

Cranford Business Park Kettering



Archaeological
Evaluation Report



February 2016

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Cranford Business Park, Kettering

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

During October and December 2015, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north and south of the A6, by Junction 10 of the A14 (SP 90110 75965), ahead of the construction of an industrial estate with associated roadways and parking.

A total of 55 trenches were excavated, targeted upon the results of a geophysical survey. Of these 55 trenches, 27 were seen to contain archaeological features. The remains date from the Bronze Age through to the Romano-British period, with early 20th century activity also being seen.

The earliest feature was a single Early Bronze Age collared urn cremation from Trench 10. Very low levels of contemporary struck flint were also recovered from the surrounding trenches.

Later Iron Age activity (350-100BC) was concentrated across the north and eastern portions of the site. Pits containing pottery and animal bone assemblages were identified in Trenches 22, 23, 30, 35, 37, 38 and 48. Activity from this period continued in the form of substantial enclosure ditches (in Trenches 22, 23, 31, 32, 35, 38, 42, 44 and 47).

Trenches 9 to 13 (to the south of the A6) contained dense levels of archaeology dating from the 1st to 2nd century AD. Lesser amounts of contemporary archaeology were also uncovered in Trenches 17 and 20 (to the north of the A6). This Roman archaeology was dominated by a series of farmstead enclosures. A very large pit (5m wide) containing a substantial assemblage of Roman pottery, vessel glass and metalwork was also identified in this area.

The south-eastern extents of the site were taken over by a former early 20th century ironstone quarry, which is known (through Ordnance Survey maps) to have had a network of tramways associated with it. The remnants of these tramways were identified in Trenches 20, 24, 34 and 50.

The results of the trial trench evaluation have confirmed the presence of archaeological remains across the site, and correlate with the findings from the geophysical survey. A small number of further features were also uncovered which were not identified during the geophysical survey.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land to the north and south of the A6, close to Junction 10 of the A14 to the immediate south-east of Kettering, Northamptonshire (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2015), commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Roxhill Developments, and submitted to and approved by Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) in accordance with the requirements of Condition 22 of the planning permission (App Ref: KET/2013/0661).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by NCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site geology comprises of ooidal ironstone of the Northamptonshire Sand Formation (BGS 2015), with sandstone and mudstone of the Stamford Member along the western periphery. Much of the central and southern portions of the development area are made up of modern infilling from early 20th century ironstone quarries and are identified on the 1927 and 1952 Ordnance Survey maps (see Pugh 2012, figs 5 & 6).
- 1.2.2 The site is located on a south-west facing slope, with the land rising from 78.5m OD (in the west) up to 90.6m OD (to the east).

1.3 Previous archaeological works

Geophysical survey

- 1.3.1 A geophysical survey has previously been undertaken on the site (Richardson 2015). The survey identified two areas of probable Iron Age/Roman settlement activity, along with several other enclosures. A number of other possible anomalies may also relate to settlement activity. A series of former field boundaries, areas of ridge and furrow, and modern ploughing suggest that the area has been used for agricultural activity since the medieval period. A number of modern anomalies relating to the former quarrying on the site were also identified.

Fieldwork

- 1.3.2 A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the surrounding environs of the present site. Fieldwork carried out to the immediate north of the development area, ahead of the construction of the A14 (Soden & Dix 1994), revealed a series of pits and gullies. In excess of 200 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from these features.

- 1.3.3 To the north of the A14 is the 350 hectare Kettering East Urban Extension. Archaeological mitigation for this development is still in the process of being undertaken, however thus far the archaeological works have identified eight distinct areas of activity, most of which date to the later Iron Age and earlier Roman periods. Early Saxon remains have also been identified on the site (Gilmour 2012, 2013 & 2014). Iron Age remains at the southern limit of this development (referred to as Area 6) have the potential to be associated with those identified during the A14 fieldwork (see above) and are also likely to extend into the present site and correlate with the findings from the geophysical survey.
- 1.3.4 A series of archaeological works have been undertaken to the immediate west of the present development at the Latimer Business Park. Here evidence of Neolithic agricultural activity was identified along with assemblages of struck flint and animal bone (Foundations Archaeology 2000). A number of undated and post-medieval features were also uncovered.
- 1.3.5 An evaluation on land off Higham Road, Burton Latimer (approximately 1.5km south of the site), identified a number of pits containing 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery assemblages; along with a circular building of limestone construction. The character of the building would suggest it is likely to be a Romano-British temple (Moan 2014).

1.4 Archaeological background

- 1.4.1 An in-depth study for the site has previously been undertaken (Pugh 2012). Therefore the following is a summary of this information.

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age (c.10,000-800BC)

- 1.4.2 Little to no heritage assets from these periods are known within the surrounding area.

Iron Age and Roman (c.800BC-AD410)

- 1.4.3 Investigations undertaken in relation to the construction of the A14 (to the immediate north of the present development area) recorded a number of Iron Age features (HER 1953) which represent a small settlement which could potentially extend into the north of the development.
- 1.4.4 The route of a Roman road is known to lie to the west of the site (HER 3141) and Roman pottery close to the suggested alignment of the road has been recorded at Latimer Business Park (HER 8070).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD410-1500)

- 1.4.5 There are only low levels of evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity within the area surrounding the site. Settlement from this period is recorded some 650m to the east (HER 1943) and possibly at Latimer Business Park where sherds Early to Middle Saxon pottery have recorded at (HER 3903).
- 1.4.6 Fieldwalking at Latimer Business Park retrieved unstratified medieval pottery (HER 9815), which the HER associates with ridge and furrow. The main focus of activity during the medieval period would have been to the south of the present development site, at Burton Latimer.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Steve Weaver of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological works and to Roxhill Developments Ltd for funding it.

The fieldwork was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Zoe Clarke, Toby Knight, Denis Sami and Chris Swain. The site survey was carried out by the author and Dave Brown. Machine excavation was undertaken by Anthill Plant Hire and Lattenbury Plant. The site was monitored by Lesley-Ann Mather of NCC and the project managed by James Drummond-Murray. Special thanks are given to the Burton Latimer Heritage Society for their kind permission to reproduce their map of tramways and quarries.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this trial trench evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

Methodology

- 2.1.2 Machine excavation was undertaken using a wheeled 360° excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket (for Trench 7-14 and 17-20), and a tracked 360° excavator also with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket (for Trenches 1-6, 15-16 and 21-56). All machine excavation was carried out under the supervision of a suitability qualified archaeologist.
- 2.1.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 GPS.
- 2.1.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.1.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.1.6 A total of 10 bulk environmental samples were taken in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro- botanical remains.
- 2.1.7 Site conditions during the archaeological works were a mixture of thick fog, heavy rain and low winter sun.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Of the 55 trenches excavated, archaeological features were recorded in 27 (Fig. 2). The trenches were located in order to investigate anomalies identified during the geophysical survey along with areas considered to be sterile.
- 3.1.2 Topsoil (2001) across the site consisted of mid orange brown silty clay with moderate levels of ironstone inclusions. The subsoil (2002) consisted of a mid brown orange silty clay with frequent ironstone inclusions.
- 3.1.3 The results of the trial trenching will be discussed numerically by trench. Unless otherwise stated, no datable finds were recovered from features. A list of trench depths, descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Trench Results

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 2

- 3.2.2 Trench 2 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 3

- 3.2.3 Trench 3 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 4

- 3.2.4 Trench 4 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 5

- 3.2.5 Trench 5 was not excavated, as it was inaccessible due to overhead cables.

Trench 6

- 3.2.6 Trench 6 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 7

- 3.2.7 Trench 7 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 8

- 3.2.8 Trench 8 was located over a possible north-south aligned geophysical anomaly. No such feature could be identified and thus it is likely to be of geological origin. The trench was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

- 3.2.9 Trench 9 was targeting two geophysical anomalies; firstly a west-northwest to east-southeast linear and secondly a north-south linear. The first anomaly was a continuation of ditch **2017** in Trench 12. This ditch was not excavated. The second anomaly could not be identified and thus is likely to be of geological origin.

Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

- 3.2.10 Two parallel west-northwest to east-southeast anomalies were targeted in Trench 10. Ditch **2023** measured 0.95m wide and 0.26m deep with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base. It was filled with a stony mid orange brown clay silt (2022) which contained 131g of Romano-British pottery and 37g of animal bone.
- 3.2.11 Approximately 5.7m to the north, ditch **2026** measured 1.65m in width, 0.6m in depth and had a V-shaped profile (Fig. 9, S.10). The earliest of the two fills (2024) consisted of a 0.13m thick light orange brown clay silt containing 450g of Romano-British pottery, 57g of animal bone and 20g of struck flint. This was followed by a 0.47m thick stony mid orange brown clay silt (2025) which contained 90g of Romano-British pottery and 13g of animal bone.
- 3.2.12 Located 1.1m north of ditch **2023** was pit **2012**. Pit **2012** had a diameter of 0.6m and was 0.22m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. A near complete upturned Early Bronze Age Food Vessel (sf28) was placed in the pit (Plate 1). The vessel contained human bone (2011). The fill (2010) was made up of a mid orange grey clay silt which also contained human bone. Environmental sampling from this feature produced sparse charcoal and abraded cereal grain.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

- 3.2.13 Trench 11 was positioned to investigate six parallel north-northeast to south-southwest aligned linear anomalies. Positioned at the western end of the trench, ditch **2028** measured 0.85m wide, 0.33m deep and had a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (2027) which contained 91g of Romano-British pottery and 40g of animal bone.
- 3.2.14 Approximately 4m to the east, ditch **2021** measured 0.8m wide and 0.46m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 9, S.7). It was filled with a stony mid orange brown silty clay (2020) which contained 2.256kg of Romano-British pottery and 140g of animal bone.
- 3.2.15 Ditch **2046** measured 0.8m wide and was 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brown silty clay (2045).
- 3.2.16 Ditch **2030** was 5.2m to the east of ditch **2046**. Ditch **2030** measured 0.78m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown silty clay (2029).
- 3.2.17 Situated at the easternmost end of the trench was ditch **2055**. Ditch **2055** was 0.96m wide and 0.36m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (2054).

Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

- 3.2.18 The west-northwest to east-southeast aligned anomaly (which was also identifiable in Trench 9) was investigated within Trench 12. Ditch **2017** was 2.5m wide and 0.95m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The earlier of the two fills (2016) consisted of a 0.35m thick mid grey brown silty clay, which contained 101g of Romano-British pottery, 148g of Roman roof tile and 14g of animal bone. Above this was a 0.6m thick mid orange brown silty clay (2015) which also contained 183g of Romano-British pottery and 93g of animal bone.
- 3.2.19 A small pit (**2019**) was located approximately 12m to the north of ditch **2017**. Pit **2019** was 1.75m long, 1m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It

was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (2018) which contained 19g of animal bone.

- 3.2.20 Toward the northern end of the trench was probable pit **2037** (Plate 2). This feature corresponded with a discrete anomaly identified through the geophysical survey. Pit **2037** measured 5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.95m, the base of the feature was not reached. It contained four fills. The earliest excavated fill (2036) consisted of a stony light red orange clay sand which was at least 0.3m thick. A total of 142g of Romano-British pottery, 498g of Roman roof tile, 8g of animal bone and two probable iron nails (sf27 and sf29) were collected from this fill. Above this was a 0.54m thick mid brown grey clay silt (2035) which contained 457g of Romano-British pottery and 54g of animal bone. This was followed by a 0.74m thick mid grey brown clay silt (2034) which contained 1.1kg of Romano-British pottery and 234g of animal bone. Environmental sampling from this fill produced small quantities of barley and wheat grain along with hammerscale. The latest fill (2033) was made up of a 0.3m thick light brown orange clay silt which contained 849g of Romano-British pottery, 97g of animal bone, 3g of struck flint, part of a possible iron drop handle (sf25) and a fragment from a glass vessel (sf26).

Trench 13 (Fig. 3)

- 3.2.21 Trench 13 was located over two parallel north-south linear anomalies. A ditch was identified at the western end of the trench which measured approximately 3.5m in width. This ditch was not excavated. Two smaller ditches and a pit were revealed at the eastern end of the trench.
- 3.2.22 Ditch **2004** measured 1m wide and was 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light red brown silty clay (2003) which contained 21g of Romano-British pottery. Ditch **2007** was located to the immediate west and truncated by ditch **2004**. Ditch **2007** measured 1m wide and was 0.5m deep with a V-shaped profile. The earlier of the two fills (2006) consisted of a 0.1m thick light brown orange silty clay and contained 21g of Romano-British pottery and 20g of animal bone. This was followed by a 0.4m thick mid orange brown silty clay (2005) which contained 1.049g of Romano-British pottery and 310g of animal bone.
- 3.2.23 Pit **2009** was located to the west of the above two ditches. It measured 1.5m long, 1m wide and was 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2008) which contained 8g of Romano-British pottery and 41g of animal bone. Environmental sampling from this feature produced low levels of barley and wheat grains along with charred pea and dock.

Trench 14

- 3.2.24 Trench 14 was positioned in order to investigate a curvilinear geophysical anomaly, however the trench was devoid of archaeological features (Plate 3).

Trench 15

- 3.2.25 The trench was located so as to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. A ridge of high ironstone was identified in the approximate location of this anomaly. No archaeological features were seen.

Trench 16 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.26 Trench 16 was positioned in order to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. Feature **2066** measured at least 5m wide and was 0.8m deep with very steep sides and a flat

base. It was filled with at least four fills. The earliest fills (2064 and 2065) consisted of slumps fills of mid red brown sandy clay with frequent amounts of ironstone. Above these was a 0.34m thick light orange brown sandy clay (2063) which contained fragments of post-medieval glass (8g) and animal bone (10g). The latest fill (2062) was made up of a 0.54m thick light yellow grey silty clay and contained modern ceramic (219g), glass (5g), CBM (394g) and animal bone (29g). This feature corresponded with the location of a small quarry on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map (see Pugh 2012, fig.3).

Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.27 Trench 17 was located across two linear geophysical anomalies. The north-northeast to south-southwest aligned anomaly could not be identified. However the second anomaly was identified as ditch **2032**, which was orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. It measured 1.05m wide and 0.25m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a stony mid red brown silty clay (2031) which contained 66g of Romano-British pottery.

Trench 18 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.28 Trench 18 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 19 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.29 Trench 19 was also positioned in order to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly, however no archaeological features were identifiable within the trench. The geophysical anomaly related to a parallel one identified in Trench 20 (see below), therefore it is possible that there was a ditch in this trench and that it simply could not be seen at the time.

Trench 20 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.30 Two geophysical anomalies were investigated within Trench 20. At the westernmost end was a north-northeast to south-southwest aligned ditch (**2039**). The ditch measured 0.95m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light orange brown clay silt (2038).
- 3.2.31 At the eastern end of the trench was a c.3.5m wide linear feature (**2042**) orientated north-east to south-west. This feature corresponded with the geophysical survey and with a tramway associated with the ironstone quarry depicted on the 1927 and 1952 Ordnance Survey maps (see Pugh 2012, figs 5 & 6). Feature **2042** was 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 9, S.17). The earlier of the two fills (2041) consisted of a 0.15m thick dark grey clay silt containing large tabular ironstones. Above this was a 0.15m thick light orange grey clay silt (2040) from which 84g of Romano-British pottery and 25g of slate tile were recovered.

Trench 21

- 3.2.32 Trench 21 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 22 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.33 Trench 22 was positioned in order to investigate a number of geophysical anomalies. A north-west to south-east aligned linear anomaly at the westernmost end of the trench was found to be of geological origins.

