Proposed Plastics to Liquid Fuel Recycling Facility at Upper Higham Lane, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Report No. MK140/18

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1. **INTRODUCTION**

A desk-based assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd for Dallol Energy on Upper Higham Lane, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, to assess the potential effects on the cultural heritage resources of a proposed development.

The development site (hereafter the Site) is situated on the Upper Higham Lane to the east of Rushden, and to the north of Newton Bromswold.

The Site is a sub rectangular plot of land currently occupied by a processing plant for tyre waste. The study area for this assessment extends to 1km from the boundary of the Site, centred on SP 99208 67307 (Fig. 1 and 2).

2. **GEOLOGY**

The local geology is Oxford Clay Formation, mudstone, with superficial deposits being Oadby Member, sedimentary diamicton (BGS).

3. **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

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.

*National guidance*

Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the

1) Delivery of sustainable development

2) Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment

3) Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and

4) Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.

Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be
proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 as: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Archaeological Interest is defined 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.


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.

Local Plan

Policies within the North Northamptonshire joint local plan (NNJCS 2016) are also relevant decision-taking on cultural heritage matters within East Northamptonshire. Protection of heritage assets is relevant to the current study.

The distinctive North Northamptonshire historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting:

1. Proposals should conserve and, where possible, enhance the heritage significance and setting of an asset or group of heritage assets in a manner commensurate to its significance;

2. Proposals should complement their surrounding historic environment through the form, scale, design and materials;

3. Proposals should protect and, where possible, enhance key views and vistas of heritage assets, including of the church spires along the Nene Valley and across North Northamptonshire;

4. Proposals should demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets and their setting. 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;
5. Where appropriate, flexible solutions to the re-use of buildings and conservation of other types of heritage assets at risk will be encouraged, especially, where this will result in their removal from the ‘at risk’ register.

4. METHODS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the cultural heritage study are to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the proposed development site
- Consider the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential
- Assess the effects of the construction and operation of the proposals on the baseline cultural heritage resources, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy.

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant CIfA Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014a; 2014b), Historic England guidance (HE 2015), and CFA’s standard methodology.

The following Sources were consulted:

- The Northamptonshire County Council Historic Environment Record (NHER)
- Historic England (online)
- National Library of Scotland (online early OS maps)
- British Geological Survey (online)
- Northamptonshire Archives
- Internet sources for information relating to general background and other heritage resources within the study area

The bibliography contains a full list of all Sources consulted, including online resources.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

Numbers in brackets refer to sites located on Figure 1 and 2 and described in Appendices 1-2. There are no Designated Assets within 1km study area.

Prehistoric

There are numerous monuments within the study area, suggesting increased human activity in prehistory. Three areas of possible prehistoric/Iron Age settlements and adjoining field systems have been identified during an Aerial Photography Survey (in 1982: ENN12013, in 1984: ENN12009-10 and in 1986: ENN12015). The first area, MNN15258 (comprising cropmarks MNN126713-17), lies directly under the
proposed development area and stretches further west from it. One of the cropmarks was identified within the proposed development area (MNN126716). The second area lies to the north-west of the Site (MNN1989, comprising cropmarks MNN126709-12). The third area, MNN668, lies to the east of the Site (comprising cropmarks MNN126718-23). Field divisions and possible houses outlines are clearly visible on the aerial photographs (Fig. 3). Two unstratified flint flakes were found approx. 500m to the north of the Site during fieldwalking (MNN140693, and associated event ENN107214). Approximately 550m to the west of the Site fragments of Iron Age and Romano-British pot sherds were found, also during fieldwalking (MNN22827, and associated event ENN11801).

**Romano-British**

Except for the aforementioned pot sherds found during fieldwalking, no other finds were recorded. Approximately 500m to the north-east of the Site lay the remains of a Romano-British settlement (MNN1261). It was excavated partly in 1882 by Rev. R.S. Baker (ENN12011) only to reveal fragmentary, poorly preserved foundations of the buildings. The rest has been destroyed by ploughing.

