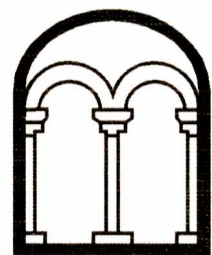


**THE BUNGALOW
HIGHAM ROAD
BURTON LATIMER
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

SUMMARY REPORT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

Albion
archaeology



**THE BUNGALOW
HIGHAM ROAD
BURTON LATIMER
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

**SUMMARY REPORT AND UPDATED PROJECT
DESIGN**

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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This report has been prepared by Mike Luke (Project Manager), Tracy Preece, Kathy Pilkinton, Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and John Giorgi (charred plant specialist). The fieldwork was overseen by Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer) with archaeological excavation and recording undertaken by Kathy Pilkinton (Supervisor), Ben Carroll, Jessica Stevens and Juha-Matti Vuorinen (Technicians). The project was managed by Mike Luke of Albion Archaeology. Illustrations were prepared by Kathy Pilkinton and Tracy Preece.

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Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

AAA	Assistant Archaeological Advisor of NCC
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority- Kettering Borough Council
HER	Historic Environment Record maintained by NCC
NCC	Northamptonshire County Council



Non-Technical Summary

This document presents a summary of the results of archaeological investigation undertaken in advance of residential development at The Bungalow, Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, centred at NGR SP 9034 7428. The document also contains an Updated Project Design for analysis and publication of the results of the fieldwork.

A planning application (KET/2010/0662) was made to Kettering Borough Council and, in line with the guidance contained in PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment, Northamptonshire County Council's Assistant Archaeological Advisor requested a programme of archaeological investigations. The first stage, undertaken in January 2011, comprised field evaluation in the form of trial trenching. This demonstrated that the known Roman settlement to the north continued into the development area. Therefore, a second stage of investigation, open area excavation, was required by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor. This was undertaken in March/April 2012 and provided the majority of the evidence reported on in this document.

The open area excavation examined part of a Roman settlement which is now known to extend over c. 1.8ha. The settlement had a regular layout of enclosures and trackways, although these were modified over time. Although the settlement is believed to have been occupied throughout the Roman period the majority of the evidence from the development area was of late 2nd–3rd-century AD date. The archaeological remains investigated within the development area comprised a major boundary ditch, an adjacent enclosure and contemporary activity foci. The Roman finds recovered included pottery, brick and tile, metal and glass artefacts, and animal bone. No evidence for late Iron Age or Saxon activity was present.

The presence of furrows indicates that during the medieval period the land was part of the open field system associated with Burton Latimer. A small number of undated and/or modern features were also identified.

Analysis and publication of the datasets produced by the investigations is proposed to assist in addressing local, regional and national research objectives relating to Roman settlement, economy and society. The methodologies, project team and timescale required to complete this project are presented in the Updated Project Design and in more detail in the appendix. The end product will be the publication of the results in the county journal Northamptonshire Archaeology and, subject to the landowner's permission with regard to the artefacts, the deposition of the project archive in the appropriate county store.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project background*

Outline planning permission (KET/2011/0596) was granted by Kettering Borough Council for residential development on land at The Bungalow, Higham Road, Burton Latimer. As the development area was in an archaeologically sensitive area, a condition was attached to the planning permission requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological investigation as a consequence of the development. A brief was issued by Northamptonshire County Council's County Assistant Archaeological Advisor (AAA), setting out the programme of work required to fulfil the condition (NCC 2010). This comprised archaeological field evaluation and an appraisal of the results which was carried out in January and February 2011 (Albion 2011a). This demonstrated that the Romano-British settlement identified in archaeological investigations on adjacent land (Albion 2011b) was present within The Bungalow development area. Therefore, the AAA required an open area excavation to investigate the archaeological remains prior to construction. This was undertaken by Albion Archaeology in March and April 2012.

1.2 *Site location, topography and geology*

Burton Latimer lies on the east side of the River Ise, one of a small number of south-flowing tributaries of the River Nene that drain the boulder clay-covered watershed between the Nene and the Welland. The site lies on the south-east fringes of the town (Fig. 1). It is *c.* 0.43ha in extent and is centred on NGR SP 9034 7428. It is bounded by Higham Road to the south and by the edge of the town to the west. To the north and east it abuts an area of former agricultural land which is now a David Wilson Homes housing development.

The site slopes down slightly from east to west at a height of *c.* 67m OD towards a brook which drains into the River Ise.

1.3 *Previous archaeological investigations*

The presence of Roman remains in the vicinity of the site was demonstrated in 1954 when a Roman coin hoard (along with Roman pottery, building material, iron slag and animal bone) was found during the digging of a silage pit *c.* 100m to the north. However, no archaeological remains were known within the site prior to the field evaluation (Albion 2011a). However, based on the distribution of archaeological features exposed during the open area excavation on the adjacent housing development (Albion 2011b) it was likely that Romano-British settlement continued into the site. The field evaluation proved this to be the case. Together, these investigations demonstrate that the Romano-British settlement extended over at least *c.* 1.8ha.