- 3.2.34 At the eastern end of the trench were three pits. Pit **2057** measured 1.7m in diameter and was 0.65m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (2056) which contained 82g of later Iron Age pottery (350-100BC) and 339g of animal bone. Pit **2059** measured 1m in diameter and was 0.3m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (2058) which contained 21g of later Iron Age pottery. Pit **2061** measured 1.6m in diameter and was 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2060) which contained 62g of later Iron Age pottery.
- 3.2.35 Approximately 0.8m to the west of pit **2061** was a north-south aligned ditch. This ditch was not excavated as it was investigated in Trench 23 (see below). Adjacent to this ditch was parallel ditch **2088**. This ditch measured 0.75m wide and was 0.25m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (2087) and contained 64g of later Iron Age pottery. Ditch **2088** was truncated by ditch **2086**.
- 3.2.36 Ditch **2086** was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest. The ditch was 0.95m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (2085) and contained 59g of later Iron Age pottery. This final ditch was not identified by the geophysical survey. However its alignment is consistent with the post-medieval ploughing recorded further to the north across the site. Therefore there is the potential for ditch **2086** to be contemporary with this.

Trench 23 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.37 Trench 23 was located so as to investigate a series of anomalies within a square enclosure. At the southernmost end of the trench was east-southeast to west-northwest aligned ditch **2069**. Ditch **2069** measured 0.84m wide and 0.39m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The basal fill (2068) consisted of a 0.2m thick dark grey silty clay which contained 31g of later Iron Age pottery and burnt stone. Environmental sampling from this fill produced charred barley and wheat. Above this was a 0.19m thick mid grey brown silty clay (2067).
- 3.2.38 To the immediate north of ditch **2069** were three large intercutting pits which extended across the trench for 4.8m. The earliest pit (**2108**) measured 1.32m wide and was 0.98m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The earliest of the four fills (2107) consisted of a light orange grey sandy clay which was slumping in from the south. This was followed by a 0.32m thick light orange brown sandy clay (2106). Above this, fill 2105 consisted of a 0.48m thick light brown silty clay which contained 83g of later Iron Age pottery. The final fill (2104) was a 0.22m thick light grey silty clay. Pit **2108** was truncated by pit **2103**.
- 3.2.39 Pit **2103** measured 2m wide and was 0.64m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 9, S.40). The basal fill (2102) consisted of a 0.18m thick mid brown orange sandy clay which contained 14g of later Iron Age pottery. Above this was a 0.38m thick mid grey brown silty clay (2101). Pit **2103** was truncated by pit **2100**.
- 3.2.40 Pit **2100** measured 2.9m wide and was 0.8m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 4). The earliest of the three fills (2099) was made up of a 0.26m thick mid orange brown sandy silt and contained 1.595kg of later Iron Age pottery. This was followed by a 0.38m thick mid grey brown silty clay (2098) which contained 1.057kg of later Iron Age pottery and 92g of animal bone. The latest fill (2097) was a 0.48m thick dark brown grey silty clay and contained 606g of later Iron Age pottery and 10g of animal bone. Environmental sampling from this fill produced an assemblage of barley and wheat along with emmer and bromes. The entire pit group was sealed by a spread measuring 0.11m in thickness which was very similar in morphology to the subsoil.

- 3.2.41 At the northern end of the trench was east-west ditch **2117**. This was the continuation of the unexcavated ditch in Trench 22. Ditch **2117** was 1.94m wide and 1.1m deep with a steeply sided stepped profile and contained two fills. The basal fill (2116) was made up of a 0.62m thick mid orange brown sandy clay which contained abundant levels of ironstone. Above this was a 0.48m thick mid red brown silty clay (2115) which contained 4g of animal bone.

Trench 24 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.42 At the eastern end of Trench 24 was the continuation of the tramway identified in Trench 20. Orientated east-northeast to west-southwest, feature **2071** was at least 1.85m wide and was 0.2m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The basal fill (2070) was made up of a mid grey brown silty clay. Above this was a redeposited natural fill of mid brown orange silty clay (2160). Both later Iron Age pottery and post-medieval pottery was recovered from fill 2070.
- 3.2.43 Located toward the western end of the trench was north-northwest to south-southeast aligned ditch **2073**. The ditch was 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (2072) which contained 6g of later Iron Age pottery.

Trench 25

- 3.2.44 Trench 25 was located over a possible north-west to south-east aligned geophysical anomaly. No such feature could be identified and thus it is believed to be of geological origin. The trench was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 26

- 3.2.45 Trench 26 was located in order to investigate two possible linear geophysical anomalies, one of which was believed to be the continuation of ditch **2073** in Trench 24. No corresponding features could be identified and thus they are likely to be of geological origin.

Trench 27

- 3.2.46 Trench 27 was located over a possible linear geophysical anomaly. No such feature could be identified and thus it is believed to be of geological origin. The trench was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 28

- 3.2.47 Trench 28 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 29 (Fig. 6)

- 3.2.48 A single posthole was identified within Trench 29. Posthole **2091** had a diameter of 0.28m and was 0.22m deep with a U-shape profile. It was filled with a mid brown grey silty clay (2092).

Trench 30 (Fig. 6)

- 3.2.49 Trench 30 was positioned in order to investigate an area containing a group of geophysical anomalies. A total of five pits (similar to those seen in Trench 22) were seen at the southern end of the trench. Three of the five pits were excavated.

- 3.2.50 Pit **2076** measured 1.45m in diameter and was 0.65m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid yellow brown silty clay (2077) and contained 46g of animal bone. Pit **2078** was 1.2m in diameter and 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its basal fill consisted of a 0.3m thick dark brown grey silty clay (2079) which contained 26g of later Iron Age pottery and 9g of animal bone. Environmental sampling from this fill produced a significant assemblage of wheat grains along with spikelet fork and emmer. Charred weed seeds of cleavers, fairy flax, clover/medicks, scentless mayweed, chickweed and rushes were also present. This was followed by a 0.1m thick mid brown grey silty clay (2080). Pit **2081** measured 1m wide and was 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 5). It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (2082) which contained 3g of later Iron Age pottery and 14g of animal bone.
- 3.2.51 Located to the immediate north of this pit group was feature **2083**. The full extents of the feature were not clear, but it is potentially associated with post-medieval ploughing. The feature measured at least 1.15m wide and was 0.2m deep with a gently sloping side. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (2084) which contained 14g of later Iron Age pottery.

Trench 31 (Fig. 6)

- 3.2.52 A single north-east to south-west orientated ditch (**2089**) was identified in Trench 31, which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. Ditch **2089** measured 0.65m wide and was 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light yellow brown sandy clay (2090).

Trench 32 (Fig. 6)

- 3.2.53 Trench 32 was positioned to investigate a series of linear anomalies. A total of three ditches were identified, the remaining anomalies were of geological origin.
- 3.2.54 Located toward the eastern end of the trench, ditch **2109** was orientated north-south. It measured 0.8m wide and was 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brown grey silty clay (2110) which contained 11g of later Iron Age pottery. Ditch **2111** was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. It was 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (2112).
- 3.2.55 Ditch **2113** was orientated east-southeast to west-northwest. It measured 1m wide and was 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light yellow brown silty clay (2114) and contained 8g of post-medieval pottery and 214g of animal bone. This ditch does not correlate with anything on the geophysical survey and is believed to be associated with post-medieval ploughing.

Trench 33

- 3.2.56 Trench 33 was located over a possible north-west to south-east aligned geophysical anomaly. No such feature could be identified and thus it is likely to be of geological origin. The trench was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 34 (Fig. 7)

- 3.2.57 Trench 34 was positioned in order to investigate two broadly north-south aligned linear anomalies. Both of these related to the remnant of post-medieval quarry tramways. The features were not excavated.

Trench 35 (Fig. 7)

- 3.2.58 Ditch **2121** was located toward the north-eastern end of Trench 35 and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.75m wide and was 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light orange brown silty clay (2120). Located approximately 1.25m to the south-west was pit **2119**. The pit measured 0.95m long, 0.73m wide and was 0.23m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light red orange silty clay (2118).

Trench 36 (Fig. 7)

- 3.2.59 Trench 36 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 37 (Fig. 7)

- 3.2.60 A single pit was identifiable in Trench 37. Pit **2094** measured 1.2m in length, 1m in width and 0.1m in depth, with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (2093) which contained 25g of later Iron Age pottery and a struck flint blade.

Trench 38 (Figs. 7 and 8)

- 3.2.61 Trench 38 was located in order to investigate a potential small enclosure. A total of four ditches and a pit were uncovered within the trench. At the eastern end of the trench, pit **2122** had a diameter of 1.18m and was 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2123) which contained 1g of later Iron Age pottery.
- 3.2.62 Approximately 7m to the west, north-south aligned ditch **2124** was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1225). To the immediate west of ditch **2124** was north-northwest to south-southeast aligned ditch **2126**. Ditch **2126** was 1.2m wide and 0.85m deep with V-shaped profile (Fig. 9, S.51). The earliest of the two fills (2127) consisted of a 0.6m thick dark brown grey silty clay which contained 27g of later Iron Age pottery. Above this was a 0.34m thick mid brown grey silty clay (2128).
- 3.2.63 Ditch **2129** was located c.5.5m west. The ditch was 1.3m wide, 0.76m deep with a V-shaped profile and was orientated north-west to south-east. The earlier of the two fills (2130) was made up of a 0.42m thick dark brown grey silty clay and contained 52g of later Iron Age pottery. Environmental sampling from this fill did not produce anything of note. Above this was a 0.34m thick mid brown grey silty clay (2131).
- 3.2.64 Toward the western end of the trench, north-south aligned ditch **2132** measured 2.8m wide and 0.9m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2133).

Trench 39 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.65 Trench 39 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 40 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.66 Trench 40 was located in order to investigate two linear anomalies. Neither of these were identifiable within the trench. The geophysical survey interpreted these as medieval/post-medieval agriculture (see Richardson 2015, p7), therefore potentially these linear features were higher up within the plough soil.

- 3.2.67 A small pit was uncovered however, toward the western end of the trench. Pit **2096** measured 0.95m long, 0.75m wide and was 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2095).

Trench 41 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.68 Trench 41 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 42 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.69 Trench 42 was positioned in order to investigate two geophysical anomalies. Toward the north-eastern end of the trench was north-west to south-east aligned ditch **2154** (Fig. 9, S.63). The ditch measured 2.35m wide and was at least 0.9m deep. The full depth of the ditch was not discovered. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and contained at least three fills. The earliest of the three fills (2155) consisted of a 0.3m thick mid orange brown silty clay with moderate levels of ironstone. Above this was a 0.3m thick mid brown clay silt (2156) which was slumping in from the north-east. The latest fill (2157) was made up of a 0.36m thick mid orange brown silty clay which contained an abundant amount of large ironstones.
- 3.2.70 Across the middle of the trench was feature **2159**. This corresponded with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as medieval/post-medieval agriculture. The full extent of the feature was not clear but it was potentially at least 11m wide. Upon excavation the feature was seen to have a sharp vertical side. It was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, the full depth of the feature was not identified. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2158). The southern end of the trench beyond feature **2159** was within the backfilled quarry area.

Trench 43 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.71 The northernmost end of Trench 43 contained the continuation of feature **2159** from Trench 42. It was not excavated. The remainder of the trench was located within the ironstone quarry area and thus contained disturbed natural backfill. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 44 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.72 Trench 44 was positioned across a circular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Toward the western end of the trench was north-south aligned ditch **2137** (Plate 6). Ditch **2137** was 1.2m wide and 0.55m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The earlier of the two fills (2150) consisted of a 0.15m thick dark grey brown silty clay. Above this was a 0.45m thick mid grey brown silty clay (2136).
- 3.2.73 North-south aligned ditch **2135** formed the return of the circular enclosure, giving an internal diameter of 10.5m. Ditch **2135** was 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep with steeply sloping side and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2134).

Trench 45 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.74 Trench 45 was located in order to investigate a curvilinear geophysical anomaly, which is also recorded on the HER as a possible enclosure (SMR number 9692/0/1). A 6.5m wide linear was identified in the location of the anomaly. Upon excavation the feature was discovered to be a 0.11m thick hollow filled by a mid brown orange silty clay, containing fragments of modern metalwork and pieces of plastic.

- 3.2.75 This trench was situated within the limits of the ironstone quarry, and so was devoid of any archaeological features. Disturbed natural quarry backfill was identified across the full length of the trench.

Trench 46 (Fig. 2)

- 3.2.76 Trench 46 was also located within the limits of the ironstone quarry, and so was devoid of archaeological features. Disturbed natural quarry backfill was identified across the full length of the trench.

Trench 47 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.77 Trench 47 was located so as to investigate a series of geophysical anomalies. As with Trench 40, two linear features interpreted as medieval/post-medieval agriculture were supposed to be present within the trench, however these could not be identified. At the southernmost end of the trench was the continuation of the feature uncovered in Trenches 42 and 43. It was not excavated. The geophysical survey identified a possible small square enclosure to the immediate north.
- 3.2.78 The more southerly of the two ditches (**2149**) was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It measured 1.27m wide and was 0.7m deep with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 9, S.60). The basal (2148) fill was made up of a 0.26m thick mid grey orange clay silt. Above this was a 0.43m thick mid orange brown sandy silt (2147).
- 3.2.79 The return of the ditch (**2153**) was also aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It measured 1.55m in width and 0.65m in depth. The earlier of the two fills (2152) consisted of a 0.1m thick mid brown orange silty sand which was slumping in from the north. This was followed by a 0.53m thick mid orange brown sandy clay (2151).

Trench 48 (Fig. 8)

- 3.2.80 Trench 48 was located in order to investigate three linear anomalies. As with Trenches 40 and 47, they were interpreted as medieval/post-medieval agriculture. Only one of the three ditch (**2146**) was identified.
- 3.2.81 Ditch **2146** was orientated north-south. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep with a V-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay.
- 3.2.82 Approximately 5m to the north of ditch **2146** was intercutting pit group **2144**. This feature was not identified during the geophysical survey. The group measured 4m wide, was at least 0.9m deep and contained at least two pits (only one of which was excavated). Pit **2144** was at least 2.7m wide and at least 0.9m deep with extremely steep sides. The full extent of the feature was not achieved (Fig. 9, S.58). The earliest fill identified (2143) was at least 0.28m thick and made up of a light yellow grey clay silt which contained 38g of later Iron Age pottery. This was followed by a 0.2m thick mid brown orange silty clay (2142). Above this was fill 2141 which was made up of a 0.3m thick mid brown orange silty clay which contained a high level of ironstone pieces. Later Iron Age pottery (8g) and 16g of animal bone was recovered from this fill. A 0.1m thick slump of light yellow grey clay silt (2140) followed. Above this was a 0.24m thick mid brown grey clay silt (2139) which contained 9g of later Iron Age pottery. Environmental sampling from this fill produced a small assemblage of plant remains. The final fill (2138) was made up of a 0.22m thick mid orange brown clay silt. All the fills were clearly slumping in from the south-west.

Trench 49

- 3.2.83 Trench 49 was located within the limits of the ironstone quarry, and so was devoid of archaeological features. Disturbed natural quarry backfill was identified across the full length of the trench.

Trench 50

- 3.2.84 Trench 50 was positioned over the remains of a north-south aligned anomaly which corresponded with an ironstone quarry tramway which can be seen on the 1927 and 1952 Ordnance Survey (see Pugh 2012 figs 5 and 6). The tramway here was well preserved, with the shadows of the sleepers and the rails still evident (Plate 7).

Trench 51

- 3.2.85 Trench 51 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 52

- 3.2.86 Trench 52 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 53

- 3.2.87 Trench 53 was partially located within the ironstone quarry. The northern half of the trench was taken over by disturbed and backfilled natural (Plate 8).

Trench 54

- 3.2.88 Trench 54 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 55

- 3.2.89 Trench 55 was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly, however the trench was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 56

- 3.2.90 Trench 56 was devoid of archaeological features.

