

Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Monitoring

Colt House, Southern Green, Rushden, Buntingford, SG9 0SS

For:	Barker Parry
On Behalf of:	Private Client
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CONTENTS

1	Document Control Grid.....	1
2	Introduction and Scope of Assessment	5
2.1	Background.....	5
2.2	Reason for Works	5
2.3	Geology.....	7
2.4	Topography and Hydrology	7
2.5	Archaeological Background	8
2.6	Previous Archaeological Work in Close Proximity to the Site	9
2.7	Map Regression	10
3	Aims of Investigation	12
3.1	Aims	12
3.2	The specific aims of the investigation are:	12
3.3	The objectives of the project are:	12
3.4	Specific Research Objectives Are:	12
3.5	Table 1: Likely Potential and Significance of non-designated assets	12
3.6	Table 2: Research Topics	13
4	Methodology - Fieldwork.....	14
4.1	Monitoring.....	14
4.2	Enabling Stage	14
4.3	Demolition Stage	14
4.4	Construction Groundworks Stage	14
4.5	The Archaeological Contractor (KDK Archaeology)	14
4.6	Communication	15
4.7	Artefacts (finds)	16
4.8	Ecofacts – Environmental Sampling	17
4.9	Scientific Dating	17
4.10	Recording System	18
4.11	Community involvement	18
5	Reporting.....	20
5.1	Reporting Requirements if Results are of Low/Local Significance	20
5.2	Reporting Requirements if Results are of Medium/Regional Significance (or above)	20
6	Staffing and Programming	22
6.1	Staffing.....	22

6.2	Programming and Resources.....	22
6.3	Monitoring.....	22
6.4	Access and Safety	22
7	Archiving and Dissemination	24
7.1	Archive.....	24
7.2	Dissemination	25
8	Appendix 1 – Development Proposals	26
9	Appendix 2 – Historic Environment Record	29
9.1	Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings and Registered Park and Garden	29
9.2	Locally Registered Park/Garden	29
9.3	Non-Designated Heritage Assets – Monuments	29
9.4	Non-Designated Heritage Assets – Events	32
9.5	Area of Archaeological Significance	33
9.6	Historic Landscape Characterisation	33
10	Appendix 3 – Data Management Plan (KDK Archaeology)	36
10.1	Project Details:	36
10.2	Introduction:.....	36
10.3	Digital Data Management Plan.....	36
10.4	Paper data	38
10.5	Small and Blank Projects	38
10.6	Materials and Artefacts	38
11	Appendix 4 – Specialists Support For the Project (KDK Archaeology).....	41
11.1	Specialists	41
12	Appendix 5 – Historic Mapping (Ordnance Survey)	43
13	Figures	50

Plates	
Plate 1	Google Earth (2021). The reader can compare this image with Figure 2 to understand the layout of the Site and land immediately surrounding it.

Figures	
Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Site Location – Close Up
Figure 3	Tithe Map (1845). Parish of Rushden (IR 29/15/81). Approximate limits of PDA shown.
Figure 4	Designated Heritage Assets

Figures	
Figure 5	Locally Registered Park
Figure 6	Non-Designated Heritage Asset (Monument)
Figure 7	Events
Figure 8	Historic Landscape Characterisation

2 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

2.1 BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a proposal for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on Colt House, Southern Green, Rushden, Buntingford, SG9 0SS (centred at NGR TL 32294 32527, Figure 1), hereafter referred to as the application site, the proposals or the 'site').
- 2.1.2 Joe Abrams BA, FSA, MCIfA, Director at Abrams Archaeology, has prepared this document for Barker Parry (agent), who is acting on behalf of a private client (the client).
- 2.1.3 A planning application was submitted on 29 May 2024 and received a Decision Notice from North Hertfordshire Council on 14 August 2024 (24/00873/FP). The development proposals comprise the *erection of one 4-bed dwelling with associated outbuilding and landscaping following demolition of existing detached dwelling and outbuilding*. The proposed development area is shown in Figures 1 and 2 and the proposals are shown in Appendix 1.

2.2 REASON FOR WORKS

- 2.2.1 Conditions (3) has been placed on the permission and this reads:

3. A No demolition/development shall take place/commence until an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of archaeological significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation.*

B The demolition/development shall take place/commence in accordance with the programme of archaeological works set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C The development shall not be occupied/used until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis and publication where appropriate.

Reason: In order to safeguard and record any archaeological finds and to comply with Policy HE4 of the North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031.¹

- 2.2.2 This condition was generated on the advice of the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire LEADS, Environmental Sustainability (Senior Historic Environment Advisor). The advice was encapsulated in a letter from Senior Historic Environment Advisor to Development Control, North Hertfordshire District Council. This letter advised that *“this proposal lies partly over the existing footprint there is high potential for heritage assets from the medieval and post-medieval periods.*

I believe that the proposed development is such that it should be regarded as likely to have an impact on heritage assets of archaeological interest and I recommend that the following provisions be made, should you be minded to grant consent:

the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks related to the development, including foundation trenches, service trenches, hard landscaping, and all other ground impact, including a contingency for the preservation or further excavation of any remains encountered;

the analysis of the results of the archaeological work with provision for the subsequent production of a report and an archive, and the publication of the results;

such other provisions as may be necessary to protect the archaeological interests of the site;

I believe that these recommendations are both reasonable and necessary to provide properly for the likely archaeological implications of this development proposal. I further believe that these recommendations closely follow the policies included within Policy 16 (para. 211, etc.) of the National Planning Policy Framework.”²

- 2.2.3 This WSI sets out the proposed aims, objectives, methods and details for archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording works. This to take place at key points during demolition, construction and associated groundworks.
- 2.2.4 The site work will be managed on behalf of the client by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology. Archaeological site attendance will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists from KDK Archaeology³.

¹ 24/00873/FP Erection of one 4-bed dwelling with associated outbuilding and landscaping following demolition of existing detached dwelling and outbuilding. Colt House, Southern Green, Rushden, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, SG9 0SS

² Letter dated 9 Aug 2024. Ref P01/24/0873. From Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire LEADS, Environmental Sustainability to Vicki Wood, Development Control, North Hertfordshire District Council.

³ <http://www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk/> - accessed 5-9-2024

2.3 GEOLOGY

- 2.3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS)⁴ identifies the underlying solid geology across the majority of the Site as being Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 83.6 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.
- 2.3.2 Superficial geological deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.
- 2.3.3 Boreholes, which can provide useful local geological data, are also recorded on the BGS. However, in this instance, the closest borehole (Reference: TL33SW9 Name: BROADFIELD LODGE FARM) is 1km to the south and this is not considered to be close enough to provide reliable information on topsoil and other deposits within the Site.
- 2.3.4 Nearby archaeological investigations can also be very useful indicators of topsoil depth. However, there are none close enough to usefully extrapolate from.
- 2.3.5 Based upon our professional experience of working in the area, we anticipate that topsoil is likely to be in the region of c. 300mm in depth. Below this there may be a subsoil of c. 150mm. This means that we anticipate archaeological remains, if present, are likely to occur approximately 450mm below the existing ground level.

2.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

- 2.4.1 The topography of the Site and surrounding land can be key to understanding its function in the past (in terms of land use). The site lies at c. 145m OD. The surrounding land is sloping upwards to the north, reaching a peak at c. 151m OD just north of Friars Wood. To the south, east and west land is sloping downwards. The Site lies just south of Friars Wood which lies on a relatively high piece of land on a line of rolling hills which runs from the eastern edge of Stevenage to the western edge of Saffron Walden. Royston lies just north of this higher ground and Bishops Stortford lies just to the south.
- 2.4.2 Within this rolling, high ground are small valleys and these contain relatively minor watercourses draining from water from the high ground to either side. There are minor watercourses to the east, west and south of the PDA. We note that the Site is associated with a Medieval to Post-Medieval moated site. Such sites exploit local topography and hydrology in order to tap into freshwater. This is one of the key considerations in terms of the archaeological potential of the Site.

⁴ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> - accessed 5-9-2024

2.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.5.1 This Section reviews the available archaeological evidence for the Site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the Site.
- 2.5.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological finds/remains within a 1km radius of the Site (Figure 6), also referred to as the study area, being items held on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 19th century onwards until the present day.
- 2.5.3 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, there are no nationally designated, Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites on the Site. A listed building lies close by, c. 50m to the northeast (Figure 4 – DHT6763). The heritage list describes this as a Grade II building named Wood Farm House and it has the listing reference 1102637. The HER describes the building as follows:

“The house at Wood Farm dates to the late 16th century, a timber-framed three-cell lobby entry house with one storey and attic, and an axial red brick chimney stack behind the entrance left of centre. In the 18th century a narrower and lower outshut was added; a gabled wing was added in the 20th century<1> . The layout of the post-medieval farmstead is shown on<2> , within the complex medieval moat [1937] at the SE end of Friars Wood. The house had a garden on its west, and two barns to the south; more farm buildings stood around a yard further south. The farm buildings have since disappeared. The farmstead clearly succeeded a high-status medieval site; see also Friars Grange [16489]”. (Appendix 2, MHT16490)

- 2.5.4 The above description refers to a complex Medieval Moat (MHT1937). The HER description for that Moat is:

Remains of large, possibly originally multiple, moated complex. 'Remains ... 35m NS by 35m EW, within the NE corner of a further moated area c70m NS by 70m EW. The former area encloses Wood Farm house'; mostly dry and silted<1> . The site was significantly altered during 1986, with the W arm remodelled, central arm filled, and part of surviving wet arm at N also partly filled<2> . Some of its complexity is visible on<3> . For the farm, see [16490]. (Appendix 2, MHT1937).

- 2.5.5 We note that the Site sits upon part of the western arm of this Moat and that the above description notes that this was altered in 1986. If the reader refers to Figure 3 (Tithe Map, 1845) it is possible to see that the Site clearly sat upon a portion of that western arm of the Moat. The mid 19th C Tithe Map has captured the Post-Medieval and, probably, the Medieval landscape of the area prior to the changes it experienced in the late 19th and 20th C. It is the relationship of the Site to this moated feature and to Wood Farm which form

the core archaeological interest in the Site. A key question being was the remodelling carried out in the 1980s at the surface level, or did it extend below that. We make this point as such moated sites are frequently 1.5-2m deep, below the ground surface.

- 2.5.6 This moated site was also commented upon in the advice letter from the Senior Historic Environment Advisor:

The site is located at Wood Farm and lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance as identified in the Local Plan. The Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that Wood Farm includes the remains of large medieval moated complex that possibly included multiple moats (HER1937). The house at Wood Farm dates to the late sixteenth century and is Listed as being of architectural and historic importance (LB II, 1102637). It is a timber-framed three-cell lobby entry house with one storey and attic, and an axial red brick chimney stack behind the entrance. Additions were made in the eighteenth century and a gabled wing was added in the twentieth century. The farmstead is believed to have succeeded a high-status medieval site (HER16490).

Although this proposal lies partly over the existing footprint there is high potential for heritage assets from the medieval and post-medieval periods.⁵

- 2.5.7 The study area (Figure 4) also contains 10 other listed buildings and their locations and a brief description of each are shown on Figure 4 and within Appendix 2 respectively. An HER search was carried out and the information gathered via that is presented within Appendix 2 and upon Figures 3-9. Within this WSI, we have commented only upon those records most directly relevant to the Site. The HER data will be reviewed when the work on the Site is completed and connections will be made where appropriate at that time.
- 2.5.8 By reviewing this data and considering the location of the Site within what is known about the local landscape. It is our professional opinion that the Site is most likely to contain remains of Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern date. These remains are most likely to comprise the remains of the Moat (MHT1937). These are most likely to be contained in the eastern portion of the garden and to be buried remains. Although the Moat started its period of use in the Medieval period, it was retained as a wet, and then as a dry feature within the landscape until well into the 20th C. Therefore, these remains span the Medieval to Modern periods.

2.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SITE

- 2.6.1 The Site has not been subject to previous archaeological investigation and the HER records no archaeological investigations within the 1km study area. There

⁵ Letter dated 9 Aug 2024. Ref P01/24/0873. From Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire LEADS, Environmental Sustainability to Vicki Wood, Development Control, North Hertfordshire District Council.

is one Event record (EHT3556) shown on Figure 7. This refers to an aerial photographic study which recorded a series of cropmarks. These are encapsulated within an Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS EH_7) shown on Figure 8. These are located 500m south of the Site and while of archaeological interest, the cropmarks do not extend near to, or within the Site and are not of direct relevance to the archaeological potential within it.



Plate 1: Google Earth (2021). The reader can compare this image with Figure 2 to understand the layout of the Site and land immediately surrounding it.

2.7 MAP REGRESSION

- 2.7.1 The earliest large-scale map of the Site was provided by the Tithe Survey of Rushden parish carried out in 1845 (Figure 3). The Tithe map shows that, in 1845, the Plots of land closest to the Site are named and described as follows:

Plot No	Accompanying description in Tithe Apportionment
50	Landowner - Adolphus Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -Adolphus Meetkerke Esquire. Wood (Woodland).
51	Landowner - Adolphus Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant - Ann Field. Hang Croat. Pasture.
52	Landowner - Adolphus Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -Ann Field. Homestead.
53	Landowner - Adolphus Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -Ann Field. Orchard.
54	Landowner - Adolphus Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -Ann Field. Pasture.
55	Landowner - Adolphus Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant - Ann Field. Pelly Croft. Pasture

- 2.7.2 The Tithe Map confirms that the Site was partly within Plot 53 (Orchard) and partly within Plot 55 (pasture). These two plots were divided by the western

arm of the moated site described above (MHT1937, Section 2.5).

