

Archaeology Wales

Windmill Solar Farm (Site B1), Northamptonshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By

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Report No. 1249a

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In February 2015 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Stratus Environmental Ltd. to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed solar farm on land near Burton Latimer (Kettering, Northamptonshire) as part of a planning application.

No designated historic landscape areas, Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the bounds of the proposed development. Fifty-eight Listed Buildings lie within a 2km search area around the site; these are within the Conservation Areas of Burton Latimer and Cranford.

The regional Historic Environment Record lists over 400 sites, events, features or find spots within the 2km search area and the National Monuments Record lists 42 sites. Five lie in close proximity to the site and the surrounding area is rich in Romano-British archaeological remains along with many recorded cropmarks.

The west of the site was quarried in the late 19th and early 20th century but was also used for agriculture throughout much of its history. It was enclosed in the early 19th century, although may be part of an older agricultural landscape, as ploughed-out medieval ridge and furrow have been observed in the surrounding area.

The large numbers of Iron Age and Roman finds in the area indicates there is a high potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains to be present in the remaining eastern part of the site. These remains, should they exist, may be affected by likely ground works associated with the proposed development. A programme of archaeological work is therefore recommended for the proposed scheme.

1 INTRODUCTION

In February 2015 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Rachel Gillen of Stratus Environmental Ltd, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of a proposed solar farm on land near Burton Latimer, Kettering, Northamptonshire (SP 9132 7557, Figure 1). The assessment is being undertaken in support of a planning application.

The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment is to assess the potential impact of the proposed solar farm on surrounding heritage assets. The aim, as set out in the following report, is to provide Status Environmental Ltd with the information they are likely to need to make a decision on where to place the solar arrays and the visual impact the development may have in heritage assets in the area. This work is to highlight standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.

The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of a solar farm on a site (Site B1) to the east of Burton Latimer, Kettering,

Northamptonshire (henceforth—the site). The site forms the northern quarter of a single arable field.

Three other sites; B2, B3, and B4 to the immediate south are also under consideration and will be the subjects of separate reports.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site covers an area of approximately 9.1 hectares and lies over 350m to the east and north-east of the town of Burton Latimer and approximately 1.2km to the south-west of the village of Cranford St John. The site is currently open arable farm land. It is bounded to the north and west by mature hedgerows. The eastern boundary is an unkempt hedge with many gaps. The southern part of the site opens up to the rest of the field.

The regional geology as mapped by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale) indicates that the bedrock geology is composed of Blisworth Limestone Formation, Wellingborough Limestone Member (limestone and mudstone), Rutland Formation (mudstone) and Northampton Sand Formation (ironstone). These formations extend north-east to south-west across the site. Superficial deposits are only mapped across the eastern part of the site. The latter consists of Bozeat Till, formed up to three million years ago under glacial conditions.

The Single Onshore Borehole Index (SOBI 2014), as displayed by the British Geological Survey, has been examined. A borehole was sunk to the west of the site (SP97NW203) and recorded a detailed profile with 1ft 7 inches (0.48m) of soil followed by 7ft 9 inches (2.36m) of various clays before reaching a 9 inch (0.22m) sand horizon. Below the sand was a variety of interspersed layers of sands, clays and stone to a depth of 46ft 10 inches (14.27m). This area sits above a geological fault between Limestone and Ironstone.

Another borehole was sunk (SP97NW204) 600m to the east of the site. This may be cutting through a backfilled quarry seen as a large anomaly in aerial photographs: it also cuts through to southern part of the site. The soil depth was recorded as 3ft (0.91m) followed by sand gravel for 3ft 6 inches (1.07m) then 9ft 6 inches (2.90m) of boulder clay before hitting layers of blue ironstone and clay to a depth of 57ft 6 inches (17.53m).

3 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological and historic records have been considered within a Study Area defined by a 2km buffer zone around the application area. The potential visual impact of the scheme has also been assessed with reference to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Historic Parks and Gardens located within the landscape surrounding the proposed solar farm.

The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

The methodology for the desk-based assessment follows that set out in the specification to meet the requirements of Northamptonshire County Council.

The assessment is intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource and provide an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains within the development site. This will inform design solutions and potential mitigation strategies for the detailed design for the proposal. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.

This assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Northampton, including listed building records, within 2km radius of assessment area
- Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting
- Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence
- All sources indexed in the County Archive
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps and plans
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources. e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, tithe maps and early estate maps (as available)
- Internet sourced satellite imagery
- Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers)

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Previous archaeological studies

No previous archaeological studies encompassing the site of the proposed development are recorded on the HER. However, several such studies are recorded within the 2km search area. There have been a variety of archaeological interventions and surveys undertaken close to the site as well as within the 2km search zone. Geophysical survey has proved to be successful at locating sites on the Burton Wold plateau. In particular, archaeological evidence for Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement of this area has resulted from investigations carried out since 2005 for the Burton Wold Wind Farm (to the south of the application site).

4.2 The Historic Landscape

The proposed development falls within the Historic Landscape Character Area of Reinstated Mineral Extraction - 8b the Lowick-Finedon Valley Side. Key characteristics are:

- Large irregular fields set among a wider 20th century fieldscape
- Some land re-used as recreational facilities and landfill sites
- Some historic woodland and parkland
- Scarce ridge and furrow or other earthwork monuments
- Numerous mineral railways

The Wold would have been covered with extensive woodland until the Iron Age and in parts the Late Saxon period. This forest landscape potentially dates back to the mid seventh millennium BCE.

There are no conservation areas located within 250m of the proposed development. The nearest conservation areas are at Burton Latimer and Cranford; these are located over 0.5km to the west and some 1.2km north-north-east of the application area, respectively.

No designated historic landscape areas are located within 2km of the scheme site. There are several Historic Parks and Gardens in the surrounding countryside. These include the Grade I gardens at Boughton House (approximately 4km to the north-west) and Drayton House (located some 6.5km to the north-east) as well as the Grade II gardens at Wickstead Park (situated some 4km to the north-west).

4.3 Scheduled Monuments

There are no Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within a 2km radius of the application area. The closest SM is Barton Seagrove deserted village, located some 3km to the north-west of the proposed solar farm.

4.4 Listed Buildings

There are 58 listed buildings within the 2km search area (Figure 2), all of which are described in more detail in Appendix I. They include a range of structures, mainly limestone built houses and cottages dating from the 17th to 19th centuries.

There are 2 Grade I listed buildings and 5 Grade II*: the rest are Grade II. All of these buildings are located within the Conservation Areas of Burton Latimer or Cranford St John.

4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

There are over 400 sites or events listed on the HER within a 2km radius of the proposed development, these records include listed buildings. The full catalogue provided by Northamptonshire HER is included with an abridged table of SMR group numbers in the rear of this report (Figure 3, Appendix II). The sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated in a summary of the historical development of the area.

There are 42 sites listed on the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by English Heritage (EH) within the 2km search area. Fifteen are duplicates of the HER records. Information from the NRHE is included as an appendix in the rear of this report (Appendix III).

Early Prehistoric (c. 10,000-c.800 BCE)

There is evidence that there has been a human presence in the area of the site since the Mesolithic period. Small scale flint scatters have been recorded in the Ise and Nene Valleys to the west and south-east of the site but nothing recorded within the 2km search zone. Mesolithic material is less likely to occur on more elevated clay sites.

Within the wider landscape a Neolithic axe was found during ploughing close to Burton Latimer. A potential enclosure (HER 7157) dating to the same period has been identified to the north of the town. Bronze Age cremations urns have been disturbed by quarrying within the study area.

Iron Age and Roman (c.800 BCE – CE 410)

The greater part of the known archaeological evidence from the area dates from the late Iron Age and Roman period. These take the form of enclosures and possible driveways or roads observed in aerial photographs and through geophysical survey. Excavations dug ahead of the construction of the Burton Wold wind farm and others investigations carried out in the area have

concluded that it was a pastoralist landscape and there is evidence for relatively intensive settlement.

Definitive evidence relating to the Late Iron Age is lacking and there are several large and complex enclosures, many of quite substantial in size, in the area which have been tentatively dated to the Iron Age or Roman period (HER 1944, 1953, 3310, 3311, 3599, etc).

There is widespread evidence for Roman settlement in the area, usually in the form of cropmarks, but some excavation has taken place. Most of the evidence of Roman settlement comes from the excavation carried out at Burton Wold Wind Farm, 225m south-south-east of the application site (HER 5319). Geophysical survey recorded a high concentration of anomalies which are possibly the remains of kilns or ovens. Excavations carried also recorded building material within a ditch and gravel surface.

Another possible Iron Age or Roman settlement is located 650m to the north of the site. Here the remains include a mortared wall and the faint traces of a bank enclosing the area of greatest artefact concentration (HER 1943). Directly to the south, a Roman brooch was found by workmen during quarrying. This suggests that further archaeological remains may survive within the general area (NHRE 347648).

Although some agriculture was being carried out on the Wold, there is extensive evidence of metal working and it is likely that the local availability of iron stone and wood from Rockingham Forest allowed the industry to flourish. It is probable that to the north of the site Rockingham Forest was still relatively heavily wooded. However, the scattered cropmarks of enclosures and settlements seen in aerial photographs suggests that there was some clearance for agriculture (HER 1955) and metal working (HER 2162).

Early Medieval (c. 410 – 1065)

There is little evidence of an Early Medieval presence in the locale. Across Northamptonshire there appears to be a major break in settlement pattern from dispersed small scale settlements contracting into fewer, but larger estates or 'sokes' (Foard, Hill & Britnell 2003). Burton Latimer and Finedon fell within the Hundred of Northnaveslund which may have been part of one of these Saxon sokes. The settlements at Burton Latimer and Cranford St John are likely to have come into existence at the end of the tenth century.

Medieval (1066 – 1540)

The manor of Burton is recorded in the Domesday Book with a very large populations of 61 households. It was the property of Guy de Raimbeaucourt (who also had one of the manors at Cranford). The predominant agricultural practice appears to be pastoral, with over 40 acres being recorded as meadow.

There appears to be limited archaeological evidence for medieval agricultural on the Wold. Ridge and furrow has been recorded to the south of the site

and evidence from the estate map of 1748 shows that it was used in the area and traces survive overlying a low, undated mound on the southern limit of the search zone (HER 1920).

To the south of the site is a large angular cropmark which has been interpreted as a Medieval or post Medieval clay quarry (HER 9596) although a stone quarry lies to the immediate south of the feature so it could equally be for ironstone. No investigations have been carried out on this site to confirm the nature of the extraction pit.

A series of possible charcoal production sites (HER 5970) have been observed through aerial photography some 750m to the east of the application area. These are undated but as the Wold would once have been wooded it is possible that these sites may date from the medieval period.

Post-Medieval (1541 – 1899)

The surrounding land was enclosed by parliamentary acts in the early 1800s transferring the land into private hands. There was also a period of land improvement with the introduction of field drains to the clay soils of the Wold which continued into the 20th century.

It was also a period that saw greater industrialisation in the area with the expansion of the quarrying and mining industries across the Wold. The landscape has been quarried and mined for both stone and clay since the Roman period but the arrival of the railways to the west and north of the area meant that production could be increased. During the latter half of the 19th century quarries for both ironstone and limestone invested in were opened up across the area. Many (HER 8456, 8457, 8458, etc.) had a significant amount of infrastructure in place with engine sheds and tramways, although some of these were short lived.

By the late 1800s the area to the north of the site was being quarried for ironstone. Tramways were laid down to connect the wagons with the mainline railway lines at Cranford and Burton Latimer. This quarry is documented as the Burton Quarry, developed by the Burton Ironstone Company. This area was quarried between 1891 and 1921.

This was also a period that saw the growth in the shoe making industry in Burton Latimer. Several factories were opened in the town that were successful.

The wealth of the area can be charted in the development of landscaped parks and gardens during the 18th and 19th centuries (HER 4873).

Modern (c.1900 - Present)

Most of the sites recorded from the Modern period continue with the quarrying and associated industries but there is documentary evidence for a WWII searchlight battery located to the north of Burton Latimer (HER 3773).

5 MAP REGRESSION

5.1 A Map of the Manor of Cranford 1748 (Figure 4)

The site is located within a landscape of strip fields. These are the remnants of the medieval field system on the edge of land owned by the Countess of Cardigan.

5.2 Enclosure Map 1803 (Figure 5)

This map was drawn up during the private parliamentary sessions and was used to allot plots to different private landlords. The enclosure of the Wold was not a popular act and concessions were made with some plots being given over to the "Burton Latimer Poor" to the south of the site. The strip fields in the north of the site have been completely removed, but the boundary between the Countess of Cardigan's land and the site are being maintained.

5.3 Ordnance Survey Original Survey Drawing 1817 (Figure 6)

The map appears to be inaccurate in some places and has some problems with scaling. Although the track running through the Wold is marked (along with a small quarry to the south) few of the other boundaries match to those on the Enclosure map. The field within which the proposed development is located has been subdivided into several large fields.

5.4 Ordnance Survey 1834 (Figure 7)

This map is the formalised version of the original surveyor's map but has been completely redrawn or updated. A water course is marked as extending along the western edge of the site (running towards the River Ise). On a wider level other boundaries now conform better to those marked on subsequent OS mapping.

5.5 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1885 1: 2,500 (Figure 8)

On the first edition, the development site is shown as divided into two fields. The stream that formerly ran to the west of the application area has presumably been diverted to form drain/s that run parallel to the established field boundaries.

5.6 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map 1901 1: 2,500 (Figure 9)

At the start of the 20th century there is no apparent change in the immediate vicinity of the application area. The field boundaries within the development site are shown as unaltered. A stone quarry and associated tramway are shown on this edition along the western edge of the site.

5.7 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1927 1: 10,560

Although there is no change to the development area, the mineral tramway to the west of the site is shown as extending to ironstone quarries in the southern part of the Wold. The quarry within the application area is shown as disused.

5.8 Ordnance Survey 1938 1: 10,560

No change

5.9 Ordnance Survey 1958 1: 10,560

No change

5.10 Ordnance Survey 1971 1: 2,500

The internal field boundaries appear to have been removed prior to this survey.

5.11 Ordnance Survey 1974-1975 1: 10,000

No change.

5.12 Ordnance Survey 1986 1: 10,000

No change.

5.13 Ordnance Survey 1995 1: 10,000

No change.

6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Several aerial photographs covering the site area were examined. The site is clearly shown on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1946 by the RAF (Photo 1). This depicts the field boundaries as marked on the OS county editions. The remains of the documented stone quarry are also visible as a west facing slope but there is no indication of remaining infrastructure such as the tramway.

7 SITE VISIT

A site visit was undertaken on the 14th April 2014. Conditions were bright and dry. The field perimeter was walked in its entirety and traversed at intervals. A stone track has been laid along the northern limit of the site for access to the turbine which was under construction. The field was under wheat at the time of the visit.

From the north-east corner the site appears relatively level with a gradual slope to the south (Photo 2). There is also a slope down to the western boundary which is lined with trees. Along the west edge of the site there is

no trace of the quarry marked on the 1901 OS map. There is no clear difference in soil colour or texture which would suggest that it was backfilled with material from the locale.

The Round House, a Grade II listed building is just visible on the horizon (Photo 3). There is no clear view of the proposed development from the Round House, and any potential view is at least in part obscured by a number of wind turbines.

No features of archaeological or historic interest were noted within the site but a small quantity of heavily abraded pottery was identified in the western part of the site.

8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 Previous Impacts

Research has suggested that the site was used as undeveloped agricultural land throughout its known history. The most significant impact to potential historical or archaeological preservation of the site in modern times has been the impact of mechanised farming. Deep ploughing has removed any traces of the open field cultivation or ridge and furrow which would have once characterised the area. It will also have an impact on any earlier remains which may exist within the site.

The western edge of the site has been quarried to an unknown depth, thus impacting in the potential archaeological preservation of the site. The quarry appears to have been relatively short lived: it is recorded on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map but not on the 1927 edition. The extent of extraction activity across the western part of the site is uncertain.