1.4 *Status of this report*

This report has been produced to present a summary of results and Updated Project Design outlining the nature of analysis which will result in publication of the results. The latter will reflect the fact that the archaeological remains and finds found within the Bungalow site are part of a larger settlement which has been more extensively examined to the north (Albion in prep.). Once approved by the AAA and Client this document will facilitate the discharge of the archaeological condition.



2. PROVISIONAL CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The following summary of results is based on the provisional contextual hierarchy and artefact spotdates. It has been linked to the provisional phasing established for the adjacent development (Albion in prep).

2.1 **Phase 1: Pre-Roman activity**

The only evidence for pre-Roman activity was four abraded sherds (7g) of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery.

2.2 **Phase 2: early Romano-British (late 1st to early 2nd century)**

The results of the adjacent investigations indicated that the settlement was established in this period (Albion in prep.), but no contemporary features were found within the Bungalow site. However, small quantities of artefacts were recovered which may be residual from adjacent areas.

2.3 **Phase 3: main Romano-British (mid 2nd to early 3rd century)**

The results of the adjacent investigations indicated that the creation of a rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system with integral trackway took place in this period (Albion prep.). The enclosures contained at least one roundhouse, possible structural slots, pits and a handful of cremation burials. No firm evidence for activity during this period within the Bungalow site was identified. However, small quantities of artefacts were recovered which may be residual from adjacent areas.

2.4 **Phase 4: later Romano-British (3rd to mid 4th century)**

The results of the adjacent investigations indicated that alterations to the rectilinear enclosure system took place in this period, together with the burial of *c.* 40 inhumations (Albion in prep.). The Bungalow site contained the continuation of the enclosure system (Fig. 2). It contained sufficient features and finds to suggest that this area was within or close to the domestic focus of the settlement.

2.4.1 **Enclosure system L15/L29**

The eastern boundary ditch of the enclosure system identified in the adjacent investigations continued into the Bungalow site G114 (L15). It was *c.* 2.3m wide and 1m deep. It truncated a smaller ditch G104 which probably represents an earlier phase of the boundary.

An enclosure L29 was established adjacent to this boundary. It was defined to the northwest by ditch G103, to the southwest by the continuation of G103 and its re-cut G113. Its northeast boundary had been located within the adjacent investigation area.

A rectangular sub-enclosure G101 was identified in the northeast part of enclosure L29. It was defined by a series of four short, steep-sided gullies enclosing an area at least 26m by 16m. The function of this enclosure is uncertain. It may have just been an internal partition within the larger enclosure and it is just conceivable that it may contain a rectangular building which left no other sub-surface trace.



The only feature located within the enclosures was a small gully G119 revealed during trial trenching. However, its extent was not visible in the open area excavation.

2.4.2 Activity outside the enclosure L34

Two areas of intercutting pits G105 and G106 were located to the south of enclosure L29. The northernmost of these G105 contained the disarticulated remains of a horse. The area to the south, G106, consisted of similar intercutting pits some taking a shallower, linear form, apparently respecting the enclosure ditch G104/G114. The shallow and irregular nature of these pits suggests they may have been used to extract clay and gravel for use in buildings in the vicinity.

Four postholes G102 were located just outside enclosure L29 to the northwest. They did not form a coherent pattern but, as they are on the edge of the site, they may be part of a post-built structure that continued beyond the limit of excavation.

A number of features were found at the southern end of the excavation area. These comprised a short gully G107, a cluster of small pits and postholes G108, and a larger pit G109. None of these features produced datable artefacts but their fills were similar to the Roman features, so they are presumed to be of similar date.

2.5 Phase 5: Medieval

The bases of parallel furrows L41 were visible within the excavation area indicating that that this land was formerly part of an open field system. They were aligned northwest to southeast and were spaced approximately 8m apart.

2.6 Phase 6: Modern

Treethrow holes L33/L35 were identified across the excavation area. To the south there were several NE-SW aligned north-south features G110 and G112 which were irregular in nature and association with treethrow holes. These may represent hedgelines.

Areas of modern disturbance, including service trenches and soakaways, were found in the evaluation trenches adjacent to the modern Bungalow.



3. DATA-SET SUMMARIES

3.1 Introduction

In this section the different datasets recovered during the investigations are summarised. They can be divided into three main classes: contextual, artefactual and ecofactual.

- **Contextual** data relate to the identification of individual events such as the digging of a ditch, its primary infilling etc. These have been recorded as context records during excavation. All contexts have a detailed record sheet; many have a plan and section drawing, along with photographs.
- **Artefactual** data comprise human-made objects recovered during excavation. These have been divided for ease of discussion into pottery, ceramic building material, flint and other artefacts.
- **Ecofactual** data comprise natural materials found within excavated deposits. These are able to yield information on the nature of past human activity, farming regimes and the environment. They include animal bone, human bone, and information obtained from environmental samples principally charred plant remains.

