

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Buzz Architects Ltd.

October 2016



LAND AT 2 WHITEMAN LANE, ROTHWELL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

**Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording,
Analysis and Publication**

V Mellor

LAND AT 2 WHITEMAN LANE, ROTHWELL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Site Code: ROWL14
Planning Reference: KET/2012/0192
NGR: SP 81345 81159
OASIS ID: withamar1-265028

Northamptonshire HER Event Number: ENN108464

Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication

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LAND AT 2 WHITEMAN LANE, ROTHWELL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken on land at 2 Whiteman Lane, Rothwell, Northamptonshire. The project was commissioned by Buzz Architects Ltd. to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission granted by Kettering Borough Council for the construction of a new dwelling and associated parking. The groundworks associated with the construction of the dwellings were subject to archaeological monitoring.

The site lies within the core of medieval Rothwell, and Wales Street which runs adjacent to the site is mentioned in a survey of the borough dating from 1607. A plan of the town dated 1819 shows a row of buildings which appear to extend into the area of the development.

The groundworks revealed building remains including ironstone wall footings and standing walls, and brick and mortar floor surfaces. At least some of these floors and walls were of late 19th century date, and the majority of artefacts retrieved from the site were of 17th to 19th century date. The building remains may represent buildings depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, but at least some appear to post-date buildings shown on an 1819 parish plan.

Significant disturbance was recorded at the west end of the site, apparently resulting from the erection of the existing 20th century buildings on the site.

Aside from naturally formed deposits, no features or deposits likely to pre-date the late post medieval period were identified during the investigations. A single sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery attests to earlier activity in the vicinity, but its presence is unsurprising given the location of the site near the historic centre of the settlement. One of two reused pieces of worked stone masonry recovered from a wall footing may be of 17th century date.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations undertaken on land at 2 Whiteman Lane, Rothwell, Northamptonshire. The project was commissioned by Buzz Architects Ltd. to fulfil a condition for archaeological recording attached to planning permission for the construction of a new dwelling and associated parking. Fieldwork was carried out between the 8th September 2014 and 27th October 2015 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Witham Archaeology and approved by the local planning authority.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 and 2)

Rothwell, in the civil parish of Rothwell and the administrative district of Kettering, Northamptonshire lies approximately 5km northwest of Kettering.

The site, at NGR SP 81345 81159, lies in the core of Rothwell, approximately 150m west of the High Street and 250m west of Holy Trinity parish church. It is situated at the junction between Wales Street, Whiteman Lane and Droué Court, north of Droué Court and on the east side of Whiteman Lane. The current works involve the construction of a new dwelling south of the existing dwelling at 2 Whiteman Lane, with a floor plan of around 55m².

The site lies on a drift geology of River Terrace Deposits Sand and Gravel overlying a solid geology of Northamptonshire Sand Formation – Ironstone Ooidal (BGS British Geological Survey 1:50 000 Solid and Drift, BGS online).

The site lies on an east-west ridge at a height of approximately 130m OD.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within the core of medieval Rothwell, in close proximity to the parish church of Holy Trinity.

Early Saxon burials were recorded during the late 19th century, c. 200m east of the church. Cremations of similar date were found to the northwest of Rothwell.

A settlement was in existence at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, when the manor of Rothwell was held by the King. Evidence of possible Saxon quarrying was located to the north of the site during archaeological investigations carried out in 1997.

Earthworks of fishponds survive in the grounds associated with the 18th century manor house to the south of Rothwell. Medieval features including pits, ditches and gullies were found to the north of the current development, during investigations in 1997 (see above).

The Augustinian Priory of Rothwell was founded before 1262 and stood to the north of the area of development in the area around Nunnery Avenue.

Wales Street, which runs adjacent to the site is mentioned in a survey of the borough dating from 1607.

A plan of the town, dated 1819 (Fig 9), shows a row of buildings lining the north side of Droué Lane. The buildings, which appear to extend into the area of the development, are also present on the OS 25 inch map of 1886.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation were to:

- Identify, investigate and record any archaeological features exposed by excavations within the footprint of the new building.
- Advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets which might be present on the site.
- Determine the stratigraphic sequence on the site and thereby arrive at an interpretation of chronological development.
- Gather information relating to specific research aims expressed in regional and national research agendas. Existing information indicates a significant potential for evidence relating to the development of the Saxon and later settlement of Rothwell.
- Produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum where it would be available as a resource for further study and academic research.

- Provide information for accession to the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The project specification provided for the monitoring of all sensitive groundworks associated with the development. These included the excavation of footings trenches.

An archaeological record was made of any remains revealed by the excavations. These comprised written context descriptions on *pro forma* recording sheets, together with monochrome print and colour digital photographs. These included overall views detailing general site circumstances as well as specific views of individual archaeological deposits and/or features. Section drawings, showing the general stratigraphic sequence and all encountered archaeological features, were produced at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Site plans provided by the client were annotated with measurements, and further plans of deposits and features were produced at a scale of 1:20.

6.0 RESULTS

Standing wall remains

An initial visit to the site was made in order to inspect the remains of walls which had been discovered during the demolition of garages. These comprised a 'T'-shaped arrangement of walls, largely of ironstone, which were set at right angles and parallel to Droué Court. These walls stood to around 1.5m high at most but were set within an area of slightly raised ground, approximately 0.30m high, probably representing further rubble associated with this structure. These walls were recorded photographically (Plates 1 and 2) and their location planned (Figs. 2-4).

Parking area

Subsequent machine stripping for new parking (Fig. 3) revealed the continuation of these walls, in addition to further walls and other building remains (Fig. 4, Plates 3 & 4).

The continuation of one of the previously-recorded standing walls was noted (018), and this comprised a 0.54m wide and at least 1.59m long northeast-southwest aligned wall footing of coarse ironstone fragments with some mortar and burnt stone (Fig. 4, Plate 3). No dating evidence was retrieved from this wall, although it was found to overlie a brick floor surface on its northern side (016), which in turn overlay mortar (010). This mortar layer (010) contained 19th century pottery and a late 19th century clay pipe bowl, indicating a late 19th century or later date for wall (018).

A second northeast-southwest aligned wall (031) was located approximately 1.40m to the southeast and parallel with wall (018) (Fig. 4, Plate 4). It apparently formed a return of the northwest-southeast aligned wall previously recorded as standing remains. This stone wall footing (031) was 0.58m wide and at least 2.37m long and comprised rough ironstone blocks. A single fragment of brick was retrieved from this wall, was dated to the 18th to 19th centuries (Appendix B).

Floor (027) lay between walls (018) and (031). This comprised a brick surface at least 0.86m x 0.92m in extent, which was set over a thin layer of mortar. One brick from surface (027) measured 220mm x 100mm x 80mm.

A further brick structure (029) was recorded adjacent to floor (027) (Fig. 4, Plate 3). This comprised at least three courses of bricks forming a single brick thick structure which lay parallel to, and approximately equidistant between, walls (018) and (031).