8.2 Potential Impact of the Proposed Development

Solar Panels

The panels will be mounted onto posts and driven up to 1.5m into the ground. The standing height of the panels once erected would be approximately 3m.

Cabling

The rows of panels will be connected via the supporting racking, limiting intrusive ground works. There will be a need for central trenches to link the panels to the inverter and the inverters to the substation, as well as a periphery cable circulating the wider site. The maximum depth of the cabling trenches will be 0.85m and 0.60m wide.

Invertors/Transformers

The site will require a number of invertors or transformers; currently three are anticipated. They will be 8m x 3m x 2.5m high and will be positioned on concrete pads. These will require a topsoil and subsoil strip.

Substations

The site will have a substation that will measure 12m x 4m x 2.5m high. The foundations for this structure will extend 1.5m below ground level.

Access Tracks

Access to the site will be along existing tracks for the Burton Wold Wind Farm. Some additional tracks will be required for the solar farm. The construction of access tracks will involve a topsoil strip.

9 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

9.1 Scheduled Monuments

The nearest Scheduled Monument to the proposed development is Barton Seagrove deserted medieval village, located some 3km to the north-west of the application area. Other scheduled monuments recorded in the surrounding landscape comprise the Bronze Age round barrows at Three Hill and Crow Hill Iron Age hill fort; these earthworks are positioned approximately 5km to the east and 6km to the south-east of the development site, respectively. These scheduled monuments are not located within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the proposed solar farm.

9.2 The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England

No designated historic landscape areas are located within 2km of the scheme site. There are several Historic Parks and Gardens in the surrounding countryside. These include the Grade I gardens at Boughton House (approximately 4km to the north-west) and Drayton House (located some 6.5km to the north-east) as well as the Grade II gardens at Wickstead Park (situated some 4km to the north-west). These registered parks and gardens are not located within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the proposed solar farm.

9.3 Conservation Areas

The Burton Latimer Conservation Area is located some 0.5km to the west and south-west of the proposed wind farm. Cranford Conservation Area is positioned some 1.2km north-north-east of the development area. The Burton Latimer Conservation Area is located within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the proposed solar farm; however, this view is limited and largely obscured by hedgerows and trees.

9.4 Listed Buildings

There are 58 listed buildings reported within the 2km buffer zone; these are largely situated within the Cranford and Burton Latimer Conservation Areas. There are no listed buildings located within 250m of the proposed solar farm.

Some of the listed buildings in Cranford are located within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the development. However, this view is limited due to the local topography. In addition, the development site is screened from these listed buildings by extant structures as well as hedgerows and trees. The Church of St Mary stands in a churchyard of mature trees so it has no eye level sight of the development area which is screened by established trees and landscaping for the A6. Burton Latimer Hall and the Jacobean House do not have a direct line of sight, so the wider setting of these heritage assets will be unaffected by the proposed development. There is also a limited view of the Roundhouse, located some 2km to the east-south-east of the application. This view is also obscured by hedgerows and the existing wind turbines.

9.5 Non-Designated Sites

The archaeological desk-based assessment has identified no archaeological sites within the application area. There are however a number of probable settlements, recorded as enclosures from aerial photographs, located in the general vicinity of the proposed solar farm.

The assessment indicates that the site consists of undeveloped agricultural land throughout its history until the early 20th century when the west of the site was excavated as a quarry while the rest of the site continued to be used for agriculture. A Roman brooch was dug up at this time and suggests that there may be further Roman occupation evidence in an area already known for its finds.

There is the potential for this area to yield evidence of more metal working across the site and confirming the findings of other Roman settlement sites in the area. There are also three areas of cropmarks which are likely to be Roman in date (HER 5317 5318, and 9797).

To the south of the site is a large angular crop mark that can be seen on many aerial photographs (HER 9596). It may be medieval in origin or early post-medieval.

10 MITIGATION

10.1 Physical Impact on the Potential Archaeological Resource

The principal mitigation strategy will be implemented through a programme of archaeological work, as a planning condition, to ensure preservation *in situ* or by record, and subject to the requirements of Northamptonshire County Council. The general location of solar panel arrays has been identified on the indicative layout. The archaeological mitigation strategy will determine the final layout of the solar farm as well as the methods of construction. The mitigation measures to preserve *in situ* the potential archaeological resource significantly include the installation of solar panels on concrete pads. This would require a reduced topsoil strip to approximately 0.20m depth. In addition, invertors/transformers and substations can be located to avoid areas of known archaeological deposits. Access tracks and cables can also be routed to avoid archaeologically sensitive areas.

10.2 Visual Screening of the Solar Farm

A programme of landscaping has been prepared and provides for additional planting to infill hedgerow gaps along the existing site boundaries. Extant trees along the field boundaries will be retained and a wildflower mix meadow will be sown around the site perimeter. Full details of the proposed works are provided within Chapters 4 and 5 of the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the planning application.

11 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks or Gardens are located within the 2km search area.

There are 58 listed buildings within the 2km search area. No listed buildings are situated within 350m of the proposed development.

The Burton Latimer and Cranford Conservation Areas are located within the study area; located some 0.5km and 1.2km from the development site, respectively.

The Northamptonshire HER lists 402 sites within the study area. There are also 42 sites recorded on the NRHE within the 2km buffer zone.

The area has rich Late Iron Age and Roman heritage with an emerging Roman agricultural and industrial landscape being pieced together from excavations in the vicinity of the proposed development. It is likely that this land was used for arable or grazing throughout the medieval and post-medieval period. Stone quarrying along the western border of the site started in the late 1800s.

Due to the density of Iron Age and Romano-British settlements in the study area, there is a moderate to high potential that archaeological remains dating from these periods survive within the development site. The potential archaeological resource may be affected by ground works associated with the proposed solar farm.

The impact of the scheme may be mitigated by a programme of archaeological work. This would include a geophysical survey followed by targeted trial trenching and/or a watching brief, as required. The programme of archaeological work would be subject to the requirements of Northamptonshire County Council.

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Brazier, W. 1748. A Map of the Manor of Cranford containing the parishes of St Johns and St Andrews in the County of Northamptonshire Belonging to the Right Honourable Mary, Countess of Cardigan 1748

Ordnance Survey. 1817. Surveyor's Drawing No. 252. Scale: 2" to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey. 1834. Scale: 1" to 1 mile

1st edition Ordnance Survey. 1885. Scale: 25" to 1 mile

1st edition Ordnance Survey. 1887. Scale: 6" to 1 mile

2nd edition Ordnance Survey. 1901. Scale: 25" to 1 mile

2nd edition Ordnance Survey. 1901. Scale: 6" to 1 mile

3rd edition Ordnance Survey. 1926. Scale: 25" to 1 mile

3rd edition Ordnance Survey. 1927. Scale: 6" to 1 mile (1: 10,560)

Provisional edition Ordnance Survey. 1938. Scale: 6" to 1 mile (1: 10,560)

Ordnance Survey. 1958. Scale: 1: 10,560

Ordnance Survey. 1971. Scale: 1: 2,500

Ordnance Survey. 1974-1975. Scale: 1: 10,000

Ordnance Survey. 1986. Scale: 1: 10,000

Ordnance Survey. 1995. Scale: 1: 10,000

Databases

National Record of the Historic Environment, held and maintained by Historic England.

Portable Antiquities Scheme, held and maintained by The British Museum.

Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Northamptonshire County Council.

Online Sources

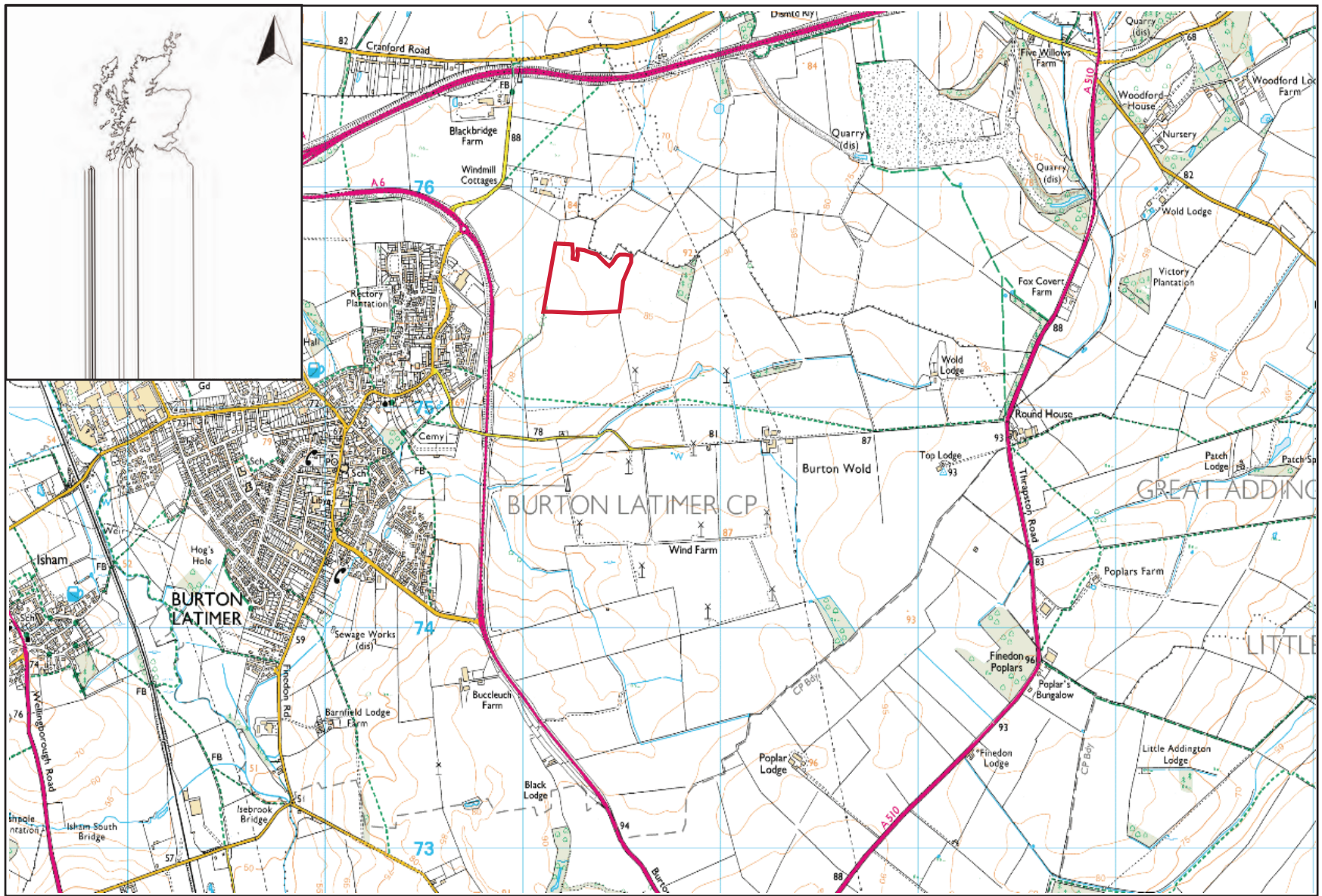
A Sense of Place, as maintained and displayed online by Burton Latimer Heritage Society <http://www.burtonlatimer.info/index.html>
(Accessed 23/2/15)

Historic Landscape Character Assessment, as maintained and displayed online by Northamptonshire Observatory.
<http://www.northamptonshireobservatory.org.uk/publications>
(Accessed 28/2/15)

Open Domesday
<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SP9074/burton-latimer/> (Accessed 23/2/15)

Rockingham Forest Project
<http://resource.rockingham-forest-trust.org.uk/> (Accessed 25/2/15)

Single Onshore Boreholes Index, as maintained and displayed online by the British Geological Survey
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/> (Accessed 25/2/15)



OS Map data reproduced by Archaeology Wales Ltd under Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence No. 100055111

