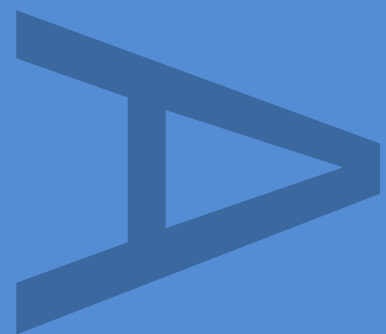


PHASE 2, LAND AT WHITE  
LODGE FARM,  
HIGHAM ROAD, BURTON  
LATIMER,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION

WLFO13

December 2013





DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

PHASE 2, LAND AT WHITE LODGE FARM,  
HIGHAM ROAD, BURTON LATIMER,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
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**Phase 2, Land at White Lodge Farm, Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire:  
An Archaeological Evaluation**

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**Local Planning Authority:** Borough of Kettering

**Central National Grid Reference:** SP 90533 74283  
**Site Code:** WLFO13

**Written and researched by:** Steve Jones, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd,

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**December 2013**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation on land at White Lodge Farm, Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire by Pre-Construct Archaeology. The work was commissioned by the client Grace Homes as part of a planning application (KET/2012/0170) and trial trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the 28<sup>th</sup> October 2013.*

*Two 20 x 1.8m, two 15 x 1.8, and two 10 x 1.8m trenches were machine excavated. A single archaeological feature, a pit, approximately 1m in diameter and 0.37m deep was discovered in a trench located in the western area of investigation. The pit contained three conjoining sherds of pottery dating to the Romano British period. Two residual worked pieces of flint were also recovered from the pit dating to the Mesolithic/early Neolithic period. No further archaeological features were exposed. Within the central and eastern portion of the evaluation area, trenching revealed considerably disturbance due to open cast quarrying.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Grace Homes, the client, to undertake as part of a planning application (KET/2012/0170) an archaeological evaluation on land at White Lodge Farm, Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The development site is located to the south east of Burton Latimer. The proposed development lies within grounds of a derelict chicken farm (Figure 1). The north and eastern boundaries of the site are flanked by open agricultural fields. To the West is a new housing estate and to the south are domestic residential dwellings, fronting Higham Road. The site is centred at NGR SP 90533 74283.
- 1.3 Discussions were held with the Assistant Archaeological Advisor, Northamptonshire County Council, Liz Mordue, regarding the appropriate archaeological intervention. This was determined to be archaeological evaluation (brief dated 18/2/13).
- 1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- A Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA October 2013)
  - Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990);
  - The Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations and Excavations (2008).
- 1.6 Two 20 x 1.8m; two 15 x 1.8 and two 10 x 1.8m trenches were machine excavated. A single archaeological feature, a pit, approximately 1m in diameter and 0.37m deep was discovered. It contained three conjoining sherds of pottery which date to the Romano-British period. The pit also contained two residual worked pieces of flint of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date. No further archaeological features were exposed. Within the central and eastern portion of the evaluation area, trenching revealed extensive open cast quarrying.
- 1.7 Site records were compiled using the unique site code WLFO13

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is characterised by the bedrock of Blisworth Limestone Formation and its interface in the northwest of the site with the Rutland Formation - Mudstone Formation. Both formed in the Jurassic periods.

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 The subject site is located c.0.32km to the southeast of the rural town of Burton Latimer to the north of Higham road c.0.32km from its junction with the A6.

2.2.2 The site slopes north-westwards towards the adjacent new housing estate and Burton Latimer and contains derelict farm buildings and areas of open ground that are currently over grown and neglected. A spot height on the centre of the site is recorded at 76m AOD.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) show that the application site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential.

3.2 A 2nd – 4th Century Roman settlement has recently been excavated to the immediate west of the site in advance of the new housing development. A number of inhumation burials were also encountered on this site.

3.3 Within 500m of the site a Mesolithic Flints (Monument record (MR) 347428) find spot has been recorded. Bronze Age Collard Urns (MR 347428) have been discovered as well as an Iron Age currency bar hoard (MR 347428).