A sondage excavated at the northern edge of (029), and including the southern edge of wall (018), revealed a ceramic drain pipe 0.14m in diameter (025). This was probably a foul drain serving the buildings represented by the other recorded remains.

Although uncertain, brick structure (029) may have provided reinforcement for brick floor (027) to prevent slumping into the area above drain (025).

The northern edge of the sondage was positioned to investigate the southeastern side of wall (018). A single course of bricks (020) was recorded here, adjacent and parallel to wall (018). The interpretation of this feature was uncertain, but it may have formed part of the footings of wall (018) (Fig. 4, Plate 3).

Unstratified finds (013) retrieved from the sondage included sherds of pottery of 17th to 19th century dates, a single sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery, 18th to 19th century glass and a single piece of animal bone (Appendix B).

A small part of a brick and tile structure (022) was recorded to the northeast of structure (020), but was of uncertain form. The part exposed comprised (022) comprised bricks and edged tiles set on end (Fig. 4, Plate 3). One brick measured 250mm x 110mm x 80mm.

Brick floor (016) was recorded to the north of wall (018). It was also partially overlain by the wall (Fig. 4, Plate 3) and was at least 1.24m by at least 0.93m in extent. One brick from it measured 220mm by 105mm. This brick floor in turn overlay mortar surface (010), which contained occasional brick and was at least 1.52m by at least 1m in extent (Fig. 4, Plate 3). A clay pipe bowl and four fragments of 19th century pottery were retrieved from the mortar surface (Appendix B).

Part of a mixed brick and stone structure (017) was located to the northwest of mortar floor (010), although the relationship between these was uncertain. Structure (017) comprised ironstone with some brick and was at least 0.59m by at least 0.63m in extent. Although initially interpreted as a possible fragment of a stone surface, the position of this structure indicates that it may be the remains of an addition stone wall footing. It may represent the scant remains of a further northeast-southwest aligned wall, parallel to walls (018) and (031), and also forming part of the same building represented by standing walls.

House footings

The earliest deposit recorded across the base of the house footings was soft light yellowish-brown clayey sand, representing the natural geology. Sealing this was layer (005), a 0.45m thick layer of mid brown sandy clay with moderately frequent ironstone fragments and flecks of coal. Layer (005) apparently formed a subsoil (Plate 6, Fig. 5).

The remains of a northeast-southwest aligned ironstone wall footing (002) were recorded at the southern edge of the excavated trenches (Figs. 3 and 4, Plates 6 and 7). The wall comprised rough, undressed ironstone fragments, in addition to a few re-used dressed limestone pieces and a re-used ironstone trough (Plates 9 and 10). It was at least 1.85m long, at least 0.45m wide and 0.40m deep and broadly aligned with (018), and could be a continuation. One of the re-used pieces of worked stone is a fragment of a door jamb and may be of 17th century date. The other is a chamfered plinth of uncertain date.

Wall (002) was contained within construction cut [007], which truncated subsoil layer (005). A 40mm thick layer of soft mid to dark brown sandy clay (008) recorded in the base of [007] probably represented construction trample. Wall (002) had been built on top of layer (008), and the remainder of the construction trench was filled with a soft mid brown sandy clay (006).

Subsoil layer (005) was absent across the western corner of the plot, and instead natural (015) was overlain here by (009), a 0.81m thick layer of soft to loose mid brown sandy clay containing frequent charcoal, ceramic building material fragments and small pebbles (Figs. 3 and 5, Plate 8). Deposit (009) was apparently deliberate backfill, possibly associated with the demolition of former buildings and/or construction of the existing buildings on the site.

Topsoil comprising a 0.33m thick layer of soft dark greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal, small stones and flecks of ceramic building material (001) was the latest identified deposit recorded in the house footings.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring during groundworks on the site revealed remnants of foundations for a former building, including some standing walls.

Building remains near the eastern edge of the site included ironstone wall footings and brick and mortar floor surfaces. Although some of the recorded walls were found to overlie floor layers, these may represent a single phase of building, with walls having been built directly over floor layers. A mortar floor (010) dated to the late 19th century or later, pre-dated a brick surface (016) and one of up to three parallel northeast-southwest aligned ironstone walls (018). The second of these ironstone walls (031) contained a fragment of 18th to 19th century brick, and a third possible parallel wall (017) also included brick.

The of finds retrieved from the parking area were mostly of later post-medieval in date comprising a small quantity of 17th to 19th century artefacts and a single sherd of unstratified 12th to 13th century pottery retrieved as essentially unstratified material.

A stone wall footing (002) recorded in the foundation trenches for the new dwelling was not well dated, but may a continuation of 18th to 19th century or later wall (031). Stone wall (002) included some re-used dressed limestone pieces which are likely to derive from an earlier building in the vicinity. The two fragments are both of Lincolnshire limestone, a material usually used for detailing work in the Rothwell area (Cope Faulkner, Appendix II). The bulk of building work used the more commonly available local ironstone. Stone 1, a chamfered plinth, is probably the earliest of the two pieces and a possible source may be the medieval priory which was located to the north of the site. The other stone is a fragment of a door jamb, possibly from a 17th century building.

The recorded building remains are probably of late post-medieval date, possibly all dating to the late 19th century.

A plan of the town, dated 1819, shows a row of buildings lining the north side of an access road which may well be the forerunner of Droué Court (Figs 8 and 9). These buildings also seem to be shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Figs 7 and 8). Both maps depict structures to the south of the row of buildings, on the opposite side of the road.

It is likely that the building remains recorded during the investigation are part of the row of structures shown on the north side of the road. However, due to a lack of surviving buildings or other common reference points to create an accurate overlay of the 19th century and modern maps it was not possible to determine this with any degree of certainty. The road layout has altered considerably and it is possible that the structures shown to the south are those recorded during the investigation.

Significant disturbance was recorded in the western part of the site, and this appears likely to be the result of truncation and disturbance associated with the erection of the existing 20th century buildings. This may also explain why only one stone wall fragment was identified in the new house footings trenches, despite buildings shown in the 1886 map appearing to extend across this area. It seems likely that any further remains may have been truncated. Alternatively, other parts of this building may have been of different construction and so left no archaeological trace.

Aside from naturally-formed deposits, no features or deposits likely to pre-date the late post-medieval period were identified during the investigations. A single sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery attests to earlier activity in the vicinity, but unsurprising given the location of the site near the historic centre of the settlement.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Buzz Architects Ltd. for their support in ensuring that the project was brought to successful conclusion.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS online Geology of Britain Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: ROWL14

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: KET/2012/0192

FIELD OFFICERS: T Lane, D Trimble and R Trimble

NGR: SP 81345 81159

CIVIL PARISH: Rothwell

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 8th September 2014 and 27th October 2015

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Monitoring and Recording

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Buzz Architects Ltd.