3.3 Finds Summaries

Small finds (Appendix B.1)

- 3.3.1 A total of three small finds were recovered from the site, all of which came from the same pit in Trench 12 (pit **2037**). A single fragment of vessel glass of probable Roman origins was collected along with three pieces of ironwork. These consisted of two probable nails and a possible drop handle (all of an indeterminate age).

Struck flint (Appendix B.2)

- 3.3.2 A total of 28g of struck flint was collected from four contexts across the site. All were recovered from later contexts. The assemblage consists of Early Neolithic flintworking technology, with three blades, a core and a chip being present.

Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.3)

- 3.3.3 A total of 4611g of prehistoric pottery was recovered from 23 contexts. The majority of the assemblage dates to the later Iron Age period (350-100BC). A near complete (but not intact) Early Bronze Age Food Vessel was also recovered. The Food Vessel is of

interest as the use of this type of pot as a container for cremated remains is relatively rare.

Romano-British pottery (Appendix B.4)

- 3.3.4 A total of 7051g of Romano-British pottery was collected across the site. The assemblage dates from the Latest Iron Age through to the Early to Middle Roman period. The assemblage is primarily of local origin and comprises utilitarian jars forms and coarse ware table ware vessels. A small amount of fine ware is also present and consists of material from the lower Nene Valley and imported central Gaulish samian.

CBM (Appendix B.5)

- 3.3.5 A total of 1.04kg of ceramic building material was recovered from three contexts. Two pieces of the assemblage (contexts 2016 and 2036) come from Roman contexts and are likely to be Roman tegula. The rest of the assemblage (from context 2062) is post-medieval in date.

3.4 Environmental Summaries

Human skeletal remains (Appendix C.1)

- 3.4.1 A total of 1.685kg of cremated bone was recovered from pit **2012** in Trench 10. The remains contained a high proportion of identifiable bone, including cranium, long bones and vertebrae. The remains represent a single individual. It is interesting to note that a portion of the remains are very poorly fired, with some pieces showing almost no signs of burning.

Animal bone (Appendix C.2)

- 3.4.2 A total of 1.96kg of animal bone was recovered during the archaeological works. The Iron Age assemblage is dominated by horse remains, whilst the Romano-British assemblage mostly contains cow. Of the overall assemblage, 66% comes from Romano-British contexts.

Environmental samples (Appendix C.3)

- A.1.1 Ten bulk soil samples were taken from varying features across even trenches. All the samples bar one produced charred remains. The charred assemblage recovered from pit **2078** in Trench 30 was particularly productive.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trial trench evaluation has confirmed the presence of archaeological remains in six distinct areas of the site. The results also show that the geophysical survey has been highly successful, with only a small number of additional features being uncovered. Figure 10 highlights the main areas of site which contain concentrations of archaeological remains.

4.2 Bronze Age

4.2.1 A single small pit (**2012**) was identified in Trench 10. The pit contained a near complete (although not fully intact) upturned Food Vessel (sf28), with open herringbone motif decoration. Inside the vessel was a large assemblage (1685g) of cremated human remains.

4.2.2 Whilst there was no obvious remnant for a mound, it is possible that there originally could have been a barrow in this location. Therefore there is potential for further cremations in the immediate environs.

4.2.3 Pit **2012** is the only confirmed Bronze Age feature on the site, however three residual worked flints were also recovered from Roman contexts (in Trenches 10, 11 and 12), implying low levels of activity across this area.

4.2.4 In the wider Northamptonshire landscape, contemporary cremations with associated vessels are known, but not prolific. The use of Food Vessels in funerary activity is far less common an occurrence compared with that of collared urns or beakers. However, three cremations with Food Vessels have been uncovered at Raunds, approximately 8km south-east of the site (Harding & Healy 2007: 251, table 4.8). Examples of collared urn cremations have also been uncovered near Weldon (14km north-east of the site, Jackson 1974) and at Upton (25km south-west of the site, Foard-Colby & Carlyle 2008).

4.3 Iron Age

4.3.1 The northern and eastern parts of the proposed development site contain later Iron Age (350-100BC) remains in the form of substantial ditches and pits. The trenching confirmed the presence of features identified during the geophysical survey along with a number of other features including a group of sizeable intercutting pits containing later Iron Age pottery in Trench 48.

4.3.2 The ditches identified (via the geophysical survey) highlight the presence of a series of square and circular enclosures across the site. The findings in Trenches 22 and 23 appear to relate to potential settlement activity, with a group of storage pits and at least two very large intercutting pits containing in excess of 3kg of pottery. The enclosure itself is interesting because it is relatively small, measuring approximately 45m by 55m, but the ditch is fairly sizeable, being almost 2m wide and over 1m deep, which seems excessive. Therefore it is possible that something more complex than just domestic activity is occurring here.

4.3.3 At the northern limit of the site the geophysical survey identified a series of linear anomalies creating a rectangular enclosure with a number of internal divisions (in Trench 32) along with part of a probable enclosure ditch with associated internal activity (Trench 30). A group of storage pits, exactly the same in morphology to those in Trench

22 were uncovered here. To the immediate north of this location, a total of 24 pits, a series of hut circle gullies and four hollows were excavated during the archaeological works associated with the construction of the A14 (Soden & Dix 1994: 20). From these features a total of 75 sherds (and 68 unstratified sherds) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered.

- 4.3.4 During evaluation works on Area 6 of the Kettering East Urban Extension, just 60m north of Trenches 30 to 32, enclosure ditches relating to a probable farmstead were identified. A number of storage pits of similar size and depth to those in Trench 30 were also uncovered (Gilmour 2012: 46). The pottery assemblage from this area was dated to the later Iron Age. Considering the close proximity of this archaeology, it is most likely that the findings in Trenches 30 and 32 relate to those from Area 6 and the A14, forming a likely Iron Age farmstead an associated agrarian activity encompassing an area approximately 137m by 170m in size.
- 4.3.5 The geophysical survey identified what appears to be a shrine in Trench 47. The term 'shrine' is a fairly loose term for these features, but in general they are known to be rectangular in plan, with an entranceway to either the east or south-east. Further to this they are fairly small structures, rarely exceeding 10m in length (Wilson 2011:3) The shrine-like feature in Trench 47 conforms to this layout, but has the internal dimensions of 9m by 11m, therefore sits at the upper limits size-wise of known shrines. Whilst no datable finds were recovered from the ditches of this feature, they are generally attributed to the Late Iron Age.
- 4.3.6 A further unusual enclosure was identified about 60m to the north in Trench 38. Here the sub-circular feature, measuring (internally) c.14m by 17m, was made up of very substantial ditches considering its overall proportions; and further to this contained internal ditches which were also sizeable. There is potential therefore for this to be another form of ritual enclosure.
- 4.3.7 Approximately 50m to the east-northeast of the shrine in Trench 47, the geophysical survey identified a large penannular feature (in Trench 44). Neither the trenching nor the geophysical survey identified any internal features, however it would seem likely that there would be pits and postholes within it. At present the function of this structure/enclosure is unknown, but again it may be associated with the shrine in some way.
- 4.3.8 Located at the easternmost edge of the site in Trench 42 was a substantial enclosure ditch which extends beyond the limit of the proposed development. Whilst no datable finds were recovered from the ditch, it is likely to be of a prehistoric date and form the outer edge of an enclosure extending eastward.
- 4.3.9 Overall the trial trenching has highlighted a number of features across the site dating from c.350-100BC. The close proximity of other remains of a similar date reinforce that this area was well occupied during the later Iron Age period.

4.4 Romano-British

- 4.4.1 A large proportion of the archaeology identified on site can be attributed to the Roman period and is concentrated on the south side of the A6. The fieldwork has confirmed the presence of most of the ditches identified by the geophysical survey.
- 4.4.2 Through a combination of the trench and geophysical survey results, the site would appear to consist of a possible west-northwest to east-southeast aligned trackway which is flanked to the north and south by a series of farmstead enclosures with smaller internal divisions.

- 4.4.3 The pottery dates quite tightly to between the 1st and 2nd century AD, which would seem to suggest a relatively short-lived settlement on the site. The pottery assemblage is made up of largely fine wares and kitchen wares, with 206g of samian being recovered from four contexts.
- 4.4.4 The large pit (2037) uncovered in Trench 12 is of particular interest. The full depth of the feature was not ascertained, however a total of 2.548kg of Roman pottery, 498g of Roman tegula, 393g of animal bone, three iron finds and a fragment of Roman glass were collected from the fills. This pit corresponds with a discrete anomaly on the geophysics. A further identical anomaly has been identified through the geophysics approximately 30m to the south-east.
- 4.4.5 Overall, the large quantities of finds (including a large unabraded fragment of tegula) would perhaps imply a significant building of some sort in the immediate environs.

4.5 Modern

- 4.5.1 The south-eastern extents of the development area has been subject to ironstone quarrying during the early 20th century. A total of around nine hectares of the present site is disused quarry.
- 4.5.2 This quarry was part of a larger area of quarrying owned and run by the Burton Ironstone Company, which was founded in 1891 (Evans 2005). The geophysical survey and trench evaluation identified the presence and location of a series of tramways which would originally have transported the ironstone to the Kettering and Cambridge branch of the Midland Railway (which has since been superseded by the A14).
- 4.5.3 The two quarries which are located within the development were known as Cuckoo Pit and Jackdaw Pit, these were in operation between 1904 and 1921 (Evans 2005). Figure 11 illustrates the location of these two quarries along with the route of the tramway, which bisects the them. The remnant of this tramway was identified in Trenches 34 and 50 (Plate 7). Further evidence for quarrying activity was seen in Trenches 20 and 24. At present the interpretation of the features in Trenches 20 and 24 is somewhat ambiguous, in that it was not clear at the time of excavation whether the linear feature identified is a tramway or just the limit of the quarry.
- 4.5.4 More activity associated with the quarry was seen in Trenches 42 to 44 and 47. Here the geophysical survey has interpreted a north-east to south-west linear anomaly associated with former field boundaries which are not present on available maps. However, investigation (in Trench 42) showed this feature to have a sharp vertical edge. It was excavated to a depth of 0.75m but no base or changes in fill were identified. It is therefore believed that this feature is not a field boundary, but actually the edge of Jackdaw Pit.

4.6 Conclusion

- 4.6.1 Overall the archaeological works have identified an array of archaeological remains ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age through to the Early Roman period and the modern period. The site has great potential to tie in with the continuing findings from the Kettering East Urban Expansion as well as adding to current knowledge of the archaeology of Northamptonshire in general.

APPENDIX B. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.3	subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.3	subsoil	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		NNE-SSE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.2	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.2	subsoil	-	-

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.2	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.2	subsoil	-	-

Trench 5			
General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench was not excavated.		Avg. depth (m)	-
		Width (m)	1.8
		Length (m)	50

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-

Trench 7						
General description		Orientation		E-W		
Trench was devoid of archaeological features. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.		Avg. depth (m)		0.45		
		Width (m)		1.8		
		Length (m)		50		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeological features. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained a single NNW-SSE ditch (unexcavated). Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained two parallel NNW-SSE ditches and a pit. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.25
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2010	fill	-	0.22	cremation pit	-	-
2011	-	-	-	vessel	pottery	EBA
2012	cut	-	-	cremation pit	-	-
2022	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2023	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2024	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2025	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2026	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 11						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench contained six parallel NNE-SSW ditches. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.25
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2020	fill	-	0.46	ditch	pottery	Roman
2021	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2027	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2028	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2029	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2030	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2043	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2044	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2045	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2045	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2054	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2055	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 12						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained one ditch, one small pit and one very large pit. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.25
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2015	fill	-	0.3	ditch	pottery	Roman
2016	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2017	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2018	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Roman
2019	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2033	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Roman
2034	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Roman
2035	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Roman
2036	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Roman

2037	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
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Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches on two alignments and a pit. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
2003	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2004	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2005	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2006	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2007	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2008	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Roman
2009	cut	-	-	pit	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeological features. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.12	subsoil	-	-

Trench 15						
General description				Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-

Trench 16						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained the remnant of a post-medieval quarry. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.2	subsoil	-	-
2062	fill	-	-	quarry	ceramic	Modern
2063	fill	-	-	quarry	-	-
2064	fill	-	-	quarry	-	-
2065	fill	-	-	quarry	-	-
2066	cut	-	-	quarry	-	-

Trench 17						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a single WNW-ESE ditch. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2031	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Roman
2032	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 18						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeological features. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.05	subsoil	-	-

Trench 19						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench was devoid of archaeological features. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.2	subsoil	-	-

Trench 20						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a single ditch and remnant of a post-medieval quarry tramway. Natural consisted of a silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2038	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2039	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2040	fill	-	-	tramway	pottery & slate	Modern
2041	fill	-	-	tramway	-	-
2042	cut	-	-	tramway	-	-

Trench 21						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-

Trench 22						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a series of pits and ditches. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
2056	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2057	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2058	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2059	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2060	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2061	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2085	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Later Iron Age
2086	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2087	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Later Iron Age
2088	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 23						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained a series of ditches and intercutting pits. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2067	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2068	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Later Iron Age
2069	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2097	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2098	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2099	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2100	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2101	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2102	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2103	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2104	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2105	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2106	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2107	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2108	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2115	fill	-	-	ditch	bone	Undatable
2116	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2117	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 24						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained two features. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.2	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2070	fill	-	-	tramway	ceramic	Modern
2071	cut	-	-	tramway	-	-
2072	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Later Iron Age
2073	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2160	fill	-	-	tramway	-	-

Trench 25						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-

Trench 26						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-

Trench 27						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-

Trench 28						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.2	subsoil	-	-

Trench 29						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained a single posthole. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2091	cut	-	-	posthole	-	-
2092	fill	-	-	posthole	-	-

Trench 30						
General description				Orientation		NNE-SSW
Archaeology present across the southern half of the trench. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2076	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2077	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2078	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2079	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2080	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2081	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2082	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2083	cut	-	-	?ditch	-	-
2084	fill	-	-	?ditch	pottery	Later Iron Age

Trench 31						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench was seen to contain a single ditch. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2089	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2090	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 32						
General description				Orientation		WSW-ENE
Trench contained a series of ditches. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2109	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2110	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Later Iron Age
2111	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2112	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2113	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2114	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Modern

Trench 33						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-

Trench 34						
General description				Orientation		
Trench contained two north-south aligned features associated with the quarry tramway. They were not excavated. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-

Trench 35						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Archaeology identified at the northern end of the trench. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	-	subsoil	-	-
2118	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2119	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2120	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2121	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 36						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-

Trench 37						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained a single pit. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
2093	fill	-	-	pit	pottery & flint	Later Iron Age
2094	cut	-	-	pit	-	-

Trench 38						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Archaeological features identified across the full length of the trench. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2122	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2123	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2124	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2125	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2126	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2127	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Later Iron Age
2128	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2129	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2130	fill	-	-	ditch	pottery	Later Iron Age
2131	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2132	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
3233	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 39						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-

Trench 40						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a single pit. Geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2095	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2096	cut	-	-	pit	-	-

Trench 41						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-

Trench 42						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.4	topsoil	-	-
2154	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2155	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
5156	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2157	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
5158	fill	-	-	?quarry	-	-
2159	cut	-	-	?quarry	-	-

Trench 43						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained post-medieval quarry activity. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-

Trench 44						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained two parallel north-south ditches. Natural geology consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
2134	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2135	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2136	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2137	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2150	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 45						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained quarry backfill and a modern hollow. Natural consisted of a disturbed mix of silts and ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.25
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-

Trench 46						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contained quarry backfill. Natural consisted of a disturbed mix of silts and ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-

Trench 47						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained two parallel ditches. Natural consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2147	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2148	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2149	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-
2151	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2152	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2153	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 48						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained archaeology across its southern half. Natural consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
2138	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2139	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2140	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2141	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2142	fill	-	-	pit	-	-
2143	fill	-	-	pit	pottery	Later Iron Age
2144	cut	-	-	pit	-	-
2145	fill	-	-	ditch	-	-
2146	cut	-	-	ditch	-	-

Trench 49						
General description				Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench contained quarry backfill. Natural consisted of a disturbed mix of silts and ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-

Trench 50						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained remains of the quarry tramway. Natural consisted of a disturbed mix of silts and ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-

Trench 51						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-

Trench 52						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-

Trench 53						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained quarry backfill at its northern end. Natural consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.2	subsoil	-	-

Trench 54						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-

Trench 55						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.2	topsoil	-	-
2002	layer	-	0	subsoil	-	-

Trench 56						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Natural consisted of silty clay ironstone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2001	layer	-	0.3	topsoil	-	-

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Small finds

By Chris Howard-Davis

Vessel glass

- C.1.1 A single fragment of streaky natural bluish glass (Sf 26) came from the latest fill (2033) of pit **2037**. Coming from the neck and shoulder of a closed vessel, elongated and broadly parallel bubbles indicate it to have been free-blown, and the colour of the metal suggests a date within the first to third centuries AD. There is insufficient, however, to be able to reconstruct the form of the vessel (other than it having a narrow, and possibly elongated, neck), which would have allowed a more precise date to be offered.