3.2 Contextual

A total of 253 contexts were identified. Of these, 226 came from 'cut' features. The vast majority of features identified were negative 'cut' features and most of these had a single fill.

Approximately 95% of contexts have been assigned to provisional phases; the remaining 5% do not contain any ecofactual or artefactual material and were deemed not to have any further analytical value.

The settlement components which have survived are 'cut' features such as ditches, and to a lesser extent, pits. Structural features, such as postholes were also present but not in large numbers. No areas of significant vertical stratigraphy survived.



3.3 Artefactual

The finds assemblage produced by the investigations is summarised in Table 1.

Find Type	Evaluation		Excavation		Total Qu.	Total Wt.
	Quantity	Wt (g)	Quantity	Wt (g)		
Animal bone	86	1,190	638	14,237	724	15,427
Brick and tile	5	224	74	6,431	79	6,655
Clay pipe	-	-	1	1	1	1
Flint	1	2	-	-	1	2
Iron nails	-	-	8	-	8	-
Pottery	12	101	101	1,416	113	1,517
Registered find	-	-	25	-	25	-
Shell	-	-	8	66	8	66

Table 1: Finds summary

3.3.1 Pottery

One hundred and thirteen pottery sherds, weighing 1.5kg were recovered. All but four are datable to the Roman period, mainly of late 2nd–3rd-century date. The assemblage compares well with that recovered from the adjacent investigations (Albion 2011b), and from the nearby Burton Wold wind farm (Webster 2008, 38–39).

The pottery is local in character, and is dominated by coarse wares represented by grey wares and shell-tempered wares, the latter within the general South Midlands tradition of shelly pottery. Five sherds of Roman grogged ware also occur. Fine wares are mainly colour-coated products of the Nene Valley industry. Vessel forms are narrow-necked and neckless jars with simple everted rims, larger storage vessels, flanged bowls and fine-ware beakers. No continental imports are present. Regional imports are a rouletted bowl, likely to derive from Oxfordshire, and a mortarium (grinding bowl), from the Nene Valley.

Pre-Roman pottery comprises four abraded sherds (7g) of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age date.

3.3.2 Brick and tile

Seventy-nine pieces of brick and tile (6.6kg) were recovered, most occurring in a shell tempered fabric similar to the shelly pottery. A smaller number of shell and sand tempered examples also occur. Forms are mainly roof tile, represented by *tegulae* (flanged) and *imbrices* (curved) examples. Two joining brick fragments and a possible combed flue tile were also identified.

3.3.3 Registered and non-ceramic artefacts

Twenty registered artefacts, made from iron (8 items), copper alloy (7), lead alloy (3), glass (2), and eight fragmentary iron timber nails were recovered. The former are summarised below (Table 2).



Registered Artefact	Description	Date range
RA 1	Glass or carnelian finger ring	Early Roman
RA 2	Copper alloy coin	Roman
RA 3	Iron strip fragment	-
RA 4	Copper alloy coin; Victorinus	AD 268-270
RA 5	Lead offcut	-
RA 6	Iron hobnail	-
RA 7	Iron wire	-
RA 8	Lead alloy waste	-
RA 9	Copper alloy coin; Tetricus I	AD 270-273
RA 10	Copper alloy strip fragment	-
RA 11	Copper alloy vessel repair	-
RA 12	Copper alloy military harness mount	3rd century AD
RA 13	Iron hobnail	Roman
RA 14	Iron hobnail x 2	Roman
RA 15	Copper alloy coin	Roman
RA 16	Iron hobnail	Roman
RA 17	Iron hobnail x 2	Roman
RA 18	Lead alloy strip fragment	-
RA 19	Glass cylindrical flask	mid-late 3rd to early 4th century
RA 20	Iron staple	-

Table 2: Summary of registered artefacts

3.4 Ecofactual

3.4.1 Animal bone

The faunal assemblage comprises 724 fragments, weighing 15.4kg, the largest concentration (8kg), deriving from a horse skeleton placed within quarry pit G105. Other than this material individual fragments are relatively small, with an average weight of 21g, and all survive in moderate condition. Other diagnostic species are cattle, represented by long bone, rib, vertebra, pelvis, phalanges, mandible and tooth fragments. Butchery marks were observed on a number of rib and long bone fragments.

3.4.2 Charred plant remains

Nine environmental bulk samples were collected during the excavations (Table 3). All of the sampled features, with the exception of the treethrow, were associated with Romano-British activity (Phase 4).