3.4 The Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) records indicate that part of east portion of the site has been used by opencast excavation (Figure 2). However, it is not known when this took place.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Fieldwork**

4.1.1 The Evaluation was undertaken on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2013. The work was undertaken in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2008a); PCA is an IfA Registered Organisation. The PCA WSI (2013), approved by Liz Mordue, should be consulted for full details of the methodologies that were to be employed regarding archaeological recording, sampling, etc.

4.1.2 Two 20 x 1.8m; two 15 x 1.8 and two 10 x 1.8m trenches were excavated within the proposed development area; these were laid out following the trench location plan illustrated in Figure 2. The ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 3 ton 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Modern surfaces and underlying modern deposits were removed in spits to a depth where the first potential archaeological horizon or features could be observed and recorded.

4.1.3 OD heights and trench locations were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit. Field excavation and recording techniques are described in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) (Taylor and Brown 2009) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The exposed sections and surfaces were cleaned by hand to define the archaeological features, structures and deposits, these were described on pro-forma recording sheets and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and 1:20 showing the sequence of deposits and features in each trench. Bulk modern finds mainly consisting of brick were encountered during the excavation. These were recorded on context sheets from the deposit/layer from which they were recovered, then discarded. Trenches and excavated spoil were scanned with a metal detector during and after machining. Monochrome, colour and digital photos were taken of trenches, in addition to general site/ working shots.

### **4.2 Post Excavation**

4.2.1 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 7 archaeological contexts were defined within the 6 trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix B). A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described in Section 5.

4.2.2 The artefactual material from the evaluation comprised a small assemblage of pottery and worked flint. Specialist examination of the pottery, flint and environmental samples was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into Section 5, with a report on the pottery and flint in section 6 and 7. The organic artefactual material is represented by a single environment sample with a report in section 8. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.



- 4.2.3 The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown, 2007) will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker, UKIC, 1990) and a more recent IfA publication (IfA 2008b).

## 5 RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

*During the evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example [4]. The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods.*

### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits (Figure 3)

5.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered during the evaluation were a sequence of tapering sands, gravels and clay (5). These deposits predate human occupation of the site or human modification of the surrounding landscape and are referred to here as being of 'natural' origin. This deposit of compact yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent gravels and occasional sand lenses was recorded in the trenches 1-4. This deposit represents the top of the superficial deposits as described by the British Geological Survey for the area. The top of the natural was encountered at c. 72.47m AOD.

### 5.2 Phase 2: Roman (Figure 2 & 3)

5.2.1 A circular pit (3) [4] was revealed in Trench 3. This was c.1m in diameter and c.0.37m deep containing friable reddish sandy clay with inclusions of small, frequent, limestone fragments and rare charcoal pieces. A 40L environmental sample was taken which revealed few plant micro fossils, suggesting the pit is remote from domestic or agricultural activity. The pit also contained a number of snail species suggesting the pit was open for a period of time allowing damp leaf litter to accumulate. Three conjoining sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill; these date to the late Iron Age or after the Roman conquest in the 1st century AD (Romano-British). Two residual flint blades were also discovered in the pit, they are broadly dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period.

### 5.3 Phase 3: Modern (Figure 3)

5.3.1 Trenches 1-4 revealed a layer of subsoil (2) overlying the natural deposits. This consisted of friable orangey brown sandy clay with an average depth of 0.25m. This was in turn sealed by a layer of topsoil (1) c.0.3m deep.

5.3.2 To the east of the area in Trenches 5 and 6 directly below the topsoil a mixed deposit of disturbed sandy clay (6)/(7) containing frequent limestone fragments. This appears to relate to the back filling of the open cast quarrying know to have taken place on the site (figure 2). It is not known when the quarrying took place however, our evaluation trenches show it's far more extensive than the records indicate.