Natural blue-green fragment, from the shoulder and neck of a closed form, with narrow neck.

Surviving height of vessel 42mm; thickness: c. 2-3mm
ENN108184, 2033, Sf 26, Romano-British?

Ironwork

- C.1.2 In all, there are three fragments of ironwork, all of which are heavily corroded and incomplete. Two are probably nails (Sf 27, Sf 29), both coming from the earliest excavated fill (2036) within pit **2037**. Such simple items change little over time and cannot thus provide any clarification of dating for the site.
- C.1.3 Sf 25, from a later fill (2033) of the same features is more complex, and might most convincingly be identified as a relatively large drop handle, of the kind that might have been used on a chest or casket. Alternatively, but less likely, it could be seen as part of a typical Romano-British latch-lifter (see for instance Manning 1985, plate 39, O20), or bucket handle (*op cit*, plate 47, P12), although it seems somewhat flattened.

Large square-sectioned curving fragment of bar, broken at one end and tapering towards the other, before being bent into a loop or hook. Perhaps a robust drop handle.

L: 150mm; W: 10mm; Th: 10mm
ENN108184, 2033, Sf 25, not closely dated

Hand-forged nail with irregular oval head. Point missing

L: 25mm; Head: 16 x 11mm
ENN108184, 2036, Sf 27, not closely dated

Rectangular-sectioned bar with slight curve. Nail shaft?

L: 70mm; W: 5mm; Th: 7mm
ENN108184, 2036, Sf 29, not closely dated

C.2 Struck flint

By Louise Bush

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 28g of struck flint was recovered from four contexts during the archaeological works. The flints were retrieved from pits and ditches of an Iron Age and Roman date. All the flint is translucent, grey with no recortication.

Context	Cut	Trench	Weight (g)	Flint type	Date
2020	2021	11	1	Blade with denticulation	Early Neolithic
2024	2026	10	20	Core	Early Neolithic
2033	2037	12	3	Blade	Early Neolithic
2093	2094	37	4	Blade and chip	Early Neolithic

Table 1: Flint catalogue

Results

C.2.2 All the flints are residual, being recovered from Iron Age and Roman features. Three of the flints were collected from features in the immediate vicinity of Early Bronze Age cremation pit **2012**. The presence of Early Neolithic flintwork across the highlights the likely presence of a background scatter of early prehistoric activity in the area.

Conclusion

C.2.3 This report is sufficient for the archive and no extra analytical work is necessary unless further archaeological work takes place at the site. In the event of further work, the assemblage should be integrated into any future assessment and/or analysis.

C.3 Prehistoric pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

- C.3.1 A total of 421 sherds weighing 4,868g were collected from 20 excavated contexts. The assemblage comprises a partially complete Early Bronze Age Food Vessel and 282 sherds (4,611g) of Later Iron Age pottery. The Iron Age pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and moderately to poorly preserved and the average sherd weight for the assemblage is 11g.
- C.3.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East.

Results

Early Bronze Age

- C.3.3 A semi-complete Food Vessel, comprising the rim and upper body, was recovered from the fill of pit **2012**. The Food Vessel is made of grog-tempered fabric containing common, sub-angular pale grog pieces up to 3mm with rare white angular flint. The fabric has a blocky texture with numerous voids in the surface, the exterior of the vessel is buff to orange with a black core.
- C.3.4 The diameter at the rim is 230mm and the rim exterior and upper body are decorated with impressed diagonal twisted cord maggots forming open herringbone motif around the rim and cavetto zone. Single cord impressed bands run around the top and bottom of the expanded rim and beneath the rim at the top of the cavetto zone. A further cord impressed band defines a pinched out cordon at the vessel shoulder. The interior of the rim is also decorated with a cord impressed band. Below the shoulder the vessel is undecorated. The bowl-shaped Food Vessel is of similar form and fabric to an example found in a pit at Cossington, Leicestershire (Thomas 2008, fig.32, 4).
- C.3.5 The base of the vessel is missing indicating that it had been inverted in the pit to cover the cremated bone found inside. Harding and Healy note that, outside north eastern Britain, Food Vessels are far less commonly associated with burials and cremations than Beaker or Collared Urn, though they list three examples of Food Vessels being found with cremations in Northamptonshire at Raunds (Harding & Healy 2007, 249 and Table 4.8). Food Vessels are believed to date to around 2050-1700 cal BC (Needham 1996, 130).

Iron Age

- C.3.6 The Later Iron Age assemblage comprises 282 sherds weighing 4,611g. The assemblage is predominantly shell-tempered comprising a range of fine to sandy fabrics

with common inclusions of small to medium shell with plate shaped voids. The vessel forms compare well with those found at nearby Weekley (Jackson & Dix 1987). Rims are present from nine vessels. Vessel forms include three examples of jars with high rounded shoulders and short upright rims, two decorated with fingertip-impressions on the rim top (Jackson & Dix 1987, fig.31, 41), two scored ovoid jars with upright rims, one decorated on the rim top with slashes (Jackson & Dix 1987, fig. 31, 35 and 36) and single examples of an ovoid jar with no neck and direct rounded rim and a tub-shaped jar (Jackson & Dix fig.30, 19 and fig.38. 132). The majority of these forms have smoothed or lightly wiped surfaces. No La Tène decorated vessels were found.

C.3.7 Iron Age pottery was recovered from pits and ditches with pits producing 94% of the total assemblage (Table 2) most notably from large pit **2100** in Trench 23 which produced 3,997g of pottery forming 87% of the total assemblage and rims from five vessels including three from high shouldered jars.

Spot date	Trench	Feature	Context	Feature Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. of vessels
Iron Age 350-100BC	22	2057	2056	Pit	6	81	1
		2059	2058	Pit	4	20	
		2061	2060	Pit	13	58	
		2086	2085	Ditch	2	58	
		2088	2087	Ditch	6	63	
	23	2069	2068	Ditch	7	28	
		2100	2097	Pit	84	1390	2
			2098		29	1038	2
			2099		59	1569	1
		2103	2102	Ditch	2	14	
		2108	2105	Pit	11	80	
	24	2073	2072	Ditch	9	7	1
	30	2078	2079	Pit	3	26	1
		2081	2082	Pit	1	3	
		2083	2084	Ditch	5	13	
	32	2109	2110	Ditch	7	8	
	37	2094	2093	Pit	9	24	
	38	2122	2123	Pit	2	2	
		2126	2127	Ditch	5	26	1
		2129	2130	Ditch	7	50	
	48	2144	2139	Pit	6	7	
			2141		1	8	
			2143		4	38	
Total					282	4611	9

Table 2: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by trench and feature (number of vessels shown by rim count)

C.3.8 The pottery compares well with the early coarseware component of the assemblage from nearby Weekley having similar high proportions of shelly fabrics and comparable globular jar forms. These characteristics are largely found within pottery of Ceramic Period 1 at that site, suggested to date from around the 2nd century BC, before the

introduction of Belgic pottery in the 1st century which characterises CP2 (Jackson & Dix 1987, 43). The absence of La Tène style vessels at the present site may suggest that this settlement predates c.175BC to AD20 when these vessels were believed to have been in use at Weekley, (Jackson & Dix 1987, 77). The pottery assemblage therefore suggests a date of around or a little before the 2nd century BC for occupation at the site.

Conclusion

- C.3.9 The Food Vessel is of interest as the use of this type of pot as a container for cremated remains is relatively rare compared with the more common use of Beaker and Collared Urn. The reason for the variation in types of funerary vessels deposited may be social or chronological and it would therefore be of particular importance to consider obtaining a radiocarbon date to compare with known dates of cremations from the region buried with Food Vessels or other forms of urn.
- C.3.10 The Iron Age component, although fairly small contributes to a growing assemblage of chronologically similar pottery from the area and should be studied alongside material from Weekley as well as recently excavated sites at the Kettering East Urban Extension.

C.4 Latest Iron Age and Romano-British pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction and methodology

- C.4.1 A total of 484 sherds, weighing 7051g, of latest Iron Age and early- to mid- Roman pottery were collected from 19 excavated contexts, primarily from within ditches, also pits and a small number of other features (Table 3). The pottery represents a minimum of 101 fragmentary vessels, none of which were complete or buried *in situ*. Indeed, the pieces are moderately to severely abraded with an average sherd weight of 14.6g.

Feature type	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	333	4395	62.33
Pit	146	2542	36.05
Tramway	4	106	1.53
Layer	1	6	0.09
Total	484	7051	100

Table 3: Quantity and weight of Latest Iron Age and Romano-British pottery by feature type

- C.4.2 The pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared (Appendix 1). The pottery was classified using Timby's fabric series from Higham Ferrers (Timby 2004, 2009), with reference to Marney's Milton Keynes series to describe the range of grey wares present (Marney 1989), and the National Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) where appropriate. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into broad fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

Results

- C.4.3 A total of 11 broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 4).

Coarse wares – Latest Iron Age

- C.4.4 The most common fabrics within the assemblage are grog tempered wares jar fragments (GW GROG (OX SURFACES) and GW (GROG)) which were probably manufactured in the early-mid 1st century AD. These grog tempered vessels were influenced by Gaulish design and were manufactured off-site, perhaps at a near-by kiln sites such as the one known at Weekley (Rattray 1981; Jackson and Dix 1987). Two main traditions have been recorded: grey wares tempered with fine grog, often with burnished surfaces – following the Terra Nigra style and grey wares tempered with fine grog but with oxidised surfaces in the Terra Rubra style (Thompson 1982, 22). Although fragment size is small and no complete vessels were recorded some rim and diagnostic body pieces did survive. In these cases, rims could be seen to be of a basic 'S' – shape, with several of the vessels having rippled shoulders (Thompson 1982, typology B2). Rippled shouldered jars are thought to have a start date in the late 1st century BC and continue in use into the early/mid-1st century AD when they were replaced by the wide spread use of cordoned jars (Thompson 1982, typology B3).

Fabric	Fabric Code	Shert count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Grey ware with common grog inclusions and red surfaces	GR1	124	2309	32.75
White ware with common large grog inclusions	BWH GR	61	979	13.88
Shell tempered ware	SHELL	97	966	13.70
Sandy grey ware	GREY	53	833	11.81
Upper Nene Valley grey ware	MK 14	55	665	9.43
Sandy white ware, distinctive gritty texture	VER WH	17	426	6.04
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GR1	19	266	3.77
Samian, central Gaulish	CG SAM	8	205	2.91
Lower Nene Valley grey ware	LNV RE	9	181	2.57
Sandy white ware	OX ID	31	190	2.70
Nene Valley colour coat	LNVCC	10	31	0.44
Total		484	7051	100

Table 4: Pottery fabrics (listed in descending order of weight %)

C.4.5 Also found in significant quantities are locally produced shell tempered lid-seated jars fragments, commonly decorated with fine horizontal combed or rilled lines, indeed Thompson's C5-1 and C5-2 lid-seated jars are particularly associated with this area (Thompson 1982, 16-17).

Coarse wares – Romano-British

C.4.6 Oxidised Roman grog tempered coarse wares are also well represented (by weight) within the assemblage. Although the exact source of manufacture for these wares is unknown they seem to be a local Northamptonshire /South Midlands based product starting around the end of the 1st century and continuing into the 2nd (Timby 2009, 155-156).

C.4.7 The majority of the remaining coarse wares are sand tempered grey ware globular jars and straight-sided dishes of the Upper Nene Valley tradition. Many kiln sites producing grey wares from the later 1st and 2nd centuries have been found in this area, for example at Ecton, Mears Ashby, Weston Favell and Little Billing (Johnston 1969, 76), and production centres such as these are the most likely sources for the range of grey wares in this group. Many of these vessels retain soot residues on their external surfaces, suggesting they have been used to heat food.

C.4.8 Several sherds of oxidised Sandy sherds are present with a distinctive gritty texture and are of Verulamium-type commonly produced between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Tomber and Dore 1998, 154; Tyers 1996, 199-201).

Fine wares

C.4.9 Small numbers of Nene Valley coloured coated beaker sherds were recorded, forms include cornice and curved rim beakers with barbotine decoration dating to the mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century (Perrin 1999, 87-94). A small number of central Gaulish bowl fragments, notably the large part of a wall-sided mortarium (Dr45) were also found.

Conclusion

C.4.10 This is a small assemblage of latest Iron Age and early- to mid-Roman pottery typical of the area (Johnson 2012; Timby 2009). It is primarily of local origin and comprises utilitarian jars forms and coarse ware table ware vessels. A small amount of fine ware

was found comprising material from the lower Nene Valley, also imported central Gaulish samian. No amphora or other specialist wares were recovered.

Potential for further study

- C.4.11 The pottery found during this intervention appears typical for the area and time it was in use. It adds, therefore to a growing corpus of data which has the potential to inform on how pottery was made, used and disposed of in Roman Northamptonshire. The need for the analysis of well stratified and recorded groups of Roman pottery has been highlighted as a research objective for the region, particularly to inform on patterns of supply (Taylor 2006, 151).

Further work

- C.4.12 At present no further work is recommended for this group of pottery. It will, however, form part of a growing archive of ceramic data as the larger project progresses. If excavation is undertaken, all the assessed pottery should be reviewed and a strategy for its analysis and publication completed.

C.5 Latest Iron Age and Romano-British catalogue

C.5.1 KEY: B = base, Beak = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, E=early, Flag= flagon, L=late M=mid, Mort= mortaria, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd.