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: TBC

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Context Records | 30 |
| Section Drawings | 2 |
| Black and White photographs | 8 |
| Digital Photographs | 43 |
| Set of Site Notes | 1 |

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: Standing wall fragments at east of site looking northeast, Scale 1m



Plate 2: Standing wall fragments at east of site looking east, Scale 1m



Plate 3: Features including wall footings and surfaces in parking area, looking northeast, Scale 1m



Plate 4: Wall 031 at southeast edge of parking area, looking northeast, Scale 1m



Plate 5: Excavation of footings for new dwelling, looking southwest towards Whiteman Lane



*Plate 6: Wall 002 in footings trench,
looking northeast, Section 2, Scale
1m*



Plate 7: Wall 002 in footings trench including dressed limestone, looking northeast, Scale 1m



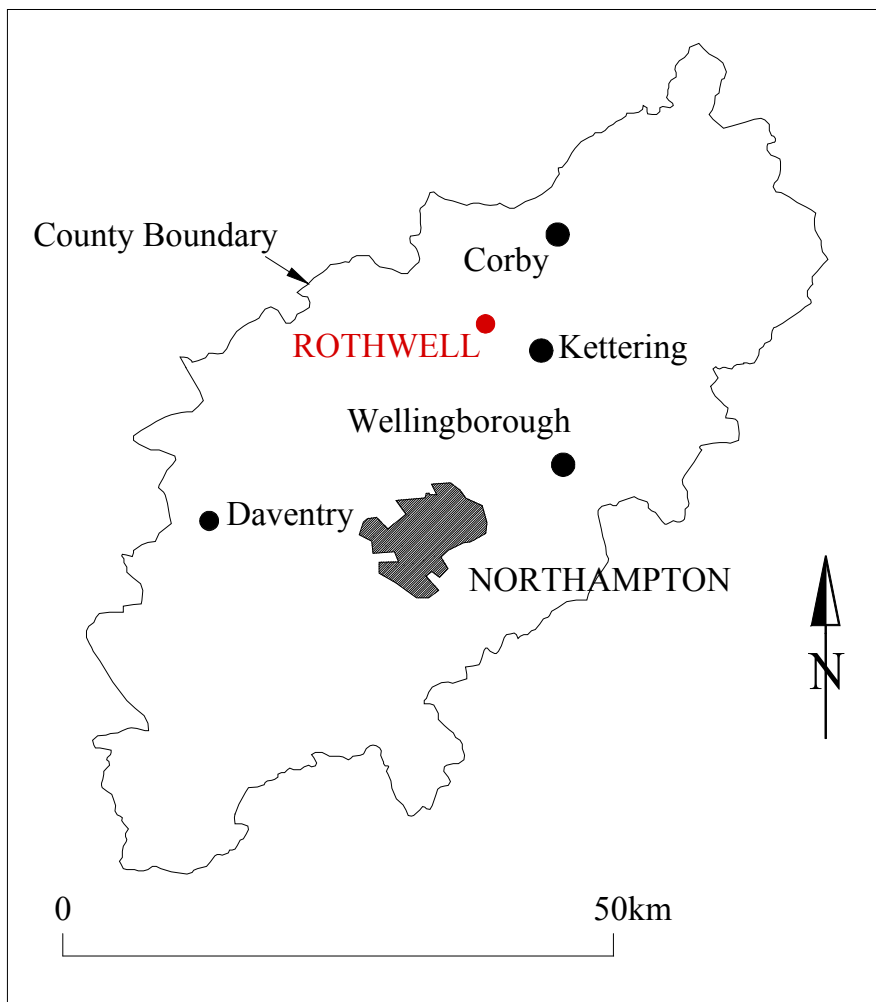
Plate 8: Representative Section 1, looking northwest Scale 1m



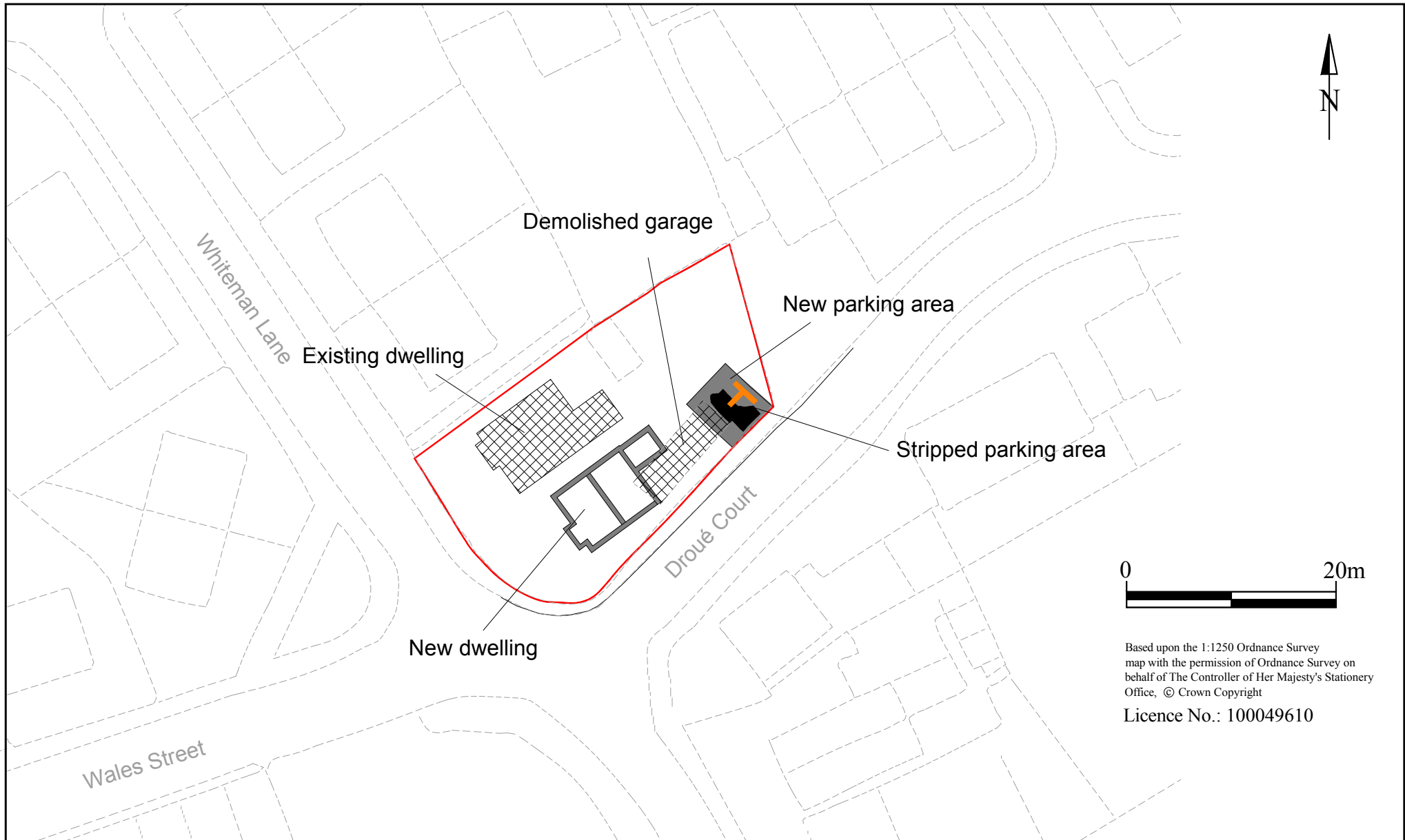
Plate 9: Dressed limestone retrieved from wall (002)