Fig. 1
Site location

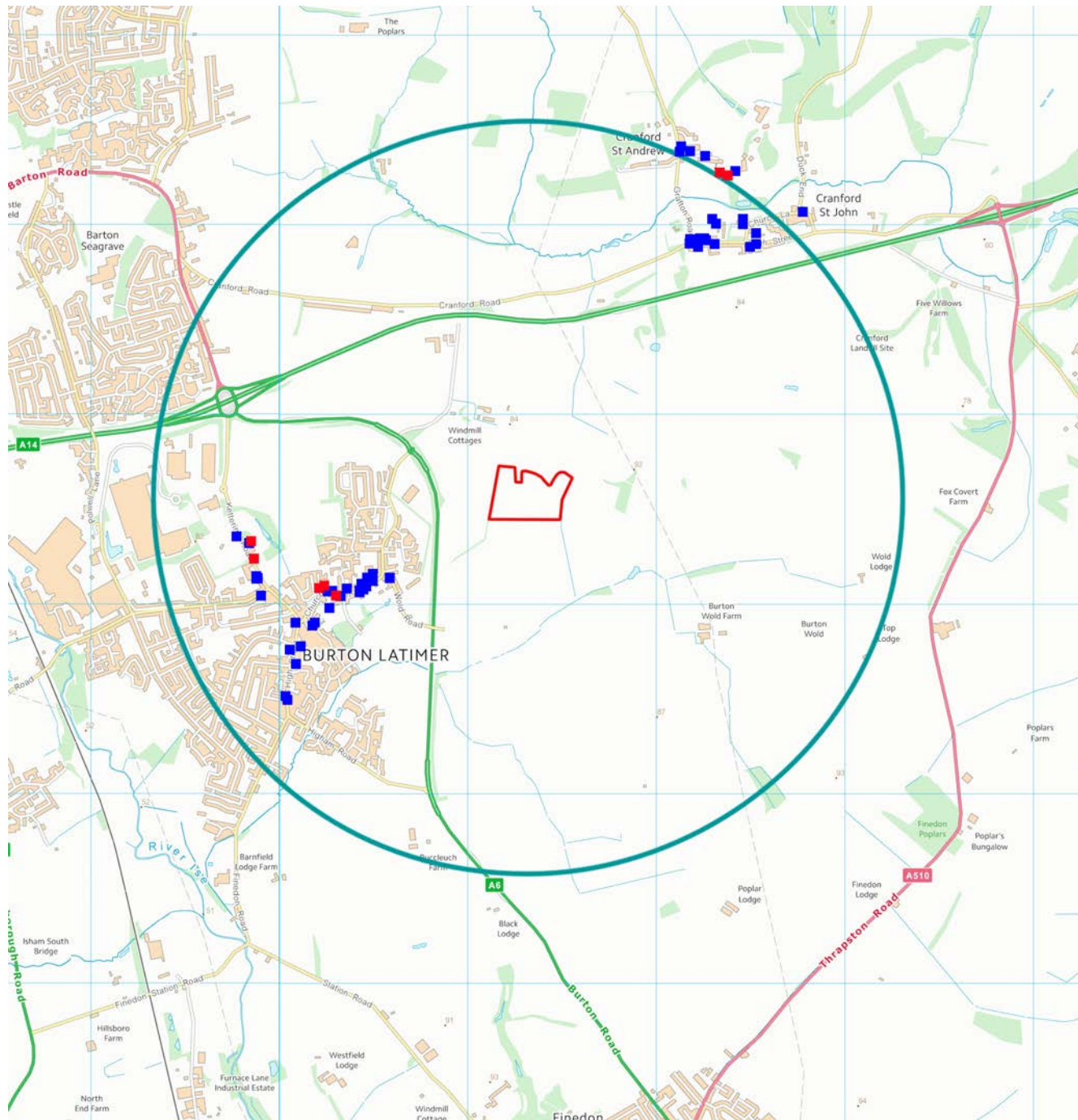


Fig. 2

Listed Buildings
within 2km search
area

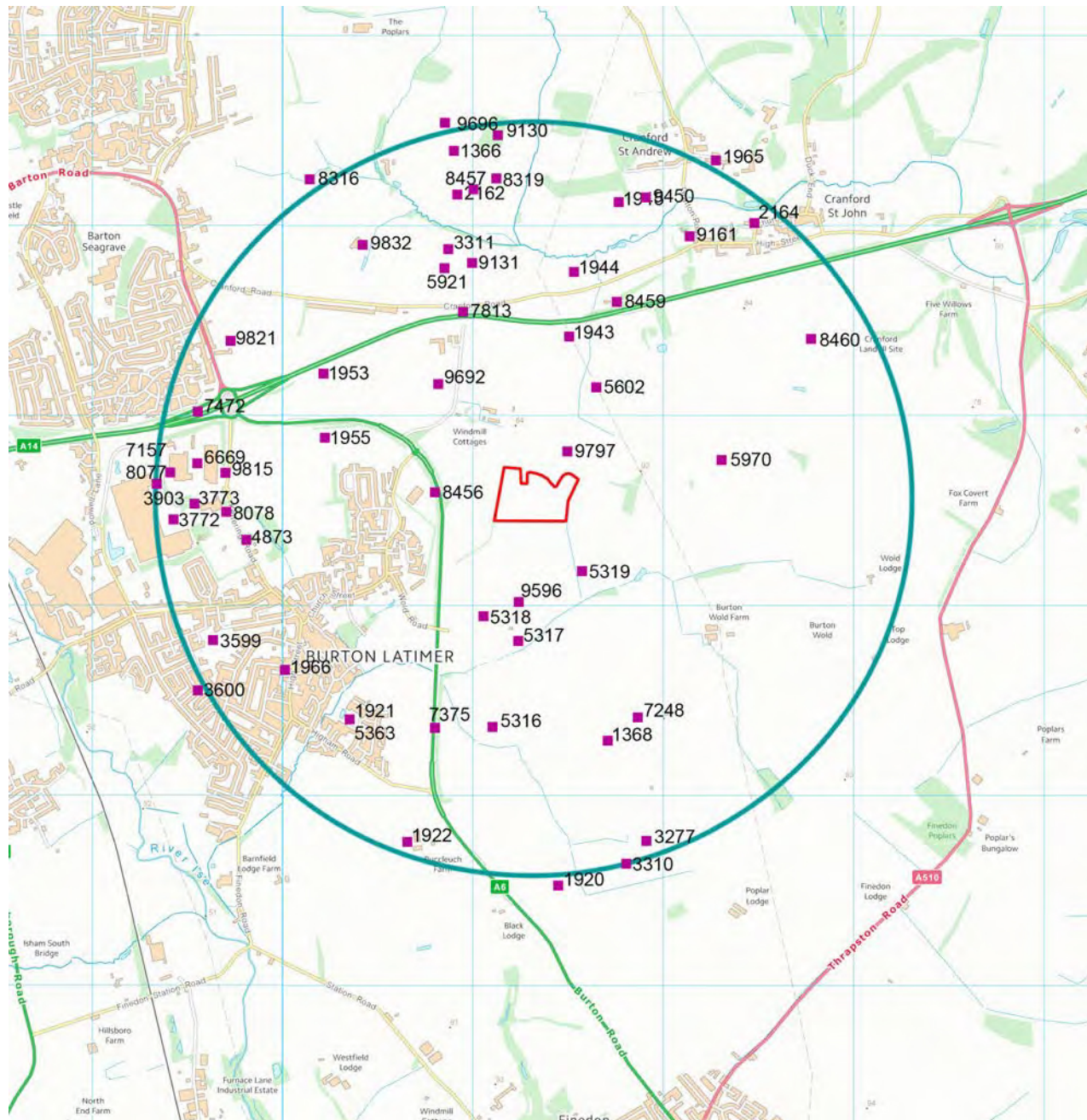


Fig. 3

Sites recorded on NHER (purple)

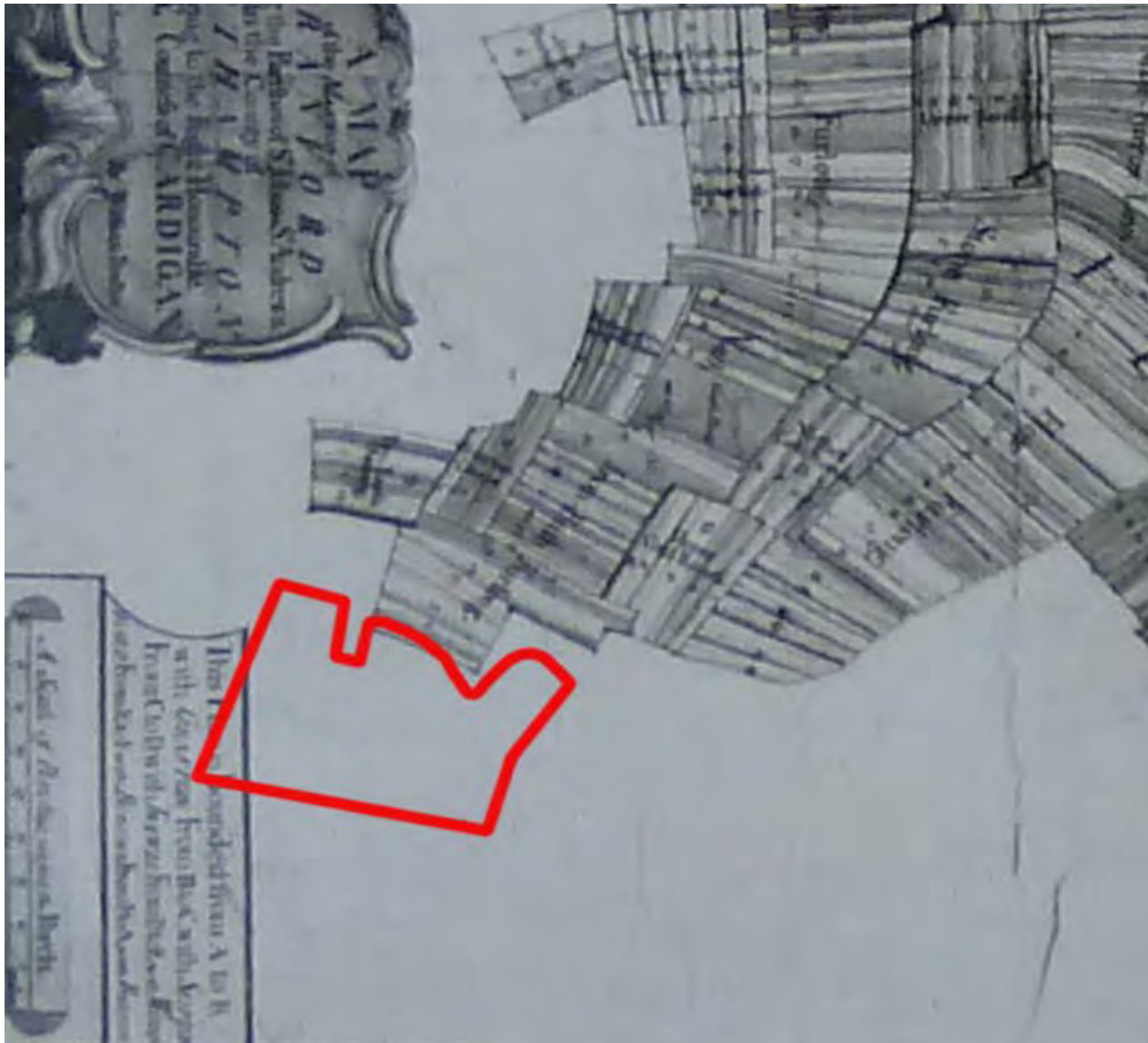


Fig. 4

Manor of Cranford
Map (1748)

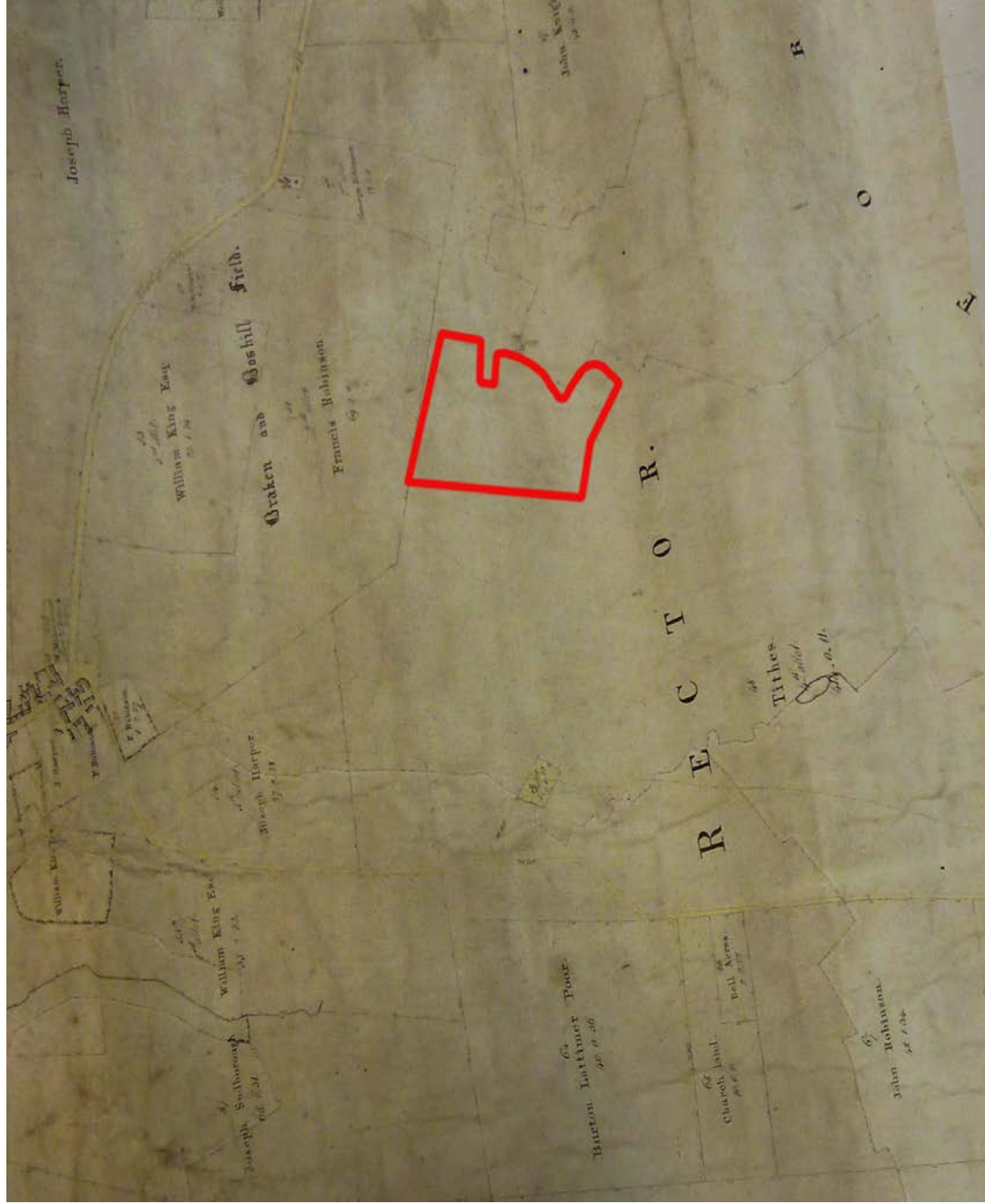


Fig. 5
Enclosure Map of
1803



Fig. 6

OS Survey
Drawing 1817



Fig. 7
OS Survey 1834

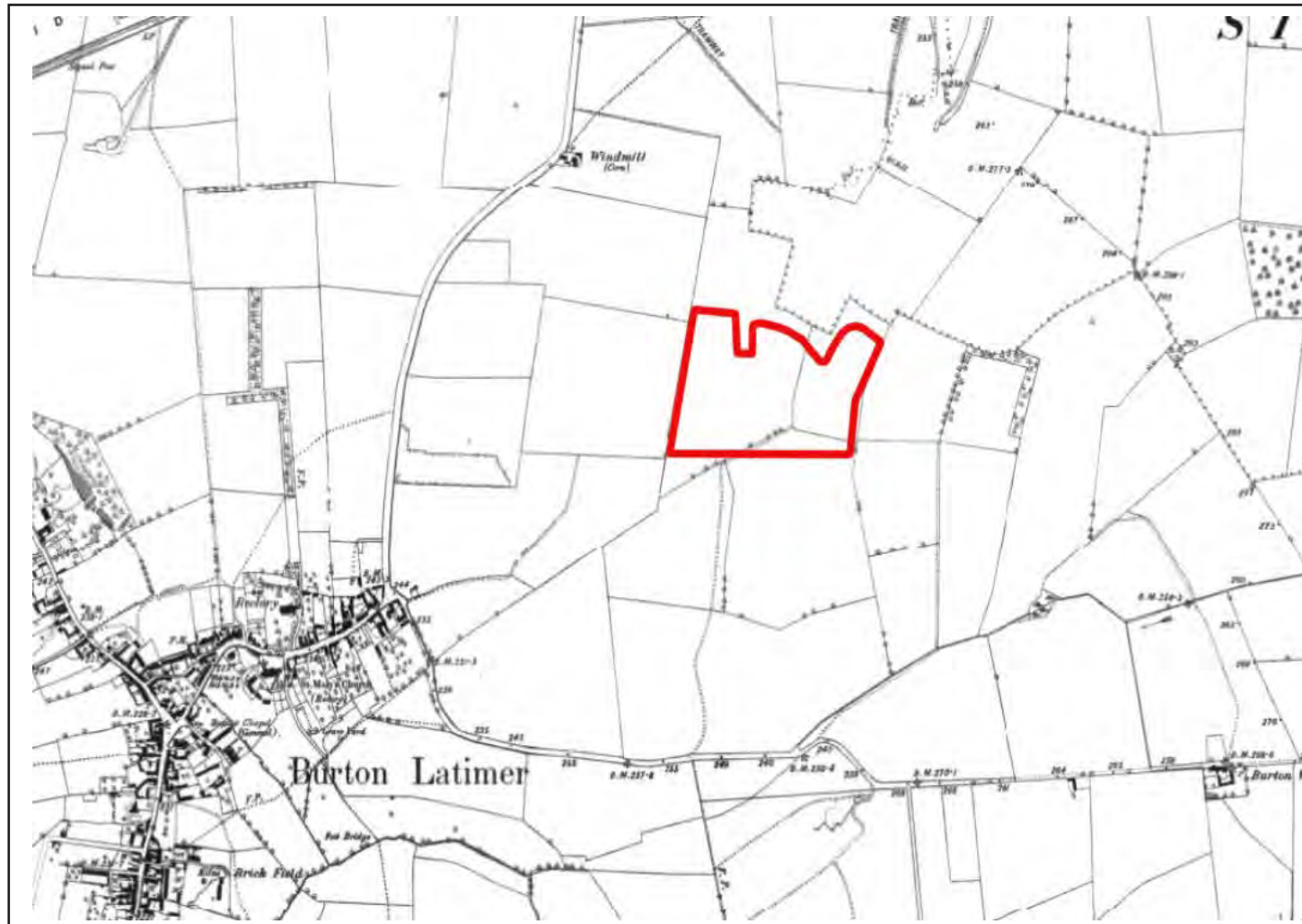


Fig. 8

OS 1st edition
map of 1885
(1:2,500)

