
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Acknowledgements

The work was commissioned by Savills. Thanks are due to Chris Addison at Northamptonshire HER and Andrew Hall for the illustrations. Alison Dickens was the Project Manager.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This archaeological desktop assessment was commissioned to assess the known archaeology within a 750m radius of a 2.5ha proposed development area (PDA) on land adjacent and to rear of the Recycling Centre, Doddington Road, Wollaston, Northamptonshire (centred SP 8991 6324), approximately 1km west-northwest of the historic core of Wollaston.

1.2 The principal objective of the study is to determine the presence/absence of known archaeological sites within the PDA and study area environs, and to assess the potential for archaeological remains surviving within the PDA.

1.3 Archaeology is covered by both local and national policies. Nationally, the primary policies affecting archaeology are the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; 2012) and local planning policies. The aim of the NPPF is that action required as part of the planning process is appropriate and proportionate. Relevant local policies are the Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (June 2008), the consultation draft Wollaston Neighbourhood Plan (November 2014) and the associated assessment background paper (September 2014), and to which the reader is directed.

1.4 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process. Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

1.5 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

1.6 Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 The desk-based assessment has been compiled under the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology’s (ClfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* 2001. The Cambridge Archaeological Unit is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the ClfA.

2.2 The archaeological baseline has been established using the following methods:

- Desk-based assessment
- Curatorial bodies
- Previous fieldwork and survey results
- Site visit (12.03.2015)

2.3 The methodology comprises assessing the known potential archaeological resource within the study area in order to characterise the likely extent, quality and worth of the resource within a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The assessment is based on existing sources of data including Historic Environment Records (HER), published and unpublished archaeological reports, aerial photographs and historic maps. Where there is sufficient data, this may allow modelling of the resource.
3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1 The 2.5ha proposed development area is situated on land adjacent and to rear of the Recycling Centre, Doddington Road, approximately 1km west of the historic core of Wollaston village (Figure 1). The PDA is located within the Nene Valley Improvement Area.

Layout of Study Data

3.2 This report encompasses a study area extending for a 750m radius from the PDA (centred SP 8991 6324). Appendix 1 lists Gazetteer points, shown on figure 1, which are referenced in the text in bold e.g. (1).

Topography and Geology

3.3 The underlying solid geology is Whitby Mudstone Formation with superficial overlying alluvium and undifferentiated river terrace deposits (BGS GeoIndex¹). The PDA is essentially flat, with a height of of c. 49m AOD at the southern end of the site, very gently sloping down roughly north-eastward to c. 45m AOD at the northern boundary.

Past and Current Land Use

3.4 The PDA is located on a gently north facing slope. Documentary and cartographic evidence (See Section 4) indicate that prior to inclosure in the late 18th century, the PDA was utilised for ridge and furrow agriculture within a large open field and, towards the stream, pasture. Following enclosure the PDA’s current boundaries were established, with the field utilised for agriculture. A public footpath is recorded running roughly parallel to the stream on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. This path was diverted in the 20th century to follow the western boundary of the PDA. The recycling centre located in the southwest corner of the original field was constructed in the early 1980s (Wellingborough Council Planning Application reference BW/1980/0927) and the southern part of the PDA is currently occupied by two small stable blocks and caravan, with the whole field currently used as a horse paddock.

Listed Buildings, Designated Assets and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

3.5 There are no listed buildings or Buildings of Local Interest (BLI) within or immediately adjacent to the PDA or inside the study area; outside of the study are there are 46 listed building entries (Richards 2001). There is one registered park within the study area, Wollaston House Park. Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments are located within the wider landscape environs, outside of the study area; these are: Beacon Hill Motte Castle (SAM 13647; DNN2102) and manorial earthworks (SAM 191; DNN3559), located respectively c. 890m east and 900m southeast of the PDA. Neither the settings nor locations of the

¹ http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/ (Accessed 03.02.2015.)
scheduled monuments, listed buildings and registered park are affected by the proposed development.

The Archaeological Assessment

3.6 The objective of this study is to collate and assess existing information relating to the archaeology and history of the study area within and immediately surrounding the PDA. This will be used to assess both areas of archaeological potential and determine the likely survival of such remains.