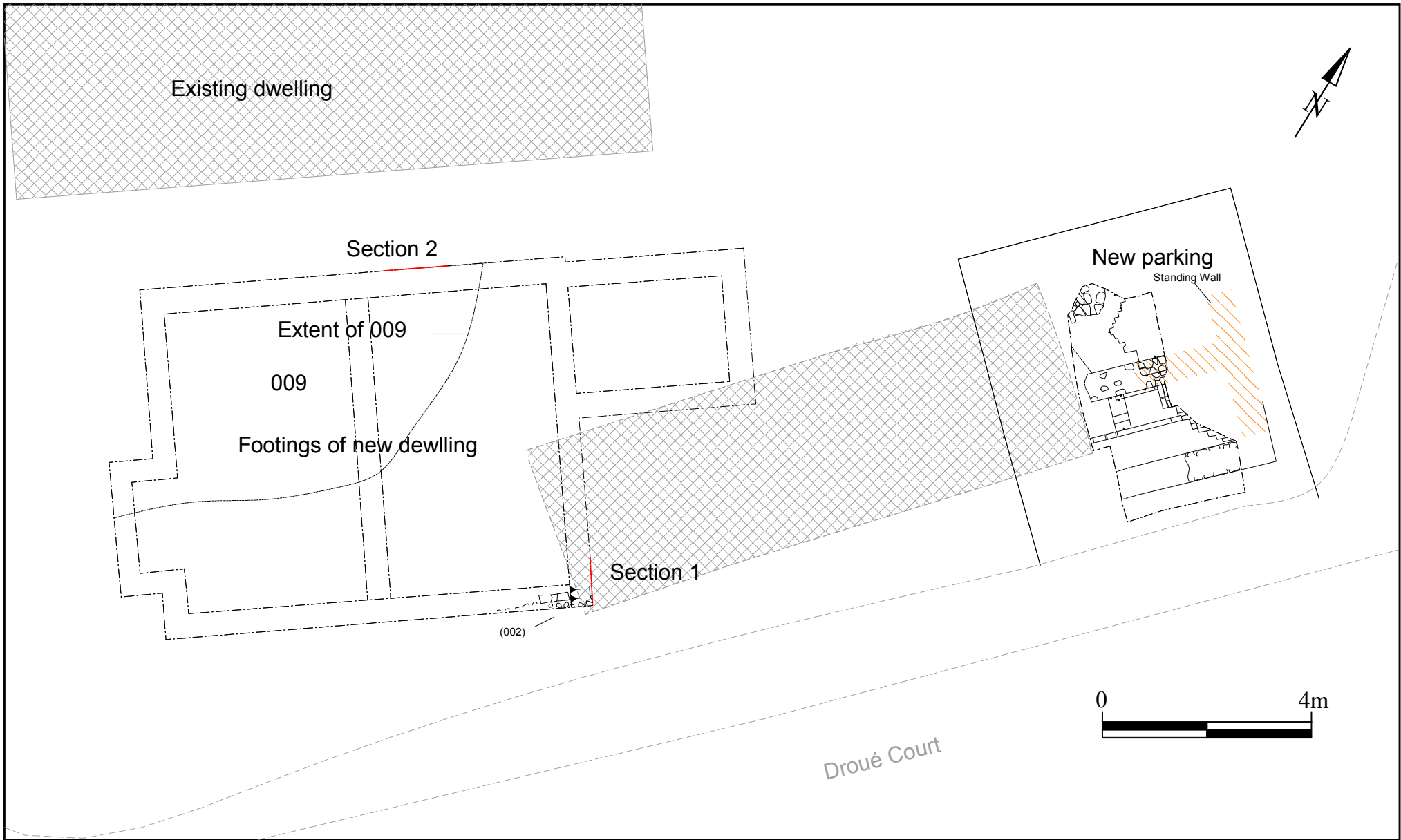
Plate 10: Ironstone trough or basin (004), re-used within wall (002), Scale 1m