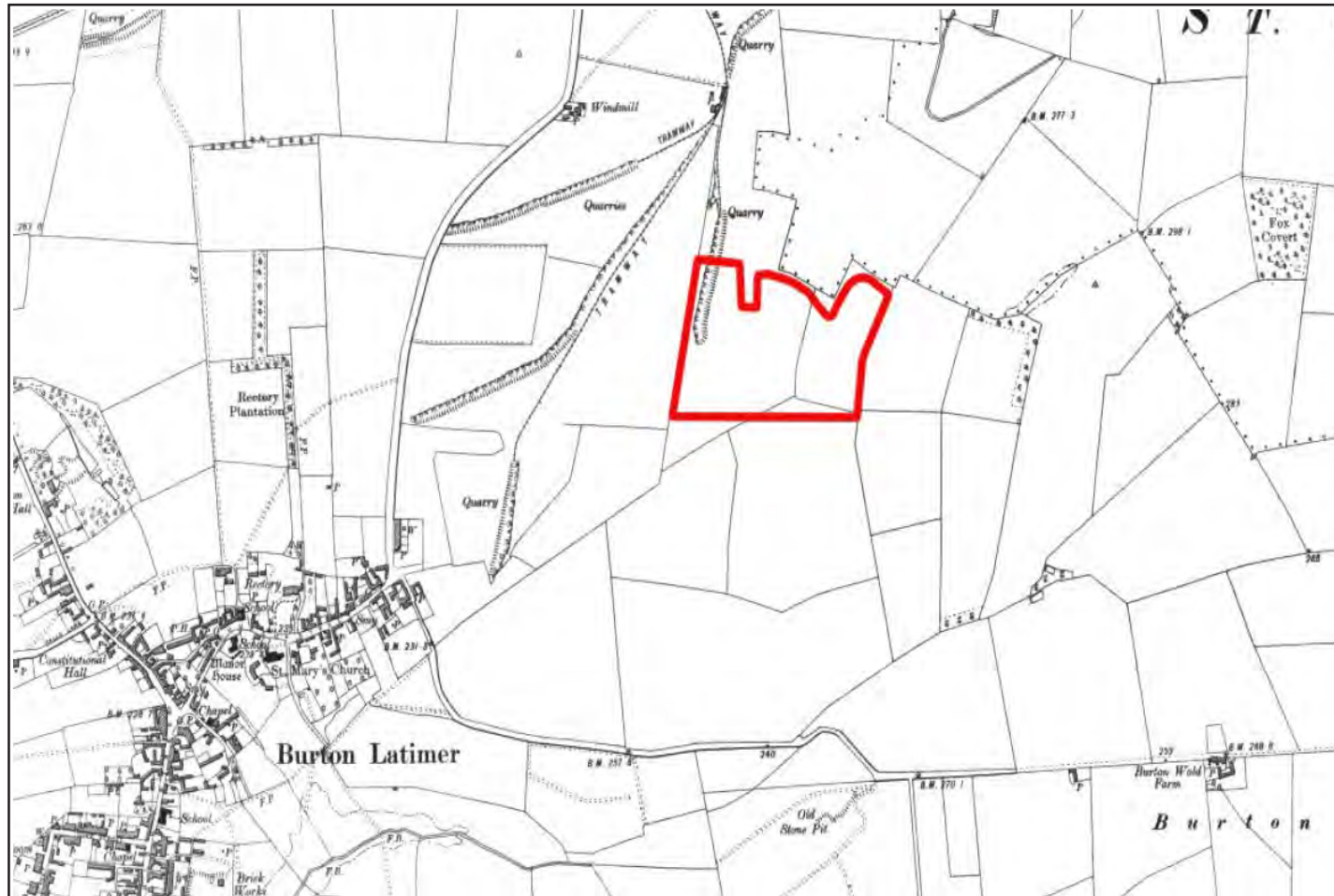


Fig. 9

OS 2nd edition
map of 1901
(1:2,500)



Photo 1:

Aerial photo taken
in 1946



Photo 2:

Looking southwest
from the northeast
corner of the site



Photo 3:

View east towards
the Round House
from the southeast
corner of the site



Photo 4:

Looking northeast
from the southwest
corner



Photo 5:

View along the back-filled quarry seen on 1901 OS map

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
1966/2/1	1372367	SP 8985 7525	I	Burton Latimer Hall & Wall Attached to South	Burton Latimer Hall, including outbuildings and dovecote) GV I Mansion. Probably medieval origin, remodelled and enlarged early C17, west front mid C18, south wing 1872-3. Coursed limestone rubble (with a small amount of ironstone), ashlar west front, Collyweston stone slate roof, moulded stone ridge, lateral and end stacks. Main block and 2 cross-wings, with additional wing to south. Plinth, coved cornice, coped gables on kneelers. North front: main block, 3-window range; panelled door with panelled reveals in C18 moulded architrave with pulvinated frieze and pediment, to right of centre. 2-light ovolo-moulded stone mullion and transom windows with cornices above, those to first floor gabled half-dormers. Gudgeon-hung casements with leaded panes some probably original. North gable end of east wing has a door with moulded stone surround and 3 2-light ovolo-moulded stone mullioned windows, 2 also with transom. North gable end of west wing has chimney stack and parapet (probably raised to conform with C18 west front). East side: 3 projecting gables, a lateral stack and mullioned windows of various dates, including a large stair window of 4 x 3 lights with a king mullion, beneath the central gable. South front: of main block has door in C18 moulded stone surround with cornice, to left a 2-light ovolo-moulded stone mullion and transom window with cornice and a similar 3-light window and a half-dormer above, and to right a similar 4-light window (with king mullion) to ground floor and as a half-dormer above. Small ridge chimney stack at junction of main block and west wing and a massive 4-flue stack between main block and east wing, with a sundial on south face inscribed "sic transit gloria mundi". Another sundial to west side of east wing, which also has 4-light windows, similar to those on the main block to ground and first floors. The south face of the east wing also has a 4-light mullion and transom window to the ground floor but it is of a different form: the mullions are ovolo-moulded but the window has a panelled surround. Above is an unusual Venetian window (cf window at the Hind Hotel, Wellingborough (q.v.)) within a similar square surround, with keystone and cornice, and with a central light which was originally full-length and opened onto a balcony. The east face of the west wing has inter alia, a 2-light stair window with 2 transoms. The west front is of ashlar (an original plinth) with rusticated quoins and raised band between floors. Coved cornice blocking course. 2 storeys, 5 bays. Central C18 6-panel part-glazed door, in moulded stone architrave with rusticated frieze and pediment (similar to that on the north front) 6/6 sash windows in raised stone surrounds with roll-mouldings and keystones. C19 wing to south has architectural detail based on that of the original building. Interior retains traces of hall and through-passage plan with 3 service doorways, one surviving as entrance to corridor and hints of the other two as recesses in the present kitchen. Hall now subdivided making its colossal moulded stone fireplace and panelled door in eared architrave seem even larger. Similar doors and doorcases in staircase hall. Very fine early C17 dog leg staircase in east wing, with closed string, flattish handrail, square newels with elaborate ball finials and hood shaped drop finial, and bastard

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
					<p>Ionic balusters. First floor landing has 2 doorcases with eared architraves and one with "Ionic" pilasters. East wing contains several good C17 moulded stone chimneypieces and one of the late C18 in Adam style (first floor south room). West wing has panelled room to ground floor north with elaborate probably mid C18 chimney-piece. Similar but plainer chimney-piece (now parted) in room above. Roof over main block is of 4 bow, raised cruck construction with collar and purlins but no ridge piece (crucks and rafters halved and pegged at ridge). Carpenters marks. The collar of the central truss is straight but the other two are steeply cambered and have been cut down and re-used. Both originally had at least 7 notches (with peg holes) at the lower edge of one side (the one to the east now has only 6 as it has been cut down at the right, the west on just retained 7, being cut at both ends) and 2 larger notches to the upper edge of the same side, whilst the lower edge of the other side is chamfered. The chamfered side of each especially is dark, suggesting possible smoke-blackening. 2 longituding members now, helping to carry the ceiling joists are also re-used and have mortices right through them at intervals. The walls at either end of the main block originally appear to have been complete to the ridge, and that at the east end is still almost intact, through the west one has been reduced. Wall to south, of various probably C18 and C19 builds, limestone with some ironstone, incorporating 2 much-weathered square gatepiers with recessed rectangular panels.</p>
1966/1/1	1372364	SP 9031 7501	I	Church of St. Mary	<p>Parish church. C12 origin, enlarged and tower added C13, C15 alterations and porch, tower and spire rebuilt and church restored 1864-8 by Slater and Carpenter, porch restored and organ chamber and vestry constructed 1882, "chapter house" added C20. Coursed limestone rubble with some ironstone banding and ashlar dressings and spire. Steeply-pitched C19 graduated stone slate roof to chancel, other roofs concealed by parapets and not visible (though probably of lead). Aisled nave, chancel, west tower and spire, north porch. Tower has setback buttresses at north-west angle and a castellated stair-turret at south-west angle. Doorways to north and south. Plinth. Moulded set-offs beneath triple arcade, blind to north and south and to west at a lower level and containing a single central lancet, and beneath paired 2-light Decorated bell-openings to each side (the tracery apparently an addition) Castellated parapet with grotesque spout-heads. Recessed octagonal spire with 2 tiers of lucarnes on the cardinal faces, capped by finial. Nave has C19 castellated parapet on moulded eaves (of ironstone to north) and 6 2-light Perpendicular clerestory windows beneath 3-centred hoods. Aisles have plain parapets, and 3 3-light Perpendicular windows with 4-centred heads, linked by cill bands. North aisle has a buttress at the east end. South aisle has plinth and 4 buttresses and a richly-moulded round-headed doorway with a low-level relieving arch (raised by a buttress) to the right of it. Chancel has buttresses, plinth and cill-bands, C19 moulded eaves, coped gables and cross finial. 3 attenuated late C13 windows to north and south, of 2 trefoiled lights, with pointed trefoils and cusped circles in the heads, and a C19 5-light "Decorated" east window designed to correspond. Projecting C19 organ chamber of ironstone with limestone dressings to north and a matching vestry to south now linked to the C20 octagonal "chapter house". Gabled north porch has plinth, string course diagonal buttresses, parapet with gargoyles at the angles and a niche</p>

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
					<p>(now containing a statue of the Virgin and Child, presented in 1928) above the moulded pointed-arched doorway. The inner north doorway is chamfered, with a simple hood and heavily studded double doors dated 1510 and inscribed with the names of "Ihon Campyon and Ihean bys wyf". Interior: the 6.5 bay nave arcade shows evidence of 3 main buildings phases. From the C12 are the 3 western piers of the south aisle, circular in plan with ironstone bands and scalloped capitals carrying abaci, and round arches, progressively more richly moulded towards the east: the westernmost with plain arches and abacus, then a roll-moulded and then a zig-zag arch on abaci with incised carving on the north face. The third complete arch from the west in the north arcade is also round and roll-moulded, and carried on a square pier with nook-shafts, which suggests a C12 transeptal chapel. In the early C13, a north arcade was created, with pointed, simple-stepped arches on (from west), a circular pier and a square one with 4 attached demi-shafts both with stiff-leaf capitals. Later in the C13, the tower was built encroaching upon the westernmost bay of the nave, which was then extended by 3 bays to the east, with double-chamfered arches on quatrefoil piers. The lofty tower arch is triple-chamfered with responds in the form of clustered shafts with ironstone banding, the chancel arch double-chamfered and plainer. The roofs to nave and aisles are Perpendicular (though restored), with cambered tie- beams, carved bosses and, to the north aisle, arch-braces carried on corbels. The chancel roof is C19. The church contains wall-paintings of 2 periods - fragment of a C14 cycle of St. Catherine on the north aisle wall, and late C16 figures representing the tubes of Israel, in scrolled cartouches, in the spandrels of the nave arcade. C19 stained glass. Traceried Perpendicular screen, restored. Plain octagonal Perpendicular font and, in the porch, an earlier font retrieved this century from the Rectory garden. Brass of Margaret Bacon, d.1626, and baby, in tall stone frame surmounted by 3 obelisks, in south aisle. Fragments of 2 other brasses - one to the Boyvill family (nine daughters and a shield remain) at the east end of the nave, and in the chancel another shield, probably part of a monument to Edmund Bacon, d.1626. (Buildings of England: Northamptonshire: pp.131-2; V.C.H.: Vol.III: pp.183- 5; Architectural Notices of the Churches of Archdeaonry of Northam: 1849).</p>
1966/2/3	1191366	SP 8985 7534	II*	Dovecote at Burton Latimer Hall	<p>Dovecote. Late C16 or early C17. Coursed limestone rubble with a little ironstone to rear, concrete tile to front slope of roof and corrugated sheet to rear slope. Restored louvre to centre of ridge. Plain eaves cornice and coped gables on kneelers but signs of roof raise. Small centrally placed plank door in pegged frame, with timber lintel. Nesting boxes inside throughout.</p>
1966/4/1	1052126	SP 9024 7509	II*	No. 59 Church Street (Jacobean House)	<p>School, now house. Dated 1622, enlarged C19, converted 1972. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, thatched roof with coped gables on scrolly kneelers with baluster finials, 3 moulded ashlar stacks (central one modern or reset, replacing louvre ones to gable ends, truncated) One storey, 4-windows wide. Central C19 boarded door (though hinges may be original) flanked by fluted pilasters carrying entablature, with frieze inscribed "AND THIS HOUSE. WAS BUILT. 1622/THE FRE. SCHOOLE. WAS. FOUNDED/BY. THOMAS. BURBANKE. AND/MARGARET. HIS. WIFE. 1587/AND MEMORIA. IVISTI. BENEDICTA. P RO 10". Above is a</p>

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
					shaped ashlar gable with finials, which contains geometrical ornament, a sundial and a cartouche enclosing a shield with an eagle (?). Windows are of 3 lights with ovolo-moulded stone mullions and leaded casements on gudgeons, cornices over and lintels inscribed "EX: DONO: JOHANNIS: MICHEL: X ", "16 DONUM: IOHANNIS: BARRIFFE: 22", "16+: GEORGIUS: PLOWRIGHT: ME: DEDIT: +22", "W XARPES CITIUS QUAM IMITABERIS N". Left return has taller 3-light window with central light stepped, but with the upper part now a blind panel inscribed to commemorate the 1972 work. Geometrical ornament above. Wing to rear C19, partly rendered (to disguise scars caused by demolition of later C19 block) and with roof of plain and shaped tiles, originally one storey but now divided into 2, has ovolo-moulded mullioned windows (and C20 dormers) Interior: originally one large school-room, now subdivided. 3 roof trusses, arch-braced to collar and with drop finial, cross-bracing above. The lower edges of the arch braces are ovolo-moulded, whilst the upper edges and the cross-braces are chamfered. 2 tiers of purlins and C20 rafters. Roof strapped and probably partly renewed in C19. It is believed that the school was actually founded in 1581 (or possibly even earlier, as Thomas Burbank was described as "founder of the free school in Burton Latimer" at his death in 1578) - the date 1587 inscribed here presumably being a mason's error. (Northampton and County Independent: June 1981: p.39).
1965/5/2	1191580	SP 9231 7729	II*	Dovecote at Dairy Farm	Dovecote. Probably C15. Coursed limestone rubble, with a scattering of ironstone, with conical Collyweston stone slate roof and octagonal lead- capped louvre. Circular, in plan. Board door with wooden lintel to north. Small rectangular openings to east and at a higher level to north. Interior not inspected but believed to contain 16 rows of nesting boxes (440 in all) and potence pole, gallows and ladder complete.
1966/4/1	1052126	SP 9024 7509	II*	No. 59 Church Street (Jacobean House)	School, now house. Dated 1622, enlarged C19, converted 1972. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, thatched roof with coped gables on scrolly kneelers with baluster finials, 3 moulded ashlar stacks (central one modern or reset, replacing louvre ones to gable ends, truncated) One storey, 4-windows wide. Central C19 boarded door (though hinges may be original) flanked by fluted pilasters carrying entablature, with frieze inscribed "AND THIS HOUSE. WAS BUILT. 1622/THE FRE. SCHOOLE. WAS. FOUNDED/BY. THOMAS. BURBANKE. AND/MARGARET. HIS. WIFE. 1587/AND MEMORIA. IVISTI. BENEDICTA. P RO 10". Above is a shaped ashlar gable with finials, which contains geometrical ornament, a sundial and a cartouche enclosing a shield with an eagle (?). Windows are of 3 lights with ovolo-moulded stone mullions and leaded casements on gudgeons, cornices over and lintels inscribed "EX: DONO: JOHANNIS: MICHEL: X ", "16 DONUM: IOHANNIS: BARRIFFE: 22", "16+: GEORGIUS: PLOWRIGHT: ME: DEDIT: +22", "W XARPES CITIUS QUAM IMITABERIS N". Left return has taller 3-light window with central light stepped, but with the upper part now a blind panel inscribed to commemorate the 1972 work. Geometrical ornament above. Wing to rear C19, partly rendered (to disguise scars caused by demolition of later C19 block) and with roof of plain and shaped tiles, originally one storey but now divided into 2, has ovolo-moulded mullioned windows (and C20 dormers) Interior: originally one large school-room, now