**Medieval**

The Site is bounded to the south by Upper Higham Lane, which is possibly part of a hollow way leading from Coventry to Peterborough via Northampton (MNN14165 and MNN137442). The road can be dated back to the 11th century where it passes by Long Buckby Castle. Approx. 650m to the west and slightly south of the Site lies a possible medieval farmstead, called in the late 13th century Britwinescote or Brywynscott (Gover, 1933). Numerous ridge and furrow cultivation remains have been recorded around the Site (MNN133343-44, MNN133637, MNN134062, MNN140692), the closest being MNN166367, approx. 200m east of the Site. Fragments of medieval pots were found during fieldwalking approx. 500m north of the Site (MNN140697, and associated event ENN107214).

Two post-Medieval findspot sites have been recorded, both from metal detecting. MNN152252, to the north of the Site, was a silver 17th century thimble. The other one, MNN152655, to the south of the Site, was a copper alloy furniture fitting.

**Modern**

Approximately 300m east of the Site lies the area of a former military airfield (MNN2926). It was built in 1940, with three runways completed in 1942. One of the runways faces directly towards the Site. Another remnant of the WWII airfield is a demolished air raid shelter to the south of the Site (MNN140690), shown on a 2006 geophysical survey (ENN107213).

The Site was used as a operating theatre and mortuary by the USAAF and the Nissen huts referred to by the site staff at the time of the visit must have been these buildings. The Nissen huts were replaced by 1960 by the present hangar like structures on the Site.
Unknown

At the southern end of the study area lies a possible undated settlement (MNN136369), containing two possible enclosures (MNN126724-25) identified during the Northamptonshire National Mapping Programme (ENN101891). It is assumed to be of prehistoric to medieval date.

To the north of the Site lies an unknown linear feature identified by geophysical survey, running on an east-west alignment (MNN140687).

6. CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS (FIG. 4)

The enclosure map (1801) depicts the Site being divided. The smaller, western portion belonged to Earl Fitzwilliam, and the bigger, eastern portion belonged to Edward Disbrowe Esq. At that time, no buildings existed on the Site. The Site was bound to the south by the same road as today, named Newton and Higham Road. Ordnance Survey mapping from 1884 shows the same divisions within the Site as the enclosure map.

There is no change to the Site between the 1884 and 1949 OS maps. On the 1932 field names map, the field to the west is called 9 Acre, and to the east – Turf. The 1952 OS map shows buildings in the northern part of the Site, and to the immediate west of the Site. These were built in 1940s as part of the airfield.

Aerial photography from 1980s and 1990s shows the same hangars and buildings as the 1952 OS map. It also shows extensive cropmarks in the immediate vicinity of the Site, to the west and east, and further sites to the north (9967/001-024, 9966/001-004, 9966/006-007, 9966/009-011, 6698/008).

Aerial photograph from 1964 (provided by the client) shows a fragment of the Site with the same buildings visible.

LIDAR data for the Study Area provided no further information.

7. DETAILED SITE DESCRIPTION

A Site visit was undertaken to ascertain the character of Development Site. The majority of the Site is now covered with concrete slabs laid before the 1960s, possibly even back in 1940s as part of the airfield. The main buildings are three building – possibly former hangars made of corrugated iron, each with double-folded roof. The northernmost one is the biggest, and its northern half had recently burnt down. The other building on Site is a small reception building to the west, which has existed since at least the 1960s, with later additions to the north and west. The hangars are surrounded by heaps of tyres to the east, north and south. The road leading to the gate is also laid with concrete slabs (see Fig. 5-6).
8. PAST IMPACTS AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOCAL SURVIVAL

The area has been built up since 1940s. The WWII buildings were Nissen huts built on the concrete slabs, which are constructed with only slight ground-breaking activity. Therefore, there is a potential for prehistoric archaeology to have survived.

The area in the south part of the Site was already disturbed in 1960s during the construction of a bund. The disturbance was no deeper than 0.5m, therefore there is still potential for prehistoric archaeology to have survived.

The area at the rear, where the water management works will take place has not been altered since the Nissen huts were removed. This has a high potential to contain archaeological remains.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

The Site has a high potential to contain prehistoric remains to survive. The three identified cropmarks of prehistoric/Iron Age settlement and fields systems are likely to yield significant information about the area.

There is a low to medium potential for Romano-British remains, as there is a known settlement to the north-east of the Site. There is also Romano-British pottery found to the west of the Site; probably residual, this is nevertheless an evidence of a potential activity in the area.

There is very low potential for Anglo-Saxon remains, as no evidence for any activity from this period has been recorded.