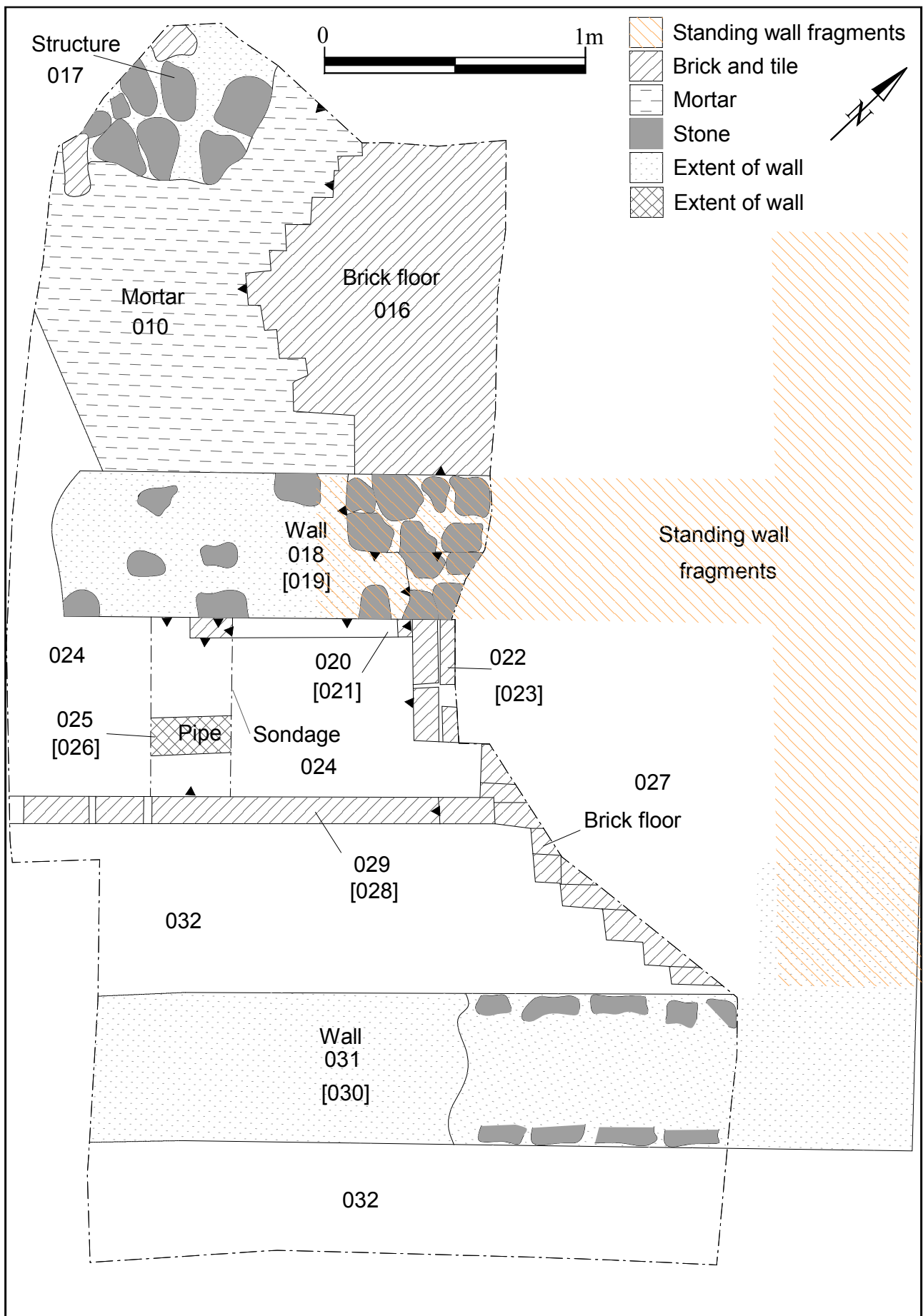


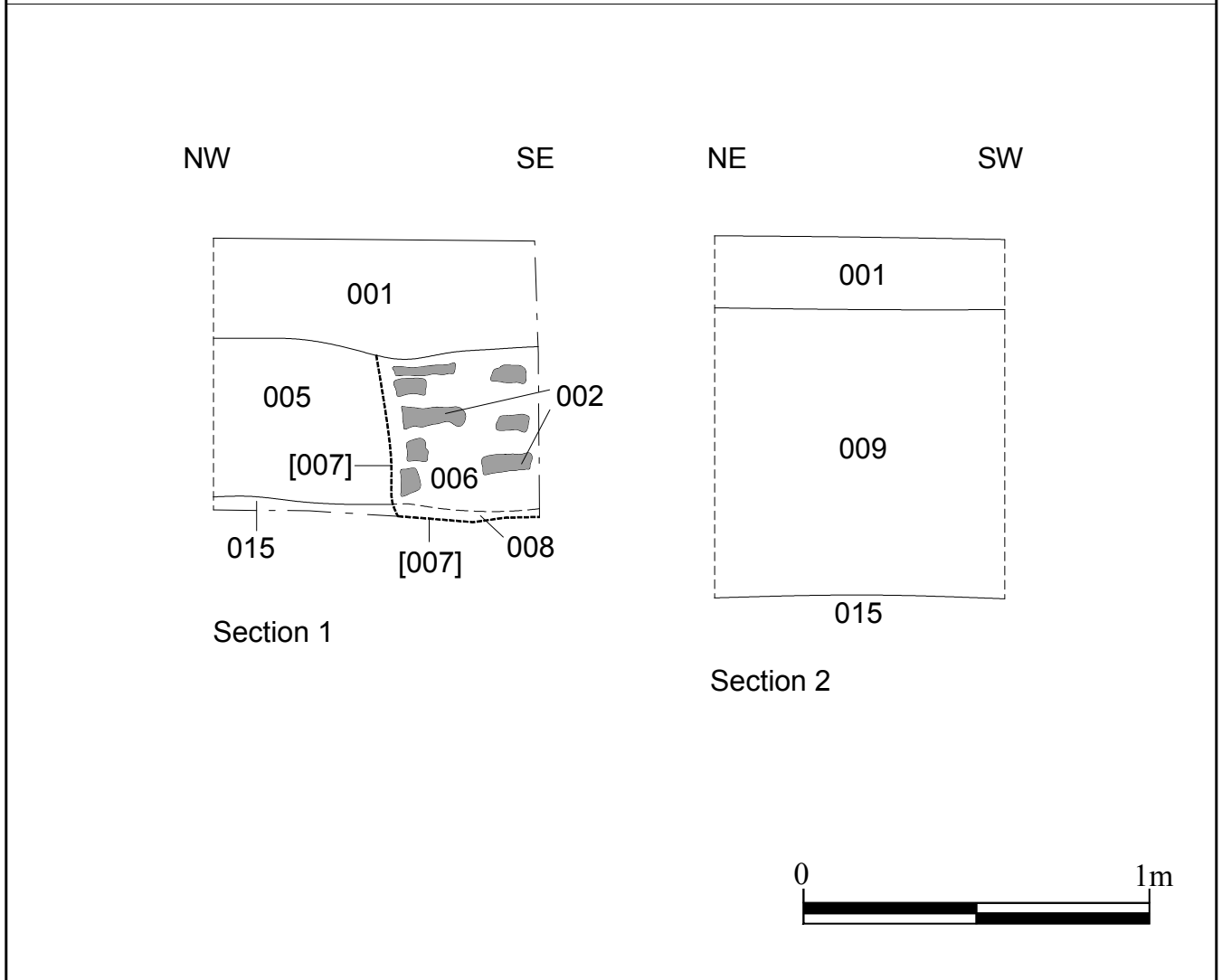
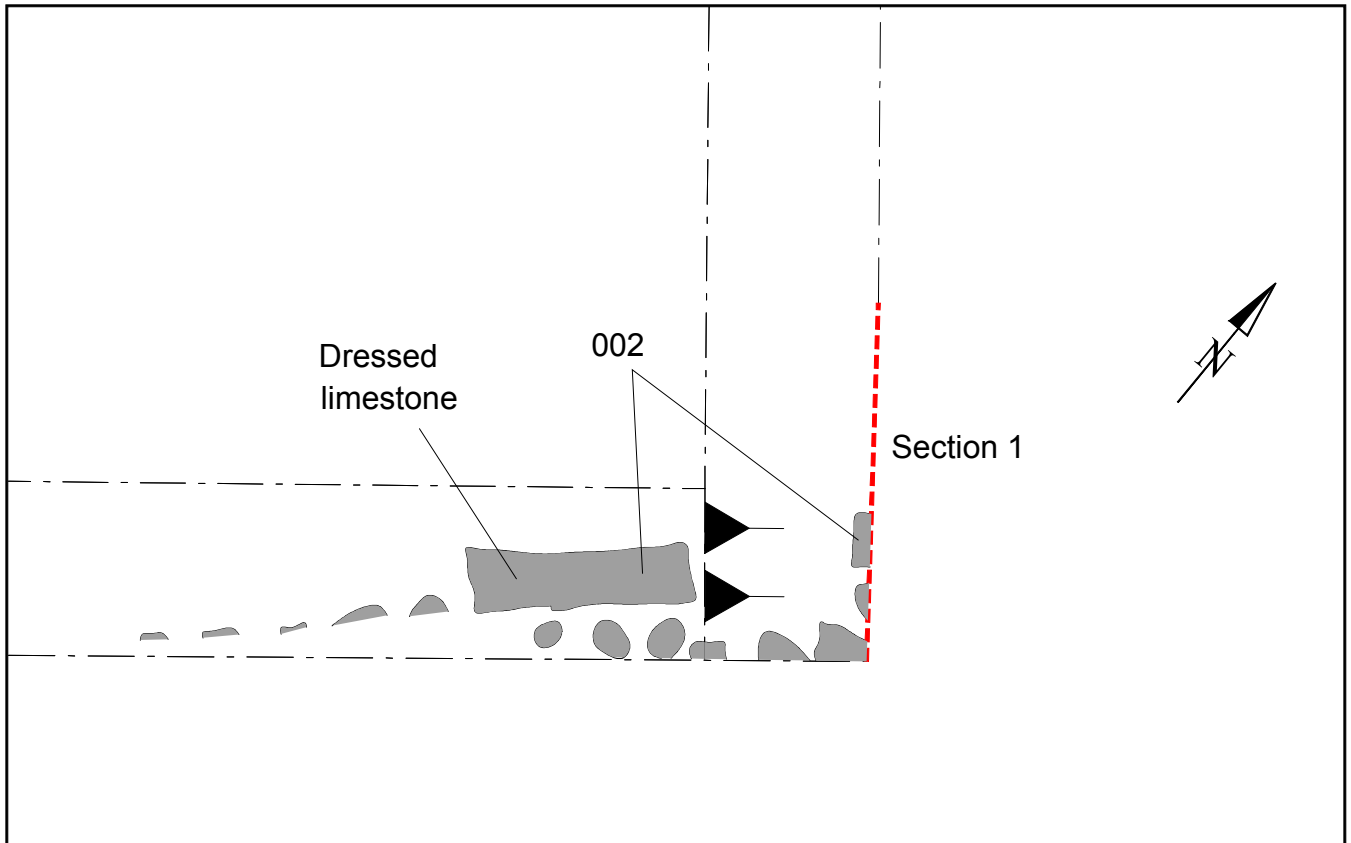
Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 Street View map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright