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
					subdivided. 3 roof trusses, arch-braced to collar and with drop finial, cross-bracing above. The lower edges of the arch braces are ovolo-moulded, whilst the upper edges and the cross-braces are chamfered. 2 tiers of purlins and C20 rafters. Roof strapped and probably partly renewed in C19. It is believed that the school was actually founded in 1581 (or possibly even earlier, as Thomas Burbank was described as "founder of the free school in Burton Latimer" at his death in 1578) - the date 1587 inscribed here presumably being a mason's error. (Northampton and County Independent: June 1981: p.39).
1965/1/1	1052098	SP 9238 7727	II*	Church of St. Andrew	Parish church, now chapel of ease. Late C12 origin, tower late C13, alterations and additions of C14, C15 and 1674, restoration and north transept 1847. Coursed limestone rubble (partly rendered to east) with a scattering of ironstone ashlar dressings. Roofs not visible (probably of lead) West tower, nave with north aisle, south porch and north transept, chancel with north and south chapels. Tower of 2 stages: tall lower stage has set-back buttresses, low, steeply-pointed west doorway with finely- moulded shaped surround, lancet above and a set of tiny stair-lights to left. South side has lancet and east side shows scar of earlier steeply- pitched nave roof. Each side of bell-stage has a 2-light decorated window with quatrefoil head, then 3 plain corbels (central one to south replaced by clock) and a small lancet above. Castellated parapet on moulded eaves. Castellated parapets also to, chancel and porch, plain parapets to nave and chapels. South side of nave shows signs of heightening for clerestory of 4 spherical triangles and has a bell-moulded string course, a 2-light Perpendicular square-headed window with head-stopped hood-mould and a 3- light pointed window with intersecting tracery either side of porch with continuously-moulded arched entrance and flanking buttresses. South side of south chapel, refaced with squared stone has doorway with depressed ogee head and diamond-shaped stone above dated 1674 and a traceried 2-light window (perhaps originally of 4 lights) with 4-centred head. Row of C18 eaved headstones reset alongside wall beneath. East end of chancel has plinth, cill band and 3-light Perpendicular traceried window with hood mould. East end of south chapel has a 2-light window with cusped lights, hood-mould and cill band. East end of north chapel has a 3-light Perpendicular window. North side of north chapel has buttress and 3-light window with 4-centred head and hood mould. C19 transept has Perpendicular style details. North aisle has a 3-light window (originally longer) with 4- centred head, and a 2-light square-headed Perpendicular window with moulded stones, resembling pieces of reset string course, placed vertically either side. Buttress at west end. North clerestory as south. Interior: late C12 3- bay north nave arcade of round single-stepped arches carried on cylindrical columns with plain round capitals. Richly-moulded C13 pointed tower arch of 4 chamfered orders. Plainer C14 chancel arch of 2 chamfered orders on polygonal responds, the south one of ironstone. Roof stair rises from north chapel but rood left doorway is concealed by plaster. Heavily-restored nave roof (probably only tie-beams are pre-C19) with king posts, tracery and arch braces carried on corbels in the form of carved heads of kings, bishops and (to west) knights. Other roofs either restored or C19. Medieval piscina in north chapel and at east end of nave. East window contains fragments of medieval and C17 English and continental

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
					glass. North aisle containing brasses to John Fossebrok, d.1418 and his wife (nurse to Henry VI), and to John Fosbroke, d.1602 and his 2 wives. South chapel contains inter alia elaborate wall monuments to Bernard Walcot, d.1671 and Sir William Robinson d.1678/9 (with a bust attributed to James Hardy) and C18 slate floor slabs with inlaid curvilinear inscriptions. C19 pulpit contains reset C16 Flemish panels carved with Biblical scenes. Plain octagonal font with C17 flat cover on probably C19 traceried shafts. (V.C.H.: Northamptonshire, III: pp.188-9; Buildings of England: Northamptonshire: p.167).
1965/0/5	1052068	SP 9219 7739	II	Nos.9 to 13 St. Andrew's Lane (odd)	Row of 3 cottages. Probably C18, altered. Coursed limestone rubble-with C20 plain-tile roof, brick and stone ridge and end stacks. 2 storeys, 5-window range. 3 C20 doors, various small-paned casement windows with wooden lintels. One-bay casement windows with wooden lintels. One-bay C20 addition to left. Interiors not inspected. Included for group value.
1965/0/10	1372391	SP 9213 7742	II	No.18 Rectory Hill	Cottage. C18. Coursed limestone rubble with thatched roof and brick end stack. One storey and attic. Ground floor has board door to left in open timber porch, and a 3-light small-paned casement window to right. Wooden lintels. Attic has two 2-light small-paned casement eyebrow dormers. Interior not inspected.
1965/0/11	1372392	SP 9216 7742	II	Nos.1, 3 & 5 St. Andrew's Lane	Row of 3 cottages incorporating bakehouse. Probably late C17 with later alterations. Coursed limestone rubble with thatched roof, coped left gable and 3 brick ridge stacks. 2 storeys. No.1 has a panelled and part-glazed door with 3-light small-paned casement windows to either side. Wooden lintels. 2 similar windows above. No.3 has a C20 porch, a 3-light small-paned casement window and a part of French doors to ground floor and two 3-light windows above. Wooden lintels. No.5 has 2 French doors, a C20 porch (with reset County firemark) and a 3-light window to ground floor and three 3-light gudgeon-hung metal frame casements to first floor. Wooden lintels. Small inglenook in ground-floor right-hand room (end of bressumer exposed in front wall). Wing to rear of No.5 contains bakehouse with very large chamfered spine beam and several ovens, including one of colossal size, which remained in use until c.1950.
1965/0/12	1052067	SP 9226 7735	II	No.6 St. Andrew's Lane	House. Early C18. Coursed limestone rubble with pantile roof and brick ridge and right-hand end stack. 2 storeys, 3-window range. C20 door to left, blocked door to right. Ground floor has a 2-light and two 3-light horizontally-sliding sash windows. First floor has a 3-light and two 2-light casement windows. Wooden lintels. Wall-tie ends. Interior not inspected.
1965/2/1	1191438	SP 9242 7728	II	Cranford Hall	Country house, now flats. Early to mid C18, slightly altered C19, interior altered c.1950 during conversion to flats. Limestone ashlar with rubble end walls, twin-span slate roof and moulded stone end stacks. Main block 3 storeys, 7-window range with heavy cornice. North front has central tetrastyle Roman Doric portico with complete entablature. C20 double part-glazed doors. 6/6 sash windows with flush triple keystones to ground and first floors. 6-pane second floor windows. South front has similar windows but with cornices (3 left-hand ground floor windows lengthened). Central first floor window has lugged architrave and pediment. Central second floor window has moulded stone surround. Engaged stone doorcase echoes north

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
					portico. C19 terrace with balustrades and urns. Probably later C18 wing to east. 2 storeys, 3-window range, stone end stack. Cornice. 6/6 sash windows. C20 door with traceried overlight in moulded stone surround to north. Main interior not inspected.
1966/0/3	1191379	SP 8989 7513	II	The Yews, Kettering Road	House, now old people's home. Mid C18 with later alterations. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone bands, slate roofs with coped gables and C19 yellow brick ridge and end stacks. 2 storeys, 4-window range. Central C19 white-painted porch. C20 sash windows, those to ground floor with rendered surrounds and keystones, those to first floor with gauged stone heads. Parallel wing to rear, the twin gables facing the street, linked to form a parapet, and the gable end of the rear wing having 3 sash windows (narrow, wide, narrow) to the ground floor and a single sash window above, all with lintels with flush keystones. Interior not inspected, but believed to contain Victorian Gothic carved fireplace and panelling brought in during 1920's.
1966/0/4	1287094	SP 8992 7504	II	No. 9 Station Road	House. Probably C17 with extensive later alteration but retaining re-used medieval windows. Coursed limestone rubble with some ironstone quoins, C20 interlocking concrete tile roof, brick ridge and end stacks. 2 storeys, 3- window range. Front has central C20 door with 2 C20 windows to left and one to right at ground floor, all with wooden lintels. Front, however, is of less interest than the rear, which has 4 re-used probably C15 windows: 2 to ground floor flanking a door in a chamfered opening with a wooden lintel, and with a chamfered fire window, now blocked, to right; and 2 to first floor flanking a C19 sash window with wooden lintel. The first floor windows are of 4, originally cusped lights in a square surround, with straight-sided blind panels above each light. Ground floor windows each have a label and were originally of 2 cusped lights in a square surround (the cusping is concealed in the right-hand windows but still inside in the left-hand one) but have been subdivided by chamfered mullions to form 4 lights. Stumps of original secondary mullions rising from the head of each light reveal however that the present ground floor windows originally each had an upper part of 4 lights and suggest that each pair of ground and first floor windows may originally have formed a single whole. It is interesting to speculate whence the sophisticated panel-traceried windows thus formed might have originated - Burton Latimer Hall, perhaps, before the early C17 rebuilding? The internal face of each window is plain apart from a raised central fillet.
1966/0/7	1052092	SP 90040 74736	II	WWI War Memorial, High Street	War Memorial II World War I memorial. c.1920. By John Alfred Gotch. Limestone ashlar octagonal free Gothic column with panelled and inscribed base raised on 3 octagonal steps and surmounted by finely-carved figure of St. George carrying bronze lance. Originally stood at junction of High Street and Church Street.
1966/0/8	1372382	SP 9027 7507	II	No. 61 Church Street	House. Dated 1859. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, slate roof. 1.5 storeys, 2 bays. Coped gables, moulded stone end stacks. Ovolo- moulded stone mullioned windows, 3-light to ground floor and 2-light half- dormers above, with coped gables. Segmental relieving arches, leaded casements. Lower parallel range to rear contains entrance, a partly-glazed C19 door in arched surround, with a single-light window above. Interior not inspected. Included for group value.

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
1966/0/9	1052085	SP 9028 7506	II	No. 65 Church Street	Cottage. C17, altered. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone quoins and some rough ironstone banding. C20 interlocking tile roof. Originally one storey and attic, raised to 2. Right-hand gable end stack of brick on stone base. Two 2-light C20 casements beneath timber lintels to ground floor, and a 2-light, a single-light and a 3-light window above, one 3-light window having a pegged frame and a central casement with H-L hinges. Gable end has canted corner to right, C20 porch containing board door with wooden lintel and blocked window above. Rear has a 3-light ovolo-moulded wood mullioned window and a small 2-storey wing addition. Interior has small inglenook with canted bressumer and C19 chimney-piece within, chamfered and stopped spine beam and 2 wide-boarded doors.
1966/0/10	1372381	SP 9036 7504	II	No. 16 Church Street	House. Late C17 or early C18. Coursed limestone rubble with some ironstone. C20 tile roof (replacing thatch), brick end stacks. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys. Eaves raised and plastered. Coped gables on shaped kneelers, overlaid by present roof. 2-light windows and 3-light shop window to ground floor, beneath timber lintels. No first floor openings to street. Right gable end contains entrance, with 2 windows above and some blocked openings. Low addition to left, with one 3-light window. Interior altered, but retains chamfered spine beams, one 2-panel door in pegged frame and a small fireplace in what was the right-hand ground floor room.
1966/0/11	1191261	SP 9042 7506	II	No. 24 Church Street	House. Early C18. Coursed squared limesotne with ironstone dressings to front, coursed limestone rubble to rear. Steeply-pitched slate roof (originally thatched), brick ridge and rear gable end stacks. Gable end to street. 2 storeys and attic. Gable end has raised quoins and bands in ironstone, a central entrance with C20 door and 2-light small-paned casement windows to first floor and attic, all with triple keystones and quoins. Shaped stone panel in gable, perhaps datestone but, now illegible. Coped gable. Left front has similar detail, but flush with wall surface. Ground floor has 4 2-light casement windows, the second and fourth in blocked doorways, with keystones. First floor has 2 2-light casement windows. Eaves raised in ironstone. Late C19/early C20 dormer in rear slope of roof. Interior not inspected. Small yellow brick addition to right with 2 large windows and C20 tile roof, is not of special interest.
1966/0/12	1052125	SP 9042 7505	II	No. 26 Church Street	Cottage. C18. Coursed limestone rubble with some ironstone, especially in quoins, C20 interlocking tile roof. 2 storeys, one bay. C20 door to left and 2-light small-paned casements to right, all openings with timber lintels. Wall-tie end. Interior not inspected. Included for group value.
1966/0/13	1052086	SP 9046 7509	II	No. 79 Church Street	House. C18, raised and re-windowed C19. Coursed limestone rubble (with ironstone banding to original build), slate roof, brick gable end stacks. 2 storeys raised to 3, 2 bays. Central C20 door and 3-light casement windows, all beneath timber lintels. Sun firemark. Interior has spine beams and left- hand room has inglenook, relined but with original bressumer and with 2 cupboards on H-hinges to left.
1966/0/14	1052094	SP 9017 7488	II	No. 14 Meeting Lane (Nutcracker Cottage)	Cottage. C17. Semi-coursed rubble stone, painted with C20 concrete interlocking tile roof (replacing thatch), stone and brick gable end stacks. 2-unit plan. 2 low storeys. Board door and 3-light window in stone and brick lean-to addition to left, then canted bay window with small-

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					paned casement opening and small single-light window with wooden lintel above and to right of ground floor a 3-light casement window with wooden lintel. Low addition to rear. Interior altered, but retains chamfered and stopped spine beam, and inglenook bressumer inscribed C1669B.
1966/0/15	1052095	SP 9021 7480	II	The Limes, Meeting Lane	3 builds, 2 probably C17 and one early C19. Coursed limestone rubble and ironstone, with steeply pitched C20 interlocking concrete tile (replacing thatch) and shallower slate roofs, brick ridge and end stacks. 2 storeys. Right-hand section (probably the earliest) has a 3-light small-paned casement window with wooden lintel to ground floor and a 2-light window above. Right gable end has C19 glazed porch with decorative bargeboards enclosing C19 panelled and part-glazed door with wooden lintel. C19 sash window with wooden lintel above. Central section has raised eaves to front, a C20 door with wooden lintel and hood, and a 4-light casement (originally wider) above. Left-hand early C19 section has central door flanked by long, 2-light windows with margin light glazing. 3-light casement windows above, all with gauged stone heads. Rear has a lean-to addition of ironstone, partly raised in brick, and 2 dormers with catslide roofs. Interior of right-hand section has chamfered and stopped spine beam and bressumer to deep inglenook containing C19 cast-iron fireplace, and small C19 floor level. Central section also has chamfered and stopped spine beam and deep inglenook fireplace (through with bressumer concealed by probably early C20 mantel, and containing early C20 range.
1966/0/17	1372401	SP 9043 7510	II	No. 73 Church Street (Beech House & Outbuildings to Rear)	House. Late C18 or early C19 (shown on map of 1803). Squared ironstone front and cross-wing, limestone rubble with some ironstone banding to side and rear. C20 tile roof. Brick ridge and left gable end stacks and to gable of cross-wing. 2-window range main block with cross-wing to right. 2 storeys. Main block has 8/8 sash windows with gauged heads, and central, mid C19 porch with coped gable, and segmental-headed doorway with C20 door. Cross-wing has 2 sash windows to left flank. Interior not inspected. Range of outbuildings, to rear, of various builds, altered.
1966/0/18	1293370	SP 9008 7470	II	No. 115 High Street (Mead's Dairy)	House, incorporating shop. Probably early C18, with later alteration. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone bands (street face painted), slate roof, brick gable end stack. 2 storeys and attic. Main block gable-end to street with lower wing to left. Main block gable end has 2 C20 2-light casement windows with wooden lintels, small attic light and stone with cornice above (probably datestone, but no longer legible). Wing has C20 door and shop window and a 2-light small-paned casement window with wooden lintel above. Right flank of main block reveals ironstone band and irregular casement fenestration with wooden lintels. Low addition to rear. Interior not inspected.
1966/0/20	1293367	SP 9009 7490	II	No. 32 High Street (Dolittle)	House. Mid C18. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone bands, thatched roof with coped right gable, brick end stacks. 2 storeys, 2-window range. Quoins. Central C20 door flanked by 8/8 sash windows, all with lintels with flush triple keystones. 4/8 sashes above, with similar dressings. Interior not inspected.

