



Stanwick Neighbourhood Plan

Heritage Audit

Stanwick Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

August 2015

Purpose of the Heritage Audit

It is a core planning principle within National Planning Policy Framework (policy 17) that planning should:

“Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations”

In order to fulfil the requirements of this principle it is necessary to understand what heritage assets exist.

One of the objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan is to “examine how the built heritage, especially the stone walls, can be best retained”

This Heritage Audit for Stanwick aims to satisfy both of these requirements.

Relevant Planning Policy

The NPPF establishes the requirement for sustainable development and specifies that sustainable development includes protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment (policy 7).

Chapter 12 of the NPPF sets out the governments expectations for the role of planning in conserving and enhancing the historic environment. It describes planning strategies for designated and non-designated heritage assets.

The North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) policy 13 (o) establishes the principle to “conserve and enhance the landscape character, historic landscape designated built environmental assets and their settings”

The North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (JCS) is an emerging plan that will replace the CSS. The JCS is in its final stages of preparation and it is expected that it will be adopted early in 2016. Policy 2 addresses the historic environment.

The Local List

Designated heritage assets are those that have been formally assessed by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) and are awarded a measure of legal protection generally referred to as ‘listed’.

Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets. In some areas, local authorities identify some non-designated heritage assets as ‘locally listed’.

Paragraph 3.15 of the JCS outlines the role of locally identifies heritage assets in the North Northamptonshire area.

Heritage Report

Stanwick, Northamptonshire



Public domain

Dave Munday

4th August 2015

HERITAGE REPORT

Heritage assets

The term “Heritage Asset” is used in this Report as a collective term for items that have value because of their contribution to the country’s society, knowledge and/or culture. These include, but are not limited to, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, buildings that are not listed but still have local historical importance, war memorials, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, archaeological sites and World Heritage Sites¹.

Location

Stanwick Civil Parish lies in the county of Northamptonshire in England and close to the borders with the counties of Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. It is 16 miles (25 km) north-east of Northampton².

Background

Archaeological evidence suggests that Stanwick and the surrounding area have been continuously occupied for at least 4,000 years.

The Raunds Area Project found Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation³.

During the 3rd and 4th Centuries CE of the Roman Period, the Stanwick Roman Villa was occupied⁴. This was excavated between 1984 and 1992⁵.

During the Anglo-Saxon Period, Stanwick was part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia and, for a while, it was subject to Danelaw⁶.

During the Medieval period, Stanwick was included in Great Domesday (1086) under two names; Stanwige and Stanwica. Beginning in about 1224, the Church of St Laurence was built, replacing an earlier church of which virtually nothing remains.

¹ This definition is based on the National Planning Policy Framework, Annex 2: Glossary “Heritage asset”

² Distance is measured as a straight line from the Stanwick War Memorial to All Saints’ Church, Northampton.

³ A Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscape in Northamptonshire, Volumes I and II (Jan Harding and Frances Healy)

⁴ The Stanwick Villa, Northants: An Interim Report on the Excavations of 1984-1992 (David S Neal)

⁵ Stanwick Quarry Northamptonshire, Raunds Area Project: Phasing the Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at Stanwick Northamptonshire (Excavations 1984-1992), Archaeological Report Volume I (Vicky Crosby and Liz Mulbowney)

⁶ Mercia was one of the kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy

During the Post Medieval period, new structures were built, some of which remain standing today. These include The Manor House (17th Century), Dovecote Close (17th Century), 39 High Street (17th Century), Stanwick Hall (18th Century), The Rectory (18th Century), Grange Farmhouse (18th Century) and Hillstone Farmhouse (18th Century). In the Northamptonshire Militia Lists 1777, Stanwick is shown as within the area covered by the Higham Ferrers Hundred⁷.

During the Modern period, the Duke of Wellington Public House was rebuilt, the various stone walls were built (circa 1838) and Board School⁸ was built in 1839 and closed in 1931. It was last used as a school when it opened in 1940 for a couple of years for evacuee children from World War Two. The War Memorial was unveiled in 1921 and is unique in that it is topped with an original Flanders Cross.

Appendices

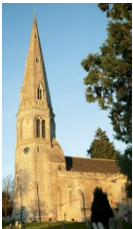


- A Heritage Assets
- B Heritage Views
- C Archaeological Time Periods⁹

⁷ The division of a shire for military and judicial purposes under the common law

⁸ A school founded in 19th Century England and Wales by the National Society for Promoting Religious Education




Appendix A





Heritage Assets





| Image | Description ¹ | Status ² |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | Raunds Bowl Barrow N 52.32712°, W 0.58905° Prehistoric Undisturbed Neolithic or Bronze Age barrow. | Scheduled No.1012452 |
|  | St Laurence Church N 52.33245°, W 0.56310° Medieval Early English Gothic-style church, built circa 1224 | Listed Grade I No.1192232 |
|  | Wall and Churchyard cross socket N 52.33202°, W 0.56285° Medieval 14th/15th Century | Listed Grade II No.1371902 |
|  | 39 High Street N 52.33090°, W 0.56645° Post-Medieval 17th Century | Listed Grade II No.1040342 |
| | Dovecote Close N 52.33004°, W 0.56798° Post-Medieval 17 th Century | Listed Grade II No.1040343 |

¹ Description shows the name, location, period, and a summary of the asset's importance.