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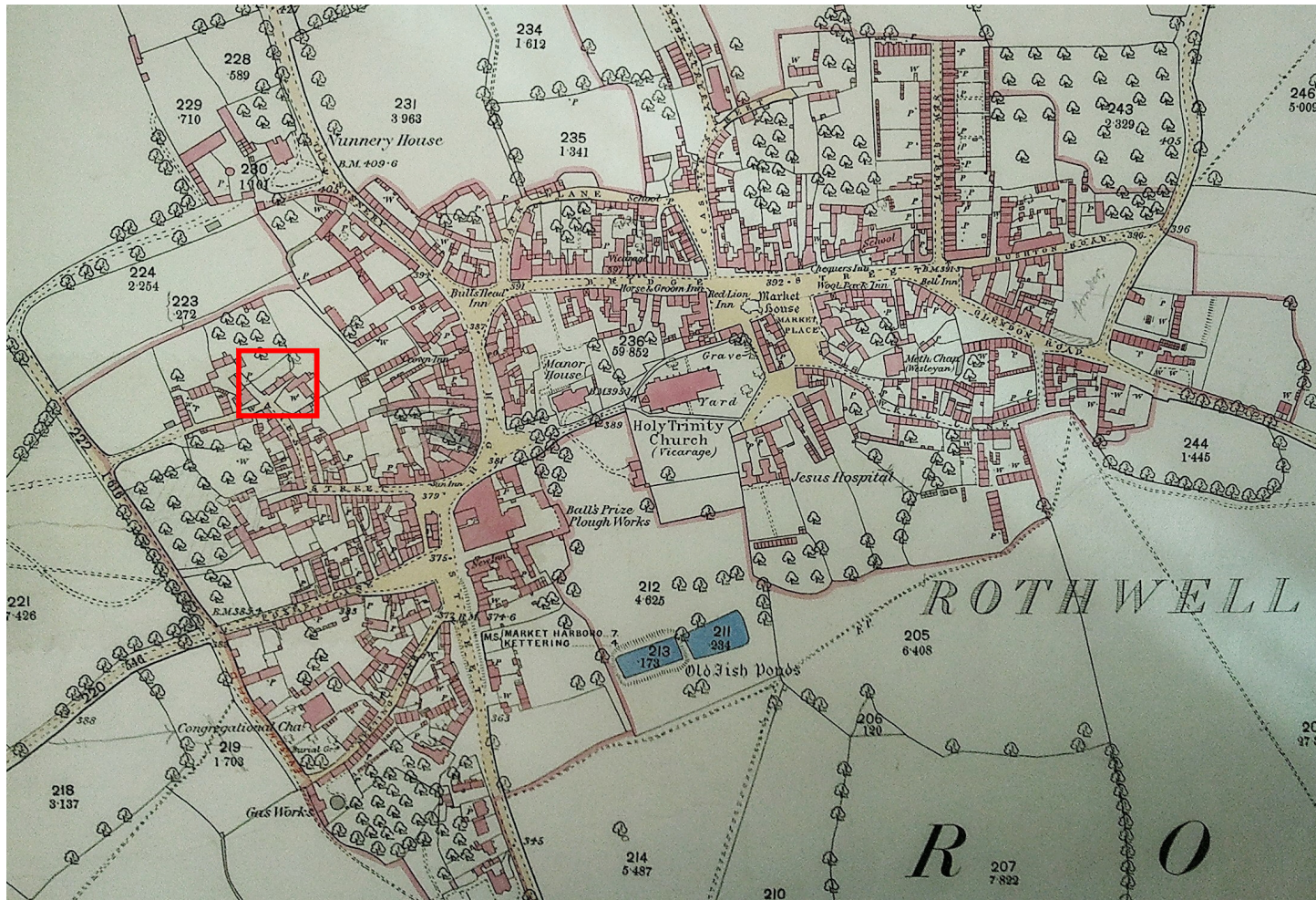
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Witham Archaeology Detailed plan of wall 002 and Sections 1 and 2 Scale 1:20 Fig. 5