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
1966/0/21	1052090	SP 9005 7486	II	No. 44 High Street	House. Probably late C18, with later alterations. Coursed ironstone rubble with C20 interlocking concrete tile roof, coped gables and brick end stacks. 2 storeys, 3-window range. Limestone band between storeys. C19 or C20 eaves cornice. Central panelled door with overlight (in C20 portico) flanked by tripartite sash windows with ironstone lintels and painted keystones. Similar windows to first floor flanking a central narrower but longer window, all with similar heads. Doorway from Denton's Farmhouse (No.64, High Street, a listed mid C18 farmhouse which has been demolished), believed to be re-erected at rear. Interior not inspected.
1966/0/27	1372366	SP 9003 7452	II	No. 172 High Street (Crofter's Cottage)	Cottage. Early C18. Coursed limestone rubble with some ironstone banding to left gable end, C20 interlocking concrete tile roof replacing thatch eaves raised, brick end stacks. 2 storeys, 2-window range. Central C20 door flanked by 2-light cross windows with C20 leaded glazing all with roughly hewn triple keystones. First floor has tall 2-light casements. Blocked window with similar keystone to left gable end. Small addition to right presents blank wall to street. Interior: right-hand ground-floor room has inglenook fireplace with plain bressumer.
1966/0/28	1052091	SP 9005 7450	II	No. 159 High Street	House. Late C18. Limestone with ironstone bands and ironstone, front rendered and lined in imitation of ashlar, C20 plain tile roof, coped gables, moulded stone end stacks with twin shafts. 2 parallel ranges. 2 storeys, 3-window range. Raised band between storeys. Central 6-panel door with overlight with Gothick tracery, and 6/6 sash windows, all with keystones. Interior not inspected.
1966/1/3	1052089	SP 9032 7503	II	Blofield monument, approx 6m north of north aisle of Church of St.Mary	Headstone. Mid C18. Limestone. 2 round-headed and shouldered inscription panels, surmounted by 3 winged cherubs' head and a segmental pediment in relief. Inscriptions worn so as to be indecipherable.
1966/2/2	1052093	SP 8985 7532	II	Stables at Burton Latimer Hall	Stables, now incorporating flat. C17 or C18 altered C19. Brick front with limestone dressings on ironstone plinth, coursed limestone rubble otherwise, Collyweston stone slate roof. One storey and attic. Symmetrical arrangement of 2 doors and 2 windows either side of a central carriageway with stone surround beneath C19 shaped gable. Cogged eaves, coped gables and right-hand end stack. C19 board doors and, to right, gudgeon-hung casements in cross-windows which appear to have been lengthened, though the shelter windows to the left have C20 glazing. All these openings have gauged brick heads and keystones. 4 hipped dormers. Rear has 3 gabled projections and cart shelter. Interior retains stable fittings, though the hayloft has been converted into a flat.
1966/2/4	1191376	SP 8978 7536	II	Hall Cottage, Kettering Road	Cottage. Probably early C18. Coursed limestone rubble on ironstone plinth, pantiled roof with coped gables and brick end stacks. 1.5 storeys. Ground floor has 4-panel door in flimsy timber porch with 2 C20 windows to left and one to right, all with timber lintels. 2 gabled dormers. Right gable end contains blocked doorway with ironstone jambs and lintel with flush keystone. Lean-to addition to left, with one C20 window. Interior has central staircase and board doors.
1966/3/1	1191354	SP 8988 7515	II	No. 75 Kettering	Farmhouse. Two separate, probably late C17 builds, linked and altered late C18. Limestone

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
				Road (Home Farmhouse & Wall Attached to Right)	with ironstone bands, asbestos slate roofs with coped gables, stone end stacks with brick shafts. Front block of 2 loft storeys and attic, 2-window range. 3-light small-paned casements, to ground with ironstone lintels and flush keystones and to first floor with wooden lintels. Single- light attic window to each gable end, that to right probably an original gudgeon-hung leaded casement. Rear block originally one storey and attic, roof raised to form 2 storeys, the ground floor with a board door, a 3-light casement window to left and a single-light window to right, all with wooden lintels. Two 3-light casement windows to first floor. Short section with lean- to roof linking 2 main blocks has a panelled and part-glazed door with overlight and pentice hood and a 2-light small-paned casement window with wooden lintel above. One-storey addition to left of rear block. A remarkably complete historic interior: the front block has an inglenook fireplace with salt cupboard to ground floor left hand room, chamfered beams, raised cruck roof construction (with carpenter's marks), plaster to attic, chimney breast inscribed with sets of initials, one dated 1778; the link range contains a pegged staircase in straight flights with square newels, closed string and turned balusters; the rear block has raised cruck roof construction and contains a service stair, chamfered and stopped spine beam and bressumer to inglenook fireplace in left hand room, and a part of probably C18 pantries with original board doors, lath ventilators and interior fittings. 2-panel doors and an unusual number of probably C18 fitted cupboards throughout. Wall attached to right of limestone and ironstone with pantile coping.
1966/3/2	1372368	SP 8989 7513	II	Outbuildings at Home Farmhouse	Stable, now outbuilding. Early C19. Squared coursed ironstone with corrugated asbestos roof, brick lateral stack. One storey and hayloft, from left to right, ground floor has C20 door in original opening with overlight, cart entry with segmental head (now with C20 garage door), 2 stable doors and 2 board doors with overlights, and a 3-light small-paned casement window, all with gauged stone heads. Taking-in door and two 2-light casement windows above. 3-light casement window in gable end to street. Included for group value.
1966/5/1	1372365	SP 9027 7499	II	Manor House, Church Street	Large house. Dated 1704 W over IM, enlarged and altered C20. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone bands, steeply-pitched thatched roof with coped gables on kneelers and 2 moulded stone ridge stacks. 2 storeys and attic. Central projecting wing added 1920's, contains C20 panelled door in moulded stone architrave and C20 casement windows. To either side of this are 2 single light windows to ground and first floors (left-hand ground floor window is blocked), most with wooden lintels and the left-hand first floor window on the right-hand side retains leaded panes. Low wing added to right. Rear has gabled dormer with datestone, 2- and 3-light C20 casement windows and 2 canted bays. Interior not inspected. Earthworks in garden built at earlier building on site.
1966/6/1	1191286	SP 9056 7513	II	No.60 Church Street (The Laurels)	Farmhouse. Early C19 remodelling of earlier building. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone dressings, C20 interlocking concrete tile roof with coped gables, stone left-hand end stack and 2 lateral brick stacks to right. Main block with cross-wing to right and lower projecting addition wing to left. 2 storeys and attic. 3 bay front (including gable end of cross-wing), approximately-symmetrical about C19 gabled porch with arched opening sheltering double panelled and part-

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					glazed doors. 8/8 sash windows with jambs and gauged heads of ironstone. Similar but smaller windows in gabled dormer to left and in gable of cross-wing to right and a small single-light window above porch. Flank of cross-wing has another C19 gabled porch. Lower projecting wing to left has casement windows in surrounds, similar to those of the main block, and a moulded stone end stack. Interior not inspected.30 AND
1966/9/1	1191399	SP 9019 7490	II	Baptist Church, Meeting Lane	Baptist church. 1744, extended and altered 1832, 1878, 1889 and 1921. Squared ironstone and coursed ironstone with brick rear gable end and addition. Collyweston stone slate roof with coped gables and brick lateral stack to left. Gabled end to street has 2 blocked doorways with stone lintels and keystones and central C19 Gothic style arched doorway with square hood mould and C19 double board doors and iron gates. 2 bootscrapers. 2 windows with stone lintels and keystones containing paired C19 ovolo- moulded stone arched lights and transom. Flanks have moulded eaves and 2 bays with 2 tiers of similar windows. One-bay addition in stone has similar windows but with gauged stone heads. Later C19 brick addition to rear. Interior has gallery on 3 sides (extended to 4) carried on slender, cast- iron columns, C19 pews and heavy late C19 classical frame to organ. 1832 datestone preserved in lobby.
1966/10/1	1191346	SP 9011 7479	II	Hilly Farmhouse, High Street	Farmhouse. Probably early C18, with later additions to left and right. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone bands, Collyweston slate roof with coped gables, and brick and stone ridge and end stacks. 2 storeys. Original house 2-window range, extended by one bay to left. Original house has moulded eaves and ironstone bands and window dressings. Central blocked door (now window) flanked by 3-light small-paned casements and similar 3-light windows above. Grouped stone heads. Hipped 2-light dormer window. Bay to left has 3-light windows to ground floor (with gauged stone head) and first floor (with wooden lintel) and a 2-light ground floor window. Left gable end rebuilt C20. Low C20 addition to left. Present entrance in lean-to embracing right hand end of original building. 2-storey addition to right (lower than original house) has small-paned casement windows with gauged heads. Interior not inspected.
1966/14/1	1052087	SP 9049 7512	II	No. 101 and outbuilding attached to right	House. C18 or earlier, roof raised, re-windowed late C19. Limestone rubble with ironstone quoins and banding, plain tile roof, brick ridge and gable end stacks. 2 storeys, 5-window range. Moulded stone eaves cornice. 6-panel door with 4-light overlight flanked by tripartite sash windows (2/2, 6/6, 2/2 panes), 8/8 sash window to right. Five 6/6 sash windows to first floor. All openings have timber lintels. Lower C19 outbuilding to right, of rubble with Welsh slate roof, has brick-dressed openings to front and gable end, oven (?) projection and chimney to left and canted corner to right. Interior not inspected.
1966/14/2	1052088	SP 9047 7514	II	Range of stables, implement sheds and barn c.20m north east of No. 101 Church Street	Stables, implement sheds and barn. C19 (barn perhaps earlier) Coursed limestone rubble with brick dressings and Welsh slate roofs. One storey. Openings which have segmental heads and brick surrounds, from south: a panelled door, a window, 3 cart openings, a 2-light window, a stable door, a 2-light window, 2 cart openings, a small paned window, a stable door and another small-paned window. Small barn, set at an angle, has a stable door. Included for group value.

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1966/14/3	1372363	SP 9049 7516	II	Barn at Attfield Windmill Farm, approx 40m north of No. 101 Church Street	Barn at Attfield Windmill Farm, approx. 40m. N of 101 II GV - Barn. C18. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone detail, slate roof. Ironstone quoins and bands. Central entrance with flush triple keystone. Ventilation slit to left (and probably also to right, concealed by later stable and cartshed, not included in item) Interior not inspected.
1966/15/1	1191268	SP 9045 7507	II	No. 30 and outbuilding attached to right	House and attached outbuilding. Early C18. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone and brick details, Welsh-slate roof (originally thatched). 2 storeys, 3-window range. Quoins, first floor band and eaves heightening of ironstone. Moulded brick eaves. Coped gables on kneelers, moulded ashlar end stacks (probably renewed) Central C20 door and blocked doorway to right. 6/6 sash. windows, painted brick cills. All openings have timber lintels. Outbuilding to right, now garage, is earlier in origin than the house (which overlays it) and carries a datestone BH/1729 with moulded surround in the gable end, though this is probably reset, like the moulded stone lintel to the 2-light casement windows below it. Interior not inspected.
2164/0/3	1052103	SP 9218 7693	II	The Top House	House. Probably C17, though perhaps earlier origin, with alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone dressings, slate roof with coped gables and stone ridge and end stacks. Two storeys and attics. Main block of 2 builds, and C19 addition to right. Left-hand part has buttressed corner central C19 porch with panelled door and single-light window with cusped head over and 3-light chamfered window to right at ground floor level, rectangular chamfered window to right at first floor. Small- paned gudgeon hung casements. Three 2-light small-paned late C19. Early C20 gabled dormers. Right-hand part has a single-light and a 3-light chamfered mullioned window to ground floor, 2 single-light windows above and a similar dormer. C19 addition to right has a large sash window at ground floor level and a small single-light window above. C19 and C20 additions to rear. Interior altered, but retains chamfered beams to original part, and in ground floor room to right of porch an inglenook fireplace with richly- moulded and castellated bressumer, probably reset, carried on later-looking castellated side supports.
2164/0/4	1287036	SP 9219 7690	II	Nos.2 & 4 High Street	Lodgings for farmworkers, now 2 dwellings. Dated 1849 but perhaps earlier origin - quoins much more weathered than window dressings. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone dressings, thatched roof with coped gables, rendered lateral stacks to rear. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central gabled porch with board door, with 2 pairs of lancets with transoms to either side. First floor has 3 similar pairs of lancets, each below eyebrow in thatch containing diamond- shaped ironstone panel, central one dated A.D. 1849. Rectangular windows between gudgeon-hung iron casements. Right gable end has 2 lancets, a spherical triangle window and a 2-light mullioned window. Similar details to left gable end. Entrance to No.2 in C20 flat-roofed wing to rear. Interior not inspected.
2164/0/7	1191558	SP 9225 7691	II	Nos.15 & 17 High Street	Handed pair of cottages (perhaps converted from outbuilding). Probably C18, altered C19. Coursed limestone rubble (with a scattering of ironstone), slate roof. C19 moulded stone stack - twin shafts on polygonal base. Street front, each cottage has a 3-light horizontally-sliding sash

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
					window and a single-light window to ground floor, and a 2-light window above. Wooden lintels. Wall-tie ends. Rear: each cottage has a C19 4-panel door with a single-light window beneath a continuous wooden lintel, and a 2-light window above. Interior not inspected. Included for group value.
2164/0/9	1372371	SP 9222 7692	II	Nos.3 to 7 High Street (odd)	House, now 2 dwellings. C17 with C19 and C20 alterations. Coursed limestone rubble with steeply-pitched fishscale tile roof, coped gables and 2 ridge stacks on stone and brick. 2 storeys. 7 ground floor and 5 first-floor 2- and 3-light small-paned casement windows with wooden lintels. Left gable end has board door with wooden lintel in C19 timber openwork porch with C19 diamond-shaped ironstone-dressed window above. Right gable end has similar diamond-shaped window in gable, above a 2-light ovolo-moulded stone- mullioned window with casement hood mould. 2-light small-paned casement window with wooden lintel and C20 porch to ground floor. Interior not inspected.
2164/0/10	1287041	SP 9221 7689	II	No.6 (Ivy Cottage) & No.8 High Street	House, now 2 dwellings. Probably late C17 and later, with C19 and C20 alterations. Coursed limestone rubble with slate roof, coped gables and moulded stone ridge and end stacks. 2 storeys, 4-window range. Quoins. 2 C20 doors and small-paned casement windows with wooden lintels. Left gable end has stone inscribed HL/1671 and blocked 2-light stone mullioned window. Lean-to addition to right.Rear has 2-light metal casement window with leaded panes, concealed by roof of later addition to No.8. Interior of No.8: small inglenook with chamfered bressumer in ground floor right-hand room.
2164/0/12	1052071	SP 9247 7702	II	Nos.8 & 10 The Green	2 cottages. C17/C18, with later alterations. Coursed limestone rubble with some ironstone, thatched roof, brick end stone ridge and end stacks. One storey and attic. 4-window range. Ground floor has 2 C20 doors (with concrete lintels) and irregular casement fenestration. First floor has four 2-light small-paned casements in eyebrow dormers. 2-storey limestone wing to rear. Interior not inspected.
2164/0/13	1286988	SP 9245 7701	II	No.6 The Green (Post Office)	House, incorporating post office. Probably early C18, with later alteration. Coursed limestone rubble with pantile roof, coped gables and rendered brick end stacks. 2 storeys, 2-window range. Central panelled and part-glazed door. 3-light small-paned casement windows. Wooden lintels. Right gable has blocked pigeon-loft openings and shows evidence of heightening.
2164/0/14	1052070	SP 92437 77009 SP 92441 77009	II	No.4 The Green	House. Probably early C18. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone dressings and quoins, thatched roof, coped gables on kneelers, brick end stacks. 2 storeys, 2-window range. Central 4-panel door in timber openwork porch. 2- light small-pane casement windows to ground floor. Wooden cross-casements to first floor. Wooden lintels. Square stone above porch may originally have been inscribed. One-storey addition to left of coursed limestone rubble with slate roof, brick ridge stack, a large 4-light casement window and a panelled door to right. Interior not inspected.
2164/0/15	1191561	SP 9231 7699	II	No.31 High Street (The Laurels) & The Cedars	House and cottage. Three C17/C18 builds, altered C19. Coursed limestone rubble with a scattering of ironstone, slate roofs with some coped gables, moulded stone left hand end stack, brick end stacks otherwise. 3 blocks, from left to right of 2 storeys and attic, 2 storeys and one