- 2.7.3 The 1877 Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract shown in Appendix 5 illustrates that the portion of the moat within the Site was dry by this point. Still an earthwork, its limits are depicted by small lines showing a break of slope. The rest of the Moat to the east and south of the Site is depicted with water still present.
- 2.7.4 The layout and condition of the Site stay relatively unchanged until Colt House appears on the 1976-77 ordnance survey map. A dry earthwork is still visible on the mapping at this time. We note that the distinctive crescent shaped northeast corner of the Site is defined by the remnant of Moat which exists to the immediate east of the Site. We note that the *Site Plan as Proposed* (Appendix 1) shows that the proposals are located to the west of the former Moat.
- 2.7.5 The Site lies within an agricultural setting to the immediate south of Friars Wood and between the village of Rushden (west) and Mill End (east). In terms of Historic Landscape Characterisation (Figure 9), the Site is described as lying within HHT8804 (built up areas – urban development). This description flowing from the current appearance and use of the Site and its environs which can be seen on a Google Earth Image from 2021 (Plate 1).

3 AIMS OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 AIMS

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological watching brief are:

- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains,
- to record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site,
- to record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

3.2 THE SPECIFIC AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION ARE:

- 3.2.1 to observe and record any archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function, and where possible, date.
- 3.2.2 to clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section.

3.3 THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE:

- 3.3.1 to undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines,
- 3.3.2 to archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance,
- 3.3.3 to analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use,
- 3.3.4 to produce a written account to include summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions and recommendations for further work,
- 3.3.5 to disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological monitoring to produce as comprehensive a record as possible, and to provide an ordered archive.

3.4 SPECIFIC RESEARCH OBJECTIVES ARE:

- 3.4.1 The following table sets out the likely potential of the Site and the likely significance of remains within it.

3.5 TABLE 1: LIKELY POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)
Early – Middle Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Mesolithic)	Low	Low
Late Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age)	Low	Low
Roman	Low	Low
Early-Medieval	Low	Low
Medieval	Medium	Medium
Post-Medieval	Medium	Medium
Modern - General	Medium	Medium
Geoarchaeological	-	-

- 3.5.1 The above predictions have informed this WSI. However, the actual results of the archaeological investigation will be considered, following the completion of that investigation, in relation to developing the East of England Research Framework⁶, and their ability to contribute to it.
- 3.5.2 The following topics are suggested on the basis of surrounding HER Data. Should remains be revealed during the works, then these objectives would be re-examined and revised, as appropriate.

3.6 TABLE 2: RESEARCH TOPICS

Source	Location in text	Description of topic
East of England Regional Research Framework	Medieval Rural https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2afcb05d53c	Med (Rural) 13: Can we clarify the dating, form and function of medieval rural moated sites? More information: More should be done to clarify the dating of moated sites and to elucidate the variety of forms and sizes.

⁶ <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/> - accessed 6/4/2022

4 METHODOLOGY - FIELDWORK

4.1 MONITORING

- 4.1.1 All construction related groundworks will be subject to monitoring by an archaeologist. The works needing monitoring consist of:

4.2 ENABLING STAGE

- *Creation of a new Access/Egress (for construction and/or for the new house).*
- 4.2.1 This may be done early in the program of works and may not be considered 'construction' activity as it often precedes what is thought of as construction.. However, it frequently involves the stripping of overburden which needs an archaeological response via monitoring.

4.3 DEMOLITION STAGE

- *Breaking out and removal of the existing slab and any associated hardstanding on the site.*
- 4.3.1 We would not expect to literally monitor the breaking up of concrete; the key part it's the removal of rubble and the underlying formation layer. This is very often the point at which archaeological remains (if present) are first revealed.
- 4.3.2 Ironically, service trenches and deeper excavations (e.g. utility trenches) are often cut through/deeper than the archaeological remains/deposits and so demolition can be the most opportune stage for archaeological monitoring.

4.4 CONSTRUCTION GROUNDWORKS STAGE

- *Cutting of new footings*
- *Cutting of drainage runs*
- *Ground reduction not mentioned above but which may be needed (e.g. creating pathways/entrances or creating hardstanding)*

4.5 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR (KDK ARCHAEOLOGY)

- 4.5.1 The archaeological contractor will be afforded sufficient time, space and resources to investigate any potential archaeological deposits or features to their satisfaction in order to meet the aims and objectives of this specification.
- 4.5.2 The purpose of a watching brief investigation is to record archaeological remains in a safe way as work progresses on a development. Work may be stopped for short periods while recording is completed, or when access is

restricted, recording may be completed from a safe position and artefacts/ecofacts retrieved from spoil generated during groundworks.

- 4.5.3 Where safe, examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. Any archaeological features revealed will be sufficiently excavated so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date as practicable within the confines of proposed development.
- 4.5.4 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that (particularly where they may be worthy of consideration for preservation in situ), excavation will cease. A meeting attended by the following individuals will be held:
- client/clients agent
 - Abrams Archaeology
 - the archaeological contractor (KDK Archaeology)
 - Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire LEADS, Growth and Infrastructure Unit, Hertfordshire County Council
- 4.5.5 At that meeting, the significance of deposits and the proposed development programme will be discussed and a suitable strategy for sampling the remains will be decided. This meeting may be completed using remote methods (photographs/email) or it may be conducted in person.
- 4.5.6 Should the groundworks reveal no significant remains, over the course of several visits. Then this will be communicated to the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, by Abrams Archaeology. This with a view to reviewing whether the archaeological monitoring should continue or cease. Such a discussion needs to take place only after monitoring works have taken place in several different parts of the Site. In this way, we can begin to understand the preservation and potential of the site in enough detail to make such a discussion useful.
- 4.5.7 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists⁷. Accordingly, the project team will abide by the ClfA's code of approved practice.

4.6 COMMUNICATION

- 4.6.1 Close liaison will be maintained between Abrams Archaeology and its archaeological subcontractor (KDK) to ensure that the works are correctly timed in order to gather data at the most appropriate point.
- 4.6.2 Communication protocol will be as follows:

⁷ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief - <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfASGWatchingbrief.pdf>

Client – Abrams Archaeology – KDK

Client - Abrams Archaeology – Senior Historic Environment Advisor,
Hertfordshire County Council

4.7 ARTEFACTS (FINDS)

- 4.7.1 All identified artefacts (finds), industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological adviser to the local authority.
- 4.7.2 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 4.7.3 The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive at the appropriate Museum (North Hertfordshire Museum) in due course.
- 4.7.4 Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the local museum.
- 4.7.5 All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.7.6 Any human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice licence. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains Editors⁸.
- 4.7.7 Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.⁹ Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections”¹⁰ and the current CIfA guidelines¹¹ will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, ‘First Aid for Finds’¹² Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

⁸ CIfA 2004. Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains Editors: Piers D Mitchell and Megan Brickley.

⁹ CIfA 2011. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

¹⁰ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992

¹¹ CIfA regulations, standards and guidance <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

¹² Leigh, Watkinson & Neal 1993. First Aid for Finds.

4.8 ECOFACTS – ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 4.8.1 Environmental sampling during the evaluation will target a representative range of contexts from each phase. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines¹³ and our internal policy. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:
- 4.8.2 Bulk samples of 40-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.
- 4.8.3 Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- 4.8.4 Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub- samples from bulk samples.
- 4.8.5 Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.
- 4.8.6 Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- 4.8.7 Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.
- 4.8.8 Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.
- 4.8.9 All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.
- 4.8.10 Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of Senior Historic Environment Advisor. Residues will be treated as part of the find's assemblage.

4.9 SCIENTIFIC DATING

- 4.9.1 Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken.
- 4.9.2 Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- 4.9.3 C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- 4.9.4 Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

¹³ Gill Campbell, Lisa Moffett, and Vanessa Straker 2011. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition). Historic England

4.10 RECORDING SYSTEM

- 4.10.1 A site code will be allocated ahead of any fieldwork commencing. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
- 4.10.2 The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual.¹⁴ Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide.
- 4.10.3 A site location plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality.
- 4.10.4 This will be supplemented by a detailed plan, also at an appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the overall site boundary.
- 4.10.5 Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.
- 4.10.6 The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.
- 4.10.7 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.
- 4.10.8 Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 4.10.9 An adequate photographic record will be made of and any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will comprise high resolution digital photography, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological works. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

4.11 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 4.11.1 On site staff will be able to answer questions from members of the public

¹⁴ Spence 1994. Archaeological Site Manual. Museum of London

regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in publicly available documents.

- 4.11.2 Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the client's archaeological representative, Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology.
- 4.11.3 Given the nature and scale of the works, information boards, site tours and other community involvement activities are not considered appropriate.

5 REPORTING

5.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IF RESULTS ARE OF LOW/LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1.1 Should the project reveal relatively straightforward deposits of local significance, it will be appropriate to complete a single stage of post-excavation reporting. This would comprise a commercial archaeological report. It would cover the results of the archaeological monitoring (watching brief) and would be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance¹⁵ and will include:

- Non-technical summary (abstract)
- Introductory statements and site background
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the investigation, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if appropriate
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary
- A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports
- A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance
- An index of the contents and location of the archive
- Sources consulted
- A copy of the OASIS record sheet

5.1.2 The report will be submitted in draft form to the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, for comment. Following approval, a digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the report will be submitted to the within six months of completion of the report.

5.1.3 Any information deposited in the Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

5.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IF RESULTS ARE OF MEDIUM/REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (OR ABOVE)

5.2.1 Should the project reveal relatively significant remains of Medium/Regional significance, it would be appropriate to report the results in two stages:

5.2.2 Stage 1 - Assessment and updated project design (UPD). Would quantify the contextual, artefactual, ecofactual remains on the site. It would link these via

¹⁵ CIfA 2014. Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.

specialist reports to research aims (period, area) and would make recommendations for which classes of remains should be progressed to Stage 2 (analysis and publication)

- 5.2.3 Stage 2 – Analysis and Publication. Would utilise the UPD to guide costs and focus of analytical works and what should be published and where.
- 5.2.4 If this type of post-excavation work were appropriate a meeting would be held with the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Abrams Archaeology and the client. This would decide the appropriate scope of works. A budget would then be agreed to cover such works. The reporting would conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance¹⁶.

¹⁶ Cifa 2014. Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation.

6 STAFFING AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 STAFFING

- 6.1.1 The project will be managed by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology on behalf of the client. Other Abrams Archaeology staff and trusted sub-contracted specialists will contribute as necessary. Archaeological site attendance will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists from KDK Archaeology; a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation. Summary staff CVs can be supplied as required.
- 6.1.2 The start date for the commencement of the site works is currently to be confirmed but is likely to take place during Autumn-Winter 2024.

6.2 PROGRAMMING AND RESOURCES

- 6.2.1 Our client has agreed a fee sufficient to undertake all elements of the work to which these specifications relate.
- 6.2.2 The fieldwork phase of archaeological investigation work is to be undertaken as set out above and programmed as soon as practicably possible following approval of this WSI.
- 6.2.3 Sequencing of the work will be discussed with relevant parties.

6.3 MONITORING

- 6.3.1 The project will be monitored by the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Heritage Services, Hertfordshire County Council (or her nominated representative). Abrams Archaeology will make every effort to allow proper monitoring of the archaeological investigation. Any variations to this specification will be put in writing and approval sought.

6.4 ACCESS AND SAFETY

- 6.4.1 Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 6.4.2 Before any site work commences, a full risk assessment document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety. In addition to this risk assessment, the following considerations will also be made:
- 6.4.3 All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings

and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.

- 6.4.4 No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations.
- 6.4.5 KDK Archaeology have well-developed systems for safe working. Abrams Archaeology also have bespoke RAMS and Procedures to cover site visits and safe working.