Phase	Landscape no	Sample no	Group no	flot vol (ml)	charcoal >/<2mm	chd grain	chd chaff	chd other	unchd seeds, roots etc	moll	ins	Comments
4	29	4	101	1.5	-/++	+	+	+	+++	+++		occasional CP remains (indet grain, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base, <i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp. Poaceae.); NO identifiable charcoal fragments; virtually all roots; un-charred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Urtica dioica</i>); >roots; snails (virtually all burrowers)
4	29	2	103	10	-/++				+++	+		NO CPR or identifiable charcoal; virtually all roots; un-charred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp., Poaceae); snails
4	29	6	103	2	+/+	++	+	+	+++	+		Small CP assemblage (<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base, Poaceae, <i>Bromus</i> sp.); one identifiable charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (<i>Urtica dioica</i>); >roots; snails (burrowers)
4	34	3	105	15	-/++				++++	+		NO CPR or identifiable charcoal; virtually all roots; snails
4	34	5	105	3	-/++	++		+	+++	+++		Small CP assemblage (<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., Poaceae); NO identifiable charcoal fragment; un-charred seeds (<i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Stellaria media</i>); >roots; snails (mainly burrowers)
4	34	7	108	<1	-/+				+++	+	+	NO CPR or identifiable charcoal; virtually all roots; un-charred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp.); snails; insects
4	34	1	108	10	+////				++++	+	+	NO CPR; occ identifiable charcoal; virtually all roots; un-charred seeds (<i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> sp.); snails; insects; moss
4	34	9	109	1.5	-/++				+++	+	+	NO CPR or identifiable charcoal; virtually all roots; un-charred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> sp. <i>Atriplex</i> sp., <i>Urtica dioica</i>); snails; insects
6	33	8	110	2	-/+				+++	++		NO CPR or identifiable charcoal; virtually all roots; un-charred seeds (<i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Urtica dioica</i>); snails (burrowing species)

Key: +=1-5 items; ++=5-25 items; +++=25-100; ++++=100-300; +++++=>300items

CPR (charred plant remains) Potential: D <50 items (poor); F unproductive (no identifiable charred plant remains)

Moll=molluscs; ins=insect fragments; chd=charred; occ=occasional

Table 3: Environmental samples: flot assessment results by Phase

Occasional or small amounts of identifiable charred plant remains were present in just three of the nine samples. Traces or very small quantities of very fragmented wood charcoal were present in all the flots with a few potentially identifiable fragments (greater than 2mm) in just two samples; from a pit/post-hole (L34, G108) and enclosure ditch fill (L29, G103).

Two of the three samples from L29, from G101 (internal rectangular sub-enclosure) and G103 (enclosure ditch) produced occasional or small amounts of charred plant remains consisting of a few grains (including emmer/spelt wheat), traces of hulled chaff and occasional weed seeds including *Medicago/Trifolium* sp. (medick/trefoil) and grasses (Poaceae), for example *Bromus* sp. (brome). The flot from G103 also contained an identifiable charcoal fragment.

One of four samples from L34, a quarry pit fill G105 contained a small charred plant assemblage with a few grains (emmer/spelt wheat) and several weed seeds. The flot from a fill sample from G108 (cluster of pits and post-holes) produced a few potentially identifiable charcoal fragments.

Occasional un-charred seeds in almost all the flots represented a small range of weeds/wild plants including *Chenopodium/Atriplex* spp. (goosefoots etc./oraches), *Stellaria media* (chickweed), *Urtica dioica* (common nettle), *Rubus* spp.



(blackberry/raspberry) and *Sambucus* sp. (elder). It is very likely, however, that these seeds are intrusive particularly given the presence of relatively large amounts of roots/rootlets.

Other environmental material in the flots included variable amounts of molluscs in all nine flots with fairly large numbers in samples from a pit fill (L34, G105) and a gully fill (L29, G101). The majority of the snails, however, were from the burrowing species *Cecelioides acicula* which may be intrusive. A few insect fragments in three flots are also probably intrusive.



4. DISCUSSION

4.1 *The Romano-British settlement*

These investigations have located the continuation of the Romano-British settlement located in the adjacent investigations to the north (Albion 2011b; Albion in prep.). This settlement comprised a regular system of rectangular enclosures and adjacent trackway which is the norm for this region (Taylor 2006). The settlement was, however, unusual due to the number of inhumations present and the large numbers of coins (some no doubt associated with the coin hoard found in 1954).

The Bungalow site contained one of the main boundary ditches of the settlement and an adjacent ditched enclosure. Within the latter a rectangular sub-enclosure may have defined a building which left no other trace. Two clusters of features were identified outside the enclosure which may represent a small post-built structure and an area of inter-cutting quarry pits. The quantity of pottery, animal bone and other artefacts recovered suggests that the Bungalow site was within the domestic part of the settlement. While the animal bone will provide information on animal husbandry the small quantities of charred plant remains suggests that crop processing was undertaken elsewhere within the settlement. The comparison of all data-sets with that recovered from the adjacent investigations will help in a wider understanding of the nature of the settlement and its inhabitants.

Unusually for this part of Northamptonshire, another contemporary settlement is known *c.* 1km to the east under the Burton Wold Farm wind farm. Open area excavation in advance of construction indicated that this comprised a complex of rectangular enclosures dating from the 1st–4th centuries but no metal artefacts or burials were found (Edgeworth 2008).