Sources

3.7 Principal sources consulted for this study were:

- Northamptonshire Historical Environment Record (HER)
- Northamptonshire Record Office (NRO)
- Aerial photographic evidence
- Historic map sequence 1798 – 1900
- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps – 1838 to present

Known and Potential Archaeology

3.8 Within the study area, 21 finds spots and sites of archaeological or historic interest are recorded on the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER), and which includes significant evidence for past human activity extending through the wider environs, including the Nene Valley and Wollaston parish (Figures 1 & 2). This evidence includes Palaeolithic artefacts, later prehistoric flint tools (e.g. the Neolithic polished axe found to the southeast of the study area; HER ref. 3239), Bronze Age field boundaries and later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age co-axial pit alignments (the boundaries persisting into the Iron Age and Roman periods, pottery, undated hut circles (Figure 4), open settlement and later Iron Age enclosures and farmsteads (Chapman and Jackson 1992; Meadows 1995; Deegan 2002; Deegan & Foard 2008; Rees 2008; Meadows et al. 2009). Extensive Romano-British activity, including evidence of a kiln site, villa and settlement activity, at least one burial (HER ref. 3240/0/5), viticulture (Wollaston I and II) and the course of a putative Roman road running roughly northwest-southeast some 2.3km east of the PDA (Margary 170) are also attested within the wider landscape environs (Margary 1955, 162; RCHM 1979; Swan 1984; Brown et al. 2001; Semmelmann & Ashworth 2003; Meadows et al. 2009).

3.9 Medieval and post-Medieval settlement evidence dating from the Saxon period onwards, such as the early and middle Saxon occupation evidence and sunken feature buildings was revealed during excavations southeast of the study area (HER refs. 3240/0/4 and 3250/0/25; Taylor 1977) and at Dando Close (Ashowrth & Turner 1999; Semmelmann & Ashworth 2003). In addition to field and property
boundaries, scheduled Medieval manorial earthworks and the Norman period castle – Beacon Hill – are also attested within the surrounding landscape. Southwest of the study area was also found during metal detecting the burial of an Anglo-Saxon warrior. Grave goods included a hanging bowl, sword and helmet, the ‘Pioneer Helmet (Meadows 1997, 1998). The study area, Nene Valley and wider landscape have been subjected to several aerial photographic surveys, fieldwalking, excavations (Figure 2) and documentary research to elucidate land-use and as part of the Open Fields Project, assessment of the survival of ridge and furrow (Figure 3; Hall 2001). The eastern part of the study area is bisected north to south by the A509, the former Kettering to Newport Pagnell turnpike (Gaz. No. 20).

3.10 No recorded archaeological investigations have taken place inside the PDA itself, although it was identified as an area with remnant and ridge and furrow, with extant ridge and furrow located less than 150m east of the PDA (see Figures 1 & 3; Hall 1995, 2001; Partida et al. 2013).

Prehistoric and Roman (to 450 AD)

3.11 The PDA is located within a landscape of known prehistoric and Romano-British activity. Within the study area there is direct archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity, which includes: Neolithic pits and possible activity (2, 5), Iron Age ditches and enclosures (1, 2, 4, 8), pit alignments (2) and Iron Age pottery recovered during excavation (5, 8, 21). Settlement evidence has been identified from aerial photographic, geophysical survey, excavation and fieldwalking (1, 5-8, 21). A rectangular feature identified on aerial photographs may be pre-Medieval in origin (2), and undated abraded pottery may be prehistoric or Saxon in date (4). Of probable prehistoric origin are a number of features identified during fieldwork and landscape surveys (2, 3, 5, 6); some of these features may be of Romano-British origin or later.

3.12 Romano-British activity is attested throughout the study area and wider landscape as evinced through fieldwalking, non-intrusive surveys and excavation. This evidence includes settlement related activity (1, 4, 5-8, 10, 14, 21), pottery dumps/scatters and stone building debris (4, 8-10, 11, 14, 21), field systems and enclosures, the site of a bath house and corndryer (and probable neighbouring villa; 19), and at least one inhumation (19).