7 ARCHIVING AND DISSEMINATION

7.1 ARCHIVE

- 7.1.1 The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 7.1.2 The site archive will be organised so as to be compatible with current requirements of the local museum. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 7.1.3 On completion of the finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer, transferring title of the finds to the appropriate local repository.
- 7.1.4 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be properly curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the local repository and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC
- 7.1.5 “Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections”¹⁷ and the SMAs draft
- 7.1.6 “Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections”¹⁸ will be followed in all circumstances.
- 7.1.7 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in Appendix 2 of the “Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers’ Guide”¹⁹. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 7.1.8 ClfA for the Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.²⁰ will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate local repository (Ashwell Museum).
- 7.1.9 Pursuant to these agreements, the archive will be presented to the appropriate local repository within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless

¹⁷ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992

¹⁸ United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983 Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artifacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Walker K 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

¹⁹ Historic England 2015

²⁰ ClfA 2014. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

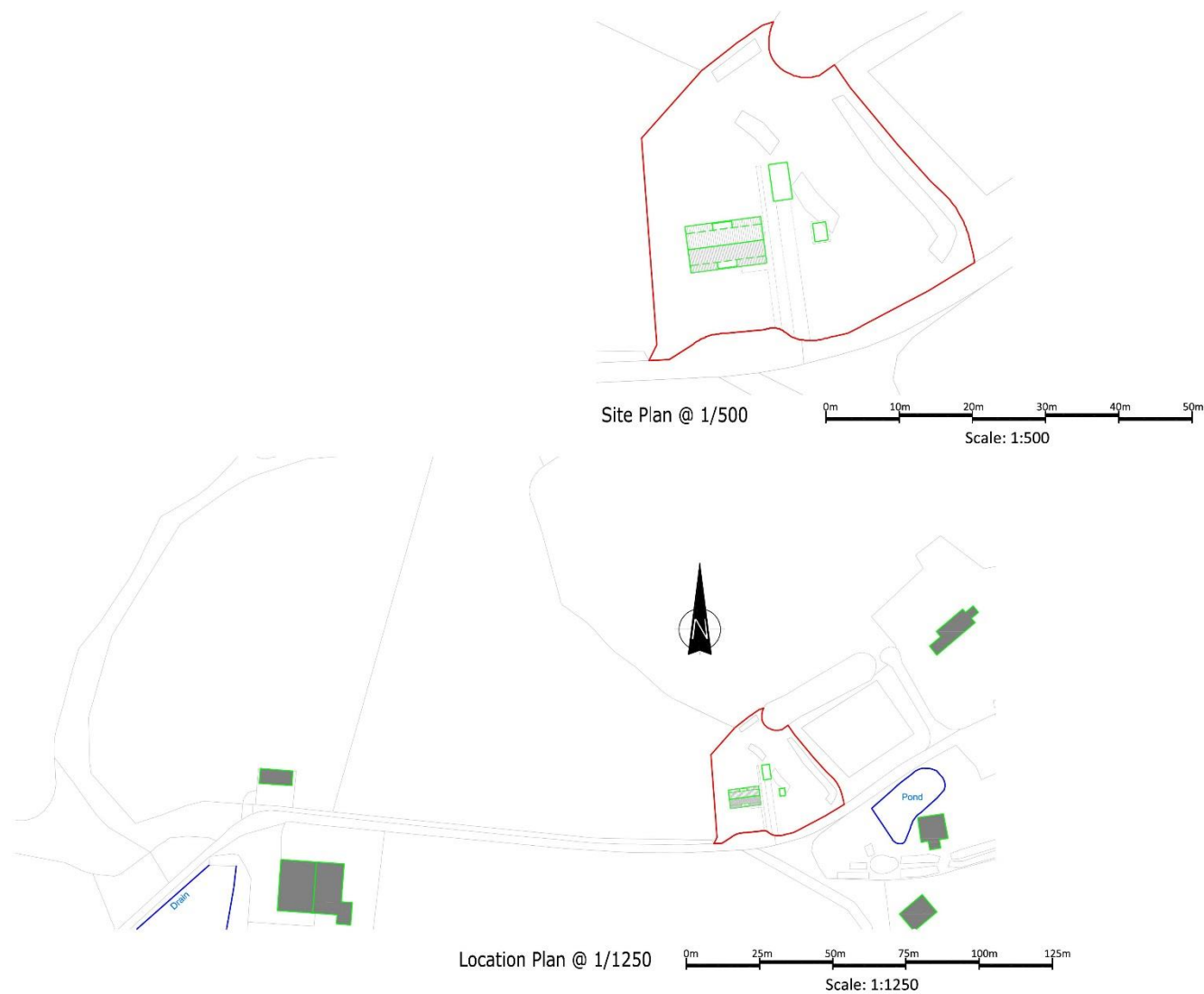
alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the LPA). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

- 7.1.10 The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.
- 7.1.11 The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulation 2003.

7.2 DISSEMINATION

- 7.2.1 A fully illustrated report, or Assessment/UPD and (in due course) article proof will be submitted for approval to the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Heritage Conservation.
- 7.2.2 Following submission and approval of the report:
- 7.2.3 One bound and one digital copy of the report/s will be submitted to the Hertfordshire HER. The report will include the findings of the investigation as detailed above.
- 7.2.4 Copies of the Geographic Information System (GIS) or Computer Added Design (CAD) files (in .dwg, .dxf, or .shp formats) for the project showing the site outline, trench/test pit (or similar) location(s), site code, scale and accuracy of recording will be provided to the Hertfordshire HER.
- 7.2.5 the archive will be prepared as detailed above and will include two bound copies of the report.
- 7.2.6 the (on-line) OASIS form will be completed for the project.

8 APPENDIX 1 – DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS



MSAD

Notes

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BUILDING REGULATIONS

All work is to comply with the relevant Building Regulations and all statutory notices are to be given to the chosen Building Control at the appropriate stages of the project.

CDM

All design and construction is to be in accordance with the Construction, Design and Management Regulation 2015.

DESIGN CRITERIA

All of the contractors' works on site are to comply with and meet the approval of the relevant British Standards and the Local Authority's Design Guides, including Building Control and Planning Departments.

DIMENSIONS

Please note, all dimensions on the drawing are shown in millimetres, unless otherwise stated and should be checked prior to any works on site. It is the responsibility of the client or appointed contractor to notify the designers of any discrepancies of the walls and general layouts. No construction dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.

MATERIALS

Please note, all the materials specified and the construction details shown, are not to be changed without the full knowledge and prior approval of the agents as any changes may have a detrimental effect on the designed/required carbon emissions of the structure as designed.

Address: Colt House
Southern Green
Rushden SG9 0SS

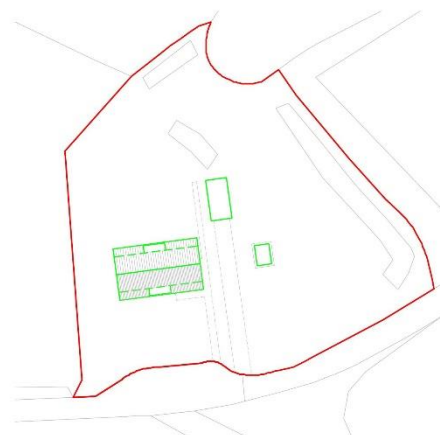
Drawing Size	Scale	Drawn by
A3	1/500 1/1250	MS
Job No.	Work Stage	Drawing No.
1057	Survey	02

Rev.	Description	Date	By	Chk.
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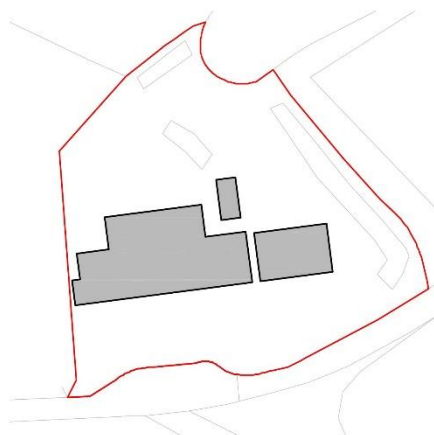
Site & Location Plans
As Existing

M Scott /
Architectural
Design

BANKCROFT HOUSE
24 BANKCROFT
HITCHIN
HERTS SG5 1JA
www.msad.co.uk
Tel: 01462 422440



Site Plan Existing @ 1/500



Site Plan As Approved @ 1/500

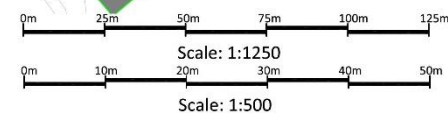


Site Plan Proposed @ 1/500

Site Area 1,325 sq/m



Location Plan @ 1/1250



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Notes

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Southern Green
Rushden SG9 0SS

Drawing Size	Scale	Drawn by
A3	1/500 1/1250	MS
Job No.	Work Stage	Drawing No.
1057	Preliminary	PL03

Rev.	Description	Date	By	CHK

Site Plans & Location Plan

M Scott / Architectural Design

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34 MANCROFT
HITCHIN
HERTS SG3 1LA
www.msad.co.uk
Tel: 01462 422400

9 APPENDIX 2 – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

9.1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (LISTED BUILDINGS AND REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN)

DesigUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Grade	PrefRef	NationalRe	OtherRef
DHT1705	9429	RPG	Julians		5	G1119	4
DHT6763	5276	LB	WOOD FARM HOUSE	II	1102637	1102637	
DHT6769	5282	LB	DOEBRIDGE FARM HOUSE	II	1102643	1102643	
DHT6770	5283	LB	THE BISHOP'S COTTAGE	II	1102644	1102644	
DHT6771	5284	LB	BREWERS COTTAGE AND TWO BREWERS	II	1102645	1102645	
DHT6789	5302	LB	FRIARS GRANGE	II	1102663	1102663	
DHT7418	5929	LB	BIRDS NEST FARM COTTAGE	II	1176537	1176537	
DHT7420	5931	LB	THE HOOPS	II	1176545	1176545	
DHT7515	6026	LB	MILL END COTTAGE	II	1307854	1307854	
DHT7813	6323	LB	WHITE HALL FARM HOUSE	II	1347361	1347361	
DHT7814	6324	LB	MILL END FARM HOUSE	II	1347362	1347362	

9.2 LOCALLY REGISTERED PARK/GARDEN

MI_PRINX	DesigUID	RecordType	Name	Grade	PrefRef	NationalRe	OtherRef
9472	DHT1621	LRG	Julians	II	5	G1119	4

9.3 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS – MONUMENTS

MonUID	MI_PRINX	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Summary	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT1936	9028	1936	MON	MOATED SITE, FRIARS GRANGE, RUSHDEN	Rectangular moat approx. 75m by 50m, with waterfilled south arm and part of east arm. Part of dry west arm shows clearly in field. Slight earthworks are apparent on platform. A trackway runs from west end of field to the likely entrance of the moat. A small pond to the west of the moat is probably a fishpond<1, 2> . The site, previously known as Bradfield Grange, was part of the estate of Warden Abbey in Beds<3, 4> . 'The pasture-covered enclosed area shows disturbed ground, and the owner of Friars Farm [16489] has large blocks of sandstone, from Clapham, Beds (35 miles away), found within this area, ' near the surface'<5> .	FISHPOND; MOAT	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT1937	9039	1937	MON	MOATED SITE, WOOD FARM, RUSHDEN	Remains of large, possibly originally multiple, moated complex. 'Remains ... 35m NS by 35m EW, within the NE corner of a further moated area c70m NS by 70m EW. The former area encloses Wood Farm house'; mostly dry and silted<1> . The site was significantly altered during 1986, with the W arm remodelled, central arm filled, and part of surviving wet arm at N also partly filled<2> . Some of its complexity is visible on<3> . For the farm, see [16490].	MOAT	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT7307	25606	7307	MON	SITE OF A WINDMILL, GREEN END, SANDON	Site of a windmill, first shown on Seller's 1676 map. It ceased the grinding of corn by wind power in 1877<1> . It is shown on the 1878 OS map<2> in a small plot on the north side of Beckfield Lane, with four sails in plan and a small rectangular building to the east in a narrow roadside plot. By 1898<3> the mill had been demolished. In the mid 20th century a house was built on its site; this is called Millstead.	WINDMILL	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

MonUID	MI_PRIN X	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Summary	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT7332	28805	7332	LND	JULIANS, 18TH CENTURY PARK AND 20TH CENTURY GARDEN, RUSHDEN	18C landscape park and agricultural estate, c.95ha., with 20C gardens of 1.5 ha. Mainly open park and agricultural land with scattered mature trees. Present day gardens to north and west of house were laid out within the late 17C or early 18C walled gardens in 1937-8. Further development in the 20C included a circular pool set into a lawn and an exuberant herbaceous garden<1, 5> . The Drapentier engraving<7> shows farm buildings around a yard to the SW of the house, and walled kitchen gardens and orchards on the NE side of the house. This layout is also apparent on<6> and has not altered much since. The 1802 plan shows the walled areas NE of the house and the long narrow canal, which survives, as do the 18th century stable block and some of the garden walls; others date to the 1930s, but reflect earlier arrangements. The vista from the house in 1802 was across Upper Lawn and Lower Lawn, the park landscape. For the icehouse, see [6093].	ORNAMENTAL GARDEN; LANDSCAPE PARK; ORNAMENTAL CANAL	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
MHT7716	26060	7716	MON	CROPMARKS OF POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE AND LINEAR DITCHES, WEST OF LITTLE MANOR FARM, COTTERED	Cropmarks of an seven-sided polygonal enclosure approx. 100m by 80m. Also attached linear ditches and a smaller polygonal enclosure considered to be field boundaries<1> .	LINEAR FEATURE; POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE; FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	Undated
MHT7722	26067	7722	MON	CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES AND ENCLOSURES, W OF LITTLE MANOR FARM, COTTERED	Cropmarks of two polygonal enclosures and attached linear ditches, centred at the given NGR<1> .	LINEAR FEATURE; POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT9443	26933	9443	MON	POSSIBLE MOAT, FRIARS WOOD, RUSHDEN	Possible remains of a moat, in Friars Wood. Lies between the moats at Friars Grange [1936] and at Wood Farm [1937]. The wood, with Friars Grange, belonged to Warden Abbey (Beds) in the medieval period<2> .	MOAT	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT10715	776	10715	MON	CROPMARK OF A CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE, WHITEHALL, RUSHDEN	Cropmark of a curvilinear enclosure.	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT12984	3161	12984	MON	POND SOUTH OF WOOD FARM, RUSHDEN	Historic in-field pond (220sqm) lying 350m south of Wood Farm, Rushden. It is virtually unchanged from the feature shown on the 1880 OS map<1> .	POND	Historic: period uncertain	410 to 1900
MHT15028	4211	15028	BLD	DOEBRIDGE FARM, GREEN END, SANDON	Several different types of modern farm buildings including barns and stores. Some brick, some of corrugated iron and steel. At least 1 open barn with steel posts and a corrugated iron roof. Situated to the west of the road along a small track<1> . Doebridge Farm is shown on the 1878 OS map<2> as a standard post-medieval farmstead (but 55m SW of the house [17867] and with a separate approach). Barns and other buildings lined three sides of a more or less rectangular yard, with a fenced gap at the western corner. By 1898<3> , however, the row of buildings on the SW side of the yard had been demolished, leaving only the L-plan arrangement at the north corner, and a small yard in this angle. One of these buildings was open-fronted; the other, the main building, has the plan of a timber-framed barn. No change took place until after 1923<4> ; by the mid 1970s the modern buildings had gone up, covering a large area. In the midst of these, however, the barn at the north corner of the post-medieval farm survives<5> .	FARMSTEAD; TIMBER FRAMED BARN; FARMSTEAD; BARN; STOREHOUSE	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
MHT15029	4212	15029	BLD	BRICK BUILDING AT BIRDS NEST FARM, MILL END, SANDON	Chicken coop or stable. Brick building with weatherboarded vent on roof. Brick sill. Hipped clay tile roof. Single storey. Windows to NW side. Stands west of the road to the rear and SW of the Birds Nest farmhouse<1> .	POULTRY HOUSE?; STABLE?	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT15032	4216	15032	BLD	LITTLE MANOR FARM, WHITEHALL, SANDON	Little Manor Farm does not appear on OS mapping until the 20th century<1> . Modern farm buildings. Concrete block, steel and corrugated iron buildings - possibly barns. 1 'Dutch' style barn. Many pre-fabricated buildings. Situated at the end of a track west of the road. Whitehall to the east and south<2> .	BARN; FARM BUILDING	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000