4.2 *The data-sets*

4.2.1 *Contextual*

Although the site had been disturbed by medieval furrows, trees (to the southwest) and service trenches (adjacent to the modern Bungalow) the survival of ‘cut’ features was good. Full analysis of the contextual data set will provide a framework for the study of the artefactual and ecofactual data-sets.

4.2.2 *Ceramic*

An assemblage of 113 pottery sherds (weighing 1.5kg) and 79 fragments of brick and tile (weighing 6.6kg) were recovered. The pottery is local in character, and is dominated by coarse wares represented by grey wares and shell-tempered wares, the latter within the general South Midlands tradition of shelly pottery. The pottery assemblage compares well with that from the adjacent investigation (Albion in prep.) and suggests that it was occupied in the main between the late 2nd and 4th centuries. There was no evidence for a late Iron Age precursor or continuity into the Saxon period.

Pottery quantification and analysis may assist in the dating of individual features and will enable any differences with the assemblage from the adjacent investigations to be identified. The brick and tile assemblage will be quantified. Although it is clear



that no substantial Roman buildings were ever present within the Bungalow site, the assemblage may indicate the presence of such buildings within the wider settlement.

4.2.3 Other artefacts

The assemblage contained artefacts made from iron, copper alloy, lead alloy, glass and eight fragmentary iron timber nails. X-rays of the metal objects will be required before final identification is made. However, they include coins (which can be closely dated), hobnails (evidence that the inhabitants wore Roman style shoes), a finger ring (suggesting at least one of the inhabitants was quite well off), possible military horse harness (possibly indicating that someone within the settlement served in the army) and glass vessel (again indicating that some inhabitants were quite well off). The assemblage, therefore, has the potential to assist in the understanding the wealth and cultural affinities of the inhabitants of this rural settlement. It will also provide a useful contrast with the assemblage recovered from the adjacent investigations.

4.2.4 Animal bone

The animal bone assemblage comprised 724 fragments, weighing 15.4kg. When fully quantified, the assemblage will provide information on animal husbandry regimes undertaken by the inhabitants of the settlement. It will also provide information on butchery practices and may offer explanation as to the presence of a horse burial.

4.2.5 Charred plant remains

The charred plant remains show the presence of only very small amounts of identifiable charred plant remains. This material consisted of a few cereal grains including emmer/spelt wheat, a little hulled wheat chaff and occasional weed seeds and has limited potential in providing information on crop husbandry and processing. The few weed seeds cannot be identified to species and therefore cannot provide any useful data on other aspects of crop husbandry. The charred plant remains probably represent traces of crop-processing debris blowing around the area from activities taking place at some distance from the sampled features and possibly associated with the adjacent investigations (Albion in prep). Therefore, other than writing a publication summary, no further work is required.



5. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Introduction

The results from these investigations have the potential to contribute to a number of regional and national research objectives. On this basis analysis and the publication of a short summary of results in Northamptonshire Archaeology is recommended.

5.2 Publication

It is hoped that the Bungalow site can be published in the same journal as the adjacent investigations and it will concentrate on what is new or different from the adjacent investigations. Wherever relevant, the text will reference the results of the adjacent investigations.

The following publication synopsis sets out indicative page and figure counts.

Section 1: Introduction

- Summary
- Introduction and background to project
Approx. 1 page and 1 figure

Section 2: The Romano-British settlement

- Layout of the settlement: boundary ditches and enclosures
- Components of the settlement: activity clusters and quarry pits
- The horse burial
Approx. 2 pages, 2 figures

Section 3: Specialist reports

- Ceramic
- Non ceramic
- Animal bone
- Charred plant remains
Approx. 2 pages and 1 figure

Section 4: Discussion of significant aspects of site

The site contains part of the same settlement which was subject to more extensive excavation in the adjacent investigations and therefore only a brief discussion will be required concentrating on what is different.

Approx. 1 page

Section 5: Bibliography

Approx. ½ page

5.3 Archiving

On publication of the final report, the archive of materials (subject to the landowner's permission) and accompanying records will be deposited in the appropriate county stores.



5.4 Summary of all tasks

Table 5 presents a summary of all tasks required to complete the analysis, publication and archiving of this project.

Task Description	Title
Contextual analysis	SUP
Ceramic quantification and recording	FO
Stabilisation/x-raying of metal artefacts	LAB
Other artefacts identification and recording	AM, PG
Animal bone quantification and recording	AB
Keystage 1: completion of analysis	
Site narrative	PM/PO
Structural illustration	CAD
Ceramic publication report	FO
Other artefacts publication report	AM
Animal bone publication report	AB
Keystage 2: completion of all specialist text	
Production of 1st draft publication	PO
Keystage 3: completion of 1st Draft	
Albion's refereeing process	PM
Keystage 4: Submission to <i>Northamptonshire Archaeology</i>	
Amendments resulting from editor's comments	PM
Proof reading	PM
Printing	External
Archive preparation	FO/AO
Archive transfer	PO
Project management	PM
Keystage 5: end of project	

Table 4: Summary of all tasks

For project team see below

5.4.1 The Project Team

The majority of the project team work for Albion Archaeology and where possible the same specialists will be employed who will undertake work on the adjacent investigations.