Medieval to present (450 AD - 2010)

3.13 Medieval activity within the study area, prior to development of Wollaston from the 19th century onwards (9) consists of extensive evidence of ridge and furrow (12, 14, 15-17), a sunken feature building (19), possible Medieval or post-Medieval building platforms (18), manorial earthworks, a moat and fishpond (9), and pottery (9).

2 See also ‘A GIS aided study of agriculture and landscape in Midland England’, http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/midlandgis_ahrc_2010/downloads.cfm
3.14 Post-Medieval evidence, excluding listed buildings and urban zones within the study area include the site of a former tramway (15-17), earthworks of probable Medieval or post-Medieval origin (18), the former Kettering to Newport Pagnall turnpike (20) and concrete cylinders used for area defence during World War Two (13).

4. CARTOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

4.1 The cartographic evidence for the study area dates from the early 18th century; however, these early maps provide insufficient detail of the study area and PDA and were consequently not considered any further. The first detailed maps of the area are the 1789 inclosure award map and the Ordnance Survey sequence dating from the 1880s onwards. These maps show the PDA to be a large field originally bisected by a public footpath (Figure 5). The cartographic sequence, with the exception of the recycling plant in the southwest corner of the field, demonstrates that the PDA’s boundaries have remained largely unaltered since the 19th century to the present day, although the stable blocks are not recorded on these maps.

4.2 Aerial photographic assessment of the study area have revealed extensive ridge and furrow in neighbouring fields, with denuded, almost lost, remnant ridge and furrow present within the PDA (confirmed during the site visit).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>Robert Morden’s map of Northamptonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>John Cary’s map of Northamptonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td>Wollaston Inclosure plan NRO Map 4447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1797</td>
<td>Benjamin Baker’s map of Northamptonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Joshua Archer’s map of Northamptonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Robert Creighton’s map of Northamptonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833-35</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition, Old Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>OS 1:2,500 scale map, 1st edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>OS 1:10,560 scale map, 1st edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>OS 1:10,560 scale map, 2nd revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>OS 1:10,560 scale map, 1st Imperial edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-74</td>
<td>OS 1:2,500 National Grid Survey 1st edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-82</td>
<td>OS 1:10,000 National Grid Survey Metric edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>OS 1:25,000 scale maps, Explorer sheet Corby, Kettering &amp; Wellingborough 224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1: Historic cartographic sequence included in assessment

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Significant prehistoric activity is attested in the wider landscape and Nene Valley environs (e.g. Harding & Healy 2007), including Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds (Boismier 2009, 12 & 22), Neolithic
structures, Early Bronze Age ring ditches and pits, pottery and flint scatters (Humphrey 1998, 4; Chapman 2009, 35 & 38). Within the study area itself, Neolithic flint scatters and pits are attested, albeit at a relatively low level compared to the Nene Valley as a whole, with seemingly no apparent Early Bronze or Middle Bronze Age activity. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity is, however, recorded within the study area, consisting primarily of pit alignments (Meadows 1995, 2009). In terms of the Iron Age period, a number of enclosures situated in an open pastoral landscape have been identified through aerial and geophysical survey and excavation ahead of quarrying. This fieldwork also indicated that the Wollaston landscape was essentially devoid of any extensive Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age settlement, with the environmental evidence from palaeochannel fills and waterlogged deposits suggesting the area was cleared of woodland during the Bronze Age (ibid.) with a ‘mixed agricultural regime’ emerging in the Middle and Late Iron Age (Brown & Meadows 1997; Kidd 2001; Deegan 2008).

5.2 The ‘extensively investigated’ landscape at Wollaston has further revealed the scale and density of this later Iron Age occupation (Kidd 2001, 5), with evidence of settlement continuity into the Romano-British period. Importantly, this evidence encompasses the north-eastern and north-western zones of the study area and areas immediately adjacent to it, such as that excavated to the southwest of the study area around Cringle House (Northamptonshire Archaeology 1995; Meadows 1995; Deegan 2008). Within the wider landscape, similar settlement sites have been archaeologically investigated, revealing a high settlement/site density (Deegan & Froad 2008). The cropmark evidence from the fields immediately south of the PDA also indicate the possible presence of Late Iron Age and or Romano-British activity (Gaz. nos. 14 – 17 and 21). Consequently, although no archaeological evidence has currently been recorded within the PDA, the possibility of prehistoric features and artefacts being found within its boundary cannot be discounted.