MonUID	MI_PRIN X	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Summary	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT15034	4218	15034	BLD	WHITEHALL, LYE END, SANDON	The farmhouse at Whitehall is 17th century or earlier, a timber-framed two-storey and attic house with pargetted rendering. The front is four windows wide. Left of centre is an axial ridge chimney stack. The house was altered and extended in the 20th century<1> . The 1841 tithe map<2> shows the house with an L plan, the farm buildings to its south in an irregular sprawl, and ponds to north and south. Apart from an isolated structure on the green itself, these were the only buildings at 'Lye Green' in 1841. The 1878 OS map shows a new arrangement, with a rectangular farmhouse and the old farm buildings replaced with a rectangular yard lined with barns on the same site as before. The farmstead remained isolated into the 20th century. The farmstead was documented as White Hall in 1637<4> . 2002 TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY DESCRIPTION: Barns and other farm buildings. One barn was located to the east of the road along a track, SW of Lye End Farm. This barn was timber-framed and weatherboarded on a brick sill (now rendered). Some brick wall. Gable ended, corrugated iron roof. Large doors to the east face, and south face. Window also to south face. Other barns and buildings were also located along a track to the south of the farmhouse and barn. These were mostly demolished. They were timber-framed and weatherboarded, some with gable ended corrugated iron roofs. One may have slate roof<5> .	FARMSTEAD; TIMBER FRAMED BARN; FARMHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT15036	4220	15036	BLD	TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS AT MILL END FARM, MILL END, SANDON	The timber-framed buildings are weatherboarded and possibly resting on brick sills. Gable ended with slate roof. These buildings are situated west of the road to the NW of the entrance. May form a courtyard. House to the south<1> .	TIMBER FRAMED BARN; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT15038	4222	15038	BLD	TIMBER BUILDING, BECKFIELD LODGE, GREEN END, SANDON	Shed or stable, converted for residential use. Weatherboarded and timber-framed building on a brick sill. Gabled roof with clay tiles. Many windows to north face. Windows and doors inserted possibly to north face. South of Beckfield Lane to the NE of Beckfield Farm.	TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; SHED?; STABLE?	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT15039	4223	15039	BLD	TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS AT BECKFIELD FARM, BECKFIELD LANE, GREEN END, SANDON	Possible barn and store, now pigsheds? Timber-framed and weatherboarded buildings on a brick sill. One has a rounded roof gable, with corrugated iron covering. The other two have a sloping corrugated iron roof. Forms an L-shape. Situated to the west of Beckfield Lane at the end. Beckfield Lodge to the NE along the lane. More modern buildings to the NW, mainly steel and corrugated iron<1> .	TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; TIMBER FRAMED BARN?; STOREHOUSE?	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT15517	4708	15517	MON	CROPMARKS OF RING DITCHES NW OF FRIARS GRANGE, RUSHDEN	Cropmarks of four possible ring ditches between 11 and 12m in diameter; these are usually Bronze Age round barrows. From RAF aerial photography.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Bronze Age	-2500 to -801
MHT16489	5770	16489	BLD	FRIARS GRANGE, OFFLEY GREEN, RUSHDEN	Friars Grange is timber-framed, partly rendered and partly weatherboarded, with slate roofs, a long narrow house; the earliest part is a two-bay, two-storey block built in the early to mid 16th century, and may have been the wing of a larger house which has gone. This block has been largely underbuilt and disguised with 20th century porch and windows. The ridge chimney stack was inserted later, and additions made in the 18th century. A three-bay one storey and attic extension on one side is narrower and lower than the original block, and is attached to a weatherboarded outbuilding now incorporated into the house. The other extension is gabled, with sham timber framing. The house was remodelled in the 19th century and altered in the 20th<1> . The layout of what was then called Friars Farm is shown on<2> , and has not altered a great deal since. The house was the north range of the rectangular farmyard. Friars Grange, at the NW corner of Friars Wood, appears (with the wood) to represent 30 acres of land in Broadfield granted to Warden Abbey (Beds) in 1150 as 'grangia de Bradefield cum Fildenewoda'<3> . For its medieval moat, see [1936]; and cf [16490, 1937, 9443].	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT16490	5772	16490	BLD	WOOD FARM, RUSHDEN	The house at Wood Farm dates to the late 16th century, a timber-framed three-cell lobby entry house with one storey and attic, and an axial red brick chimney stack behind the entrance left of centre. In the 18th century a narrower and lower outshut was added; a gabled wing was added in the 20th century<1> . The layout of the	FARMHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

MonUID	MI_PRIN X	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Summary	MonType	Period	Dates
					post-medieval farmstead is shown on<2> , within the complex medieval moat [1937] at the SE end of Friars Wood. The house had a garden on its west, and two barns to the south; more farm buildings stood around a yard further south. The farm buildings have since disappeared. The farmstead clearly succeeded a high-status medieval site; see also Friars Grange [16489].	HOUSE; FARMSTEAD		
MHT1649 1	5773	16491	MON	CROPMARKS OF PROBABLE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, OFFLEY GREEN, RUSHDEN	A group of curvilinear enclosures, ranged on one side of a sub-rectangular enclosure with a trackway on the east side<1> . The cropmarks are at the south end of Offley Green, a classic green formation, and appear to be probably of medieval date.	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE; TRACKWAY	Unknown	Undated
MHT1721 6	6676	17216	MON	CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND OTHER FEATURES, RUSHDEN	An extensive complex of cropmarked enclosures, ditches, pits and tracks, with some evidence for quarrying; the features are likely to be prehistoric.	ENCLOSURE; PIT; DITCH; TRACKWAY; EXTRACTIVE PIT?	Unknown	Undated
MHT1721 7	6677	17217	MON	CROPMARKS OF TRACKWAY AND DITCHED ENCLOSURE, RUSHDEN	Cropmarks of an enclosure and trackway, probably associated with [17216].	TRACKWAY; ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT1786 7	7392	17867	BLD	DOEBRIDGE FARMHOUSE, MILL END, SANDON	The farmhouse at Doebridge Farm is a timber-framed house built in the late 16th century. It was probably originally an open hall house, two bays wide. In the 17th century an upper floor was inserted, and a ridge chimney stack built at one end. At some time it was divided into two dwellings. In the 20th century it was altered and extended<1> . The house is shown on the 1878 OS map<2> in its own plot 55m NE of the farm buildings [15028], with its own entrance. It was surrounded by orchard trees and had an outbuilding behind. By 1898<3> this outbuilding had been rebuilt or enlarged. No change had taken place by 1923<4> , but at some time in the mid 20th century the outbuilding was demolished and the house was enlarged. In the late 20th century it was enlarged again.	FARMHOUSE; OPEN HALL HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT2363 6	13690	23636	PAS	ROMAN COPPER-ALLOY PIN, SANDON	A copper-alloy pin of Roman date. The head is 'button-shaped', being circular in plan, with convex outer faces and a flat top and bottom. At the top of the integral shaft are four grooves separated from each other by three ridges. The shaft is of circular section, tapering towards the point, where there is a slight bend. It is uncertain as to whether this bend is an original feature or the result of post-depositional damage. The artefact has a light green patination. It measures 51.5mm long and weighs 2.9g. The head is 6.5mm in diameter. This is a common form of Roman pin (cf. PAS nos. BH-93B714, BH-9CF653 and BH-DB4766).	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
MHT3039 0	20954	30390	MON	APPROXIMATE SITE OF WORLD WAR II SEARCHLIGHT EMPLACEMENT, WHITEHALL, SANDON	Whitehall' appears with the given NGR in a list of sites ordered by 33 Searchlight Regiment in October 1941. The orders were 'for the declustering of sites in its area - broadly spanning the Essex-Cambridgeshire-Suffolk borders - and the establishment of a belted layout with Indicator, Killer and GDA positions'<1> . This was one of 19 locations in Hertfordshire for the new searchlights. 'Searchlight sites on the ground were simply built... It was normal practice to surround the searchlight itself with a small ring-ditch and to provide passive air defence (PAD) trenches for shelter during air-raids. The small detachment of men (and later women) manning the lights were also authorised to receive an allotment of standard hutting, and a few also had Lewis guns for local air defence'<1> . The given NGR is not precise, and nothing is visible on the ground.	SEARCHLIGHT EMPLACEMENT	World War II	1939 to 1945

9.4 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS – EVENTS

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Organisati
EHT3556	2335	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF A CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE, WHITEHALL, RUSHDEN	Air Photos taken by Essex County Council

9.5 AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

OBJECTID	AAS_	AAS_ID	NAME	EHERTSMAP1	EHDC_AAS20	DATE_AMEND	SHAPE_Area
13	139	34	EH_7	116	116	23.12.03	107399.5

9.6 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

HLCUID	MI_PRINX	Name	FullTypeCo	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeCod	HLCTypeDes	YearFrom	YearTo	Summary
HHT284	2046		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION
HHT288	2090		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT289	2101		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT290	2113		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT291	2124		LEF-le	LEF	le	PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE BY AGREEMENT	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: LATER ENCLOSURE - 18TH CENTURY OR LATER
HHT292	2135	Friars Grange	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT293	2146	Offley Green	TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT294	2157	Offley Green	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT302	2247		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT1648	722	Green End & Mill End	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT2256	1398	Friars Wood	WDS-aw	WDS	aw	ANCIENT WOODLAND	0	0	Pre-migration HLC type: ANCIENT WOODLAND
HHT2589	1767	Julians	PGR-ip	PGR	ip	INFORMAL PARKLAND	1822	1822	Pre-migration HLC type: INFORMAL PARKLAND
HHT6744	6384		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION
HHT7953	7727		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT7954	7728		BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT7955	7729		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7956	7730		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE

HLCUID	MI_PRINX	Name	FullTypeCo	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeCod	HLCTypeDes	YearFrom	YearTo	Summary
HHT7957	7731		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT7958	7732		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT7960	7735		TEF-br	TEF	br	BOUNDARY LOSS - WITH RELICT ELEMENTS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS - WITH RELICT ELEMENTS
HHT7961	7736		TEF-br	TEF	br	BOUNDARY LOSS - WITH RELICT ELEMENTS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS - WITH RELICT ELEMENTS
HHT7962	7737		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT7963	7738		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT7964	7739		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7965	7740		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT7966	7741		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT7967	7742		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	1950	1950	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7968	7743		BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT7969	7744		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7970	7746		LEF-le	LEF	le	PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE BY AGREEMENT	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: LATER ENCLOSURE - 18TH CENTURY OR LATER
HHT7971	7747		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION
HHT7972	7748		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT7973	7749		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7974	7750		BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT7976	7752		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION
HHT7979	7755		LEF-le	LEF	le	PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE BY AGREEMENT	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: LATER ENCLOSURE - 18TH CENTURY OR LATER
HHT7980	7757		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT7982	7759		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7983	7760		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT7998	7776		BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT8002	7783		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT8003	7784		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT8004	7785		BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT8005	7786		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION
HHT8006	7787		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT8007	7788		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	1950	1950	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT8008	7789		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1802	1802	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT8009	7790		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION
HHT8010	7792		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1802	1802	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT8011	7793		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT8047	7832		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT8048	7833		LEF-le	LEF	le	PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE BY AGREEMENT	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: LATER ENCLOSURE - 18TH CENTURY OR LATER

HLCUID	MI_PRINX	Name	FullTypeCo	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeCod	HLCTypeDes	YearFrom	YearTo	Summary
HHT8049	7834		AEF-if	AEF	if	IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY 'IRREGULAR' ENCLOSURE
HHT8050	7836		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT8051	7837		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT8052	7838		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT8053	7839		LEF-le	LEF	le	PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE BY AGREEMENT	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: LATER ENCLOSURE - 18TH CENTURY OR LATER

10 APPENDIX 3 – DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN (KDK ARCHAEOLOGY)

10.1 PROJECT DETAILS:

Name: Colt House, Southern Green, Rushden, Buntingford, SG9 0SS

Site Code: 879/RSGCH

Accession number: TBC

Project Type: Watching Brief

Contact: David Kaye (Project Manager)/Laura Dodd (Post-ex manager/archivist)

10.2 INTRODUCTION:

10.2.1 This strategy, which concerns all of the data that is created and the archaeological material recovered during the course of the project, will be agreed between KDK, HHET and the depositing Museum. It is consistent with the projects aims and objectives and local research framework.

10.2.2 An identical version of this Appendix will be created and kept up to date as the project progresses. Updates will be agreed with HHET and the museum.

10.3 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Data Collection (*what will be collected and how?*):

Data will be collected in line with the Project Brief and WSI standards and requirements. Data acquisition standards are in line with the ADS guide to Good Practice. Specific data will be:

Excel Spreadsheets will be used on site to collect fieldwork data and registers

Word documents will be used to produce draft reports which will be finalised in pdf format

Digital images will be taken and saved as JPGs

Digital survey data will be presented in an appropriate CAD format and converted to TIFF or PDF as required.