C.5.2 For full fabric names see Table 4.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	DATE
-	2002	-	subsoil	GREY	UD	JAR/BOWL	1	6	MC1-C4
13	2003	2004	ditch	GREY	U	JAR	1	17	MC1-E/MC2
13	2003	2004	ditch	SHELL	U	JAR/KETTLE	1	5	C1-MC2
13	2005	2007	ditch	GREY	UD	JAR	2	13	MC1-MC2
13	2005	2007	ditch	GR1	UB	JAR	11	273	MC1-C2
13	2005	2007	ditch	GR1	UD	JAR	2	9	MC1-E/MC2
13	2005	2007	ditch	BWH GR	U	JAR	9	142	MC1-C2
13	2005	2007	ditch	GREY	UD	JAR/BEAK	4	67	E/MC2
13	2005	2007	ditch	GREY	R	JAR/BEAK	1	3	MC1-C2
13	2005	2007	ditch	GREY	B	JAR	2	98	MC1-C4
13	2005	2007	ditch	SHELL	RUB	JAR	39	364	MC1-C2
13	2005	2007	ditch	MK 14	RUD	JAR/NJAR	12	74	Mc1-C2
13	2006	2007	ditch	GREY	UD	JAR	2	20	E/MC1
13	2008	2009	pit	SHELL	U	JAR	2	7	C1
12	2015	2017	ditch	GR1	D	JAR/BOWL	1	7	E/MC1AD
12	2015	2017	ditch	GREY	RU	JAR	4	24	E/MC2-C3
12	2015	2017	ditch	GREY	U	JAR	2	15	MC1-C2
12	2015	2017	ditch	OX ID	U	FLAG/JAR	1	12	LC1-C2
12	2015	2017	ditch	VER WH	UB	JAR	2	17	C2-C3
12	2015	2017	ditch	SHELL	U	JAR/SJAR	5	27	C1-C2
12	2015	2017	ditch	MK 14	UB	JAR	6	80	C2-C3
12	2016	2017	ditch	BWH GR	R	JAR	1	19	MC1-C2
12	2016	2017	ditch	VER WH	R	FLAG	1	21	MC1-C2
12	2016	2017	ditch	SHELL	RU	JAR	7	61	MC1-E/MC2
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	RU	SJAR	2	81	E/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	RUB	BOWL	15	153	E/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	RUB	WJAR/BOWL	18	84	LC1BC- ADE/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	RUD B	JAR	24	476	LC1BC- ADE/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	UD	JAR	9	118	E/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	UD	JAR/SJAR	19	655	E/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	UD	JAR	17	251	LC1BC- ADE/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	UD	JAR	4	74	LC1BC- ADE/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	RUD B	JAR	7	125	E/MC1

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	DATE
11	2020	2021	ditch	GR1	UD	JAR	10	136	C1
11	2020	2021	ditch	GREY	RU	JAR/BOWL	18	43	E/MC1
11	2020	2021	ditch	SHELL	RD	JAR	2	20	C1
11	2020	2021	ditch	SHELL	RU	JAR	2	14	C1-C2
10	2022	2023	ditch	BWH GR	U	JAR	1	36	MC1-C2
10	2022	2023	ditch	BWH GR	R	JAR	1	21	MC1-MC2
10	2022	2023	ditch	SHELL	UB	JAR	5	60	MC1-C2
10	2022	2023	ditch	MK 14	R	LID	1	3	MC2-MC3
10	2024	2026	ditch	GREY	D	JAR	1	4	C1-C4
10	2024	2026	ditch	GR1	R	WJAR	1	12	E/MC1
10	2024	2026	ditch	LNV RE	R	DISH	1	84	LC2-EC4
10	2024	2026	ditch	LNV RE	UD	JAR	6	28	LC2-EC4
10	2024	2026	ditch	LNV CC	RUD B	BEAK	8	26	M/LC2
10	2024	2026	ditch	LNV CC	UD	JAR/BEAK	2	5	MC2-C4
10	2024	2026	ditch	BWH GR	RU	FLAG/JAR	12	127	MC1-C2
10	2024	2026	ditch	CG SAM	R	DISH	1	2	C2
10	2024	2026	ditch	GREY	UD	JAR	1	2	LC1-C4
10	2024	2026	ditch	GREY	UD	SJAR	1	36	C1
10	2024	2026	ditch	VER WH	UD	JAR	2	8	MC1-C2
10	2024	2026	ditch	SHELL	RU	SJAR	3	68	C1-C4
10	2024	2026	ditch	SHELL	UD	JAR	6	31	C1
10	2025	2026	ditch	BWH GR	U	JAR	2	46	MC1-C2
10	2025	2026	ditch	SHELL	U	SJAR	1	22	C1
10	2025	2026	ditch	SHELL	UB	JAR	1	1	C1
10	2025	2026	ditch	MK 14	U	SJAR	1	21	MC1-C2
11	2027	2028	ditch	BWH GR	RU	JAR/SJAR	3	76	MC1-MC2
11	2027	2028	ditch	SHELL	R	JAR	1	10	MC1-MC2
11	2027	2028	ditch	MK 14	U	JAR	1	4	LC1-C4
17	2031	2032	ditch	BWH GR	UB	JAR	2	16	MC1-C2
17	2031	2032	ditch	GREY	R	JAR	1	6	M/LC1-C2
17	2031	2032	ditch	GREY	U	JAR/FLAG	1	3	MC1-C3
17	2031	2032	ditch	VER WH	UB	JAR	1	31	MC1-C2
17	2031	2032	ditch	SHELL	R	JAR	1	5	MC1-C2
17	2031	2032	ditch	MK 14	U	JAR	1	3	LC2-EC4
12	2033	2037	pit	GR1	U	JAR/SJAR	1	48	LC1BC-ADE/MC1
12	2033	2037	pit	BWH GR	RU	WJAR/SJAR	13	170	MC1-C2
12	2033	2037	pit	CG SAM	R	MORT	5	144	AD170+
12	2033	2037	pit	GREY	RU	JAR/DISH	6	89	MC2+

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	DATE
12	2033	2037	pit	GREY	UB	JAR/FLAG	7	66	C2-C3
12	2033	2037	pit	OX ID	RU	BOWL	2	9	E/MC2
12	2033	2037	pit	SHELL	RU	JAR/SJAR	4	50	MC1-C2
12	2033	2037	pit	SHELL	R	MJAR	1	13	MC1-MC2
12	2033	2037	pit	MK 14	RUD B	JAR/BEAK	22	259	E/MC2-C3
12	2034	2037	pit	LNV RE	R	JAR	2	69	LC2-EC4
12	2034	2037	pit	BWH GR	RUB	JAR	12	153	MC1-C4
12	2034	2037	pit	CG SAM	B	BOWL	1	28	C2
12	2034	2037	pit	GREY	RU	JAR/SJAR	9	142	LC1-C4
12	2034	2037	pit	GREY	UD	JAR/FBEAK	3	43	E/MC2+
12	2034	2037	pit	GREY	RUD	NJAR/FLASK	9	222	MC2-MC3
12	2034	2037	pit	VER WH	RUB	JAR	9	267	C2-C3
12	2034	2037	pit	SHELL	UD	JAR	9	109	C2-C4
12	2034	2037	pit	MK 14	R	BEAK	1	21	E/MC2+
12	2034	2037	pit	MK 14	R	JAR	4	41	E/MC2+
12	2035	2037	pit	GR1	R	BOWL	1	48	LC1BC- ADE/MC1
12	2035	2037	pit	BWH GR	RUD	WJAR	4	155	MC1-C2
12	2035	2037	pit	GREY	D	JAR	1	13	E/MC2-C3
12	2035	2037	pit	GREY	D	JAR/SJAR	2	57	C2-C3
12	2035	2037	pit	VER WH	UB	JAR	1	12	MC1-C3
12	2035	2037	pit	SHELL	RUD	JAR	5	82	C2-C4
12	2035	2037	pit	MK 14	B	DISH	1	85	LC2-EC4
12	2036	2037	pit	BWH GR	U	SJAR	1	18	C1-C2
12	2036	2037	pit	CG SAM	B	BOWL	1	31	C2
12	2036	2037	pit	SHELL	U	JAR	2	17	MC1-C2
12	2036	2037	pit	MK 14	RU	JAR	5	74	E/MC2
20	2040	2042	tramway	GREY	RU	DISH	2	13	MC2-C3
20	2040	2042	tramway	VER WH	UB	FLAG	1	70	MC1-C2
24	2070	2071	tramway	GR1	R	JAR	1	25	MC1-E/MC2

C.6 Ceramic building material

By Louise Bush

Introduction

C.6.1 A total of 1040g of CBM was recovered from three contexts across two trenches during the archaeological works (Table 5). The assemblage was collected from Romano-British and post-medieval contexts.

Context	Cut	Trench	Number of fragments	Weight (g)	Description	Date
2016	2017	12	1	148	Incomplete tegula. Buff orange tile with grog temper. Slight curve to one edge. Part of a peg hole present. 14mm thick.	Roman
2036	2037	12	1	498	Incomplete tegula. Buff tile with large grog temper inclusions. Flange present on one side. 21mm thick.	Roman
2062	2066	16	3	394	Incomplete tile. Orange pink colour. Well fired. 16mm thick.	Post-medieval
Total			5	1040		

Table 5: CBM catalogue

Results

C.6.2 The fragments of Roman tegula are of interest. They were both recovered from the basal fills of features containing 1st to 2nd century AD pottery. Neither fragment is especially abraded, with the larger piece from context 2036 being particularly fresh. The post-medieval tile was collected from the latest fill of a 19th century quarry.

Conclusion

C.6.3 The recovery of unabraded Roman tegula fragments from two features in Trench 12 would imply the likely presence of a building in the near vicinity. In the event of further work on the site, the assemblage should be integrated into any future assessment and/or analysis.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Human skeletal remains

By Zoë Ui Choileáin

Introduction and methodology

- D.1.1 A single urned cremation (2011) was recovered from the evaluation at Cranford Business Park, on the outskirts of Kettering. The cremation was recovered from pit **2012** in Trench 10. The urn was determined to be a collared urn dating to the early Bronze Age and had been buried inverted. As such a large amount of the cremated bone was actually recovered from the soil directly below the urn with the lowest bone weights being recovered from spits at the base of the urn rather than the top.
- D.1.2 Excavation and processing of the cremation were carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley & McKinley 2004; BABAO 2010). The cremation was block lifted and excavated in 5cm spits in the laboratory. All samples were then processed by flotation using a 2mm mesh. When dry, the bone was separated into four different fraction sizes using 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. Bone from the >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm fractions was separated for osteological analysis. The <2mm fraction was not sorted, but was retained for the permanent record.
- D.1.3 Osteological analysis was undertaken in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley & McKinley 2004, Mays 2002). Animal bone was identified by macroscopic appearance where possible. Identified human bone was assessed in order to explore the potential of the material to provide information on the cremation rite (as indicated by bone weight, colour and fragmentation), biological anthropology (minimum number of individuals, sex and age) and palaeopathology.

Results

- D.1.4 The bone represents one adult individual. There were no features present with which to estimate sex, but there is good potential for estimating an age range as so many of the bones remain partially intact. cursory examination did not identify any pathology, but the relatively high percentage of bone present coupled with limited burning, means that there is high potential for detailed analysis of the bone for lesions.
- D.1.5 The colour of the bone ranged from white to yellow/brown. Colour reflects the degree of heat used during cremation, with bone that was exposed to the highest temperatures having a buff white appearance (Holck, 2008 110-115). The majority of the bone from the present cremation was a yellow brown suggesting that areas of the pyre were heated to temperatures of 645-940 degrees celsius (McKinley 2004, 11). The range of colour observed from yellow-brown through to oxidised white implies only elements of the body were exposed to the high temperatures. This could be because the yellow-brown less burnt fragments derive from elements on the edge of the pyre which may not have been subject to as high temperatures.
- D.1.6 All of the cremated bone displayed a mixture of transverse and curved transverse fractures and longitudinal fractures. Fractures like this are the result of bone heating then cracking as soft tissues and muscles shrink (Schmid 2008, 43). These can be used as evidence that the bodies were cremated while there was still flesh and fat attached to the bone as opposed to the bones being defleshed before being placed on the pyre (McKinley 1994a).

D.1.7 The bone weights recovered were high totalling 1685 grams. Studies within modern crematoriums have shown that the average weight of a complete human body generally lies between 1600 to 3000g (McKinley 1989). The limb bones and skull were the most frequently represented elements, possibly because they were the easiest to collect. There is a high percentage of vertebrae and rib bones present as well as hand and foot bones. It would appear that there has been an effort to collect all of the remains from the pyre for burial.

D.1.8 The total bone weights are presented below. The highest percentage of bone was in the >10mm fraction and therefore identifiable allowing more information to be extracted. Studies have shown that the processes of excavation and the post-excavation processes bone often goes through before it reaches the osteologist can have a substantial effect on fragment size (McKinley 1994b, 341-2). In the case of this individual the large fragment size implies that there was little crushing, deliberate or accidental, of the bone post-cremation. Similarly the presence of near complete axial bones implies that perhaps the body was not on the pyre for a long period of time.

Deposit	Sample	>10mm fragments	Weight (g)	10-4mm fragments	Weight (g)	4-2mm fragments	Weight (g)
2010	201	Skull, axial, upper and lower limb bones	56	Long bone fragments, skull, unid	142	Unid,	33
2011	202	Skull, axial, phalanges, upper and lower limb bones	308	Unid, phalanges, long bone fragments	168	Unid fragments	72

Table 6: Summary of cremated remains

Deposit	Sample	Spit	>10mm fragments	Weight (g)	10-4mm fragments	Weight (g)	4-2mm fragments	Weight (g)
2011	205	1	Long bone fragments	6	Unid	2	Unid	1
		2	Axial, skull, long bone	79	Unid	3	Unid	2
		3	Axial, skull, upper limb, lower limb	341	Long bone fragments, unid	96	Unid	18
		4	Axial, skull, upper limb, lower limb	276	Skull, unid	66	Unid	58

Table 7: Cremated remains by spit

D.1.9 This preliminary examination notes a possible order to the placement of the bones within the urn with the skull and upper limb bones being in the upper spits (spits 3 and 4). This is possibly simply a result of the limited level of cremation – these bones are larger and more easily placed higher where the urn is widest. Samples 201 and 202 contain bone that was spilled out of the inverted urn. Large fragments of skull and near unburnt vertebrae formed a high percentage of these samples- presumably this is related to the weight of these bones rather than any deliberate placement.

Conclusion

D.1.10 In total there is high potential for obtaining further information from this burial. As the remains are so complete and are poorly cremated there is a much higher potential for determining age at death and for identifying pathology and as such the fragments should be examined further. Not only would this determine more fully what proportion of the body is present but it would also provide information about the diet of the individual and any pathology that they might provide.

D.2 Faunal Remains

By Vida Rajkovača

Introduction and methodology

- D.2.1 A large-scale evaluation on the outskirts of Kettering resulted in the recovery of a small faunal assemblage weighing 1.96kg and totalling 104 assessable specimens, with just over half being identified to species level (57 specimens, 54.8% of the assemblage).
- D.2.2 The material came from a range of Iron Age and Romano-British contexts. Concentrated in the southern portion of the investigate area, the Roman material mainly came from ditches and a small number of pits. Mostly originating from pit contexts, the small amount of Iron Age bone was scattered across the remainder of the area.
- D.2.3 The preservation was overall moderate and the material was highly fragmented. A small number of specimens were recorded as eroded and with signs of canine gnawing. It was not possible to recognise any signs of butchery, perhaps due to the high level of fragmentation.
- D.2.4 The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and personal reference material.

Results

Iron Age

- D.2.5 Horse is the dominant component from Iron Age contexts, although it is largely made up of loose teeth and mandibular elements. Coupled with a few meat-bearing elements, it may hint at the importance of horse for the site's economy (Table 8). The presence of two main food species indicates the assemblage is typically domestic in character. Given the early date, the rabbit find is likely to be intrusive.

<i>Taxon</i>	<i>Iron Age contexts</i>	<i>Romano-British contexts</i>	<i>Total NISP</i>
Cow	3	19	22
Ovicapra	4	4	8
Pig		1	1
Horse	16	8	24
Rabbit	1		1
Chicken		1	1
Subtotal to species	24	33	57
Cattle-sized	3	28	31
Sheep-sized	7	4	11
Mammal nfi*	1	4	5
Total	35	69	104

Table 8: Summary of faunal remains by period (denotes not further identifiable)*

Romano-British

- D.2.6 Recovered in almost twice as large numbers, the Roman material was better preserved and had a slightly wider range of species. The dominance of cattle is in keeping with the known period patterns of preference for beef, which is believed to have been brought over from the Continent with Roman legions populating Britain (King 1999). This is also reflected in the prevalent unidentified cattle-sized element count (Table 8).
- D.2.7 Cattle is equally represented with meat-bearing and skull elements, suggesting on site rearing and slaughter. A single find of chicken hints at an established economy practice of poultry keeping.

Conclusion

- D.2.8 The assessment undertaken here is sufficient, however if further work is to be undertaken then the assemblage should be integrated with any excavation finds. Together the results would add to the growing corpus of data from this area.