5.3 Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity has been identified along the Nene Valley, with evidence of viticulture found during excavation and fieldwork both north and south of the study area (Brown et al. 2001), as well as the extensive area of cropmarks and excavated enclosures and ditches at Wollaston Quarry (Gaz. nos. 1-4; Jackson 1991; Deegan 2008) and the pottery and building debris found north of Cringle House during fieldwalking (Gaz. nos. 10 & 11). In addition, a bath-house and corn dryer are recorded in the southeast of the PDA, probably related to an unidentified villa nearby (Chapman & Jackson 1992), with aerial photographic evidence indicating that further settlement related activity is found in an arching swathe of landscape within the northeast of the study area (Figure 1). Considered together, this evidence shows that study area and wider landscape was heavily utilised in the Romano-British period. There is thus a reasonable
probability of further archaeological evidence of this period being discovered within the PDA.

5.4 Medieval and later activity is recorded within the study area and close to the PDA. This evidence, as outlined above and on Figure 3, consists primarily of extant and remnant ridge and furrow; the latter observed within the PDA during the site visit and on aerial photographs of the proposed development (Partida et al. 2013). One aspect of ridge and furrow that is important to highlight is that earlier land surfaces and archaeological features can be preserved beneath the ridges (even where these have been heavily denuded through modern ploughing and agricultural practices; Palmer 1996; Spandl et al. 2010). Conversely, in the areas of furrows, these can truncate earlier activity, potentially totally removing it. In the context of the PDA, evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture will be encountered, with the potential for these differentially preserving and truncating earlier archaeological evidence.

5.5 In addition to the ridge and furrow evidence, excavation has revealed early Medieval and Saxon features and buildings within the study area, although this evidence is found east of the current A509. Earthworks, some possibly related to house platforms, are also recorded within the study area and attest to the probable contraction of Wollaston in the later Medieval period. The scale, location and type of Medieval archaeological and documentary evidence for the study area, and Wollaston as a whole, suggest that there is a low probability of encountering significant archaeological remains of this period within the PDA. The location of the PDA relative to the village, and its use as an open field prior to inclosure would also indicate that domestic waste and midden material may have been spread on these fields during this period and as such may be found within the PDA. The discovery of the internationally important Pioneer Helmet and burial in Wollaston c. 1.4km southwest of the PDA does, however, alert us to the remote possibility of encountering isolated features and objects within this landscape (Meadows 1997, 1998).

5.6 In terms of the post-Medieval landscape and the PDA, the development of Wollaston as an industrial and urban centre is well attested, with the fields west of the village used primarily for agriculture and pasture. With the establishment of the PDA’s boundary at the time of inclosure, with the construction of the recycling centre in the early 1980s, and its current use, it is considered to be very unlikely that significant archaeology dating from the early 19th century to date will be encountered.
6. CONCLUSION

6.1 The study area and PDA are located within a landscape that has been utilised since the Palaeolithic period to the present day. Located between areas of known past human settlement and agricultural activity there is a reasonable probability of further archaeological features and artefacts being found within the PDA.

6.2 The Wollaston Neighbourhood Plan (2014) highlights the presence of remnant ridge and furrow within the PDA and that this forms an important heritage asset for the site and locality. As discussed above, ridge and furrow can mask and preserve earlier archaeological features, and in view the nature and extent of the known archaeology within the study area and wider environs, there is a reasonable expectation that such preservation can be anticipated within the PDA.
7. REFERENCES


8. ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Location and Gazetteer
Figure 2. Archaeological Investigations and Cropmarks
Figure 3. Ridge and Furrow
Figure 4. Aerial photograph showing cropmarks in nearby field (see Fig. 2 for location)
Figure 5. Historic OS maps (PDA in red)
9. APPENDICES
Appendix 1 Finds and sites gazetteer