A working project folder will be maintained of all project related data on the company server. Tablets will be used on site and downloaded to the folder on the company server on a daily basis.

Documentation and Metadata:

A summary of all data sources and contributors will be provided as part of the final archive alongside a meta data summary. This will be prepared in line with ADS deposition guidelines.

Ethics and Legal Compliance (*how are any ethical, copyright and IPR issues being managed?*):

KDK have a GDPR compliant privacy policy which underpins the management of personal data.

Personal data is not stored in the project related folders but separately on the company server. Any

personal data will be removed from the project archive and permission to use individuals' names in any reporting is gained prior to use.

Copyright of all data created by the team is owned by KDK and permission to include data from external sources is secured on the engagement of that source.

Where formal permission or licence agreements are required for data sharing these will be included in the project documentation.

Storage and Back up *(how will data be stored, accessed and backed up during the project?):*

Organisational IT is managed by an internal IT and data manager who is responsible for the management and verification of daily back-ups and who supports access to security copies as needed. The onsite company server is automatically backed up 5 times a day to a secure off site server through an encryption process.

Sufficient data storage is available on the onsite company server, which includes single factor authentication and permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and off site through a secure log-in.

Off site access to the project files on the server is provided to support back up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access is not possible, the raw data is backed up to a separate hard drive until direct access to the server can be established.

Only KDK staff can access the server. External specialists and contractors are sent whatever documentation they need via email or WeTransfer, none of which contain sensitive information.

Selection and Preservation *(what will be retained, shared and/or preserved, what's the long-term plan for data preservation, are ADS informed and have costs been considered?):*

The collection and selection strategy, including the data management plan will be reviewed throughout the project and specifically at the end of fieldwork and/or before post excavation work starts and following full analysis. The updated plans will be included in all reporting stages.

Prior to deposition the plans will be updated and finalised in agreement with the planning archaeologist, museum, client and ADS if appropriate.

All versions of data will be retained until report approval. Final versions of digitally born data will be archived on ADS. Paper records will be archived at the museum in line with museum guidance. Duplicate documents will be deleted and the remaining data will be retained in the file structure on the company server.

The full costs of archiving in line with museum guidelines have been included in the project costs.

Data Sharing and Accessibility *(how will data be shared and made accessible and are there any restrictions):*

The project has been added to the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS Id: abramsar2-528069) and will be updated as the project progresses. A final version of the approved report will be added to OASIS along with details of the project archive location.

The final version of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record when approved by the planning archaeologists. Any further data which they request will be provided directly.

No restrictions to data or data sharing are envisaged at this stage.

Responsibilities *(who is responsible for data management):*

The project manager is responsible for implementing the data management plan and ensuring it is reviewed at each stage of the project. The data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the project team, quality assured by the project manager.

Storage and back up of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team and once data is on the organisational server it is the responsibility of the IT and data manager.
Data archiving is undertaken by the project team in conjunction with the archive officer and the archive officer is responsible for the transfer of the archive to the final repository.

10.4 PAPER DATA

- 10.4.1 All project related paper documentation, for example fieldwork sheets, drawings, photographs, maps, as opposed to administration paperwork, will be archived as part of the document archive with the museum. Duplicate documentation will be recycled and any administrative paperwork will be scanned and retained digitally by KDK.

10.5 SMALL AND BLANK PROJECTS

- 10.5.1 Where archaeological work results in no finds or features of archaeological significance a single all in one report will be prepared and, if agreed with the CAO and museum, will be uploaded as the digital archive to OASIS. Also, if agreed, there will be no paper archive deposited with the museum.
- 10.5.2 For small projects where the digital archive comprises of only digitally born photographs the data will be stored on OASIS using OASIS images.

10.6 MATERIALS AND ARTEFACTS

- 10.6.1 The key finds groups and how these will be selected for retention or discard are outlined below:

Find Type	On site selection	Post Excavation selection
Pottery	All pottery sherds will be collected other than obviously post medieval sherds from unstratified contexts unless they appear archaeologically significant	The majority of pottery collected will be retained for archiving. Exceptions may be made for sherds recovered from unstratified contexts or repetitive and undiagnostic sherds. All pottery will be quantified and subject to specialist input. Deselection will be undertaken in discussion with the specialist, HHET and the museum
CBM	All CBM will be collected other than obviously post medieval CBM from unstratified contexts unless they appear archaeologically significant. However, where large quantities are found a further discussion between KDK, HHET and the museum may result in an amended approach ie sampling	All collected CBM will be retained, although unidentifiable fragments from poor or unstratified contexts may be discarded subsequent to full quantification, specialist advice and discussion with HHET and the museum
Worked Stone	All worked stone found will be collected	All worked stone will be retained for archiving, in discussion with the museum. All unworked stone will be discarded following quantification

ABRAMS ARCHAEOLOGY

Find Type	On site selection	Post Excavation selection
Animal Bone (including worked bone, antler, horn and ivory)	All animal bone found will be collected	All animal bone will be retained. Disposal may be considered for very fragmented and poorly preserved objects or those which have been recovered from unstratified contexts and that have no further intrinsic interest
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	All metal will be collected	All precious metals will be retained. Other ferrous or non-ferrous metals will be retained with the exception of unidentifiable fragments and those beyond conservation. Also common bulk finds such as nails may be subject to retention of a sample following discussion with the specialist and museum
Glass	All glass objects will be collected other than obviously post medieval glass from unstratified contexts unless they appear archaeologically significant	All items will be retained although post medieval and modern items may be sampled following discussion with HHET and the museum
Clay Pipes	All clay pipes will be collected	All items will be retained unless fragments are plain or from poor or unstratified contexts
Worked Wood and other plant derived objects	All worked wood or other plant derived objects will be collected	All items will be retained unless items are deemed unsuitable for long term preservation. All items will be checked by a specialist for selection and any discard agreed with HHET and the museum
Leather and Textiles	All leather and textiles will be collected	All items will be retained unless items are deemed unsuitable for long term preservation. All items will be checked by a specialist for selection and any discard agreed with HHET and the museum
Other	All other items found will be collected	All medieval or older items will be retained. Post medieval items will be discussed with HHET and the museum to agree retention strategy
Environmental samples	40l samples will be taken from archaeologically significant features in line with the agreed sampling strategy, see Appendix 3 for details. This means that environmental samples will not be taken routinely from backfilled contexts unless there are archaeologically significant reasons to do so. Environmental sampling will focus on areas of naturally silted fills and where organic matter, charcoal and carbon are more likely to be found The Environmental Specialist will be engaged to discuss more detailed strategies in areas of specific interest if they arise Securely stratified deposits that contain dating evidence will be targeted,	Tangible artefacts found through the environmental processing will be retained for archiving, this includes the flots from archaeobotanical analysis All other retention from the processing will be discarded

Find Type	On site selection	Post Excavation selection
	particularly corn driers, hearths, kilns, pits and cesspits, of all periods across the site Different parts or layers in kilns /ovens will be sampled to examine function 10 litre samples for insect analysis from waterlogged deposits if present, and additional samples for plant macrofossils may also be taken. Pollen samples will be taken from a representative selection of contexts of different potential time spans 20% of the pre-medieval quarry pits, if present, will be sampled to determine the presence of mineralised material	

11 APPENDIX 4 – SPECIALISTS SUPPORT FOR THE PROJECT (KDK ARCHAEOLOGY)

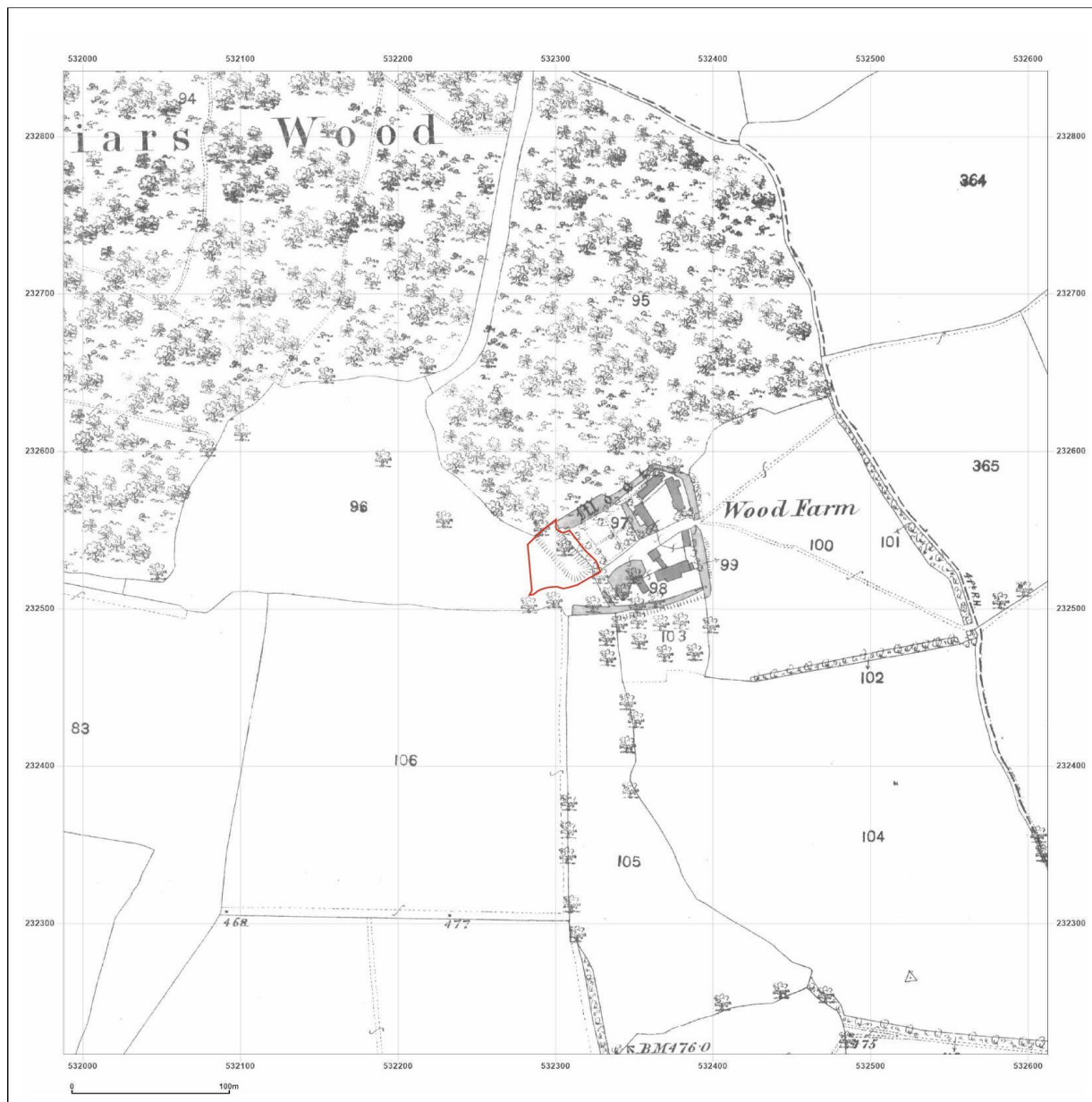
11.1 SPECIALISTS

11.1.1 The following are KDK's preferred specialists:

Subject	Specialist	Organisation
Building materials: Roman	Rob Perrin	Freelance
Building materials: post-Roman	Karin Kaye	KDK Ltd
Ceramics: prehistoric	Sarah Percival	Freelance
Ceramics: Roman	Rob Perrin	Freelance
Ceramics: Post-Roman	Paul Blinkhorn	Freelance
Coins: Roman	Peter Guest	Vianova Archaeology
Coins: Saxon	Anna Gannon	Freelance
Coins: Post-Saxon	Murray Andrews	Freelance
Environmental: seeds	Lisa Gray	Freelance
Environmental: archaeobotanical	Lisa Gray	Freelance
Environmental: mollusca	Mike Allen	Freelance
Environmental: soils	Mike Allen	Freelance
Environmental: animal bone	Derek Watson	KDK Ltd
Environmental: animal bone	Matilda Holmes	Freelance
Environmental: human bone	Laura Dodd	KDK Ltd
Environmental: human teeth	Patrick Mahoney	KORA
Environmental: pollen	Rob Scaife	Freelance
Bone antler & ivory small finds	Ian Riddler	Freelance
Glass	Hilary Cool	Freelance
Lithics	Sarah Bates	Freelance
Lithics	Lyndon Cooper	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Metalwork	Quita Mould	Freelance
Quernstones	Chris Green	Freelance

Subject	Specialist	Organisation
Industrial waste	Lynne Keys	Freelance
Saxon & medieval small finds	Rosie Weetch	Freelance
Timber	Damian Goodburn	Freelance

12 APPENDIX 5 – HISTORIC MAPPING (ORDNANCE SURVEY)



BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924HI
Grid Ref: 532300, 232529