² Status shows whether the asset is included in Historic England's National List of Historic Assets as a scheduled or listed asset, or whether it is included in the East Northamptonshire Local List of Heritage Assets. If the entry is blank it indicates that the asset is neither included in the National List of Historic Assets nor the Local List of Historic Assets.

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Manor House N 52.33166°, W 0.56089° Post-Medieval 17 th Century | Listed Grade II No.1192276 |
| | Old Rectory N 52.33258°, W 0.56420° Post-Medieval 18 th Century, rebuilt 1717 on site of former rectory | Listed Grade II* No.1286673 |
|  | Stanwick Hall N 52.33017°, W 0.57016° Post-Medieval 18th Century, built 1742/1743 | Listed Grade II* No.1192263 |
|  | Grange Farmhouse N 52.33011°, W 0.56140° Post-Medieval 18th Century | Listed Grade II No.1192244 |
| | Hillstone Farmhouse N 52.32143°, W 0.57064° Post Medieval 18 C | Local List No.SW7 |
| | 2/4 High Street N 52.33192°, W 0.56333° Post-Medieval Central location, original brickwork and tiles | Local List No.SW5 |
|  | Georgian Post Box N 52.33192°, W 0.56333° Post-Medieval Georgian; embedded into wall of No.2 High Street | |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
|  | <p>Duke of Wellington Public House</p> <p>N 52.33200°, W 0.56262°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>Rebuilt 1817, possibly on the site of an earlier inn</p> | |
| | <p>Stone Walls</p> <p>Various locations in the parish</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>Circa 1838 following the Field Enclosures</p> | |
| | <p>Ridge and Furrow Field</p> <p>N 52.33158°, W 0.57399°</p> <p>Post-Medieval</p> <p>Last remaining local example of ridge and furrow</p> | |
|  | <p>Old School Rooms</p> <p>N 52.33186°, W 0.56350°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>1839, built as a Board School</p> | <p>Local List</p> <p>No.SW2</p> |
| | <p>Beulah Cottage, East Street</p> <p>N 52.33022°, W 0.55687°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>19th Century, date stone 1883</p> | <p>Local List</p> <p>No.SW1</p> |
|  | <p>Queen Victoria Jubilee Marker</p> <p>N 52.33076°, W 0.55699°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>1897, commemorative brick (Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee)</p> | |
|  | <p>War memorial</p> <p>N 52.33213°, W 0.56328°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>1921, topped by a Flanders Cross</p> | <p>Local List</p> <p>No.SW6</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
|  | <p>Red Telephone Box</p> <p>N 52.33200°, W 0.56355°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>K6 design to commemorate King George V's Silver Jubilee. Installation date unknown.</p> | <p>Local List No.SW4</p> |
|  | <p>Millennium Sign</p> <p>N 52.33221°, W 0.56487°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>2001, Village Sign</p> | |
|  | <p>Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Marker</p> <p>N 52.33202°, W 0.56350°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>2012, commemorative stone (Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee)</p> | |
|  | <p>World War I Plaque</p> <p>N 52.33189°, W 0.56350°</p> <p>Modern</p> <p>2014, commemorative plaque (World War I)</p> | |

Appendix B

Heritage Views

| Heritage view | Viewpoints |
|--------------------|--|
| St Laurence Church | A45 between Chowns Mill and Stanwick roundabouts. |
| | West Street (Between Courtyard and Dolben Avenue) |
| | Spencer Parade (Between No.24 and High Street) |
| | Raunds Road (Between Aris Lane and High Street) |
| | Raunds Road (from Cumberland Avenue) |
| | Church Street (Between School and High Street) |
| | High Street (Between No.2 and Church Street) |
| | Chelveston Road (Between junction with B663 and Cemetery) |
| | Chelveston Road (Between Kiriandra and Raunds 30 mph sign) |
| | Higham Road |
| | South-western kissing gate of Parish Fields |
| Rectory | Spencer Parade (Between No.24 and High Street) |
| | Raunds Road (Between Aris Lane and High Street) |
| | Church Street (Between School and High Street) |
| | Parklands (Between No.16 and No.30) |
| Stanwick Hall | A45 between Chowns Mill and Stanwick roundabouts. |
| | Villa Lane (Between Old Gospel Hall and High Street) |
| | Dolben Avenue |
| | West Street (Between Courtyard and Villa Lane) |
| Old School Rooms | Village centre from Raunds Road (Rectory entrance), Church Street (Duke of Wellington P.H.) and High Street (StanwickClub) |

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Appendix C

Archaeological Time Periods

Below is listed the Archaeological Time Periods as defined by the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford. Some Periods overlap and it is possible for a particular time in history to be in more than one archaeological time.

| Archaeological Time Period | Dates ¹ |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Mesolithic Period | 9600 BCE to 4000 BCE |
| Neolithic (Stone Age) Period | 4000 BCE to 2300 BCE |
| Bronze Age Period | 2300 BCE to 800 BCE |
| Iron Age Period | 800 BCE to 43 CE |
| Roman Period | 43 CE to 410 CE |
| Anglo Saxon Period | 410 CE to 1066 CE |
| Medieval | 1050 CE to 1650 CE |
| Post-Medieval Period | 1650 CE to 1800 CE |
| Modern | Post-1800 CE |

¹ BCE = Before Common Era, CE = Common Era

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