D.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

- D.3.1 Ten bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas at Cranford Business Park, Kettering, Northants in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- D.3.2 The total volume (up to 22 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 9.
- D.3.3 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- D.3.1 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
- # = 1-5, ## = 6-10, ### = 11-50, #### = 51-100, ##### = 100+ specimens
- D.3.2 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:
- + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

- D.3.3 The results are discussed per trench:

Trench 10

- D.3.4 Three samples were taken from Early Bronze Age cremation **2012** which contained a cremation urn (SF28) placed upside down in a pit; Sample 201 was taken from the soil that surrounded the outside of the pot and Samples 202 and 205 was taken from the area beneath the pot and also included the pot contents. Approximately 5ml of charcoal was recovered from sample 201 whilst Sample 202 contained only sparse flecks of charcoal although this sample also contains an abraded charred cereal grain.

Trench 12

- D.3.1 Sample 204, taken from the top fill 2034 of Roman pit **2037** contains occasional barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains, a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and hammerscale (flakes and spheroids).

Trench 13

- D.3.2 Sample 203 was taken from fill 2008 of undated pit **2009**. It produced a small flot that contains two grains of barley and one of single wheat, a charred pea (*Pisum* sp.) and occasional charred seeds of the dock (*Polygonaceae*) family.

Trench 23

- D.3.1 Two features within Trench 23 were sampled; fill 2068 of Iron Age gully **2069** (Sample 207) and fill 2097 of pit **2100** (Sample 208) produced similar results of small quantities of charred barley and wheat with occasional chaff elements of emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat and occasional charred seeds of brome (*Bromus* sp.), a weed that commonly grows in wheat fields.

Trench 30

- D.3.1 Sample 206 was taken from the basal fill 2079 of Iron Age pit **2078** and contains a significant assemblage of charred plant remains. Wheat grains predominate, some of which can be identified as emmer wheat due to their characteristic morphology, along with occasional barley grains. Occasional chaff elements include a spikelet fork and glume bases of emmer wheat. A moderate assemblage of charred weed seeds is present and includes cleavers (*Galium* sp.), fairy flax (*Linum catharticum*), clover/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.).

Trench 38

- D.3.1 Sample 210 was taken from the lower fill 2130 of possible Iron Age enclosure ditch **2129** was devoid of preserved plant remains.

Trench 48

- D.3.1 Sample 209 was taken from one of the upper fills (2139) of a large Iron Age pit (**2144**). It contains only a small assemblage of charred plant remains that includes a single barley grain and a seed of brome.

Discussion

- D.3.1 The results of the environmental samples at this site indicate that there is excellent potential for the recovery of preserved plant remains. The charred assemblage recovered from pit **2078** in trench 30 is significant in that it contains abundant charred emmer wheat. Emmer is a prehistoric hulled-wheat variety that was the first cereal to be intensively cultivated in Britain. It's popularity in the East Midlands decreased in the Iron Age and it was gradually replaced by spelt wheat (Monkton 2006, 272). The agricultural expansion in the Later Iron Age, particularly in the area of Northamptonshire, has hitherto been attributed to spelt cultivation through evidence at sites such as Covert Farm, Crick (Monkton 1998, cited in Monkton *op cit*, 271).
- D.3.2 The indication of the continued cultivation of emmer wheat in the Late Iron Age is an area of research required in this region as stated in the East Midlands Research Assessment and Agenda and further emphasised in the updated Research Agenda and

Strategy (Monkton *ibid*, 272, Knight, Vyner and Allen, 2012), particularly in relation to farming practices, regional diversity and soil types.

Sample	Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Vol. processed (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed seeds	Charcoal	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones
201	2010	2012	pit	10	22	45					++		
202	2011	2012	pit	10	4	1	#				++		
203	2008	2009	pit	23	8	10	#		#	#	++		##
204	2034	2037	ditch	12	8	2	##				++	##	#
205	2011	2012	pit	10	<4	10					++		
206	2079	2079	pit	30	16	50	#####	##		###	++		##
207	2069	2068	gully	23	7	10	##	##		#	++	#	
208	2097	2100	piy	23	8	15	##	##		###	++	#	##
209	2139	2144	piy	48	9	10	#			#	++		
210	2130	2129	ditch	38	5	5							

Table 9: Environmental sample results

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

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Project Name	<input type="text"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text"/>
Development Type	<input type="text"/>

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Project Location

County	<input type="text"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

Project Archives

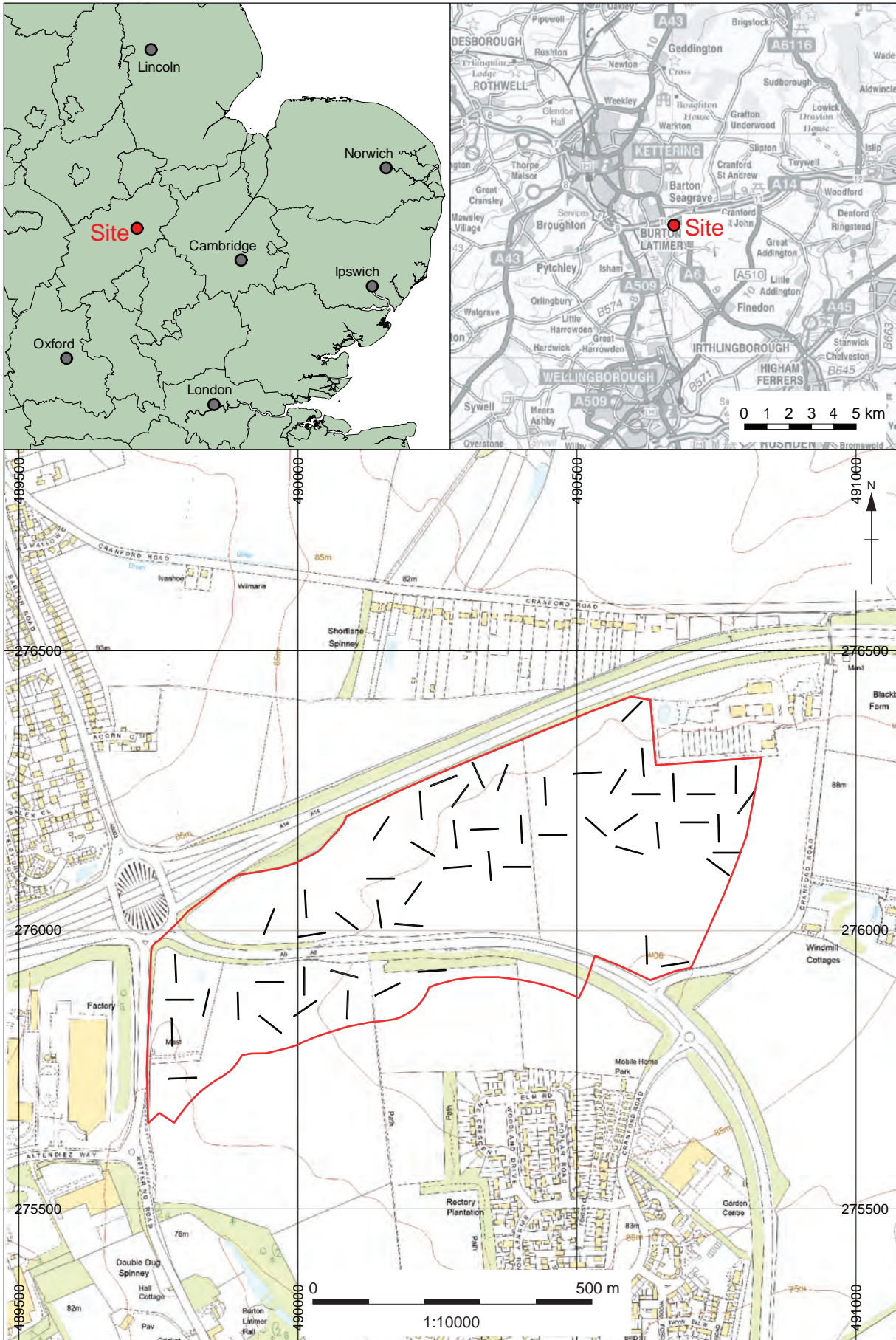
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

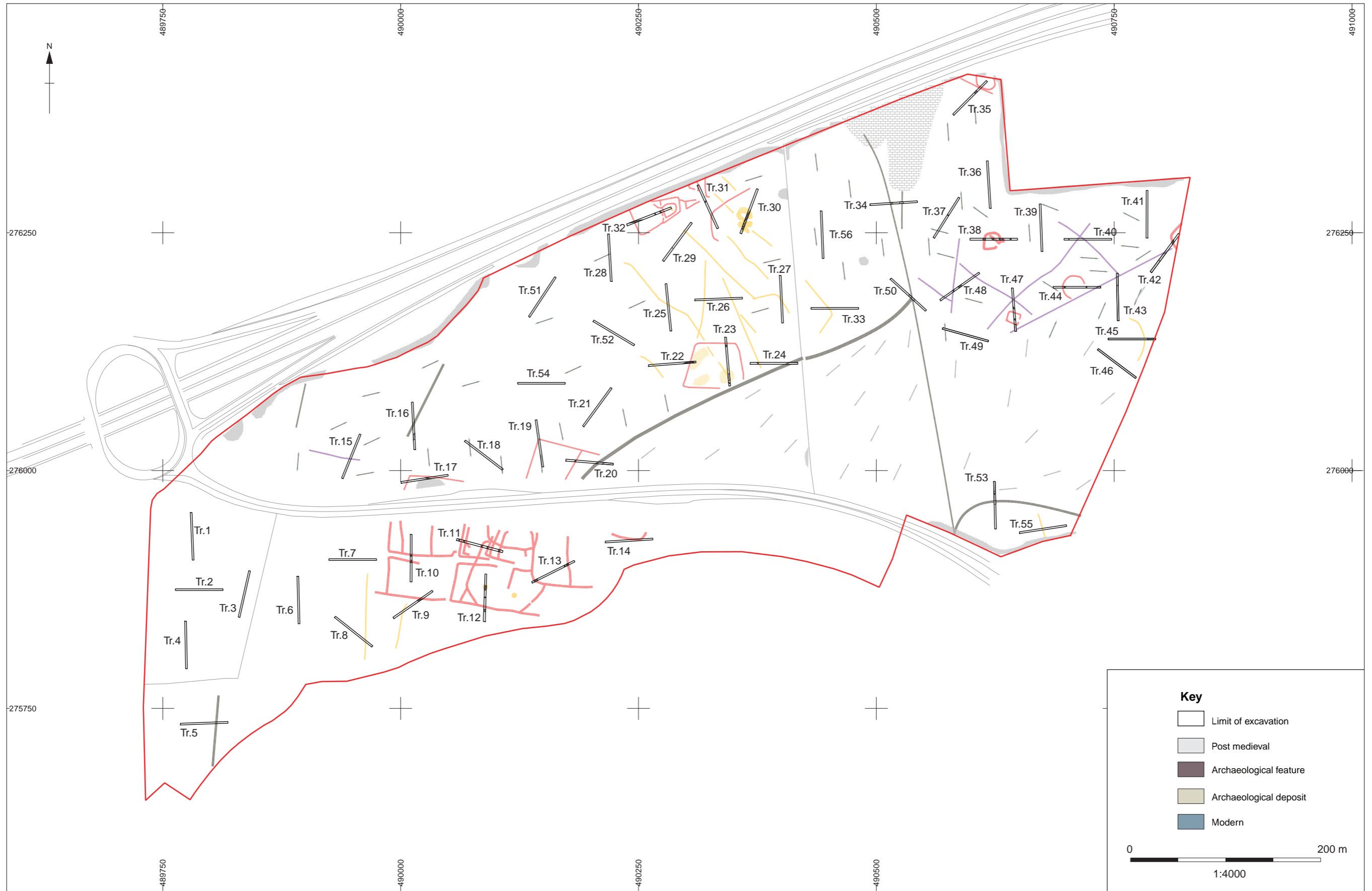


Figure 2: All features plan

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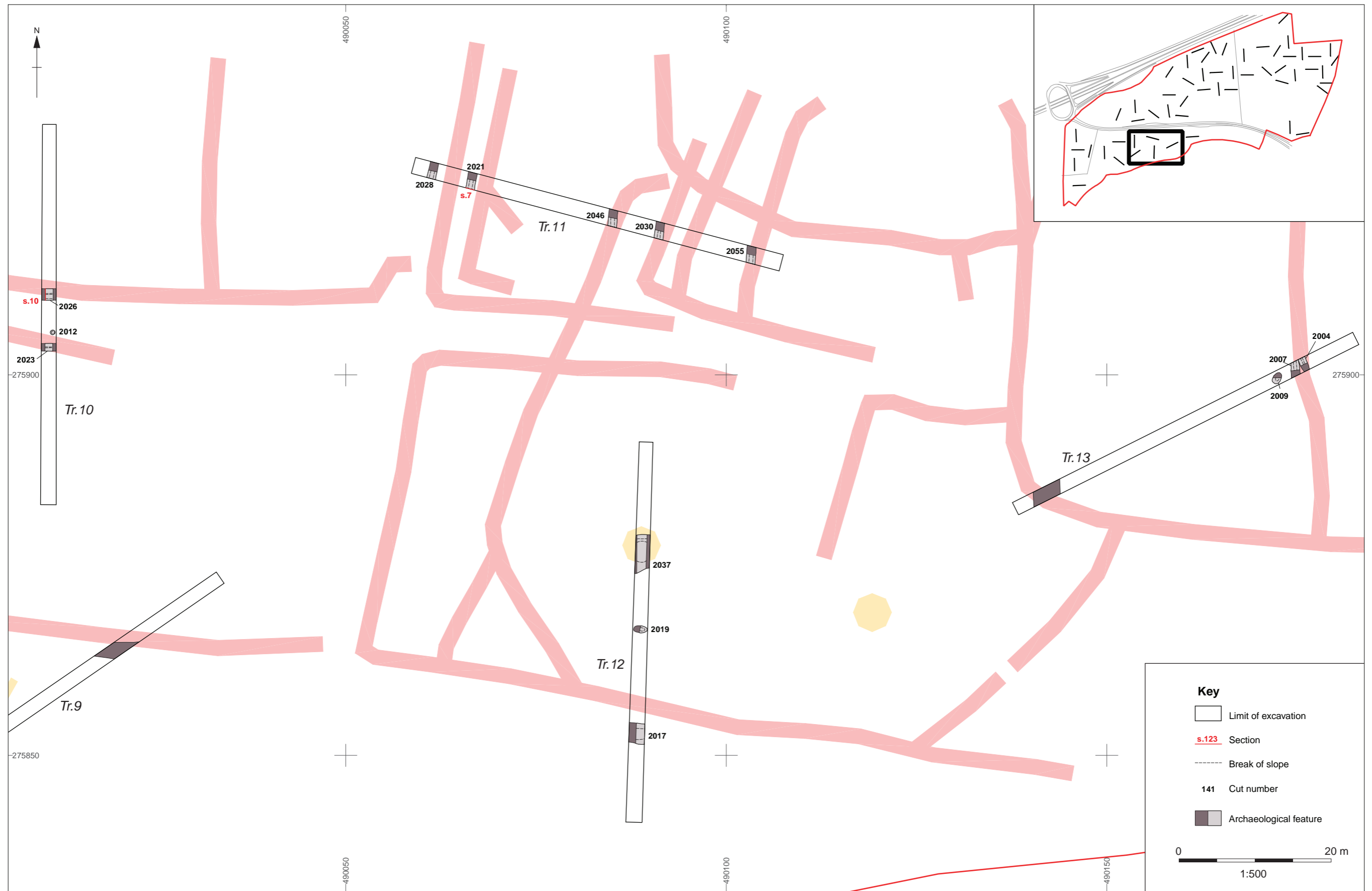