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					storey. Left- hand part has central blocked door with C19 canted bay windows to left and right, and 2 large sash windows flanking a small one to first floor, all with wooden lintels. 2 gabled dormers. Central block. 2-window range has C20 door in C19 porch to left and sash windows, the upper ones gabled to form false dormers. Brick buttress to right. Right-hand block has C20 door in flimsy C20 timber porch, and 2-light C20 window. Wooden lintels. Quoin initialled and dated 1713. Interior not inspected.
2164/0/16	1052104	SP 9228 7692	II	Nos.19 to 27 High Street (odd)	Row of 5 cottages. Early C19. Coursed limestone rubble with hipped roof of C20 interlocking concrete tiles. 4 brick ridge stacks. 2 storeys, 6-window range. 3 panelled and part-glazed doors (entrances to Nos.19 and 27 are in gable ends) each with 2-light small-paned (3 x 5) casement windows to either side (possibly original, except to No.27). Segmental gauged stone heads. Interiors not inspected.
2164/2/1	1052100	SP 9251 7696	II	The Manor House, Cranford St John	Large house. Early C17 (possibly earlier origin) with later alterations. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings. C19 plain-tile roofs with coped gables and C20 finials. Moulded stone lateral and gable end stacks (repaired 1985) Main block and western cross wing which, with staircase wing and additional wing to south, creates a triple-gabled south facade. 2 storeys and attics. South facade: gable end of west wing has three 3-light ovolo-moulded stone mullioned windows with cornices over. Slightly later central staircase wing has four 3-light windows, the lower left-hand window now only of 2 lights as a result of the later insertion of a doorway with gauged stone head), a 4-light window with king mullion and a sundial in the gable. Right-hand bay, later still and slightly recessed has a 3-light window to ground and first floor and a single-light window above. West front, altered probably early C19, has central C20 door in moulded stone architrave with pulvinated frieze and cornice, flanked by 3-light mullioned and transomed windows with cornices. First floor has two 3-light and a 2- light mullioned window. Similar details to north gable end of west wing. North front of main block has C19 windows but a number of blocked openings can be traced including a doorway to right. Interior: very fine early C17 full-height dog-leg staircase (similar to that in Burton Latimer Hall (q.v.)) with gadrooned string, flat Ionic balusters, panelled newel posts, elaborate openwork rooms divided by reset C17 panelling. North room has inglenook fireplace (in colossal main stack) and richly-moulded spine beam, south room has painted sundial on ceiling. First floor north room has moulded stone flat 4-centred arched fireplace. Main block divided at ground floor level to form corridor and 2 rooms. Flagged floor. Jowled stone fireplace in first floor west room. Datestone TM/AD 1629 set in paving in front of west door.
2164/4/1	1287080	Sp 9267 7704	II	No.20 Church Lane, Cranford St John	Farmhouse. Late C17/early C18. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone bands, pantile and C20 interlocking concrete tile roof with rebuilt coped gables and stone end stacks. 2 storeys. 5-window range, front to south. Plinth. Ironstone quoins, and jambs to central board door with overlight and wooden lintel. Small-paned cross casement windows (central first floor one blocked) with wooden lintels. Lean-to additions to side (partly of brick and rear (with tall brick stack)). Interior only partly inspected but believed to be altered.

NHER No.	EH List No.	NGR	Grade	Name	Description
2164/7/1	1372372	SP 9231 7690	II	Baptist Chapel, High Street	Baptist chapel. Dated 1834. Coursed limestone rubble with ironstone dressings and hipped slate roof. Ironstone quoins. 2 small-paned (6 x 7) windows with central opening lights and wooden lintels. C20 porch to left with C20 double doors. Interior not inspected. Known as Cranford Union Chapel until 1944.
2164/8/1	1372390	SP 9251 7689	II	The Red Lion	Public house. Probably late C17, with later alterations. Coursed limestone rubble (with some ironstone), fish scale tile roof (with some plain-tile replacements), coped gables on kneelers, moulded stone ridge and end stacks. Main block with lower wing projecting from front, C19 one-storey addition to left of this C20 rear wing. 2 storeys. Central projection gable end has a 2- light mullioned window to first floor and a C19 replacement mullioned window with hood-mould beneath and to right flank a C20 door up C20 steps. Left hand side of main block mostly concealed by C19 addition, which has a 2- light chamfered mullioned window and 2 C20 doors. C29 small-paned casement window with wooden lintel wraps round right hand corner of main block. Various other casement windows, but mostly replacements, though some have wooden lintels. Interior altered.
2164/8/2	1052064	SP 9249 7688	II	Outbuildings to Red Lion Inn	Outbuildings. C17/C18. Coursed limestone rubble of two builds, the right- hand part raised in squared ironstone. C20 interlocking concrete tiles to left-hand part, pantiles to right. Left-hand (south) part has 2 small openings with wooden lintels; right hand part has cart entry to left and to right, a board door flanked by openings with wooden lintels. The smaller one to right, blocked. Boarded opening above. Wall-tie ends. Included for group value.
6711/0/1	1372370	SP 9211 7714	II	Bridge Over Stream Running Between Cranford St Andrew & Cranford St John	Bridge. Probably C18, widened and altered. Coursed limestone rubble and ashlar. Upstream face: plain semi-circular arch and small square opening, raised band, coped parapet with pilaster buttresses. Down stream face (later in date) has 2 semi-circular arches, prominent curved string, similar parapet.

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II:

HER Data

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
NN4068	1366	347327	SP 9090 7740	Enclosure	Undated	Cropmarks of two faint enclosures and quarry pits of uncertain date and function seen in aerial photos
Possible Settlement	1368		SP 9170 7429	Settlement	Undated	Cropmarks of two faint enclosures of uncertain date and function seen on aerial photo
Iron Age to Romano-British Settlement	1370	347432	SP 9318 7385	Settlement Findspot	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	Cropmarks of an Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement comprising enclosures and ditches, dated by pottery finds found in April 1966. The NHER grid reference is SP 932 742
Prehistoric Settlement	1371		SP 9187 7313	Settlement	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of 2 conjoined enclosures, seen on aerial photos
	1905		No location given	Enclosure	Prehistoric	Crop/soilmark from aerial photo
Undated settlement	1908		SP 9303 7253	Settlement	Undated	Air photos taken in 1970 show two sub-rectangular enclosures, each of c.0.5 acre, one with an entrance opening to the east. Between them, a length of ditch running north east - south west, to which is linked on the west by a curving length of ditch, a roughly circular enclosure with an entrance gap on the east.
Site of undated activity	1920	347446	SP 9145 7353	Site Mound	Prehistoric to Saxon 500000 BC to 1065 AD	Air photos show a long mound, orientated east - west, 30m in length and 10m wide of possibly Saxon or earlier date, overlain by traces of ridge and furrow running north - south. There is no evidence of a ditch.
Romano-British	1921	347420	SP 9035 7440	Settlement	Late Roman	The Romano-British settlement was established in the late 1st

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
Settlement						<p>century AD on previously unoccupied land. The earliest evidence for activity comprised ephemeral traces of a rectilinear enclosure system. In the mid-2nd century a rectilinear 'ladder' enclosure system with integral trackway was established. The enclosures contained at least one roundhouse, isolated slots, pits and a handful of cremation burials. This settlement covered more than 1.8ha. The rectilinear enclosure system was altered in the late 3rd century - the trackway and some enclosures went of use while others were repositioned but on a smaller scale. Quarrying took place at the northern end of the former trackway. Dispersed inhumations occurred over the southern part of the settlement and a cemetery was established within one of the northern enclosures. The settlement appears to have remained in use into the late 4th century.</p> <p>The inhabitants of the settlement, like most in rural Roman Britain, presumably practised mixed agriculture, although the absence of any quernstones is unusual. In terms of non-agricultural activities there was sufficient evidence from the settlement for metal working, but only slight evidence for bronze, bone and leather working.</p>
Undated Industrial Activity	1922		SP 9065 7375	Iron Working Site	Undated	Fieldwalking recovered an undated slag patch
Iron Age, Romano-British & Early Saxon	1943	347320	SP 9152 7641	Settlement Pottery	Early Iron Age to Early Saxon	Area might have been quarried. Deep furrow cut had signs of mortared wall. Low sunshine strongly suggested the presence of a faint bank enclosing the area of greatest artefact concentration. The most conspicuous archaeological site on the

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
Settlement				Worked Flint Artefact Scatter Wall Pit	Prehistoric Roman	course of the preferred route lies in a field through which the parish boundary between Burton Latimer and Cranford runs in an unusually irregular fashion. This fact might in itself be enough to signify a site. Although the nucleus of the site is some distance from the disused railway line, it is clear that roadsconstruction would result in the destruction of importance archaeological material. One interesting point is the conviction of the occupier that most, or even all, of the field has been quarried. Records held by NAU suggest that some of the field may be quarried.
Possible Prehistoric Settlement	1944		SP 9154 7676	Enclosure	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of a probable prehistoric enclosure identified from aerial photography
Possible site of Romano-British activity	1945		SP 9178 7712	Pottery Findspot	Roman	Fieldwalking undertaken by Mrs Angel prior to 1965 recovered Roman pot sherds immediately to the south-west of small spinney.
Possible Iron Age Settlement	1953	347322	SP 9022 7622	Settlement	Iron Age	Air photographs show a trapezoidal enclosure with an internal division and a pit at the west end. In the surrounding area
Possible Site	1955		SP 9023 7589	Enclosure	Early Roman to Early Saxon	Cropmarks of two enclosures of uncertain date and function possible geological feature. The buried remains of an undated ditched enclosure, recorded from aerial photographs.
Possible Romano-British Activity	1956	347310	SP 931 769	Coin Animal	Roman	A coin of Constantine, close to an area of ashes and animal bones, was found about 200m east of Cranford St. John when the turnpike road (the present A604) was being constructed in

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
				remains		the mid 18th century. Unlocated but possibly at SP931769.
Cranford St Andrew	1965		SP 92382 77399	Village	Medieval to Modern	Possible settlement remains, perhaps part of the village. Earthworks lie on either side of the road, immediately south of the village, on the north side of the Cranford Brook. Two parallel scarps up to 1m high extend east into the park at right angles to the road. A disturbed area at the west end may be a former building site. The area was already devoid of buildings
Burton Latimer	1966		SP 9010 7465	Village	Medieval to Post Medieval	A small agricultural village until the 19th century when in common with many other of the county's towns it saw the development of the clothing and footwear industries and the population grew rapidly. Ironstone quarrying was also a key industry in the locality during the first part of the 20th century on the north and east sides of the town. When during the second half of the 20th century cheap foreign imports led to the closure of the shoe and clothing factories the town was reliant on two large post-war companies - Weetabix and Alumasc
Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement	2162		SP 9092 7714	Settlement	Early Iron Age to Late Roman	Cropmark of a Bronze Age round barrow and Iron Age/Romano-British D-shaped enclosure or settlement 100m north to south by 60m with small ditches lying inside the enclosure. A prominent positive circular anomaly, 30m in diameter was considered to be a Bronze Age round barrow but geophysical survey suggests it is a round house. Enclosure has area of extremely magnetic anomalies which could be evidence of prehistoric iron smelting and working.
Cranford St John	2164	347303/ 150000/1	SP 9247 7702	Village	Medieval to	Village of possible late Saxon or early Medieval origins with enclosed fields from the early 19th century. Early history of the

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
		509540			Modern	church is unclear but in the late 12th century church conferred to abbey of St James', Northampton. Various closes have been recorded indicated a pre-enclosure date for the establishment of the farming landscape. No record of industry other than quarrying and agricultural being carried out in the village.
Site of natural activity	3277		SP 9192 7375	Palaeo-channel	Undated	A palaeochannel 8.5m wide by 1.10m deep and aligned east-west. No finds were present.
Possible Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement	3310		SP 9182 7364	Settlement	Early Iron Age to Late Roman	Possible Iron Age/Romano-British ditches and enclosure identified during an archaeological geophysics survey and excavation. Three parallel gullies aligned north west by south east.
Possible Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement	3311		SP 9086 7688	Settlement	Early Iron Age to Late Roman	An Iron Age/Romano-British settlement comprising of an enclosures and ditches identified by a geophysical survey
Uncertain, Undated Activity	3599		SP 89638 74816	Enclosure	Undated	Cropmark recorded in 1983. Enclosure.
Late Iron Age & Romano-British Settlement	3600	345853	SP 89550 74550	Settlement	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	Geophysical survey identified a ring ditch, but due to problems caused by interference from a nearby mobile phone
Enclosure & Linear Ditch	3772		SP 8943 7546	Enclosure	Iron Age	A roughly rectangular enclosure, not clear on air photos. A length of ditch, traceable for 110m, runs east from it.
Possible C20th Defences	3773		SP 8955 7553	Military Site	Modern	Documentary reference to Searchlight Battery. Appendix of War Diary details the location of every S/L in their area

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
Burton Hall Park	4873		SP 8979 7534	Landscape Park	Post Medieval to Modern	Landscape park around Burton Latimer Hall. Full extent not certain.
Possible Enclosure, Undated	5316		SP 9111 7437	Enclosure	Undated	Cropmarks of an enclosure and ditch of uncertain date and function
Possible Ditch and Enclosure, Undated	5317		SP 9123 7482	Enclosure	Undated	Cropmark of an enclosure of uncertain date and function
Uncertain, Undated Activity	5318		SP 9105 7495	Ditch	Undated	Cropmark of possible ditch.
Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British Settlement	5319		SP 9158 7519	Settlement	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Cropmarks of two enclosures, part of the Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement to the west. The geophysical survey identified a number of features that seem to indicate multi-period use of the site. Industrial activity may be suggested by several intense discrete anomalies which could be thermoremnant and might possibly be the remains of kilns or ovens. A North-south and an east-west ditch, both comprised of a series of cuts and re-cuts. Pit G16 measured 3 x 2.6m in plan and was 1.25m deep. The backfill contained quantities of limestone, possibly from a building or wall. Waterlogging of the lower fills could indicate that this feature was a water pit. A linear gravel surface, interpreted as a possible path, extended in a north west to south east direction for a distance of about 8m.d

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
Possible site of Bronze Age activity	5363		SP 904 744	Findspot	Late Bronze Age	The presence of small quantities of flint flakes and late Bronze Age pottery hint at pre-Roman activity.
Possible Post Medieval/Modern Activity	5602		SP 9166 7615	Drain	Post Medieval to Modern	Four narrow linear arrangements of limestone fragments set in narrow cuts. Undated, but possibly field drains up to 0.25m wide and c.0.2m deep.
Possible Iron Age/ Romano-British field system	5921		SP 9086 7677	Field System	Early Iron Age to Late Roman	Cropmarks; possible ditches and geological features; also a modern field boundary;
Undated Industrial Activity	5970		SP 9232 7575	Charcoal Burners Site	Undated	An undated probable charcoal production site comprising of possible platforms identified from aerial photography
Possible site of prehistoric activity	6669		SP 8955 7575	Findspot	Prehistoric	Fieldwalking yielded artefactual material from prehistoric period, but limited nature of assemblage negates the
Probable Late Neolithic Agricultural Activity	7157		SP 8942 7570	Enclosure	Late Neolithic	The second major phase of activity comprised a complex of linear features which may have formed a boundary or to
Undated possible droveway	7248		SP 9187 7441	Drove Road	Undated	Possible droveway, consisting of two ditches aligned NNE to SSW, of similar shape and dimensions and consistently approx 7m apart. The ditches were between 0.6 and 0.9m wide and between 0.15 and 0.3m deep. Neither contained any finds