There is also potential for WWII remains. The Site was part of the Chelveston airport, therefore other elements of military use beyond the 1940s Nissen huts can potentially survive.

10. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Any development within the Site has the potential to adversely affect any previously unknown archaeological deposits. The proposed development (Fig. 7) is for four new fuel plant buildings following the demolition of the current buildings to the concrete level. The concrete will be broken down for reinforced foundations, but no deeper than the existing concrete level. This will have a low impact on the archaeological remains as no ground-breaking is required at this point.

Further works that required are water management installations to be excavated at the north-eastern end of the Site. This could reveal archaeological deposits, should any be present. These remains are most likely to be prehistoric to Iron Age in date and of substantial significance in dating the potential settlement identified from aerial photographs.
The area facing the Upper Higham Lane will be levelled down and covered with concrete. The soil there is likely to be disturbed from the previous ground works, including construction of the bund. However, some archaeological deposits may still be intact below the disturbance level.

11. CONCLUSION

This assessment has revealed that the Site may well contain archaeological deposits and features below the level of the existing buildings. These are likely to be prehistoric or Iron Age in date, and are significant in that they would date the potentially important prehistoric settlement in an area where almost no previous archaeological works have been conducted. The current buildings would have had low impact on any archaeological remains. The below ground works for the water attenuation area would impact on any archaeological remains.

Any mitigation measures to avoid, reduce and offset the likely effects of the proposed development on the archaeological resource would need to be agreed in advance with Northamptonshire’s archaeological advisors.
12. SOURCES CONSULTED

12.1. Bibliography

CIfA, 2014a, Code of Conduct, Reading

CIfA, 2014b, Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, Reading

Gover, A., A. Mawer and F.M. Stenton, The place-names of Northamptonshire, Cambridge


NNJCS, 2016, North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031, Northampton

NPPF, 2014, National Planning Policy Framework: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

12.2. Cartography

1801, A plan of the Parish of Chelston otherwise Chelveston cum Caldecott in the county of Northampton, as divided and enclosed under an Act of Parliament, passed in the Year 1801

1884, OS Map 6in, Northamptonshire XL.SE

1901, OS Map 6in, Northamptonshire XL.SE

1928, OS Map 6in, Northamptonshire XL.SE

1932, Field Names Map

1938, OS Map 6in, Northamptonshire XL.SE

1947, OS Map 6in, Bedfordshire IV.NW

1949, OS Map 6in, Northamptonshire XL.SE

1952, OS Map 6in, Northamptonshire XL.SE

12.3. On-line Resources


Google Earth (Accessed July 2018)

APPENDIX 1: HER MONUMENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER No. (UID)/MMN No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HER 1376/MMN 668</td>
<td>Possible Historic Settlement</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Prehistoric 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9959 6722</td>
<td>Faint conjoined enclosures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3160/MMN 1261</td>
<td>Romano-British Settlement</td>
<td>Building, Pottery scatter and Settlement</td>
<td>Romano-British Period</td>
<td>SP 9987 6754</td>
<td>Excavation of 1882. A Romano-British building is recorded and partly excavated by Rev. R.S.Baker. This area had shown evidence of Roman occupation in the past including pottery, tesserae and building stone. On excavation Baker found 'nothing but the merest fragments of foundation' all the rest having been destroyed by the plough; the building(s) appeared to have been only shallowly buried. Amongst the fragmentary foundations were three piers of rough stone, about 3.6ft square, equidistant from one another, one being at right angles to the line of the other two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 5337/MMN 1989</td>
<td>Possible Prehistoric Settlement</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Prehistoric 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9907 6767</td>
<td>Cropmarks of two irregular enclosures and other possible ditches, though indistinct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1296/MMN 2926</td>
<td>RAF/USAF Chelveston</td>
<td>Military Site</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>TL 00771 68615</td>
<td>Base of 305th Bombardment Group (Heavy) of 8th Air Force; flew 337 missions from airfield in B17 Flying Fortresses. Chelveston was laid down as an RAF bomber station in 1940. Layout included 2 'J' class hangers later supplemented by 2 'T2's. Runways; the main one 2,000 yards long and the other two 1,400 yards long, were not completed until March 1942. Airborne Forces Experimental Establishment used the airfield for glider trials. Americans took over responsibility for running the station in June 1942. The 301st Group commenced operations in September 1942. They were replaced in December 1942 by the 305th Bomb Group. Some 338 raids flown, the last on 25 April 1945. After the 305th's departure the RAF made the station a satellite for 25 Maintenance Unit (MU) before it was placed on Care and Maintenance. From December 1952 to June 1959 the USAF took control with a long runway laid for the 3914th Air Base Group, SAC. In August 1962, Chelveston became a reserve airfield.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
American interest continued with communications and storage centres into the 1990's. Whilst the long runway is reportedly demolished a hanger is reported as being present. Plan of the airfield and associated sites in October 1944, list of resident flying units and aerial photo from March 1944. Detailed plan of the Technical area with buildings identified. Two Northants airfields re-built to modern standards in early 1950's- Wittering and Chelveston. At the latter 7253rd Air base Squadron of the American 3rd Air Force took over the old wartime base in Sept 1952 and began to rebuild the airfield for jet aircraft. The main feature was the single, almost 2 mile long, runway. In November 1955 the 3914th Air Base Squadron of the 7th Air Division of Strategic Air Command took over. The airfield formed part of the world wide system of bases for aircraft of SAC. B-47's used Chelveston as part of the 'Reflex Alert' force. Aircraft on permanent 15 minute alert. In 1959 SAC relinquished its tenure of Chelveston and Tactical Reconnaissance aircraft arrived from bases in Germany. Their departure in 1962 marked the end of flying from Chelveston. Memorial to the 305th Bomb Group on the wall of Chelveston church. Photograph.