Grid references are centroids or reported finds locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaz No.</th>
<th>Grid ref.</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Refs.</th>
<th>HER Refs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SP 8962 6390,</td>
<td>Prehistoric, Iron Age, Romano-British</td>
<td>Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age settlement dated c. 400 BC to 42 AD. Probable Iron Age/Romano-British settlement consisting of enclosures, ditches pits and round houses identified as cropmarks on aerial photography. Aerial photographic, geophysical survey, fieldwalking and excavation revealed possible pre-Medieval cultivation remains (HER 3505/0/7). Iron Age settlement activity included numerous (Iron Age) pit alignments, clearly some of the earliest features on the site, that were replaced by ditched linear boundaries with associated enclosures, two dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age period. The paucity of finds from the enclosures suggests that they may have been associated with small farming communities. A pair of small conjoined enclosures, their interior was stripped and showed no clear evidence for internal buildings (HER 3507/0/2), in addition to ditched trackway and hut circles (HER 3507/0/1). Romano-British features were also identified (HER 3509) and Roman pottery (3509/0/0) was also found, although the Roman activity (located in the survey area) is confined to a small area near the boundary hedge between Fields 6 and 7, and the southwest corner of Field 8. There was no evidence of occupation continuing from the Iron Age into the Roman period (HER 3507/0/3). During a geophysical survey carried out in 1993 two concentrations of anomalies were noted; one area was close to the northern field boundary; the other was in an area to the south of the field. A gas pipeline also runs across the field (HER 3507/0/05). Associated with Gaz. nos. 2 and 3.</td>
<td>Hall 1966; Jackson 1991; RCHM 1979; Meadows 1995; Meadows et al. 2009; Rees 2008; HER refs.</td>
<td>3505, 3506, 3507, 3509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SP 8950 6380</td>
<td>Prehistoric, Neolithic, Iron Age</td>
<td>Prehistoric activity (HER 3508). Undated pit alignment (HER 3508/0/0). Three small pits of Neolithic date revealed in Field 8, representing the only monuments of early prehistoric activity located in the survey area (HER 3508/0/1). Iron Age settlement activity included numerous (Iron Age) pit alignments, clearly some of the earliest features on the site, that were replaced by ditched linear boundaries with associated enclosures, two dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age period. The paucity of finds from the enclosures suggests that they may have been associated with small farming communities. A pair of small conjoined enclosures, their interior was stripped and showed no clear evidence for internal buildings (HER 3507/0/2). Associated with Gaz. nos. 1 and 3.</td>
<td>Hall 1966; Jackson 1991; RCHM 1979; Meadows 1995; Meadows et al. 2009; Rees 2008; HER refs</td>
<td>3507, 3508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SP 8960 6370</td>
<td>Undated</td>
<td>Geophysical survey was carried out in 1992; a number of significant anomalies were found. One area lay close to the western field boundary where possible linear features were noted. A second concentration lay in the south of the field. Other features were noted: (HER 3507/0/4). Associated with Gaz. nos. 1 and 2</td>
<td>HER ref.</td>
<td>3507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SP 8940 6350</td>
<td>Romano-British</td>
<td>Romano-British Settlement (HER 3509). During fieldwalking Romano-British pottery sherd were recovered (HER 3509/0/0). In 1990 excavation exposed Romano-British activity although no structural evidence was found (HER 3509/0/2). Associated with Gaz. nos. 1-3.</td>
<td>Hall 1966; RCHM 1979; HER refs.</td>
<td>3509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SP 9018 6378</td>
<td>Neolithic, Iron Age, Romano-British, Undated</td>
<td>Possible Neolithic Activity. Fieldwalking has yielded Neolithic flints (HER 3235/0/0). AP survey revealed an extensive area of cropmarks of probable Iron Age and Romano-British date in addition to undated enclosures and ditches (HER 3236/0/2-7). Indeterminate series of linear ditches which can be traced north-west as far as SP90256385. On each side there is a small enclosure (HER 3236/0/0). Ditches containing Iron Age pottery and much Roman pottery and occupation debris have been found (HER 3236/0/1).</td>
<td>Hall 1966; Hall &amp; Hutchings 1972; RCHM 1979; Rees 2008; HER refs.</td>
<td>3235, 3236, ENN10544, ENN10545</td>