Figure 3: Trenches 9-13

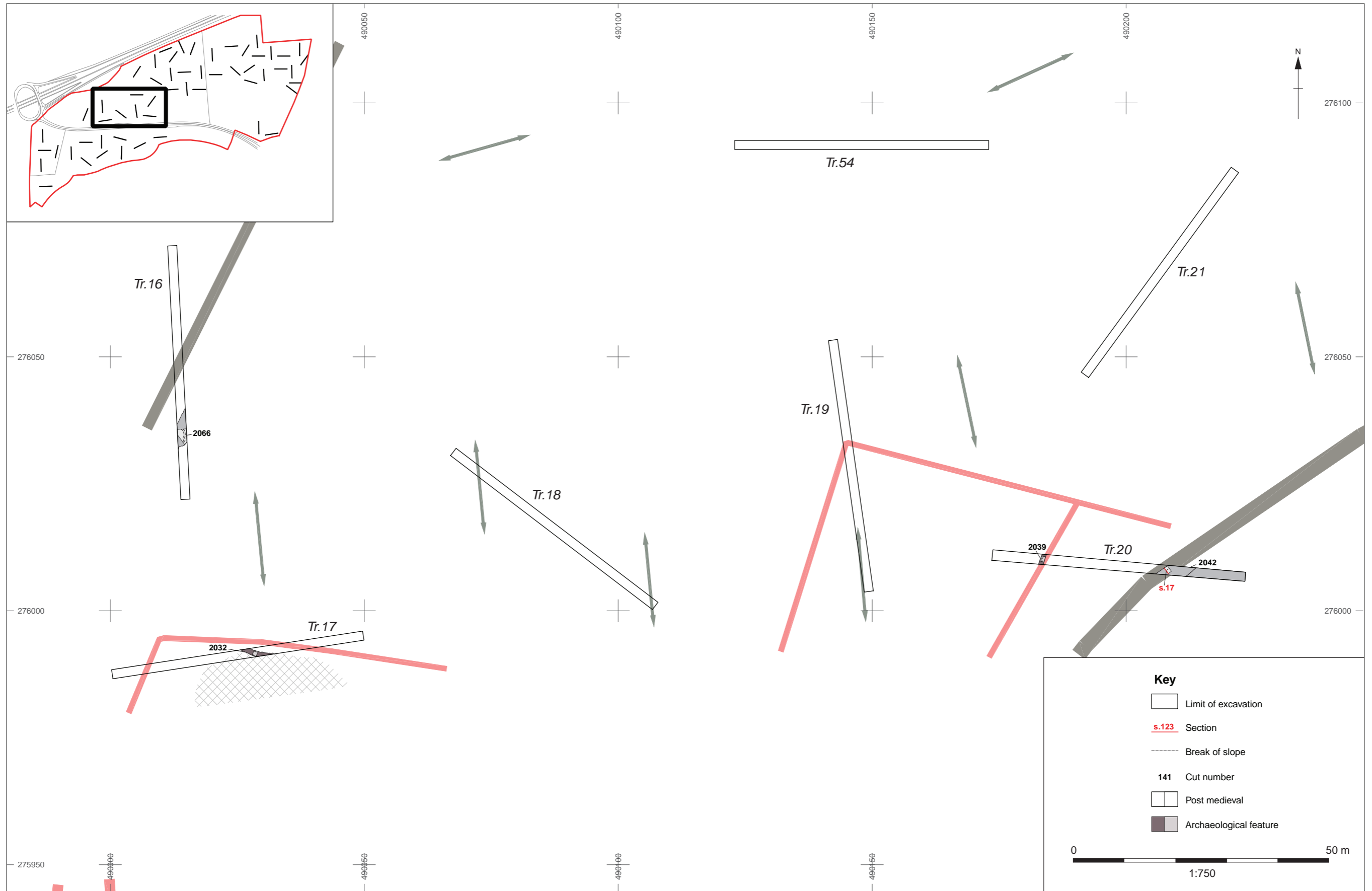


Figure 4: Trenches 16-20

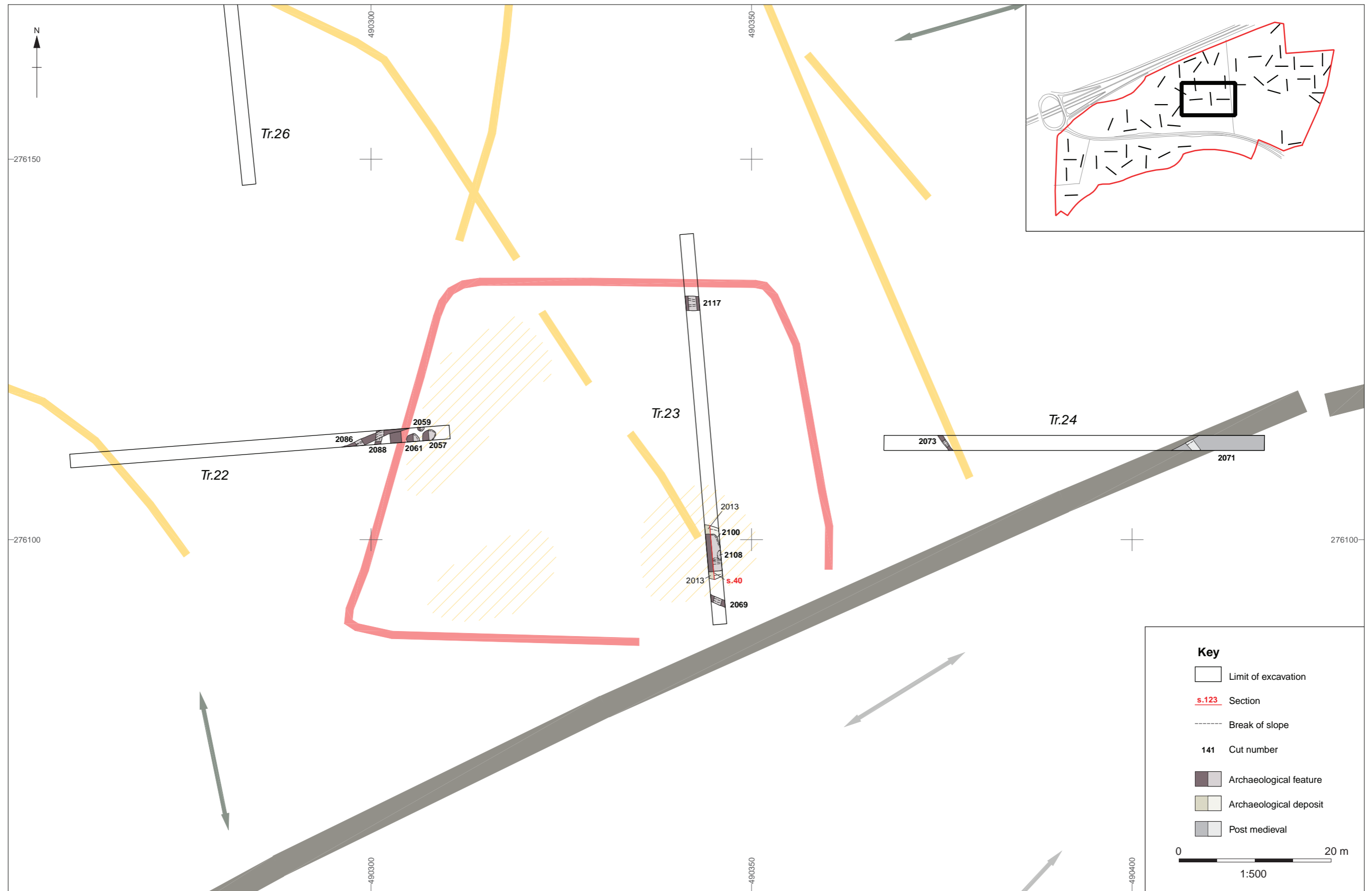


Figure 5: Trenches 22-24

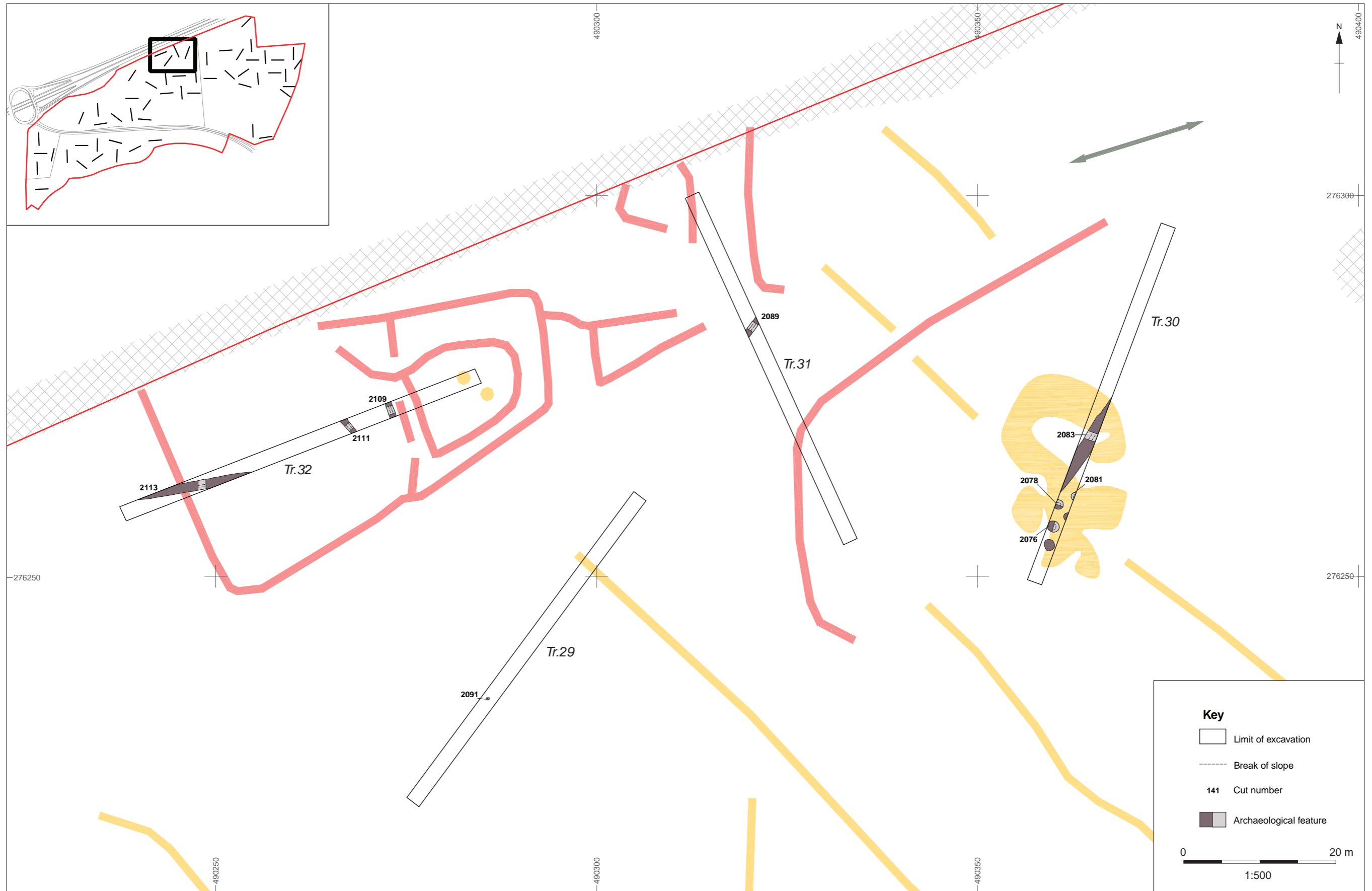


Figure 6: Trenches 29-32

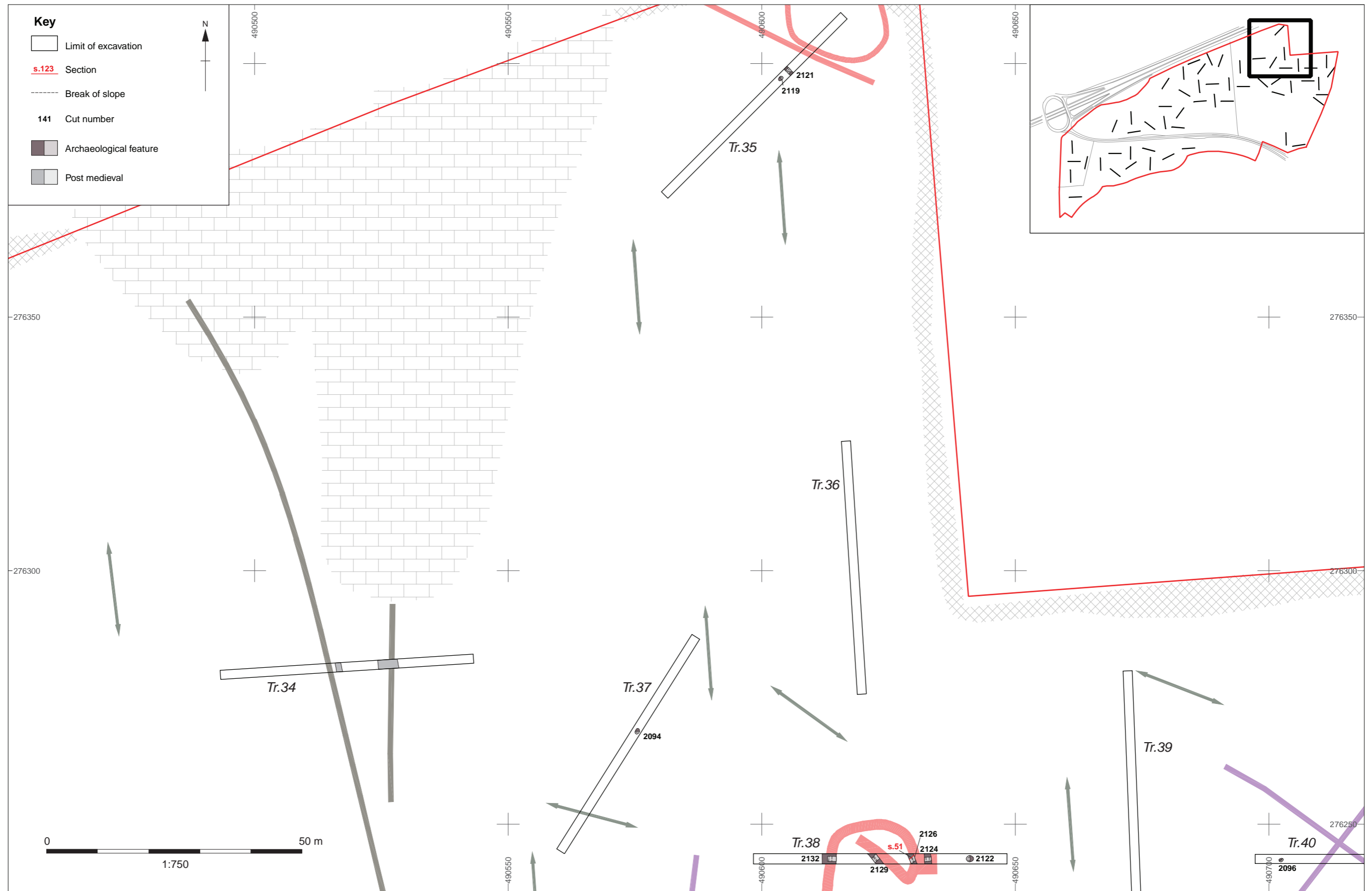


Figure 7: Trenches 34-38

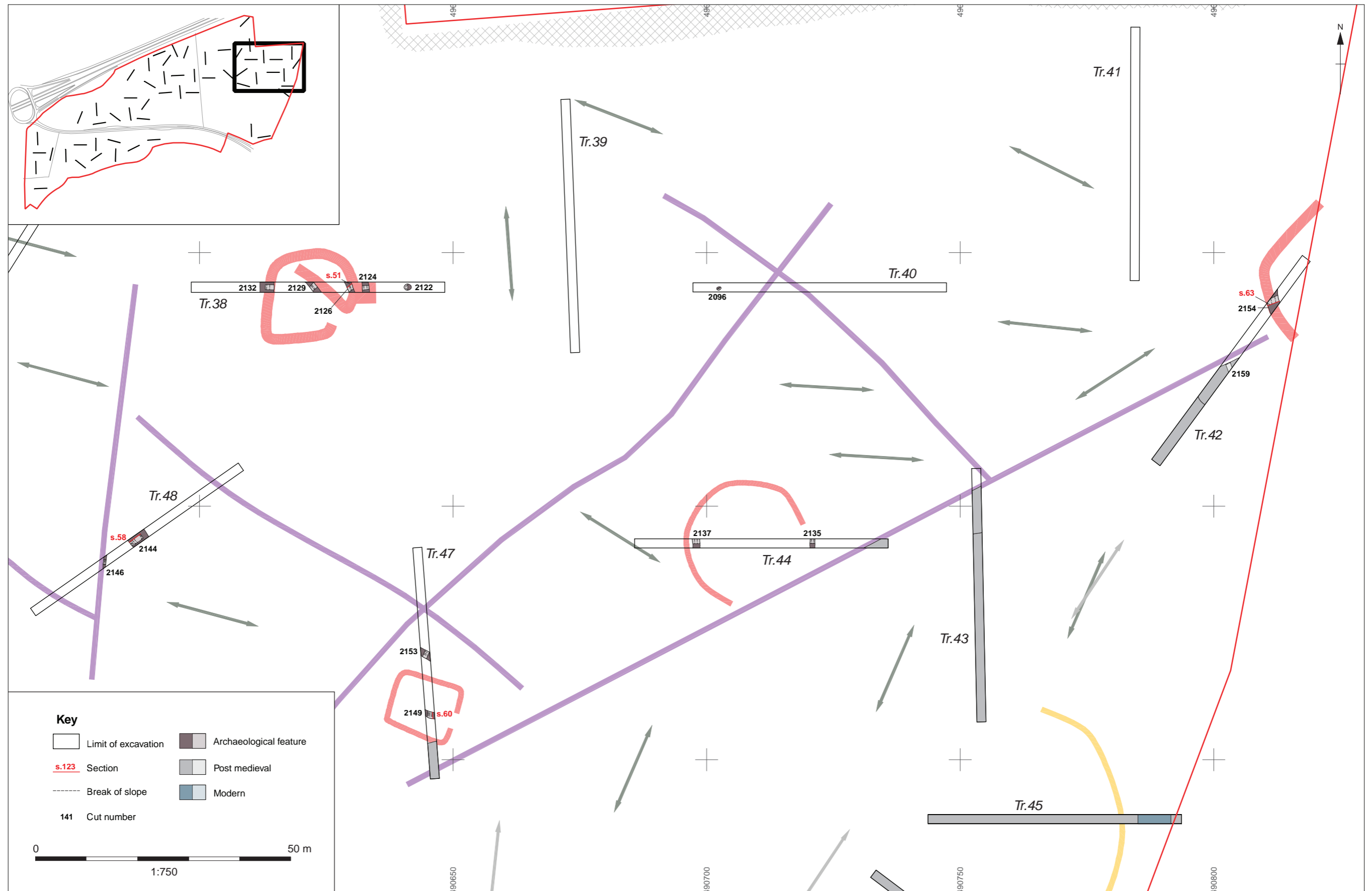


Figure 8: Trenches 38-47

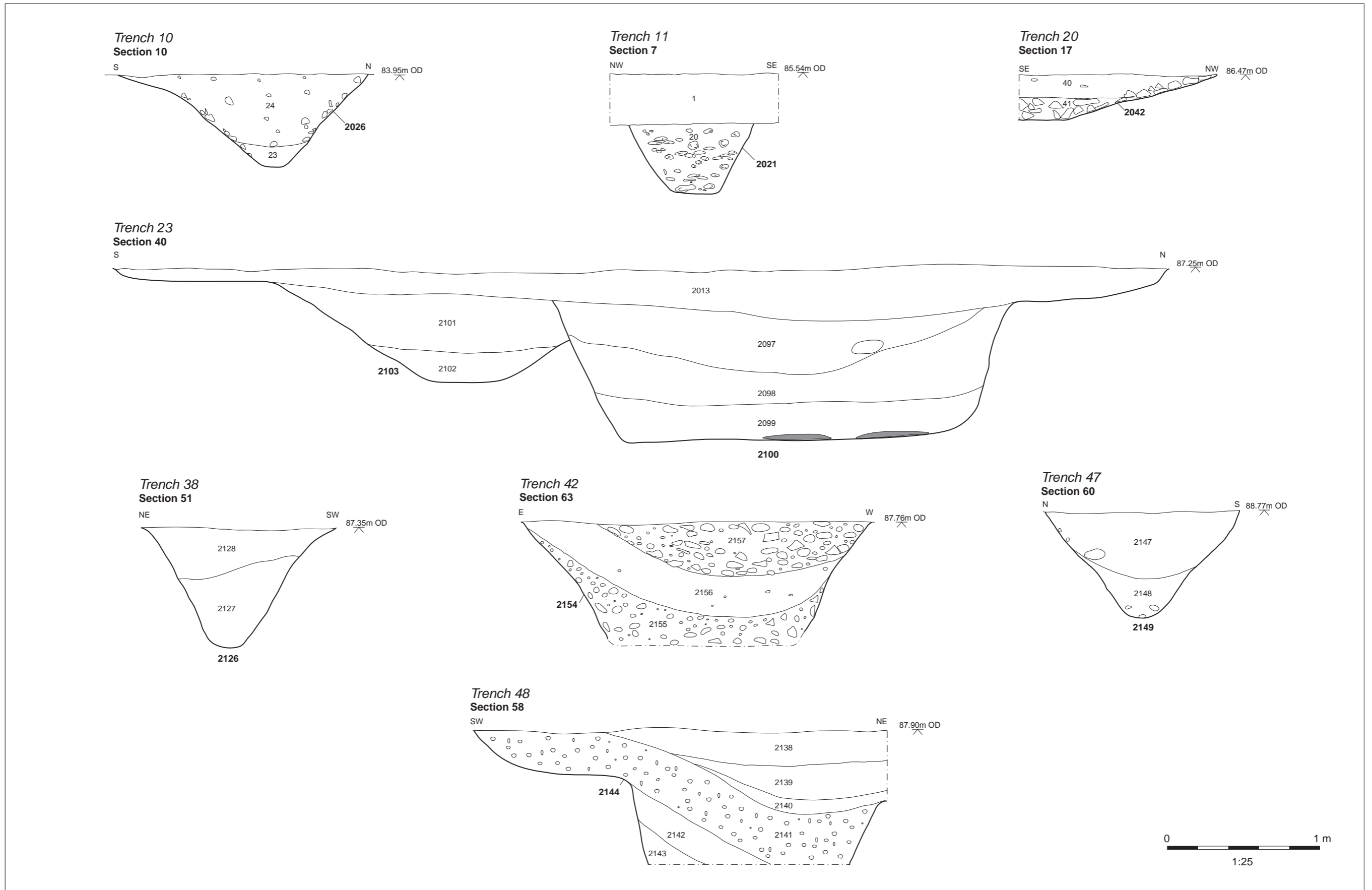


Figure 9: Selected sections

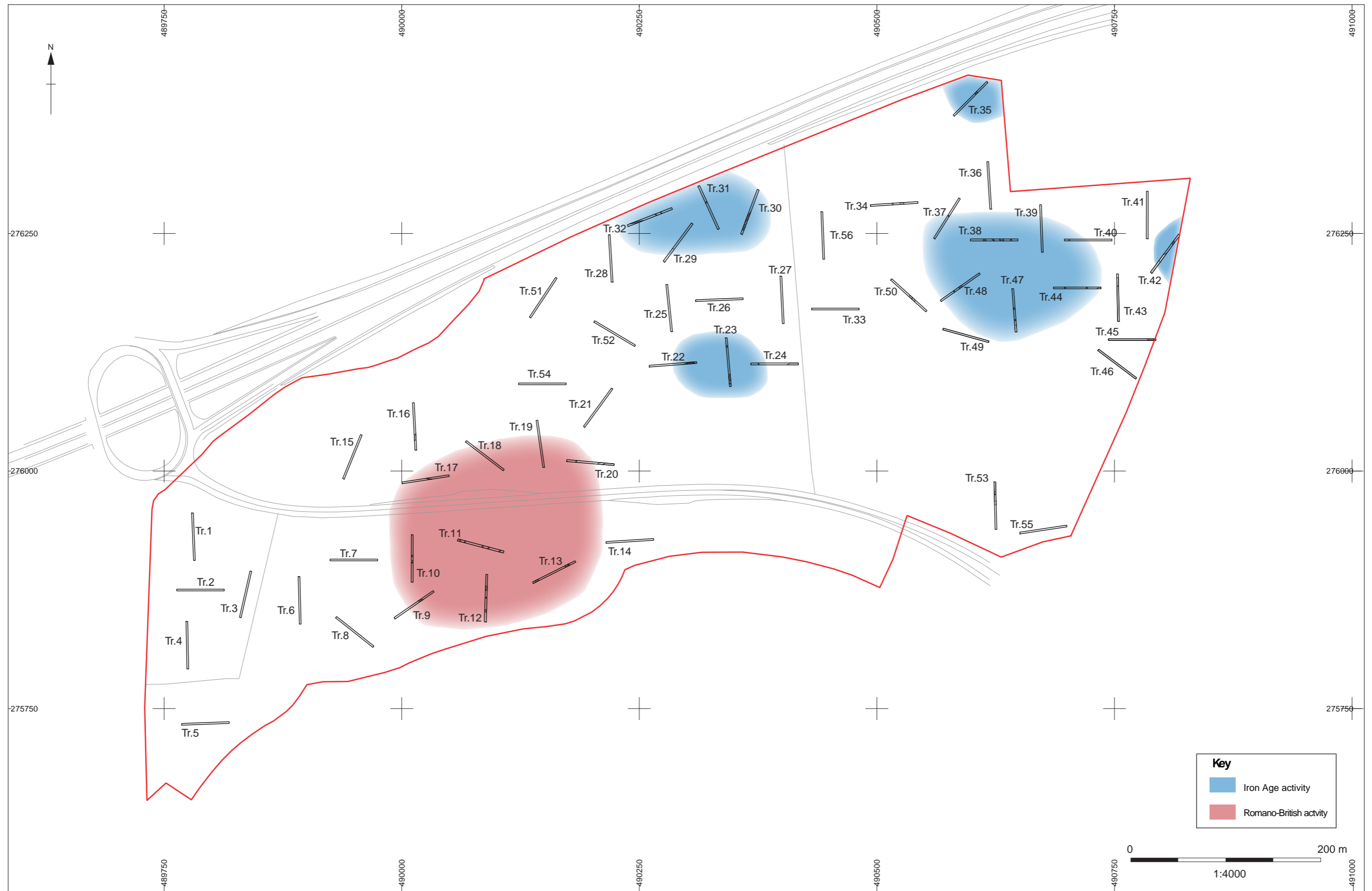
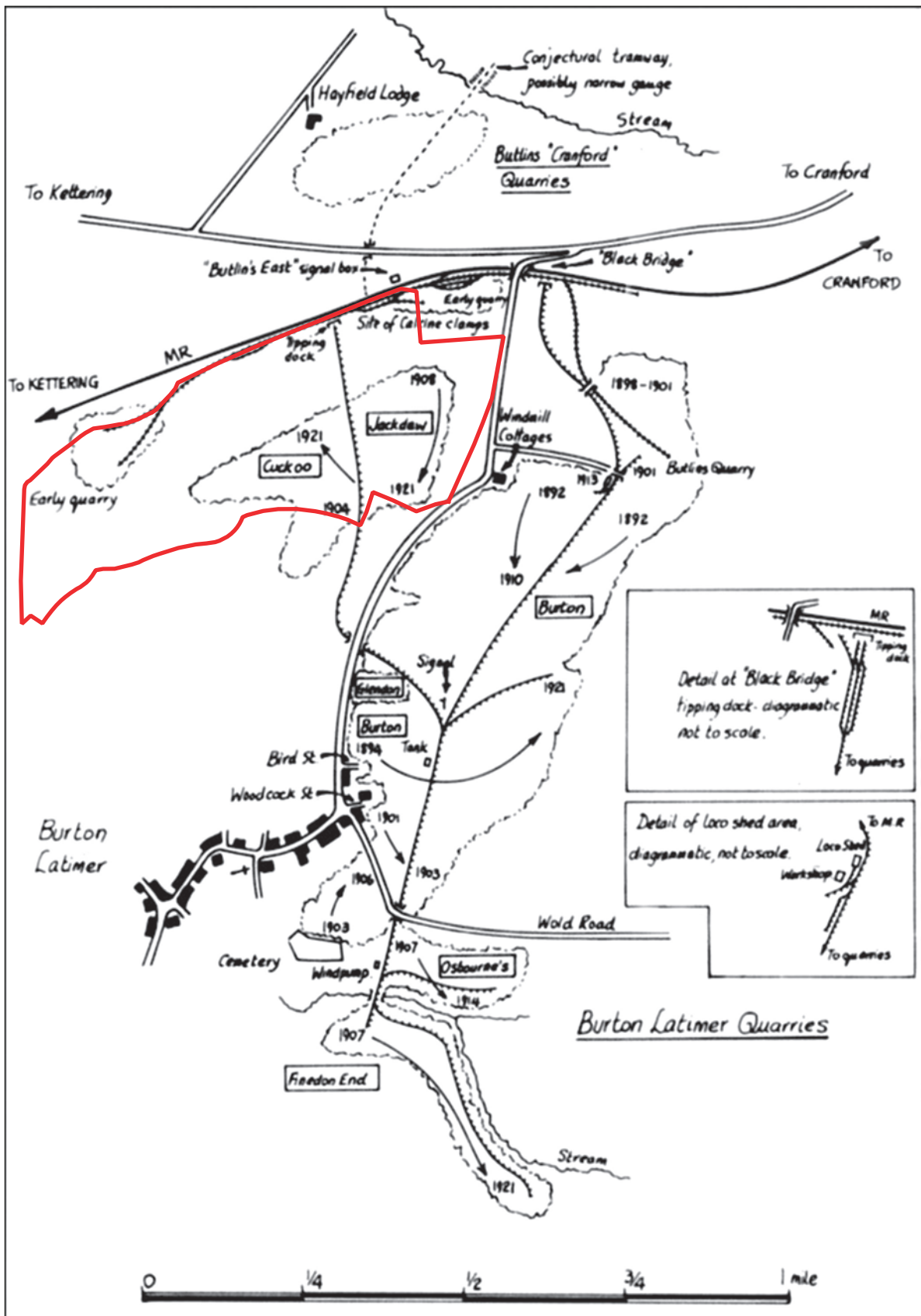


Figure 10: Plan of the main concentrations of archaeology

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Figure 11: Map of Burton Ironstone Company tramways and quarries



Plate 1: *In situ* collared urn cremation, pit **2010**, Trench 10



Plate 2: Large pit **2037**, Trench 12. Looking west



Plate 3: Trench 14. Looking west



Plate 4: Intercutting pits 2100 and 2103, Trench 23. Looking west



Plate 5: Pit **2081**, Trench 30. Looking east



Plate 6: Ditch **2137**, Trench 44. Looking north



Plate 7: Quarry Tramway, Trench 50. Looking south



Plate 8: Trench 53. Looking south



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