Task	Organisation, Title and Name	Initials
Project management	Albion, Project Officer, Mike Luke	PM
Contextual	Albion, Supervisor Kathy Pilkinton	SUP
Report	Tracy Preece	PO
Other artefact	Albion, Artefacts Manager, Holly Duncan	AM
Coins	Peter Guest	PG
Pottery	Albion, Finds Officer, Jackie Wells	FO
Animal bone	Mark Maltby	AB
Charred plant	John Giorgi	CP
Structural Illustration	Albion, Joan Lightning	Ills
Archiving	Albion, Archives Officer, Helen Parslow	AO

Table 5: The Project Team

5.5 Timetable

Following acceptance by the AAA and the client of the analysis and publication proposal, Albion would like to proceed rapidly with analysis and report preparation. Table 6 summarises the likely time-take for the five key stages within the analysis



and publication programme. However, it is proposed that the publication will be submitted at the same time as that of the adjacent investigations. The latter is a large piece of work and the timetable will be determined when the Assessment and UPD for this has been submitted and approved (Albion in prep.).

Task	Time period
Completion of KEY STAGE 1	5 months
Completion of KEY STAGE 2	2 months
Completion of KEY STAGE 3	2 months
Completion of KEY STAGE 4	2 months
Completion of KEY STAGE 5	*

Table 6: Provisional timetable to complete the project

*Publication, and therefore deposition of the archive, will be dependent on the publication timetable of *Northamptonshire Archaeology*



6. APPENDIX 1: DETAILED METHOD STATEMENTS

This section provides detailed method statements for tasks associated with the analysis, publication and archiving.

6.1 *Analysis of contextual data*

6.1.1 Contextual hierarchy

The underlying framework for the analysis and publication of artefactual and ecofactual data will be the phasing hierarchy. The provisional contextual hierarchy and phasing will be reviewed in light of subsequent artefact quantification and analysis.

◆KEY STAGE 1

6.1.2 Site narrative text

The site narrative will form the basis of the descriptive section of the publication text. It will be organised by Phase and, where appropriate, Landscape and Group.

6.1.3 Structural illustration

The digitised plan and section data will be interrogated via the relational database tables to produce mock-up publication illustrations. Plans will be produced to show all features in each Phase with Landscapes and Groups identifiable.

◆KEY STAGE 2

6.2 *Analysis of pottery*

6.2.1 Quantification and recording of pottery

Pottery will be laid out in context order and will be quantified by minimum vessel and sherd count, and weight. All attributes such as decoration, evidence of function (sooting, wear marks etc.), and manufacturing techniques (firing characteristics *etc.*) will be recorded. All quantified data will be entered on to the relevant table within the site database.

6.2.2 Production of technical text for pottery

A detailed description will be produced of the pottery recovered, including fabric and form definitions.

◆KEY STAGE 1

6.2.3 Pottery publication text

A specialist text will be produced summarising the pottery assemblage within appropriate chronological periods by fabric type, forms, decoration and attribute. The text will refer to comparative assemblages (published or unpublished). In addition, where appropriate, the pottery assemblage from individual elements of the structural hierarchy, *e.g.* Landscapes and Groups, will be discussed.

◆KEY STAGE 2



6.3 Analysis of other artefacts

6.3.1 Stabilisation/X-radiography of metal artefacts

All metal artefacts will be sent for X-ray analysis. This task includes packaging of artefacts and transportation costs to lab, actual x-radiography costs and conservator's initial report, liaison with conservator, and up dating of the site database following return of the objects from the lab.

6.3.2 Quantification and recording of other artefacts (Narrow Term Identification)

Each object will be assigned a narrow term, and where applicable, a date range.

Narrow term information will be established by an examination of each object, noting:

- form
- method of manufacture
- material and source
- presence of diagnostic features
- condition
- selected parallels from comparable sites
- comparison with ceramic data from the site

◆KEY STAGE 1

6.3.3 Other artefacts publication text

A specialist text will be produced summarising the other artefact assemblage within appropriate chronological periods by material type and forms. The text will refer to comparative artefacts (published or unpublished).

◆KEY STAGE 2

6.4 Analysis of animal bone

6.4.1 Quantification and recording of animal bone

The animal bone will be examined for the frequencies of species, skeleton representation, age at death, pathology, butchery and bone change, and individual measurements of bones and teeth. All quantified data will be entered onto the relevant table within the site database.

◆KEY STAGE 1

6.4.2 Animal bone publication text

The final publication text will only be prepared on receipt of the final phasing structure. It will discuss the species present within each phase, along with other significant aspects such as mortality rates, metrical data, butchery etc. If significant assemblages of animal bone are recovered from individual Landscape or Groups, be they a "special" deposit or not, they will be discussed individually. The text will refer to comparative assemblages (published or unpublished).