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<td>6-7</td>
<td>SP 9045 6360</td>
<td>Undated</td>
<td>Aerial photographic survey revealed a number of enclosures and ditches – associated with Gaz. No. 5 (HER 3236).</td>
<td>Hall 1966; Hall &amp; Hutchings 1972; RCHM 1979; Rees 2008; HER refs.</td>
<td>ENN10546</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SP 9050 6340</td>
<td>Iron Age, Roman</td>
<td>Ditches containing Iron Age pottery and much Roman pottery and occupation debris have been found (HER 3236/0/1). Associated with Gaz. nos. 5 and 6; Iron Age and Romano-British settlement (HER 3236).</td>
<td>Hall 1966; Hall &amp; Hutchings 1972; RCHM 1979; Rees 2008; HER refs.</td>
<td>3236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SP 9083 6282</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Undated</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon origin and development of Wollaston, including the later 19\textsuperscript{th} century industrial development (HER 3250). Undated earthworks identified on Aps (HER 3250/0/1, 3250/0/10). Site of Medieval manor house, moat and fishpond; APs show rectangular embanked pond 50m x 40m in northwest corner of large enclosure; series of small ditches enclosures &amp; possible house platforms to north; earthworks were destroyed by housing development in 1967. During destruction of the Medieval manor at Wollaston large quantities of medieval pot sherds were found including St Neots ware and 13-15\textsuperscript{th} pottery sherds; also wall foundations noted; Romano British pot base found which had been re-used as a spindle whorl (HER 3250/1, 3520/1/1-4).</td>
<td>Salzman 1937; Brown 1967; Hall 1977; Taylor 1977; RCHM 1979, 1982; Richards 2001; HER refs.</td>
<td>3250</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SP 8920 6320</td>
<td>Romano-British</td>
<td>Romano-British settlement and possible building identified during fieldwalking; building stone and pottery recovered (HER 3510/0/1).</td>
<td>Hall 1966; RCHM 1979; HER refs.</td>
<td>3510</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SP 8940 6320</td>
<td>Romano-British</td>
<td>Area of unstratified Romano-British stone and pottery recovered during fieldwalking (HER 3511/0/0).</td>
<td>Hall 1966; RCHM 1979; HER refs.</td>
<td>3511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SP 8990 6326</td>
<td>Medieval, Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Open Fields Project: areas of survival of ridge and furrow (HER 746/0/2). PDA</td>
<td>Hall 2001; Partida et al. 2013</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SP 9019 6307</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>There are six WW2 concrete cylinders originally used at road blocks now being used as gate guards with at least six more in use around the yard. There are a further 4 being used as guards in a neighbouring gate just to the west. Photos are attached. 3ft tall concrete cylinders with axial hole. Six blocks are being used to line the entrance to a yard. At least 12 further cylinders are visible inside the fence. A further four block an entrance 100m to the west. Steel reinforcement is visible where the edges have been chipped. Original location unknown (HER 8675/1, 8675/1/1).</td>
<td>Armishaw 2000</td>
<td>8675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SP 9000 6300</td>
<td>Romano-British, Medieval</td>
<td>Survival of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation remains overlying cropmarks of a Romano-British settlement, dated by pottery and building finds (SP9063; HER 746).</td>
<td>RCHM 1979</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>SP 9010 6290</td>
<td>Medieval, Modern, Undated</td>
<td>Survival of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation remains, with cropmarks of a group of undated enclosures and ditches in the north east quarter of the area (HER 5904). Two irregular conjoined enclosures and other possible ditches and a possible modern tramway (HER 5904/0/1-4). Associated with Gaz. no. 14</td>
<td>HER refs.</td>
<td>5904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>SP 9037 6290</td>
<td>Medieval, Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Possible Medieval/post-Medieval building platform and earthworks identified on Aps (HER 3250/0/3, 3250/0/4, 3250/0/11). Wollaston House and park (HER 2754, 2834) and undated earthworks (HER 2754/0/1).</td>
<td>HER refs.</td>
<td>2754, 2834, 3250, ENN14922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>SP 9002 6250</td>