## 6 POTTERY

By I.M. Rowlandson

- 6.1 The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) and concorded with the Northamptonshire Roman pottery fabrics scheme (Aird and MacRobert nd).. Additional codes have been introduced following City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit form codes when suitable codes were not evident (Darling and Precious forthcoming). The archive record (see below) provides a full record of the pottery and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format.
- 6.2 The ceramics presented for assessment totalled three conjoining sherds, weighing 16g, from context 3. The sherds are from a single handmade shell gritted vessel with fossil shell, quartz and rare burnt out organic (?grass) inclusions. The sherd best fits into the B7 local fabric lass and probably dates to the late Iron Age or after the Roman conquest in the 1st century AD (Aird and MacRobert nd).. Little more can be speculated on the basis of these sherds alone.

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
3	IASH	-	HM	1	BS; IRREGULAR FIRING; NORTHANTS B7; MODERATE MEDIUM SHELL; MODERATE MEDIUM QU; RARE VEG VOIDS	3	16	0	0

### 6.3 Bibliography

Aird, P, and MacRobert, E, nd *The Roman pottery from Ashton, Northants*, unpublished typescript

Darling, M.J., 2004, Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* **11**, 67-74.

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., *forthcoming*, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. **6**, Oxbow Books, Oxford

## 7 LITHICS

by Barry Bishop

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of two struck flints and a 'starch fractured' flint. The starch fractured flint is natural and will not be considered further. This report describes the two struck flints and assesses their archaeological significance. Both pieces were recovered from the fill of a pit that also produced Late Iron Age / Romano-British pottery and can be regarded as residually deposited. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

### 7.2 Description

7.2.1 *Context [03]* - Heavily recorticated, abraded and chipped blade-like flake, recent breaks showing it to be made of a fine-grained translucent black flint. Its striking platform is missing but it has a diffuse bulb of percussion and a feathered distal termination. Its dorsal surface consists of two narrow and parallel flake scars, both emanating from the same direction as the flake was struck, and a small patch of worn but still rough cortex near its distal end. It measures 25mm long by 18mm wide and is a maximum of 4mm thick.

6.2.2 *Context [03]* - Small medial flint flake fragment, possibly originally a blade. It is heavily recorticated and the colour of the flint cannot be determined although it is otherwise in a good condition. It has parallel sides but is missing its striking platform, bulb of percussion and distal termination. The left hand side of the dorsal surface consists of worn but rough cortex with the right side comprising two narrow flake scars, both struck from the direction of the bulbar end. It measures 6mm long by 9mm wide and is 2mm thick.

### 6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 Although the condition of the two pieces varies, with the blade-like flake having experienced considerably more post-depositional damage, both belong to a similar, blade-based, technological tradition that can be broadly dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Both also have remnants of a similar rough but weathered cortex and the blade-like flake is made from a good quality black flint, although the type of flint used for the possible blade fragment is masked by recortication. Although it is possible that the flint for both was brought from sources close to the parent chalk, it is perhaps most likely that it was obtained from glacial till sources, which are commonly present in the vicinity.

### 6.4 Significance and Recommendations

6.4.1 The struck flint indicates prehistoric activity at the site that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period, perhaps being at least broadly contemporary with the evidence for land clearance recorded from Latimer Park (Fountains Archaeology 2000), although the assemblage is too small to indicate the precise chronology or nature of the activity. It does

contribute to a wider appreciation of prehistoric landscape use in the area, and provides further evidence for prehistoric activity within the East Midlands clay lands, an area believed until relatively recently to have been largely avoided during much of the prehistoric period (Clay 2002; 2006; Myers 2006).

- 6.4.2 Due to the size of the assemblage no further analytical work is warranted. As it has some potential in contributing to a wider appreciation of landscape use in the area it should be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

## 6.5 Bibliography

- Clay, P. 2002 *The Prehistory of the East Midlands Claylands: aspects of settlement and land use from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age in central England*. Leicester Archaeology Monographs **9**.
- Clay, P. 2006 The Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age. In: N.J. Cooper, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda*, 69-88. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**.
- Foundations Archaeology 2000 *Latimer Park, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire*: Foundations Archaeology Unpublished Report.
- Myers, A.M. 2006 The Mesolithic. In: N.J. Cooper, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda*, 51-68. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**.
- Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. *Lithics* **1**, 16-20.