The report gazetteer identifies this airfield as having an RAF Airfield Decoy at Swineshead (Cambs). Reference to use in 1959 for USAAF units expelled from France.

"2819 Sqn RAF Regiment was formed at Chelveston, Northamptonshire in 1942. Originally equipped as a Field Squadron, and later with armoured cars, they were eventually designated as a light AA Sqn, and issued with twelve 4mm Bofors Guns." To France in June 1944.

Chelveston Airfield was built in 1940-1 and opened on 15 August 1941. The airfield comprised a standard RAF ‘A’ pattern airfield. In mid-1942 the airfield was established as the base for the United States Army Air Force (USAAF) 301st Bomb Group, replaced in December by the 305th Bomb Group. During the winter months of 1942/43 the airfield’s runways and dispersal areas were expanded to accommodate the B17 aircraft of the 305th Bomb Group. At the end of the war the airfield was returned to the RAF and from October 1945 to May 1947 it remained a sub-site of 25 Maintenance Unit. The Second World
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<tr>
<th>HER No. (UID)/ MMN No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>War Airfield officially closed in 1947 but in 1951 it was recommissioned to accommodate United States Air Force (USAF) B-47 bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. This required the construction of a rectangular concrete apron, headquarters building and crash tender shed and a new control centre in addition to a new runway, dispersal and taxiways. On 1 December the base was handed over to the USAF Third Air Force. Between 1951 and 1954 the airfield was almost entirely re-built. The former runways and taxi-paths were partially removed to accommodate the new designs. The Airfield remained under the jurisdiction of the USAF until 1 August 1962. In 1977 the runways and most of the perimeter tracks were removed to be used as hardcore in the development of Milton Keynes. Later in the year the airfield site was recommissioned as a Radio Transmitter site under the 81st Signals Unit. Eighteen aerial masts were erected on the site of the former airfield and remained in use until December 2003.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 622/1/ MNN 14165</td>
<td>Coventry to Peterborough Road Route (via Northampton)</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>SP 77081 66956</td>
<td>A hollow way running south east along the south side of Long Buckby Castle. From there it ran on south east across the line of the present Station Road as far as Benbow Farm and along this section its line is still partly preserved either as a hollow way or as a track. Beyond Benbow Farm it appears to have joined the modern Brington road running south east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3161/ MNN 15258</td>
<td>Probable Iron Age settlement</td>
<td>Pottery scatter and Settlement</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>SP 9910 6737</td>
<td>Fieldwalking identified a dark soilmark along with Iron Age and Belgic pottery sherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3166/0/0/ MNN 22826</td>
<td>Possible medieval farmstead, Buscott</td>
<td>Deserted farmstead/settlement</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>SP 9849 6709</td>
<td>Possible medieval farmstead probably somewhere south-east of Buscott's Lodge; from the late 13th century there are records of place called Britwincosce or Brywynscott, interpreted as the 'cote or cottage of Britwine'. This settlement was presumably associated with the rectangular projection of Higham Ferrers parish. The area which is shown as old enclosures on a map of Higham Ferrers of 1789, lay outside the permanent arable of the common fields. No definite remains have been discovered in the area. Quantities of medieval pottery, mainly of the 13th/14th centuries have been found widely scattered, but are not in sufficient concentrations to indicate former habitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER No. (UID)/ MMN No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3168/0/ MNN 28827</td>
<td>Unstratified Iron Age &amp; Romano-British Pot Sherds</td>
<td>Find Spot</td>
<td>Iron Age and Romano-British Period</td>
<td>SP 9870 6759</td>
<td>Fieldwalking identified pebbles with associated Iron Age and Romano-British pot sherds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1296/1/ MNN 126467</td>
<td>Chelveston Airfield (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Macula and Military airfield</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>TL 0089 6845</td>
<td>The new wind turbine bases were positioned within the boundaries of the former airfield, each of which was connected to the existing former taxi-way by access roads. The only observations within these areas were of occasional pockets of modern ceramic material and concrete fragments [presumably from the former airfield]. The natural substrate was overlain by modern overburden containing ceramic building materials, asphalt, concrete and corroded iron fragments. Occasional rubble remains of former World War II buildings were noted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 5337/0/3/ MNN 126709</td>
<td>Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Prehistoric 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9906 6767</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 5337/0/4/ MNN 126712</td>
<td>Possible Prehistoric Feature (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Macula</td>
<td>Prehistoric 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9916 6767</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3161/0/1/ MNN 126713</td>
<td>Linear System of Enclosures, Probably Iron Age (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure and linear systems</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>SP 9894 6745</td>
<td>Cropmark recorded in 1982. Conjoined enclosures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3161/0/2/ MNN 126714</td>