<td>Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>Cropmark recorded in 1961. Circular enclosure. Finds from adjacent site spread this far suggesting that this feature may be associated (HER 3240/0/1). Associated features with the site just outside the study area include a bath house, to the north of which was a T-shaped corn-drying oven (HER 3240/0/3) constructed in limestone, the main flue being 3.1m long and 0.55m wide at the opening into the flue sides, which were 0.25m and 0.3m wide. The southern side of the flue had been disturbed by an adult inhumation burial (HER 3240/0/5). The part of the bath house within the road corridor comprised most of a furnace room, and part of a plunge bath presumably attached to a hot room. Only the north west corner of the hot room and plunge</td>
<td>Chapman &amp; Jackson 1992; HER refs.</td>
<td>3240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bath lay within the excavation area. A further two ditches can be interpreted as drainage ditches for the bath house. The walls had been totally robbed, but the bath pit 0.5 m deep was almost vertically sided, had been backfilled with loose rubble, and closely resembled its former shape. Evidence of the function of the room was provided by an in situ fragment of opus signinum floor at the base of the construction pit and possessing the scars left by the removal of a quarter round moulding. The walls enclosing the plunge bath would have been c. 0.7m thick. The rubble backfill contained square limestone blocks, ceramic tile fragments, pieces of opus signinum and quarter round mouldings a few tufa blocks and fragments of painted wall plaster. The decorative scheme was of a series of panels in white, red and possibly yellow, outlined by frameworks of red, purple, white and yellow. In its final form the furnace room was 4.6mx2.75m wide internally. The walls were 0.53m thick and well coursed in roughly squared limestone, with some of the quoining in ironstone. The furnace flue was flanked by substantial side walls in limestone. The walls were 2m long and 0.55m thick and survived to a maximum height of 0.46m. These would have supported a hot water boiler. The flue was 0.4m wide and flared to 0.54m at the north end. The entire interior of the room was covered in black loam with charcoal, at its thickest (by the flue) it was 70mm deep. The flue was floored with two large slabs of ironstone which acted as a cap to the drain directly beneath. The demolition rubble filling the room contained stone and roof tile fragments, but very little decorative material (HER 3240/0/6). Three ditches fully crossed the road corridor and all other contemporary features lay between them within the enclosure. The northern most ditch may have been the earliest. It was not sectioned but part of a single 2nd-3rd century vessel was recovered from its lowest fill. both of these ditches contained much occupational and building debris in their fills. The building debris appeared to have been deliberately dumped into the ditches, this was most apparent on the eastern side of the road corridor. The building debris comprised fragments and blocks of roughly squared limestone and tile fragments, the associated pottery was 4th century, with some residual 2nd century. The form of the 2nd-3rd century occupation is unknown, since the main enclosure ditches were maintained for some time; it is possible that the ditched enclosure was in use at this time (HER 3240/1). A large pit produced an assemblage of mid to late 2nd pottery (HER 3240/1/1) and a 2nd century oven was also revealed (HER 3420/1/2).

In addition a sunken featured building had been partly machined away but was of sub-rectangular plan c.4.8m long x 4m wide and survived up to 0.08m deep. Central postholes were present at either end, with the North-East posthole being set in a 10cm slot, which may have formerly run the whole length of the structure. The slot fill contained an assemblage of large sherds from a limited number of later 6th-7th century sherds. An apparently random scatter of limestone slabs marked the floor surface. To the south of the structure was an extensive scatter of postholes; these may denote the presence of contemporary structures but they were undated and seemed not to form coherent patterns. (HER 3240/0/4).

The Kettering to Newport Pagnell turnpike runs past Wollaston (now the A509) and provided a transport link for the village. Wollaston was visited by the daily coach from Wellingborough to London between 1776 and 1845 which stopped at The Marquis of Granby. OS grid is centroid. Richards 2001

Possible Iron Age to Romano-British settlement identified during fieldwalking, with Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered and large rectangular and conjoined enclosures and ditches recognised on aerial photographs (HER 3662, 3662/0/0, 3662/0/1).

Hall 1966; RCHM 1979; Rees 2008