## 8 PLANT MICROFOSSILS

By Val Fryer

### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Excavations to the south of Burton Latimer, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), recorded a limited number of features including a pit (feature [8]), which contained late Iron Age/Roman-British pottery and prehistoric flints. A sample for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the pit fill.

8.1.2 The sample was floated by PCA and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

### 8.2 Results

8.2.1 Plant macrofossils are extremely scarce, comprising one possible wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and small fragments of charcoal. The flot is largely composed of small mineralised soil concretions and mollusc shells, although it is unclear whether the latter are contemporary with the pit, or later contaminants. Most shells are well preserved, with some retaining both surface coloration and structuring. Although three of Evans (1972) ecological groups of terrestrial species are represented, woodland/shade loving taxa occur most frequently, with shells of *Carychium* sp. (probably *C. tridentatum*) being particularly common. These would appear to indicate that at some stage the pit, or most probably the area surrounding it, contained an accumulation of damp leaf litter.

### 8.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

8.3.1 In summary, plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, probably indicating that the pit was situated well away from any focus of either domestic or agricultural activity. The few remains which are recorded are probably derived from a very low density of scattered or wind-dispersed detritus. The contemporaneity of the mollusc assemblage is uncertain, but it would appear to be indicative of accumulated damp leaf litter.

8.3.2 On the basis of this assemblage, it is difficult to make recommendations for further sampling, should future interventions take place within the immediate area. However, as plant macrofossils are present (albeit at a very low density), it is suggested that if further excavations are planned, additional samples of approximately 40 litres in volume, should be taken from all well-sealed and dated features.

## 8.4 References

Kerney, M.P. and Collins Cameron, R.A.D., 1979 *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe*.

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

## 8.5 Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    cf = compare    LIA/ER = Late Iron Age/Early Roman

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Pit</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>?LIA/ER</b>
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	xcf
Charcoal <2mm	x
Charcoal >2mm	x
<b>Molluscs</b>	
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>	
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	xx
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	x
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	x
Zonitidae indet.	x
<b>Open contry species</b>	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x
<i>V. excentrica</i>	x
<b>Catholic species</b>	
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>	x
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	x
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 9 CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH AIMS

### 9.1 Conclusions

- 9.1.1 The archaeological evaluation recorded the natural sand and gravel horizon in trenches 1 – 4. A pit truncated the natural horizon within Trench 3. A small quantity of Romano- British pottery was retrieved from this pit. The environmental data suggests it is not associated with any domestic or agricultural activity. Two Mesolithic to early Neolithic flint blade type fragments were also found within the Trench 3 pit, whilst this material was clearly residual in nature, its presence does suggest activity of this date may have occurred within the vicinity.
- 9.1.2 The natural horizon in Trenches 1- 4 was overlain by subsoil which in turn is sealed by the topsoil.
- 9.1.3 The remaining deposit comprises of quarry backfill encountered within trenches 5 and 6. This deposit relates to the known opencast quarrying activity on the site, the date of this quarrying activity is relatively modern. Its presence in trenches 5 and 6 suggest the quarry is far more extensive than records indicate.

### 9.2 Original Research Aims

- *To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.*

The archaeological evaluation demonstrated the presence of Romano British activity, with residual prehistoric worked flint also encountered. This is suggestive of activity from both periods taking place within the vicinity of this site.

- *Recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.*

Three conjoining sherds of pottery recovered will add to the knowledge of pottery types within the region

- *To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.*

The archaeological evaluation found little evidence suggesting that the site exhibits any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential.

- *To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape.*

There is not enough archaeology present in the evaluation to be able to view it in the context of wider historic landscape. The absence of late Roman activity is of note given the proximity of the late Roman settlement within the adjacent field to the west. The absence also of medieval features, deposits and finds suggests that the area was either not used during this period or the deposits of this date had been removed during later site use.