Area of Figure 7





Probable location of buildings recorded during investigation



Area of Figure 9



APPENDIX A - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Area</i> | <i>Interpretation</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|----------------|----------------|---|--|
| 001 | House footings | Topsoil | Soft dark greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal, small stones and flecks of ceramic building material, 0.33m thick |
| 002 | House footings | Stone wall footing of former building | Ironstone wall footings of rough, undressed stone, with a few re-used dressed limestone pieces. Northeast-southwest aligned, at least 1.85m long, at least 0.45m wide and 0.40m deep |
| 003 | House footings | Finds | Unstratified finds from house footings area |
| 004 | House footings | Finds | Number allocated to ironstone basin or trough re-used within wall 002. 0.64m long and 0.20-0.30m wide. |
| 005 | House footings | Subsoil | Soft mid brown sandy clay with moderately frequent ironstone fragments of c. 0.10m diameter and flecks of coal, 0.45m thick |
| 006 | House footings | Matrix surrounding stone of wall footing 002 | Soft mid brown sandy clay, 0.45m thick |
| 007 | House footings | Presumed construction cut containing wall 002 | Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, at least 1.85m long and 0.45m wide and 0.49m deep with steep to near-vertical sides where seen and a flat base |
| 008 | House footings | Construction trample under wall 002, in base of cut [007] | Soft mid to dark brown sandy clay, 40mm thick |
| 009 | House footings | Deposit, apparently deliberate backfill. Possibly associated with demolition of former buildings and/or construction of existing building | Soft to loose mid brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal and ceramic building material fragments and moderately frequent small stone pebbles, 0.81m thick |
| 010 | Parking area | Mortar surface underlying brick floor 016 | Mortar floor with occasional brick and including clay pipe, at least 1.52m by at least 1m wide |
| 013 | Parking area | Finds from sondage | Finds from sondage between walls 029 and 018, including deposit 024 and pipe trench [026] |
| 014 | Parking area | Finds | Unstratified finds from parking area |
| 015 | House footings | Natural | Soft light yellowish-brown clayey sand |
| 016 | Parking area | Brick floor | Brick floor overlying mortar surface 010, overlain to south by stone wall 018. One brick measured 220mm by 105mm. Extent at least 1.24m by at least 0.93m |
| 017 | Parking area | Stone structure, possible wall fragment | Fragment of ironstone structure with some brick fragments, comprising rough fragments of stone. At least 0.59m by at least 0.63m in extent |
| 018 | Parking area | Stone wall of building | Stone wall footing, northeast-southwest aligned and at least 1.59m long and 0.54m wide, of coarse ironstone fragments with some mortar and some burnt stone with mortar underlying wall where it sits over brick floor 016. Continuous with standing wall remains as recorded on previous visit. |
| 019 | Parking area | Presumed construction cut for wall 018 | Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, at least 1.59m long and at least 0.54m wide |

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Area</i> | <i>Interpretation</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|----------------|--------------|--|---|
| 020 | Parking area | Possible wall footing | Single course of bricks aligned northeast-southwest along south side of stone wall 018. May form part of same wall. At least 0.81m long and at least 80mm wide |
| 021 | Parking area | Presumed cut for possible wall footing 020 | Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, at least 0.81m long and at least 80mm wide |
| 022 | Parking area | Brick structure, uncertain form | Four bricks and edged tiles on end, of uncertain form. At least 0.45m by at least 0.16m. One brick measured 250mm x 110mm x 80mm. |
| 023 | Parking area | Presumed cut containing 022 | Presumed cut containing brick structure 022. At least 0.45m by at least 0.16m. |
| 024 | Parking area | Deposit, possibly subsoil or drain backfill | Soft mid to dark brown sandy clay with moderately frequent ironstone fragments, at least 0.20, thick |
| 025 | Parking area | Glazed drain, probably foul and serving former buildings on site | Glazed ceramic pipe, 0.14m in diameter |
| 026 | Parking area | Presumed cut for ceramic pipe 025 | Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, at least 0.14m wide |
| 027 | Parking area | Brick floor | Brick floor, at least 0.86m by at least 0.92m and set over a thin layer of mortar. Possibly overlying pipe trench [026]. One brick measured 220mm x 100mm x 80mm. |
| 028 | Parking area | Presumed cut containing brick structure 029 | Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, at least 1.80m long and 0.10m wide. Presumed cut containing brick structure 029 |
| 029 | Parking area | Brick structure, possibly support for floor 027 | At least three courses of bricks forming single brick thick northeast-southwest aligned structure. |
| 030 | Parking area | Presumed construction cut for wall 031 | Northeast-southwest aligned linear feature, at least 2.37m long and 0.85m wide |
| 031 | Parking area | Stone wall footing of former building | Stone wall of rough ironstone blocks, at least 2.37m long and 0.58m wide. Adjoins previously recorded upstanding remains. |
| 032 | Parking area | Topsoil | Soft dark greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent small stones |

APPENDIX B – FINDS REPORT

ROTHWELL, WHITEMAN LANE (ROWL14)

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. Concordant codes with the County Ceramic Type Series for Northamptonshire (Blinkhorn, 1996), are also included in Table 1 below. A total of 16 sherds from 15 vessels, weighing 316 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the early medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery is in a fragmentary state, although none of the material is overly abraded.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

| Cxt | Cname | CTS code | Sub Fabric | Full Name | Form | Decor | Part | Description | Date | No S | NoV | W(g) |
|-----|--------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--|---------|-----------------|------------|------|-----|------|
| 009 | ENGS | F1000 | | English Stoneware | Straight Sided Jar | Fluted | BS | | 19th-E20th | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 010 | WHITE | F1000 | | Modern Whiteware | Small Plate/Saucer | Dark blue transfer print - floral design | Profile | | ML19th | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| 010 | PORC | F1000 | | Porcelain | Flat | | Base | | 19th | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 010 | SLIP | F1000 | | Slipware | Mixing Bowl | | Rim | | 19th | 1 | 1 | 105 |
| 013 | MEDLOC | F330 | OX/R/O X; oolite; Fe; | Medieval Local Fabrics | Jar | Scored wavy line | BS | Wheelmade | 12th-13th | 1 | 1 | 40 |
| 013 | STMO | F413 | | Staffordshire Mottled ware | Jar or Tea Pot | | BS | | 18th | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 013 | BL | F426 | Buff fabric | Blackware | Bowl | | BS | | M17th-18th | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 013 | LUST | F1000 | | Lustreware | Closed | | BS | Oxidised fabric | 19th | 1 | 1 | 15 |

| Cxt | Cname | CTS code | Sub Fabric | Full Name | Form | Decor | Part | Description | Date | No S | NoV | W(g) |
|--------------|-------|----------|------------|------------------|--------------------|---|--------|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 013 | WHITE | F1000 | | Modern Whiteware | Jug | | Handle | Moulded handle with multi angle shape | ML19th | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 013 | WHITE | F1000 | | Modern Whiteware | Plate or bowl | Black transfer print - military/martial scene | BS | Design depicts soldiers with fixed bayonets - commemorative? | ML19th | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 014 | SLIP | F416 | | Slipware | Press Moulded Dish | White slip trailed on brown | Rim | | L17th-18th | 1 | 1 | 40 |
| 014 | PEARL | F1000 | | Pearlware | Closed | | BS | | 19th | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 014 | PEARL | F1000 | | Pearlware | Flat Dish | Blue painted | BS | | 19th | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 014 | PEARL | F1000 | | Pearlware | Dish | Blue transfer print - Willow pattern | Base | | 19th | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| 014 | WHITE | F1000 | | Modern Whiteware | Hot water bottle? | | BS | | M19th-E20th | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 15 | 316 |

Provenance

Pottery was recovered layer (009), mortar floor (010) finds (013) and unstratified finds (014).