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
Modern agricultural activity	7253		SP 9329 7435	Listed Building	Modern	Barn. Mid C18. Regular coursed limestone with pantile roof. Single unit barn. Central cart entrance under wood lintel with pitch holes to left and right. Gable parapets with ashlar kneelers
Peterborough to Wellingborough Turnpike Road	7380		TL 03717 87417	Toll Road	Post Medieval to Modern	Peterborough to Wellingborough Turnpike 1753-4. Road runs east from Wellingborough to Finedon, Thrapston, Oundle, Peterborough.
Uncertain, Undated Activity	7472		SP 89555 76030	Ditch or Wall	Undated	Possible ditch and fragmentary limestone wall, both undated, on Northampton Sand at SP8957 7604.
Railway Route and former Cranford Station	7813	507136	SP 9096 7654	Railway	Modern	Kettering and Huntingdon Line of the Midland Railway. The railway runs to the south of Thrapston and has a station. The line itself has been dismantled, but part of the alignment survives along with station house, now a private house. Opened in 1866 on the Kettering to Huntingdon Branch of the Midland Railway, the attractive station buildings were constructed of local stone. Closed to passengers in 1956 and to goods in 1961, the buildings have been extended but the platform face remains. There is no public access.
Possible Romano-British Settlement	8078	345778	SP 897 755	Settlement	Roman	Eight sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. The spatial distribution shows a clear spread of material to the east
Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement	8316		SP 9114 7724	Settlement	Early Iron Age to Late Roman	A substantial enclosure complex. The core area extends 130m north-south by 85m east-west but with outlying elements to the west and south. It contains a number of certain or probable roundhouse ring ditches and alongside the inner edge of the eastern and southern ditches there appear to be regularly spaced large pits. To the south and east of this enclosure there

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
						are numerous other lengths of ditch, including a probable small rectangular enclosure.
Quarry pits	8432		SP 906 732	Mine and Tramways	Modern	Various short-lived quarries and ironstone pits
Buccleuch quarry pit	8432		SP 986 7303	Quarry	Modern	Mapping taken from source sketch plan. Limestone quarry
Burton Latimer Quarries , Tramway and Engine Shed	8456		SP 908 756	Extractive Pit Traway Tipping Dock	Modern	Owners from 1873 Glendon Iron Co, from 1882 Butlin Bevan & Co. from 27th June 1889 Thomas Butlin & Co.Ltd., from 1891 Burton Ironstone Co. from cAugust 1896 Burton Ironstone Co. Ltd., closure 4th February 1921. The actual opening of these quarries is in some doubt but early records show that quarrying was taking place alongside the Burton Latimer to Cranford road by Glendon & Co. in 1873. Tramway in use. Cropmark recorded in 1980. Indistinct linear ditches in small unquarried area. May be archaeological. Surrounding quarries are also visible as cropmarks.
Butlin's Cranford Quarry and Tramway	8457		SP 9100 7720	Ironstone Workings	Modern	Butlin Bevan & Co Ironstone workings 1881 to 1920. A broad positive anomaly was detected orientated north-east to south-west, apparently from the edge of a quarry, This could indicate a hollow-way or tramway running from the quarry.
Cranford Limestone Quarries (Cranford	8459		SP 9178 7658	Quarry Tramway Tunnel	Modern	Owners from 1875 Cranford Ironstone Co, (This company was jointly owned by Staverley Iron & Coal Co.Ltd and Tredegar Iron Co.Ltd. And James Oakes Ltd.) with a lease of 20 years; from 29th September 1908 Clay Cross Co.Ltd.; from 1959 Cranford Ironstone Co.Ltd., until closure a short time later. The

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
Ironstone Co.)						workings for these quarries lay north and south of the Cranford to Kettering road and to the west of the village. Buried remains of 19th century quarry pits and associated tramway system visible as cropmarks on aerial photography
C19th & C20th Limestone quarry	8460		SP 930 773	Extractive Pit Tramway	Modern	{1} Two short-lived ironstone quarries named Cranford West (1883-85) and Cranford East (1882-85), equated with two short quarry tramways respectively west and east of Cranford Midland Railway Station. These appear on the First Edition OS mapping of 1884 but not the Second Edition of 1901. It is now certain that these tramways carried limestone, not ironstone; they were short lines on the surface, where the ironstone lay under a thick layer of limestone. The east site was worked opencast by Cranford Ironstone Co Ltd in the 1960s with the aid of heavy quarry machinery capable of removing the overburden, which here was up to 70ft thick. Part of the Cranford East quarry system.
Scrubbs Spinney (Fox Covert	9130		SP 9112 7748	Wood	Modern	Shown on 1842 Tithe Map.
Modern Field Boundary	9131		SP 910 768	Field Boundary	Modern	
Field Shown on C19th Mapping	9161		SP 9214 7695	Enclosure	Modern	Field seen on 1805 Cranford St John Inclosure Map
Possible site of	9234		SP 8989 7394	Ditch	Undated	A positive linear anomaly, possibly a ditch aligned north east to

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
undated activity						south west.
Open Field System, Cranford St John	9450		SP 9295 7714	Field System	Medieval	Earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation, formerly part of the medieval/post medieval open field system of Cranford and earthwork remains of Cranford's former Ironstone quarry tramway routes
Possible Post Medieval Industrial Activity	9596		SP 9124 7502	Quarry	Post Medieval	Possible post medieval quarrying seen in aerial photos
Possible Enclosure, Undated	9692		SP 9081 7617	Enclosure	Undated	Seen from aerial photos
Possible Quarry Pits, Undated	9696		SP 9082 7753	Quarry	Undated	Cropmarks of two enclosures and quarry pits of uncertain date and function seen in aerial photos
Uncertain Prehistoric Activity	9797		SP 9149 7582	Ditch	Prehistoric	Prehistoric ditch and pit alignment from aerial photo
Open Field System,	9815		SP 897 757	Field System	Medieval	43 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. The distribution of medieval ceramics was concentrated along the headlands
Open Field System, Burton Latimer	9815		SP 9128 7397	Field System	Medieval	Open field system

Name	HER No	NHER No.	NGR	Type	Period	Description
Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge &	9821		SP 8972 7639	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval	Seen in aerial photographs
Hayfield Lodge	9832		SP 9042 7690	Farm	Modern	{1} Shown on 1842 Tithe Map

Gazetteer of monuments from the National Register of the Historic Environment

NRHE No.	NHER No.	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref.	Description
345853	3600		Settlement	Iron Age Roman	SP 8945 7455	Iron Age and Roman settlement site consisting of pits and ditches with coins and pottery, roofing tiles and stone foundations. Worked flints were also found.
347648			Findspot	Roman	SP 9127 7533	Late 1st century Romano-British brooch presented to Northampton Museum in 1960. Site of find now quarried and filled in. This is on Site C
347446	1920		Mound	Undated	SP 9145 7353	Air photographs show a long mound orientated east to west 30 metres in length and 10 metres wide overlain by traces of ridge and furrow running north to east. There is no evidence of a ditch
347310			Findspot	Roman	SP 93 76	A coin of Constantine and nearby ashes and animal bones were found while making the turnpike road from Thrapston to Market Harborough in scaly ground on the east side of the parish of Cranford St John. Or, Roman coins and pottery were found at Cranford St John in the ironstone workings.
347324			Pit Alignment	Prehistoric or Roman	SP 916 768	Pit alignment in the bottom of the valley of the Cranford Brook, on gravel and clay at 65 m. above OD. Air photographs (in NMR) show a short length of a pit alignment, visible for nearly 200 m. running E-W, almost parallel to the brook. (1)
347325	1940		Burial	Bronze Age	SP 92 77	Bronze Age burial (unlocated). A Collared Urn, of the Primary Series, was found in the parish in 1894. (1)
507136	7813/1/1	Cranford Station	Railway Station	Post Medieval	SP 925 768	Site of railway station on the Kettering and Huntingdon Railway, opened in 1866, closed to passengers in 1956, and entirely in 1961.
347320	1943/0/0		Settlement	Roman	SP 915 764	Finds of Roman pottery, a stone and a burnt pebble scatter indicate the site of a settlement.
345779	1966	Burton Latimer	Village	Medieval	SP 8994 7514	Medieval settlement; disturbed earthworks of former settlement lie east of the main street north of the old village centre.
1237084			Urn	Early	SP 92 77	Three small Saxon urns from Cranford were recorded in

NRHE No.	NHER No.	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref.	Description
				Medieval		1904
347420	1921		Villa	Roman	SP 9036 7445	Findspot of Roman pottery of the third and fourth centuries, stone tesserae, brick fragments, roof tile, iron slag and animal bones. The finds have been interpreted as indicating a possible Roman settlement site or villa. A roman coin hoard was also found here; it consisted of at least 111 Antoniniani (estimates vary from 124 to 140), 108 were recovered. These consist of 1 coin of Victorinus, 1 of Diocletian, 58 of Carausius and 48 of Allectus. The total of 111 was made up by 2. Carausius and 1 Allectus. The Carausius and Allectus coins consist of the rarer types chiefly from the London and Colchester Mints. They are in good condition, some retaining traces of the silver wash. Possibly a late 3rd century hoard.
150000	2164/7		Baptist Chapel	Post Medieval	SP 9231 7689	Baptist chapel built in 1834 of rubble with a hipped roof.
1509540	2164/0/8	9 HIGH STREET CRANFORD ST JOHN	House	Post Medieval	SP 92237 76918	No. 9 High Street dates from 1684. It is built of coursed limestone rubble with 20th century concrete roof . It is of two storeys. In the early 20th century the property was sub-divided into two dwellings. Its outbuildings were demolished in the 1950s. In 1975 the building was converted back into a single dwelling and the whole interior was remodelled and refurbished; an extension was added to the rear. The building was listed Grade II but was de-listed in 2010
1585090		71a Church Street	Barn	Medieval to Modern	SP 90412 75098	71 Church Street, the barn, outbuildings and walls are believed to date to the late C18 or early C19, and that they formed part of the farmyard to 73 Church Street. The ironstone barn to the north of the site appears on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map as a single structure which formed the northern boundary of a yard, accessed via the track adjacent to no 73 Church Street. By 1900 structures had been built abutting the east and west wall of the yard and by 1926 the original ironstone barn was extended to the

NRHE No.	NHER No.	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref.	Description
						north. The modern map shows further alterations to the barn, the yard and the configuration of the access track.
1499992			Chapel	Post Medieval	SP 90184 74900	Baptist chapel built in 1744, extended and altered 1832, 1878, 1889 and 1921. Squared ironstone and coursed ironstone with brick rear gable end and addition. Colleyweston stone slate roof with coped gables and brick lateral stack to left. Gabled end to street has 2 blocked doorways with stone lintels and keystones and central 19th century Gothic style arched doorway with square hood mould and 19th century double board doors and iron gates.
347327	1366		Ring Ditch	Prehistoric or Roman	SP 9090 7718	A small ring ditch 12 m. in diam. with an entrance on the E side is visible on air photographs.
345778			Enclosure	Prehistoric or Roman	SP 896 755	Prehistoric or Roman ditches and enclosures visible on air photographs.
345780			Findspot	Early Medieval	SP 8934 7565	A possible Saxon settlement located north west of the parish on Northampton Sand, suggested by finds of Early to Mid Saxon pottery.
347452			Findspot	Mesolithic	SP 900 740	Mesolithic flints find spot. Four cores and 2 flakes
347428			Cinerary Urn	Bronze Age	SP 90 74	Bronze Age burials (?)(unlocated). Two Collared Urns discovered at Burton Latimer between 1903 and 1920.
347431			Findspot	Neolithic	SP 90 74	A Neolithic axehead or celt found at Burton Latimer.
347418			Findspot	Iron Age	SP 90 74	A hoard of 83 iron currency bars, of which one remains in Northants museum, was found at Burton Latimer, pre 1917.
1335030		9 Alexandra Street	Factory	Post Medieval	SP 89878 74637	This large three-storey boot and shoe workshop is a later addition at the rear of 9 Alexandra Street a two-storey house with an attached workshop. The house and workshop were built in the latter part of the 19th century and the three-storey workshop was added before 1924.
347419			Manor House	Post Medieval	SP 90272 74996	Post medieval manor house built 1704. Built of stone. Not outstanding. Dated 1704. See photograph.
347322	1953		Enclosure	Prehistoric or Roman	SP 902 761	Enclosure and ditches on air photographs. In the surrounding area are various other features

NRHE No.	NHER No.	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref.	Description
						forming no coherent pattern.
1205066			War Memorial	Modern	SP 9004 7474	World War I memorial by John Alfred Gotch, erected circa 1920. It has a free octagonal Gothic column of ashlar with a panelled and inscribed base raised on three octagonal steps. It originally stood at the junction of the High Street and Church Street
1335019		Alexandra Works	Shoe Factory	Modern	SP 8984 7499	A large north-lit single-storey shoe factory on the south side of Pioneer Avenue was constructed between 1900 and 1914. The building is of brick with a slate roof.
1335023		Latimer Works	Factory	Post Medieval	SP 8989 7438	The Latimer Works is a large boot and shoe factory on the south side of Finedon Street. The factory is composed mostly of north-lit sheds, was built in 1896 for the shoe making firm of Whitney and Wesley. It was extended to the east between 1900 and 1914.
1335026		Alexandra Street	Factory	Post Medieval	SP 8979 7458	A boot and shoe leather workers workshop that is located on Alexandra Street. This rectangular-plan two-storey boot and shoe workshop is on the west side of Alexandra Street. Comparison between the 1899 and 1924 Ordnance Survey maps show that it added to the west end of a now demolished, earlier workshop range between these dates.
1335224		Standard Works	Factory	Post Medieval	SP 8992 7453	The remains of a once extensive shoe factory on the north side of Newman Street. The factory was built around 1908 for the newly established Coles Boot Company. This company retained the factory until at least the 1960s. An illustration of 1916 depicts a factory building of two storey north-lit sheds.
347318		Church of St Mary	Parish	Medieval	SP 9031 7501	Parish church of 12th century origin, enlarged and tower added in the 13th century, with 15th century alterations and porch. The tower and spire were rebuilt and the church restored in 1864-8 by Slater and Carpenter. The porch was restored and the organ chamber and vestry constructed in 1882, and the "chapter house" was added in the 20th century. Built of coursed limestone rubble with some ironstone banding and ashlar dressings and spire. The

NRHE No.	NHER No.	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref.	Description
						steeply-pitched 19th century graduated stone slate roof to the chancel is visible, but the other roofs concealed by parapets. The church consists of an aisled nave, chancel, west tower and spire, and north porch
1335232		Meetinghouse Lane	Factory	Post Medieval	SP 9014 7487	A two storey shoe factory built on the west side of Meeting house Lane. Evidence from Ordnance Survey maps suggests that it was built in the late 1880s.

NMR Excavation Index

Identifier	Grid Ref	Type	Description and reference
1479333	SP9155075140	Geophysical survey	Butler A & Burgess C 2003 Geophysical Survey at Burton Wold Farm, Kettering. Northamptonshire Archaeology
<i>657572</i>	SP9160076400	Excavation	1990 Council for British Archaeology Group 9: South Midlands archaeology newsletter.
<i>1468270</i>	SP9180074400	Evaluation	Evaluation trenches identified an enclosure ditch, a series of pits, internal enclosure ditches and livestock pens. All features were of Late Iron Age/early Roman date Evans P & Edwards I 2003 Interim report on an archaeological field evaluation at Burton Wold Farm, Kettering, Northampton Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd

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