- *To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric to Saxon remains that may be associated with earlier settlement in the area.*

The presence of prehistoric material in the form of two blade type flints is significant. Although the abraded nature of the flints indicates they are not indicative with settlement immediately within the site. Their presence suggests possible prehistoric activity within the wider environs.

A single Romano-British pit was discovered and relates to the wider settlement pattern; however it is possible that other pits of a similar date may exist on the site within the unquarried areas not evaluated.

- *To confirm the presence or absence of any Roman remains that may be associated with recently discovered settlement to the west of the site.*

No evidence of activity relating to the recently discovered 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman settlement was recorded.

- *To confirm the presence or absence of medieval and post-medieval activity relating to the wider settlement of Buton Latimer.*

No evidence of Medieval and post-medieval activity was recorded on site.

## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

### Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Steve Bateman of Grace Homes for commissioning the archaeological evaluation herein described. The role of Liz Mordue as Assistant Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council, is acknowledged.

### PCA Credits

*Project Manager: Kevin Trott*

*Fieldwork: Steve Jones(Site Supervisor)*

*Report: Steve Jones & Kathryn Brook*

*Illustrations: Jennifer Simonson*

### Other Credits

*Pottery: Ian Rowlandson*

*Lithics: Barry Bishop*

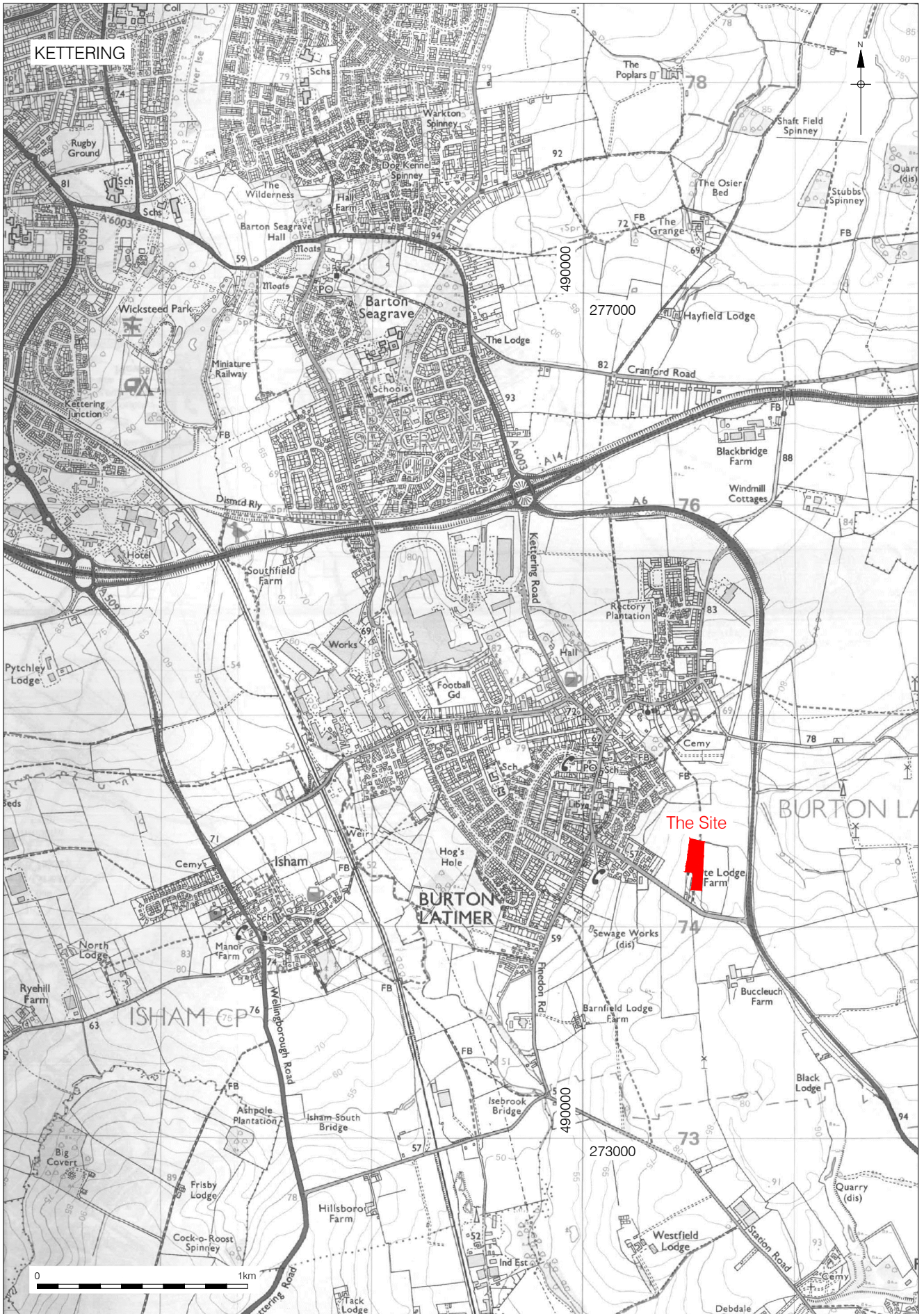
*Environmental: Val Fryer*

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Knight, D, Vyner, B & Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. University of Nottingham & York Archaeological Trust.

Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009. *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual. Operations Manual 1*.