◆KEY STAGE 2



6.5 Analysis of plant remains

6.5.1 Charred plant remains publication text

A brief report will be prepared based on the results presented in this report.

6.6 Overall publication, archiving and project management

6.6.1 Production of 1st draft publication

A 1st draft of the publication text and figures will be produced.

◆KEY STAGE 3

6.6.2 Albion refereeing process

It is Albion policy to circulate the first draft within the organisation and to the client. This task includes time for addressing any resultant queries or issues.

◆KEY STAGE 4

6.6.3 Submission of article and amendments

The article will be submitted to the editor of *Northamptonshire Archaeology*.

6.6.4 Printing and proof reading

The copy editing, type-setting and printing of the article will be arranged by the editor of *Northamptonshire Archaeology*. This task includes time for addressing any resultant queries or issues

6.6.5 Archiving and accessioning

Upon completion of the report, subject to the landowner's consent, the written and material archives will be prepared for museum accessioning.

6.6.6 Project management

All project tasks will be tracked on Albion's Time Recording System (TRS) so that expenditure and resources can be monitored throughout the life of the project. The management of the project includes monitoring the task budgets, programming tasks, checking timetables, and liaising with all members of the project team.

Regular liaison within the project team and between the Project Manager and Consultant will be by email and phone.

◆KEY STAGE 5



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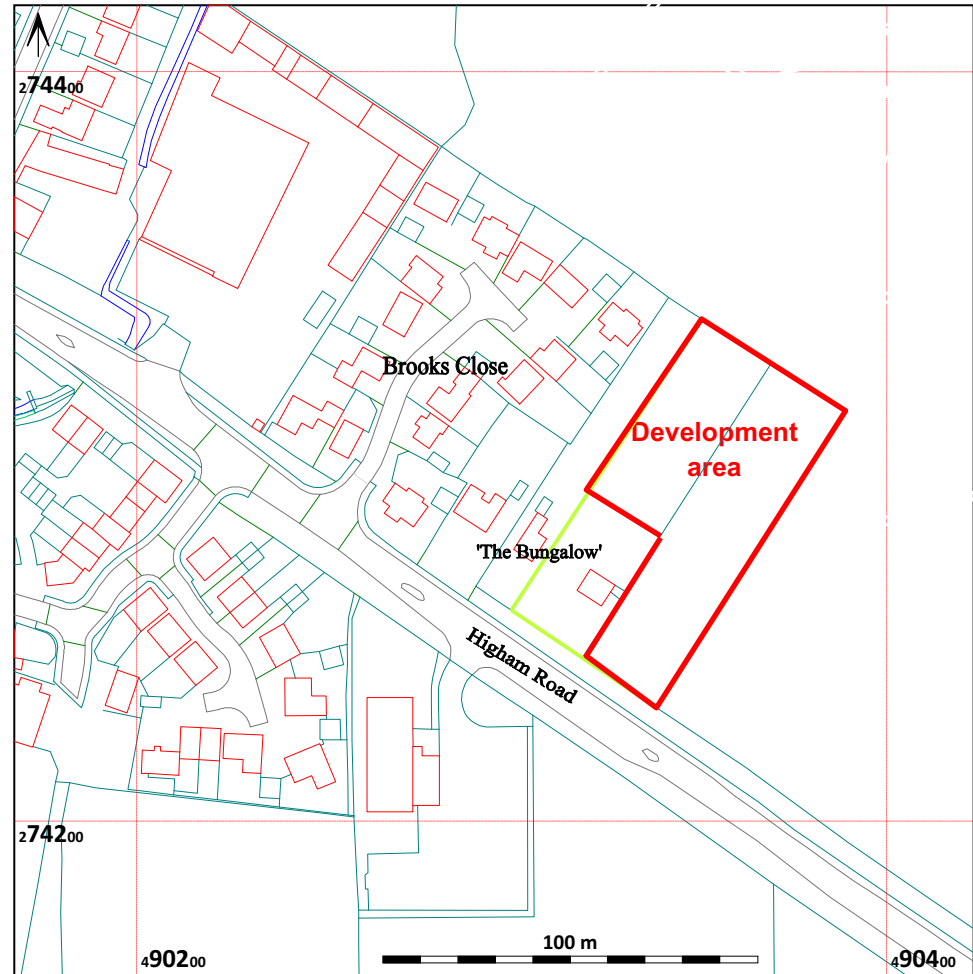
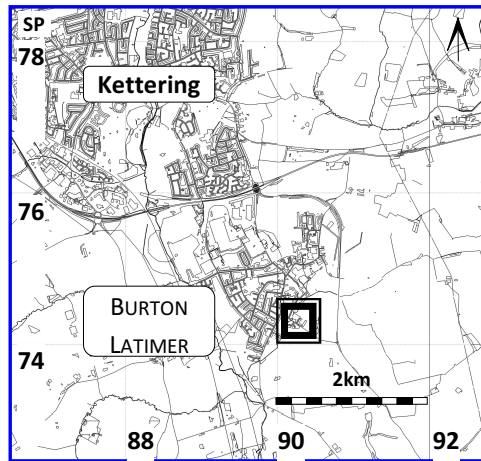
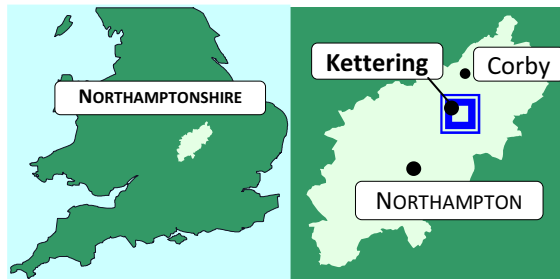