Map Name: County Series
Map date: 1877
Scale: 1:2,500
Printed at: 1:2,500



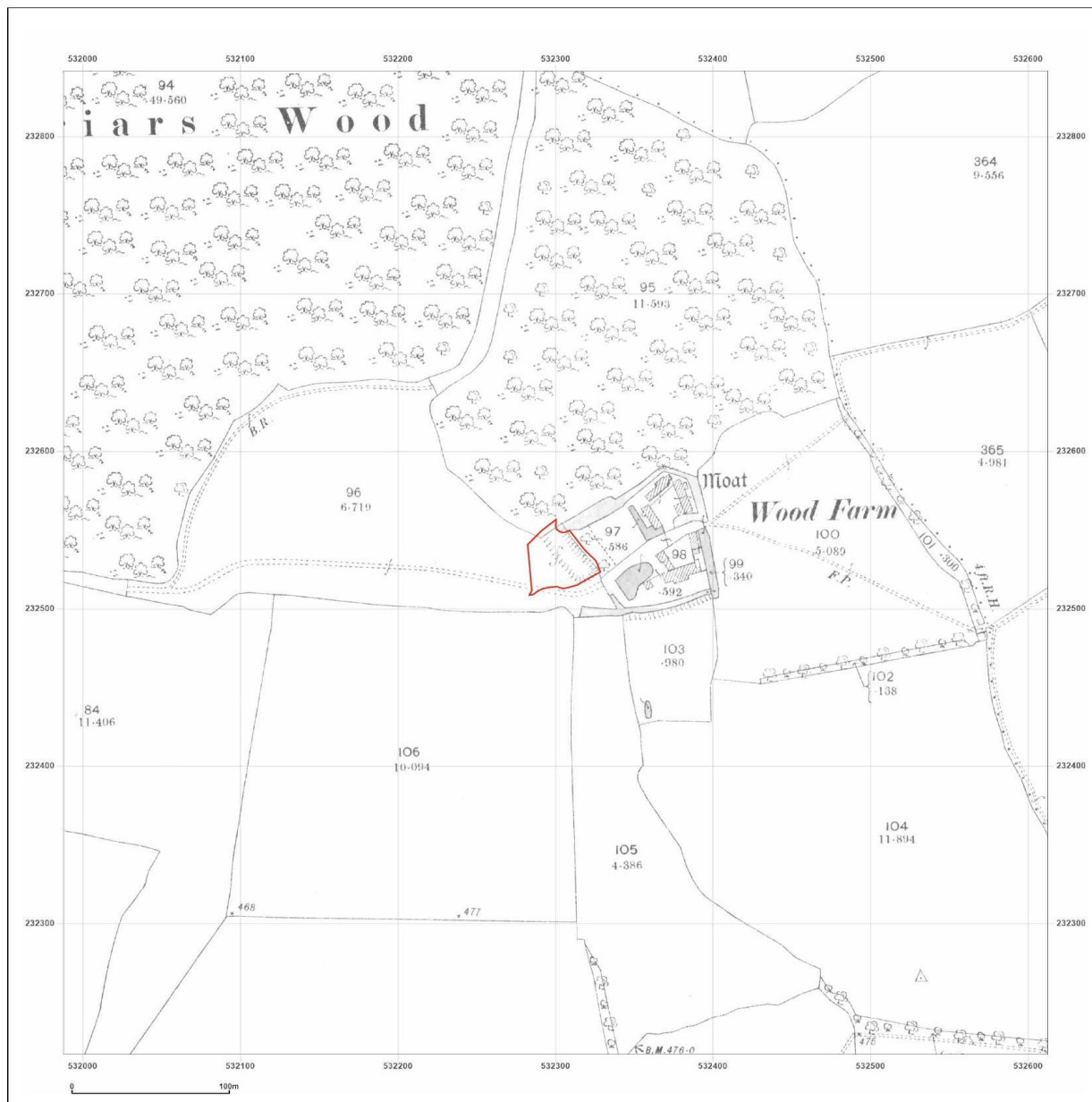
Surveyed 1877
Revised 1877
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Produced by
Groundsure Insights
www.groundsure.com



Supplied by:
<http://www.blackwellmapping.co.uk>
comments@maps.blackwell.co.uk



BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

—

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924HI
Grid Ref: 532300, 232529

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1898

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1898
Revised 1898
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

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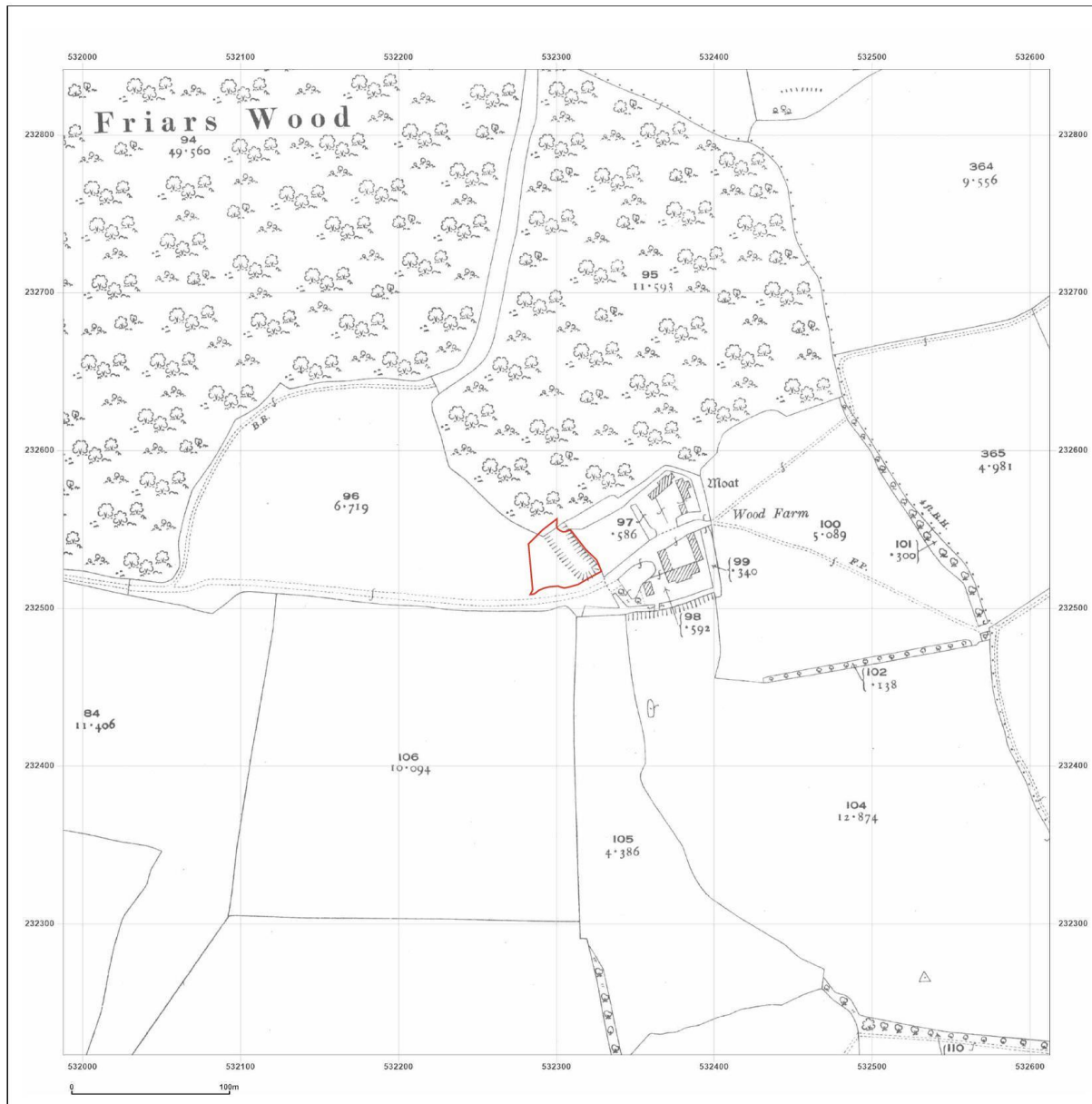
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BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

—

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924HI
Grid Ref: 532300, 232529

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1923

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1923
 Revised 1923
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A



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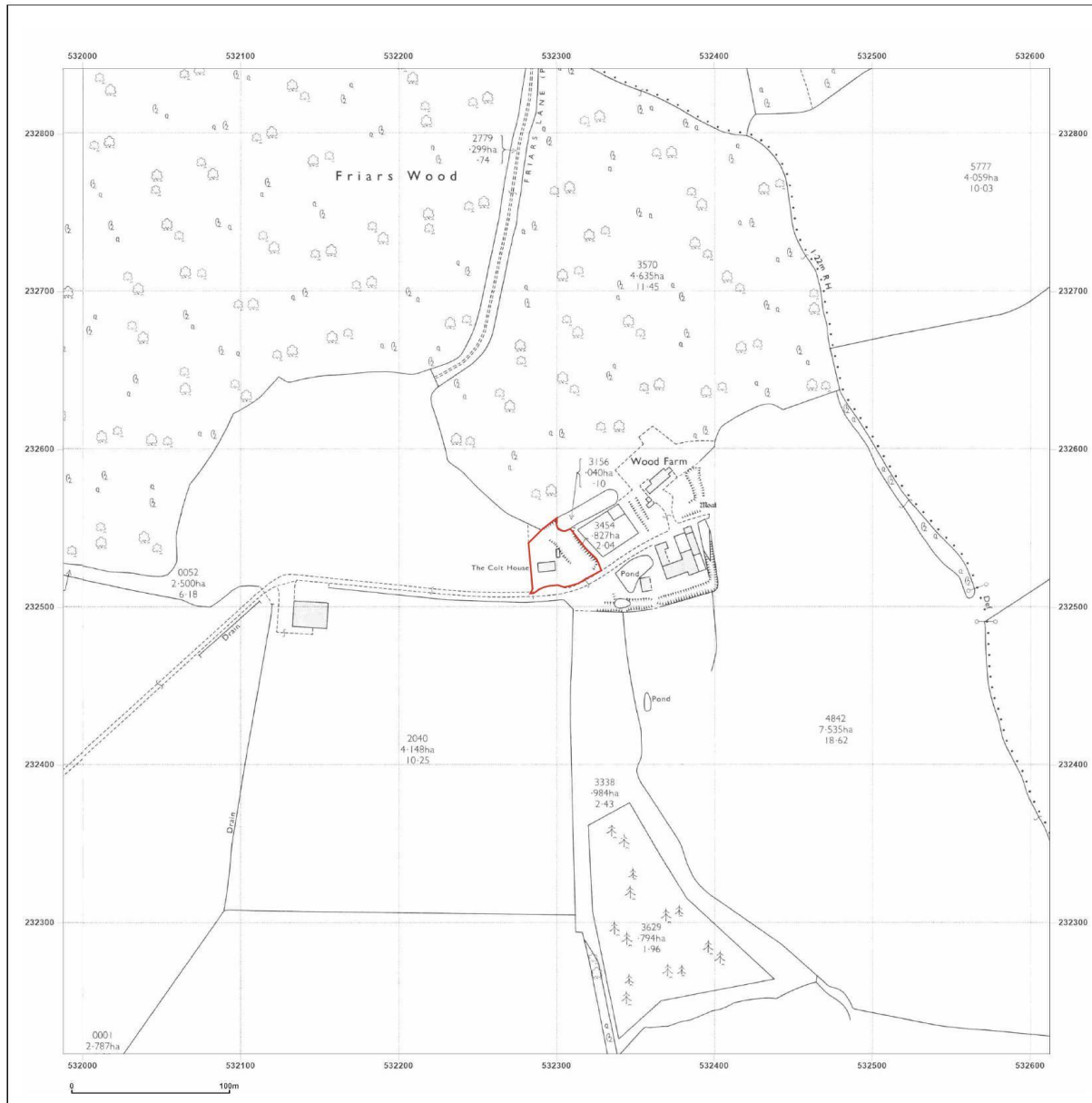


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Site Details:

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Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924HI
Grid Ref: 532300, 232529

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1976-1977

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1975
Revised 1975
Edition N/A
Copyright 1977
Levelled 1968

Surveyed 1975
Revised 1975
Edition N/A
Copyright 1976
Levelled 1968



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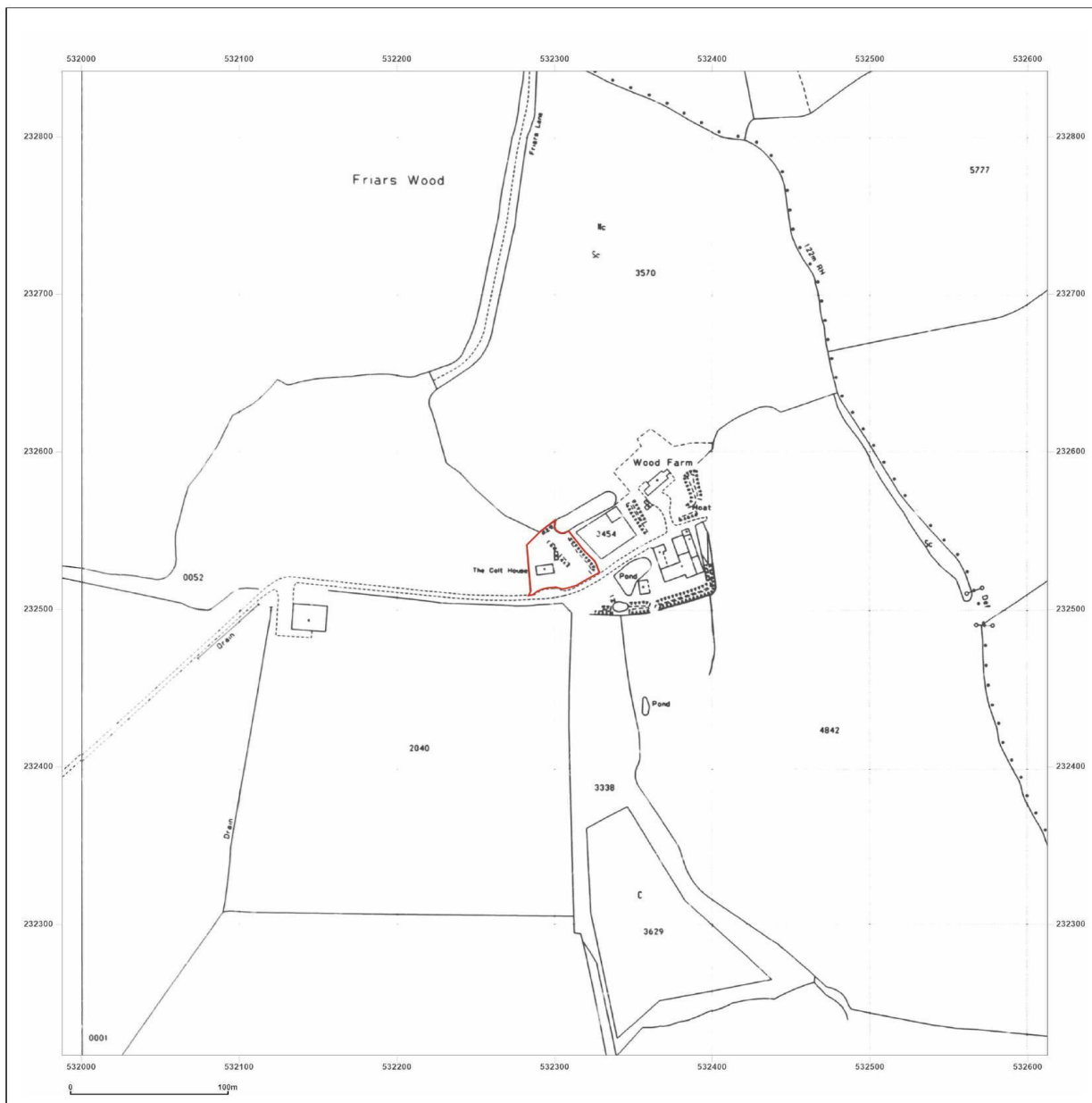