<td>Possible Linear System of Iron Age Enclosures (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure and linear systems</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>SP 9903 6730</td>
<td>Conjoined enclosures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3161/0/4/ MNN 126715</td>
<td>Possible Iron Age Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>SP 9904 6751</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER No. (UID)/ MN No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3161/0/5/ MNN 126716</td>
<td>Possible Iron Age Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>SP 9926 6724</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3161/0/3/ MNN 126717</td>
<td>Undated Linear Feature (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 9905 6736</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1376/0/4/ MNN 126718</td>
<td>Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9957 6726</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1376/0/5/ MNN 126719</td>
<td>Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9964 6733</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1376/0/1/ MNN 126720</td>
<td>Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9955 6715</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1376/0/2/ MNN 126721</td>
<td>Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9957 6717</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1376/0/6/ MNN 126722</td>
<td>Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9957 6717</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1376/0/3/ MNN 126723</td>
<td>Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9954 6717</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3827/0/5/ MNN 126724</td>
<td>Possible Enclosures, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 9894 6633</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER No. (UID) / MMN No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3827/0/6/ MNN 126725</td>
<td>Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 9893 6632</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 9349/0/2/ MNN 133343</td>
<td>Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge &amp; Furrow</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>SP 98930 66750</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 7386/0/1/ MNN 133344</td>
<td>Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge &amp; Furrow</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>SP 98371 67432</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 7386/0/2/ MNN 133637</td>
<td>Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge &amp; Furrow</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>SP 98320 67421</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 7386/0/4/ MNN 134062</td>
<td>Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge &amp; Furrow</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>SP 98535 67000</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 3827/ MNN 136369</td>
<td>Possible Settlement, Undated</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 99860 66255</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 622/ MNN 137442</td>
<td>Coventry to Peterborough Transport and communications site</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>SP 74217 60654</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 9047/0/1/ MNN 140687</td>
<td>Uncertain, undated feature</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 9943 6779</td>
<td>Geophysical survey located a linear feature, aligned east to west, in field 1. It extended beyond the survey area so its complete form could not be determined. Not subsequently observed in watching brief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 1296/0/1/ MNN 140690</td>
<td>Remains of air raid shelters</td>
<td>Remains of air raid shelters</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>SP 9923 6665</td>
<td>In field 3 the magnetic anomalies are due to the presence of demolished air raid shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 9347/0/7/ MNN 140692</td>
<td>Possible ridge and furrow remains</td>
<td>Ridge and Furrow</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>SP 9926 6648</td>
<td>Field 4 contained evidence of former ridge and furrow or modern ploughing. Three curvilinear features were identified in the northern part of the survey area in Field 4 but were on the edge of the pipeline so no further work was undertaken. Furrows were also identified in a field to the south of Garrett Spinney, to the east of the road between Newton Bromswold and Caldecott. The furrows were aligned east to west and terminated at the junction of a probable headland/ditch aligned north to south. Furrows were also present in Field 5, but at the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER No. (UID)/ MMN No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 9545/0/0/ MNN 140693</td>
<td>Prehistoric finds</td>
<td>Find spot</td>
<td>Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD</td>
<td>SP 9940 6782</td>
<td>Two flint flakes were found during fieldwalking, demonstrating a potential for background prehistoric activity in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 9387/0/0/ MNN 140697</td>
<td>Medieval finds</td>
<td>Find spot</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>SP 9940 6782</td>
<td>Two abraded sherds of medieval pottery were found during fieldwalking, demonstrating a potential for background medieval activity in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNN 152252</td>
<td>Chelveston parish (known as)</td>
<td>Find spot</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SP 99 68</td>