Figure 1: Site location plan

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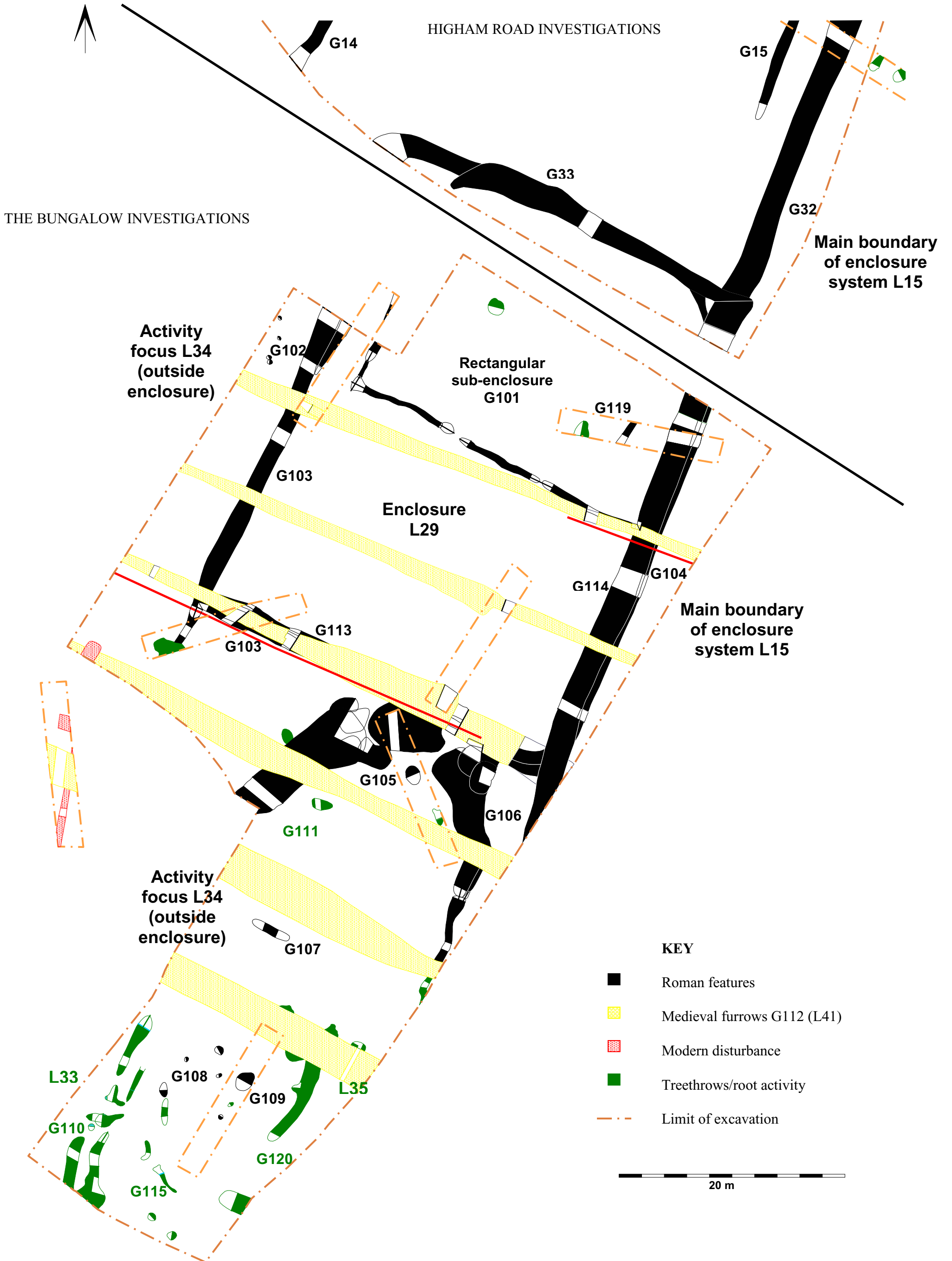


Figure 2: All features plan showing Group and Landscape numbers

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