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Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924HI
Grid Ref: 532300, 232529

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1993

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A
 Revised N/A
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1993
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Surveyed 1993
 Revised N/A
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1993
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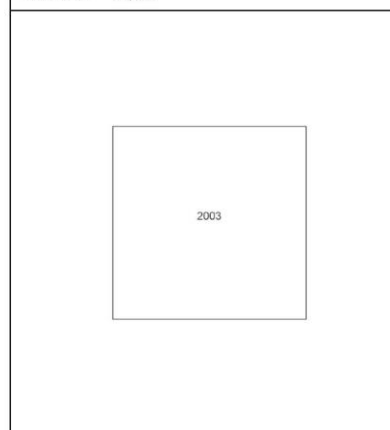
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PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1183140-1455830-57218-040924HI
Grid Ref: 532300, 232529

Map Name: LandLine
Map date: 2003
Scale: 1:1,250
Printed at: 1:1,250



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13 FIGURES

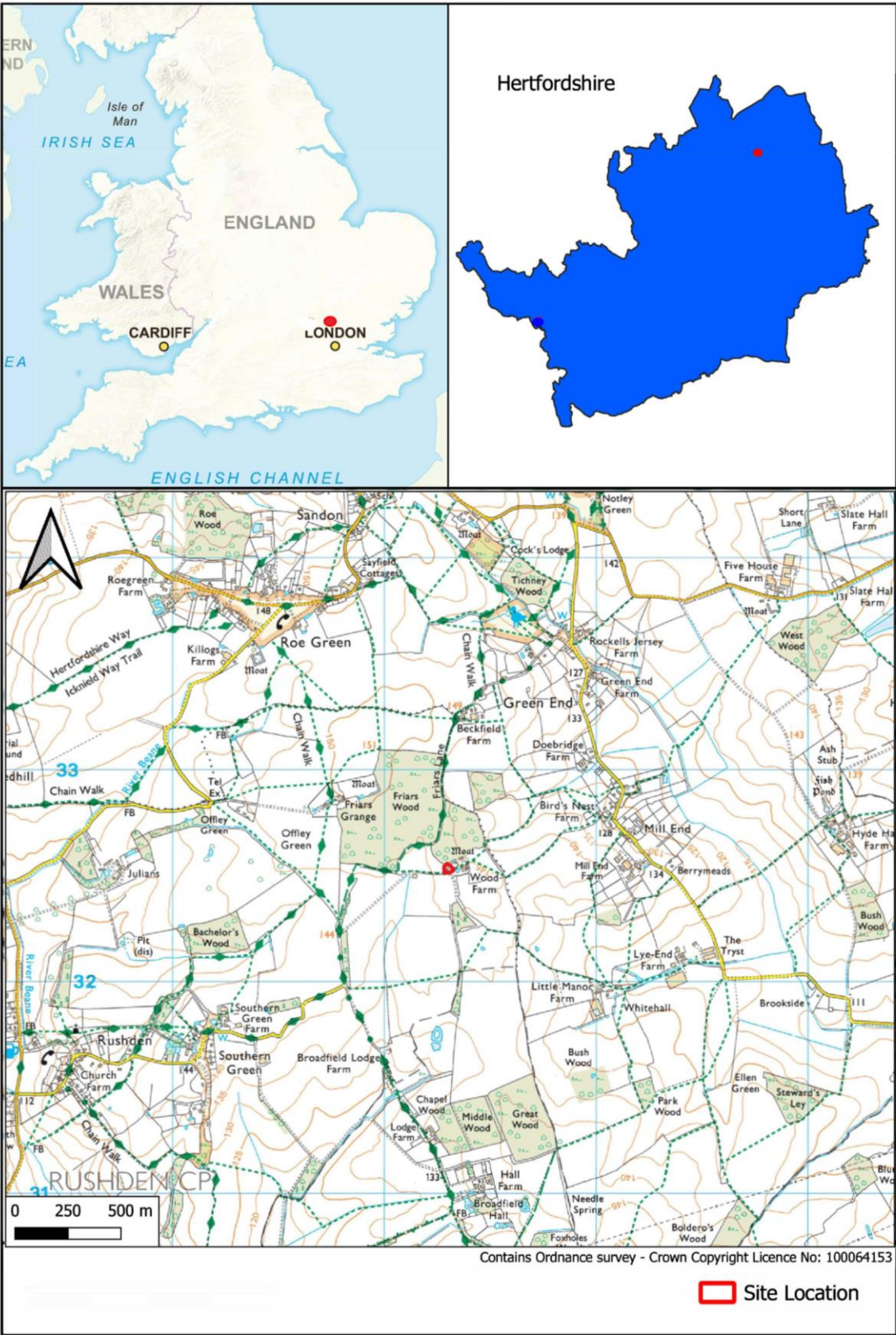


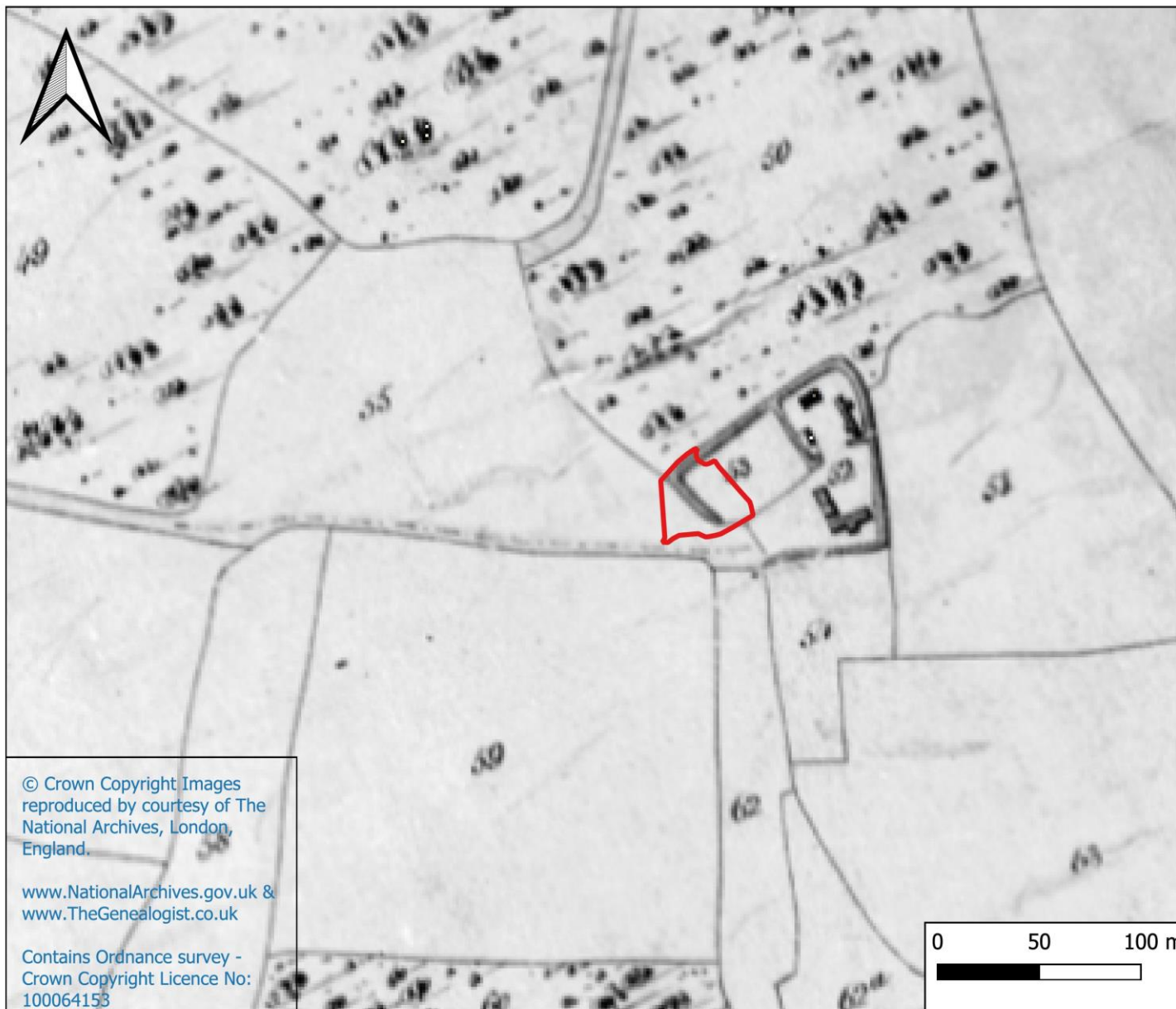
Figure 1. Site Location



**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Colt House, Southern Green,
Rushden, Buntingford, SG9 0SS

Figure 2:
Site Location Close Up



ABRAMS ARCHAEOLOGY

Colt House, Southern Green,
Rushden, Buntingford, SG9 0SS

Figure 3:

Tithe Map (1845). Parish of
Rushden (IR 29/15/81).
Approximate limits of PDA
shown.

Apportionment details within
PDA.

Plot 50: Landowner - Adolphus
Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -
Adolphus Meetkerke Esquire.
Wood (Woodland).

Plot 51: Landowner - Adolphus
Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -
Ann Field. Hang Croat. Pasture.

Plot 52: Landowner - Adolphus
Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -
Ann Field. Homestead.

Plot 53: Landowner - Adolphus
Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -
Ann Field. Orchard.

Plot 54: Landowner - Adolphus
Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -
Ann Field. Pasture.

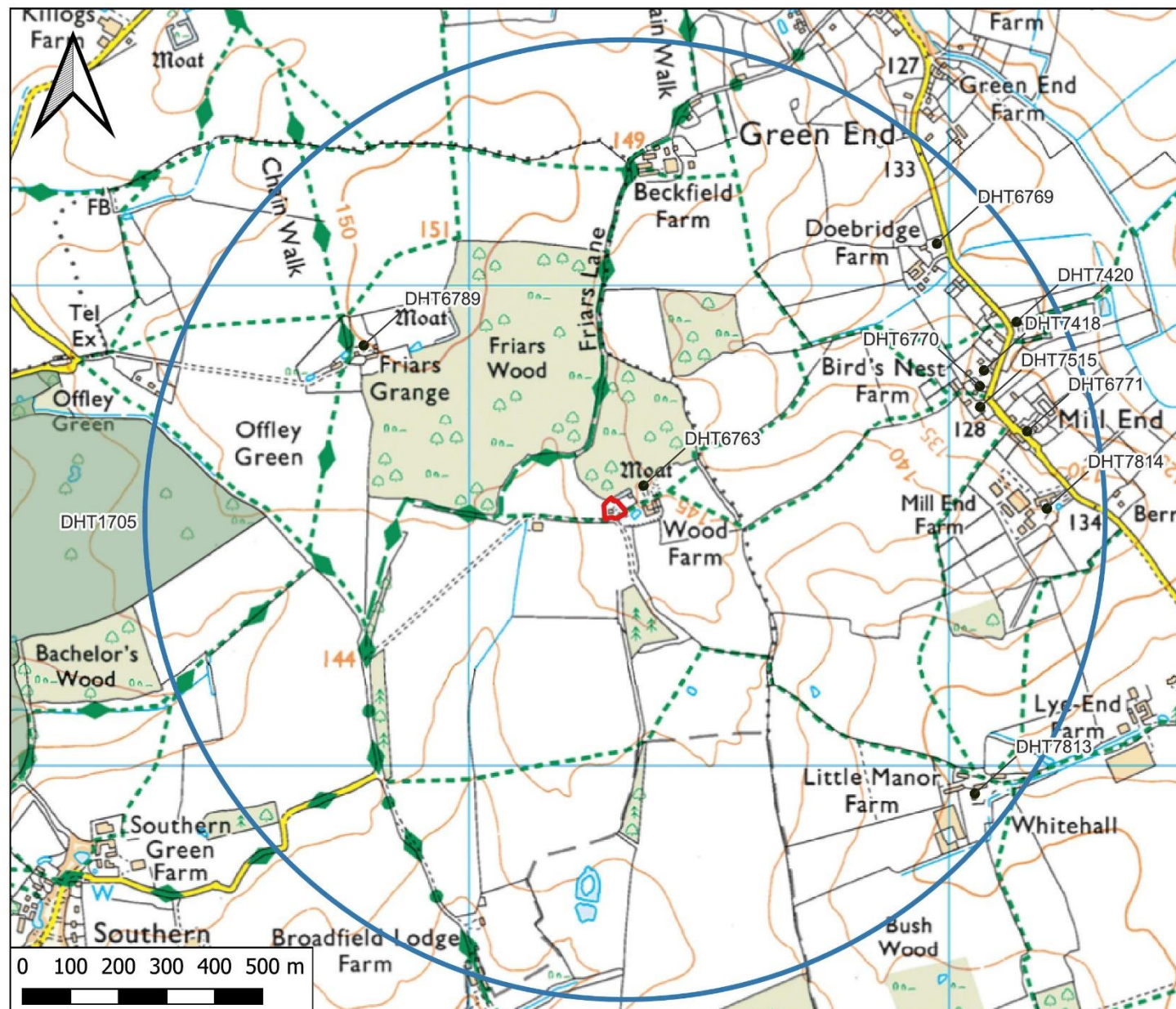
Plot 55: Landowner - Adolphus
Meetkerke Esquire, Tenant -
Ann Field. Pelly Croft. Pasture