<td>Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 30 June 2008 Methods of discovery: Metal detector Location description: Grasped area, ridge and furrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNN 152655</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Find spot</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>SP 99 66</td>
<td>Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Methods of discovery: Metal detector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER 9387/0/2/ MNN 166367</td>
<td>Former ridge and furrow and possible plough headland</td>
<td>Ditch, ploughed headland, and ridge and furrow</td>
<td>Medieval to Post Medieval</td>
<td>SP 995 673</td>
<td>Furrows were identified in a field to the south of Garrett Spinney, aligned east to west and terminating at the junction of a probable headland/ditch aligned north to south.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX 2: HER EVENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER No. (UID)/ENN No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Event type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENN 107211</td>
<td>Newton Bromswold to Raunds pipeline (Field 1), 2006 (Geophysical survey)</td>
<td>Linear Feature</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 9941 6781</td>
<td>Survey - Magnetometry</td>
<td>The survey located indicated a linear feature, aligned east to west, in Field 1. It extended beyond the survey area, so its complete form could not be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 107212</td>
<td>Newton Bromswold to Raunds pipeline (Field 2), 2006 (Geophysical survey)</td>
<td>No Features</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>SP 9936 6696</td>
<td>Survey - Magnetometry</td>
<td>No possible archaeological features were seen in field 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 107213</td>
<td>Newton Bromswold to Raunds pipeline (Field 3), 2006</td>
<td>Demolished air raid shelters and a modern pipeline</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>SP 9923 6664</td>
<td>Survey - Magnetometry</td>
<td>In Field 3 the magnetic anomalies are due to the presence of demolished air raid shelters, a modern pipeline was also detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 107214</td>
<td>Newton Bromswold to Raunds pipeline (Field 1), 2006</td>
<td>Two flint flakes and two abraded sherds of medieval pottery</td>
<td>Medieval and possibly prehistoric</td>
<td>SP 9941 6781</td>
<td>Survey – systematic field walking survey</td>
<td>Of all the fields in the survey area, only Field 1 was walked systematically following two parallel transects aligned north to south along the route of the pipeline. The only finds of archaeological significance comprised two flint flakes and two abraded sherds of medieval pottery, which demonstrated a potential for background prehistoric and medieval activity in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>Event type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 107215</td>
<td>Newton Bromswold to Raunds pipeline, 2006 (Watching brief)</td>
<td>No Features</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>SP 9952 6739</td>
<td>Watching Brief</td>
<td>An intensive watching brief was maintained during the topsoil and subsoil stripping for the southern half of the pipeline during June and July 2006.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 14613</td>
<td>Chelveston Airfield, documentary</td>
<td>Airfield</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>TL 007 686</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 104237</td>
<td>Anglian Water Pipeline (Fields 4-6), 2006</td>
<td>Farmstead</td>
<td>Late Iron Age</td>
<td>SP 99520 67396</td>
<td>Field walking Survey Geophysical Survey Observation (Watching Brief) Excavation</td>
<td>An archaeological evaluation comprising geophysical survey, fieldwalking, watching brief and excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology during preliminary groundworks ahead of the proposed Raunds to Newton Bromswold Anglian Water pipeline. Part of a late Iron Age farmstead was excavated prior to the cutting of the pipeline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 11801</td>
<td>Chelveston, pre 1972 (Fieldwalking)</td>
<td>No Features</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>SP 987 676</td>
<td>Unsystematic field walking survey</td>
<td>Part of a wider survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 12009</td>
<td>Aerial Survey, 1984</td>
<td>Crop mark</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 995 671</td>
<td>Aerial photograph</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 12010</td>
<td>Aerial Survey, 1984</td>
<td>Crop mark</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 992 672</td>
<td>Aerial photograph</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 12011</td>
<td>Excavation, 1882</td>
<td>Villa</td>
<td>Romano-British Period</td>
<td>SP 998 675</td>
<td>Excavation - Antiquarian</td>
<td>Antiquarian excavation. An attempt to find a Roman villa found only limited foundations; much of the rest of the building had been ploughed away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 12012</td>
<td>Fieldwalking, 1969</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>SP 9995 6748</td>
<td>Unsystematic field walking</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 12013</td>
<td>Aerial Survey, 1982</td>
<td>Crop marks</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 990 674</td>
<td>Aerial photography</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 12014</td>
<td>Chelveston, pre 1972 (Fieldwalking)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>SP 990 673</td>
<td>Unsystematic field walking</td>
<td>Part of a wider survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENN 12015</td>
<td>Aerial Survey, 1986</td>
<td>Crop marks</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SP 990 677</td>
<td>Aerial photography</td>
<td>None recorded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 6: Assessment of Significance