Range

The bulk of the pottery is of 19th century date, although in addition to a single fragment of medieval pottery, there are also two pieces of 17th to 18th century date. However, all of the earlier material is residual and/or redeposited, within later, 19th century contexts.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site. The bulk is of early modern date, with every productive context yielding material of this late type.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 469 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was viewed and weighed. The ceramic building material was then examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition**Results***Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

| Cxt | Cname | Full Name | Fabric | NoF | Weight | Comment | Date |
|-----|-------|-----------|----------------|-----|--------|--|-----------|
| 031 | BRK | Brick | Oxidised; fine | 1 | 469 | Handmade; mortar adhered; 100mm wide x 57mm deep | 18th-19th |

Provenance

The brick was recovered from wall footing (031).

Range

There is a single fragment from a later post medieval or early modern dated brick.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Alex Beeby with Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A single fragment of animal bone, weighing 91 grams was recovered from a single stratified context.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out and reference was made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and identified.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The fragment of bone was amongst unstratified finds from a sondage (013).

Condition

The condition of the remains is good, averaging at grades 3-4 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results*Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

| Cxt | Taxon | Element | Side | Number | W (g) | Comments |
|-----|--------|------------|------|--------|-------|-------------------------|
| 013 | Bovine | Metatarsal | | 1 | 91 | Juvenile; post medieval |

Summary

There is a single fragment of bovine metatarsal. The size and condition of the piece, suggest it is of post medieval or early modern date.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Four pieces of glass weighing a total of 259g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition. Several pieces exhibit iridescent decay, some of it quite pronounced.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

| Cxt | Description | NoF | W (g) | Date |
|-----|---|-----|-------|--|
| 003 | Olive green-brown bottle base, steep kick-up, 19 th century | 1 | 250 | 19 th century |
| | Very pale blue-green window glass, cut edge, moderate iridescence, 18 th -19 th century | 1 | 1 | |
| 013 | Colourless window glass, cut edge, heavy iridescence, 18 th -early 19 th century | 1 | 3 | 18 th -early 19 th century |
| | Green vessel glass base, possible tumbler, heavy iridescence, 18 th century | 1 | 5 | |

Provenance

Glass was recovered as unstratified material (003) and unstratified finds from a sondage (013).

Range

A mixture of vessel and window glass, all of it post-medieval, was recovered. There are a couple of fragments of window glass, both with cut edges, the base of a bottle and another base, perhaps from a tumbler.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential. It provides some indicates of dating and also functional indications, including the likely presence of post-medieval buildings and also use of glass containers and drinking vessels.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

Results*Table 5, Clay Pipes*

| Context no. | Bore diameter /64" | | | | | NoF | W(g) | Comments | Date |
|-------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|------|---|-------------------------------|
| | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| 010 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 11 | Near-complete bowl, prominent protrusions, cartouches either side of stem, 1 side including letters '...ON'. Oval stem. | Late 19 th century |

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from a mortar floor (010). It is a characteristic Northampton product (see below).

Range

The greater part of a pipe bowl was recovered. It is decorated with numerous protrusions, has partial cartouches on the stem, these being incuse, having pointed ends, and one containing the letters '...ON', and an oval stem. All these features identify this pipe as a product of A. Roberts, a Northampton maker active from c. 1885-1920. The letters in the cartouche are the end of the place-name 'Northampton', which lies about 20km to the south of Rothwell. The other cartouche would have contained the maker's name. This particular pipe is an example of Moore's number 47 (Moore 1980, 12-14).

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 21g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in moderate-good condition, though corroded and showing laminar cracking.

Results*Table 7 Other Materials*

| Cxt | Material | Description | NoF | W (g) | Date |
|-----|----------|---------------------------------|-----|-------|------|
| 002 | Iron | Nail/spike, rectangular section | 1 | 21 | |

Provenance

The other find was recovered from a wall (002).

Range

A nail or spike was recovered. This has a rectangular smithed section.

Potential

The nail/spike is of limited potential.

WORKED STONE

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Two fragments of worked stone were recovered from the foundations of wall (002). Both items are made from Lincolnshire Limestone, which is generally used for detailing work in the vicinity of Rothwell, where the local ironstone is more commonly used.

Both items cannot be dated securely but Stone 2 is possibly of 16th - 17th century date, though more detailed comparison may elucidate a tighter date range. The origins of the pieces cannot easily be ascertained either. A known priory to the north of the site could have been the source of Stone 1, though is a less likely candidate for the second.

Table 8 Worked Stone

| Stone No | Dimensions (mm) | Comments | Date |
|----------|-----------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | 280 x 200 x 110 | Chamfered plinth | Undiagnostic |
| 2 | 230 x 200 x 145 | Door jamb, comprising partial engaged column surround almost bordering on a pilaster | ?17 th century |

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

| Cxt | Date | Comments |
|-----|--|------------------------------|
| 002 | Undatable | |
| 003 | 19 th century | Based on glass; unstratified |
| 009 | 19 th to early 20 th | |
| 010 | c. 1885-1920 | Date on clay pipe |
| 013 | Mid to late 19 th | |
| 014 | Mid 19 th to early 20 th | |
| 031 | 18 th to 19 th | Based on CBM |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| ACBMG | Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group |
| BS | Body sherd |
| CBM | Ceramic Building Material |
| CXT | Context |
| NoF | Number of Fragments |
| NoS | Number of sherds |
| NoV | Number of vessels |
| W (g) | Weight (grams) |

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX C – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: withamar1-265028

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Archaeological monitoring and recording at 2 Whiteman Lane, Rothwell, Northamptonshire |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on land at 2 Whiteman Lane, Rothwell, Northamptonshire. to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission granted by Kettering Borough Council for the construction of a new dwelling and associated parking. The groundworks associated with the construction of the dwellings were subject to archaeological monitoring. The groundworks revealed building remains including ironstone wall footings and standing walls, and brick and mortar floor surfaces. At least some of these floors and walls were of late 19th century date, and the majority of artefacts retrieved from the site were of 17th to 19th century date. The building remains may represent buildings depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, but at least some appear to post-date buildings shown on an 1819 parish plan. |
| Project dates | Start: 08-09-2014 End: 27-10-2015 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | ROWL 14 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | KET/2012/0192 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | ENN108464 - Related HER No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | WALL Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | NORTHAMPTONSHIRE KETTERING ROTHWELL 2 Whiteman Lane |
| Postcode | NN14 6JU |
| Study area | 600 Square metres |

Site coordinates SP 81345 81159 52.421984402586 -0.803668214546 52 25 19 N 000 48 13 W Point

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Witham Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Russell Trimble |
| Project director/manager | Dale Trimble |
| Project supervisor | Dale Trimble |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | No facility currently available |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | No facility currently available |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | No repository currently available |
| Paper Contents | "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Land at 2 Whiteman Lane, Rothwell, Northamptonshire. Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Mellor, V. |
| Other bibliographic details | 161 |
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Witham Archaeology
2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
NG34 9DT

Tel/Fax: (01529) 300890
Email: info@withamarchaeology.co.uk

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