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08/11/13 JS

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:25,000 at A4



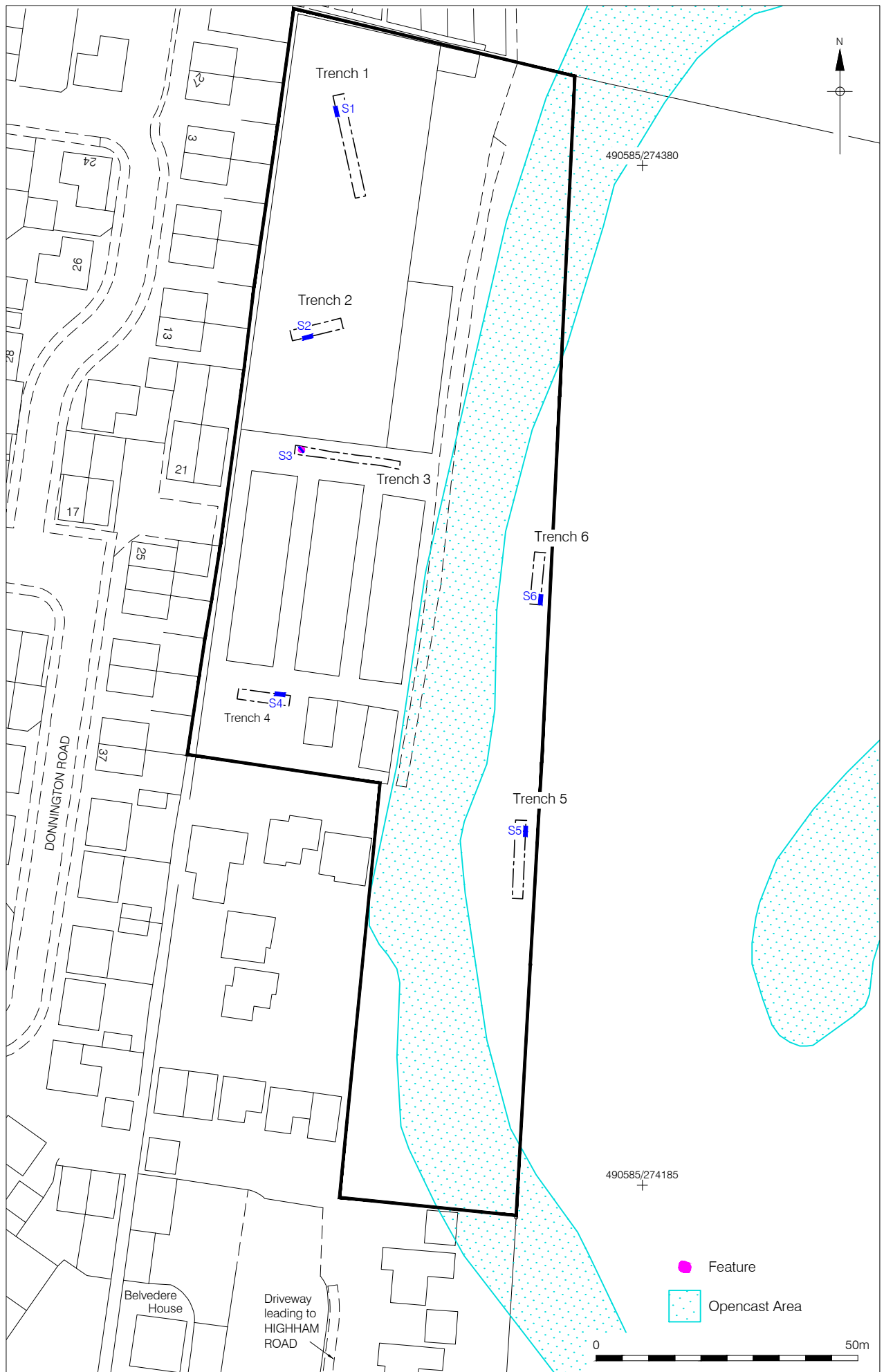
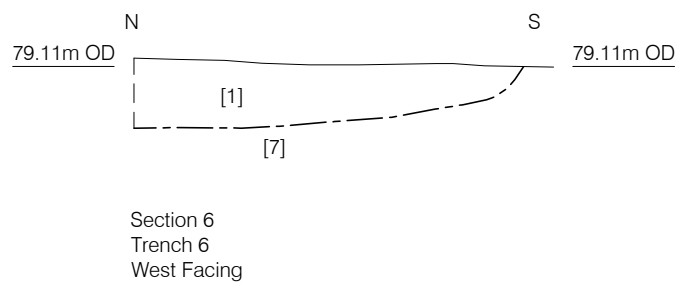