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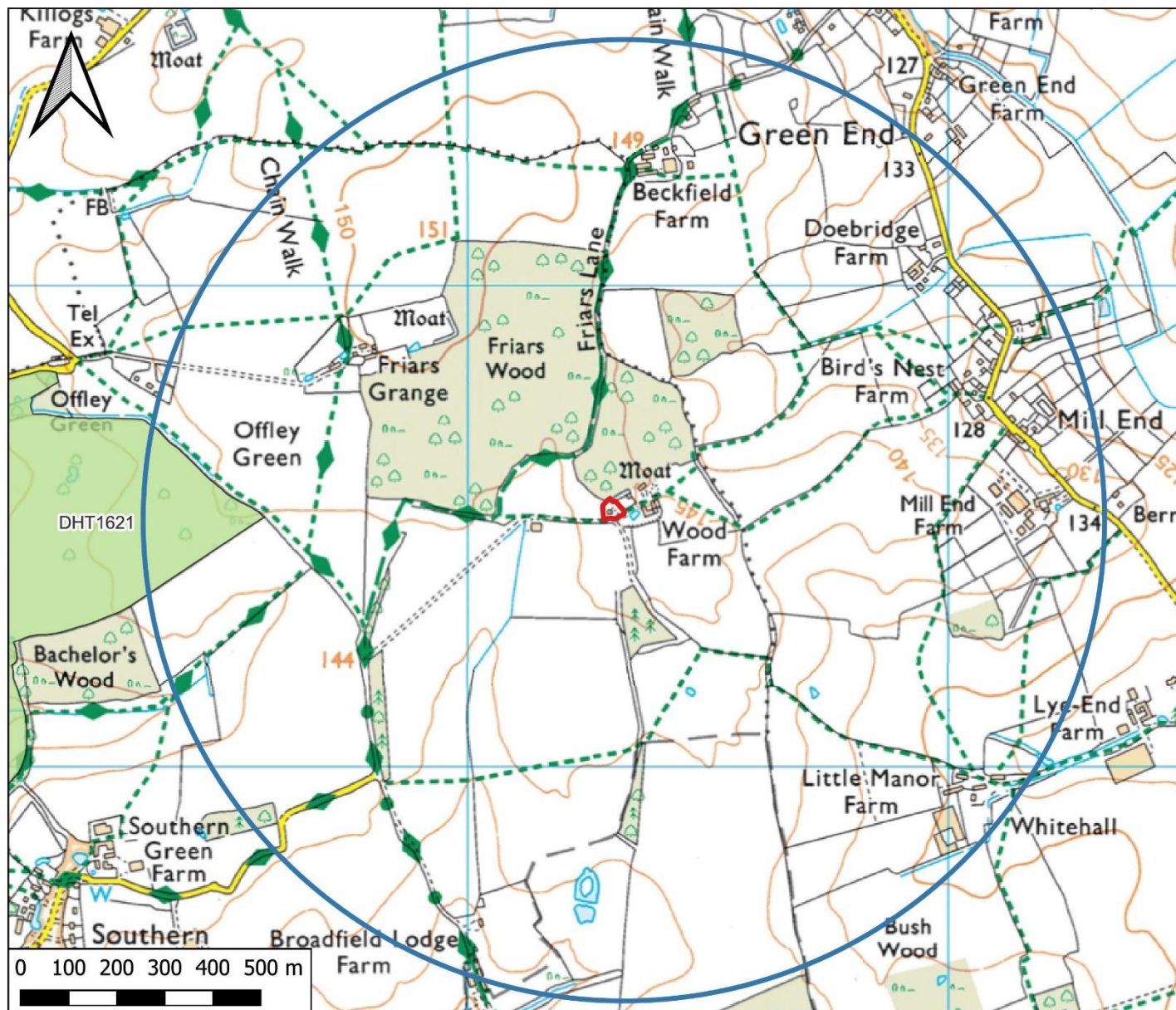


ABRAMS ARCHAEOLOGY

- Site
- Study Area 1km
- RPG
- Listed Buildings

Colt House, Southern Green,
Rushden, Buntingford, SG9 0SS

Figure 4:
Designated Heritage Assets

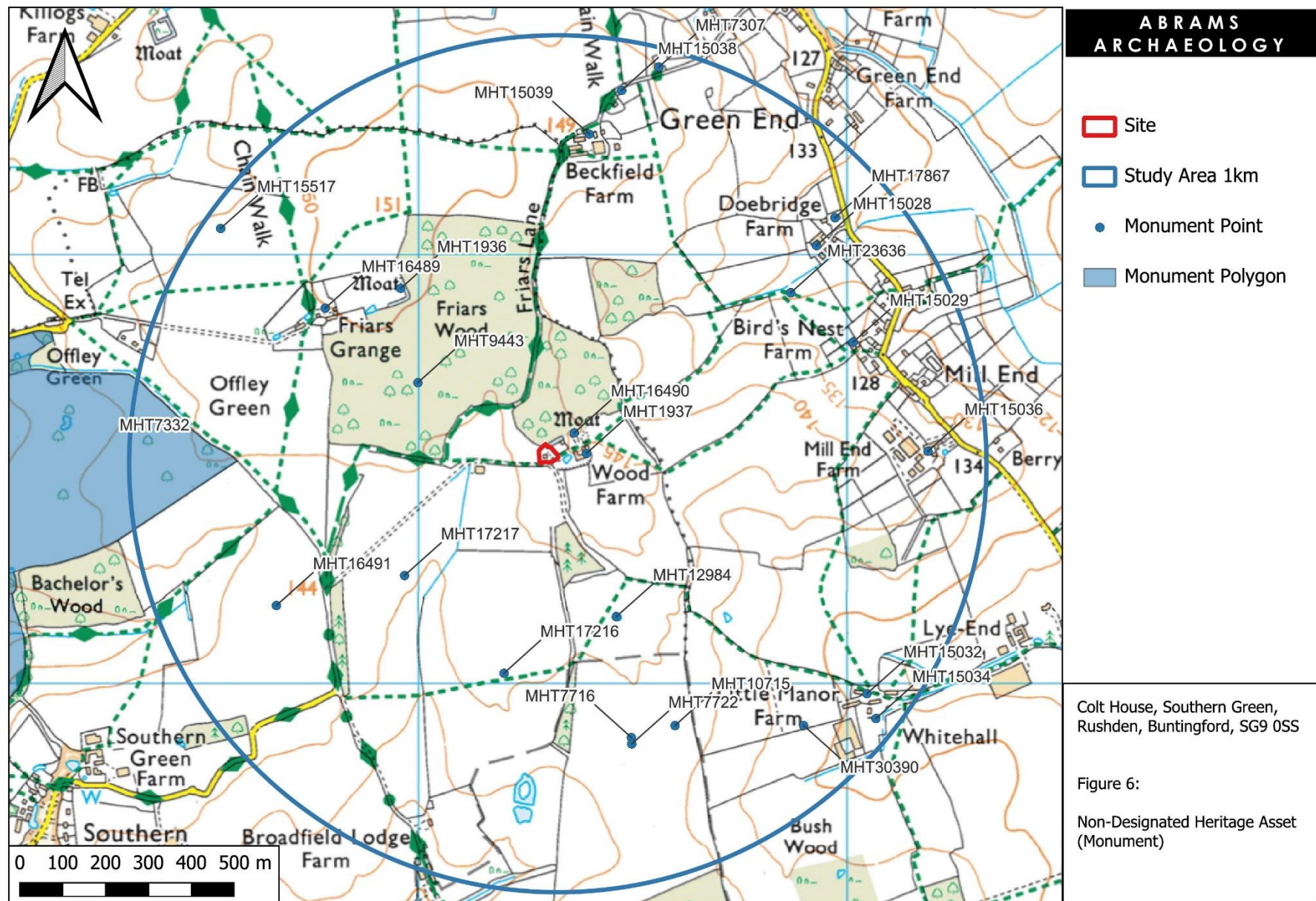


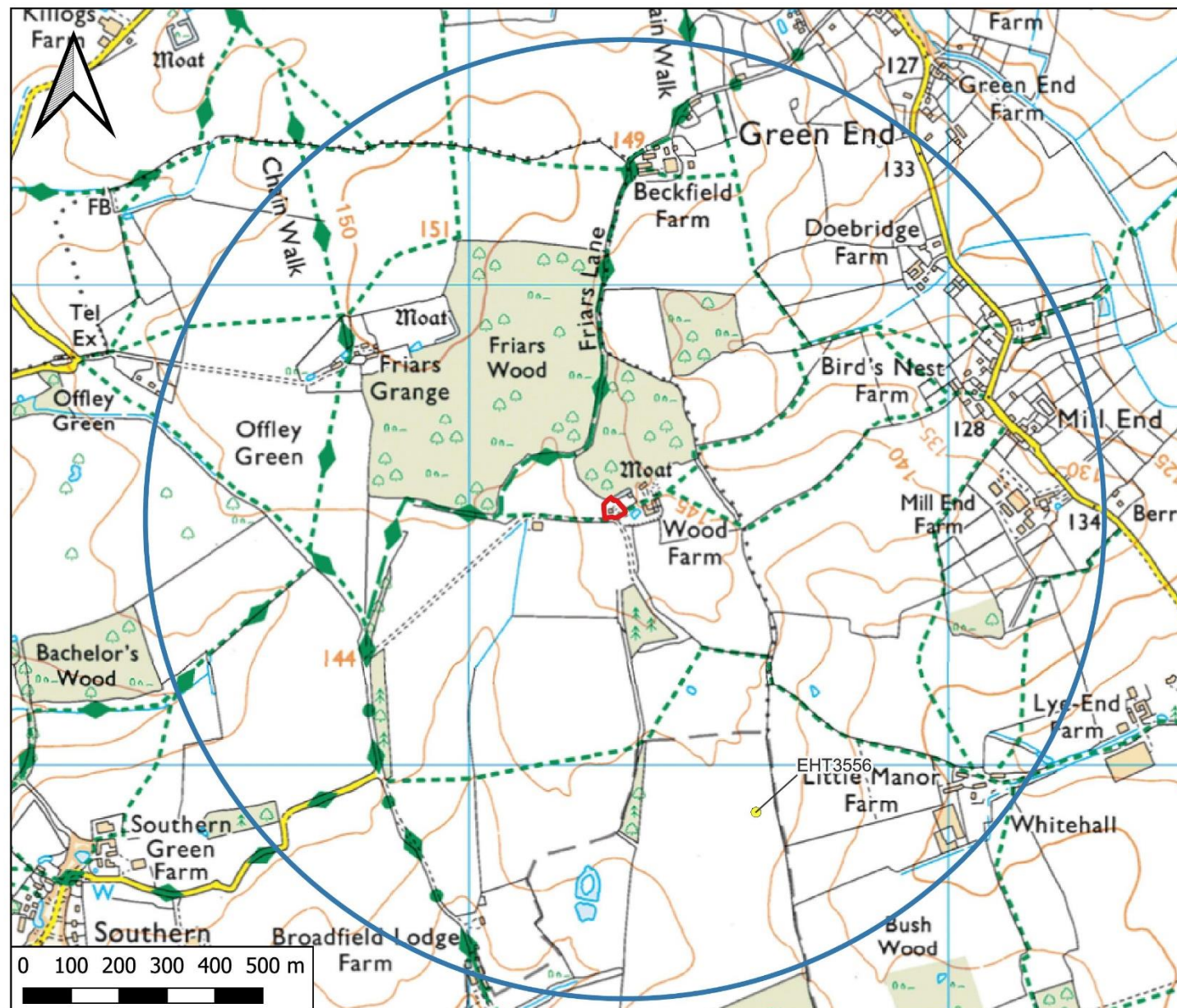
ABRAMS ARCHAEOLOGY

- ▭ Site
- ▭ Study Area 1km
- ▭ Locally Registered Park

Colt House, Southern Green,
Rushden, Buntingford, SG9 0SS

Figure 5:
Locally Registered Park





ABRAMS ARCHAEOLOGY

- Site
- Study Area 1km
- Event point

Colt House, Southern Green,
Rushden, Buntingford, SG9 OSS

Figure 7:
Events