The term ‘Significance’ depends on the value of a heritage asset to people and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Archaeological interest involves carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold about past human activity. This may apply to standing buildings, structures and buried remains. Known and potential heritage assets within the site and its vicinity have been identified from national and local designations and HER data. The determination of the significance of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against four values (after EH 2008):

- Evidential value: the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity. This might take into account date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities; supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential.
- Aesthetic value: this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from the heritage asset, taking into account what other people have said or written;
- Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through heritage asset to the present, such a connection often being illustrative or associative;
- Communal value: this derives from the meanings of a heritage asset for the people who know about it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory; communal values are closely bound up with historical, particularly associative, and aesthetic values, along with and educational, social or economic values.

Examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative Heritage Significance of Cultural Heritage Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Significance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LSHL/MK104/17 22 CFA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Sites of national or international importance, including:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>World Heritage Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheduled Monuments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grade I &amp; II* Listed Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grade I &amp; II* Historic Parks and Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Sites of importance in a regional / district context, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grade II Listed Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grade II Historic Parks and Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservation Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Sites of importance in a local / parish context, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archaeological sites and areas of local importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unlisted buildings and townscape of some historic or architectural interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Parks and Gardens of Local Importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Areas of Great Historic Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Sites of little or no importance, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sites of former archaeological features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unlisted buildings of little or no historic or architectural interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Artefact find-spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site location plan and plan showing HER Sites within 1km Study Area

Proposed Plastics to Liquid Fuel Recycling Facility at Upper Higham Lane, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Dallol Energy Ltd

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Scale at A3: 1:8,500

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Proposed Plastics to Liquid Fuel Recycling Facility at Upper Higham Lane, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client: Dallol Energy Ltd

Key:
- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HER Event (point)
- HER Event (area)

HER Events within 1km Study Area

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Fig. 3 - Aerial Photograph dated 1995, showing possible prehistoric settlement MNN15258, with the Site in the background (AP 9967/017, © Northamptonshire Archives)
Fig. 4a - A plan of the Parish of Chelston otherwise Cheleveland cum Caldecott in the county of Northampton, as divided and enclosed under an Act of Parliament, passed in the Year 1801. (© Northamptonshire Archives)

Fig. 4b - OS Map 6in, Northamptonshire XL SE (published: 1884)

Fig. 4c - Field Names Map (published: 1932. © Northamptonshire Archives)

Fig. 4d - OS Map 6in, Northamptonshire XL SE (published: 1952)
Fig. 5 - Site visit, general view, looking SE

Fig. 6 - Site visit, area of proposed water management works, looking NE
Plan of the Proposed Development

Proposed Plastics to Liquid Fuel Recycling Facility at Upper Higham Lane, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client: Dallol Energy Ltd

Scale: 1:1,000

Report No: SW

03/08/2018

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