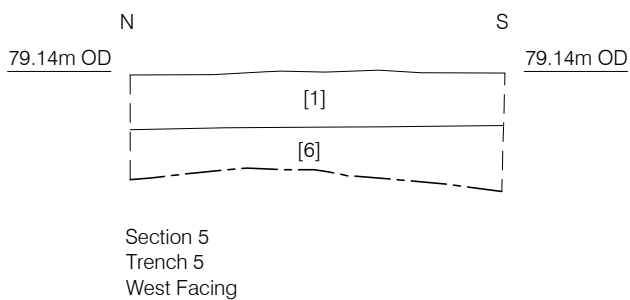
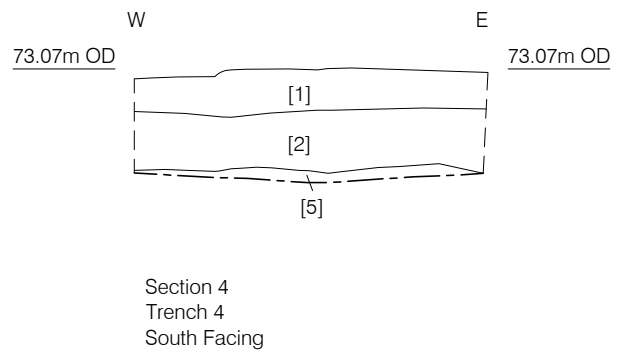
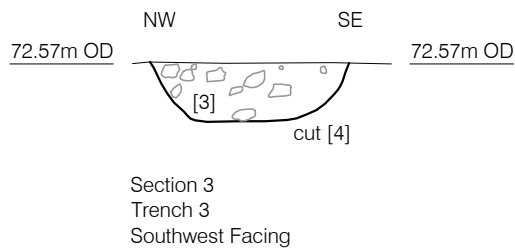
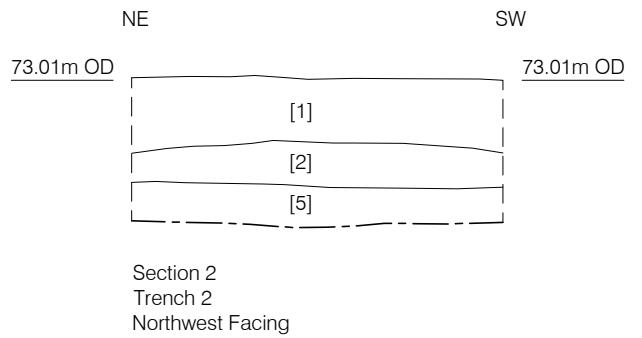
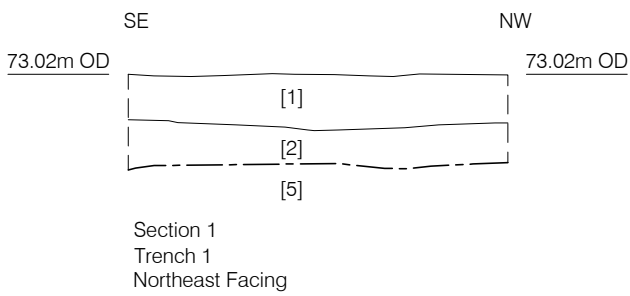


Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:1,000 at A4



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Figure 3  
Sections  
1:40 at A4

## APPENDIX A: PLATES



Plate 1: General view of site (looking South-west)



Plate 2: Trench 1 (looking North-West 2 x1m scales)



Plate 3: Trench 2 (looking West 2x1 m and 0.4m scales)



Plate 4: Trench 3 & Pit [4] (looking West 1m, 0,4m and 0.3m Scales)





Plate 5: Trench 4 (looking East 2 x1m and 0.3m scales)



Plate 6: Trench 5 (looking north 2x1m scales)



Plate 7: Trench 6 (looking North 2x1m and 0.4m scales)

## APPENDIX B: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Description	Detail
1	Layer	Topsoil	Friable mid-dark grey brown clayey silt. c.0.3m deep.
2	Layer	Subsoil	Friable orangey brown sandy clay; average depth of c.0.25m.
3	Fill	Fill of [4]	Friable reddish sandy clay with inclusions of small frequent limestone fragments and very occasional charcoal fragments. 1 sherd of pottery in fill.
4	Cut	Pit	Circular 1m in diameter and c.0.37m deep, flat base
5	Deposit	Natural	Compact yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent gravels and occasional sand lenses
6	Deposit	Backfill	Mixed deposit of disturbed sandy clay containing frequent limestone fragments
7	Deposit	Backfill	Same as (6)

## APPENDIX C: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-166459

### Project details

Project name	Phase 2 White Lodge Farm
Short description of the project	Two 20 x1.8m, two 15 x 1.8, and two 10 x 1.8m trenches were machine excavated. A single archaeological feature, a pit, approximately 1m in diameter and 0.37m deep was discovered in a trench located in the west of the area of investigation. The pit contained three conjoining sherds of pottery dating to the Romano British period. Two residual worked flints were also recovered from the pit dating to the Mesolithic - early Neolithic period. No further archaeological features were exposed. In the east of the evaluation area, trenching revealed considerably disturbance due to open cast quarrying.
Project dates	Start: 28-10-2013 End: 10-12-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WLFO13 – Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NA None
Monument type	NA None
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE KETTERING BURTON LATIMER Phase 2: White Lodge Farm
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 90533 74283 52 0 52 21 31 N 000 40 13 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 76.00m Max: 76.00m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Steve Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Grace Homes
Name of sponsor/funding body	Grace Homes

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#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	None
Physical Contents	"Ceramics' 'Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	None
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography' 'Text"
Paper Archive recipient	None
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

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#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Phase 2, Land at White Lodge Farm, Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones S and Brook K
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or  
publication      Market Harborough

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Entered by              Kevin Trott (ktrott@pre-construct.com)

Entered on             10 December 2013

# PCA

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